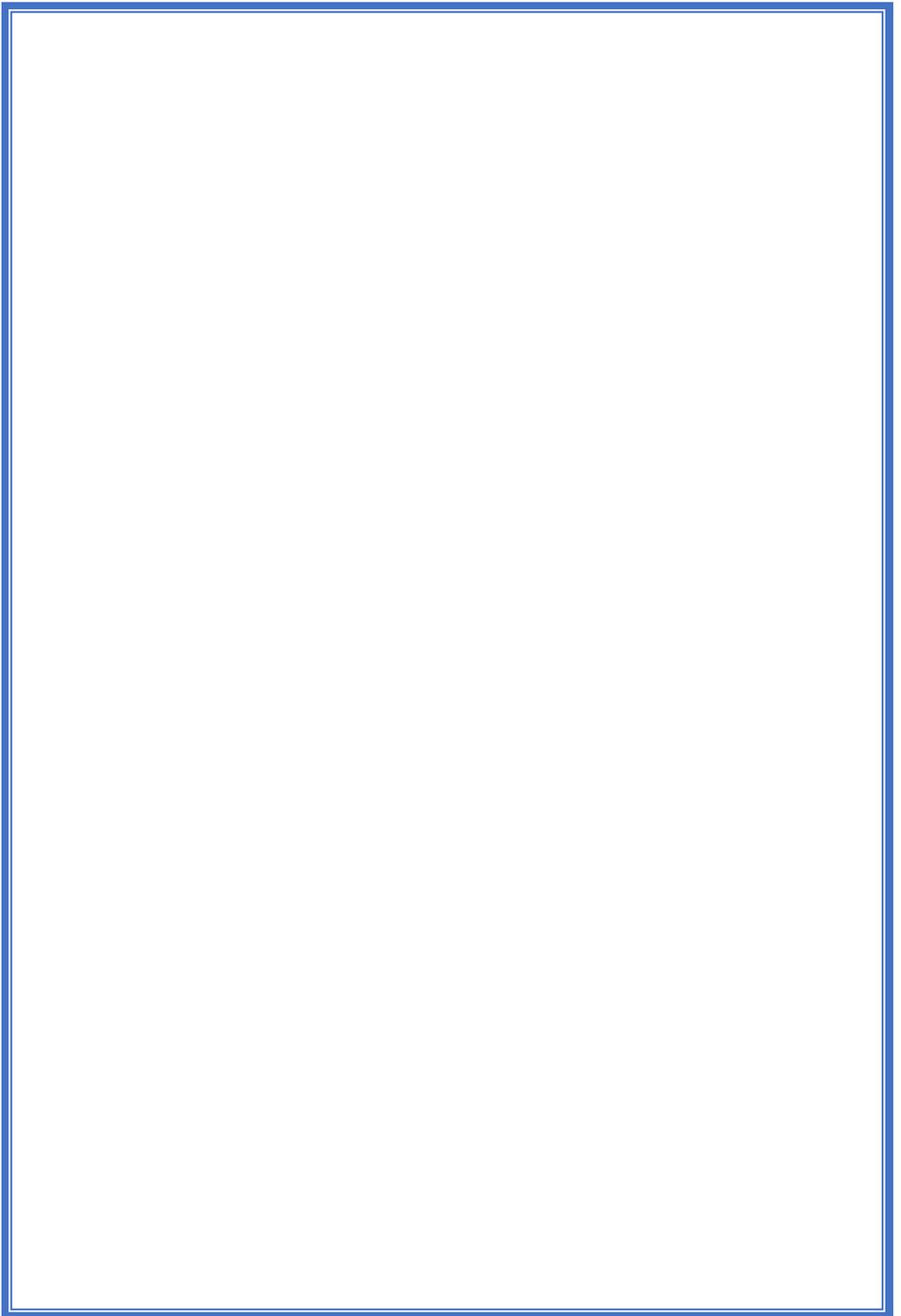




TRAFFIC RULES AND CONTROL SYSTEM

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SRUTHY PUBLICATIONS, KOLLAM



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KOLLAM-691576
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by **S.R. ANOOP.**

First Edition: January 2014.

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Published by;

Sruthy Publications,
Pallimon (P.O),
Kollam – 691576
Kerala.

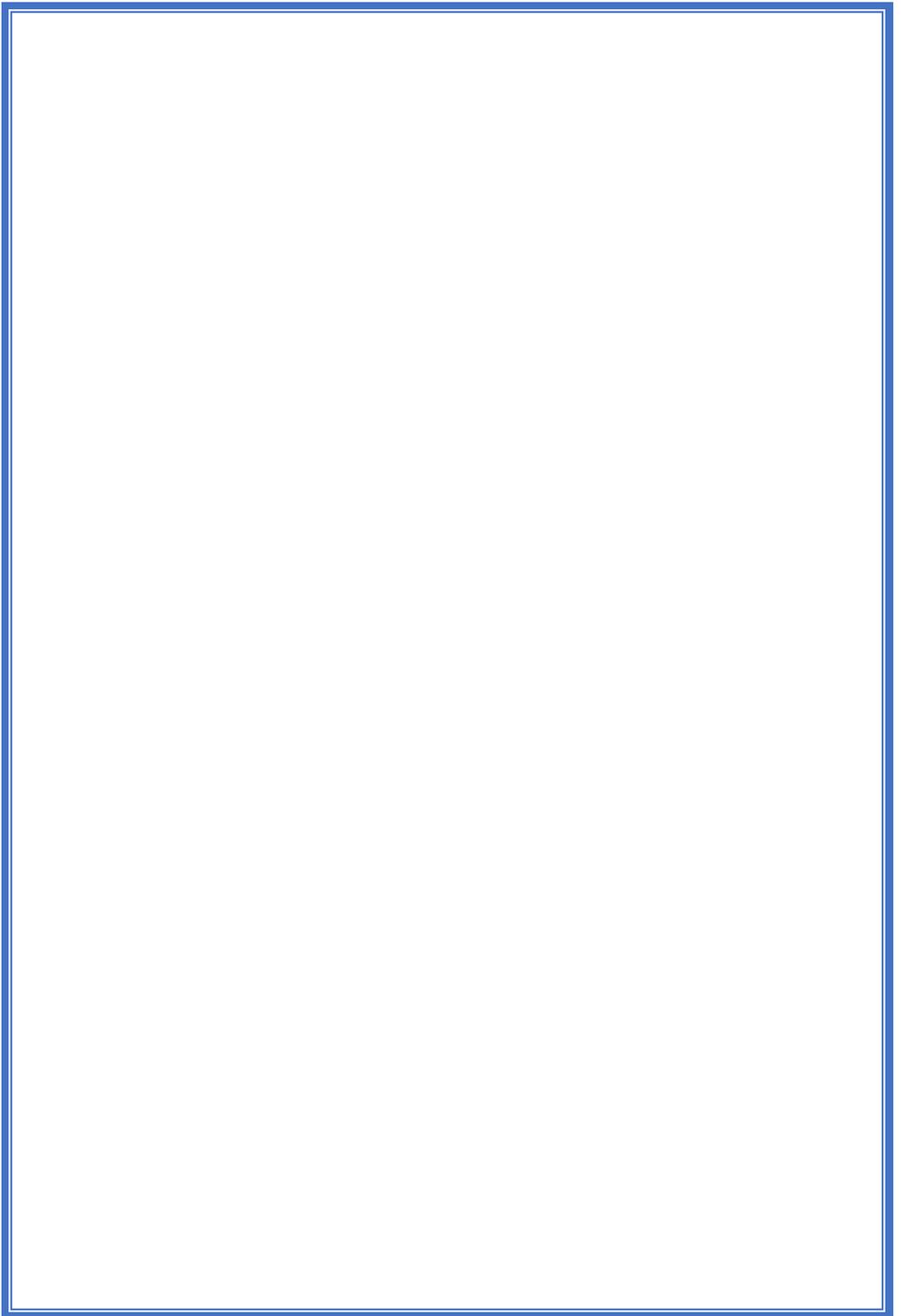
*Dedicated
To All
Road Users*

*Especially Dedicated To My
Dear Parents*

Mr. M. Sthuthikumar

&

Mrs. S. Radhamoni



PREFACE

“Traffic Rules and Control System” is the first endeavour of Mr S.R. Anoop, Nowadays road accidents are increasing beyond our control. Traffic rules are ignorant even to experienced drivers.

This book includes traffic rules, traffic signals-control system, first aid, road safety and an overall guidance to the public. I am sure that this book is greatly valuable to learners and drivers.

It is a great pleasure to introduce this book comprising of the traffic rules and signals existing all over India.

09.01.2014
Kollam.

Sandhya. B. Pillai.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to bring out my first edition of the e-book ***“TRAFFIC RULES AND CONTROL SYSTEM”***.

My sincere thanks to Mrs. Sandhya B Pillai, and my parents Mr. M. Sthuthikumar and Mrs. S. Radhamoni for their moral support and encouragement.

I always thanks to all my friends, especially Mr. Roshan.K, Mr. K.V. Vibin and Mr. M.S. Abhishak Mano Prince for their involvement in the completion of the book.

10.01.2014
Keelavallanadu.

S.R. ANOOP.

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TRAFFIC RULES AND CONTROL SYSTEM

1. INTRODUCTION

The Motor Vehicle Act 1989

An act to consolidate and amend the laws related to motor vehicles. The Motor Vehicle Act shall come into force on the 1st day of July -1989. Various committees like, National Transport Policy Committee, Low Powered Two- wheelers Committee, as also the Law commission have gone into different aspects of road transport. They have recommended updating, simplification and rationalization of this law.

In motor vehicle act 1988, some of the more important modifications so suggested related for taking care of;

- a. The fast increasing number of both commercial vehicles and personal vehicles in the country.
- b. The need for encouraging adoption of higher technology in automotive sector.
- c. The greater flow of passenger and freight with the latest impediments so that islands of isolation are not created leading to regional or local imbalances.
- d. Concern for road safety standards, and pollution control measures, standards for transportation of hazardous and explosive materials.
- e. Simplification of procedure and policy liberalization's for private sector operations in the road transport field; and
- f. Need for effective ways of tracking down traffic offenders.

Definitions

In these rules;

- a. “**Act**” means the Motor Vehicle Act, 1989.
- b. “**Agricultural tractor**” means any mechanically propelled 4- wheel vehicle designed to work with suitable implements for various field operations and/or trailers to transport agricultural materials. These type of vehicle is a non- transport vehicle.
- c. “**Agricultural trailer**” means a trailer generally left uncovered with single/ double axle construction which is coupled to an agricultural tractor by means of two hooks and predominantly used for transporting agricultural materials.

“Construction equipment vehicle” means rubber tyred, rubber padded or steel drum wheel mounted, self-propelled, excavators, loader, backhoe, compactor roller, dumper, motor grader, mobile crane, dozer, fork lift truck, self-loading concrete mixer or any other construction equipment vehicle or combination thereof designed for off-highway operations in mining, industrial undertaking, irrigation and general construction but modified and manufactured with “on or off” or “on and off” highway capabilities.

- d. “**Financier**” means a person or a title holder-cum-dealer who lets a motor vehicles on hire under an agreement of hire purchase or lease or hypothecation to the operator with a permission to get it registered in operator’s name as registered owner.
- e. “**Form**” means a form appended to these rules.
- f. “**Section**” means a section of the act.

- g. **“Trade certificate”** means a certificate issued by the registering authority under rule 35.
- h. **“Non-transport vehicle”** means a motor vehicle which is not a transport vehicle.
- i. **“Category L-1”** means a motorcycle with maximum design speed not exceeding 45 km/hr and engine capacity not exceeding 50 cc, if fitted with a thermic engine.
- j. **“Category L-2”** means a motor cycle with a maximum design speed exceeding 45 km/hr and engine capacity exceeding 50 cc, if fitted with a thermic engine.
- k. **“Category M”** means a motor vehicle with at least four wheels used for the carriage of passengers and their luggage.
- l. **“Category M-1”** means a motor vehicle used for the carriage and of passengers and their luggage comprising no more than eight seats in addition to the driver’s seat.
- m. **“Category M-2”** means a motor vehicle used for the carriage of passengers and their luggage and comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver’s seat and having a maximum mass not exceeding 5 tonnes.
- n. **“Category M-3”** means a motor vehicle used for the carriage of passengers and their luggage and comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver’s seat and having a maximum mass exceeding 5 tonnes.

- o. **“Category N”** means a motor vehicle with at least four wheels used for the carriage of goods.
- p. **“Category N-1”** means motor vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
- q. **“Category N-2”** means motor vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12 tonnes.
- r. **“Category N-3”** means motor vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum mass exceeding 12 tonnes.
- s. **“Smart card”** means a device capable of storing data and executing commands which is a microprocessor chip mounted on a plastic card and the dimensions of the card and chip are specified in the Inter National Organization for Standardization (ISO)/International Electro Technical Commission (IEC) 7816 specifications, as may be amended from time to time.
- t. **“International Driving Permit”** means the licence issued by a licencing authority in India.
- u. **“Battery Operated Vehicle”** means a vehicle adapted for use upon road and powered exclusively by an electric motor whose traction energy is supplied exclusively by traction battery installed in the vehicle.

2. TRAFFIC- DEFINITION

Traffic in English is taken from the Arabic word **“taraffaqa”**, which means to walk along slowly together.

Traffic on roads may consist of pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using the public way for purposes of travel. Traffic laws are the laws which govern traffic and regulate vehicles, while rules of the road are both the laws and the informal rules that may have developed over time to facilitate the orderly and timely flow of traffic.

Organized traffic generally has well-established priorities, lanes, right-of-way, and traffic control at intersections may share speed limits and easement, or may be segregated. Some jurisdictions may have very detailed and complex rules of the road while others rely more on driver's common sense and willingness to cooperate.

Traffic is formally organized in many jurisdictions, with marked lanes, junctions, intersections, interchanges, traffic signals, or signs. Traffic is often classified by type: heavy motor vehicle (e.g., car, truck); other vehicle (e.g., moped, bicycle); and pedestrian.

Organization typically produces a better combination of travel safety and efficiency. Events which disrupt the flow and may cause traffic to degenerate into a disorganized mess include: road construction, collisions and debris in the roadway. On particularly busy freeways, a minor disruption may persist in a phenomenon known as *traffic waves*.

The Firsts in the History of World Traffic:

- ❖ *The First Accident:-* In 1771 the first accident involving a motor vehicle took place in Paris when

Cugnot's steam tractor hit a low wall in the grounds of the Paris arsenal.

- ❖ ***The First Act:*** - The Locomotives and Highway Act was the first piece of British motoring legislation. This was also known as the red Flag act of 1865. The act required three persons in attendance one to steer, one to stoke and one to walk 60 yards ahead with a red flag to warn the oncoming traffic.
- ❖ ***First Man to Be Challenged:*** - In 1895 John Henry Knight was convicted and fined for using a motor-tricycle on the highway. He was probably the first motorist to appear in court.
- ❖ ***First Fatal Car Accident:***- The first motor-car accident in Britain resulting in the death of the driver occurred in Grive Hill, Harrow-on-the Hill, London on 25th February 1899.
- ❖ ***Dusty Road to Tar Surface:*** - In 1902 Tar was first used on a Macadam surface to prevent dust in Monte Carlo. It was the idea of Dr. Guglieminetti, a Swiss. At first the tar was brushed on cold, but soon it was applied hot.
- ❖ ***The First Number Plate of London:*** - The Motor car Act of Britain came into force on 1st January 1904. It required that all cars be registered and carry a number plate, and all motorists to have a driving licence. But there was no driving test to pass and the licence was obtained by filling up a form and paying the fee at a post office. The act made dangerous driving an indictable offence.

- ❖ ***The First Petrol Pump:*** - The first petrol pump was installed in USA in 1906.
- ❖ ***The First Traffic Light of the World:*** - The World's first traffic lights were installed in Detroit, USA in 1919. The first traffic lights in Britain were installed in Wolverhampton during 1928. However, they did not come to London till 1932.
- ❖ ***Pedestrian Crossing:*** - The pedestrian crossing was instituted in Britain in 1934. The roads were marked by dotted lines. On the pavement there were striped Belisha beacon light poles named after Britain's Minister of transport L. Hore-Belisha. The Zebra crossing with black and white stripes was developed after the Second World War.
- ❖ ***First Traffic Police Woman:*** - Police woman were used for traffic control duties for the first time in Paris, in 1964. In Delhi, were introduced woman traffic police, in 1989.
- ❖ ***First Box Junction:*** - Box junctions, marked with yellow cross-hatching, were introduced in London during 1964. The aim was to prevent traffic blocking junctions when it could not proceed and this was successful.

3. TRAFFIC RULES

Control of Traffic- MVA 1989

- The driver of a motor vehicle shall make such signals and such collisions as are specified in the regulations made under section 118.

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