1. Explain the fundamentals of vehicle maintenance for better safety on the roads.

ANS:

IMPORTANCE OF VEHICLE MAINTANCE AND SERVICING

* IT IMPROVES THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUR CAR.
* IT ENSURES AN IMPROVED LIFE SPAN OF YOUR VEHICLE.
* IT ENSURES SAFETY.
* IT ENSURES REDUCED WEAR AND TEAR.
* IT INCREASES THE WORTH OF YOUR CAR.
* IT ENSURES FUEL EFFICIENCY.
* IT SAVES YOU MONEY IN THE LONG RUN.

OR

Vehicle maintenance is essential for ensuring the safety of vehicles on the road. The fundamentals include:

1. Regular inspections: Regularly inspecting the vehicle for any potential issues, such as worn tires, loose parts, or fluid leaks, can help to identify and address problems before they become serious.
2. Regular oil changes: Regularly changing the oil and other fluids in the vehicle can help to keep the engine and other mechanical components in good working condition, which can reduce the risk of breakdowns and accidents.
3. Regular tire maintenance: Regularly checking the tire pressure and wear, as well as rotating and replacing tires as needed, can help to ensure that the vehicle has good traction and stability on the road, which can reduce the risk of accidents.
4. Regular brake maintenance: Regularly checking and maintaining the brakes, including checking the brake pads, replacing worn pads and fluid, can help to ensure that the vehicle can stop quickly and safely in an emergency.
5. Regular battery maintenance: Regularly checking and maintaining the battery, such as cleaning terminals, checking water level and ensuring proper charging, can help to prevent the battery from failing, which can cause the vehicle to stall or not start at all.
6. Regularly checking lights and signals: Regularly checking that all lights and signals are working properly can help ensure other drivers can see and anticipate the vehicle's movements.
7. Explain the enforcement measures to reduces the accident rates.

ANS:

1. Traffic laws and regulations: Laws and regulations that govern how vehicles are operated, such as speed limits, traffic signals, and DUI laws, are enforced to ensure that drivers are following the rules of the road.
2. Speed enforcement: Speed enforcement measures, such as speed cameras and radar guns, are used to detect and deter drivers who are exceeding the speed limit.
3. Driving under influence enforcement: Measures to detect and deter drunk driving, such as sobriety checkpoints and breathalyser tests, are used to reduce the number of accidents caused by drunk drivers.
4. Seat belt enforcement: Measures to enforce seat belt laws and regulations, such as checkpoints and fines for non-compliance, are used to reduce the number of injuries and deaths caused by accidents.
5. Traffic law enforcement: Traffic law enforcement is done by police officers, who can issue citations and fines to drivers who violate traffic laws and regulations.
6. Vehicle Inspection: Vehicles are inspected by authorized personnel to ensure that they are in good condition, and that they comply with safety and environmental standards.
7. Education and awareness campaigns.

3. Explain the coordination of local and government authorities for better management of road safety.

ANS:

1. Joint planning: Local and government authorities work together to plan and implement road safety initiatives, such as traffic engineering projects, education and awareness campaigns, and enforcement programs.
2. Data sharing: Local and government authorities share data and information on accidents, traffic patterns, and other relevant factors to better understand the road safety situation in a given area.
3. Collaboration on enforcement: Local and government authorities collaborate on enforcement efforts, such as speed enforcement, seat belt enforcement, and drunk driving enforcement, to ensure that laws and regulations are being followed.
4. Emergency response coordination: Local and government authorities work together to coordinate emergency response efforts in the event of an accident, such as dispatching emergency medical services and clearing accident scenes.
5. Public participation: Local and government authorities involve the public in road safety efforts, such as through community meetings and public hearings, to gather input and support for road safety initiatives.
6. Funding and resource allocation: Local and government authorities collaborate on funding and resource allocation to ensure that road safety initiatives are adequately supported.
7. Explain the significance of counselling and its role in prevention of accidents.

ANS:

1. Addressing psychological trauma: Counselling can help individuals who have been involved in an accident to scope with the emotional and psychological trauma that they may have experienced. This can help to reduce the risk of developing long-term psychological problems, such as depression or anxiety, which can lead to accidents.
2. Addressing risky behaviours: Counselling can help individuals to identify and address risky behaviours that may have led to an accident. This can include issues such as distracted driving, aggressive driving, and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
3. Addressing stress: Counselling can help individuals to identify and manage stress or that may contribute to accidents. Stress can lead to reckless behaviour and accidents; Counselling can help individuals to manage stress and reduce the risk of accidents.
4. Addressing grief and loss: Counselling can help individuals to process grief and loss that may have resulted from an accident, such as the loss of a loved one or the loss of mobility.
5. Addressing fear of driving: Individuals who have been involved in an accident may develop a fear of driving, Counselling can help them overcome this fear and get back to driving safely.
6. Promoting road safety education: Counselling can be used as a way of promoting road safety education. This can include educating individuals on the importance of following traffic laws and regulations, the dangers of distracted and aggressive driving, and the importance of

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1. Explain the regulations concerning the driver.

ANS:

* The controls on drivers include eligibility for driving motor vehicles, issue of driving license and other regulations on the drivers during the act of driving.
* As per the Motor Vehicle Act, the minimum age for getting a driving license to drive a non-geared two-wheeler is 16 years and the minimum age for driving a geared two-wheeler or a four wheeler is 18 years.
* Driving a motor vehicle without a valid driving license is an offence.
* Before the issue of driving license for a specified category of vehicle, one has to undergo specified tests.
* The driver is expected to demonstrate his ability to drive the vehicle safely and he should be conversant with the motor vehicle rules and regulations.

Refer ppt.

1. What are the steps taken to promote the road safety in India.

ANS: <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=176964>

7. What is the need for parking regulations? Explain the types of regulations that are

normally imposed on parking.

ANS:

<https://www.timesnownews.com/auto/features/article/parking-rules-in-india-you-should-know-about/791433>

<https://www.bajajfinservmarkets.in/insurance/motor-insurance/parking-rules-in-india.html>

Refer ppt.

* Time limits: Time limits are imposed on parking to prevent vehicles from being parked in the same spot for extended periods of time, which can cause congestion and reduce the availability of parking spaces for others.
* Permit requirements: Permit requirements are imposed on parking to ensure that only authorized vehicles are parked in certain areas, such as in residential neighbourhoods or in areas with limited parking availability.
* Zoning restrictions: Zoning restrictions are imposed on parking to ensure that parking is provided in the appropriate areas and that it is in compliance with zoning laws and regulations.
* Handicapped parking regulations: Special regulations are imposed on parking to ensure that parking spaces are reserved for individuals with disabilities. These regulations require specific markings, signs and distance from buildings.
* Fees and fines: Fees and fines are imposed on parking to discourage illegal parking and to generate revenue for parking enforcement and maintenance.
* Parking meter regulation: Parking meter regulation is imposed on parking to ensure that parking spaces are used efficiently and to generate revenue for parking enforcement and maintenance.
* Vehicle size regulation: There are regulations on the size of the vehicle that can be parked in certain areas, especially in urban areas, to ensure that larger vehicles do not cause congestion and inconvenience to other drivers and pedestrians.
* Distance regulation: There are regulations on the distance that should be maintained between parked vehicles, to ensure that there is enough space for emergency vehicles to pass through or for pedestrians to walk safely.

1. Explain the role of NGOs in management of road safety.

ANS:

1. Awareness campaigns: NGOs often conduct awareness campaigns to educate the public about the importance of road safety and the dangers of reckless and irresponsible driving. These campaigns can include billboards, posters, workshops, and other forms of communication to reach a large audience.
2. Advocacy: NGOs often advocate for changes to policies and laws that can improve road safety. This can include advocating for changes to traffic laws, stricter enforcement of existing laws, and increased funding for road safety initiatives.
3. Research and data collection: NGOs often conduct research and collect data on road safety issues in order to better understand the causes of accidents and to identify areas where improvements can be made. This can include data on accident rates, driving behaviours, and road conditions.
4. Community engagement: NGOs often engage with local communities to gain their input and support for road safety initiatives. This can include organizing community meetings, engaging with community leaders, and working with schools and other organizations to educate young people about road safety.
5. Emergency response: NGOs often provide support for emergency response efforts in the event of an accident, such as providing first aid and transportation to injured individuals.
6. Rehabilitation: NGOs often provide rehabilitation services for accident victims and their families. This can include psychological Counselling, physical therapy, and financial assistance.
7. Explain the vehicle parking rules and overtaking rules.

ANS:

<https://transport.delhi.gov.in/content/rules-road>

1. Vehicle Parking Rules:

* Park only in designated parking areas and never park on sidewalks or in front of fire hydrants or driveways
* Always park your vehicle in the direction of traffic flow
* Do not park your vehicle on a road where parking is prohibited by signs or road markings
* Do not park your vehicle in such a way that it blocks the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians

1. Overtaking Rules:

* Overtake only when it is safe to do so and when there is a clear view of the road ahead
* Do not overtake on curves, hills, or at intersections
* Do not overtake on a one-way street or on a road where overtaking is prohibited by signs or road markings
* Use your horn before overtaking to alert the other driver
* Use your turn signal to indicate your intention to overtake
* Do not exceed the speed limit while overtaking