

Chapter-22

Road Safety Education

1. Geography

Chapter - Drainage



Objective :

To acquire map reading and navigational skills.

Content :

In major capital cities like Delhi, Chennai or the financial capital Mumbai, traffic comes to a stand-still during monsoon season with waterlogging leading in massive jams and accidents, loss of valuable working hours, fuel and cases of inadvertent electrocution etc. All these unwanted incidents take away the enjoyment factor of the season from commuters and turn it to a factor of stress, impatience and road rage. We as a responsible citizen of India should come out with some effective solution rather than criticizing the system only.

On both sides of each and every road,

following the normal slope of the land, shallow, narrow/ wide drains (depending upon the intensity of monsoon in the area) should be constructed between footpath and the main road. The depth of the drains should be such that it does not become life threatening for kids. Construction of such drains should be made mandatory along with roads of each and every size ranging from highways, ringroads to all types of arterial roads.

At the termination point of each and every road there should be a properly covered collection pit to actually make RAINWATER HARVESTING a success. Utilizing such collected water can solve water crisis in community work like watering greenery of that particular residential area, community construction projects etc.

The incidences of road rage due to long wait factor across traffic signals because of their malfunctioning can be reduced by introducing the system of playing soothing season specific positive emotional songs at such points automatically whenever signals start malfunctioning.

Assignment :

Draw a map showing the route from your home to school. Identify specific problem area on that stretch during monsoon season and provide suggestions to improve the condition.

Activity :

Identify any three problem cases of your city / town



/ village roads during monsoon season and come up with effective solutions in the form of class discussion or a write up.



2. Economics

Chapter - Poverty



Objective :

To become aware of the means available to the society to reduce accidents or unwanted crime on roads.

Content :

Poverty leads to illiteracy, thereby leading to lack of awareness about road safety rules and regulations, exposing children and adults to accidents. Poverty leads to lack of development of human resources and unemployment (where unemployment is both cause as well as consequence of poverty). This compels a section of the poor, especially in urban areas, to send their young children for begging at the traffic signals at a very tender age ! This exposes them to the toxic fumes released by the vehicles all throughout the day at traffic signals,



deteriorating their already frail health status. Moreover, it also exposes them to fatal accidents, verbal and sometimes physical abuses - thereby severely affecting their physical and mental health.

A government study, released in October 2012, has indicated that the biggest factor driving children to crime was poverty. The study - titles 'Children in India-2012' stated that around 57% of the 33,887 children involved in crime last year belonged to families with an annual income lower than Rs. 25,000. The data shows that a majority of the children had committed the crime for money.



Poverty and related unemployment problems also leads to more incidences of criminal activities on the



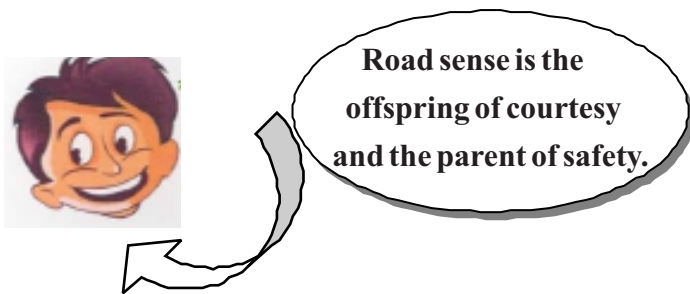
roads like chain / purse snatching, eve teasing, rapes etc. The same group can be effectively employed by the government, on contract basis, as a helper team of our inadequate police force in towns and cities to prevent such crimes.

Assignment :

Collect newspaper cutting or write down any five / ten accidents or crime, reported on road and provide case specific suggestions on how such incidents could have been averted.

Activity :

List out the local resources available or can be generated, in your locality to curb such crimes.



3. Civics

Chapter - Democratic Rights

Objective :



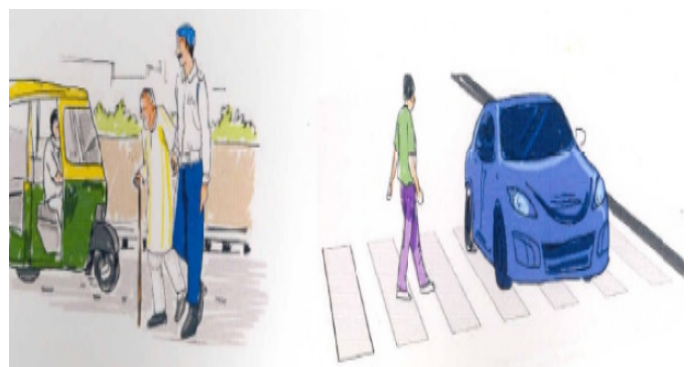
1. To make students realize the significance of other's Rights and their Duties as a responsible citizen.
2. To help them imbibe traffic sense.

Content :

When we talk to Democratic Rights, we need to understand that Rights and Duties go hand in hand. One's Right is definitely another's Duty for instance, when we avail our Rights to drive on road, we must have a concern for pedestrians as well. We must have the courtesy and civic sense to give way to others within traffic norms. We must also have a concern for needs of elderly, handicapped and very young on the road.



We must not be driven by arrogance and use the vehicle as a status symbol. We should not encourage irresponsible attitudes of driving, especially with high performance vehicles. Rather, we should behave as a responsible citizens. Concern for safety should be our almost priority. We must have social consideration of the system of carpooling.





Activity :

1. Set up a council of students, to educate the schoolmates about safety measures to be taken, while travelling through school bus / van, back home.
2. Find out the price of petrol in your city and discuss in groups about the ways to reduce the fuel expenditure, as well as, availability of this precious natural resource.
3. Concern for safety should be our utmost priority. Justify the statement with reference to the picture below.

Exercise :

1. Do you give way to your school mates and teachers, while moving in the corridor ?
2. What do you understand by car pooling ?
3. What is the sub-way ?
4. How is the price of petrol determined ?
Name the particular international economic factor.

We are unable to identify safe places to cross the road.

But we often think we can do it all by our wishes.

Our size makes it difficult for drivers to see us.

We tend to act inconsistently in the traffic.

We tend to focus on only one aspect of what is happening.

We are unable to judge speed and distance accurately.

We are unable to accurately judge the origins of sound.

We are unable to cope with sudden change in traffic conditions.

We are unable to understand abstract ideas such as traffic safety.

We are easily distracted.

