1. Explain the causes of road accidents

ANS:

<https://jhtransport.gov.in/causes-of-road-accidents.html>

1.Over Speeding: Increase in speed multiplies the risk of accident and severity of injury during accident.   
2.Drunken Driving: Alcohol reduces concentration. It decreases reaction time of a human body, which cause the accident.  
3.Distractions to Driver: Distractions could be outside or inside the vehicle. Though distraction while driving could be minor but it can cause major accidents.

4.Avoiding Safety Gears like Seat belts and Helmets: Use of seat belt in four-wheeler is now mandatory and not wearing seat belt invites penalty, same in the case of helmets for two wheeler drivers. Wearing seat belts and helmets doubles the chances of survival in a serious accident.   
5.Non-adherence to lane driving and overtaking in a wrong manner

2. Explain the significance of parking and its influence on accidents

ANS:

Poorly designed or overcrowded parking areas can lead to congestion and confusion, increasing the likelihood of accidents.

Vehicles parked on the side of the road or in other non-designated areas can obstruct the flow of traffic and create hazards for other drivers.

Lack of adequate parking infrastructure in urban areas can lead to drivers parking their vehicles on the street, further adding to congestion, and increasing the risk of accidents.

Proper parking infrastructure, regulations, and management can help to reduce the number of accidents on Indian roads.

3. Explain the objectives and recording of general observation of accident investigations

ANS:

To record the general observation of accident investigations, the following steps are usually taken:

* Record the date, time, and location of the accident
* Record the weather conditions at the time of the accident
* Record the type of accident, the number of vehicles involved, and the direction of travel
* Record the condition of the road, including the surface and lighting
* Record the point of impact, direction of travel and the final resting position of the vehicles
* Record the condition and position of traffic control devices
* Record the condition of vehicles involved in the accident
* Record the condition of the drivers and passengers
* Record any skid marks or tire marks that are present at the scene
* Record any other relevant information that may be useful in determining the cause of the accident.

4. Explain the importance of voluntary blood donation in saving accident victims.

ANS:

Voluntary blood donation ppt slides.

5. Explain the how the contribution of media and voluntary organizations in promoting road safety.

ANS:

Media: The media, such as television, radio, newspapers, and social media, can help to raise awareness about road safety issues and educate the public about how to stay safe on the roads. They can also serve as a platform for public service announcements and campaigns that promote safe driving habits and encourage people to wear seat belts, obey traffic laws, and avoid distracted driving.

Public Service Announcements: The media can also help to disseminate public service announcements that provide information on the causes of accidents and how to prevent them. This can include information on the dangers of drunk driving, speeding, and not wearing a seatbelt, as well as tips on how to stay safe on the road.

Voluntary Organizations: Voluntary organizations can also play a key role in promoting road safety. They can conduct awareness campaigns, provide training to drivers, and work with schools and communities to educate people about the importance of road safety. They can also lobby for better road safety laws and regulations and work with government agencies to improve road safety infrastructure and reduce the number of accidents on the roads.

Advocacy: Voluntary organizations can also advocate for safer road infrastructure and traffic laws and regulations through lobbying and working with government agencies

6. List and explain the collection of accident data.

ANS:

Police Reports: Police reports are one of the most common ways to collect accident data. They provide details on the location, time, cause, vehicles, and individuals involved in an accident.

Accident Investigation: Accident investigations are conducted by trained professionals to collect information about the accident including physical evidence, witness statements, and other relevant information.

Surveys: Surveys can be used to collect data on accident trends and behaviors, such as seat belt usage and distracted driving habits. Surveys can be conducted with drivers, passengers, and other road users to gather information on their experiences and perceptions of road safety.

Data from hospitals: Data on injuries and fatalities caused by accidents can be collected from hospitals and emergency medical services. This information can provide valuable insights into the types of injuries that are most common and the severity of injuries caused by different types of accidents.

Data from the Department of transportation: Data on accidents, such as the number of accidents, the types of accidents, and the causes of accidents, can be collected from the Department of Transportation or other government agencies responsible for road safety.

7. Explain the rehabilitation of persons affected by accidents.

ANS:

Medical treatment: The first step in rehabilitation is to provide medical treatment to address any injuries sustained in the accident.

Physical therapy: Physical therapy is crucial to restore strength, flexibility, and range of motion to affected body parts and reduce pain.

Psychological support: Accidents can have a significant psychological impact on victims, and psychological support is important for their rehabilitation.

Vocational Rehabilitation: Vocational rehabilitation helps accident victims return to work or develop new skills.

Social support: Social support from family, friends, and community organizations is essential for the rehabilitation of accident victims.

8. Explain the steps involved in first aid to accident victims and first aid techniques.

ANS:

Some first aid techniques that can be applied

CPR: CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) is a technique used to revive a person whose heart has stopped beating.

The Heimlich maneuver: The Heimlich maneuver is a technique used to remove an object that is blocking the airway of a person who is choking.

Use of tourniquet: A tourniquet is used to control severe bleeding from an arm or leg injury.

Use of pressure dressing: A pressure dressing is used to control bleeding from a wound.

Use of splint: A splint is used to immobilize a broken bone or a sprained joint.

The steps involved in providing first aid to accident victims can vary depending on the specific circumstances of the accident, but generally include the following:

Assess the scene and the victims: The first step in providing first aid is to assess the scene and the victims, looking for any immediate dangers and determining the extent of the injuries.

Call for emergency medical assistance: If the accident is serious, call for emergency medical assistance immediately.

Check for breathing and pulse: Check for breathing and pulse, if the victim is not breathing start CPR immediately.

Control bleeding: Control any bleeding by applying direct pressure to the wound with a sterile dressing or clean cloth.

9. Explain the importance of accident studies.

ANS:

Accident studies are important for several reasons:

1. Identifying causes: Accident studies help to identify the causes of accidents and understand the factors that contribute to them. This information can be used to develop strategies and policies to prevent similar accidents from happening in the future.
2. Improving road safety: Accident studies can help to improve road safety by identifying the most common types of accidents and the locations where they are most likely to occur. This information can be used to prioritize safety improvements and target interventions where they are needed most.
3. Evaluating the effectiveness of safety interventions: Accident studies can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of safety interventions, such as road design changes, traffic management measures, and educational programs. This helps to identify what works and what doesn't, so that resources can be directed towards the most effective strategies.
4. Identifying trends: Accident studies can help to identify trends in accident rates over time, which can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of safety strategies and the need for new interventions.
5. Providing data for research: Accident studies provide data that can be used for research on accident causes, injury prevention, and other related topics. This information can be used to inform the development of new safety technologies, policies and best practices.

10. Explain the role of Insurance companies in providing relief to accident victims.

ANS:

1. Coverage for medical expenses: Insurance companies provide coverage for medical expenses related to the accident, including hospitalization, surgery, and rehabilitation costs. This can help to ease the financial burden on accident victims and their families.
2. Compensation for lost income: Insurance companies also provide compensation for lost income, which can be helpful for accident victims who are unable to work due to their injuries.
3. Coverage for property damage: Insurance companies provide coverage for property damage caused by accidents, such as damage to vehicles, buildings, and other personal property.
4. Coverage for liability: Insurance companies also provide coverage for liability, which can help to protect accident victims from financial losses if they are found to be at fault for the accident.
5. Assistance with claims: Insurance companies also provide assistance with claims, which can help to simplify the process of getting financial compensation for accident victims.

11. Explain the management of ambulance services.

ANS:

The management of ambulance services includes:

1. Resource allocation: allocating personnel, equipment, and vehicles efficiently.
2. Training and education: training personnel in providing high-quality care.
3. Dispatch and communication: coordinating with other emergency services to ensure efficient response.
4. Quality assurance: monitoring and improving the quality of care provided.
5. Maintenance and Repairs: ensuring ambulances are well-maintained and reliable.
6. Budgeting and financial management: managing costs and revenues to ensure sustainability.
7. Strategic planning: identifying needs and goals to improve the service.