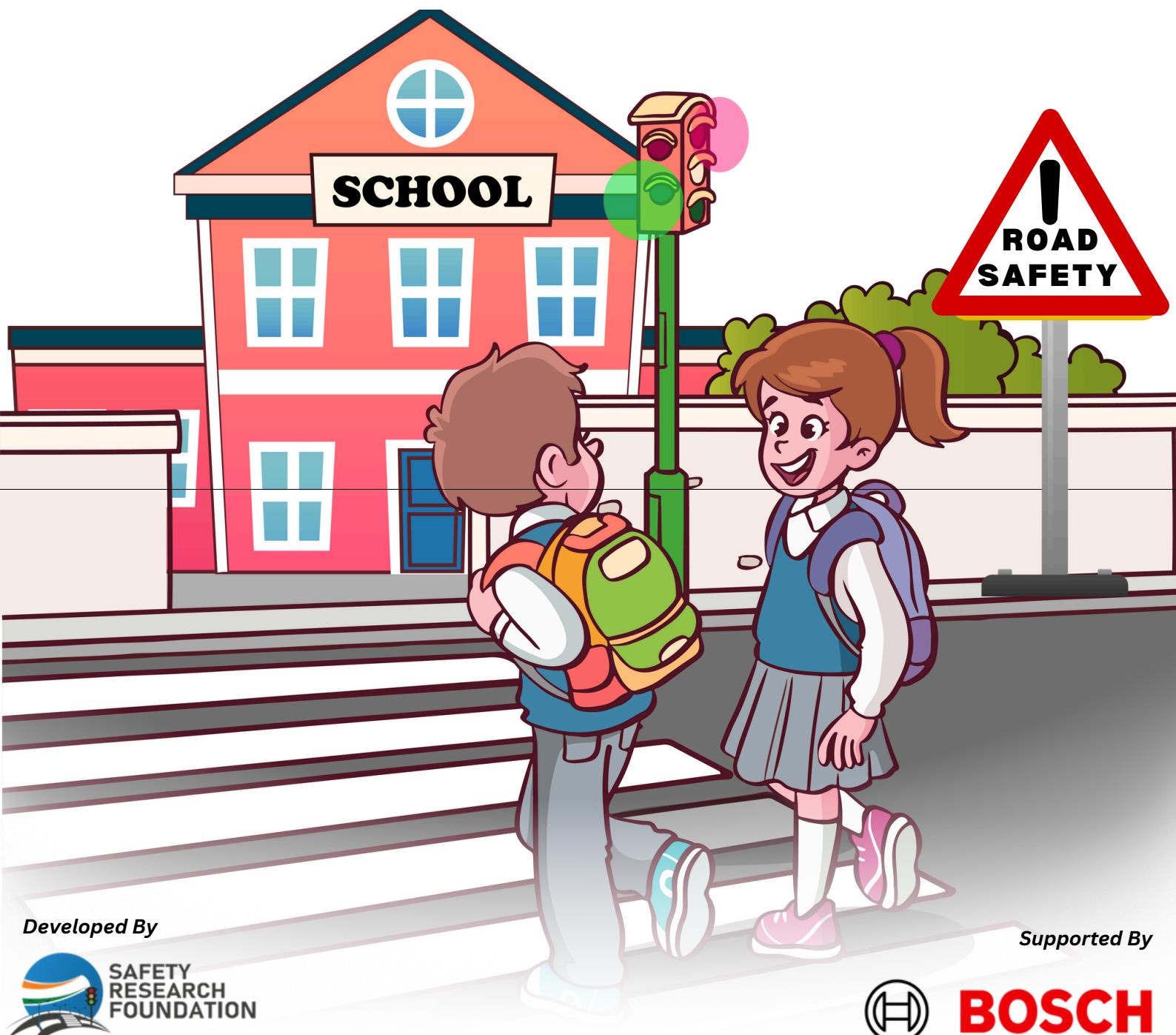


BRACE

BOSCH'S ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

ROADWISE

A STUDENT'S GUIDE TO SAFE TRAVEL



Developed By



SAFETY
RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

Supported By



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PREFACE

Every day, millions of children across India walk, cycle, or travel by school bus. While these journeys may seem routine, they involve real risks that can be reduced through the right knowledge and habits.

ROADWISE, developed by the Safety Research Foundation (SRF) as part of the **CSR initiatives of Bosch Limited and published under BRACE (Bosch's Road Safety Awareness and Community Engagement)**, empowers children to become smart, alert, and responsible road users. The content and framework have been developed with **JP Research India (JPRI) as the knowledge partner**.

This handbook is developed solely for educational purposes to promote road safety awareness among children. It is not intended for sale or commercial distribution. No brand promotion is associated with its content. Reproduction, copying, or distribution of this material in any form is prohibited without prior written approval from the publisher.

Let this be the beginning of a safer journey for all.

Warm regards,
Team BRACE
Safety Research Foundation

Developed By



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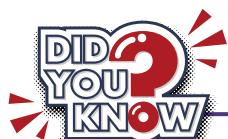
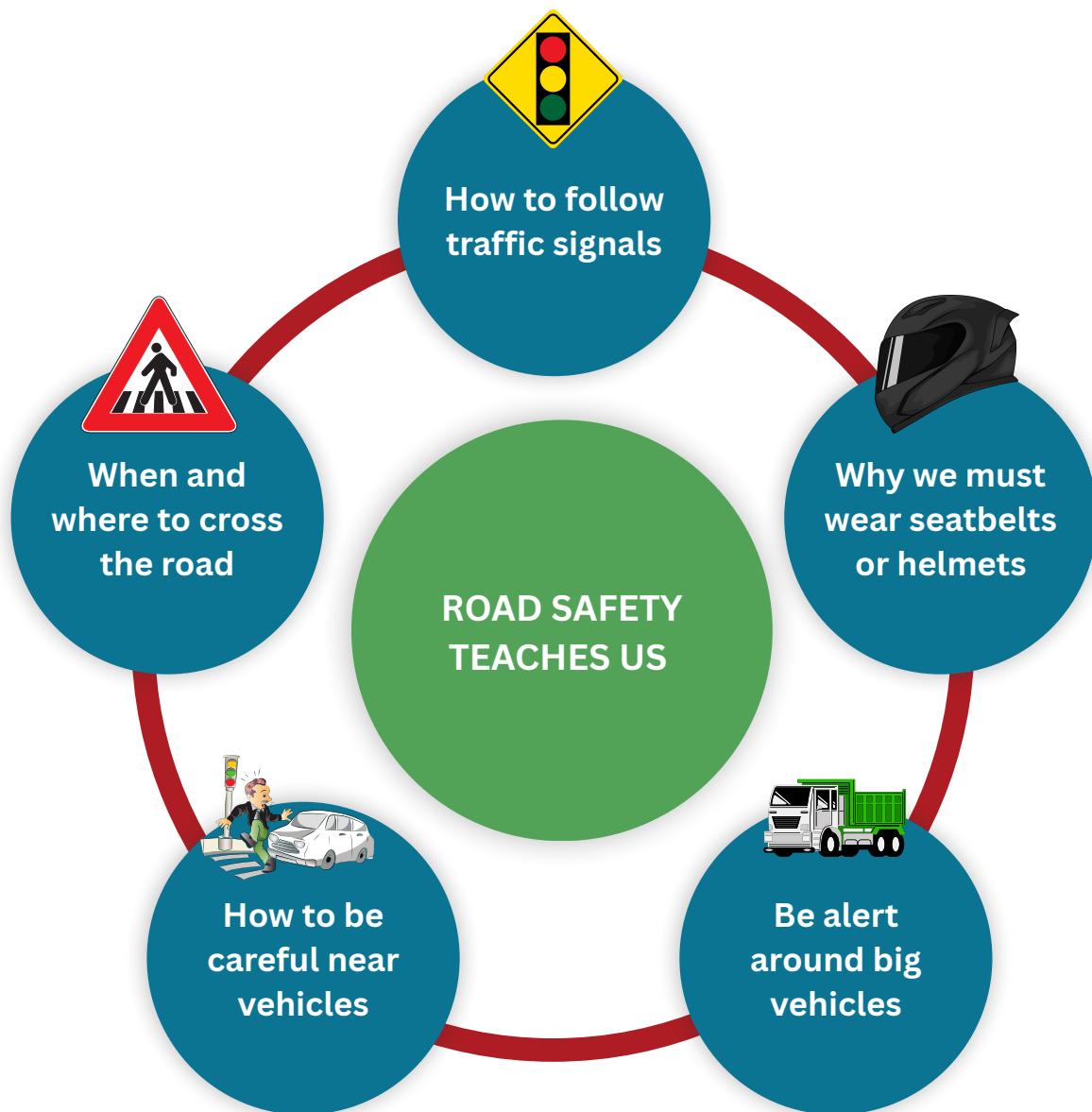
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LESSON 1

INTRODUCTION TO ROAD SAFETY

Road safety are the actions of staying safe when you are walking, cycling, or traveling on the road.



In 2023, over 10,000 people died in road accidents near schools and colleges in India. That's why it's important to follow safety rules and use proper crossings near your school.





STORY TIME

Reena was running late for school. As she reached the road, she saw that the pedestrian signal was red – but the road looked clear.

She thought, “*Maybe I can just run across quickly.*”

But then she remembered what her teacher had said:

“Always wait for the green signal. A vehicle can come suddenly, even if you don’t see one now.”

So Reena decided to wait.



Just a few seconds later, a speeding bike passed by – exactly where he would have crossed.

Reena smiled to himself, knowing she made the smart choice.

Her friend who didn’t wait almost got hit. Reena helped her and reminded her, **“Being safe is always better than being fast.”**

When you're on or near the road, it's important to stay calm and never rush. Many accidents happen when people are in a hurry and try to run across roads or ignore signals. Always take your time to **stop, look both ways, and follow traffic rules.** Wait for the green signal. Walk, don't run. Being a few minutes late is okay – but risking your safety is not.



THINK AND ANSWER

You’re walking home from school and the pedestrian signal is red. There are no vehicles in sight. What should you do – and why?

Who has the first right on the road?

- Cars Buses Pedestrians Motorbikes

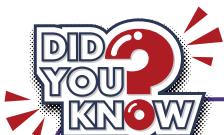
Pedestrians have the first right on the road.

A pedestrian is anyone who walks near or across a road – that includes you every time you go to school, visit a friend, play outside, or walk with your family. Being a pedestrian is part of your everyday life, and that's why knowing how to stay safe is so important.



DO'S

-  Obey traffic rules.
-  Look right, left, right.
-  Walk across, do not run.
-  Always use pedestrian facilities like footpath, zebra crossing, overhead bridge, etc., if available.
-  If there is no pavement, walk on the right-hand side of the road facing the oncoming traffic.



One out of every 10 people hurt in road accidents is someone who was simply walking – a pedestrian just like you!





DON'TS



Don't use mobile phones while walking



Don't wear earphones



Don't run across the road



Don't ignore traffic signals



Don't walk on the road if there's a footpath



Don't assume vehicles will stop for you



STORY TIME

Aarav was walking back from school one day with his younger brother. As they reached the main road, they came to a zebra crossing. His brother tried to run across quickly, but Aarav called out:

"Stop! We have to wait for the green pedestrian light!"

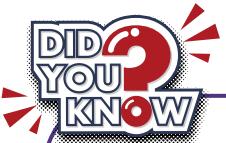
He held his brother's hand, stood patiently at the zebra crossing, and only crossed when the light turned green.



Thanks to Aarav's careful thinking and use of the zebra crossing, they both reached home safely.

His parents proudly called him their "**Little Road Captain.**"

Being a smart pedestrian means using the zebra crossing, looking both ways, waiting for the signal, and walking on the footpath whenever possible.



Zebra crossings are not for zebras – they are black and white stripes on the road to help you cross safely!



A zebra crossing is a special place on the road with black and white stripes – just like a zebra! It helps people cross the road safely.

When you cross at a zebra crossing

Vehicles are supposed to slow down or stop so you can cross.

You must still look right, left, and right again before

Never run across – always walk calmly.



Zebra crossings are one of the safest places for pedestrians. They tell drivers:

"Slow down – someone is walking here!"



THINK AND ANSWER

What should a pedestrian always use to cross the road?

- Any part of the road
- Zebra crossing
- Between moving vehicles

You are late for school and the pedestrian signal is red. The road looks clear. What should you do?

- Quickly run across before the vehicles come
- Wait for the green pedestrian signal
- Ask a friend to check for cars and then cross

Why is it important to use a zebra crossing instead of crossing the road anywhere you like?





Cycling is fun and healthy, but it must be done safely. As a cyclist, you share the road with cars, buses, bikes, and pedestrians — so it's important to follow rules. To help you remember the most important cycling rules, here's a fun word you can keep in mind every time you ride your cycle — **P.E.D.A.L.**



Protect your head by wearing a helmet



Ensure visibility with bright clothes and reflectors



Do hand signals before turning



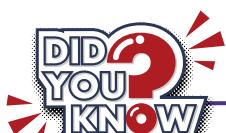
Avoid stunts and risky moves



Look after your cycle (check brakes, tyres, chain, lights)

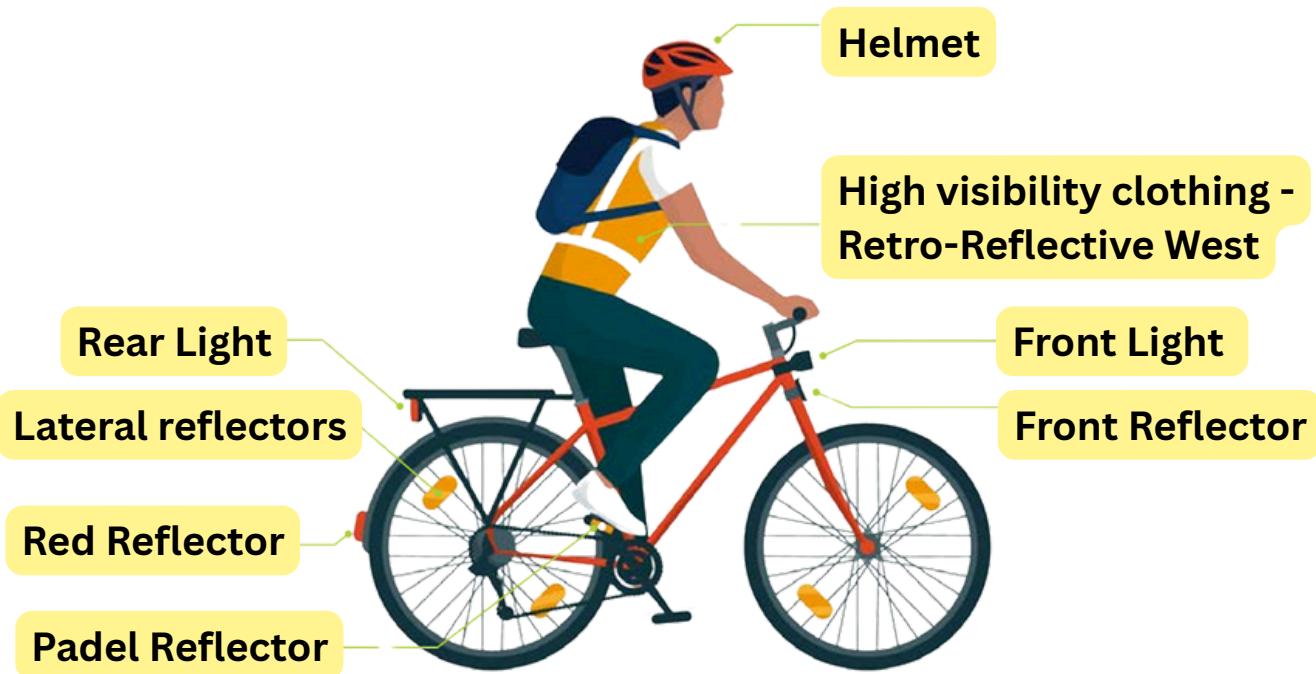


If you follow P.E.D.A.L., you're not just riding — you're riding smart and safe like a true Road Safety Champion!



- Most injuries in cycle accidents are head injuries. Helmets can reduce serious head injuries by up to 70%!
- Riding without reflectors at night makes it very hard for drivers to see you.
- Many accidents happen because children don't signal while turning or ride too fast on busy roads.

IMPORTANT SAFETY GEARS



-  **Helmet** – Protects your head from serious injury if you fall or crash.
-  **High Visibility Clothing (Reflective Vest)** – Helps drivers see you from far, especially in low light.
-  **Front Light** – Lights up the road ahead and makes you visible to oncoming traffic.
-  **Front Reflector** – Reflects light from vehicles to alert drivers that you're coming.
-  **Rear Light** – Lets vehicles behind you know you're there, especially at night.
-  **Lateral Reflectors** – Help cars spot you from the side when you're crossing or turning.
-  **Red Reflector** – Placed at the back of your cycle to warn drivers behind you.
-  **Pedal Reflector** – Lights up when your pedals move, making your legs more visible in motion.

CYCLING MAINTENANCE TIPS (ABCC)

Before every ride, do a quick check using ABCC to keep your cycle safe & smooth!



AIR

Make sure your tyres are properly filled so you can ride smoothly and safely.



BRAKE

Test your brakes to be sure you can stop quickly when needed.



CHAIN

Check that your chain is tight and moving freely – it keeps your cycle going!



CLEAN

A clean cycle works better and lasts longer – wipe off dirt and check for rust.



WATCH OUT!

TWO BIG REASONS WHY CYCLE ACCIDENTS HAPPEN



Riding too fast or doing stunts – This can make you lose control or surprise other vehicles.



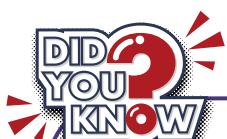
Crossing roads without looking properly – Not checking for traffic before crossing can lead to serious accidents.

CYCLING HAND SIGNALS

When you're cycling on the road, your hands speak for you! Use cycling hand signals to show drivers where you're going – it's the smart and safe way to turn or stop.

Find and learn the hand signals shown below. Can you show them to a friend or practice with your group?

 <p>LEFT TURN</p>	<p>Stretch your left arm straight out to the left.</p> <p>► This tells others you're turning left.</p>	<p>Right Turn – Stretch your right arm straight out to the right.</p> <p>► This tells others you're turning right.</p>  <p>RIGHT TURN</p>
 <p>STOP</p>	<p>Right arm bent upward at the elbow with the palm facing up.</p> <p>► This tells others you're stopping.</p>	<p>Right arm bent downward with the palm facing down.</p> <p>► This shows that you're slowing down and others behind you should too.</p>  <p>SLOW DOWN</p>
 <p>ROAD HAZARD POTHOLES</p>	<p>Arm pointing down at the hazard on the road.</p> <p>► This warns others about something dangerous on the road like a pothole or obstacle.</p>	<p>Right arm out and waving backward.</p> <p>► This shows that you're giving space and allowing someone else to pass or go first.</p>  <p>GIVE WAY</p>



- Hand signals are like traffic indicators for cyclists!
- In many countries, using hand signals while cycling is part of the law!





STORY TIME

Kabir loved riding his bicycle. One sunny afternoon, he was cycling home from his friend's house. Before leaving, he checked his cycle: **the tyres were filled, the brakes worked, and his helmet was buckled tightly** – just like his teacher had taught him.

As he rode along the road, he stayed on the left side and wore his reflective vest so others could see him clearly. When he reached a busy turn, Kabir **stretched out his right arm to signal that he was turning**. A car behind him slowed down, letting him pass safely.

A little further ahead, Kabir noticed a pothole on the road. **He pointed down with his hand** to warn his friend Rayan, who was riding behind him.

“Thanks, Kabir!” Rayan shouted. “I didn’t see that!”

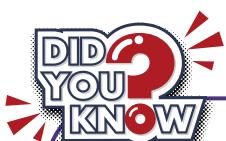
When he reached home, his sister said,



“I saw you using hand signals and your helmet – that was so responsible of you!”

Kabir smiled proudly. He knew that wearing his helmet and using signals made him not just a rider – but a Road Safety Champion.

Being a safe cyclist means more than just knowing how to ride. It means wearing your helmet, using hand signals, staying visible to others, and always watching the road ahead. These simple habits help prevent accidents and protect not just you – but everyone around you.



Wearing a helmet and using hand signals while cycling can greatly reduce your risk of accidents – a helmet alone can lower serious head injuries by over 60%!





THINK AND ANSWER

You are riding a bicycle on a busy road, and you see your friend on the other side. What should you do?

- Call out loudly and wave to them while riding
- Look for a safe place to stop and cross when it's safe
- Cross immediately by weaving through traffic

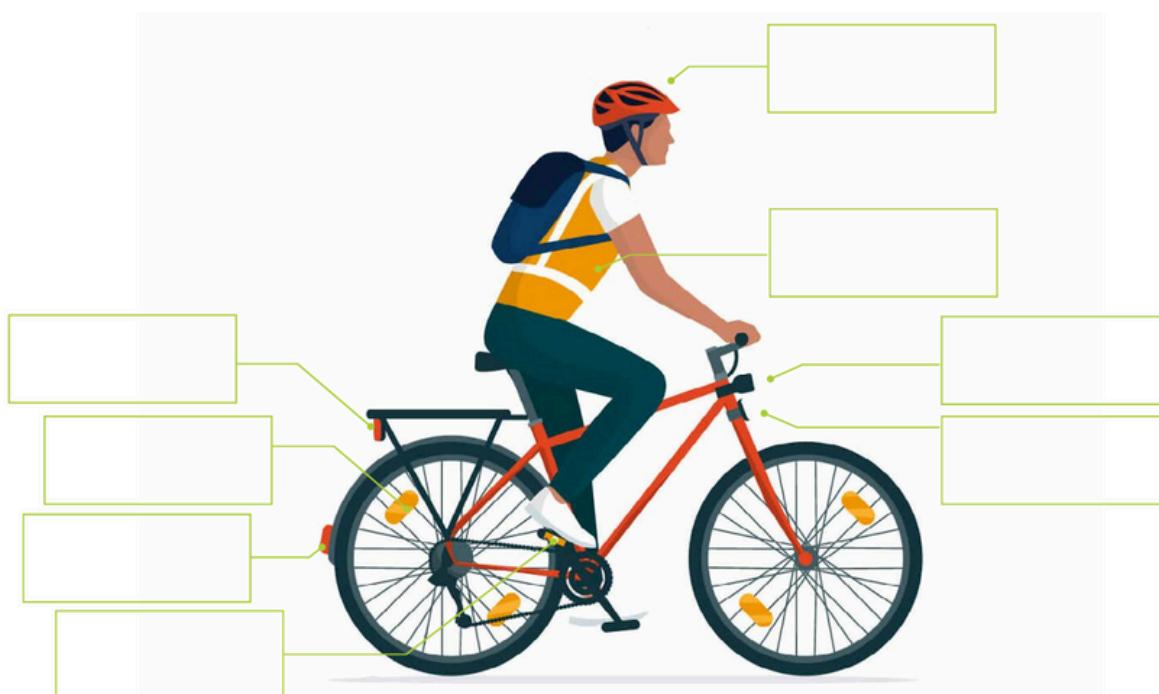
What should you do before turning on a road while cycling?

- Shout loudly
- Turn without looking
- Use hand signals

What part of the cycle should you check before every ride?

- Colour
- Bell
- Brakes, air, chain, and cleanliness

Observe the image below carefully. Can you name each piece of safety gear by filling in the empty boxes?



LESSON 4

BLIND SPOTS

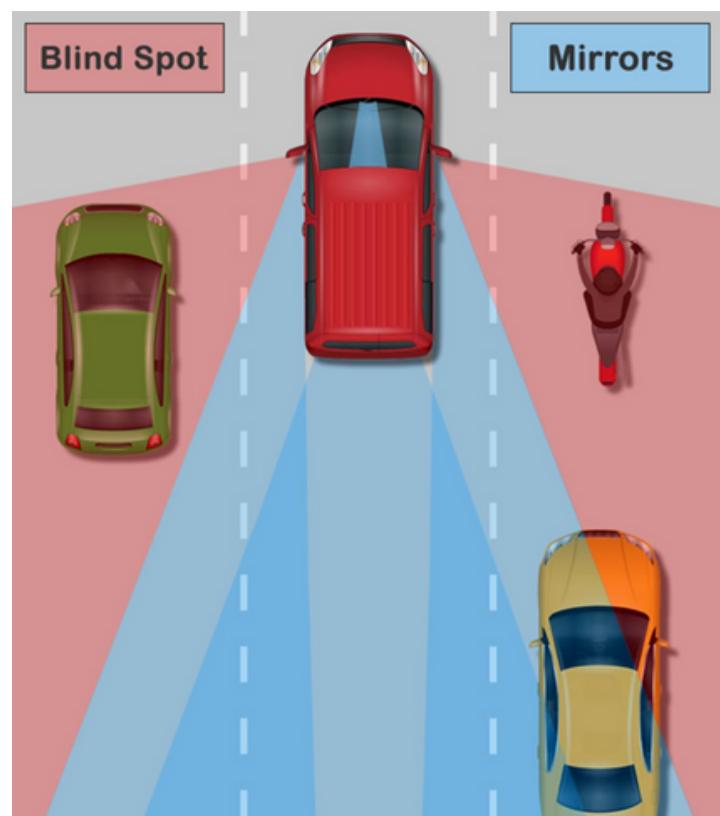
Drivers can see what's in front of them, but not everything around their vehicle. Some spots are hidden – these are called blind spots. Big vehicles like buses and trucks have larger blind spots. If you're too close, the driver may not see you.

This picture shows a red car in the middle of the road

The colored areas around it tell us what the driver can and cannot see:

● **Blue Area** – These are the parts the driver can see using mirrors. If you're here, the driver knows you're there.

● **Red Area** – These are blind spots. The driver cannot see you in these areas – not even with mirrors!

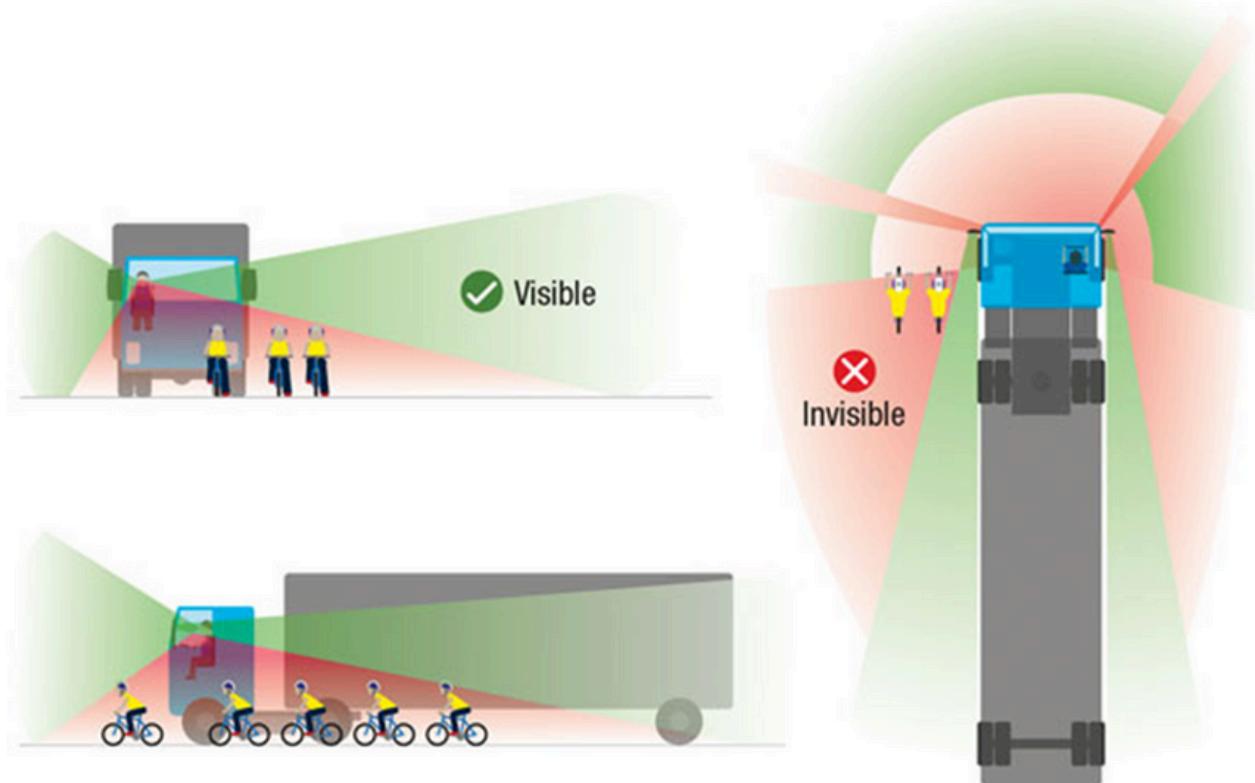


The green car and the scooter are both in the blind spots – the red zones – which means the driver can't see them.

The yellow car is in the mirror zone (blue), so it's visible to the driver.



This image helps you understand where a truck driver can and cannot see people or cyclists around the vehicle.

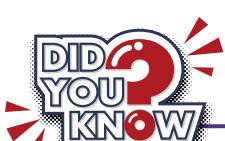


Green Areas = Visible Zones

- These are the safe zones where the driver can see you clearly through the windscreen or mirrors.
- If you're in the green area, the driver can see you and react if needed.

Red Areas = Blind Spots (Invisible Zones)

- These are danger zones. If you stand, walk, or cycle here, the driver cannot see you at all – not even with mirrors.
- In the image, children and cyclists are in the red zones – this means they're invisible to the driver.



Nearly 60% of road accidents involving large vehicles and pedestrians happen because of blind spots.

If a driver can't see you – they can't avoid you. Always make sure you can see the driver's face in their mirror – that means they can see you too!



THINK AND ANSWER

What is a blind spot?

- A dark road at night
- A place where there are no road signs
- An area around a vehicle that the driver cannot see
- A spot where no one walks

Who has bigger blind spots?

- Bicycles
- Cars
- Trucks and buses
- Scooters

How can you stay safe from a vehicle's blind spot?

- Walk close to the vehicle
- Wave and hope the driver sees you
- Stay where the driver can see you – in front or behind with distance
- Run quickly across the road

Where is the safest place to walk near a parked truck?

- Right next to its tires
- Far enough so the driver can see you
- Between the truck and wall
- Behind the truck's exhaust

If you can't see the driver's face in their mirror, what does that mean?

- The driver is waving
- The driver can't see you either
- You are safe
- You should walk faster

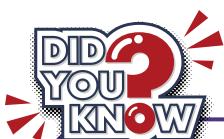
LESSON 5

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY

Riding the school bus is part of your daily routine – and being safe on the bus is just as important as being safe on the road.

Use the C.A.R.E.F.U.L. acronym to stay safe during your school bus journeys!

- C** Climb in a queue – no pushing or running
- A** Avoid leaning out or standing near windows
- R** Respect the driver – no loud talking or distractions
- E** Enter and exit from the footpath side only
- F** Follow the rules – don't stand in the aisle
- U** Understand the risk – never cross in front of the bus
- L** Look both ways before crossing the road



Most school bus accidents happen not during the ride – but while boarding or getting off!





DON'TS

Hanging out of a moving bus is very dangerous.

You could get hurt by electric poles, trees, passing vehicles, or even fall and get seriously injured.



STORY TIME

Rayan was excited. His class had just finished a school picnic, and the bus was full of laughter. As they drove back, a few boys started waving their hands out the window and leaning out to shout goodbye to the park staff.

One of Rayan's friends leaned too far out.

"Hey! Be careful!" Rayan called out.

He remembered what his teacher had once told them –

"Never hang out of a bus, even a little. One sudden turn can throw you off balance."

Rayan quickly pulled his friend back inside and closed the window. Just a few seconds later, the bus passed very close to a pole.

The teacher, who saw everything, smiled and said, "Rayan, that was quick thinking – you may have saved your friend from getting hurt."

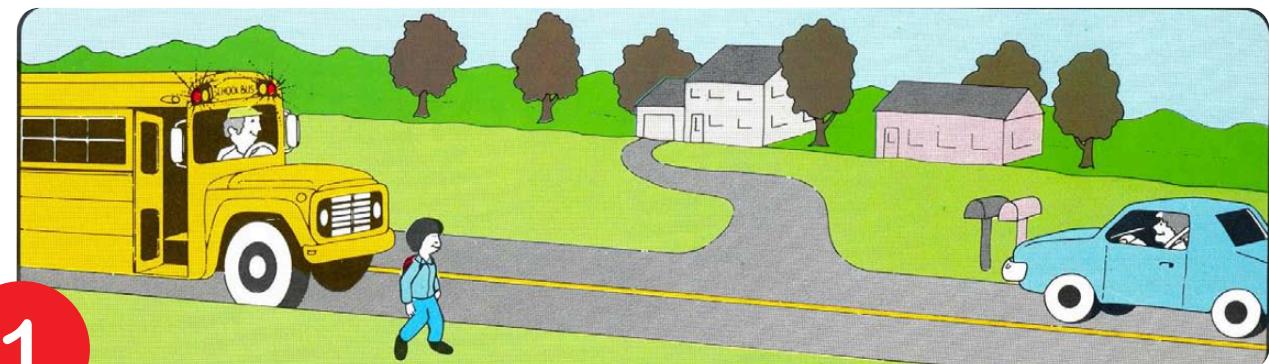


Staying safe on the school bus means being alert, responsible, and caring – not just for yourself, but for others too. Whether it's waiting patiently, staying seated, or reminding a friend, every safe choice you make helps everyone reach their destination safely.

EXITING THE SCHOOL BUS

Getting off the school bus safely is very important. Did you know that most accidents happen right after children step off the bus? That's because some students rush, don't look around, or forget to follow safety rules.

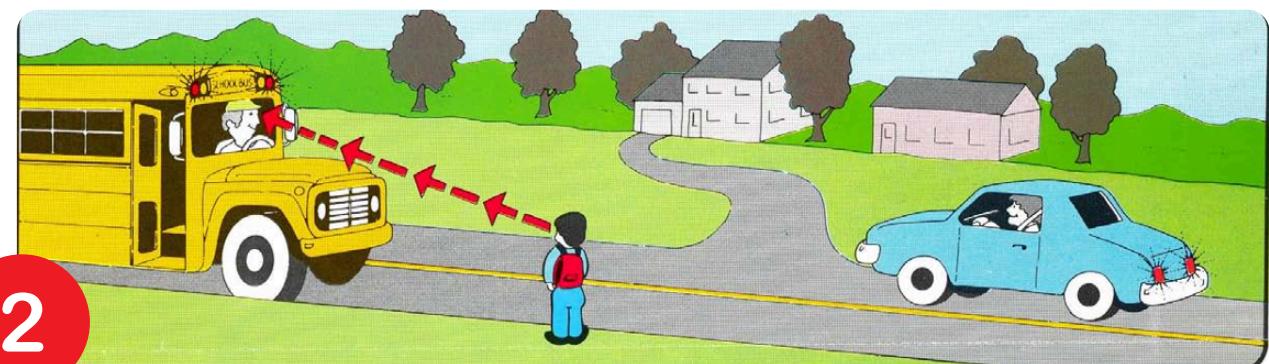
You might not see a car or a bicycle coming, and the driver might not see you either. So always be careful and alert. Take your time, look both ways, and wait for your driver's signal before crossing. Just a few smart steps can help you and your friends stay safe every day!



1

CHECK BEFORE YOU STEP

Look left and right before stepping off the bus. Sometimes bikes or cars don't stop — be alert!

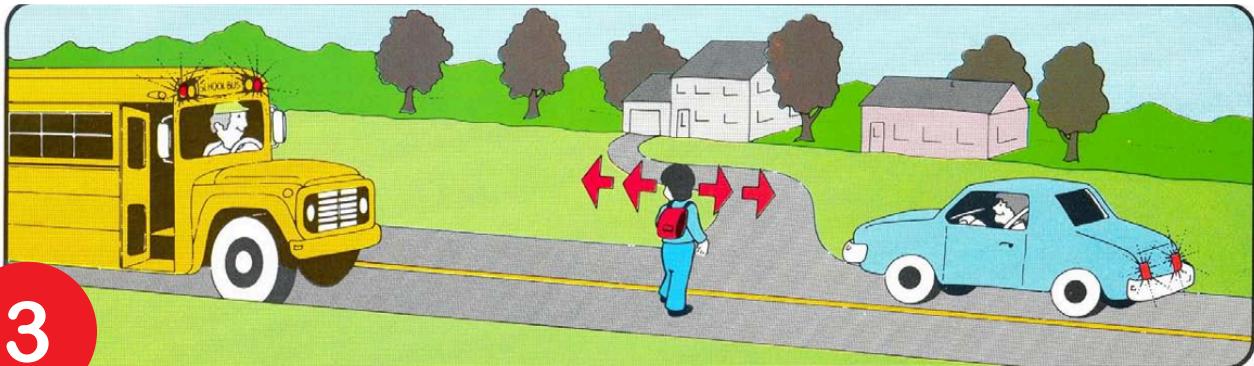


2

SEE THE DRIVER, STAY IN SIGHT

After you get off, take 10 big steps in front of the bus so the driver can see you — and you can see them.

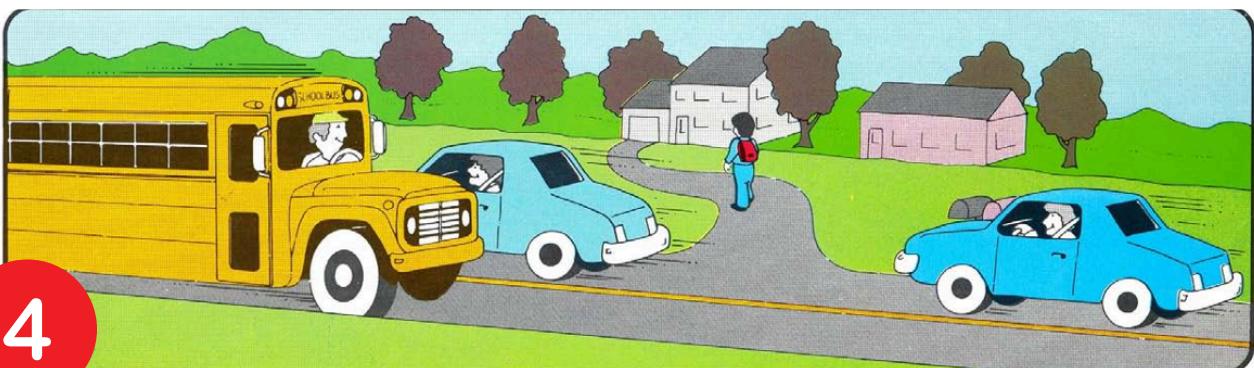
EXITING THE SCHOOL BUS



3

WAIT FOR THE DRIVER'S SIGNAL

Don't cross the road until the driver signals you. The driver checks if it's safe first.



4

LOOK LEFT, RIGHT, AND LEFT AGAIN

Before crossing the road, stop and look both ways. Don't rush. Cross only when the road is clear.

Getting off the bus safely means taking your time, watching carefully, and following the driver's signal. When you stay alert and follow the rules, you help keep yourself and others safe every single day.

Remember: **Safety doesn't stop when the ride ends – it continues until you're safely home.**



THINK AND ANSWER

Your school bus is about to leave, but the bus stop is on the opposite side of the road. How should you cross?

- Run across quickly before the bus moves
- Cross carefully using the zebra crossing or pedestrian bridge
- Wave at the bus driver to stop and run across the road

What should you do before crossing the road after getting off the bus?

- Run quickly across
- Look left, right, and left again
- Wave to the driver and cross
- Close your eyes and hope for the best

Why should you take 10 big steps in front of the bus?

- To play a game
- To wave at the driver
- So the driver can see you clearly
- To reach the other side faster

Why should you never hang out of a school bus window?

- To feel the wind
- To wave at your friends
- You could get hit by a pole or vehicle
- It looks cool

Read each statement carefully and write True or False in the blank.

You should always wait until the bus stops completely before getting on or off. _____

It's okay to run to the bus if you're late, even if it's still moving. _____

You can talk loudly or shout while sitting in the school bus. _____

LESSON 6

SAFETY GEARS

Safety gears are special tools or equipment that protect your body when you're on the road — whether you're walking, riding, or travelling in a vehicle. They help reduce injuries and can even save lives in case of an accident.

Some common examples of safety gears are:

- Helmets (for bicycles and two-wheelers)
- Seat belts (in cars and buses)
- Reflective jackets (for night visibility)
- Child car seats (for younger children)

In this chapter, we'll focus on the two most important safety gears for children:

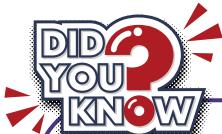


Helmets – For two-wheelers



Seat Belts – For travelling safely in cars

Remember: Just like you wear shoes before stepping out, you should wear safety gear before every ride!



Wearing a helmet can reduce serious head injuries by over 60%, and seat belts cut the risk of injury in a crash by nearly half!

HELMETS

The helmet was invented by Dr. Eric Gardner in 1914 to protect people's heads while riding — and it's been saving lives ever since!

There are different types of helmets, and each offers a different level of safety. Now, we'll learn about the ones generally used and understand how well they protect you.



Full face helmet



Modular helmet



Three-Quarter shell helmet



Half helmet



SAFEST



SAFER

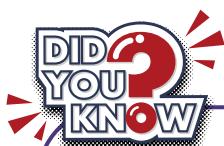


SAFE



UNSAFE

Helmet Type	Safety Level
● Full-Face Helmet	Safest – Covers your whole head and face
○ Modular Helmet	Safer – Can flip open, protects most of the head
○ Three-Quarter Shell	Safe – Covers head, but not the face
● Half Helmet	Unsafe – Covers only the top of the head



Over 40% of two-wheeler accident deaths involve pillion riders — many of them were not wearing helmets.



Riding as a Passenger? Wear Your Helmet Too!

If you're sitting on the back seat (pillion) of a two-wheeler, you still need to wear a helmet! Accidents can happen to both the rider and the passenger. Wearing a helmet protects your head and shows you care about your own safety and the rider's too.

Remember: One helmet = one head. Both rider and pillion must wear helmets every time.



STORY TIME

Vivaan was heading out on a short bike ride with his uncle. “**It’s just nearby,**” his uncle said, “**You don’t need a helmet if you’re sitting at the back.**”

But Vivaan shook his head.

“**Everyone on a bike should wear a helmet,**” he said, putting his on and holding one out for himself as the pillion rider.

On the way, a car stopped suddenly in front of them. His uncle braked hard, and the bike skidded. Both of them wobbled — but thanks to their helmets, neither got hurt. Later, his uncle smiled and said,

“You were right, Vivaan. Helmets are for everyone on the bike.”

Now, they never ride without wearing helmets — whether in front or back.



BUCKLE UP WITH SEAT BELTS!

Seat belts are one of the simplest and smartest ways to stay safe in a car. When the car suddenly stops or turns, the seat belt holds you in place and protects you from falling forward or getting hurt.

Children under 13 years should always sit in the back seat – it's the safest spot for you! Airbags in the front seat can hurt small children during a crash.

Whether it's a short ride or a long trip, always:

- Sit in the back
- Buckle your seat belt
- Stay seated properly for the entire ride



Seat belts come in different types – each made to keep you safe in different situations. Let's look at them!

2 point - Shoulder Belt, Lap belt



3 point belt



4 point belt



5 point belt



2-Point Belt – A basic lap or shoulder belt, usually across the waist or chest.

3-Point Belt – The most common seat belt in cars; goes across your chest and waist.

4-Point Belt – Offers extra safety with two shoulder straps and two lap straps; used in racing seats.

5-Point Belt – The safest type, used in race cars and child seats; holds the shoulders, waist, and between the legs securely.



STORY TIME

Ayaan was super excited for his cousin's birthday party. He jumped into the back seat of the car, ready to go. His dad started the engine when Ayaan suddenly said,

"Wait! I forgot my seat belt!"



He quickly buckled up with a smile. His little sister Diya, watching him, copied him and buckled up too.

On the way, the car had to stop suddenly because a dog ran across the road. Thanks to their seat belts, both Ayaan and Diya stayed safe and didn't even move from their seats!

At the party, Ayaan's dad told everyone,

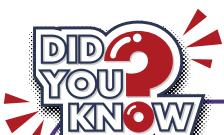
"Today, Ayaan showed us all what a smart and safe rider looks like!"

Now, everyone in the family clicks their seat belts first – just like Ayaan!

Wearing a seat belt is one of the easiest and smartest ways to stay safe in a vehicle. Seat belts help protect you in case the car stops suddenly or there's an accident. Making seat belts a habit shows you care about your own safety and that of others too.

So every time you get into a car, remember:

Sit.Click. Stay Safe.



Seat belts can reduce the risk of death by 50% in car crashes – but many people in India still don't wear them!

In 2022 alone, over 16,000 people died in car accidents across India just because they weren't wearing seat belts.



THINK AND ANSWER

Your classmate is riding a two-wheeler and offers you a lift. You don't have a helmet. What should you do?

- Hop on because it's a short distance
- Tell them you can't go without a helmet and find another way
- Hold tightly and sit without worrying
- Insist him to avoid driving

Why should you wear a helmet when riding a bicycle or two-wheeler?

- To look cool
- To go faster
- To protect your head in case of a fall
- So others know you're riding

What is the safest type of helmet?

- Half helmet
- Three-quarter helmet
- Full-face helmet
- No helmet at all

Who should wear a helmet on a two-wheeler?

- Only the driver
- Only adults
- Both the driver and the pillion (person at the back)
- No one if the ride is short

Where should children below 12 years sit in a car?

- In the front seat
- In the back seat, with seat belts on
- On the driver's lap
- Standing in the car

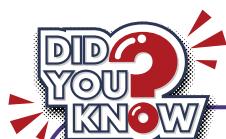
Traffic signs are like the language of the road. They help drivers, riders, and even pedestrians know what to do, where to go, and how to stay safe.

- They give important information without using words
- They help avoid accidents and confusion
- They protect both drivers and people walking on the road

TYPES OF TRAFFIC SIGNS YOU SHOULD KNOW



Circle = Order
Triangle = Warning
Rectangle = Info



Nearly 70% of Indian drivers cannot correctly identify basic traffic signs.



COMMON TRAFFIC SIGNS



NO OVER TAKING



ONE WAY



SPEED LIMIT



NO PARKING



SCHOOL AHEAD



SPEED-BREAKER
AHEAD



CURVE AHEAD



PEDESTRIAN
CROSSING AHEAD

TRAFFIC SIGNAL

Traffic Signals are the lights that control how vehicles move on the road. They help manage traffic and keep everyone safe.

Red – Stop

Yellow – Get ready / Slow down

Green – Go



The yellow signal means "**Slow down and get ready to stop.**" It comes right before the red light. If you're walking or riding and see the yellow light, it's a sign that the signal is about to change. So never try to rush across – instead, stop safely and wait. Yellow is like a warning that tells everyone to be careful and prepare.

PEDESTRIAN SIGNAL

Pedestrian signals help people walking know when it's safe to cross the road. You'll usually see them at big crossings or traffic lights.



DO NOT CROSS WHEN THE SIGNAL IS RED



CROSS ONLY WHEN THE SIGNAL IS GREEN



WAIT WHEN THE RED SIGNAL STARTS BLINKING

Pedestrian signals help people walking know when it's safe to cross the road. You'll usually see them at big crossings or traffic lights.



RED MAN SAYS:
“STOP RIGHT THERE, DON’T CROSS YET,
WAIT A MOMENT, IT’S NOT SAFE YET!”



GREEN MAN SAYS:
“NOW IT’S TIME TO WALK, YOU SEE,
BUT ONLY CROSS WHEN YOU'RE
SURE IT'S SAFE TO BE!”

Remember: If Red Man shows, you freeze your toes!

If Green Man's there, you cross with care!



THINK AND ANSWER

What does a red traffic signal mean?

- Stop
- Slow down
- Move faster

A triangle-shaped traffic sign usually means:

- Warning ahead
- You can park here
- Safe to cross
- Go fast

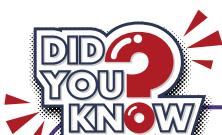
What does a blue rectangular sign show?

- Danger
- Information
- Speed limit
- Stop

When is it safe to cross the road?

- When cars are moving slowly
- When the signal is yellow
- When the pedestrian signal is green and vehicles have stopped
- When you feel like it's safe

Draw one traffic sign you've seen near your school or house and explain what it means below:



Pedestrian signals are like personal traffic lights just for people walking. They help you know when it's safe to cross and when you should wait.



LESSON 8

LANE MARKING

When you're on the road, have you ever noticed the lines painted on the street? These are called lane markings, and they help vehicles move in the right direction, stay in line, and avoid accidents.

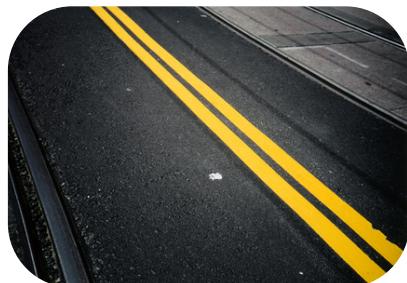
Think of lane markings like invisible fences that keep traffic organized and everyone safe!



Solid Yellow Line

Found between lanes going in the opposite direction.

Stay in your lane. No changing lanes here!



Double Solid Yellow Line

Extra caution! No crossing or overtaking allowed from either side.



Broken & Solid Yellow Line

You may pass only when it's safe and the broken line is on your side.



Broken White Line

You may change lanes, but only when it's safe.



Solid White Line

Found between lanes going in the same direction. Stay in your lane. No changing lanes here!



Broken Yellow Line

You may overtake, but only if the road is clear and safe.



Zebra Crossing

This is where pedestrians have the right of way. Always stop and let them cross.

Always cross at the zebra crossing. Wait for the signal or check that all vehicles have stopped.



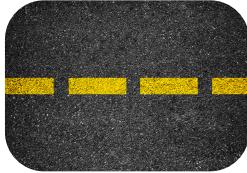
THINK AND ANSWER

Look at the pictures and match them with what they mean.

One example has been done for you!



Found between lanes going in the opposite direction. Stay in your lane. No changing lanes here!



Extra caution! No crossing or overtaking allowed from either side.



You may pass only when it's safe and the broken line is on your side.



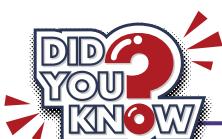
You may change lanes, but only when it's safe.



You may overtake, but only if the road is clear and safe.

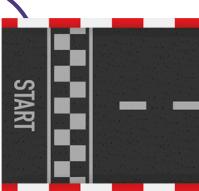


Found between lanes going in the same direction. Stay in your lane. No changing lanes here!



Lane markings are like invisible guides that keep traffic in order.

Without them, roads would be messy and confusing – like a race with no track!



BRACE

BOSCH'S ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



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