

# HOW TO BE SAFE ON ROAD

A self-learning module for children



CEE

Centre for Environment Education

**How to be Safe on Road** is a self-learning module for children of grade VI to VIII developed under the Safer Roads for Safer Childhood (SRCS) project implemented by Centre for Environment Education in the city of Jorhat, India. This module intends to give basic knowledge to children about safety of road. Since the SRSC project is being implemented in Jorhat city, the content of the module has been so developed that a child of a mid-sized city in India can relate to it. All the educational institutions are closed due to the Covid 19 pandemic. Children are at home and having contact sessions with children is not possible due to precautionary advisory of the Government. Hence, this module gives children an opportunity to learn while they are at home.

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**Safer Roads for Safer Childhood (SRSC) Project:** *Safer Roads for Safer Childhood (SRSC) Project is being implemented in Jorhat city of Assam, India to enhance road safety for children, especially focussing on 6 pilot schools. The project is implemented by Centre for Environment Education (CEE), IIT Guwahati and Department of Home and Political Affairs, Govt of Assam (through Jorhat Police). The project is guided by Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), a programme of the International Red Cross (IFRC) and funded by Fondation Botnar, a Swiss based Philanthropic organization. It is part of Botnar Child Road Safety Challenge (BCRSC). India is one of the 6 countries that have won the Botnar CRS Challenge.*

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# Chapter-1 Let us learn about our roads

## 1. What is a road?

The moment we step out of our homes, we place ourselves in a public place that connects us with different places, this is called a ROAD



Roads are of different width and characteristics. Some roads are narrow, some are wide, some have a smooth concrete or tar layer, some have blocks, some have stone chips

If you have visited villages, you might have seen mud roads or katcha road

We use roads to go to different places like school, playground, market, office, bank, friends' & relatives' homes and so on.

Some roads have footpath on the sides, some don't have footpath

Road is the largest public space that connects one place to another.



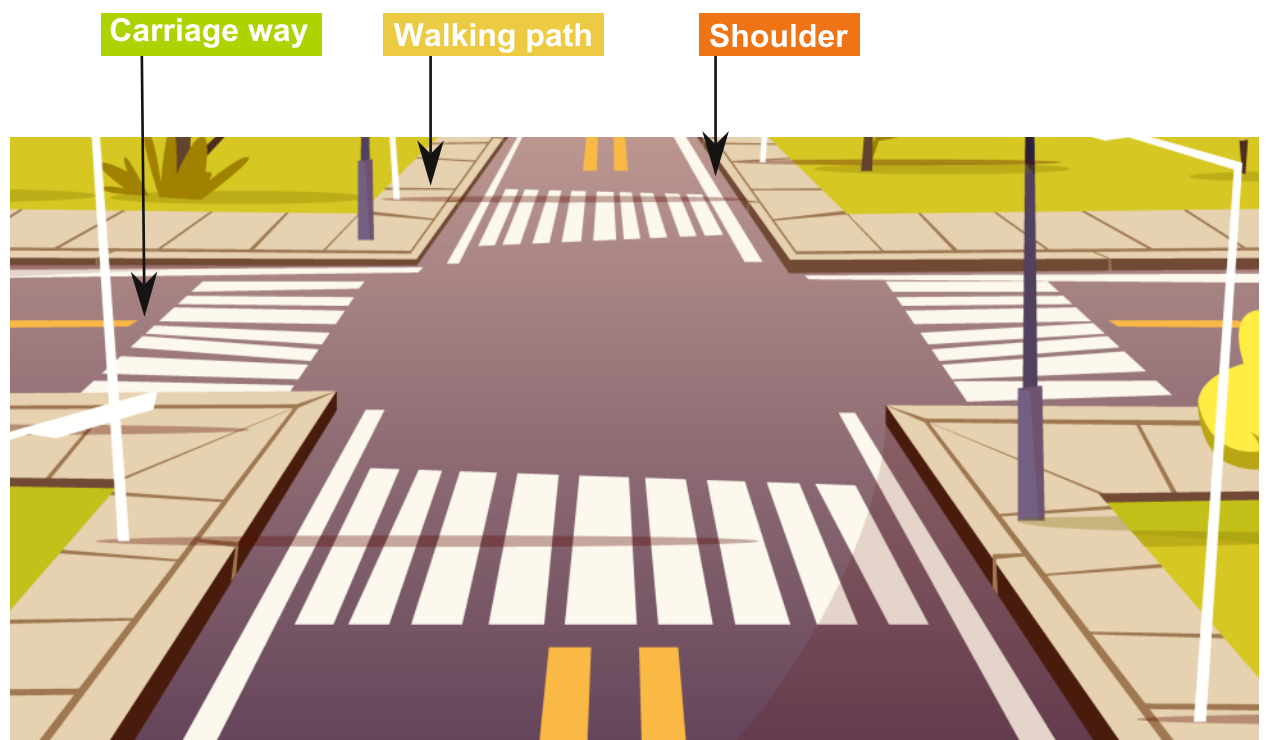


Look at the picture below and try to recollect different types of roads that you have used-



## 2. Components of a road

A typical city road normally has the following components:



The middle part of the road that is used by motor vehicles is called carriage way. It is normally made of concrete or tar and chips.

The extreme sides of a road that is used by pedestrians for walking is called walking path.

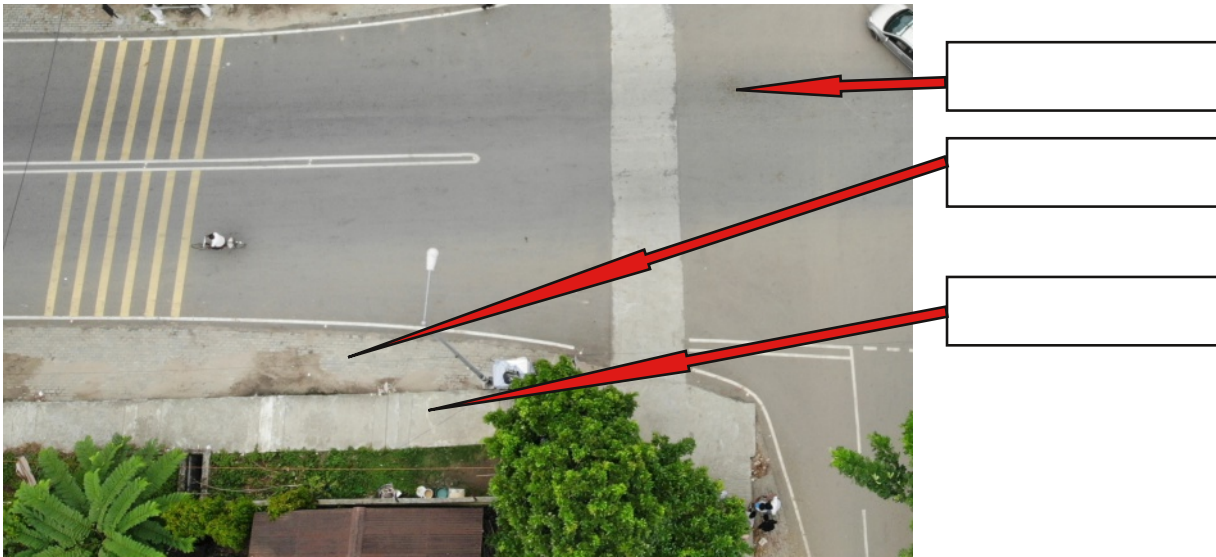
In some cases, the walking path is paved with concrete or blocks. Such paved walking path are popularly known as a footpath.

In some cities, footpaths are constructed over drains.

The space between the carriage way and the walking path is called a shoulder. Some roads have divider at the centre which acts as a barrier between the traffic flows in the opposite directions.

Do it Yourself - Label the components of a road shown in the figure below -

I. Choose the correct answer -



a. A public space that is used for travelling from one place to another is

a -

- i. Stadium
- ii. Football ground
- iii. School Ground
- iv. Road

b. The middle portion of a road over which the motor vehicles move is called -

- i. Footpath
- ii. Carriage way
- iii. Shoulder
- iv. Divider



The roads are great facilities for us that enables us to move from place to place.

Most of our roads have mixed traffic, where all categories of vehicles move on the same carriage way. Speed of motorised vehicles (i.e. bus, car, motorcycle) and non-motorised vehicles (i.e. bicycle, cycle rikshaw) are quite different. Since roads are designed primarily for vehicles, it often does not take the convenience of the vulnerable road users like children, pedestrians and cyclists into view. As a result, these group of users face some difficulties.

Following are some of the facilities and human behaviours important for our safety on the road.

### 1.Road Environment

The road environment is an important part of road safety. The risk of a 'crash' increases in an unsafe road environment.

Following are some of the important elements of a safe road environment -

#### 1.Traffic lights and signals

Traffic signals are designed to ensure an orderly flow of traffic, provide an opportunity for pedestrians or vehicles to cross an intersection and help reduce the number of conflicts between vehicles entering intersections from different directions.

The absence of traffic lights and signals can lead to a chaotic traffic and increase the risk of a road

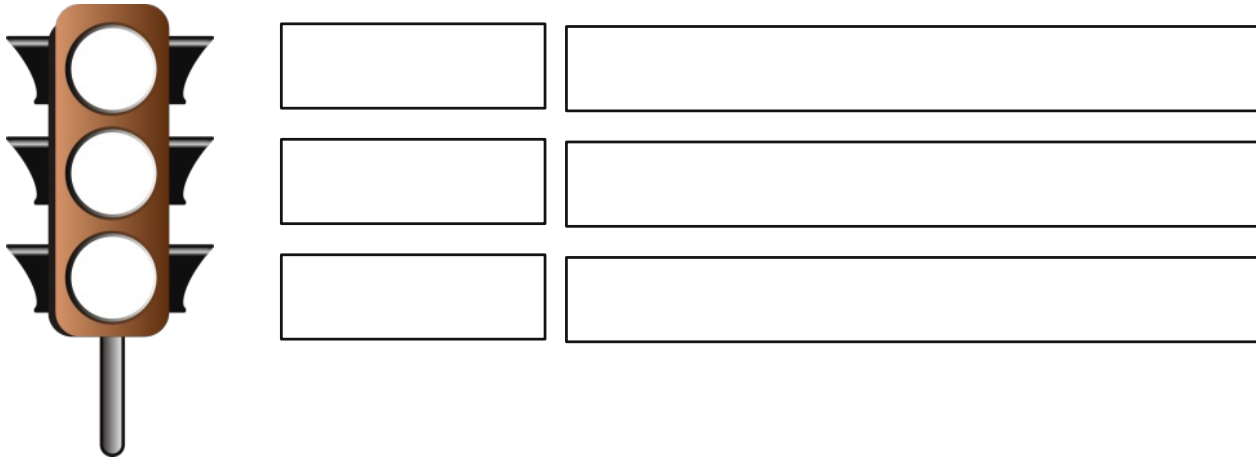




crash.

**Do it Yourself - Colour the traffic signal given below appropriately and what the colour represents in the box -**

**2. Street Lighting** - Street Lighting improves road safety by increasing visibility of the road after dark.



Absence of street lights increases crash risk as obstruction on the road and other vehicles and pedestrians are not visible in the dark.

**3. Road Signages** - Road signs are an integral component of the road. These are signs erected on the side of or above roads to give instructions or provide information to road users. Some common road signages are given in Annexure I.

**4. Road Markings** - These are markings on the road which convey information for the smooth flow of traffic. There are different kinds of road markings - edge lines, lane markings, pedestrian or zebra crossings etc.

A **stop line** is a type of marking used to inform drivers where they are required to stop at an intersection or roundabout controlled by traffic signal.



stop line

As per the Motor Vehicle Act, vehicles passing roads must stop at the line before the zebra crossing on seeing the red light to allow pedestrians to cross the street.

**5. Speed breakers** - Speed breakers are humps on the road to slow the speed of vehicles.



**6. Footpaths** - A footpath is a raised path on the side of the road for pedestrians to walk in. It provides safety to the pedestrians by keeping them separated from the faster moving vehicles.

In roads without a paved footpath or a shoulder, there is no demarcation between the walking area and the carriage way. This brings the pedestrian in contact with vehicles and increases risk of a crash. Therefore, it is advisable for pedestrians to walk in the extreme right side of the road facing the traffic.

**7. Well maintained road** - The chances of a road crash decrease significantly if the road is well maintained, has good surfaces and design.



Poorly maintained roads like potholes on roads, sharp turns etc. can cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle and cause a crash.

## A. Check your Knowledge

### I. Identify the road signs:

















## Safe Speed

Speed is a crucial factor for road safety. Drivers of vehicles travelling at lower speeds are more likely to be able to see a pedestrian/ cyclist or another vehicle and stop easily avoiding road crashes.

Speed reduction is dependent on human behaviour, road design (speed breakers, humps, speed limit signs) and enforcement (fines by traffic police).



Fig. A vehicle travelling at a slow speed (around 30 km/ hour or less) will stop at a shorter distance. Even if it hits a pedestrian, chances of grievous injury or death is low.



Fig. A vehicle travelling at faster speeds takes a longer distance to stop often leading to crashes. If a vehicle at high speed (50 km/hr or more) hits an individual or another vehicle, chances of grievous injury and/or death are more.

## Safe Vehicles

Vehicles which are well maintained and designed correctly can prevent road crashes or reduce injury in case of a crash.

Following are some of the elements of safe vehicles -

1. **Well maintained vehicles** - Regular maintenance and servicing of vehicular parts like braking system, engine, tyres etc. are important to prevent crashes due to vehicle malfunctioning on the road.

**2. Presence of safety devices (seatbelts, helmets, and airbags)** - Vehicles without seat belts are not safe. Autorickshaws, most school vans and buses do not have seat belts in the rear seats.

In fact, all types of three-wheelers on Indian roads are not safe especially for children. Non-motorised vehicles like bicycles, rickshaws are also vulnerable in the road environment. While sharing the same road space, if a non-motorised vehicle is hit by a motorised vehicle, it may lead to a grievous crash because most of the non-motorised vehicles are inadequately designed to withstand such collisions.

### **Vehicle Rating System -**

There is a global vehicle safety rating system. Vehicles are rated in a scale of One star to Five star depending on different parameters. The higher the safety rating of a vehicle, the safer the vehicle from road crash point of view. Higher safety rating means more safety of the passengers in a vehicle.

Following are some parameters considered while rating the safety of a vehicle -

1. Build quality (strength of a vehicle to withstand impact in a crash)
2. Presence of seat belts
3. Safety of the braking system
4. Presence of infant seat and safe infant restraints
5. Presence of air bags
6. Presence of reflectors
7. Intensity of the head lamps

### **Safe Human Behaviour**

Safe human behaviour is an important element of road safety. While you, as students may not have much say on how roads are built, vehicles are designed or driven, you certainly have a control on how you can remain safe by following safe behaviours.

Some of the important human behaviours that contribute to our safety are -

#### **i. Safe Behaviours as Pedestrians**

- Practice Safe Crossing behaviour
- Walk on footpaths/ side of the road
- Be alert and attentive

#### **ii. Safe Behaviours as Drivers**

- Be attentive. Do not be distracted while driving by -
  - Drinking alcohol
  - Talking/ messaging on the phone
  - Talking to fellow passengers
  - Driving when feeling sleepy

- Be attentive. Do not be distracted while driving by -
  - Drinking alcohol
  - Talking/ messaging on the phone
  - Talking to fellow passengers
  - Driving when feeling sleepy
- Drive within speed limits
- Wear Safety Gears (seat-belts, helmets)
- Drive only if you have a valid license.
- Regularly maintain the vehicle

### iii. Safe Behaviours as Passengers

Note - This section has been explained in detail in Chapter V

## B. Check your Knowledge

### 1. Chose the correct answer -

- a. Jorhat roads have -
  - i. Mixed traffic
  - ii. Segregated traffic
  - iii. Low volume traffic
  
- b. It is safe for a person to use the mobile on road when -
  - i. S/he is driving a car/ bus
  - ii. S/he is riding a two-wheeler/ bicycle
  - iii. S/he is walking on the road
  - iv. None of the above

### 2. Write true or false

- a. Only the driver should wear a seat belt
- b. Both the riders on a bike should wear a helmet
- c. If there are no policemen, it is okay to ride a bike without a license
- d. Because India is a developing country, our roads usually have low volume traffic





### What is a Zebra crossing?

To be safe on road, we must first learn how to walk safely on road. Because everyone from a driver to a pedestrian must walk on the road sometime or the other. While walking on the road, keep in mind the following -

- o We should use the footpaths (including any paved path along the side of a road) to walk where available.
- o If there is no footpath, we should walk on the extreme sides of the road, away from the kerb so that the vehicular traffic is away from us.
- o We should walk on the side where we can see the oncoming traffic from the front. In Indian condition, it is the righthand side of the road. On the opposite side, traffic flow will be from behind us. So, we won't be able to see the vehicle.

According to the Indian Roads Congress (IRC), zebra crossing/ pedestrian has been defined as a specified pedestrian track with alternate black and white stripes across a carriageway. One should cross a road in presence of a zebra crossing when the red traffic signal for the vehicle is on.

In places without traffic signal and/or Zebra crossing, you should stop near the edge of the road, look left and right, listen for any incoming traffic and if there are no vehicles then only cross the road.



o We should always show due care and consideration for others.

We should take extra care while walking on a narrow road or in a single lane road.

### How to cross a road?

While crossing a road, we must take extra precautions as we are going on a different direction than the regular vehicular traffic. It is difficult for a driver of

1. Stop at the edge of the street. Make sure you can see and can be seen by incoming vehicles.

2. Look right, left, right and behind and in front for traffic.

3. Wait until no traffic is coming and start crossing.

4. Keep looking for traffic until we cross the road.

5. Walk, do not run across the road.

6. Use the Zebra crossing, where provided.



Fig: Children crossing road with Zebra Crossing



Fig: Children crossing road without Zebra crossing

a speeding vehicle to see a person coming from the side. Therefore, we must -

### Dress code to be a safe pedestrian

We should wear such clothes that in contrast to the surrounding and are easily visible to others on the road. Because a moving vehicle driver may not be able to see a dark-coloured dress in the evening or a dress that camouflage with the background.

In poor light conditions, we should wear bright or fluorescent coloured cloths.

Alternatively, we can carry something reflective so that drivers in motion can see us even in the darkness.

Reflective arm bands, waistcoats, jackets or footwears are available in the market or we can even make our regular dresses reflective by adding reflective adhesive tapes. Drivers on the move can

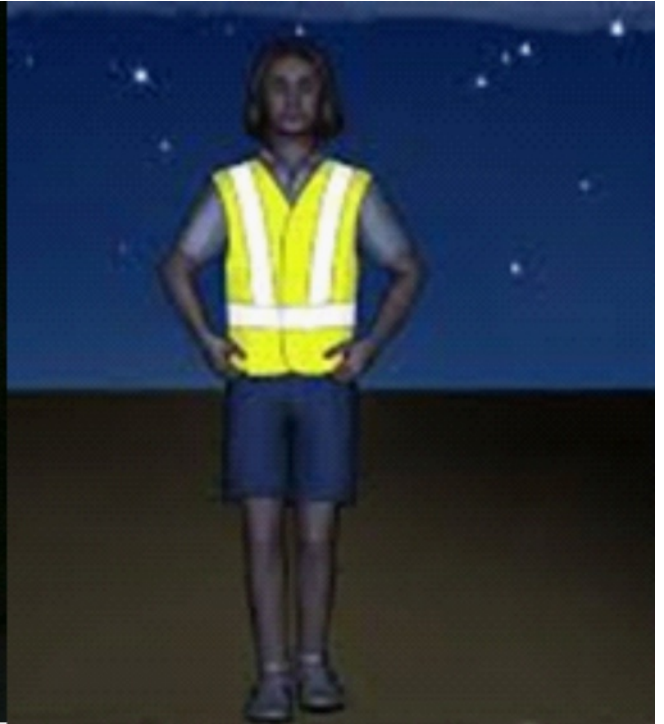


Fig: improper dress (left) and dresses with reflector (right) worn by a mother and son at night

see a reflective dress from three times far away than a non-reflective material.

**I. Check your Knowledge**

1. Tick the appropriate figure for safe dress code at night.





To be a safe bicyclist, one must first select the right bicycle. Now, what is a right bicycle? Well, a safe bicycle should have the following -

- Appropriate height and wheel size for the rider. A good way to know if the bicycle is of the right size is when your feet touch the ground while being seated.
- A bell / horn
- Reflectors on frame and wheels
- Proper braking system

### Common Road Bike Anatomy

A common bicycle has the following important parts -

- A chassis comprising of a steerer tube, a top tube, a down tube, a seat tube
- A fork or a front suspension
- A seat stay or a rear suspension
- A chain stay
- A handle bar
- A seat
- Two wheels with spokes, rings, air tube and tyre
- Chain rings and chain

### BIKE PARTS



### Maintenance of a bicycle

Like any other vehicle, bicycle also need maintenance from time to time. Proper maintenance of bicycle helps the bicycle running smoothly and safely. Before going for a ride, we should ensure that the wheels have enough air pressure, all the nuts and bolts are properly fitted, the brakes are functioning well, the drive chain is functioning well, and the bell is ringing. Apart from these day-to-day checks, occasionally, we should take the bicycle to a servicing station or a bicycle repair shop for greasing of the wheel bearings and alignment of the wheel.



Before we ride, it is important to check that the bicycle is in safe riding condition. Checking tires for proper inflation, drive chain moves freely, and that the brakes are functional is especially crucial.

### What is a safe dress for a cyclist?

What we wear when riding a bike is also very important for our safety:

- Wear bright-coloured clothes (colours like bright yellow, fluorescent green etc) which will help us to be visible to other road users. Avoid dark clothes, especially during dusk or at night.
- We should wear something that helps to reflect light, like reflective tape.
- Dresses like Skirts, Mekhela Sador, Pant legs should not be too loose or flared. These can get caught up in the chain while riding.
- If we carry a backpack during riding, we should ensure that the straps are tied up and cannot get tangled in the spokes of the wheels. Keep the backpack as light as possible.
- We should choose shoes that grip the bike's pedals. Sandals, shoes with heels, or flip-flops can all create problems while riding. We should never ride barefoot!

### Road signals for a cyclist

It is important to know the arm signals for changing direction or turning. We should always first look behind and in front before changing directions or lanes, and always use the correct signals. Some common signals we should know -



o **Left turn:** After checking behind, hold the left arm straight out to the left and ride forward slowly.

o **Right turn:** After checking behind, hold the right arm straight out from the side.

o **Stop:** After checking behind, bend the left elbow, pointing the arm downward in an upside down "L" shape and come to a stop.

o **Slow:** With arm outstretched, palm-down, and slightly behind you so cyclists behind you get a clear view of your hand, move your hand up and down at the wrist to indicate that you are about to slow.

### **Some essential Dos and Don'ts**

A bicycle is also an open vehicle where the rider is not protected inside a compartment. So, to be safe on road, a cyclist should obey the following -

- o Always wear a bicycle helmet
- o While riding on the street, obey all traffic signs, and lane markings. Stop at all stop signs and obey traffic lights just as cars do. Yield to passengers
- o Do not ride too close to parked cars, pedestrians,
- o Be especially careful at intersections. Always walk a bike across busy intersections using the Zebra Crossing and following traffic signals.
- o Always ride in the same direction as cars do. Never ride against the traffic.
- o Always stop and check for traffic in both directions when leaving a driveway or a bye lane.
- o Never share the seat with a friend or ride on the handlebars — only one person should be on a bike at a time. It is easy to lose balance or suddenly swerve into traffic when riding with a passenger.
- o Never wear headphones while biking — it is important to hear everyone else on the road at all times.
- o Never stand up or do stunts while riding a bike because it may cause you to lose control and fall on the road or crash into another vehicle.

### **Check your Knowledge**

1. How frequently one should check the tyre air pressure and brake of the bicycle?
  - a. Daily
  - b. Weekly
  - c. Monthly
  - d. Before riding the bicycle
2. Which of the following should be serviced monthly?
  - a. Tyre air pressure
  - b. Chain and freewheel.
  - c. Brake
  - d. Bell

3. The hand signal of hand stretched out towards the right means -
  - a. I am going slow
  - b. Please pass from my right
  - c. I am turning towards right
  - d. I will stop now
  
4. What do you mean by safe dress in cycling?
  
5. Why is it dangerous to ride a bicycle by the side of a parked car?

A child under the age of 18 years is not authorised to drive or ride any geared motorised vehicle India. So, unless we reach that age, we should not attempt to ride a motorised geared two-wheeler or car or any heavy vehicle.

While traveling in a car or a two-wheeler as a co-passenger, we should keep in mind the following safety measures -

### Wear a safe helmet while riding a two-wheeler.

A helmet which by its shape, material and construction gives protection to the head and is securely fastened by straps is a safe helmet.

The helmet should have ISI mark.

It is important for a rider and the co-passenger/ pillion rider to wear a safe helmet.



Helmet having ISI mark

Not wearing a helmet by both the driver and co-passenger can attract penalty as per Indian laws (Motor Vehicle Amendment Act) and lead to disqualification of the



Fig: A person wearing a hat while riding a scooter



Fig: A person wearing full masked helmet while riding a motorbike



Fig: Both riders wearing full masked helmet

driving license of the driver

### Wear seat belt while travelling on a car

The seat belt holds the passenger on the seat and in the event of any crash, it restrains the occupant from colliding with the interior of the car or other passengers or being thrown from the car and thereby reducing seriousness of



injury.

According to Indian laws, the driver and the co-driver in the front seats must wear seat belts in India. However, it is a good practice for the other passengers of a car to wear the seatbelt for their safety.



In case of sudden acceleration or sudden deceleration or a crash, a seat belt prevents a driver / passenger from being ejected out of the seat.

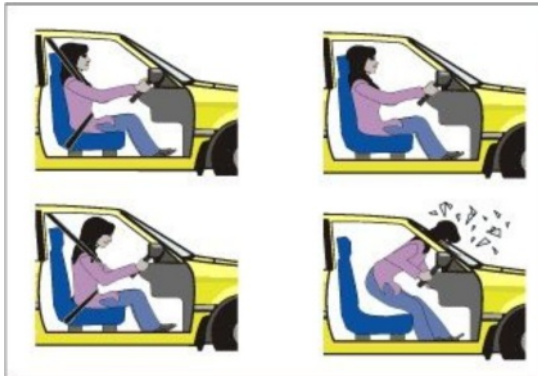


Fig: Consequences of wearing and not wearing Seat Belt

Not wearing seat belts may attract penalty as per Motor Vehicle Act and also lead to disqualification of the driving license

Seat belts and airbags are the most important safety components in a vehicle. They reduce the risk of death by 45% in case of a car collision. Airbags help to reduce the injury in collision. Seatbelt and airbags are designed for adults. Child restraint is used for children.

This can help to reduce the risk of injury by 55%.

### How to safely get into and get off from a vehicle

A moving vehicle should always stop at the extreme left of a road to let the passengers get on and off the vehicle safely.

We should wait at a safe place (preferably at designated bus stop, or at the left side near the footpath of a road) and should wait till the vehicle comes and completely stops.

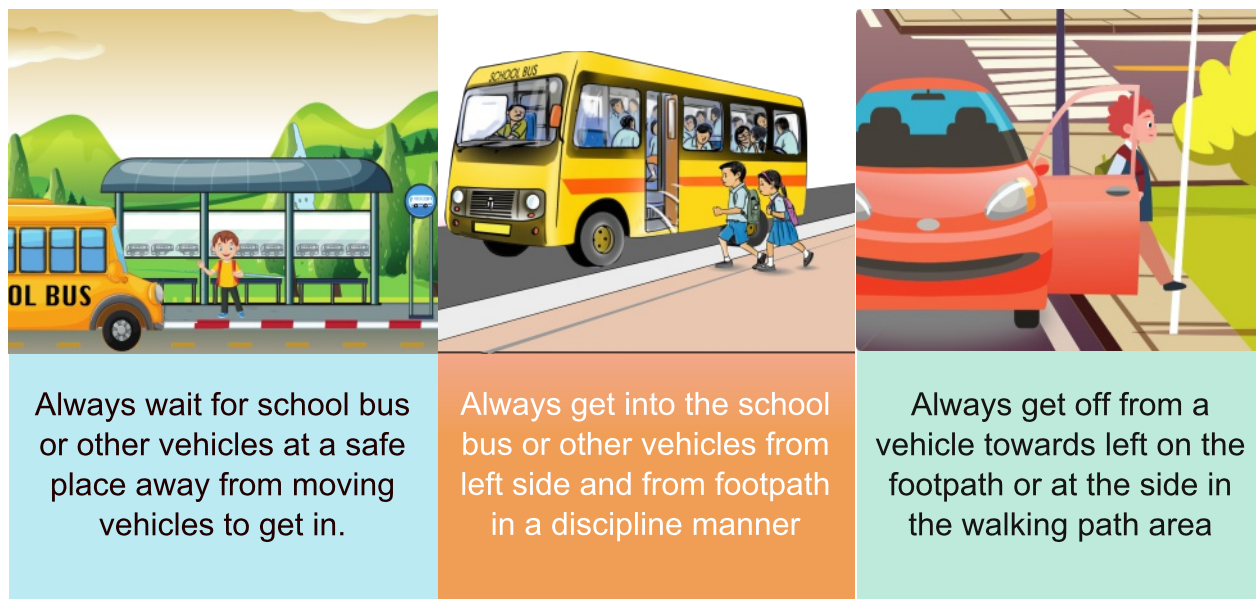
We (except the driver) should get into and get off from the vehicle from the left side. This is because the road is on the right side where many vehicles are plying. Anyone getting down from the right side may be hit by a vehicle.

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Always wait for school bus or other vehicles at a safe place away from moving vehicles to get in.

Always get into the school bus or other vehicles from left side and from footpath in a discipline manner

Always get off from a vehicle towards left on the footpath or at the side in the walking path area

completely stops.

We (except the driver) should get into and get off from the vehicle from the left side. This is because the road is on the right side where many vehicles are plying. Anyone getting down from the right side may be hit by a vehicle.

### Safety in an autorickshaw, van or bus

We should always take all the above-mentioned precautions while travelling through any mode of transport, including auto rikshaw, school van and school bus. But auto rikshaw, van and buses in most cases do not have individual seat belts, so we should be extra cautious while traveling by these vehicles. We should -

- Avoid getting into an overcrowded vehicle
- Never get into or get off from autorickshaw and van from the right side.
- Always sit straight and hold any rod or handle firmly.
- Try to sit in the middle place if an auto rikshaw does not have closable door panel.
- Not stand at the door of a bus.
- Not take out hands or head from the vehicle.



Not take out hands or head from the vehicle.

## II. Check your Knowledge

1. What type of helmet should we wear?
  - i. Full Masked with ISI mark

- ii. Half masked helmet
  - iii. Any kind of full masked helmet
2. When should we wear seat belts?
- i. At the traffic signal
  - ii. Always
  - iii. When going for a long ride
3. From which side should we get in or get off from a car/bike/or any vehicle?
- i. Near footpath
  - ii. From the side where vehicles are running
  - iii. From any side
4. Will you wear helmet if you are a co-passenger in a two-wheeler?
- i. Yes
  - ii. No
5. Write true or false:
- i. We should always get into an autorickshaw from the right side facing toward the road
  - ii. We should not take our hands out from inside a moving vehicle
  - iii. We should sit holding tightly in an autorickshaw.
  - iv. We should always travel in an overloaded vehicle.
  - v. It is not essential to wear a helmet if someone is travelling as co-passenger in a two-wheeler
  - vi. It is a safe practice to seat belts in a car even if we are not driving or a front passenger





Most of us travel to school on foot or by bicycle or auto rickshaws. Some of us are dropped or picked up by elders on two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters) or a car. And some come to school by bus.

Since all of us come to the school and leave at the same time, the school zone is crowded at these times. The area in front of the school gate, also known as a school zone, becomes chaotic with many students, parents, and vehicles. We need to be extra cautious during this chaotic situation to avoid any possible risk of road crash.



We can reduce the risk, by adopting the following measures -

### Drop-off Zone

To ease the problem of congestion and chaos at drop off and pick up times, many schools demarcate an area as the drop-off zone.



Vehicles can stop here for a 1-2 mins at the drop-off zone to safely let children into school and move on or pick children up after school. If there is a vehicle carrying many students (like an autorickshaw), they can take 4-5 mins to drop the children.

Always look for a safe drop-off area on the same side of the road as the school. If it is on the other side, look for a safe crossing.

As a responsible student, you can help keep the school zone safe by asking your guardians/ parents or driver of the vehicles to maintain the system of drop off and pick up.

You can ensure that younger students are following the system and waiting their turn.

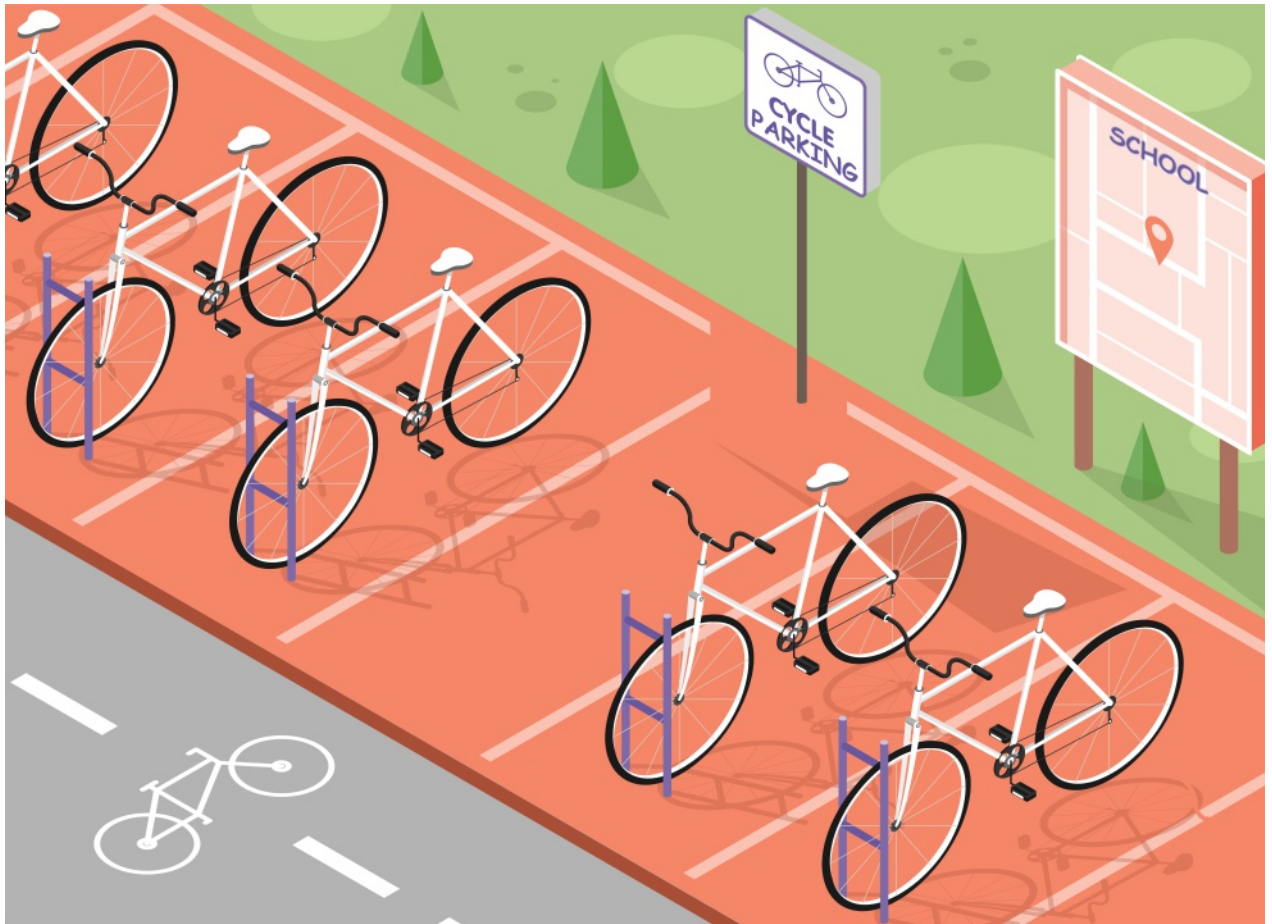
### Parking

Many a times, vehicles are parked outside the school area and sometimes even on



the footpaths. These vehicles obstruct the normal traffic and pedestrian flow and add to the chaos.

As a student, you can ensure that -



- Students park their bicycles inside the school campus if space is available
- Parents' vehicles can park only for two minutes for drop-off or pick-up in the drop-off zone.
- Request school authorities to stop all other parking outside school.

### **Discipline by students**

One of the easiest and most important road safety measures that we must adopt is self-discipline.

We should -

- Form a queue while coming out of the school gate after school is over.
- Cross the road safely after looking right, left and right
- Not hurry while getting down from a vehicle
- Ask the vehicle dropping us to move away so that other students may be dropped easily.
- Not be distracted on or near the road by using mobiles, listening to music on ear phones or talking

### **Crossing guards**

A crossing guard is a person who helps young children to cross the road. Usually, an

elder person like a traffic police, a teacher, or a parent volunteer can be a crossing guard. Younger children are not capable of judging traffic speeds and finding safe places to cross from.

### I. Check your Knowledge

Select all that is applicable.



1. After the school is over, you should -

- i. Run outside the gate
- ii. Run home
- iii. Walk out in a queue
- iv. Cross the road fast

2. A drop off zone is a place for -

- i) dropping students quickly
- ii) parking
- iii) waiting
- iv) playing

3. Complete the sentence by matching column A with column B

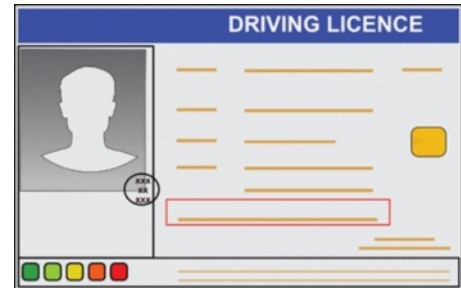
COLOUMN A	COLOUMN B
<p>1. Vehicles should not be parked</p> <p>2. A crossing guard</p>  <p>3. Walking behind a standing vehicle</p>  <p>4. As a senior student, I can</p>	<p>a. Teach road rules to the younger students</p> <p>b. Is not safe</p> <p>c. Is an adult who helps children cross the road</p> <p>d. outside the school gate</p>

## Some important things to know

1. What, why and how of driving license (Age, Training and test).

### What is Driving License?

A driving licence, or DL in short, is an official document, in the form of a card, which is issued by our respective State Government allowing us to drive a particular class of vehicle



### Why driving licence is required?

It signifies that the licence holder is permitted to drive a motor vehicle on public roads in India without the need for any supervision.

### Eligibility

For Geared Motorcycle and other light Vehicles Minimum Age 18 years.

For Motorcycle without gear (below 60cc capacity) Minimum age 16 years.

It is illegal as well as unsafe for anyone below 18 years of age to drive a vehicle more than 60 cc capacity. This is because younger children are inexperienced and do not fully understand the dangers of the road.

## Road Safety Week

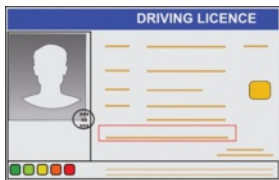
- India's National Road Safety Week is organised every year in the month of January.
- It is organised by the Ministry of Transport and Highways.



# Some important Penalties

## Amended Motor Vehicle Act -2019

### DRIVING LICENSE



Driving without license

Rs. 5,000/-

### HELMET



Riding without helmet  
(both driver and pillion)

Rs. 1,000/-

### SEATBELT



Driver or passenger  
without seatbelt

Rs. 1,000/-

### MOBILE PHONE



Using mobile phone  
while driving

Rs. 5,000 for first time  
Rs. 10,000 for  
subsequent times



### INSURANCE



Driving without insurance

Rs. 2,000 for first time  
Rs. 4,000 for subsequent  
times

N.B.: As per Notification made by  
Transport department of Govt of  
Assam.

### EMERGENCY VEHICLE



Not providing way for emergency vehicles  
(Fire Service and ambulance)

Rs. 10,000/-



# ANNEXURE I - Road Signs

Indian Roads Congress has categorized road signs into 3 types:

**1. Mandatory Signs-** These are the traffic signs that need to be followed compulsorily, failing which, one might be issued a challan/fine by the traffic police. Some important







Mandatory Signs					
Give Way	Stop	No overtaking	No U turn	No Entry	No horn
No parking	No Stopping	Left turn Prohibited	Right turn prohibited	One way	Compulsory turn left
Compulsory Turn right	Pedestrian only	No standing	Speed Limit		

Cautionary Signs					
Rumble Strip	Speed Breaker	Gap in median	Men at work	Two way	Cross Section
Round About	School Ahead	Y intersection Right	Y intersection Left	Side Road Right	Side Road Left
Zebra crossing	Traffic Signal	Right Hairpin bend	Right hand curve	Left hand curve	

mandatory signs are -

**2. Cautionary Signs-** These traffic signs are required to make the road users aware of potential dangers or safety hazards on the road.

**3. Informatory Signs-** These are traffic signs that are used to provide information about distances, direction and facilities like fuel stations, hospitals, public convenience, etc. Some important Informatory signs are –

					
Hospital	Petrol pump	Eating place	First Aid post	Public telephone	Parking this side

# ANNEXURE II - Check your Answers

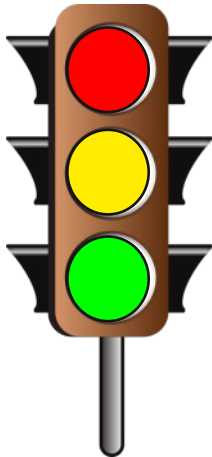
## CHAPTER I

### I. Check your Knowledge

1. a) (iv) Road      b) (ii) Carriage Way

## CHAPTER II

- Do it yourself



### I. A. Check your Knowledge

1. School Ahead
2. Speed Limit
3. Speed breaker
4. Pedestrian Crossing
5. No parking
6. One way
7. No entry
8. No stopping

### I. B. Check your Knowledge

1. a) (i) Mixed Traffic  
b) (iv) None of the Above
2. a) False  
b) True  
c) False  
d) False

## CHAPTER III

### I. Check your Knowledge –

(ii)



## CHAPTER IV

### I. Check your Knowledge –

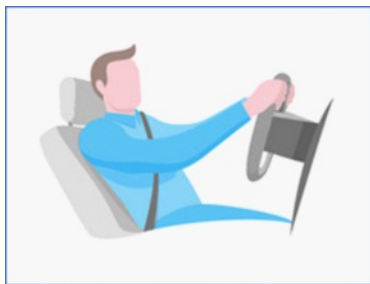
1. (d) before riding the bicycle
2. (b) Chain and freewheel
3. (c) I am turning towards right
4. Safe dress means a dress which is visible to other road users and is not flared.
5. It is dangerous because the driver of the parked vehicle may not see the cyclist and start the vehicle causing a crash. Also, the driver or a passenger may open the door suddenly which may hit the cyclist.

## CHAPTER V

### I. Check your Knowledge –

1. (i) Full masked with ISI mark
2. (ii) Always
3. (i) Near the footpath
4. (i) Yes
5. (i) False  
(ii) True  
(iii) True  
(iv) False  
(v) False  
(vi) True

(vii)



## CHAPTER VI

### I. Check your Knowledge –

1. (iii) walk out in a queue
2. (i) dropping students quickly
3. (i) ---- (d)  
(ii) ---- (c)  
(iii) ---- (b)  
(iv) ---- (a)





## **About Centre for Environment Education:**

CEE was established by the then Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt of India in 1984 as a Centre of Excellence. CEE is a key constituent of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Network, India (SUMNet India) and was one of the lead agencies in developing the Pune Cycle Plan. CEE has recently completed one Walkability Study of Major Roads of Guwahati with support from Tata Institute of Social Sciences and currently implementing another walkability project with SUMNet India. CEE has been working closely with the schools in Assam for about two decades. CEE-UNICEF-Axom SSA Mission school programme Daily Handwashing for an Ailment-free Life (DHaAL) bagged the National Social Innovation Award of NITI Aayog- MEA in 2016. CEE is the lead partner for the SRSC project being implemented in Jorhat city.

# **CEE**

Centre for Environment Education

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