

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1974
ANSWERED ON 11TH DECEMBER, 2025**

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

1974. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) the most common causes of Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs) in India as per NCRB data during the last five years;**
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such accidents, including enforcement of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019;**
- (c) whether the Government has taken initiatives to establish Highway Trauma Care Centres (HTCCs) across National Highways to provide timely medical assistance to accident victims;**
- (d) if so, the number of such centres sanctioned and operational as on date, State-wise; and**
- (e) whether the Ministry has formulated any integrated scheme with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and AIIMS network to ensure that every 100 km stretch of National Highway is covered under trauma care facilities within the Golden Hour and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

- (a) As per information received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Cause-wise Cases Reported, Persons injured and died in Road Accidents during 2019-2023 is annexed as per Annexure – I.**

(b) Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4E's i.e. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken for road safety in the country as detailed at Annexure - II.

(c) to (e) Government in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has undertaken National Programme for Prevention & Management of Trauma and Burn Injuries (NPPMT&BI), which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Tertiary Care Programme. During 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) under the scheme, total 196 Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) were sanctioned in Government Hospitals/ Medical Colleges across the country. The overall objective of the scheme is to bring down preventable deaths due to road accidents, including on National Highways, by developing a Pan-India trauma care network.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1974 ANSWERED ON 11TH DECEMBER, 2025 ASKED BY SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY REGARDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Cause-wise Cases Reported of Road Accidents during 2019-2023						
SI No	Causes	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		No. of Cases				
1	Dangerous/Over-taking/Careless/etc	1,12,519	86,268	1,03,629	1,10,440	1,10,064
2	Over speeding	2,60,898	2,15,159	2,40,828	2,79,674	2,84,733
3	Driving under influence of drug/alcohol	7,366	7,996	7,718	7,130	7,895
4	Physical fatigue of Drivers	2,749	2,011	2,057	1,802	2,762
5	Defect in Mechanical condition of Motor Vehicle	4,134	4,768	4,306	3,093	3,243
6	Animal Crossing	3,540	4,261	3,554	3,342	3,487
7	Weather condition	11,303	8,664	11,110	9,973	9,669
8	Lack of road infrastructure	2,361	2,248	2,443	1,593	2,594
9	Vehicles Parking at road shoulders	2,935	2,504	2,771	3,893	3,110
11	Causes not known	7,803	6,708	5,577	5,694	6,328
12	Other Causes	21,788	14,209	19,123	20,134	30,144
Total		4,37,396	3,54,796	4,03,116	4,46,768	4,64,029

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1974 ANSWERED ON 11TH DECEMBER, 2025 ASKED BY SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY REGARDING ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Details of various initiatives taken by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for road safety : -

(1) Education:

- i. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training & Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country. Recently revised scheme guidelines have been issued, incorporating enhanced financial assistance and streamlined eligibility criteria for establishing Driving Training Institutes. Additionally, incentives have been introduced for setting up Automated Testing Stations (ATS) in conjunction with Driving Training Institutes (DTIs) under the Training-Testing Cluster approach.**
- ii. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.**
- iii. Observance of National Road Safety Month every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.**

(2) Engineering :

2.1. Road engineering:

- i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.**
- ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.**
- iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under the Ministry to look after RSA and other road safety related works.**

iv. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.

v. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.

vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle engineering:

Various initiatives were undertaken to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.

ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.

iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

- a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.**
- b. Manual Override for central locking system**
- c. Over speed warning system.**

For all M and N category vehicles:

- a. Reverse Parking Alert System**

iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying

passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.

v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.

vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSs. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.

vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.

viii. Formulated a Scheme to set up one model Inspection & Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.

ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.

x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.

xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.

xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor

vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

xiii. Published rules for Active safety features in Medium and Heavy Duty vehicles, which provide for Braking System including Anti-lock Braking, Endurance Braking System for M2, M3, N1, N2, N3 and Quadricycle (effective for new models from 1st January, 2027 and for existing models from 1st October, 2027), and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) including Vehicle Stability Function (VSF), Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS), Driver Drowsiness and Attention Warning Systems, Blind Spot Information Systems and Moving off Information Systems for M2, M3, N2 and N3 categories of vehicles (effective for new models from 1st October, 2027 and for existing models from 1st January, 2028).

(3) Enforcement:

i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology. Traffic management and enforcement is essentially in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. While Central Government formulates rules under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the enforcement of these rules comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.

ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk & high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions cities having a population of more than one million in the country and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

iii. Government has issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26

(SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of Rs. 3,000 Crore (on first come first serve basis).

iv. On 10th June, 2024, the Government has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency care:

i. Revised the scheme guidelines (named as Rah-Veer) for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital. As per the scheme, the reward for Rah-Veer has been increased to Rs. 25,000/- from Rs. 5,000/-.

ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 for death).

iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridors of National Highways.

iv. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified the Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 on 5th May, 2025. The detailed guidelines including process flow, stakeholder wise standard operating procedures and clearly delineated roles and responsibilities have also been notified on 4th June, 2025.
