

Review Paper on Identification of Road Safety Aspects and analysis of Faridabad Gurugram Road

Mohit Bansal

Master of Technology in Civil Engineering (Transportation Engg.), Satpriya Group of Institutions, Rohtak (India)

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 15 April 2019

Keywords

Road Safety, Aspects, Analysis.

ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to study and explore the effect of road safety aspects and safety audit of Faridabad Gurugram road. Road system of any nation has an eminent task to carry out for nation's economy and development. Transportation through Road systems fulfills the essential needs of individuals. Numerous lives are lost and enormous measure of property harm happens because of mishaps. This examination is an endeavor to dissect the traffic wellbeing circumstance on Faridabad Gurugram Road (MDR 137), Ballabgarh Sohna Road (MDR 133) and couple of other interfacing Roads in Gurugram and Faridabad Districts of Haryana (India) and to recognize counter measures for stretches in which the all out damage brought about by accidents can be significantly and promptly decreased. The extent of this examination is recognizing Road wellbeing perspectives and doing security review of four lanned Road of Faridabad-Gurugram Road MDR 137 and Widening of Ballabgarh Sohna Road MDR 133 and couple of other associating Roads in Gurugram and Faridabad District of Haryana. It guarantees wellbeing for all Road clients and limits the hazard and seriousness of mishaps with negligible expense and high advantage cost proportion.

1. Introduction

Road fatalities have emerged as a serious threat to human life and are causing a serious challenge to highway planners, designers and construction agencies. This has set the additional duty on every one of the partners in interstate division to think genuinely in giving safe Roads definitely. Up-degree of Highways have given, incredible versatility yet with no additional wellbeing. The expansion in number of vehicles combined with higher speed and disregard of defenseless Road clients at arranging and configuration organize have upgraded the danger of presentation to Road mishaps. Road mishaps are currently one of the best risks to human security today and kill a greater number of individuals than the vast majority of the savage sicknesses. Number of wounds and passings because of Road mishaps has relentlessly expanded all inclusive and in India too.

Road organize has extended since last numerous years to take into account the expanding request of transportation of individuals and products yet the security angles came to center when the mishap rate kept climbing pattern. Without precedent for two sequential years, for example 2015 and 2016, there was a decrease in the quantity of Road mishaps, the quantity of people slaughtered and the quantity of people harmed in Road mishaps. The all out number of Road mishaps declined from 5,20,135 out of 2015 to 5,11,364 of every 2016. Not exclusively was there a decrease in unquestionably the quantity of Road mishaps in the nation amid 2016, when contrasted with 2015, there was likewise a decrease in the quantity of mishaps per lakh populace from 42.8 in 2015 to 41.3 in 2016. The quantity of people murdered in Road mishaps also declined to 1,39,723 out of 2016, in contrast with 1,40,185 of every 2015.

Road Safety Concern

Almost 80% of Road mishaps are credited to the human blunder of flitting judgment (essentially drivers and powerless Road clients for example people on foot, cyclist, rickshaw/truck pullers) which is seen to be straightforwardly corresponding to the level of mental pressure/tension of the Road client. The essential reason of oversight and commission is seen to be over speeding. Over-burdening a monetary limitation and insufficient Road geometry, absence of mishap/locate remove are among different reasons causing mishaps. In our nation around 70 percent are powerless Road clients. Enormous death toll notwithstanding loss of property is causing each year. Unfortunately in India, there are not really any accentuations on research/concentrate to evaluate the conduct parts of various classifications of Road clients, particularly the defenseless Road clients. The elements in charge of mishaps are extremely intricate in nature; anyway these can be isolated in to four noteworthy classifications I. e. the driver, the Road, the vehicle and nature. Understanding the way that over 90% loss of lives in Road mishaps happen in creating world which has not exactly 50% of the world's vehicles, the UN has announced a Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020.

2. Review of literature

As per IRC Guidelines, (2016) Road fatalities in India amid the year 2015 expended right around 1,42,379 lives which is about 10% of World fatalities. A lot more are severally harmed. The stressing factor is that the Road security situation is declining in the nation. Mishaps, fatalities and losses have expanded at the rate of nearly 5% amid most recent 20 years and passing rate per vehicle is 10 to multiple times higher in India contrasted with nations like Sweden, Norway, Japan, Australia, UK and USA. [7].

Reid (2004), In certain states, the through development to the principle line way to deal with the convergence is additionally indicated by asphalt markings or other path depiction gadgets so left-turning-traffic remains in its individual path. For example, the Department of Transportation executed guidance ahead of time signs to illuminate drivers regarding the extraordinary path design. The seagull format is all the more generally known as a constant green T-crossing point (CGT convergence).

Hemel and Wilson (2007) portray an American methodology of utilizing every accessible asset for authorization at high mishap times and places. Security Council of relative allotment of labor where police designation is corresponding to the quantity of mishaps happening amid This is as opposed to another methodology by the US National that day or move that it is an exercise in futility to allocate any officers to low traffic or low mishap times regardless of whether it is a high recurrence mishap area [9].

Cashmore (1985), Using 1983 Federal Office of Road Safety assessments of expenses of mishaps for fatalities, major and minor wounds, evaluated that the arbitrary breath testing spoke to in 1983 a sparing of \$88.78 million in casualty costs, \$31.8 million in damage costs totaling \$120 million. The multi year cost investment funds were totaled at \$218.3 million. Figures depended on pre-irregular breath testing multi year expectations of anticipated number of fatalities and wounds. The 1984 appraisals totaled \$98.3 million.

Sharma Abhinandan (2015) outlines look into discoveries which propose that improving the Roads and the Road side to make an all the more lenient condition is a costly yet more successful approach to improve Road wellbeing than endeavoring to change human conduct [18].

Radalj et al. (2006) used a "prior and then afterward" trial think about. For every seagull convergence, they explored the all out number of accidents before the development and the all out number of accidents after the development; the nature of accidents just as the seriousness of accidents. The impacts of the structure of seagull crossing point as for the edges and middle widths were additionally analyzed regarding every one of the above territories. He likewise discovered that the middle width did not essentially influence the number or seriousness of accidents. Then again, the nonstandard edge seagull crossing points seemed, by all accounts, to be related with an adjustment in the sort and seriousness of 19 crashes happening at the treated convergences. Their finding proposed that the edge could be the most significant factor in the plan and establishment of the seagull crossing points [6].

Tang, J., Levett, S. (2010), inferred that severely structured convergences were in all respects prone to result in an expanded number of accidents and expanded seriousness of the accidents. They proposed that well-planned seagull crossing point arrangement could conceivably result in a diminished number of accidents including restorative treatment in the most ideal situation, yet an affirmation was just conceivable with further research.

Advantages of RSA

Road wellbeing review must access venture based on Road client information, characteristics and aptitudes, day/night and wet and dry Road conditions. Security review is just an investigation of wellbeing perspectives and an evaluator may demonstrate Road security issues natural in structures that fit in with our Road benchmarks. This is because of certainty that our Road models are a statement of a financial harmony between Road wellbeing openness, condition and economy. The objective of Road wellbeing review is to guarantee that all new Road ventures – and major working and support exercises on existing Roads – are surveyed from the angle of Road security, with the goal that any parameters of the undertaking that are unacceptable from the outlook of Road wellbeing are adjusted in time. The advantages of directing Road wellbeing review are that: [10].

- i) The probability of mishaps out and about system can be decreased.
- ii) To limit the hazard and seriousness of mishaps by disposal of security risks.
- iii) Road wellbeing is given more noteworthy unmistakable quality in the psyches of Road planners and traffic engineers.
- iv) The requirement for expensive medicinal work is decreased, and
- v) The complete expense of a venture to the network, including mishaps, disturbance and injury, is limited.

3. Methodology & Data Analysis

Keeping in view the horrible situation of road fatalities it is very much incumbent upon the stake holders to find suitable ways and means to reduce these accidents drastically. The 4 E's of Road Safety measures to reduce the accidents may be grouped as.

Road Engineering

The geometry of the road influences the road user behavior. The damaged geometric plan like lacking width of carriageway and shoulders, ill-advised super rise, sharp bank inclines, insufficient sight remove, poor even/vertical geometry, dazzle convergence, limited and powerless scaffolds, nonappearance of signs, inappropriate lighting, and so on cause mishaps. Moreover, the physical state of Road, for example, riding surface, slipping, potholes, grooves or some other imperatives of room by the structures which couldn't be moved amid the improvement of the Road, the geometric models get traded off, prompting Road mishaps. On the off chance that appropriate cautioning signs are not introduced on these defenseless areas, the likelihood of mishaps dependably stays on these areas.

The Road building measures are physical improvement of the current Road framework by recognizing all high mishap areas accessible with police record to guarantee powerful sight remove, geometrics improvement, slide opposition, crossing point highlights, decongestion by giving detour or level separator, partition of traffic streams, giving passerby over/under extension, Road lighting and so forth [16].

At configuration organize, the target of useful structure is to orchestrate the physical components of the Road so as the best suit the prerequisites of the client and the vehicle in giving inborn wellbeing and productivity. The components that make up useful structure are vehicle speed, human response time, space and time, option to proceed, radial power, spirals, bend, super rise, levels, asphalt width, shoulders, channelization, roadway cross segment, watch rail, roadside furniture, reflectorisation, traffic signs and electrical light. Skilful use of these components in appropriate blend is the assignment of a thruway engineer thinking about wellbeing of all Road clients and gives long haul arrangements.

Vehicle

The kind of vehicle, its activity qualities, for example, speeding up/deceleration rate, braking productivity, lighting, and so forth impact the Road client conduct and cause mishaps. The vehicle surrenders that outcome in mishaps can be disappointment of brakes, directing framework, tire burst, hub breaking etc.[17].

The different measures are being given in vehicles to improve the security are speed governors, light signals, hand brakes, mud protects, air pads, mishap sensors, and so on.

Implementation

The traffic police assumes an imperative job of requirement, for example, over speeding, obey traffic signs and flag, attaching safety belts, smashed driving, and so forth.

To uphold the different standards in regards to guidelines of traffic the association of traffic police/organization is basic so to lessen the mishap authorization of principles fundamental. Correspondingly there are some traffic rules which are important to be trailed by the people on foot and vehicle proprietors which are likewise to be upheld by traffic police/organization.

Instruction

The mishaps rates can be decreased altogether by instructing the Road clients. The Road security battle in print and hardware media, Road appears, school/school educational programs, and so on are not many of the approaches to teach Road clients. The Road clients in charge of mishaps might be drivers of at least one vehicles, people on foot, travelers and creatures.

Review Report

In the ongoing decade the areas of Gurugram and Faridabad have developed as new financial focuses and developing at quick pace. Likewise the travelers from all over India and abroad originating from Delhi side utilize these Roads to reach Surajkund Craft Fair, Damdama Lake, Tourist Complex Sohna, Bird Sanctuary Sultanpur and to reach Rajasthan to see the chronicled spots. The 140 smashers in these two areas produce enormous volume of intensely stacked trucks conveying quarry material/pulverized material and utilize the undertaking Roads to achieve their various goals.

Because of above winning conditions, the current network in these two areas particularly between Gurugram-Faridabad, Ballabgarh-Sohna and few of the associating Roads appear to recoil. Referring to this circumstance, the Haryana Government has under taken the work for improvement of these Roads on BOT premise.

Gurugram Faridabad (GF) Roads begin from Gurugram Mehrauli Road around 2 km west of Delhi outskirt at Sikanderpur and closures at its intersection with Pali Bhakri Road. Length of this stretch of the venture Road is 24.31 km. The MCF Road having length of 6.10 km take off from Km 21 of Gurugram – Faridabad Road prompting Surajkund, New Delhi. The smasher zone Road of around 3.10 km length is likewise incorporated into undertaking Road. Along these lines the complete length of the Gurugram – Faridabad venture Road comes to 33.510 km. [23].

Ballabgarh-Sohna (BS) Road begins from Ballabgarh arranged at km 35 of Delhi – Mathura Road NH-2 and finishes at its intersection with Rewari - Palwal at km 53.5 of NH-71B. The length of this Road is 28.575 km with zero at Ballabgarh and goes through Pali, Dhauj and Sirohi and ends close Sohna arranged on NH-71B. The stretch of Road having length of 4.10 km from Pali town to its Junction with Faridabad – Gurugram Road is likewise considered as a component of this Road. Along these lines length of BS venture comes to 32.675 km. [24].

Therefore, absolute length of this bundle including GF and BS Roads comes to roughly 66.185 km. For the satisfaction of the previously mentioned venture, a Concession Agreement between the Government of Haryana through the PWD B&R Branch (Client) and GF Toll Road Pvt. Ltd (Concessionaire) was marked on 31th January, 2009.

CES India Pvt. Ltd. was named as the Independent Consultant for the undertaking who has now been supplanted with M/S AECOM Asia CO. Ltd for finishing the parity work and amid the OMT time of the task. The Project will be completely supported by the Concessionaire.

The date of issue of temporary declaration is 29th June-2015. This temporary declaration is issued with the endorsement from Haryana PWD (B&R) Branch Pursuant to Sub-statement 16.5 of the Concession Agreement

4. Conclusion

The headway of undertaking relied upon the attainability study and report by Consultant and specific parameters were set down practically discounting changes at later stage. The RSA at various stages was not done.

It is found in this examination that particular estimates like structure speed, twist range and improvement of assemblies have not been clung to. No office for individuals by walking and the non automated vehicles (VRU's) have been given. The advancement of cattles all over the passage length has not been overseen by giving fencing. No blueprint has been made to seclude the mixed traffic out on the town. The Faridabad Gurugram road experiences moving scene, where delineators

in the central skirt and on the shoulders are fundamentally

required which have completely vandalized from the site.

References

1. AUSTRROADS (2004) Road Safety Audit. Sydney.
2. Sandeep et al. (2012), "Case report on road safety analysis on Indian Highways, Vol 41 No. 09, Aug, 2012.
3. Indian Highways Vol 42 No. 29 Sept, 2014
4. (Ram & Prakash, 2010), Performance analysis and identification of hazardous points on national Highways, Vol 4, issue 10 Oct, 2010.
5. National Transportation, Planning and Research Centre (Kerala State Council for Science, Technology & Environment) – Safe Savari – Monthly Status Report – July & Aug, 2011.
6. Litsas, S., Rakha, H. (2013), Evaluation of Continuous Green T-Intersections on Isolated Under-Saturated Four-Lane Highways, Transportation Research Board 2013 Annual Meeting, 2013.
7. Cashmore (1985), Report of Working Group presented to National Road Safety Council, vol. 12, issue 3, pp. 25-32, 1985.
8. NRA Design Manual For Roads And Bridges Published by National Roads Authority, Dublin, 2009.
9. Elleveset, L., The role of NGO's in Road Safety, Road Safety in Bangladesh, 1997.
10. Malik H. (2014), Case Studies on Road Safety Audits of Transportation and Highway Administration, volume 9, issue10, 2014.
11. Road Safety Audit and Safety Impact Assessment – European Transportation Safety Council – Brussels, 2012.
12. Tang, J., Levett, S. (2010), Driver behaviour and crash profiles at Seagull T-junctions on high speed rural roads, Journal of the Australasian College of Road Safety, May 2010 Vol 21 No 2.
13. Feasibility report of Four Lanning of Gurugram Faridabad road and Ballabgarh Sohna Road with other connecting roads, 2015.
14. Tabibi, Z., & Pfeffer, K., Choosing a safe place to cross the road: the relationship between attention and identification of safe and dangerous road crossing sites, Child: Care, Health & Development, Vol. 29 Issue 4; Jul 2003.
15. NRA Design Manual For Roads And Bridges Published by National Roads Authority, Dublin, 2009.
16. Elleveset, L., The role of NGO's in Road Safety, Road Safety in Bangladesh, 1997.
17. Malik H. (2014), Case Studies on Road Safety Audits of Transportation and Highway Administration, volume 9, issue10, 2014.
18. Road Safety Audit and Safety Impact Assessment – European Transportation Safety Council – Brussels, 2012.
19. Tang, J., Levett, S. (2010), Driver behaviour and crash profiles at Seagull T-junctions on high speed rural roads, Journal of the Australasian College of Road Safety, May 2010 Vol 21 No 2.
20. Feasibility report of Four Lanning of Gurgaon Faridabad road and Ballabgarh Sohna Road with other connecting roads, 2015.