

Tamilnadu_road_accident_2021

January 3, 2024

1 Road Accidents in Tamil Nadu: A Deep Dive into the 2021 Statistics

1.1 Introduction

My research is inspired by a article titled [“Road Accidents Killed 1.55 Lakh In India In 2021, Highest Ever: Report.”](#) Intrigued by this claim, I embarked on an exploration to understand why 2021 is considered the deadliest year despite the fact that 2017 witnessed a higher overall number of accidents. Unraveling the intricacies behind this assertion became the focal point of my investigation.

In delving into this nationwide concern, I have chosen to narrow my focus to the state of Tamil Nadu as it is my home state and i want to know better. The objective is to discern the unique factors contributing to the alarming statistics of road accidents in the year 2021 within this specific region. Through a detailed analysis of road safety measures, traffic regulations, and other relevant variables

1.2 Aim and objective

The aim is not only to understand the issue but also to contribute significantly to the national discourse on road safety in India. By specifically analyzing Tamil Nadu, my research seeks to fill an important gap in the understanding of regional variations in accident patterns. This focus allows me to explore and facilitate the identification of targeted interventions for the state.

My research endeavors to provide insights that go beyond statistical analysis. It aspires to be a catalyst for positive change, offering actionable recommendations to inform policy decisions. Additionally, it aims to enhance road safety measures and potentially mitigate accidents in Tamil Nadu. This approach sets my contribution apart as a groundbreaking and community-focused effort, striving to make a tangible impact on the road safety landscape.

1.3 Install Requirements

```
[ ]: !pip install numpy
      !pip install pandas
      !pip install matplotlib
      !pip install seaborn
      !pip install beautifulsoup4
      !pip install requests
      !pip install geopandas
```

```
!pip install Pillow
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (1.24.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (2.0.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2.8.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (from pandas) (2023.3.post1)  
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2023.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.21.0 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (1.24.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas) (1.16.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (3.7.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.0.5)  
Requirement already satisfied: cyclor>=0.10 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (from matplotlib) (0.11.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (4.25.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.4.4)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.20 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (from matplotlib) (1.24.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (23.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (10.0.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing<3.1,>=2.3.1 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (3.0.9)  
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (2.8.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib) (1.16.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (0.12.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy!=1.24.0,>=1.17 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (1.24.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.25 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-  
packages (from seaborn) (2.0.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (3.7.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in  
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
```

```

matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (1.0.5)
Requirement already satisfied: cyclers>=0.10 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (4.25.0)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (1.4.4)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (23.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (10.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing<3.1,>=2.3.1 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (3.0.9)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages (from pandas>=0.25->seaborn) (2023.3.post1)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=0.25->seaborn) (2023.3)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (4.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: soupsieve>1.2 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from beautifulsoup4) (2.4)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages (2.31.0)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from requests) (2.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages (from requests) (3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from requests) (1.26.16)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
c:\users\sumo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from requests) (2023.11.17)

```

1.4 Import Requirements

```

[10]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import geopandas as gpd
import bs4
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS
from PIL import Image
```

1.5 Acquire a Dataset

To support this investigation, I will acquire the necessary datasets from the [Open City Portal India](#) and [data.gov.in](#). This dataset will form the basis for a thorough analysis of road accidents in Tamil Nadu, providing the essential information needed for a comprehensive study.

I am using 6 files, below is the description of the files 1. india 2017-2021.csv – road accident data of India between 2017-2021 1. india_2021.csv – road accident data of India in 2021 (state-wise) 1. accident_reason.csv – road accident causes of Tamil Nadu in 2021 1. 2021 tamil nadu data.csv – Tamil Nadu road accident data in 2021 (district-wise) 1. time_of_occurrence.csv – road accidents in India in 2021 by time of occurrence (state-wise) 1. tn-newly-registered-2008-21.csv – Tamil Nadu vehicle registration data from 2008-2021

1.6 Preparing Datasets

```
[11]: import pandas as pd

try:
    df = pd.read_csv("Datasets/india 2017-2021.csv")
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Error: File 'india 2017-2021.csv' not found.")
except pd.errors.EmptyDataError:
    print("Error: File 'india 2017-2021.csv' is empty.")
except pd.errors.ParserError:
    print("Error: Unable to parse data from file 'india 2017-2021.csv'. Check the
    ↪file format.")

try:
    df1 = pd.read_csv("Datasets/india_2021.csv")
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Error: File 'india_2021.csv' not found.")
except pd.errors.EmptyDataError:
    print("Error: File 'india_2021.csv' is empty.")
except pd.errors.ParserError:
    print("Error: Unable to parse data from file 'india_2021.csv'. Check the
    ↪file format.")

try:
    df2 = pd.read_csv("Datasets/accident_reason.csv")
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Error: File 'accident_reason.csv' not found.")
except pd.errors.EmptyDataError:
```

```

    print("Error: File 'accident_reason.csv' is empty.")
except pd.errors.ParserError:
    print("Error: Unable to parse data from file 'accident_reason.csv'. Check
    ↳the file format.")

try:
    df3 = pd.read_csv("Datasets/2021 tamil nadu data.csv")
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Error: File '2021 tamil nadu data.csv' not found.")
except pd.errors.EmptyDataError:
    print("Error: File '2021 tamil nadu data.csv' is empty.")
except pd.errors.ParserError:
    print("Error: Unable to parse data from file '2021 tamil nadu data.csv'.
    ↳Check the file format.")

try:
    df4 = pd.read_csv('Datasets/time_of_occurrence.csv')
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Error: File 'time_of_occurrence.csv' not found.")
except pd.errors.EmptyDataError:
    print("Error: File 'time_of_occurrence.csv' is empty.")
except pd.errors.ParserError:
    print("Error: Unable to parse data from file 'time_of_occurrence.csv'.
    ↳Check the file format.")

try:
    df5 = pd.read_csv("Datasets/tn-newly-registered-2008-21.csv")
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Error: File 'tn-newly-registered-2008-21.csv' not found.")
except pd.errors.EmptyDataError:
    print("Error: File 'tn-newly-registered-2008-21.csv' is empty.")
except pd.errors.ParserError:
    print("Error: Unable to parse data from file 'tn-newly-registered-2008-21.
    ↳csv'. Check the file format.")

```

1.6.1 Why are these datasets are appropriate

The datasets provide detailed information about road accidents in India, but more importantly, they offer specific insights into the situation in Tamil Nadu. This granularity allows for a focused and in-depth analysis of the region that i am particularly interested in.

1.6.2 How the data format is suitable for analysis

The datasets have been downloaded in CSV format from the website. Once acquired, the CSV file is processed into a Pandas DataFrame, a versatile open-source tool for data analysis and manipulation. This choice aligns seamlessly with the analytical requirements of this project.

1.6.3 Ethics of use of data

The datasets have been sourced from the opencity urban data portal and data.gov.in , and their license and terms and conditions can be found in the link below. [open portal data.gov.in](https://data.gov.in)

It is important to note that the license agreement intended to allow users to freely share, modify and use this database while maintaining this same freedom for others.

In conclusion, the datasets sourced from the opencity urban data portal adhere to an open and collaborative approach, as outlined in the provided license agreement.

1.7 Project Background

1.7.1 why this field is of interest

I selected the road accident data in Tamil Nadu for this project due to my familiarity with the state. Despite being well-acquainted with Tamil Nadu, there is a lack of specific knowledge regarding the locations and times of accidents. My motivation is rooted in the desire to identify these details, not only to enhance my understanding but also to contribute to the safety of my friends and loved ones. This project serves as a personal exploration into road safety within my state, aiming to gather valuable insights and promote awareness. The choice of the year 2021 is deliberate, aligning with the time I obtained my license and coinciding with what is considered one of the deadliest years for accidents. This period also represents the post-lockdown phase , offering insights into changes in road safety behavior as people resumed outdoor activities.

1.7.2 Previous Exploration of this topic

While extensive explorations have been conducted in previous years, particularly before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, these studies were often focused on the entirety of India. In my current research, I aim to shift the focus exclusively to Tamil Nadu, examining its unique contribution to the overall road safety landscape in India.

1.7.3 Scope of Work

I start by investigating and visualizing the trends of road accidents in both India and Tamil Nadu from 2017 to 2021, identifying patterns and changes over the years. Then, I dive deep into Tamil Nadu in 2021, focusing on:

Fatal and non-fatal road accidents.

Gender-wise analysis of road accidents.

Identification of causes behind road accidents.

Vehicle-wise breakdown of road accidents.

Time-of-day analysis for road accidents.

Creation of a word cloud to visually showcase key themes and insights.

This comprehensive approach aims to provide a detailed understanding of the road safety landscape in Tamil Nadu in 2021, contributing valuable insights for informed decision-making and future interventions.

1.7.4 Steps in analytical data processing pipeline

Retrieve necessary data from the website.

Organize the retrieved data into a structured dataframe.

Implement data cleaning procedures to enhance data quality.

Utilize the cleaned data to derive valuable insights through visualization.

Formulate conclusions based on the analysis for a comprehensive understanding of the data.

1.8 Technical exploration of datasets

1.8.1 Data cleaning

For my data science project, I've acquired five datasets that require thorough cleaning before visualization. The data cleaning process is essential to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the datasets for subsequent analysis and visualization. The key tasks involved in data cleaning include handling missing values, addressing duplicates, managing inconsistencies, detecting and handling outliers, correcting typos and spelling errors, dealing with inaccurate data, normalizing and scaling numerical features, handling categorical data, ensuring data integrity, and documenting the entire process for transparency and reproducibility. The goal is to prepare the datasets in a clean and structured format, making them suitable for effective visualization and subsequent analysis in my data science project.

DataFrame

```
[12]: df.head()
```

```
[12]:   Year  Total Number of Fatalities  Total Number of People Injured
0  2017                      147913                470975
1  2018                      151417                469418
2  2019                      151113                451361
3  2020                      131714                348279
4  2021                      153972                384448
```

```
[13]: df.isna().sum()
```

```
[13]: Year                0
     Total Number of Fatalities    0
     Total Number of People Injured  0
     dtype: int64
```

```
[14]: df.describe()
```

```
[14]:   Year  Total Number of Fatalities  Total Number of People Injured
count    5.000000                5.000000                5.000000
mean    2019.000000            147225.800000            424896.200000
std         1.581139             8934.146277             55479.916057
min     2017.000000            131714.000000            348279.000000
25%     2018.000000            147913.000000            384448.000000
```

50%	2019.000000	151113.000000	451361.000000
75%	2020.000000	151417.000000	469418.000000
max	2021.000000	153972.000000	470975.000000

Dataframe 1

```
[15]: df1.head()
```

```
[15]: Category      State/UT/City \
0      State      Andhra Pradesh
1      State      Arunachal Pradesh
2      State              Assam
3      State              Bihar
4      State      Chhattisgarh

Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Male \
0                                     207
1                                     6
2                                    285
3                                    115
4                                    143

Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Female \
0                                     47
1                                     1
2                                    39
3                                    23
4                                    24

Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Transgender \
0                                     0
1                                     0
2                                     0
3                                     0
4                                     0

Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Total \
0                                    254
1                                     7
2                                    324
3                                    138
4                                    167

Rural Area (Near Residential Area) - Male \
0                                   1338
1                                    21
2                                   733
3                                   233
```


4 1049

	Rural Area (Near Residential Area) - Female \
0	238
1	0
2	122
3	48
4	152

	Rural Area (Near Residential Area) - Transgender \
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

	Rural Area (Near Residential Area) - Total ... \
0	1576 ...
1	21 ...
2	855 ...
3	281 ...
4	1201 ...

	Urban Area (Others) - Transgender	Urban Area (Others) - Total \
0	0	627
1	0	33
2	0	19
3	0	1158
4	0	774

	Urban Area (Sub Total) - Male	Urban Area (Sub Total) - Female \
0	1461	336
1	54	10
2	1305	219
3	4881	1303
4	1371	191

	Urban Area (Sub Total) - Transgender	Urban Area (Sub Total) - Total \
0	0	1797
1	0	64
2	0	1524
3	0	6184
4	0	1562

	Grand Total - Male	Grand Total - Female	Grand Total - Transgender \
0	7009	1177	0
1	153	20	0

2	2600	414	0
3	6137	1523	0
4	4773	640	0

Grand Total - Total	
0	8186
1	173
2	3014
3	7660
4	5413

[5 rows x 66 columns]

```
[16]: df1.isna().sum()
```

```
[16]: Category 0
State/UT/City 0
Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Male 0
Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Female 0
Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Transgender 0
..
Urban Area (Sub Total) - Total 0
Grand Total - Male 0
Grand Total - Female 0
Grand Total - Transgender 0
Grand Total - Total 0
Length: 66, dtype: int64
```

```
[17]: df1.describe()
```

```
[17]: Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Male \
count 93.000000
mean 171.258065
std 769.637929
min 0.000000
25% 0.000000
50% 2.000000
75% 25.000000
max 5253.000000

Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Female \
count 93.000000
mean 31.193548
std 139.816359
min 0.000000
25% 0.000000
50% 0.000000
```

75%	9.000000
max	953.000000

	Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Transgender \
count	93.0
mean	0.0
std	0.0
min	0.0
25%	0.0
50%	0.0
75%	0.0
max	0.0

	Rural Area(Near School/College/Educational Institution) - Total \
count	93.000000
mean	202.451613
std	909.381844
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	2.000000
75%	31.000000
max	6206.000000

	Rural Area (Near Residential Area) - Male \
count	93.000000
mean	780.591398
std	3466.585484
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	16.000000
75%	138.000000
max	23799.000000

	Rural Area (Near Residential Area) - Female \
count	93.000000
mean	119.548387
std	532.327284
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	1.000000
75%	27.000000
max	3646.000000

	Rural Area (Near Residential Area) - Transgender \
count	93.0
mean	0.0
std	0.0

min	0.0
25%	0.0
50%	0.0
75%	0.0
max	0.0

Rural Area (Near Residential Area) - Total \	
count	93.000000
mean	900.139785
std	3998.653302
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	17.000000
75%	165.000000
max	27445.000000

Rural Area (Near Religious Place) - Male \	
count	93.000000
mean	115.967742
std	521.925666
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	0.000000
75%	13.000000
max	3561.000000

Rural Area (Near Religious Place) - Female ... \	
count	93.000000 ...
mean	21.301075 ...
std	96.098544 ...
min	0.000000 ...
25%	0.000000 ...
50%	0.000000 ...
75%	3.000000 ...
max	653.000000 ...

Urban Area (Others) - Transgender		Urban Area (Others) - Total \
count	93.000000	93.000000
mean	0.086022	660.440860
std	0.318144	2636.833569
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	4.000000
50%	0.000000	38.000000
75%	0.000000	199.000000
max	2.000000	18399.000000

Urban Area (Sub Total) - Male	Urban Area (Sub Total) - Female \
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

count	93.00000	93.000000
mean	1802.11828	312.258065
std	7166.73005	1251.342765
min	0.00000	0.000000
25%	74.00000	11.000000
50%	147.00000	22.000000
75%	1070.00000	101.000000
max	49483.00000	8560.000000

	Urban Area (Sub Total) - Transgender	Urban Area (Sub Total) - Total \
count	93.000000	93.000000
mean	0.139785	2114.516129
std	0.479841	8417.091677
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	91.000000
50%	0.000000	184.000000
75%	0.000000	1172.000000
max	3.000000	58046.000000

	Grand Total - Male	Grand Total - Female	Grand Total - Transgender \
count	93.000000	93.000000	93.000000
mean	4580.473118	727.215054	0.204301
std	19492.764892	3092.942956	0.774023
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	116.000000	17.000000	0.000000
50%	196.000000	35.000000	0.000000
75%	1088.000000	149.000000	0.000000
max	134374.000000	21243.000000	5.000000

	Grand Total - Total
count	93.000000
mean	5307.892473
std	22584.894518
min	1.000000
25%	131.000000
50%	226.000000
75%	1172.000000
max	155622.000000

[8 rows x 64 columns]

Dataframe 2

```
[18]: df2.head()
```

```
[18]:   _id   State/UT/City \
0    1   ANDHRA PRADESH
1    2  ARUNACHAL PRADESH
```

2	3	ASSAM
3	4	BIHAR
4	5	CHHATTISGARH

	Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Cases \
0	2185
1	65
2	886
3	5039
4	3536

	Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Injured \
0	2271
1	59
2	833
3	4134
4	3258

	Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Died	Overspeeding Cases \
0	755	16631
1	40	120
2	347	4303
3	4071	2886
4	1750	6378

	Overspeeding Injured	Overspeeding Died \
0	16188	6371
1	127	74
2	3237	1946
3	2348	2284
4	5603	2723

	Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Cases \
0	119
1	3
2	288
3	51
4	145

	Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Injured ... \
0	64 ...
1	6 ...
2	201 ...
3	53 ...
4	159 ...

Vehicles Parking at Road Shoulders Died Causes Not Known Cases \

0	18.0	121.0
1	0.0	9.0
2	45.0	42.0
3	95.0	20.0
4	71.0	455.0

	Causes Not Known Injured	Causes Not Known Died	Other Causes Cases \
0	119.0	32.0	2129.0
1	4.0	7.0	38.0
2	0.0	10.0	89.0
3	12.0	22.0	101.0
4	220.0	258.0	1163.0

	Other Causes Injured	Other Causes Died	Total Road Accidents Cases \
0	1957.0	817.0	21556.0
1	37.0	28.0	261.0
2	95.0	21.0	7069.0
3	70.0	77.0	9553.0
4	917.0	445.0	12395.0

	Total Road Accidents Injured	Total Road Accidents Died
0	21040.0	8186.0
1	266.0	173.0
2	5420.0	3014.0
3	7946.0	7660.0
4	10682.0	5413.0

[5 rows x 44 columns]

```
[19]: df2.isna().sum()
```

```
[19]: _id 0
State/UT/City 0
Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Cases 0
Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Injured 0
Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Died 0
Overspeeding Cases 0
Overspeeding Injured 0
Overspeeding Died 0
Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Cases 0
Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Injured 0
Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Died 0
Physical Fatigue of Drivers Cases 0
Physical Fatigue of Drivers Injured 0
Physical Fatigue of Drivers Died 0
Defect in Mechanical Condition of Vehicle Cases 0
Defect in Mechanical Condition of Vehicle Injured 0
```

Defect in Mechanical Condition of Vehicle Died	0
Animal Crossing Cases	0
Animal Crossing Injured	0
Animal Crossing Died	0
Weather Condition (Total) Cases	0
Weather Condition (Total) Injured	0
Weather Condition (Total) Died	0
Weather Condition (Poor Visibility) Cases	0
Weather Condition (Poor Visibility) Injured	0
Weather Condition (Poor Visibility) Died	0
Weather Condition (Other Causes) Cases	0
Weather Condition (Other Causes) Injured	0
Weather Condition (Other Causes) Died	0
Lack of Road Infrastructure Cases	1
Lack of Road Infrastructure Injured	1
Lack of Road Infrastructure Died	1
Vehicles Parking at Road Shoulders Cases	1
Vehicles Parking at Road Shoulders Injured	1
Vehicles Parking at Road Shoulders Died	1
Causes Not Known Cases	1
Causes Not Known Injured	1
Causes Not Known Died	1
Other Causes Cases	1
Other Causes Injured	1
Other Causes Died	1
Total Road Accidents Cases	1
Total Road Accidents Injured	1
Total Road Accidents Died	1

dtype: int64

```
[20]: df2.dropna(inplace=True)
```

```
[21]: df2.describe()
```

```
[21]:
```

	_id	Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Cases \
count	92.000000	92.000000
mean	47.086957	2564.434783
std	27.125533	10864.043050
min	1.000000	0.000000
25%	23.750000	38.250000
50%	47.500000	144.500000
75%	70.250000	1182.000000
max	93.000000	100835.000000

	Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Injured \
count	92.000000
mean	2259.891304

std	9589.162177
min	0.000000
25%	26.000000
50%	121.500000
75%	957.250000
max	89276.000000

	Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Died	Overspeeding Cases \
count	92.000000	92.000000
mean	1016.043478	5925.673913
std	4588.699588	25098.930572
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	14.750000	172.500000
50%	58.500000	591.000000
75%	353.750000	2742.000000
max	42184.000000	233314.000000

	Overspeeding Injured	Overspeeding Died \
count	92.000000	92.000000
mean	5559.173913	2053.586957
std	23779.551634	9112.330644
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	116.000000	60.000000
50%	418.500000	128.000000
75%	1698.500000	613.000000
max	219850.000000	85709.000000

	Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Cases \
count	92.000000
mean	192.500000
std	836.721894
min	0.000000
25%	2.000000
50%	12.000000
75%	99.250000
max	7607.000000

	Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Injured \
count	92.000000
mean	175.608696
std	795.537512
min	0.000000
25%	1.000000
50%	7.000000
75%	65.750000
max	7127.000000

	Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Died	...	\
count	92.000000	...	
mean	69.500000	...	
std	317.030643	...	
min	0.000000	...	
25%	0.000000	...	
50%	3.000000	...	
75%	28.250000	...	
max	2910.000000	...	

	Vehicles Parking at Road Shoulders Died	Causes Not Known Cases	\
count	92.000000	92.000000	
mean	30.652174	152.565217	
std	141.868956	585.385161	
min	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.500000	
75%	9.000000	43.000000	
max	1320.000000	5256.000000	

	Causes Not Known Injured	Causes Not Known Died	Other Causes Cases	\
count	92.000000	92.000000	92.000000	
mean	130.826087	66.804348	515.239130	
std	507.593993	290.368854	2025.500521	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	5.500000	
75%	34.500000	21.250000	146.250000	
max	4516.000000	2673.000000	18202.000000	

	Other Causes Injured	Other Causes Died	Total Road Accidents Cases	\
count	92.000000	92.000000	92.000000	
mean	467.543478	176.913043	9968.652174	
std	1804.687781	772.423682	41821.795063	
min	0.000000	0.000000	4.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	351.000000	
50%	4.000000	2.500000	1041.500000	
75%	171.750000	61.500000	4722.000000	
max	16156.000000	7092.000000	391239.000000	

	Total Road Accidents Injured	Total Road Accidents Died
count	92.000000	92.000000
mean	9117.543478	3674.043478
std	38515.322827	16269.436349
min	6.000000	1.000000
25%	265.250000	130.750000
50%	826.500000	225.000000

```

75%          3540.500000          1067.000000
max          359203.000000         153185.000000

```

[8 rows x 43 columns]

Dataframe 3

```
[22]: df3.head()
```

```

[22]:   _id  S.No.      District  2020- Fatal  2021- Fatal  \
0     1    1.0      Chennai City      885      975
1     2    2.0    Coimbatore City      187      232
2     3    3.0      Madurai City      158      152
3     4    4.0      Salem City      151      147
4     5    5.0  Thiruchirapalli City      127      126

      2020- Non-fatal  2021- Non-fatal  Total - 2020  Total - 2021  \
0                3502                4059          4387          5034.0
1                 520                 634           707           866.0
2                 372                 466           530           618.0
3                 473                 537           624           684.0
4                 271                 273           398           399.0

      Death by Lorries - 2021  Death by Buses-2021  Death by Cars/Jeeps 2021  \
0                  156                  69                  181
1                   34                  19                   48
2                   12                  16                   29
3                   28                  13                   35
4                   13                  17                   30

      Death by Three-wheelers - 2021  Death by Two-wheelers 2021  \
0                      35                      464
1                      9                      103
2                      8                      65
3                      1                      59
4                      3                      43

      Death by Others 2021  Total Deaths 2021
0                93          998
1                21          234
2                24          154
3                13          149
4                24          130

```

```
[23]: df3.isna().sum()
```

```

[23]:   _id          0
      S.No.        1

```

```

District          0
2020- Fatal       0
2021- Fatal       0
2020- Non-fatal   0
2021- Non-fatal   0
Total - 2020      0
Total - 2021      1
Death by Lorries - 2021  0
Death by Buses-2021  0
Death by Cars/Jeeps 2021  0
Death by Three-wheelers - 2021  0
Death by Two-wheelers 2021  0
Death by Others 2021  0
Total Deaths 2021  0
dtype: int64

```

```
[24]: df3.dropna(inplace=True)
```

```
[25]: df3.describe()
```

```

[25]:
count    _id      S.No.  2020- Fatal  2021- Fatal  2020- Non-fatal  \
mean    22.500000  22.500000  315.181818  335.159091  817.636364
std     12.845233  12.845233  181.594139  187.515822  579.234784
min      1.000000   1.000000   1.000000   1.000000   2.000000
25%     11.750000  11.750000  177.500000  219.500000  515.000000
50%     22.500000  22.500000  291.000000  313.000000  649.500000
75%     33.250000  33.250000  445.500000  491.000000  1044.250000
max     44.000000  44.000000  885.000000  975.000000  3502.000000

count    2021- Non-fatal  Total - 2020  Total - 2021  Death by Lorries - 2021  \
mean      930.340909    1132.818182    1265.50000    49.818182
std       656.003259     744.427305     826.69188     33.372648
min        0.000000       3.000000       1.00000       1.000000
25%       570.000000     713.000000     791.50000     25.750000
50%       809.500000     987.500000    1109.00000     41.000000
75%      1169.250000    1496.500000    1682.25000     67.750000
max      4059.000000    4387.000000    5034.00000    156.000000

count    Death by Buses-2021  Death by Cars/Jeeps 2021  \
mean      22.522727           84.727273
std       13.311105           52.605758
min        0.000000           0.000000
25%       14.500000           36.750000
50%       20.500000           80.500000

```

75%	29.000000	123.500000
max	69.000000	199.000000

	Death by Three-wheelers - 2021	Death by Two-wheelers 2021 \
count	44.000000	44.000000
mean	6.977273	147.568182
std	6.090361	85.686122
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	3.000000	90.250000
50%	6.000000	144.500000
75%	9.000000	204.500000
max	35.000000	464.000000

	Death by Others 2021	Total Deaths 2021
count	44.000000	44.000000
mean	38.022727	349.636364
std	25.619296	194.968941
min	0.000000	1.000000
25%	24.000000	225.750000
50%	33.000000	326.000000
75%	49.250000	514.750000
max	106.000000	998.000000

Dataframe 4

[26]: df4.head()

	States/UTs	06-900hrs - Day	09-1200hrs - Day	12-1500hrs - Day \
0	Andhra Pradesh	2337.0	3324.0	3416.0
1	Arunachal Pradesh	23.0	48.0	46.0
2	Assam	881.0	1350.0	1145.0
3	Bihar	1413.0	1525.0	1363.0
4	Chhattisgarh	837.0	1853.0	1940.0

	15-1800hrs - Day	18-2100hrs - Night	21-2400hrs - Night \
0	4125.0	4522.0	1925.0
1	36.0	43.0	31.0
2	1412.0	1145.0	423.0
3	1508.0	1497.0	648.0
4	2732.0	3110.0	1219.0

	00-300hrs - Night	03-600hrs - Night	Unknown Time	Total Accidents
0	775.0	1126.0	6.0	21556
1	22.0	20.0	14.0	283
2	455.0	472.0	128.0	7411
3	242.0	658.0	699.0	9553
4	375.0	309.0	0.0	12375

```
[27]: df4.isna().sum()
```

```
[27]: States/UTs          0
      06-900hrs - Day    1
      09-1200hrs - Day   1
      12-1500hrs - Day   1
      15-1800hrs - Day   1
      18-2100hrs - Night  1
      21-2400hrs - Night  1
      00-300hrs - Night   1
      03-600hrs - Night   1
      Unknown Time        1
      Total Accidents     0
      dtype: int64
```

```
[28]: df4.dropna(inplace=True)
```

```
[29]: df4.describe()
```

```
[29]:      06-900hrs - Day  09-1200hrs - Day  12-1500hrs - Day  15-1800hrs - Day  \
count      37.000000      37.000000      37.000000      37.000000
mean      2344.324324      3318.216216      3412.918919      3971.189189
std       7103.257653     10053.878232     10346.883660     12041.301083
min         0.000000         2.000000         0.000000         1.000000
25%         45.000000        48.000000        50.000000        68.000000
50%        616.000000       764.000000       702.000000       879.000000
75%       2120.000000      2967.000000      3416.000000      4028.000000
max      43370.000000     61387.000000     63139.000000     73467.000000
```

```
      18-2100hrs - Night  21-2400hrs - Night  00-300hrs - Night  \
count      37.000000      37.000000      37.000000
mean      4604.27027      2221.189189      1063.891892
std      14003.38772      6731.734380      3227.389716
min         0.000000         1.000000         0.000000
25%         80.000000        39.000000        22.000000
50%        1041.000000       423.000000       277.000000
75%        4238.000000      1925.000000       775.000000
max      85179.000000     41092.000000     19682.000000
```

```
      03-600hrs - Night  Unknown Time  Total Accidents
count      37.000000      37.000000      37.000000
mean      1087.567568      270.054054     22293.621622
std      3299.615336      844.975113     67531.572043
min         0.000000         0.000000         4.000000
25%        14.000000         0.000000        366.000000
50%       309.000000        14.000000       5452.000000
75%       843.000000       182.000000      20951.000000
```

```
max          20120.000000    4996.000000    412432.000000
```

Dataframe 5

```
[30]: df5.head()
```

```
[30]:
```

	Type of Vehicle	Category of Vehicle	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	\
0	Transport	AMBULANCE	663	412	421	
1	Transport	AUTO	12547	23140	52923	
2	Transport	MOTOR CAB	11940	13731	21560	
3	Transport	MAXI CAB	6478	7163	12176	
4	Transport	OMNIBUS	179	214	354	

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	\
0	407	604	642	686	481	928	
1	10377	17092	19459	22572	20444	26630	
2	21769	15754	12510	11275	16218	21393	
3	12811	13329	10050	8090	8275	9367	
4	288	398	151	66	174	282	

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
0	599	214	604	809.0
1	27286	38429	40909	7395.0
2	17376	16433	13397	2677.0
3	4211	3834	3103	115.0
4	130	103	41	16.0

```
[31]: df5.isna().sum()
```

```
[31]:
```

Type of Vehicle	1
Category of Vehicle	0
2008-2009	0
2009-2010	0
2010-2011	0
2011-2012	0
2012-2013	0
2013-2014	0
2014-2015	0
2015-2016	0
2016-2017	0
2017-2018	0
2018-2019	0
2019-2020	0
2020-2021	1

dtype: int64

```
[32]: df5.dropna(inplace=True)
```

```
[33]: df5.describe()
```

```
[33]:
```

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013 \
count	33.00000	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01
mean	59386.69697	7.091800e+04	9.554664e+04	1.075039e+05	1.103586e+05
std	181912.09078	2.168232e+05	2.855118e+05	3.322140e+05	3.382431e+05
min	6.00000	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	1.000000e+00
25%	663.00000	4.120000e+02	4.210000e+02	4.070000e+02	3.980000e+02
50%	3450.00000	3.706000e+03	3.907000e+03	3.547000e+03	3.981000e+03
75%	11940.00000	1.387200e+04	2.156000e+04	1.960400e+04	1.709200e+04
max	893514.00000	1.067358e+06	1.409165e+06	1.635422e+06	1.681526e+06

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018 \
count	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01
mean	9.888345e+04	1.003035e+05	1.021017e+05	1.154919e+05	1.171745e+05
std	3.072242e+05	3.114022e+05	3.140721e+05	3.590950e+05	3.628030e+05
min	0.000000e+00	1.000000e+00	3.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	1.000000e+00
25%	1.960000e+02	1.920000e+02	1.740000e+02	1.640000e+02	1.300000e+02
50%	2.640000e+03	2.915000e+03	3.298000e+03	3.533000e+03	3.193000e+03
75%	1.330300e+04	1.127500e+04	1.621800e+04	2.139300e+04	1.742300e+04
max	1.532844e+06	1.563429e+06	1.584589e+06	1.789931e+06	1.822593e+06

	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
count	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01	3.300000e+01
mean	1.292594e+05	1.166622e+05	8.955758e+04
std	4.141890e+05	3.856089e+05	3.088721e+05
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
25%	7.800000e+01	1.800000e+01	0.000000e+00
50%	2.389000e+03	1.703000e+03	1.510000e+02
75%	2.283100e+04	2.340900e+04	2.106500e+04
max	1.990274e+06	1.786646e+06	1.420947e+06

Setting Up GeoDataFrame for Map Visualization

```
[34]: import geopandas as gpd

india_states = gpd.read_file('India_State_Shapefile/India_State_Boundary.shp')

#columns of the GeoDataFrame
print(india_states.columns)
```

```
Index(['Name', 'Type', 'geometry'], dtype='object')
```

1.8.2 Analysis of data

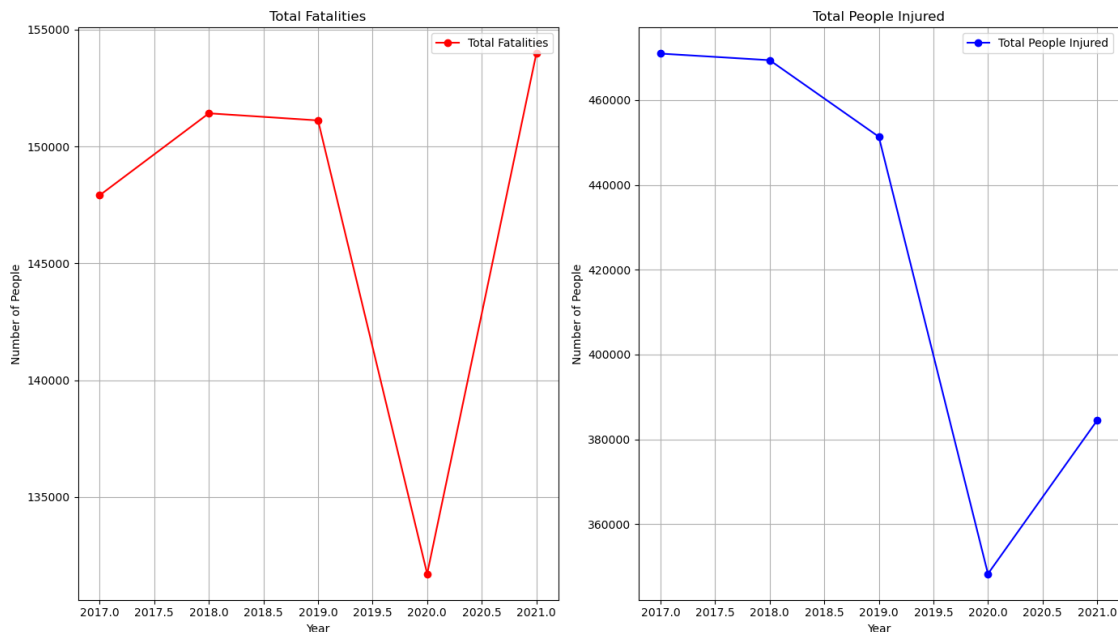
A Five-Year Analysis (2017-2021) Unveils Alarming Trends with 2021 Emerging as the Deadliest Year


```
[35]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(14, 8))

# Line plot for Total Fatalities
axes[0].plot(df['Year'], df['Total Number of Fatalities'], label='Total_
↳Fatalities', marker='o', color='red')
axes[0].set_title('Total Fatalities')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Year')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Number of People')
axes[0].legend()
axes[0].grid(True)

# Line plot for Total People Injured
axes[1].plot(df['Year'], df['Total Number of People Injured'], label='Total_
↳People Injured', marker='o', color='blue')
axes[1].set_title('Total People Injured')
axes[1].set_xlabel('Year')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Number of People')
axes[1].legend()
axes[1].grid(True)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



To start off, examining the trend depicted in the two line plots, it becomes apparent why 2021 is considered the deadliest year. Although 2017 recorded a high number of injuries, the corresponding

death toll was lower compared to 2021.

In 2021, the statistics reveal a grim reality, with over 1.55 lakh lives lost in road crashes across India. This translates to an average of 426 deaths per day or 18 deaths every hour, marking the highest death figures recorded in any calendar year, as per official data.

Contrastingly, the data from 2017 indicates 4.45 lakh accidents, 1.50 lakh deaths, and 4.56 lakh injuries, showcasing a different scenario and emphasizing the concerning rise in fatalities over the years.

SOURCE FROM NDTV

Road Accident Deaths in India by State (2021) Lets start with an overview of total road accident deaths in India in 2021 breakdown by each state.

```
[36]: import geopandas as gpd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the India states shapefile
india_states = gpd.read_file('India_State_Shapefile/India_State_Boundary.shp')

state_df = df1[df1['Category'] == 'State']
groupby_columns = ['Category', 'State/UT/City']

state_totals = df1.groupby(groupby_columns)['Grand Total - Total'].sum().
    ↪reset_index()

india_states['Name'] = india_states['Name'].str.strip()
state_totals['State/UT/City'] = state_totals['State/UT/City'].str.strip()

name_corrections = {

    'Telengana': 'Telangana',
    'Ladakh UT': 'Ladakh',
    'Jammu and Kashmir' : 'Jammu and Kashmir',
    'Chhattishgarh': 'Chhattisgarh',
    'Tamilnadu': 'Tamil Nadu'
}

india_states = india_states.to_crs(epsg=3395)
india_states['Name'] = india_states['Name'].replace(name_corrections)

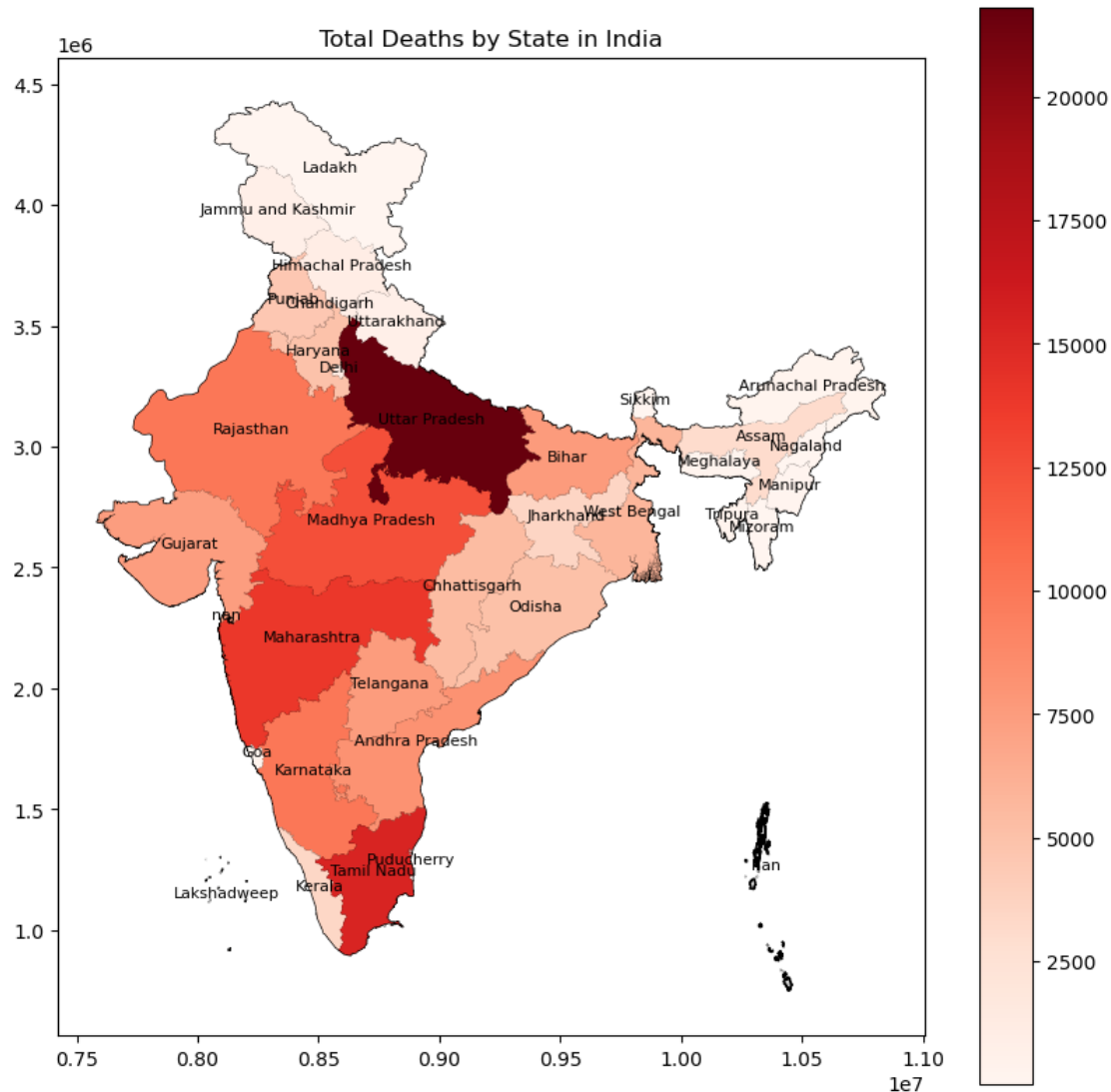
merged_data = india_states.merge(state_totals, how='left', left_on='Name',
    ↪right_on='State/UT/City')

#a map plot
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(10, 10))
india_states.plot(ax=ax, color='lightgrey', edgecolor='black')
merged_data.plot(ax=ax, column='Grand Total - Total', cmap='Reds', legend=True)
```

```

for x, y, label in zip(merged_data.geometry.centroid.x, merged_data.geometry.
    ↪centroid.y, merged_data['State/UT/City']):
    ax.text(x, y, label, fontsize=8, ha='center', color='black')
plt.title('Total Deaths by State in India')
plt.show()

```



The map illustrates the distribution of road accident deaths across states in 2021. Among all the states, Tamil Nadu recorded the second-highest number of fatalities, following Uttar Pradesh. The intensity of the red color on the map corresponds to the severity of fatalities, with deeper shades indicating higher numbers of deaths in 2021.

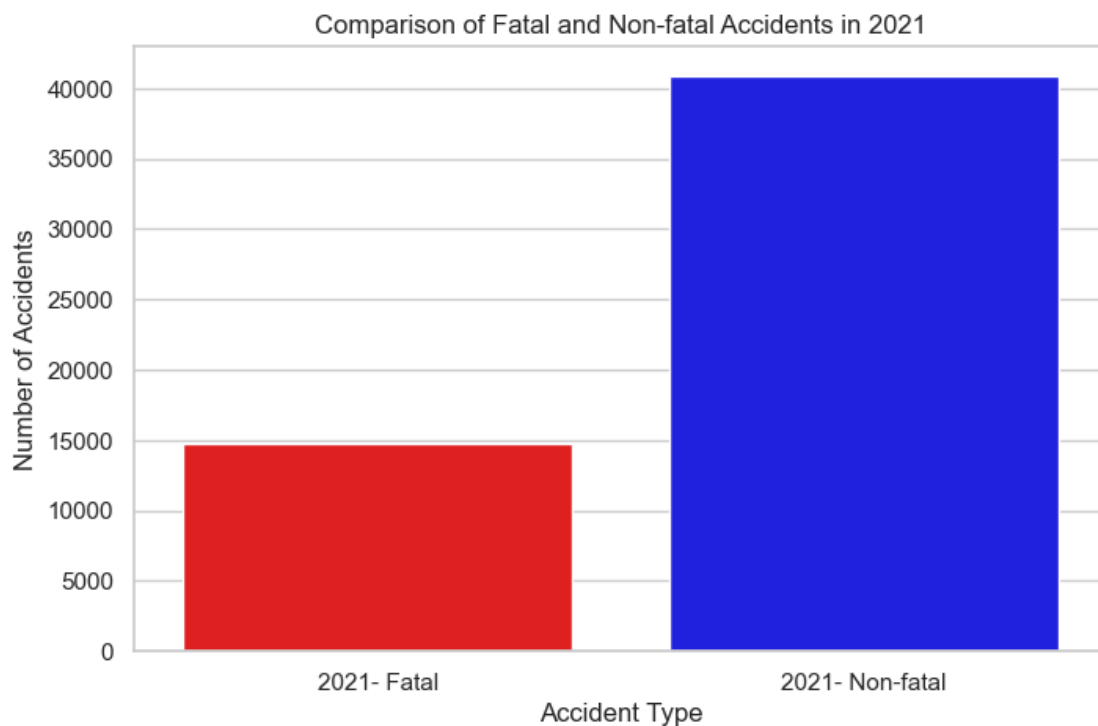
Now, we are delving into an in-depth investigation of Tamil Nadu to understand where things went wrong and how it ranked as the second-highest in road accident fatalities in India.

Road Accident Analysis in Tamil Nadu (2021) Let's start by examining how many injuries and deaths occurred in India due to road accidents.

```
[37]: subset_df = df3[['2021- Fatal', '2021- Non-fatal']]

sns.set(style="whitegrid")
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x=subset_df.columns, y=subset_df.sum(), palette=['red', 'blue'])

plt.title('Comparison of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in 2021')
plt.xlabel('Accident Type')
plt.ylabel('Number of Accidents')
plt.show()
```



This analysis offers a foundational overview of the road accident data for Tamil Nadu in 2021, elucidating the comprehensive figures of accidents and delineating the incidence of fatal and non-fatal incidents. From the graphical representation, it is evident that among the 40,935 reported accidents, 14,747 resulted in fatalities.

Gender-wise Analysis in Tamil Nadu (2021) Next, As of 2021, Tamil Nadu's population is estimated to be 83.9 million, making it the most populous state in South India. we can now explore the gender distribution of individuals involved in accidents within this demographic.

```
[38]: tamilnadu_data = df1[(df1['Category'] == 'State') & (df1['State/UT/City'] == 'Tamil Nadu')]

# Extract gender columns
gender_columns = ['Grand Total - Male', 'Grand Total - Female']
tamilnadu_gender_data = tamilnadu_data[['State/UT/City'] + gender_columns]

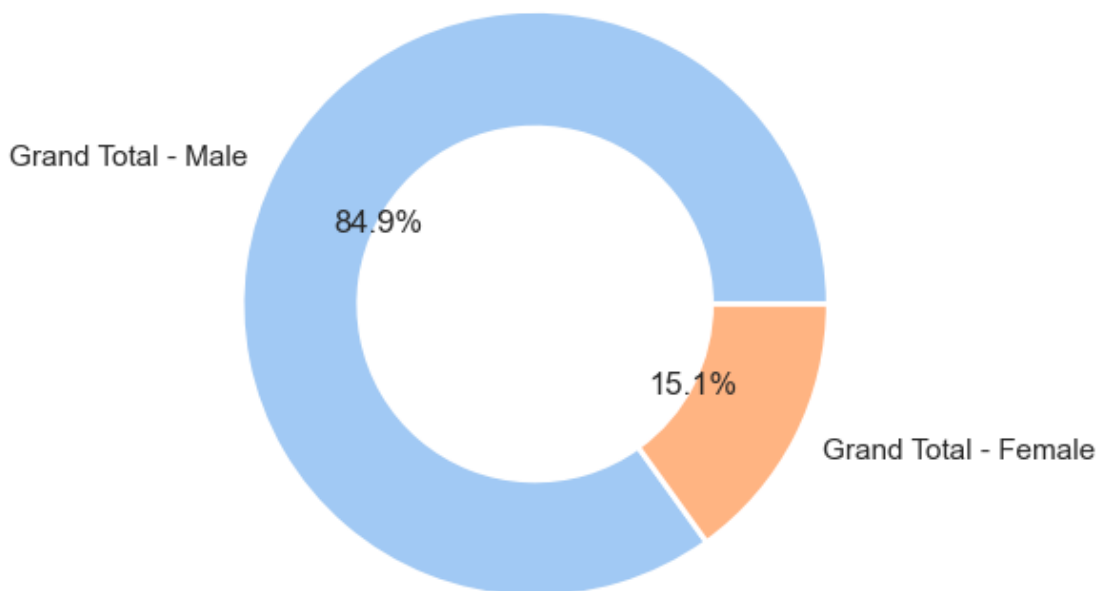
# Melt the DataFrame for visualization
tamilnadu_gender_melted = pd.melt(tamilnadu_gender_data, id_vars=['State/UT/City'], value_vars=gender_columns,
                                  var_name='Gender', value_name='Total Count')

sns.set(style="whitegrid")

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.pie(tamilnadu_gender_melted['Total Count'],
        labels=tamilnadu_gender_melted['Gender'], autopct='%1.1f%%',
        wedgeprops=dict(width=0.4, edgecolor='w', linewidth=2), colors=sns.
        color_palette("pastel"))

plt.title('Gender-wise road accident deaths in Tamil Nadu (2021)')
plt.show()
```

Gender-wise road accident deaths in Tamil Nadu (2021)



In terms of gender-specific road accidents in Tamil Nadu for the year 2021, the data reveals a notable disparity. Among the 40,935 reported incidents, approximately 85% involve males, while females account for around 15% cases.

Cause-wise Analysis in Tamil Nadu (2021) Now, we can explore the leading causes of road accidents in Tamil Nadu in 2021 with highlighting major contributing factors.

```
[40]: # Filter data for Tamil Nadu
tamil_nadu_data = df2[df2['State/UT/City'] == 'TAMIL NADU']

causes_columns = [
    'Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Died',
    'Overspeeding Died',
    'Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Died',
    'Physical Fatigue of Drivers Died',
    'Defect in Mechanical Condition of Vehicle Died',
    'Animal Crossing Died',
    'Weather Condition (Total) Died',
    'Lack of Road Infrastructure Died',
    'Vehicles Parking at Road Shoulders Died',
    'Other Causes Died'
]

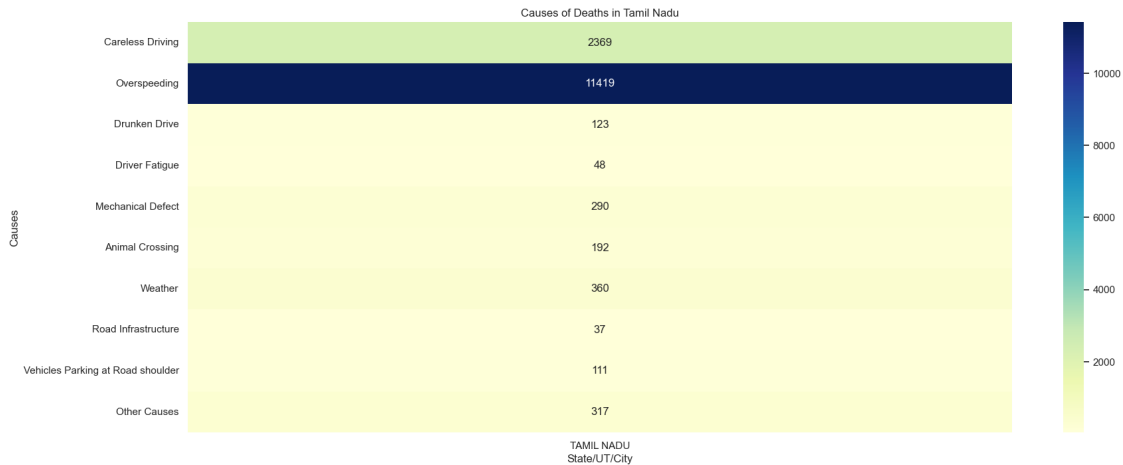
died_data = tamil_nadu_data[['State/UT/City'] + causes_columns].copy()
died_data.set_index('State/UT/City', inplace=True)

column_mapping = {
    'Dangerous or Careless Driving/ Overtaking etc Died': 'Careless Driving',
    'Overspeeding Died': 'Overspeeding',
    'Driving under Influence of Drug/Alcohol Died': 'Drunken Drive',
    'Physical Fatigue of Drivers Died': 'Driver Fatigue',
    'Defect in Mechanical Condition of Vehicle Died': 'Mechanical Defect',
    'Animal Crossing Died': 'Animal Crossing',
    'Weather Condition (Total) Died': 'Weather',
    'Lack of Road Infrastructure Died': 'Road Infrastructure',
    'Vehicles Parking at Road Shoulders Died': 'Vehicles Parking at Road_↵
↵shoulder',
    'Other Causes Died': 'Other Causes'
}

died_data.rename(columns=column_mapping, inplace=True)

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 8))
sns.heatmap(died_data.T, cmap='YlGnBu', annot=True, fmt='g')
```

```
plt.title('Causes of Deaths in Tamil Nadu')
plt.xlabel('State/UT/City')
plt.ylabel('Causes')
plt.show()
```



Analysis of the heatmap reveals that overspeeding is the primary cause of accidents in Tamil Nadu, contributing approximately 70% to the total incidents. Careless driving follows as the second significant factor leading to road accidents.

Death by Type of Vehicles in Tamil Nadu (2021) Let's examine the fatalities categorized by the type of vehicles involved in Tamil Nadu.

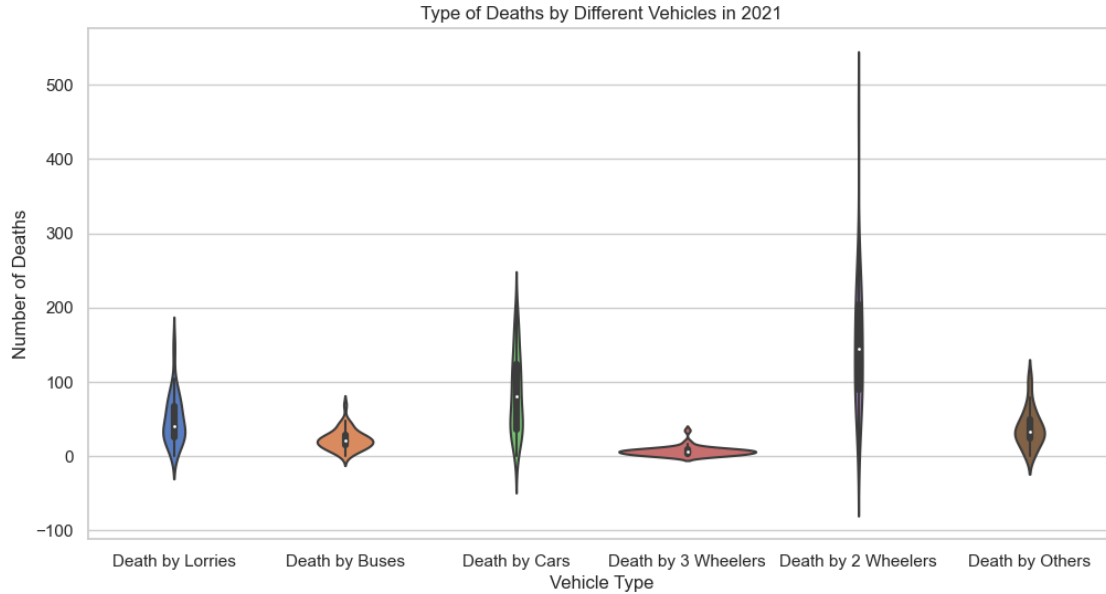
```
[41]: df3 = df3.rename(columns={
    'Death by Lorries - 2021': 'Death by Lorries',
    'Death by Buses-2021': 'Death by Buses',
    'Death by Cars/Jeeps 2021': 'Death by Cars',
    'Death by Three-wheelers - 2021': 'Death by 3 Wheelers',
    'Death by Two-wheelers 2021': 'Death by 2 Wheelers',
    'Death by Others 2021': 'Death by Others'
})

subset_df = df3[['Death by Lorries', 'Death by Buses', 'Death by Cars',
    'Death by 3 Wheelers', 'Death by 2 Wheelers', 'Death by Others']]
subset_df_melted = subset_df.melt()

sns.set(style="whitegrid")

# a violin plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.violinplot(x='variable', y='value', data=subset_df_melted, palette='muted')
```

```
plt.title('Type of Deaths by Different Vehicles in 2021')
plt.xlabel('Vehicle Type')
plt.ylabel('Number of Deaths')
plt.show()
```



As evident from the violin plot, death caused by two-wheelers made a significant contribution to road accidents in Tamil Nadu in 2021. This was followed by car accidents and accidents involving lorries, indicating the varying degrees of impact each vehicle type had on the overall death count during that year.

Type of Vehicles Registered in Tamil Nadu (2021) Overview of the types of vehicles registered in Tamil Nadu in 2021. Insights into the vehicular composition.

```
[42]: selected_columns = ["Category of Vehicle", "2020-2021"]

#filtering data
two_wheeler_rows = df5.loc[df5["Category of Vehicle"].isin(["MOTOR CYCLE", "SCOOTER"]), selected_columns]
buses_rows = df5.loc[df5["Category of Vehicle"].isin(["OMNIBUS", "LMV OMNI-BUS", "SCHOOL BUS", "MINI BUS"]), selected_columns]
three_wheeler_rows = df5.loc[df5["Category of Vehicle"].isin(["AUTO", "3-WHEELER"]), selected_columns]
trailors_row = df5.loc[df5["Category of Vehicle"].isin(["TRAILORS"]), selected_columns]
motor_car_row = df5.loc[df5["Category of Vehicle"].isin(["MOTOR CAR"]), selected_columns]
```



```

two_wheeler_rows["2020-2021"] = pd.to_numeric(two_wheeler_rows["2020-2021"],
↳errors="coerce")
buses_rows["2020-2021"] = pd.to_numeric(buses_rows["2020-2021"],
↳errors="coerce")
three_wheeler_rows["2020-2021"] = pd.
↳to_numeric(three_wheeler_rows["2020-2021"], errors="coerce")
trailors_row["2020-2021"] = pd.to_numeric(trailors_row["2020-2021"],
↳errors="coerce")
motor_car_row["2020-2021"] = pd.to_numeric(motor_car_row["2020-2021"],
↳errors="coerce")

#summarizing data
two_wheeler_sum = two_wheeler_rows["2020-2021"].sum()
buses_sum = buses_rows["2020-2021"].sum()
three_wheeler_sum = three_wheeler_rows["2020-2021"].sum()
trailors_sum = trailors_row["2020-2021"].sum()
motor_car_sum = motor_car_row["2020-2021"].sum()

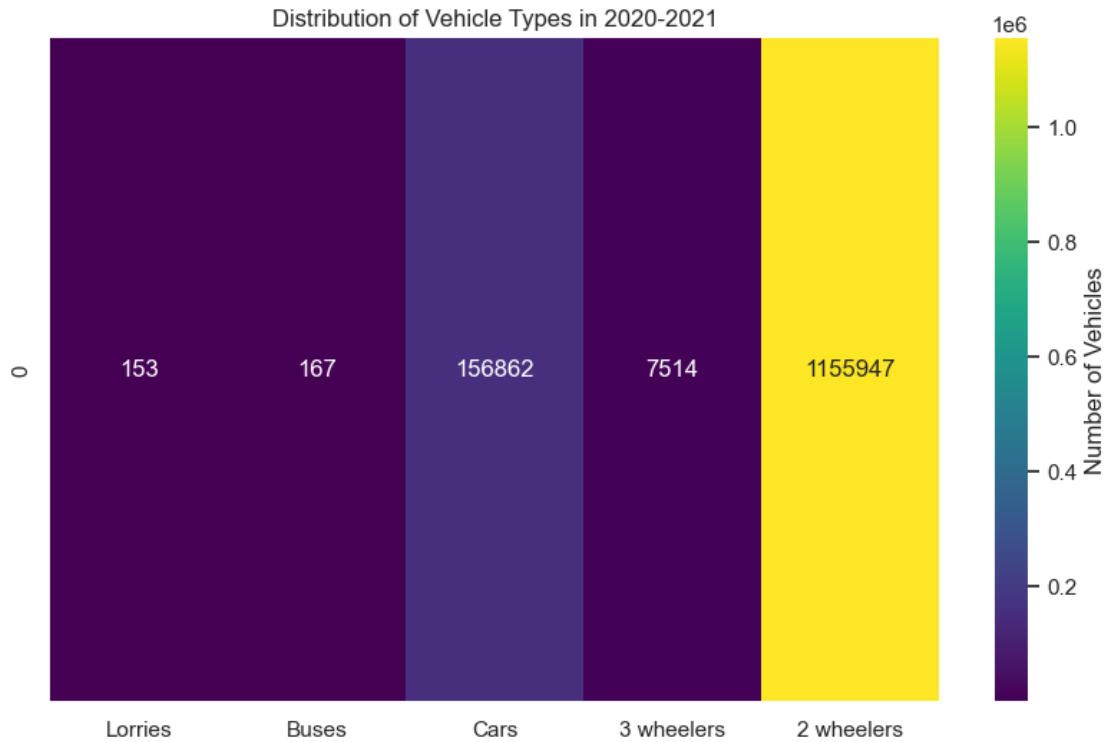
categories = ["Lorries", "Buses", "Cars", "3 wheelers", "2 wheelers"]
values = [trailors_sum, buses_sum, motor_car_sum, three_wheeler_sum,
↳two_wheeler_sum]

```

```

[43]: data = {
    "Lorries": [trailors_sum],
    "Buses": [buses_sum],
    "Cars": [motor_car_sum],
    "3 wheelers": [three_wheeler_sum],
    "2 wheelers": [two_wheeler_sum]
}
df_heatmap = pd.DataFrame(data)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
sns.heatmap(df_heatmap, annot=True, fmt=".0f", cmap="viridis",
↳cbar_kws={'label': 'Number of Vehicles'})
plt.title('Distribution of Vehicle Types in 2020-2021')
plt.show()

```



The heatmap illustrates that a substantial 86.9% of vehicles registered in 2020-2021 were two-wheelers. This high percentage underscores the dominance of two-wheelers on the roads.

The correlation between the high registration of two-wheelers and the significant contribution to road accident deaths suggests a potential link between the prevalence of a vehicle type and its involvement in fatal accidents.

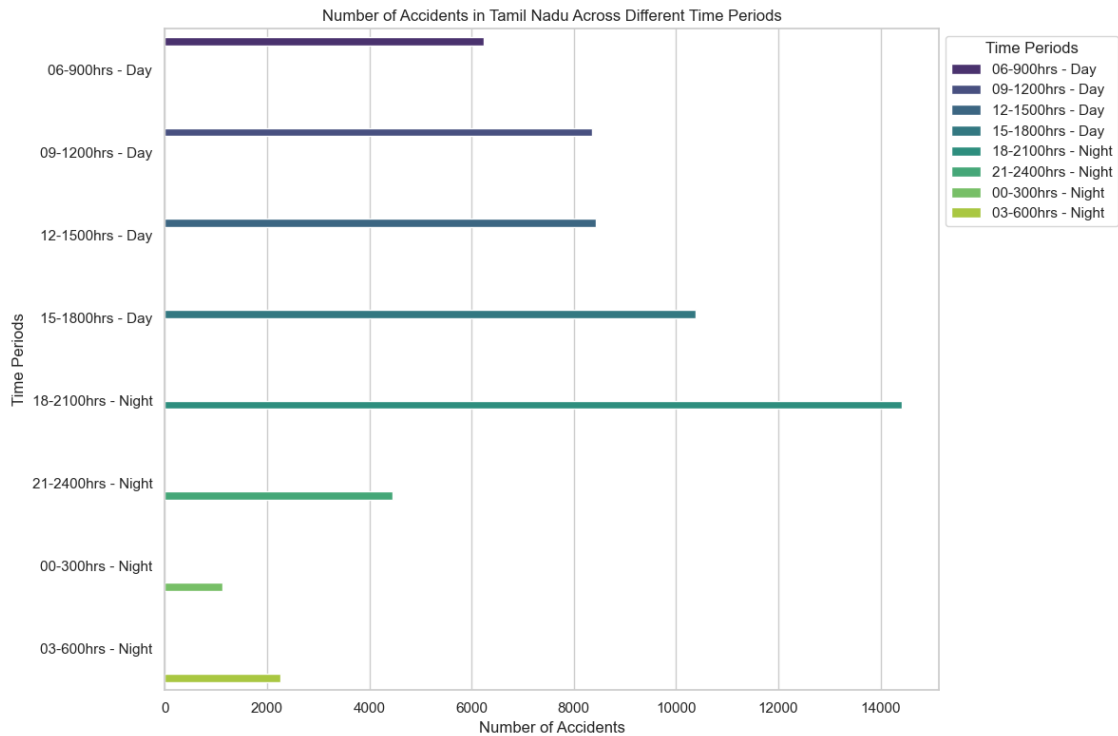
Time of Occurrence in a Day in Tamil Nadu (2021) Analysis of road accidents based on the time of day in Tamil Nadu and identification of peak hours and trends.

```
[44]: tn_data = df4[df4['States/UTs'] == 'Tamil Nadu']
tn_data = tn_data.drop(columns=['Total Accidents', 'Unknown Time'])
tn_data_melted = tn_data.melt(id_vars=['States/UTs'], var_name='Time Period',
    ↪value_name='Number of Accidents')

sns.set(style="whitegrid")

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.barplot(x='Number of Accidents', y='Time Period', hue='Time Period',
    ↪data=tn_data_melted, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Number of Accidents in Tamil Nadu Across Different Time Periods')
plt.xlabel('Number of Accidents')
plt.ylabel('Time Periods')
```

```
plt.legend(title='Time Periods', bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1), loc='upper left')
plt.yticks(rotation=0)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Most accidents in Tamil Nadu are occurring during the time frame of 18:00 to 21:00 (6:00 PM to 9:00 PM), particularly at night. This peak hour coincides with the time when citizens are typically commuting back home from their offices. This insight is derived from the data on the number of accidents in Tamil Nadu across different time periods.

1.8.3 WordCloud

Webscarping

```
[46]: import requests
import bs4

# URL of the article
url = "https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/
↳fast-and-furious-tn-road-saga/article65876800.ece"

# Send an HTTP request to the URL
response = requests.get(url)

# Check if the request was successful (status code 200)
```

```

if response.status_code == 200:
    soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, 'html.parser')

    # Find all the headings
    headings = soup.find_all(['h1', 'h2', 'h3', 'h4', 'h5', 'h6'])

    # Extract and print the text content of the headings
    for heading in headings:
        print(heading.text.strip())

    # Save the headings to a text file
    with open("article_headings.txt", "w", encoding="utf-8") as file:
        for heading in headings:
            file.write(heading.text.strip() + "\n")
else:
    print(f"Failed to fetch the page. Status code: {response.status_code}")

```

Fast and furious: Tamil Nadu road saga

Premium

With close to 1,000 lives lost and over 5,000 injured in 2021, Tamil Nadu's capital topped many undesirable lists as far as road accidents go. Among States, T.N. stood first in terms of per capita deaths.

Pandemic impact

Design flaws

Manpower crunch

Tools and processes

A scientific study

Bus accidents go up

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```

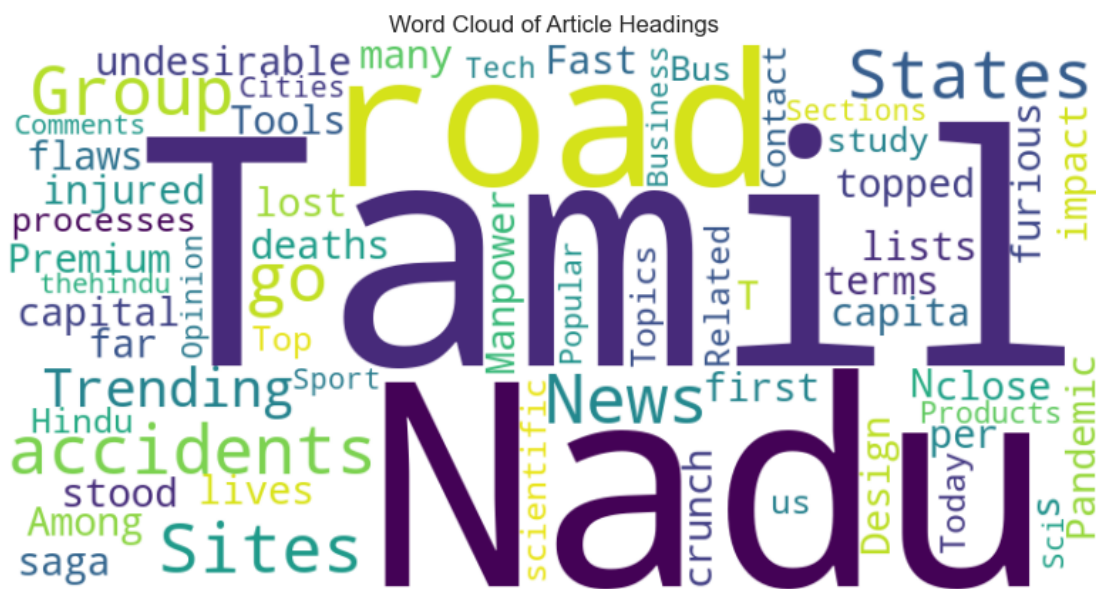
[47]: from wordcloud import WordCloud
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```

```
with open("article_headings.txt", "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
    text_data = file.read()

wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=400, background_color="white").
    generate(text_data)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation="bilinear")
plt.axis("off")
plt.title("Word Cloud of Article Headings")
plt.show()
```



```
[48]: # Read the content of the text file
with open("article_headings.txt", "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
    text_data = file.read()

# Load image
mask_image = np.array(Image.open('road.jpg'))

stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)

wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=400, background_color='#DD571C',
    ↪ stopwords=stopwords,
    ↪ mask=mask_image, contour_width=10,
    ↪ contour_color='orange').generate(text_data)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



Results of the Wordcloud This snapshot of insights derived from the word cloud serves as a compelling call to action. It emphasizes the urgent need for targeted interventions, policy reforms, and community engagement to mitigate the impact of road accidents in Tamil Nadu.

1.9 Conclusion

In conclusion, the 2021 road accident data for Tamil Nadu underscores the urgency for comprehensive and targeted interventions in areas such as overspeeding, two-wheeler safety, and evening commute hours. This research contributes significantly to the broader conversation on road safety in India and provides valuable insights that can guide future policies and initiatives aimed at reducing accidents and fatalities.

1.10 References:

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 7. Government of India. (2017-2021). Year-wise Total Number of Road Accident Fatalities and Injuries in the Country from 2017 to 2021. Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India. [<https://data.gov.in/dataset-group-name/road-accidents>]