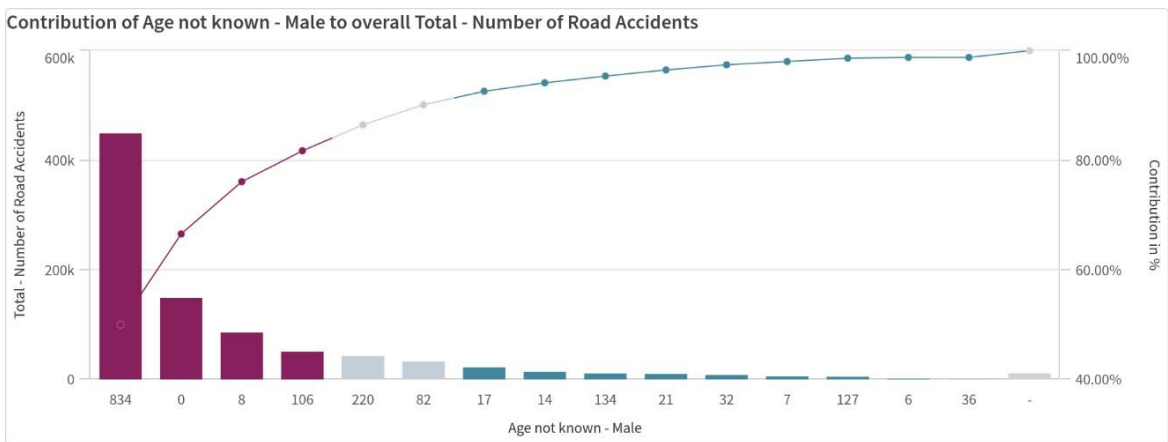
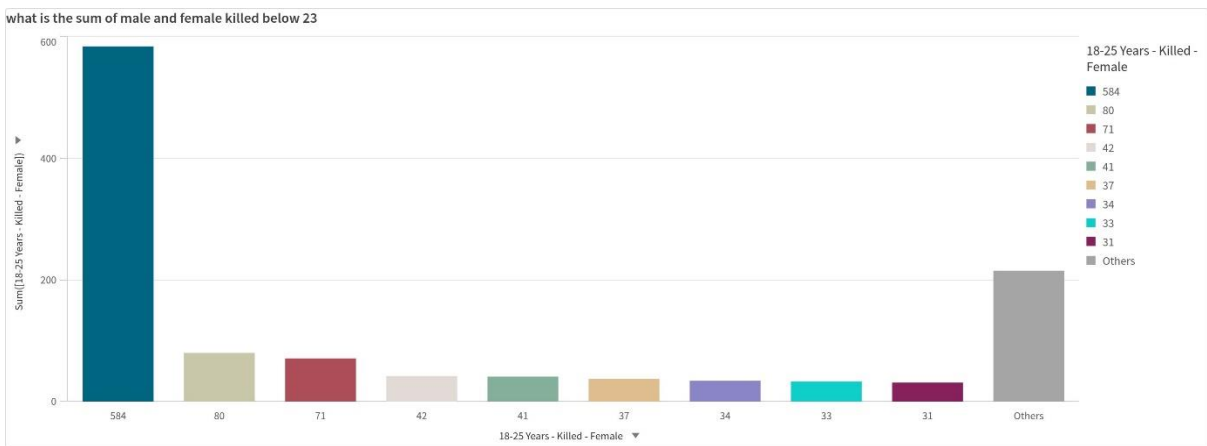


1. How does the risk of fatality compare between different age groups and genders?



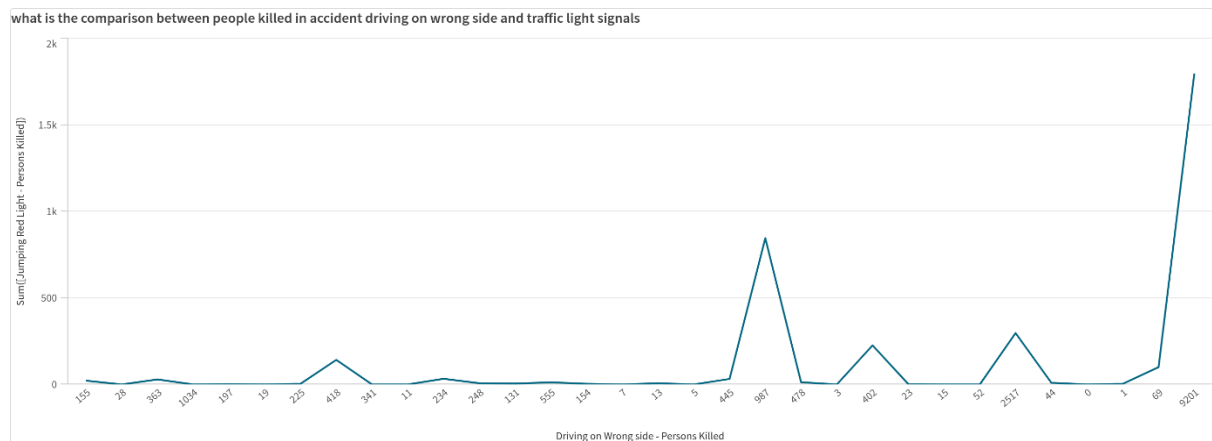
The chart shows that the category "Age not known - Male" significantly contributes to the total number of road accidents, accounting for over 400,000 incidents. This category represents a considerable portion of the overall accidents, emphasizing the need for better age-related data collection. The cumulative contribution curve indicates that understanding and addressing this group could substantially impact reducing total road accidents.

2. what is the sum of male and female killed below 23?



The bar chart indicates the number of females aged 18-25 killed, with a prominent peak at 584, followed by smaller values for other categories. Summing these categories reveals the total number of deaths for this age group. Further context, such as the corresponding male data, would provide a complete picture of the fatalities below age 23.

3. what is the comparison between people killed in accident driving on wrong side and traffic light signals?



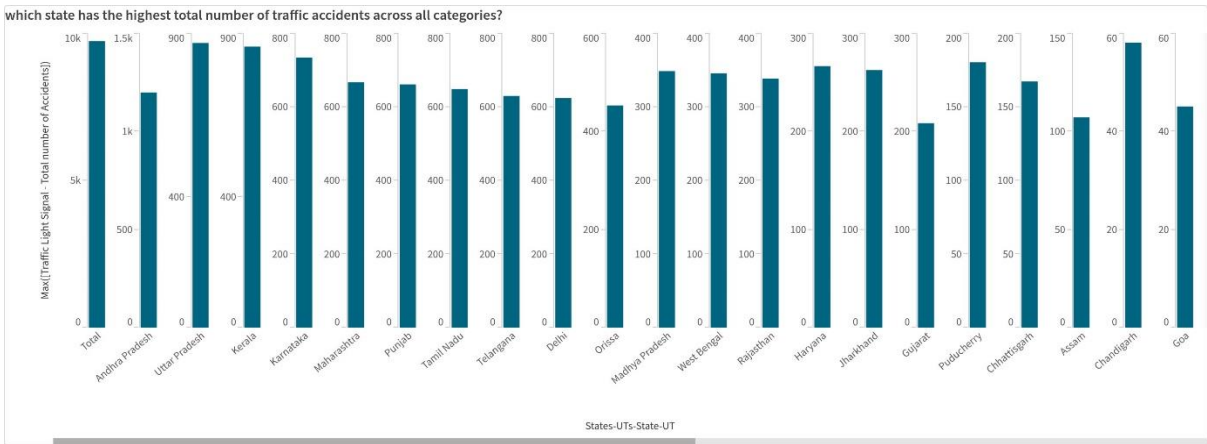
The line graph shows a comparison between the number of people killed due to driving on the wrong side and jumping red lights. There is a significant spike at 9201 deaths for driving on the wrong side, highlighting it as a major cause of fatalities compared to red light violations. In contrast, the fatalities from jumping red lights are considerably lower and more evenly distributed across the dataset.

4. what are the maximum accidents occurred in foggy and misty-total accidents and hail/sleet-total accidents?



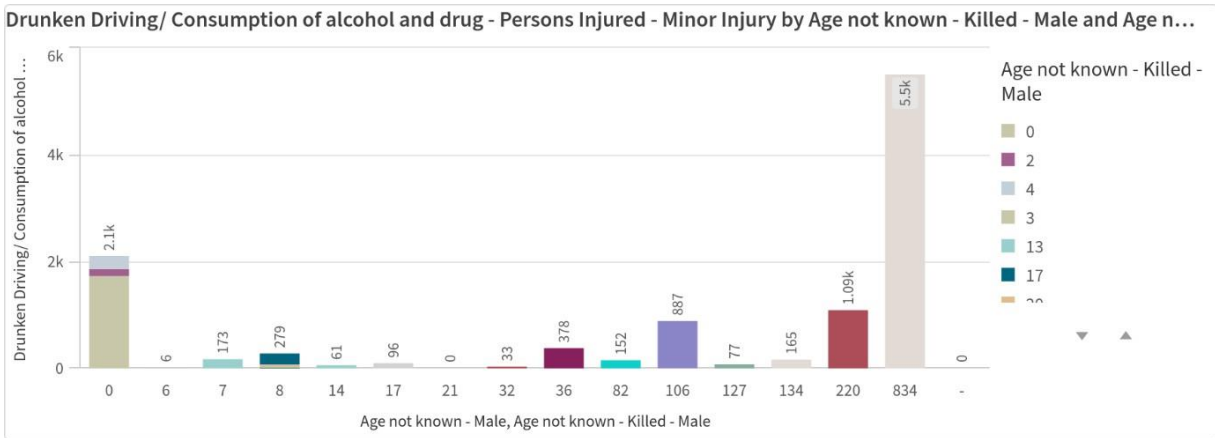
The bar chart shows that the maximum number of accidents occurred in foggy and misty conditions is significantly higher, exceeding 30,000 incidents. In contrast, accidents during hail and sleet conditions are much lower, at under 10,000 incidents. This highlights the greater risk of accidents in foggy and misty weather compared to hail and sleet.

5. Which state has the highest total number of traffic accidents across all categories?



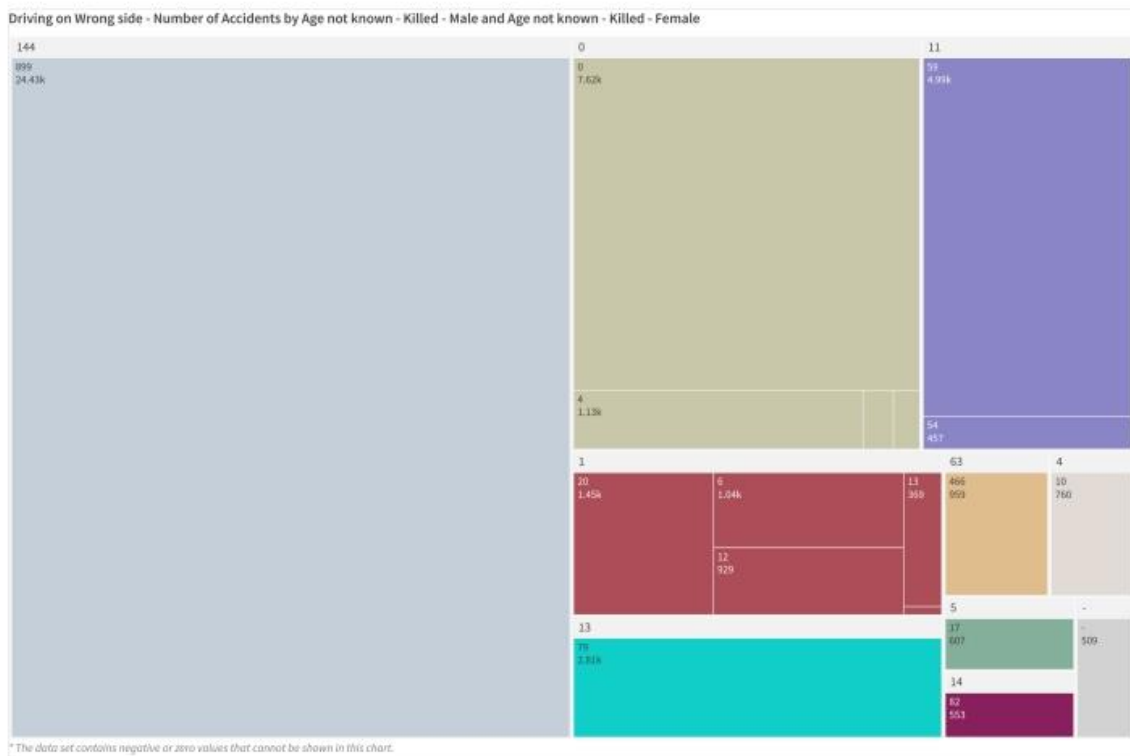
The chart highlights significant disparities in traffic light signal accidents across different states and UTs in India. States with larger populations and more urban areas, like Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Kerala, tend to have higher numbers of accidents, potentially due to high traffic volumes and congestion. States and UTs with smaller populations or more rural areas, like Chandigarh and Goa, have fewer accidents.

6. What is the distribution of grievous and minor injuries across different traffic controltypes?



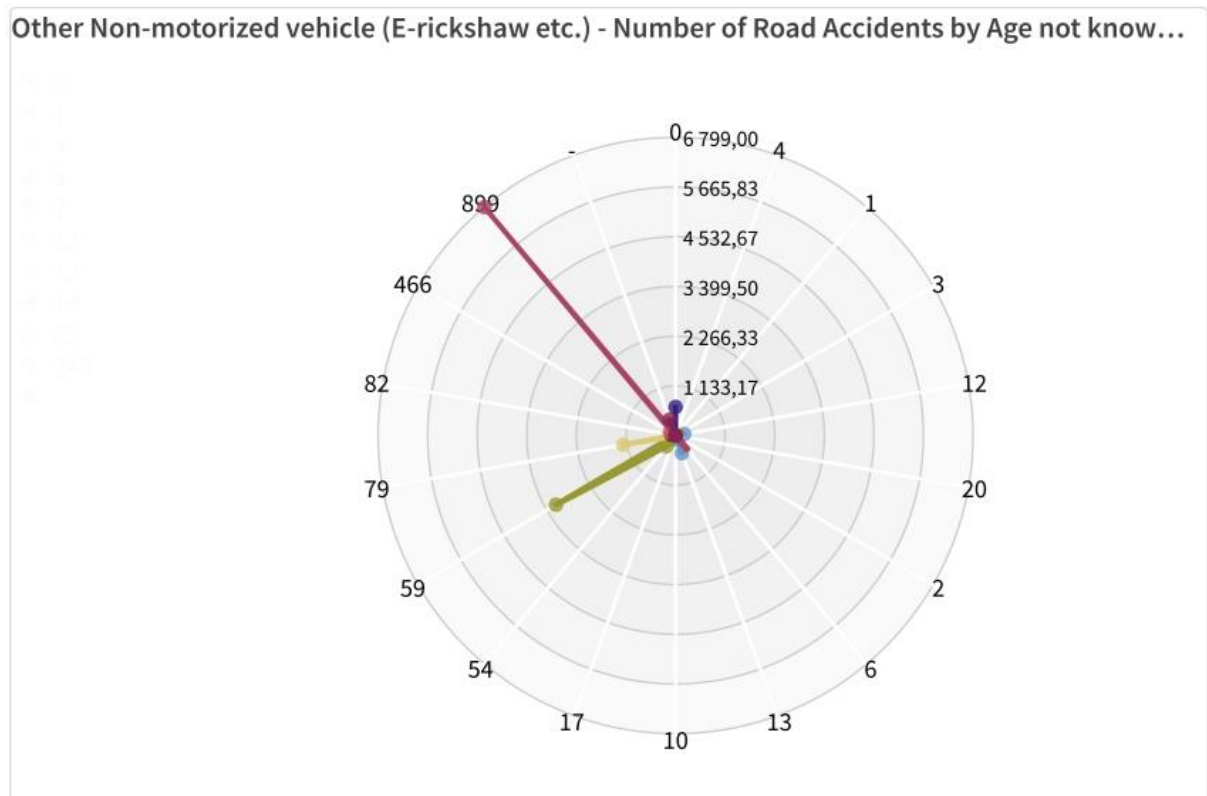
The chart illustrates the impact of drunken driving and drug consumption, showing a high number of injuries and fatalities across various age groups, with the highest counts for "Age not known" categories. Minor injuries are most prevalent among unidentified ages, with 5.5k cases. This highlights a critical issue with age data collection in alcohol and drug-related accidents, necessitating improved reporting and preventive measures.

7. How do the accident statistics vary across different states/UTs based on the provided data?



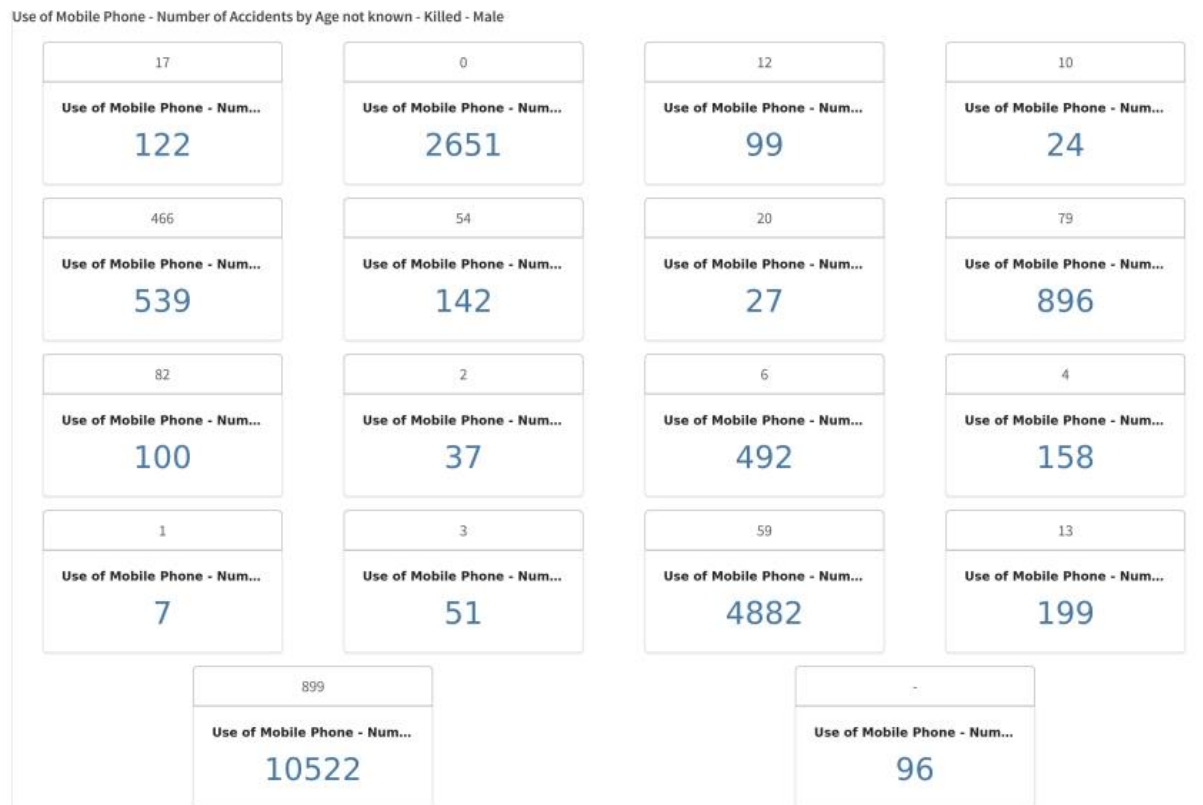
The largest segment shows that there are 144 incidents where the age of the driver involved in the accident is not known. The other segments break down the fatalities among males and females, including age-specific and unspecified ages. The values in the smaller segments likely indicate the number of fatalities in different scenarios or categories related to accidents caused by driving on the wrong side. The visualization emphasizes the importance of accurate data recording and the impact of accidents caused by driving on the wrong side, with a significant portion of data where age information is missing.

8. What types of vehicles are most frequently involved in road accidents?



High-Risk Categories: The categories 899 and 466 have the highest number of accidents, highlighting specific areas where non-motorized vehicle accidents are more prevalent. **Moderate Risk Categories:** Categories such as 59 show a moderate number of accidents. **Low-Risk Categories:** Categories closer to the center, like 0, 1, 2, 3, etc., have significantly fewer accidents. The radar chart visually emphasizes the distribution and magnitude of road accidents involving non-motorized vehicles, pointing out categories with higher incidents. This can help in identifying specific areas needing targeted interventions for improving road safety for E-rickshaws and similar vehicles.

9. What are the overall trends in road accidents in terms of age, gender, vehicle type, and mobile phone use?



The numbers represent various instances of accidents or fatalities, potentially organized by specific conditions or circumstances. The largest figure is *10522, associated with the label **899*, indicating a significant count in this category. Another high value is *4882, associated with the label **59*. There are numerous smaller values, indicating varied but notable incidents linked to the use of mobile phones while driving. This data likely emphasizes the dangers and prevalence of accidents due to mobile phone use while driving, with the largest numbers indicating higher incidents or fatalities.