

1. INTRODUCTION

Driving a motor vehicle is not a right. Rather, it is a privilege and this privilege comes with many responsibilities. In order to enjoy the privilege of driving, it is important that you should know what laws, rules and regulations exist for safe driving and must follow them at all times. As the driver of a vehicle, your aim should be to make driving a safe and enjoyable experience for yourself, for the passengers in your vehicle, as well as for other drivers sharing the road.

Driving is a complex task and complicated situations can arise at any point of time. How you react to such situations depends upon your training, alertness and your attitude while driving.

1.1. Road Accidents – Some Facts

1. Every year 13 lakh people die in road accidents.
2. 90% of road accidents belong to developing countries.
3. Road accident is the main cause of deaths in youths.
4. Road accidents increases economical burden on hospitals and health services.
5. Road accidents are increasing at a rate of 5% every year.
6. India is No. 1 in deaths due to road accidents.
7. In India, 15 people die every hour in road accidents.
8. 70% victims of road accidents belong to 30 to 59 year age group.

1.2. Road Accidents – Some Facts

Careless attitude of drivers is the main reason for road accidents. Other reasons are like, drunken driving, fast driving, impatience, use of mobile while driving, disobedience of traffic rules, overloading of vehicles and conditions of roads.

1.3. Objectives of the Traffic Quiz Competition

Due to sharp increase in road accidents, road safety education has become a necessity. The main objectives of the 'Traffic Quiz Competition' are –

1. To sow the seeds of road safety in the mind of young ones from childhood.

2. To increase awareness in whole society about traffic rules and regulations. Every child will play an important role for achieving our goal of road safety.
3. To ensure safe, smooth and secure flow of traffic.

2. THE DRIVING LICENSE

As per Section 3(1) of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988, an effective driving license is required to drive any motor vehicle on public roads. No person is permitted to drive a vehicle in any public place unless he or she holds a valid driving licence issued to him (or her) authorising him (or her) to drive the category of vehicle for which the licence was issued.

Driving licence is issued by the local licensing authority. Each SubDivisional Officer (Civil) in the state of Haryana has been designated as the licensing authority for a motor vehicle other than a transport vehicle or an omnibus within the area of his or her jurisdiction. In other words, SDMs issue driving licences for light motor vehicles and toe wheelers. For transport vehicles, the Regional Transport Officer and Assistant District Transport Officer, or any other person as appointed by the State Government is the licensing authority to issue licenses to persons residing within their area of jurisdiction.

2.1. Age Eligibility

A person cannot be issued a driving licence unless he (or she) meets the age criterion for the class of vehicle for which he (or she) applies for a licence. Following is the age eligibility criterion for driving a motor vehicle in India.

- 16 years – For motor cycles with engine capacity not exceeding 50cc.
- 20 years – For transport vehicles (public service vehicles, goods carriages, educational institution bus or a private service vehicle) that are used for hire or reward, or for transporting goods.
- 18 years – Any other vehicle.

Moreover, it is the responsibility of the owner or person in charge of the vehicle to not permit any person who does not have a valid licence or does not satisfy the age requirements, to drive the vehicle. If he do so then he is doing an offence under section 180 of motor vehicle act, for this there is providing of 3 months jail or Rs. 1000/_ or both.

2.2. Types of Driving Licenses

Following types of licenses are issued by the licensing authority in India.

□ **Learner's licence**

Every new driver must acquire a learner's license for learning to drive a motor vehicle of the class for which learner's licence is intended. Learner's licence is issued after passing a preliminary test and is valid for six months from the date it is issued.

A person holding a learner's license is allowed to drive while receiving instructions or for gaining experience in driving provided he or she is accompanied by an instructor holding an effective driving license for that category of the vehicle and the instructor is sitting in such a position to control or stop the vehicle, if needed.

The vehicle driven by a person holding learner's license must also have 'L' sign (see Diagram 1) displayed (painted or attached) on the vehicle in the front and the rear, in red on a white background. The dimensions of the letter 'L' must be at least ten centimetres in height, two centimetres in thickness, and nine centimetres in width at the bottom.

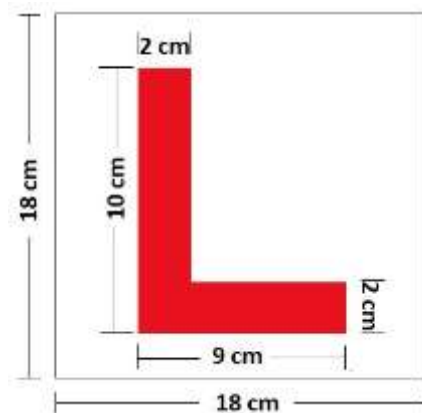


Diagram 1

□ **Driving Licence**

Driving licence is issued to eligible persons, Indian citizens or foreign nationals, allowing them to drive a motor vehicle in India. The holder of the driving license is permitted to drive a vehicle of the class as mentioned on his or her driving license. The driving licence is valid in any part of India. Applicant is eligible to apply for the driving licence after thirty days from the date of issue of the learner's license but before the expiry of the learner's licence.

Driving licence for vehicles other than transport vehicles is issued for a period of twenty years from the date of issue, or until the date on which the person being issued the licence attains the age of fifty years, whichever is earlier. For a person who has attained the age of fifty years on or before the date of issue of licence, the licence is issued for a period of five years from the date of issue or renewal.

License for transport vehicles is issued or renewed for a period of three years. However, the licence is issued or renewed for a period of one

year only in case the licence is to drive a transport vehicle carrying goods of dangerous or hazardous nature.

□ **International Driving Permit (IDP)**

The licensing authority is also competent to issue International Driving Permit to Indian nationals to drive vehicles in countries other than India but excluding the countries with which there are no diplomatic relations. However, driving a motor vehicle in another country must be in compliance with the laws and regulations of that country. IDP is valid for a period of not more than one year from the date of issue or till the validity of the driving licence, whichever is earlier.

2.3. Categories of Driving Licences

The driving licences in India are issued for some broad classes of vehicles. Moreover, a driving licence is issued under a specific category – Non-Transport, or Transport - for every class of vehicle based on the purpose of use.

Different classes of vehicles for which licences are issued are:

□ **Motorcycle Without Gears**

A licence for Motorcycle Without Gears class of vehicles is issued for driving only two-wheelers without gears. A person holding such a licence cannot drive a two-wheeler with gears or a vehicle which does not fall in the class of a motorcycle. (no categories for Transport and non-transport2 wheelers??)

□ **Motorcycle With Gears**

Licence for Motorcycle With Gears is issued for driving only two-wheelers like motorcycle, scooter etc. A person with a Motorcycle with Gears licence can drive any two-wheeler with or without gears but cannot drive a vehicle that does not fall in the class of a motorcycle. (no categories for Transport and non-transport2 wheelers??)

- **Light Motor Vehicle**

The licence for the Light Motor Vehicle class of vehicles is issued for driving motor vehicles like motor car, jeep, tractor, tempo etc. A licence for a Light Motor Vehicle is further restricted based on the purpose of use and the type of vehicle.

- **Transport Vehicle**

Transport Vehicles heavy include vehicles like trucks, buses, tourist coaches, tractor trailers, goods vehicles etc. Such vehicles are either passenger vehicles used for hire or reward, or goods vehicles. A separate driving licence is required to drive this class of vehicles.

- **Invalid Carriage**

This is a class of motor vehicles which are specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of a person suffering from some physical defect or disability, and used solely by or for such a person.

- **Road Roller**

This is a special class of vehicles which are used for the construction of roads or compacting purpose.

- **Motor Vehicle of a Specified Description**

A licence can also be issued to entitle the holder to drive a motor vehicle of a specified description. Some example of this class of vehicles are loaders and excavators, cranes, fork-lifts, boring rigs, and other construction equipment.

3. KNOW YOUR VEHICLE

It is important to know your vehicle thoroughly. You should be aware of the controls, safety features, indicators, various lights and alarms fitted in your vehicle as shown in the diagram 2. Read the vehicle's user guide and get yourself familiar with various functions and warning indications. Regularly check the lights, horn, brakes, tyres and other controls to make sure they are in working condition.

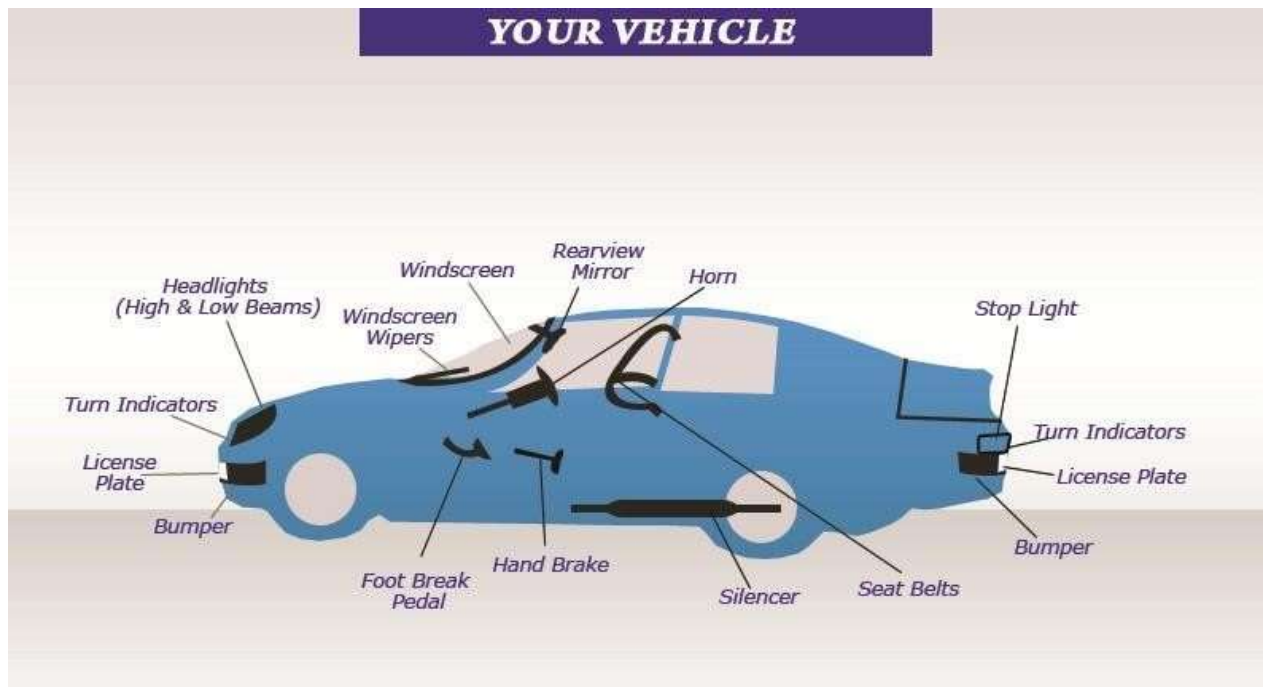


Diagram 2

3.1. Steering Wheel

Steering wheel, sometimes also called driving wheel, is part of the steering system that allows the driver to control the steering of the vehicle.

The correct way of holding the steering wheel, as far as possible, is with both the hands at "Quarter to three" or "ten to two" positions as shown in the diagram 3 below. You should hold the steering wheel at all times and never leave it unattended. Further, you should never cross hands while rotating the steering wheel. Also, never operate any vehicle control by inserting your hand through the steering wheel. Some examples of incorrect maneuvering of the steering wheel are given below (see Diagrams 4-8).



Diagram 3



Diagram 4



Diagram 5



Diagram 6



Diagram 7



Diagram 8

3.2. Horn

Every vehicle must be fitted with a working horn to provide sufficient audible warning of the approach or location of the vehicle. Bells and sirens are NOT horns. Use your horn only when necessary to avoid a crash. Also, no vehicle other than emergency vehicles such as ambulance, fire engines, police vehicles or as approved by the registering authority shall be fitted with multi-toned horn that gives a succession of different sounds or produces an unduly harsh, shrill, loud or alarming noise. Please note that the use of horn is also governed by environmental regulations. As a general rule, you should not:

- needlessly and continuously blow horn or more than necessary to ensure safety,
- blow horn in silence zone,
- make use of a cut-out by which exhaust gases are released other than through the silencer,
- fit or use any multi-toned horn giving a harsh, shrill, loud or alarming noise,
- drive a vehicle creating undue noise when in motion,
- drive a vehicle using a muffler (silencer) causing alarming noise.

3.3. Licence Plate

A registration mark (also known as licence or number plate) must be displayed clearly and legibly both at the front and at the rear of all motor vehicles. A white light bulb or rear lamp must properly illuminate the entire registration mark area.

The letters of the registration mark must be in English and numbers in Arabic numerals in black colour on yellow background for transport vehicles and in all other cases, in black colour on white background. Nothing else should be written, displayed or painted on the licence plate other than the registration number.

3.4. Silencer

All motor vehicles must be fitted with silencers that reduce the noise from the escaping exhaust gases as far as practicable. Check the silencers regularly for any leaks.

3.5. Windscreen and Windows

Front windscreen of every motor vehicle must be made of laminated safety glass and the side windows and the rear window must be made of safety glass. These types of glasses prevent pieces from flying in the event of cracking or breaking of the window glass.

Ensure that your view through the windscreen and rear window (through the inside rear view mirror) is not obstructed by cracks, dirt, steam, water, ice or other objects placed or suspended between the driver and the windscreen. In addition, as per Rule 100(2) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, the glass of the windscreen and the rear window of every motor vehicle must be

maintained such that the visual transmission of light (VTL) is not less than 70%. For the side windows, the visual transmission of light must not be less than 50%. The Hon'ble Supreme court has banned the use of black film of any kind and of any VTL percentage on the windscreens or on the side windows of the vehicles and made the same an offence.

3.6. Reflectors

Every motor vehicle other than motor cycles and three-wheelers must be fitted with two red reflectors, one each on both sides at the rear. Motor cycles must be fitted with at least one red reflex reflector at the rear.

3.7. Use of Red, White, Blue Lights or Spotlights

The use of blue light, red light, flashing light, and strobe lamps is restricted by law for vehicles that serve specific purpose. No motor vehicle must show a red light to the front and no light other than red in the rear of the vehicle except for a white light to illuminate the registration mark, a white light used while reversing the vehicle, or amber coloured directional indicator lights.

Use of red, blue, white or flashing lights is restricted to:

- a blinker type red light with purple glass for ambulances,
- a blue light with flasher as determined and notified by the State Government,
- a red light with or without a flasher on the vehicles carrying high dignitaries as notified by the Central or State Government.
- a blue light with or without flasher on vehicles escorting high dignitaries,
- multi-coloured red, blue, or white lights on vehicles used for emergency purposes as notified by the State Government, □ light on vehicles used by the officers of the police department,
- blue lights on fire tenders, fire trucks, or other emergency vehicles.

Furthermore, vehicles cannot carry a spot light or search light on the front except in exceptional conditions as approved by the registering authority.

3.8. Seatbelts and Airbags

A seatbelts is an important device which can prevent injury or death in case of an accident.

It is very important to wear the seatbelts properly. Always put the shoulder strap over your shoulder, never under your arm. The lap-belt should be put low over the hips, not over the stomach.

Airbags are the supplemental devices to help prevent serious bodily injury or death. You must wear a seatbelt even if your vehicle is equipped with airbags. Airbags are helpful in preventing injury only when a seatbelt is worn. In fact, if you are not wearing a seatbelt, airbags can cause bodily injury.

3.9. Pollution Control

Every motor vehicle must carry a "Pollution Under Control" certificate which is valid for six months. The new motor vehicles must be re-certified for "Pollution Under Control" after the expiry of one year from the date of first registration.

3.10. Check Your Vehicle

Quickly check your vehicle daily before you begin driving for the following:

- Windscreen and windows for any cracks.
- Windscreen wipers are in good condition.
- Look for proof of water or oil under the vehicle that might indicate a leak.
- Check for wear and tear of tyres and proper tyre pressure.
- Make sure the gauges are working properly.
- All lamps and lights are working properly especially during night.
- Licence plates are intact and registration mark on them is properly visible.
- Mirrors are clean and adjusted properly.
- "Pollution Under Control" certificate is valid.

It is also a good practice to regularly do the following, especially before going on a long trip:

- Check that the battery is in good condition and the connections are proper.

- Check that the engine oil, engine coolant, brake oil and windscreen wiper fluid levels are above the minimum level as specified.
- Check that the lights including headlights (high beam and dipped beam) and stop/brake lights are working properly.
- Check for any leaks in the exhaust system.

- Keep a spare tyre that is in good condition.
- Keep a first aid kit, a flashlight, tools needed to replace a tyre and if possible, a portable fire extinguisher.

4. TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS

Traffic signs, signals and markings on the roads and pavements are meant to provide clear guidance to help the drivers drive safely, regulate traffic, cautioning the drivers of dangers ahead, and informing the drivers of facilities available en-route. They convey a clear, visual and precise meaning in a simple form. Every prospective driver, therefore, must know all road signs, signals and markings found on the public roads and highways and follow them at all times.

4.1 Signs

Road signs are published by Indian Road Congress (IRC) and use symbols and pictures. These are uniformly followed across the country. They are shape and color coded to give you a quick idea about what the sign says even before you are close enough to read it. Road signs are of three types:

- Mandatory Signs
- Cautionary Signs
- Informatory Signs

Mandatory Signs

These signs are mandatory and must be followed at all times. Mandatory signs are circular, except the 'Stop' sign and the 'Give Way' sign. Mandatory signs are reproduced below for your quick reference.



STOP SIGN

This sign is used on roadways where traffic is required to stop before entering a major road or intersection.



GIVE WAY SIGN

You must give way to the other traffic having the right-of-way.



NO ENTRY

This sign is located at places where the entry of all vehicles is prohibited.



STRAIGHT PROHIBITED OR NO ENTRY

This sign is located at places where the vehicles are not allowed to enter or go straight.



ONE WAY SIGN

Vehicles prohibited in one direction. Indicates that traffic going forward is prohibited.



ONE WAY SIGN

Vehicles prohibited in one direction. Indicates that traffic going in the other direction is prohibited.



VEHICLES PROHIBITED IN BOTH DIRECTIONS

This sign is used where entry to all types of vehicular traffic is prohibited.



ALL MOTOR VEHICLES PROHIBITED



TRUCKS PROHIBITED



BULLOCK CARTS AND HAND CARTS PROHIBITED



BULLOCK CARTS
PROHIBITED



TONGAS PROHIBITED



HAND CARTS
PROHIBITED



CYCLES PROHIBITED



PEDESTRIANS
PROHIBITED



RIGHT TURN
PROHIBITED



LEFT TURN PROHIBITED



U-TURN PROHIBITED



OVER TAKING
PROHIBITED



HORN PROHIBITED

NO PARKING

NO STOPPING OR
STANDING



SPEED LIMIT

WIDTH LIMIT

HEIGHT LIMIT



LENGTH LIMIT

LOAD LIMIT

AXLE LOAD LIMIT



RESTRICTION ENDS



COMPULSORY TURN RIGHT

COMPULSORY TURN LEFT COMPULSORY AHEAD ONLY



COMPULSORY AHEAD OR TURN RIGHT



COMPULSORY AHEAD OR TURN LEFT



COMPULSORY KEEP LEFT



COMPULSORY CYCLE TRACK



COMPULSORY SOUND HORN

Cautionary Signs

Cautionary signs are meant to warn the drivers about the hazardous or abnormal conditions lying ahead. These signs are triangular in shape. The following cautionary signs are included in the motor vehicle act, 1988:



RIGHT HAND CURVE



LEFT HAND CURVE



RIGHT HAIR PIN BEND



LEFT HAIR PIN BEND



STEEP ASCENT

RIGHT REVERSE BEND



STEEP DESCENT

LEFT REVERSE BEND



NARROW BRIDGE



ROAD WIDENS AHEAD



NARROW ROAD AHEAD



SLIPPERY ROAD



LOOSE GRAVEL



PEDESTRIAN CROSSING



CYCLE CROSSING



SCHOOL AHEAD



MEN AT WORK



CATTLE



FALLING ROCKS



FERRY



CROSS ROAD



GAP IN MEDIAN



SIDE ROAD RIGHT



SIDE ROAD LEFT



Y-INTERSECTION



Y-INTERSECTION



Y-INTERSECTION



T-INTERSECTION



STAGGERED INTERSECTION



STAGGERED INTERSECTION



MAJOR ROAD AHEAD



MAJOR ROAD AHEAD



ROUND ABOUT





DANGEROUS DIP



RUMBLE STRIP



HUMP OR ROUGH ROAD



SPEED BREAKER



BARRIER AHEAD



SERIES OF BENDS



QUAYSIDE OR RIVER BANK



START OF DUAL CARRIAGEWAY



END OF DUAL CARRIAGEWAY



UNREGULATED LEVEL CROSSING



GUARDED LEVEL CROSSING



LANE CLOSED (ON A TWO LANE ROAD)



OVERHEAD CABLE



TRAFFIC SIGNAL

Informatory Signs

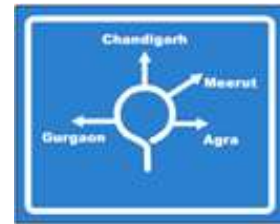
Informatory signs provide information on direction, destination, roadside facilities etc. to the drivers. These signs are square or rectangular in shape.



ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGN



DESTINATION SIGN



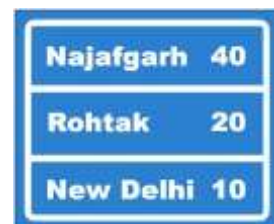
ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGN ON ROTARY INTERSECTION



DIRECTION SIGN



PLACE IDENTIFICATION SIGN



RE-ASSURANCE SIGN



PETROL PUMP



HOSPITAL



FIRST-AID POST



EATING PLACE



LIGHT REFRESHMENT



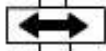
RESTING PLACE



1 Km

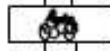


NO THROUGH ROAD



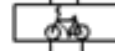
PARKING BOTH SIDES

PUBLIC TELEPHONE



PARKING LOT - SCOOTERS AND MOTOR CYCLES

BUS STOP



PARKING LOT - CYCLES



RICKSHAW



CYCLE RICKSHAW



STAND

TAXI STAND

AUTO



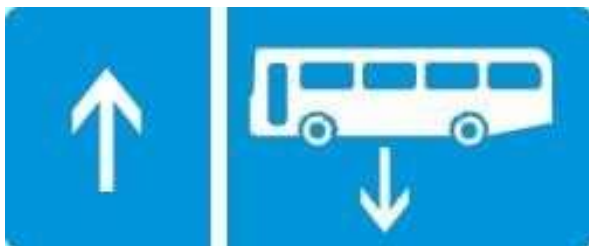
PEDESTRIAN SUBWAY



RAILWAY STATION



REPAIR FACILITY



CONTRA-FLOW BUS LANE



BUS LANE

4.2 Signals (Traffic lights)

Traffic lights are used to control traffic at intersections. Apart from traffic lights, many intersections have lighted arrows for traffic control. Arrows control the flow of traffic in the direction of the arrow.

Red

If you see red light as shown in diagram 9, come to a complete stop before entering the intersection and before the stop line, or pedestrian or zebra crossing, if any. You must wait until the red light turns green. A red arrow means no turning in the direction of the arrow.

Diagram 9



Amber

If you see amber light as shown in diagram 10, before you enter the intersection, stop your vehicle behind the stop line or cross walk (pedestrian crossing). If you have already entered the intersection and the light turns amber, continue moving on, but with caution. A yellow arrow means proceed with caution in the direction of the arrow.



Diagram 10

Green

Green light as shown in diagram 11 means you continue moving through the intersection carefully giving way to the pedestrians and other vehicles already in the intersection. A green arrow indicates that you may proceed in the direction of the arrow if you are in the proper lane.

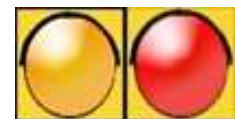


Diagram 11

Flashing Signals

Flashing red signal as shown in diagram 12 means you must come to a complete stop behind the stop line or pedestrian crossing, and move through the intersection only when it is safe to do so. Flashing amber signal warns drivers to slow down and drive with caution.

Diagram 12



Pedestrian Crossing signals

These signals help pedestrians cross the road safely. As a pedestrian, you can cross the road if you face a green 'walk' sign as shown in diagram 13.



Diagram 13

Never try to "beat the light." If the light turns yellow and you have enough space to stop safely, please stop.

4.3 Traffic Police Hand Signals

If the traffic is being controlled and directed by the traffic police personnel, follow their hand signals even if they are different from traffic lights or signals as there may be an emergency situation on the road. Following pictures illustrate different hand signals used by the traffic police as shown in the diagrams from 14 to 19.



Diagram 14

Stop Traffic From Behind



Diagram 15

Stop Traffic From Front



Diagram 16

Stop Traffic From Front and Back



Diagram 17

Stop Traffic From Left and Right



Diagram 18

Allow Traffic From Right to Turn Right



Diagram 19

Allow Traffic From Left to Turn Right

Multiple hand signals may be used together in succession to provide better traffic management.

4.4 Road Markings

Road markings play a very useful role in traffic management. They help guide and control the flow of traffic, and promote road safety. It is very important for the drivers to understand road markings and follow them. Below are some of the important road markings as shown in diagrams from 20 to 37 that you will occasionally come across.

Single Broken Line



Diagram 20

Central line marking with broken white line separates two opposing streams of traffic. It is permitted to cross to the other side of a single broken line for overtaking when it is safe to do so. It is noteworthy that the central line markings are longer than the lane line markings. These are 3 metres long, where as broken line markings dividing lanes are shorter in length.

Single Solid Line

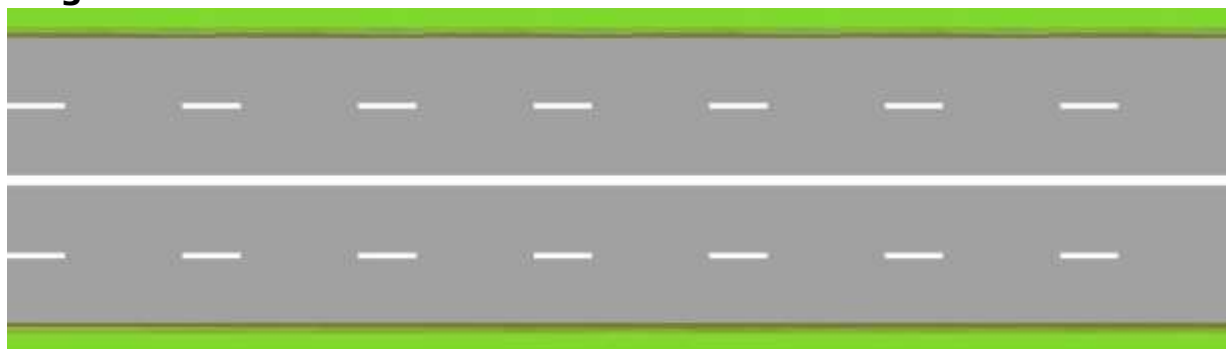


Diagram 21

Solid central line indicates that it is not allowed to cross to the other side for overtaking except for entry or exit from a side road or a premises or to avoid a stationary obstruction. Solid centre line is normally white in colour but can optionally be yellow also.

Double Solid Line

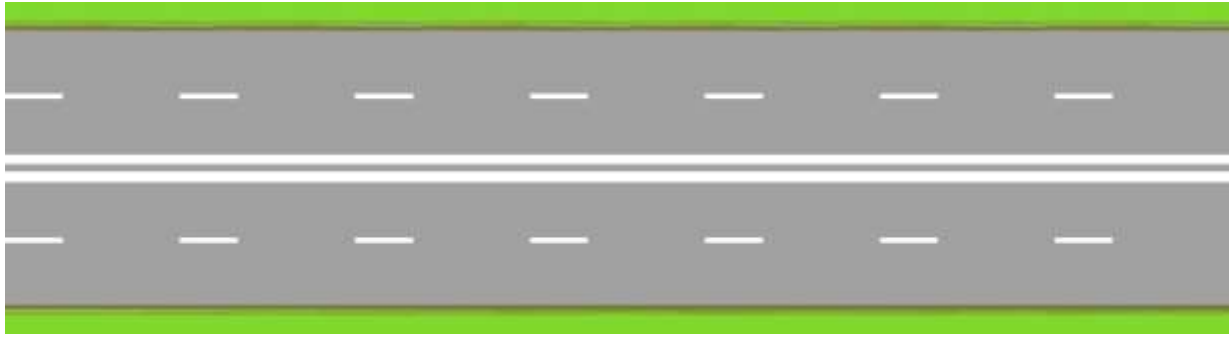


Diagram 22

Double solid central line indicates that it is not allowed to cross to the other side for overtaking except in emergency situations. **Combination of Broken and Solid lines**

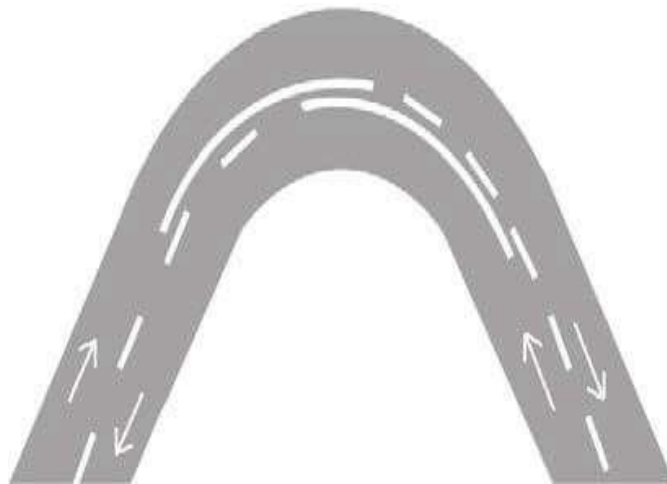


Diagram 23

If the line on your side is broken, you may cross or straddle it for overtaking if it is safe to do so. If the line on your side is solid, you must not cross or straddle it. This road marking is usually used where the visibility ahead is less due to a curve or the landscape. Parking is prohibited on these stretches of the road.

Parking is also prohibited where a yellow line is marked on the edge of the road.

Stop Line



Diagram 24

Stop line with 'STOP' word marked on the road as shown in diagram 24 indicates where you are required to stop before an intersection and give way to vehicles on the major road you are approaching. You should proceed only after ensuring that it is safe to do so. Where a pedestrian crossing is provided, the stop line is marked before the pedestrian crossing.

Give Way Line



Diagram 25

The give way line is usually a double dotted line marked transversely at junctions. These lines are generally supplemented by a reverse triangle 'give way' sign painted on the road surface before the dotted lines or by a road sign installed beside the marking. Give way line indicates that you should give way to traffic on the main approaching road.

Zebra Crossing

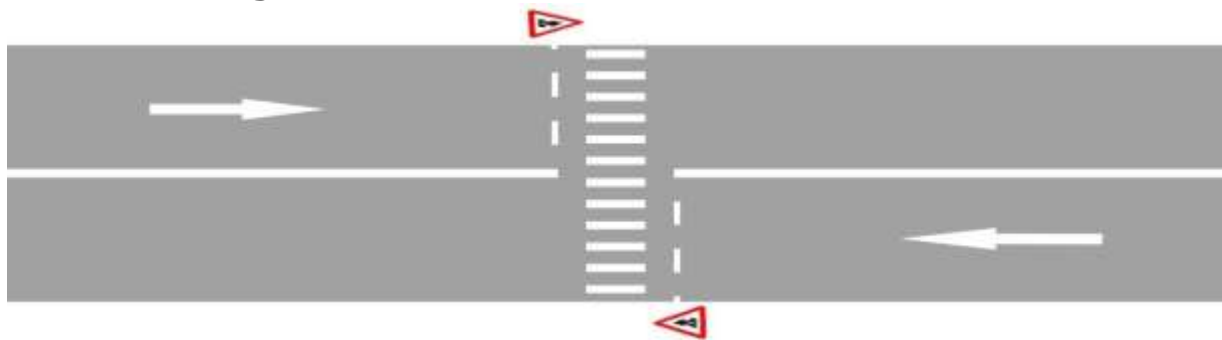


Diagram 26

Zebra crossing is a succession of alternate black and white stripes painted parallel to the road. These are provided for the pedestrians to safely cross the road. Pedestrians have the right of way at these crossings. Zebra crossings are usually accompanied by 'Pedestrian Crossing' road signs.

Bicycle Lane

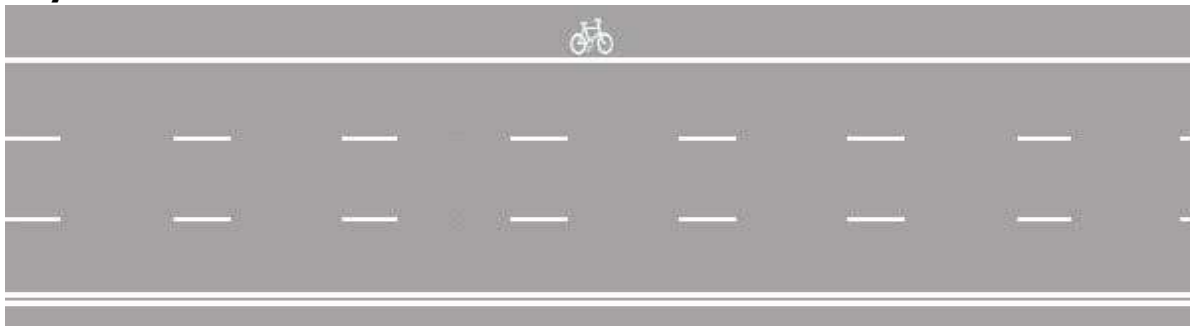


Diagram 27

Bicycle lane marking indicates a lane exclusively for the cyclists. Motor vehicles are not allowed to enter this lane.

Typical Intersection

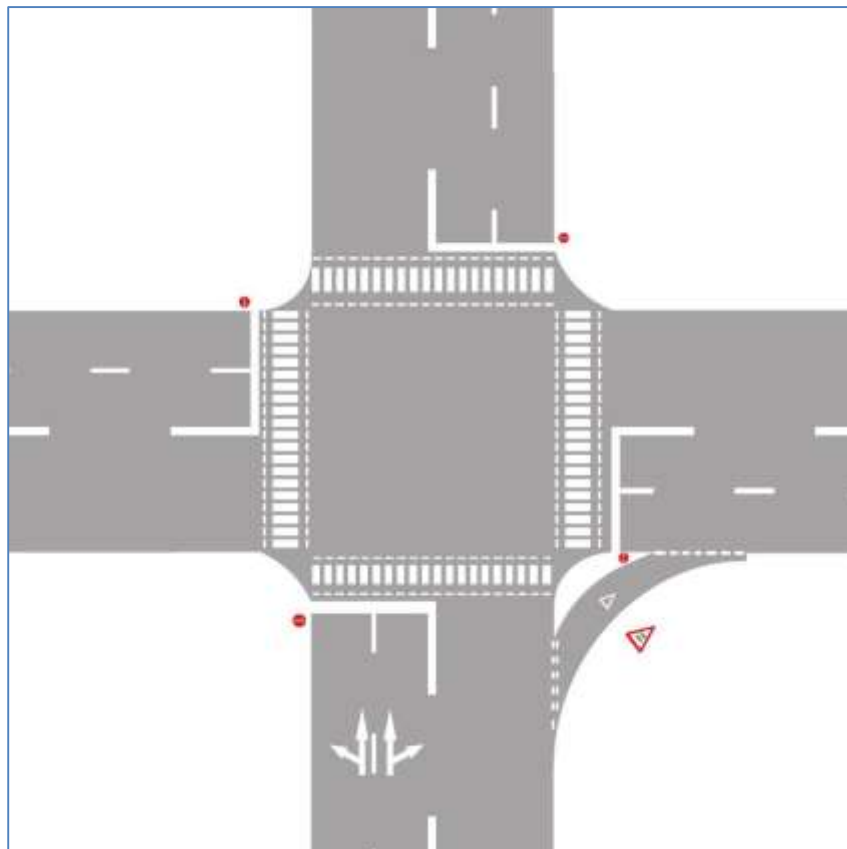


Diagram 28

A typical Intersection with Traffic Lights, stop lines and stop signs, zebra crossings for pedestrians, slip lane with 'Give Way' sign and marking, and directional arrows is shown in the adjoining diagram.

Box Junction

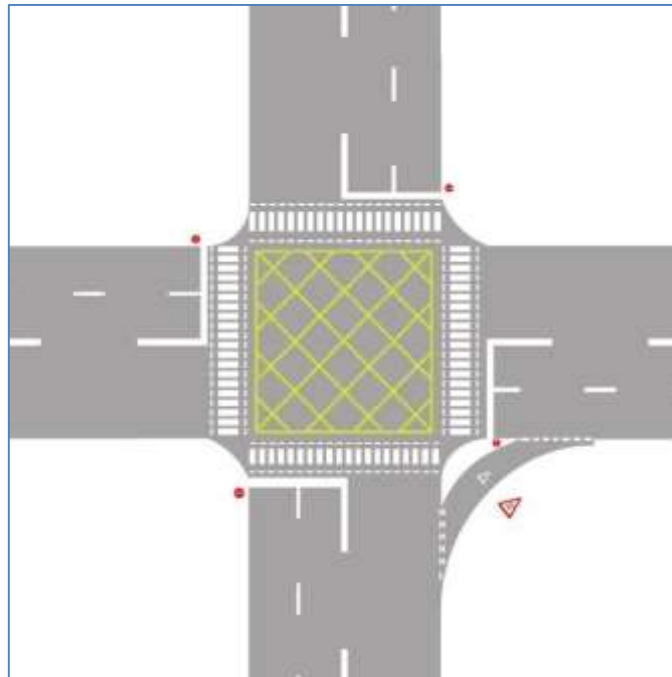


Diagram 29

These are yellow crossed diagonal lines within the box. The vehicles should enter the box junction only if their exit road is clear. Vehicles must not stop even briefly in the box junction area.

Keep Clear



Diagram 30

This road marking is used to indicate that there must not be any stationary vehicles in the area of the marking. This is used at intersections where queuing vehicle may otherwise block cross traffic or a side road.

Edge Line



Diagram 31

Edge line on a road is a solid white (or yellow) line indicating the edge of the drivable road. A white edge line can also be used to indicate roadside parking, bicycle lanes. A yellow edge line restricts the kerb-side parking.

Cycle Track Crossing

This road marking provides for the area for crossing of the road by the cyclists. This is provided where the cycle track crosses the road, and is usually next to the pedestrian crossing.

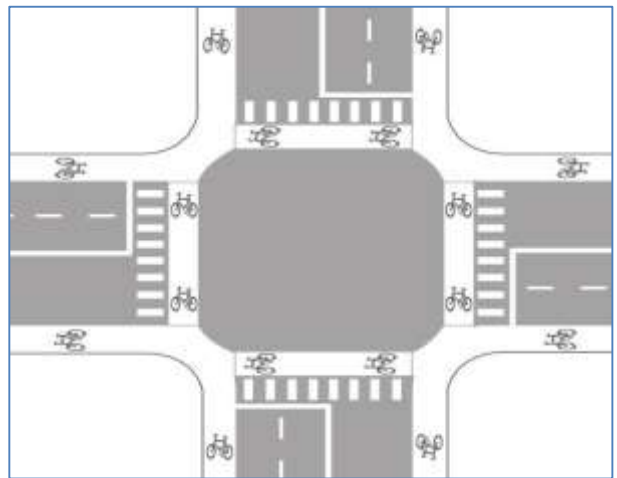


Diagram 32

Acceleration Marking

Acceleration markings are used for entry to the highways.

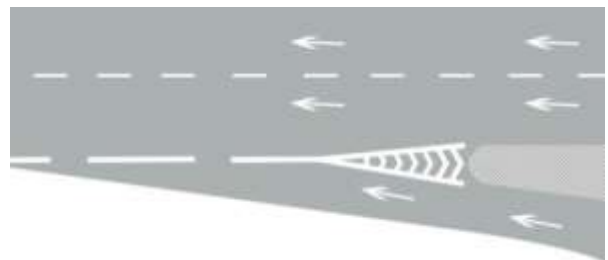


Diagram 33

Deceleration Marking

Deceleration markings are used for highway exits.

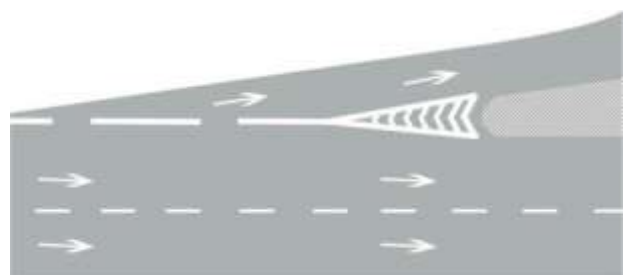


Diagram 34

Object Painting near Kerb

Many times, there are objects



that are so near the edge of the road or highway as to constitute a hazard. Such objects are painted alternate or staggered black and white.



Diagram 35

Alternate Black and White black and white

Diagram 36

Staggered Black and White

No Parking

No parking sign is usually accompanied by a kerb side yellow solid line near the edge of the road to indicate no parking at any time.

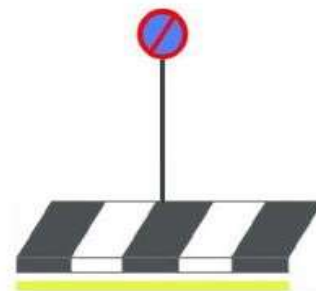


Diagram 37

Slow

'Slow' road marking provides advance warning to the drivers to slow down on approach to a hazard, intersection, a curve, narrow bridge or a condition that warrants driving at a lower speed.



Diagram 38

Bus Stop

A rectangular box with broken lines with a message 'BUS STOP' is for the area reserved as a bus stop only and is used for boarding or



5. BASICS OF DRIVING

As a driver of a motor vehicle, it is important to have good understanding of certain concepts and aspects of driving in order to be able to drive safely.

5.1 Qualities of a Good Driver

alighting of passengers. A kerbside solid yellow line on the edge of the road restricts parking or stopping any other vehicles in that area.

Diagram 39

Driving requires good hand-eye coordination and quick reflexes. Three important traits of a good driver are –

Anticipation: Be aware of traffic around you and what are the signals or tendencies of the fellow drivers. It is easy to anticipate that a child or a toddler is likely to run across a road without any indication. Plan ahead for the unexpected.

Concentration: Keep your focus on the road and actively scan for possible obstructions. The driver should be well rested, calm and not under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at any time.

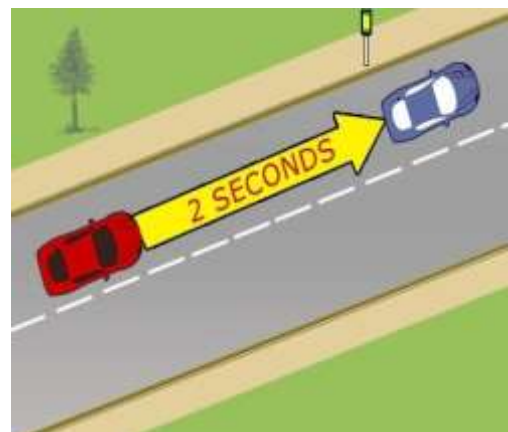
Positive Attitude: Positive attitude is very essential while driving. Be a responsible driver. Show courtesy to other road users. Aggressive driving is not conducive to safe and responsible driving. Stay calm in all situations. Give space to an aggressive driver rather than competing with him or getting angry.

5.2 Guiding Rules of Safe Driving

This section explains some important rules of safe driving.

Following Distance

It is a good and safe driving practice to maintain a reasonable following distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you. This gives you enough space to slow down or change your path safely, in case the vehicle in front applies brakes or slows down. Traffic, speed, weather conditions, visibility can impact the safe following distance between vehicles. As a rule of thumb, use the '2 second rule' in



normal conditions (see Diagram 40).

Diagram-40

Two Seconds Rule means that you should keep the following distance from the vehicle in front of you such that it takes your vehicle to reach the vehicle in the front at least 2 seconds assuming that the front vehicle is stationary. To measure the following distance, pick a fixed object like a sign post, telephone pole, a bridge or a tree ahead of you and the vehicle you are following. As the vehicle in front of you passes that object, begin to count seconds by saying 'one-thousand-one, one-thousand-two, one-thousand-three' and so on until your vehicle reaches that object. If you reach the object before you have counted one-thousand-two, it means that your following distance is too less to be safe; slow down and try the above steps again until you are at a safe following distance.

You should further increase the safe following distance during adverse weather conditions like rain, fog, snow or during night.

Tyre and tarmac rule

When stopped behind another vehicle, maintain distance in such a way that you can see the road under the rear wheels of the vehicle in the front as shown in diagram 41. This translates into a distance of 4-5 feet from the vehicle in front. This space will allow you to move around the vehicle, or will give you some cushion of time of react (for example, to blow the horn), if the other vehicle is parked uphill and accidentally rolls back. Similarly, this stopping distance gives the time to react to the driver of the vehicle parked downhill in front of your vehicle, if your vehicle accidentally rolls forward while parked.

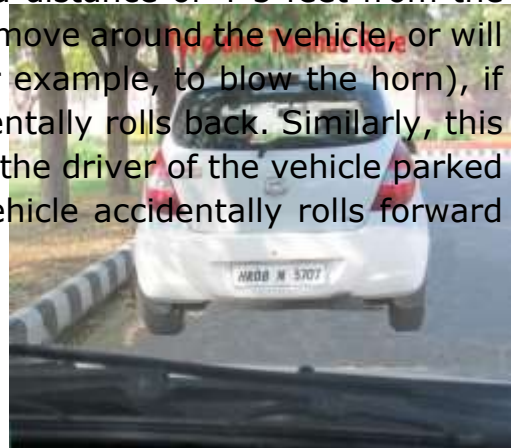


Diagram 41

Advantage of Tyre and Tarmac Rule

The third advantage of following the Tyre and Tarmac rule is that in case of a traffic jam, drivers get space to move their vehicles to one side for giving passage to emergency vehicles.

Important tip: If you can see the headlights of the vehicle stopped behind you, it means its stopping distance from your vehicle is correct.

Way

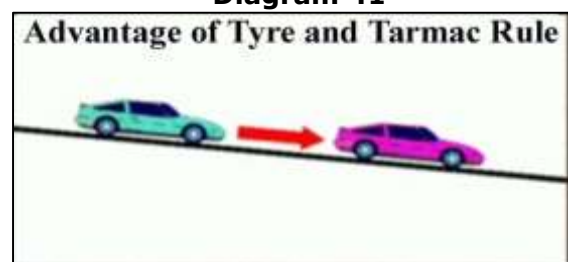


Diagram 43

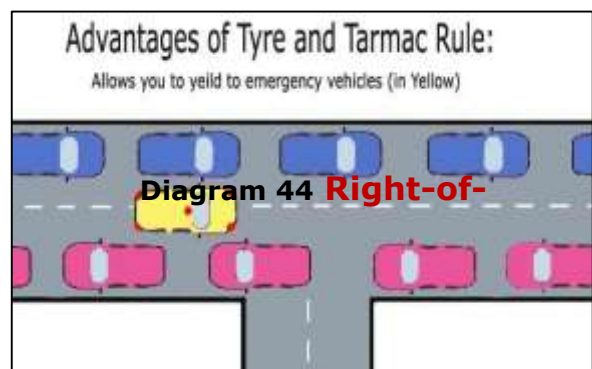


Diagram 44 Right-of-

Right of way is a very important concept while sharing the road with other road users. It determines which vehicle gets to go first in different situations. It is the responsibility of the drivers and the pedestrians to obey this rule for smooth flow of traffic. This rule is based on courtesy and common sense. Here are some of the common situations described for understanding the right-of-way rule:

- Emergency vehicles like ambulances, fire tenders, police vehicles with flashing lights always have the right-of-way in all conditions.
- Zebra crossings belong to the pedestrians. Pedestrians have the right of way at the zebra crossings and at uncontrolled pedestrian crossings. When entering an intersection or facing a zebra crossing, slow down and give way to any pedestrians crossing the road.
- If you are about to enter the roundabout, the vehicles already in the circle have right of way.
- Vehicles merging with the traffic after turning left using slip lanes must give way to any vehicle on the road.
- In case of a Stop sign, the driver must stop at the Stop line and if there is no Stop line, before entering the intersection, and give right of way to vehicles already in the intersection.
- If two vehicles reach an uncontrolled intersection at the same time, the vehicle on the right has the right of way.
- When turning right, give right of way to the oncoming vehicles going straight or turning left.
- If all the sides at an intersection do not have Stop sign or stop line, then the vehicles on stop lines must give right of way to the vehicles coming from sides without stop line.
- When a vehicle enters the uncontrolled T-Section, the vehicle that is making a turn must give right of way to the through traffic.
- Drivers on a minor road must give way to the vehicles on the main road at an intersection.

The following examples will further clarify the above rules-

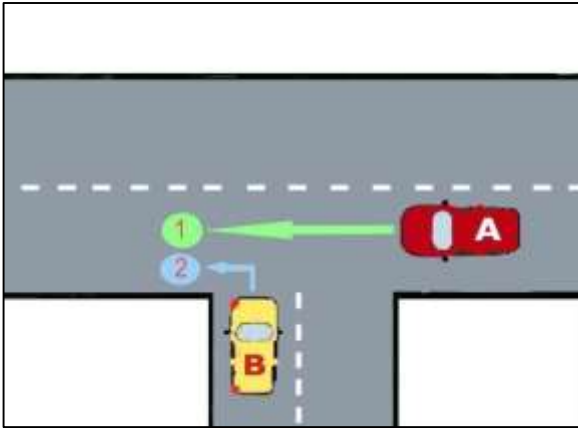


Diagram 45

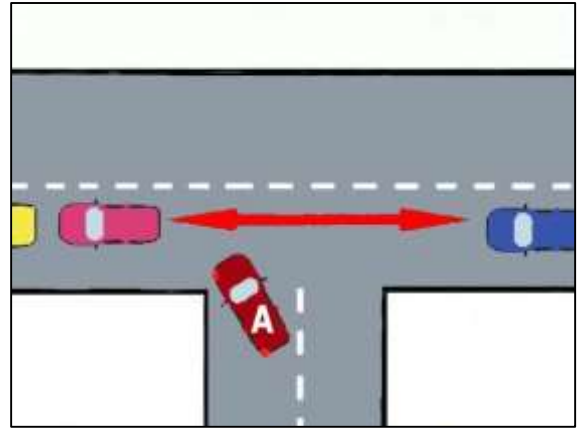


Diagram 46

Vehicle **A** gets priority being on the Vehicle **A** can merge with the traffic main road. Vehicle **B** will give way only when a safe gap appears in before merging on the main road. traffic on the main road.



Diagram 47



Diagram 48

Vehicle **B** will give way to vehicle **A** as Vehicle **A** leaving the main road has vehicle **A** is turning on the side road the right of way over vehicle **B** on the same side and vehicle **B** is wishing to join the main road. turning on the opposite side of the road.

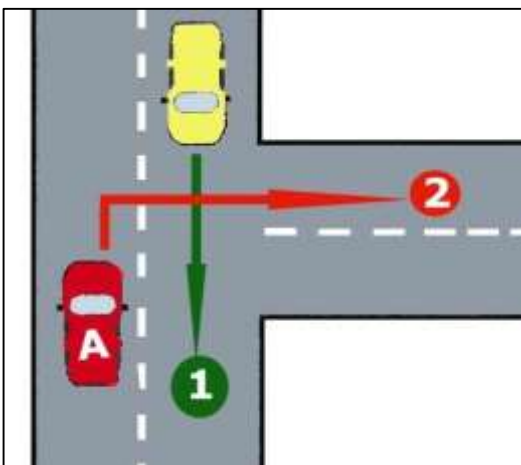


Diagram 49

For turning right, vehicle **A** will give way to oncoming traffic and will turn only when a safe gap appears in traffic.

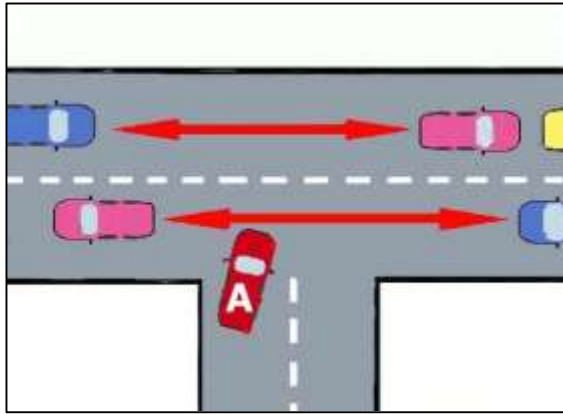


Diagram 51

Vehicle **B** is joining the same side and Vehicle **A** is joining the opposite side of the road. Vehicle **A** has to give way to vehicle **B**.

In diagram 51, vehicle **A** is turning right. Since it is merging with traffic on the opposite side, join only when a clear gap appears on both sides as shown.

5.3. Cutting Corners

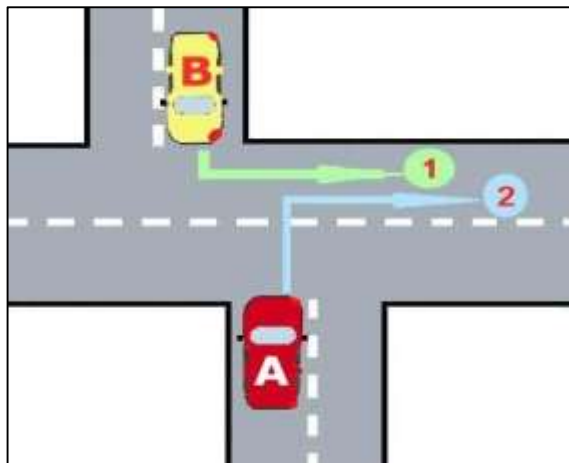


Diagram 50

Cutting corners is a very common problem on Indian roads. Most drivers are not aware of the correct way of taking a right turn and indulge in cutting corners, posing a threat to their own safety as well as that of others. The correct method of turning right is to move your car straight and start turning when the dividing line of the side road meets your car approximately in the middle as shown in the diagram 52 below. This will ensure that your vehicle on completing the turn will enter the correct lane on the side road. Any attempt to take turn at an earlier point in time, may result in collision with a vehicle coming from the side road. Correct turning also helps the approaching driver from the side road get a clear view of the vehicle turning right.

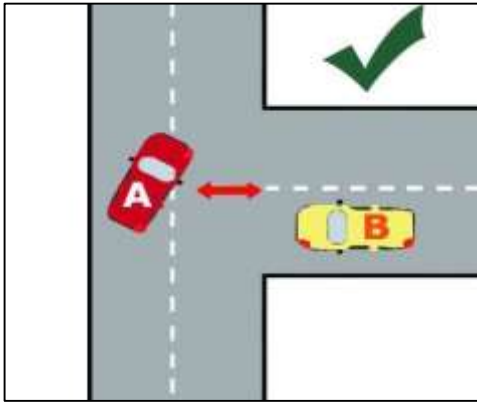


Diagram 52

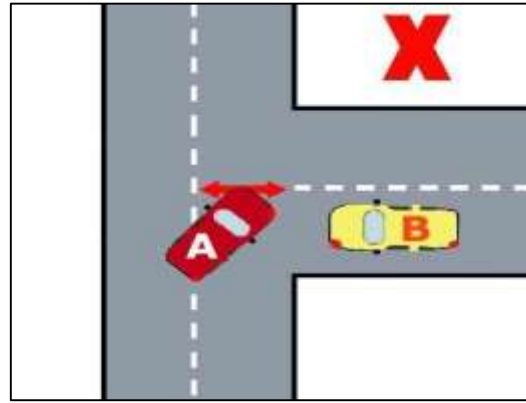


Diagram 53

This rule also applies to the vehicles on the side road turning right for merging on the opposite side of the main road as shown below.

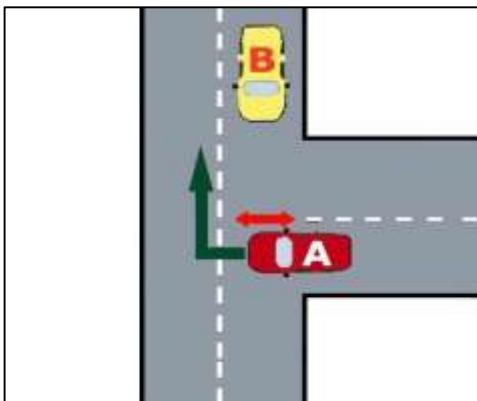


Diagram 54

Driver of the Vehicle **A** should go straight until the front of his car reaches approximately middle of the road and then turn right. Failure to do so can lead to potential collision with the vehicle coming from the right.

5.4 Courtesy on the Roads

While the rules governing the right of way as described in the previous section apply in general, it is equally important for drivers on the main road having the right of way to show courtesy and stop to allow the vehicles merging with/leaving the main road to go first whenever the volume of traffic is high, otherwise the waiting time for the vehicles on the side road becomes agonizingly high. This is particularly true during the rush hours. Failure to show such courtesy will lead to traffic jam on the side road. Lack of courtesy on the road

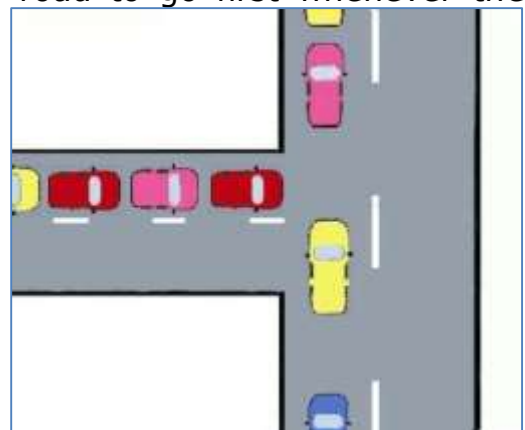


Diagram 55 often leads to traffic jam as shown in Diagram-55.

At any crossing whenever traffic lights become out of order, then it is a common picture as shown in diagram 56. It happens only because of lack of courtesy. Courtesy also means leaving access to pedestrians on Zebra crossings free during traffic congestion. Similarly, at an

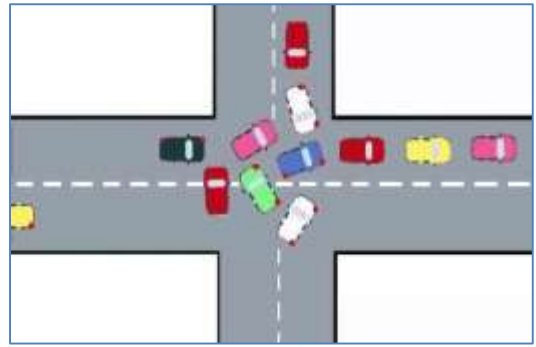


Diagram 56
intersection, even if the signal is green but the road ahead of the intersection is not clear, a courteous driver stops before the intersection, leaving the junction box.

Another common occurrence is on manned railway crossings where cars and two wheelers often occupy the lanes meant for oncoming traffic causing traffic jam as shown in



57.

Diagram 57 Diagram-

5.5 Tips for Safe Driving

Safe or defensive driving, as per the National Safety Council, USA, is getting to the destination safely –no traffic fines or tickets, no accidents, no harm or injury, with no hassle to the others on the road. In other words, it simply means driving responsibly and with common-sense. Driving does not just mean getting your driving license. It also means imbibing good driving habits. Below are some of the important tips that will help you to be a safe and responsible driver.

- Observe and obey traffic signs and signals all the time. That means no rolling stop. Stop completely at the stop line or when you see a stop sign.

- Check mirrors and cover your blind spots by looking over the shoulder. Always be aware of the blind spot of other vehicles especially the big trucks. Stay out of other vehicles' blind spots.
- Use turn signals appropriately while turning or changing lanes.
- Stay alert and scan the road frequently for hazards.
- Do not drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or if you are feeling sleepy or drowsy.
- Distracted driving is dangerous and illegal. No multi-tasking – texting, talking on the phone, eating, reading, watching a movie, adjusting radio/CD player/GPS, shaving, putting a makeup etc. - while driving.
- Adjust driving speed to road, weather and other conditions.
- No tailgating. Leave a safe following distance from the vehicle in the front.
- Keep your vehicle in good condition. Keep windscreen, windows and mirrors clean and keep the tyres properly inflated.
- Share the road with trucks, bikes, pedestrians, motorcycles and other users of the road.
- Be courteous and do not drive aggressively. Driving is not a contest and it is not about 'winning'. It is about reaching your destination safely.
- Use seat-belts for all occupants of the vehicle. It is much safer for the children and kids to be in the rear seat of the vehicle.
- Keep a first-aid kit in the vehicle.
- Watch for rough and uneven shoulder of the road which may be lower than the road.
- Watch for animals and slow-moving vehicles. Slow down and cross them when it is safe to do so.
- Give way to emergency vehicles and do not follow them. Move over to the lane away from the emergency vehicle. If you cannot move over, slow down.
- Wear helmets while riding a two-wheeler.

- Be watchful while crossing unmanned railway tracks. Cross only at designated crossings and do not try to beat the train. Trains are generally travelling much faster than they seem to.
- As a parent, it is your responsibility to make your kids, especially the young adults, aware of safe driving. Encourage good driving habits in them. It is but obvious that parents who do not follow safe driving practices have teens who follow their example.
- After certain age, physical and mental changes like vision changes, strength and flexibility, reaction times, can affect driving. Have your eyes checked regularly. Learn the effects of medication on your driving skills and vision.
- Children need to be made aware of the dangers of playing in or around the vehicles or the dangers of climbing into a vehicle trunk (boot space). When a child is missing, make sure to check in the vehicles and their trunks quickly.
- Do not leave children or pets alone in the vehicle any time, even when going for a quick errand.
- Stop for pedestrians. Be alert for children, especially around schools, residential areas or school buses.

Speed Limit

Speed limit is the maximum speed at which you can drive a vehicle under ideal condition. If the conditions are less than ideal, you must slow down to a safe speed which is less than the speed limit.

Section 112 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988 stipulates that 'no person shall drive a motor vehicle or cause or allow a motor vehicle to be driven in any public place at a speed exceeding the maximum speed or below the minimum speed fixed for the vehicle under the Act or by any other law for the time being in force.'

Your speed must not be more than 25 km/h, if you are passing a procession, troops or police on the march or when passing workmen engaged in road repair work.

Following table lists the specified speed limits for different categories of vehicles:

Type of Vehicle	National Highway (km/h)	State Highway (km/h)	Other Main Roads (km/h)
Bus/Truck	65	65	60
Car/Jeep	90	80	70
Motorcycle/Scooter	50	50	45

6. SHARING THE ROAD

It is our responsibility as a driver of the motor vehicle that we focus on the task at hand and be aware of our surroundings. Many road accidents can be prevented by simply obeying traffic rules and by extending simple courtesy to other drivers. Remember that the public roads and highways must be shared with other drivers and users of the road.

This section has been derived from the "Rules of the Road Regulations, 1989" which serve as the basic guide for rules that have to be followed while driving on the road. It deals with basic facts such as right of way, overtaking, turns, parking etc.

6.1. Keeping Left

In India, vehicles drive on the left hand side of the road. It is important to keep to the left and let the traffic coming from the opposite direction to pass on your right. Keep to your left as much as possible to avoid head- on collision. When driving on a channelized road marked with lanes, drive with in the lane, and stay close to the left of the lane.

6.2. Changing Lanes

Changing lanes can be dangerous and must be done with caution. Follow MSM rule to change lanes. Make sure you have safe clearance to the side, behind or ahead before moving to another lane. Never change lanes at intersections.

Blind Spots are areas around your vehicle where your view is obstructed as shown in diagrams 58 & 59. These areas are not visible in the rearview and side-view mirrors. Any pedestrian, vehicles or other objects in the blind spots may not be visible to you. It is important to know your blind spots. Quickly look over your shoulder to the side of the turn for vehicles or pedestrians in the blind spots before you turn or change lane. Also, avoid

driving into other drivers' blind spots. Commercial vehicles, due to their size and design have larger areas in their blind spots as shown in diagram 59.

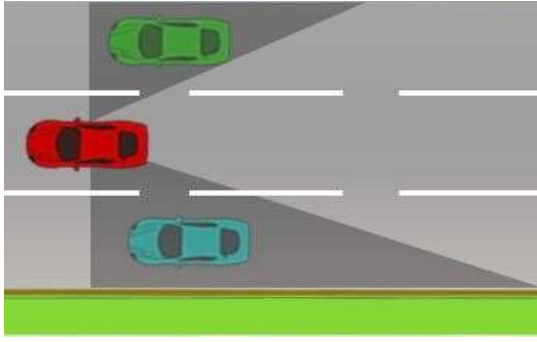


Diagram 58

Blind spots (shaded areas) of a car

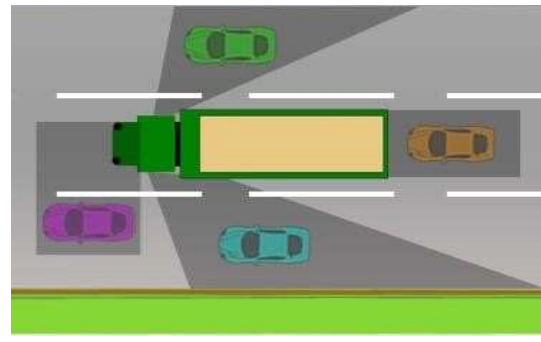


Diagram 59

Blind spots (shaded areas) of a commercial vehicle

6.3. Turning

Turning improperly or without adequate indication may result in a traffic accident. Move safely to the proper lane well ahead of your turn. Always follow MSM rule while changing to the turn lane and while making a turn. Turn only when it is safe to do so. While turning left, look for the merging traffic from the right side. Look for oncoming traffic while turning right. Finish the turn in the proper lane. If you need to move to another lane, do so only after completing you turn and then change the lane following the MSM rule. If the intersection is controlled by the traffic lights or by the traffic police personnel turn only when your lane is given the proper signal to turn (see Diagrams from 58 to 71).

Correct Way to Turn

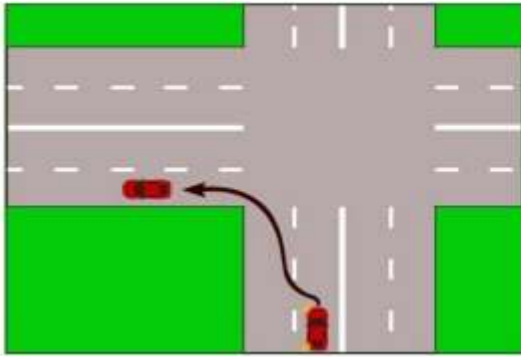


Diagram 60

Left Turn: If the lanes are not marked with turn arrows, then move to the left most lane well ahead in time after checking the traffic behind you and signaling your intent. Use left turn indication to let other users of the road know about your intention to turn left. Cautiously turn into the left most lane next to the kerb when it is safe to do so. Give way to pedestrians and other vehicles already in the intersection. Watch for through traffic.

Wrong Way to Turn

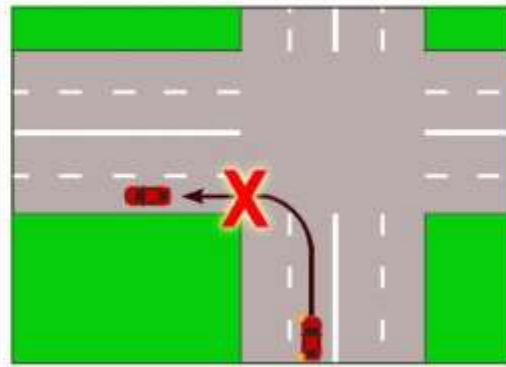


Diagram 61

Wrong Left Turn: Do not jump lanes when turning. If the turn arrows are not marked, then make a left turn only from the left most lane

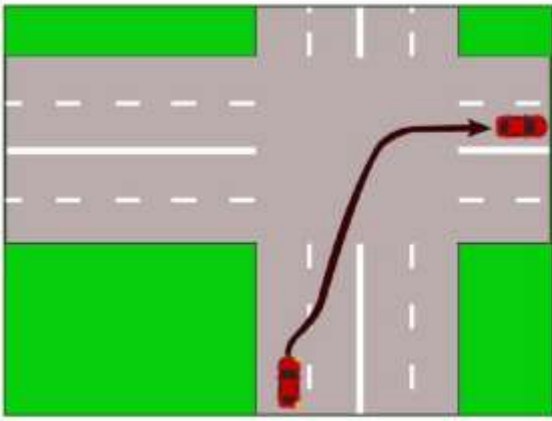


Diagram 62

Right Turn: After checking the traffic behind you and signaling your intent, move to the lane closest to the centre-line well ahead in time before making the right turn. Use right turn indication to let other users of the road know about your intention to turn right. Cautiously turn to the first lane left of the center-line by staying in your lane. Watch for the through traffic and oncoming traffic while making your turn.

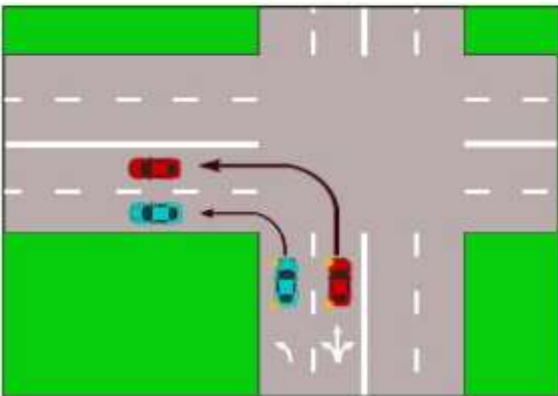


Diagram 64

Multilane Left Turn: If the lanes are marked with turn arrows, then move to one of the left turn lanes well ahead in time after checking the traffic behind you and signaling your intent. Use left turn indication to let other users of the road know about your intention to turn left. Cautiously turn left when it is safe to do so. Stay in your lane during the turn. Give way to pedestrians and other vehicles already in the intersection.

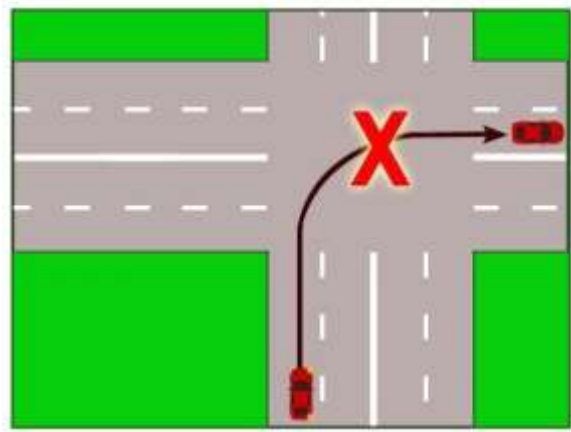


Diagram 63

Wrong Right Turn: Do not take a right turn from the wrong lane. Move to the lane closest to the centre-line. Do not jump lanes when turning.

Diagram 65

Wrong Multilane Left Turn: Do not jump lanes or turn in to the wrong lane. Stay in your lane to avoid any accidents.

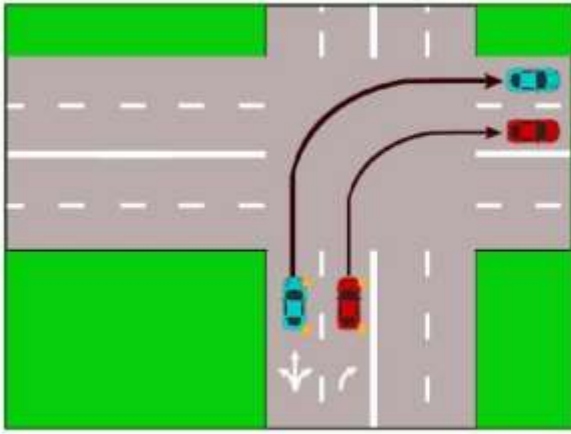


Diagram 66

Multilane Right Turn: If the lanes are marked with turn arrows, then move to one of the right turn lanes well ahead in time after checking the traffic behind you and signaling your intent. Use right turn indication to let other users of the road know about your intention to turn right. Cautiously turn right when it is safe to do so. Stay in your lane during the turn. Give way to pedestrians and other vehicles already in the intersection. Watch for the through traffic and oncoming traffic while making your turn.

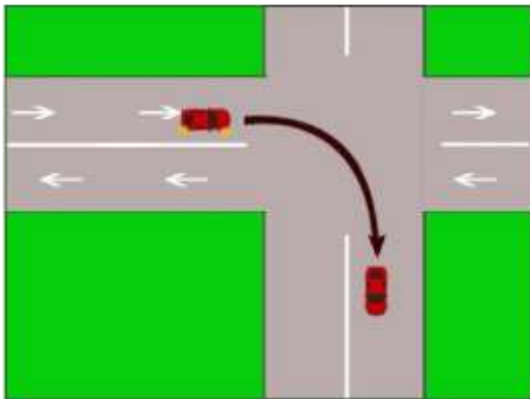
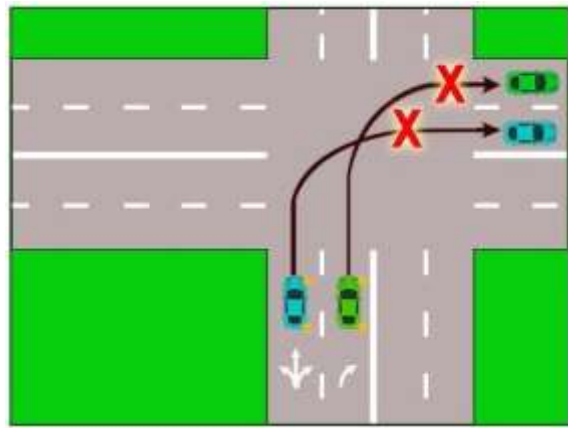


Diagram 68

Proper Right Turn: Enter the intersection straight around quarter of the way before turning the wheels to the right for a turn. Make a sharp and quick turn.

traffic trying to turn left.



45

Diagram 67

Wrong Multilane Right Turn: Do not jump lanes or turn in to the wrong lane. Stay in your lane to avoid any accidents.

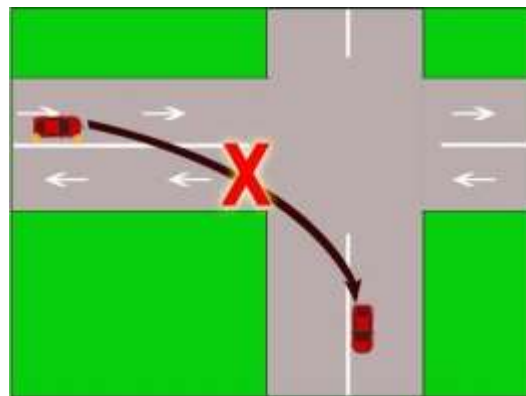


Diagram 69

Wrong Right Turn: Do not start your turn before you enter the intersection. Never cross the central dividing line. This results in the vehicle staying in the line of the oncoming traffic for much longer. It also blocks the

46

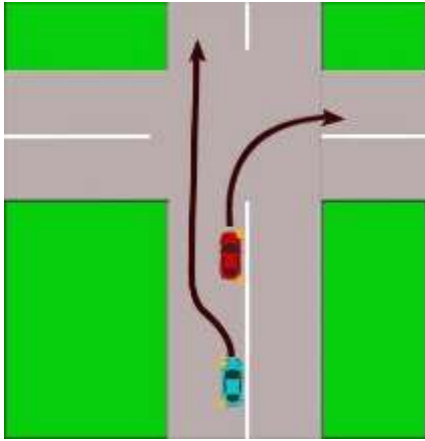


Diagram 70

Correct Way to Overtake A Vehicle That is Indicating to Turn Right: Proper way to overtake a stationary vehicle that is intending to turn right is, from the left side. Indicate to move to the left lane for overtaking using MSM rule.

6.4. Overtaking

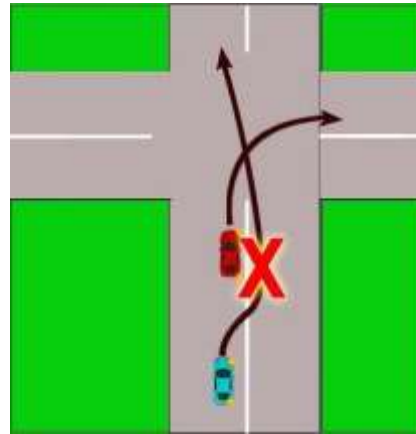


Diagram 71

Wrong Way to Overtake A Vehicle That is Indicating to Turn Right: You must not overtake a vehicle on the right if that vehicle is waiting to turn right.

Overtaking another vehicle requires caution. Overtake only when it is safe to do so. Before overtaking, make sure there is safe distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead. Change lanes by following the MSM rule. Always overtake on the right unless the vehicle to be overtaken is indicating to turn right.

If you need to overtake the vehicle ahead on a single lane road, do so only if it is permitted and there is a safe distance between you and the oncoming traffic. Immediately return to your side of the traffic after overtaking.

Do not overtake:

- if overtaking is prohibited,
- when you are near the intersection or in the intersection,
- on a curve when you cannot clearly see the road ahead,
- in the tunnel or near or on the railway crossing,
- when oncoming vehicles is too close for safe overtaking.

If you are being overtaken by another vehicle, you should help the driver who is overtaking you by reducing your speed and keeping to the left of the lane or road.

6.5. Roundabouts

A roundabout is a circle at a T-junction or an intersection, - that requires the vehicles to travel in one direction, clock-wise, around a central island as shown in diagram 72. Vehicles entering the roundabout must give way to all other traffic and pedestrians. It is very important to follow MSM rule while entering and exiting the roundabout. Basic rules to negotiate a roundabout safely and effectively are as under:



Diagram 72

1. Always move in a clock-wise direction.
2. Always give way to traffic on your right.
3. Give correct indicator.
4. Follow MSM rule while entering and exiting the roundabout.

Left Turn

As indicated by the red vehicle in the picture above:

1. Signal left and approach in the left most lane.

2. Give way to any traffic already in the roundabout. Pedestrians have the right-of-way at the crossings.
3. If it is safe to enter the roundabout, cautiously move forward in the left most lane. Continue signaling for the left turn.
4. Keep to the left on the roundabout and continue signaling left to leave in the left most lane.

Go Straight

Yellow vehicle in the above picture shows the proper way to go straight at the roundabout.

1. Select the appropriate lane on approach to and on the roundabout. If no marking on the road it is usually safest to keep to the right lane.
2. Approach without signaling as you have to go straight.
3. Give way to any traffic already in the roundabout. Pedestrians have the right-of-way at the crossings.
4. Keep to the right on the roundabout until you need to change lanes to exit the roundabout.
5. Signal left after you have passed the exit before the one you want, and exit safely.

Right/U Turn

Blue vehicle in the above picture shows the proper way to make a right turn at the roundabout.

1. Signal right and approach in the right-hand lane.
2. Enter cautiously giving right-of-way to pedestrians and other vehicles already in the roundabout.
3. Keep to the right on the roundabout until you need to change lanes to exit the roundabout.
4. Signal left after you have passed the exit before the one you want, and exit safely.

Similar strategy can be used to make a U-turn. In this case, the vehicle continues to go around the central island (roundabout) with right turn signal blinking and then signal left after you have passed the exit before the one you want to take.

7. DRIVING OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

The aim of enforcing the traffic laws, rules and regulations is to enhance road safety and reduce road accidents. These laws are enforced by issuing challans in the name of the offenders. Traffic challans and fines are meant to discourage irresponsible driving and instilling discipline on roads. Some of the important rules for driving offenses are explained below.

7.1. Drunken Driving

Drunken driving in India is an offense under Section 185 of Motor vehicles Act 1988. If any person, while driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle, is liable to be charged for impaired driving, if:

- he or she is found to have alcohol exceeding 30 mg per 100 ml of blood in his or her blood is liable to be for impaired driving, or
- is being under the influence of a drug to such an extent as to be incapable of exercising proper control over the vehicle

Furthermore, any person who abets the commission of this offense can also be charged under section 188 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

7.2. Over Speeding

Driving a motor vehicle in violation of section 112 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is an offence under section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988. Furthermore, whosoever causes any person, employed by him or her, or subject to his or her control in driving, to drive the vehicle in violation of the section 112 can also be charged under this section.

7.3. Driving Dangerously

Driving a motor vehicle in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case including the nature, condition and use of the place where the vehicle is driven and the amount of traffic which actually is there at the time or which might reasonably be expected to be in the place, is an offense punishable under section 184 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

Furthermore, any person who abets the commission of this offense can also be charged under section 188 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

7.4. Use of Helmets

As per rule 185 of the Haryana Motor Vehicles Rules, 1993, every person driving or riding a motor cycle of any class or description in a public place must wear protective head-gear (helmet) conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards. However, in addition to the persons exempted under section 129 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, persons driving or riding a two-wheeler, who are medically advised by a Chief Medical Officer not to wear such headgear or a Sikh wearing a turban shall not be required to wear a headgear.

7.5. Use of Mobile Phone or Cellphones

Drivers of the motor vehicles must not use or talk on cellphone or mobile phones while driving a vehicle. This is an offense as per the Rule 21(25) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and section 184 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

7.6. Smoking while Driving

Rule 21(14) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, together with section 184 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, provide guidance regarding smoking while driving. The licensing authority can disqualify or revoke the driving licence of the driver. The hon'able Punjab and Haryana High Court has also directed in the case Nimit Kumar Vs. Chandigarh Administration that "no person while driving a vehicle of any kind including two-wheelers shall use cellular phone and also shall not smoke."

7.7. Racing or Trial of Speed

Any person who either permits or takes part in a race or trial of speed of any kind between motor vehicles in any public place without the written consent of the State Government can be charged under section 189 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

7.8. Using Vehicles without Registration or Insurance

It is a punishable offense under section 192 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 to drive or allow use of a vehicle without registration in violation of the provisions of section 39 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

This will not apply to the use of a motor vehicle in an emergency for the conveyance of persons suffering from sickness or injuries or for the transport of food or materials to relieve distress or of medical supplies for a similar purpose provided that the person using the vehicle reports about

the same to the Regional Transport Authority within seven days from the date of such use.

Also, it is a punishable offense under section 196 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 to drive or allow use of a vehicle without proper insurance in violation of the provisions of section 146 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

7.9. Obstruction to free flow of traffic

Any person who keeps a motor vehicle on any public place in such a manner to cause impediment to the free flow traffic can be charged under section 201 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

7.10. Emergency Vehicles

Rules of the Road Regulations 1989 states that every driver of a motor vehicle must give free passage to the fire service vehicles and ambulances by drawing to the side of the road.

On a two-way road, the drivers must stop as close as possible to the left side of the road. On a one-way road with more than two lanes, stop as close as possible to the nearest edge of the road and stay clear of any intersection. On multi-lane highways, do not block the shoulder of the road as many times an emergency vehicle will use the shoulder if all the lanes are blocked.

Do not apply brakes abruptly or pull over suddenly, but calmly and carefully steer your vehicle to the side by observing the traffic in the back, on the sides and ahead. Never try to follow or overtake an emergency vehicle.

7.11. Duty of a Driver in case of an Accident

Motor Vehicles Act 1988 was amended after the Hon'ble Supreme Court order in the case of Pt. Parmanand Katara vs Union of India in 1989 to make it mandatory on both the driver/owner of the vehicle to take the accident victim to the nearest doctor, and the doctor to treat the victim without waiting for any formalities.

As per the section 134 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988, When any person is injured or any property of a third party is damaged, as a result of an accident in which a motor vehicle is involved the driver of the vehicle or other person in charge of the vehicle shall:

- unless it is not practicable to do so on account of mob fury or any other reason beyond his control, take all reasonable steps to secure medical attention for the injured person, (by conveying him to the nearest

medical practitioner or hospital, and it shall be the duty of every registered medical practitioner or the doctor on the duty in the hospital immediately to attend to the injured person and render medical aid or treatment without waiting for any procedural formalities), unless the injured person or his guardian, in case he is a minor, desired otherwise,

- give on demand by a police officer any information required by him, or, if no police officer is present, report the circumstance of the occurrence, including the circumstances, if any, for not taking reasonable steps to secure medical attention as required under clause (a) at the nearest police station as soon as possible, and in any case within twenty-four hours of the occurrence,
- give the following information in writing to the insurer, who has issued the certificates of insurance, about the occurrence of the accident, namely :
 - insurance policy number and period of its validity,
 - date, time and place of accident,
 - particulars of the persons injured or killed in the accident,
 - name of the driver and the particulars of his driving licence.

8. DIRECTIONS FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS

8.1. going to School on foot

1. Always walk on footpath.
2. On a road without footpath, always walk on right side.
3. Never run on the road.
4. Always use zebra crossing, Traffic Signal, Sub way and over bridge.
5. Respect traffic lights.
6. Walk safety in between the vehicles parked on the road.
7. Never cross road from curves and corners.

8.2. Going to School in School Bus

1. Leave 5 mm early from home. Don't rush on the road.
2. Always stand in a queue at bus stand.
3. Never try to board a running bus.
4. After board never talk loudly or make a noise in a bus as it can distract the driver.
5. Always board the bus from the prefixed bus stop only.
6. If you are standing inside a bus, must hold to a railing.
7. Whenever you are in bus don't show any part of body outside the bus.

9. IMPORTANT DATES

1. 2011-2020 decade for Road Safety (UNO).
2. Every Year Third Sunday in the Month of November: - To remember those who died in road accidents.
3. 1st Jan to 7th Jan: Road safety week every year.

