

# 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

## Guidelines

Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTR)  
Regional Driver Training Centre (s) - (RDTCs)



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Road Transport & Highways  
Government of India

## **I. BACKGROUND**

1. Large numbers of road accidents are taking place on Indian roads every year resulting in the death of more than one lakh forty two thousand persons. The causative analysis of various road accidents studies carried out in the past infers that majority of road accidents occur due to drivers fault. The report of year 2012 indicates that 78% of all road accidents are due to the fault of the driver. Despite having adequate provisions in C. M. V. Rules which directly as well as indirectly helps in ensuring good driving skills and knowledge of rules of road regulation among drivers, there is an urgent need to impart driving training, both theoretical and practical to the existing and aspiring drivers. Need has also been felt for setting standards and monitoring driving training and issue of Driving Licence based on an objective scientific process of testing skills. For this purpose, the Government of India intends to set up more model Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) in States/UTs in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan.
2. It has been decided to set up IDTR in 2-tier system. The model IDTR in tier-I shall be the model driver training institute having adequate land (10-15 acres) and shall include complete infrastructure required for a modern IDTR. In tier-II, Regional Driver Training Centre(s)- (RDTCs) are proposed to be developed across States (excluding the district in the State where IDTR is proposed or developed) preferably on land measuring minimum about 3 acres with basic support infrastructure including testing tracks.
3. The RDTC proposal(s) shall require sanction of respective State Government. The tier two institutes are expected to be set up and operated by the private sector on a PPP mode. The setting up of tier-II RDTC(s) is envisaged through private initiative on a PPP basis with necessary changes being made in the Motor Vehicle Legislation to make such institutes a commercially viable

business proposition. During the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, financial support will be provided for setting up of such institutes on a pilot basis.

## **II. SCHEME FOR TIER-I (IDTR)**

### **1. General Guidelines**

- (i) The proposal should contain categorical recommendation of the State Government.
- (ii) Land for the Institute shall be provided free from all encumbrances and the title of the land will vest in the State Government/ Central Government/Society. In case of lease holding, same shall be on a lease of at least 33 years.
- (iii) The proposal should envisage self-sufficiency in meeting the recurring expenditure as this shall not be provided by the Central Government. However, the initial grant may include a component for the consumable for the first year only.
- (iv) The grant of the Central Government shall be one time grant for the capital component of the proposal and the estimates on this account should be based on latest approved CPWD or State PWD Schedule of Rates. However, actual procurement should be made by following tender procedure to obtain most competitive price and quality products. The capital component of the proposal may include modern equipments such as innovative driving test system (IDTS) using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags or video recording, simulators, computers and other modern aids. Under this head, provision for hostel facilities including fitting and furnishing can also be considered.
- (v) In the case of Government- Private Partnership, the proposal should invariably contain a project appraisal report/feasibility report by an independent reputed agency and comments of State Government, if any.

- (vi) Initially, the proposals shall be considered for the locations in/adjacent to the State Capital/Major towns. States already covered in the erstwhile Scheme will be will be given reduced priority during the 12th Plan except for setting up of RDTC, equipment/simulators and up-gradation **based on utilization of the existing capacity**.
- (vii) A Standing Committee comprising officers from Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, CIRT Pune and experts from the field will scrutinize /recommend the setting up of IDTR and also monitor their progress of work.
- (viii) The project should be completed within the period of the approval from the Government of India and submission of U.C after six months of completion failing which a penalty as suitable may be imposed on the executing agencies, which may include debarring the executing agency for future projects.
- (ix) The Institutes shall submit half yearly performance report.
- (x) It shall be obligatory on the part of the Institute set up from the funds of Central Government to implement the schemes run by Central Government on drivers training on the terms and conditions set out by the Central Government.
- (xi) The staff employed at the IDTR shall mandatorily have to undergo training for trainers and will be evaluated for suitability at one of the existing IDTRs designated by the Ministry.
- (xii) The Central Government/State Governments will make changes in the motor vehicle rules to mandate driving training for certain categories of drivers, for renewal of LMV / 2 wheeler / heavy motor vehicle driving licence and vest the institutes with certain functions like testing of aspirants for issue of driving licence.

## 2. Who Can Send the Proposal?

- i) State Government, and/or
- ii) Any other agencies such as State Transport Undertakings, Transport Companies/ Associations, NGOs, Private Party / Automobile Associations/Vehicle Manufacturers' Association/Autonomous Body/Private Vehicle Manufacturers authorized and recommended by the State Governments, in collaboration with the Government.
- iii) However, the Central Government shall give preference to those States/UTs, which make provisions in the motor vehicle rules to mandate driving training for certain categories and also vest in the IDTR the power to licence, monitor, categorize and audit the other driving training schools in the state. In order to facilitate the setting up of IDTRs in a time bound manner, the Central Government shall give preference to those States / UTs whose nodal agency, as approved by the respective State Government submits proposal for setting up IDTR in joint venture with above mentioned categories.

### 2.1 Criteria of the Eligibility for Agencies other than State Government for Collaboration

- i) Must be registered with the appropriate legal authority.
- ii) Must have a clean record since inception.
- iii) Must have an annual financial turnover of the NGO should be above Rs. 1.00 Crore.
- iv) Should have experience of minimum of 3 years in the field of Road Safety.

**Note:** NGOs and private firm are required to **hypothecate** the land/(to be built up infrastructure) in the name of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Transport Bhawan, 1 Parliament Street New Delhi, till the utilization of funds released to them and submission of Utilization Certificate duly certified by CA in this respect.

## 3. Infrastructure Requirements

A minimum of 10-15 acres of land would be required to set up an IDTR with various infrastructure facilities such as class rooms with teaching aids like T.V. and DVD, computers and Multimedia Projector for handling theory classes on Traffic Rules and Regulations, Driving Procedures, Vehicle Mechanism, Public Relations and First Aid.

To display cut section models of various working systems of an automobile, including failed components as well as static models on driving procedures, a separate driving lab is also required.

Testing equipments to test physical ability of drivers including eye vision, Driving Simulator, and a comprehensive driving range with various types of manoeuvres to impart off-road driving practice in basic driving procedures and driving practice in skill development, including installation of Sensor/Rfid/Video Analytics based IDTS are required. An indicative layout of Driving Range and various facilities provided in the Driving Range for skill development practice is placed at Annexure – I (E). However the actual layout will depend on topography of the land. All the dimensions should comply with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and IRC specifications.

The other infrastructure such as workshop shed for maintenance and repair of training vehicles, canteen and Hostel facilities are also to be provided in the Institute itself. The details of the infrastructure requirement are given in the Annexure-I (E).

#### **4. Financial Implications**

##### *Capital investment*

The Central Government may provide 100% of the capital investment subject to maximum of Rs. 17 Crore as per following tentative break up:

- |       |                        |               |
|-------|------------------------|---------------|
| (i)   | Civil Construction:    | Rs. 13 Crore  |
| (ii)  | Workshop equipment:    | Rs. 1.5 Crore |
| (iii) | Vehicle and Simulator: | Rs. 2.5 Crore |

If size of the project is more than Rs. 17 Crore, the excess amount will be borne either by the State Government or Private Developer. The land should be

provided by the State Government free of cost or at a subsidized price, if it is not possible to provide it free of cost.

Funds shall be released as per the progress report, UC and recommendation of CIRT, engaged for appraising the progress and recommendation for next installment based on the following milestones:-

- i) Mobilization advance: 10% of the project cost
- ii) Land development and construction of the compound wall: 10%
- iii) Construction of Training Centre, test track and other amenities:
  - After 25% construction: 20% of the project cost
  - After 50% construction: 20% of the project cost
  - After 75% construction: 20% of the project cost
  - After 100% construction: 10% of the project cost
  - After recommendation of the closure of the project: 10% of the project cost.

## **5. Management of IDTR**

For overseeing the construction and operation of the IDTR, a society shall be formed. The society will comprise of the representatives of Ministry of Road Transport, Govt. of India, State Government and Private partners.

## **6. Responsibilities of Central, State Govt. and Private Partner Responsibilities**

The parties involved in the establishment and management of IDTR are the Central Government, State Government and Private Partner. The responsibilities of the individual parties are given below:-

### **6.1 Central Government**

- Fund the setting up of IDTR subject to maximum up to Rs.17 Crore
- If required, necessary amendments will be incorporated in CMVR to make project viable

- A mechanism for grievance redressal shall also be institutionalized under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary, MoRTH for handling grievances wherein intervention of MORTH is required.
- Encourage OEMs to sponsor vehicles and cut section model (rejected /testing vehicles ) to these institutes
- Support in procurements training and testing equipments from the national/ international manufactures at a subsidized rate

## **6.2 State Government**

- Ensure execution of the IDTR projects by following the norms in the stipulated time periods.
- Ensure effective utilization of the infrastructure being set up in the IDTR through legislative provisions.
- Ensure legislation provisions to ensure that the IDTR projects are commercially viable by ensuring minimum guaranteed number of people get trained and certified through the centre
- Inspection of IDTR on regular intervals.
- Identify and allot requisite land of about 10-15 acres for setting up the institute free of cost.
- Necessary amendments will be incorporated in MVR of the state to make project viable. Government should make it mandatory to issue all the new licenses and renewal only through the IDTR and RDTC and also ask all PSU's and Government organization to recruit drivers and train them through the system.
- All educational institutions should participate for regular programs on road safety conducted by the institute.
- Bear any expenditure in excess of the stipulated grant in association with the private partner.



### 6.3 Private Partner

- Play the lead role in the establishment and management of the IDTR.
- Sponsor the vehicles, training aggregates and teaching aids in the IDTR.
- Assist the Government in relation to various processes related to setting up and managing operations of training and training centres professionally, motor driving training, imparting technical assistance and skills in the said profession for maintenance of vehicles.
- Provide support in the form of designing course content, curriculum, technical assistance, guidance, vehicles and equipments required for training, know-how and services, training aggregates, training materials including vehicles manuals and teaching aids for driver training.
- Provide employment opportunities to the deserving qualified and trained drivers at the IDTR through their business processes.
- Impart free training to the instructors of the IDTR on a regular basis regarding the latest vehicle technologies.
- To bring in professionalism in the area of driver training.
- Design, develop and operate the institute on time line stipulated by the government
- Bring in new technology and modern tools and process Run the institute as a self sustainable mode
- Complete Administration and run the institute under the guidelines of the government
- Submit periodical progressive reports to the government.
- Install audit and review mechanism for quality assurance
- Bear any expenditure in excess of the stipulated grant in association with the State Government.

7. Details of a Standard IDTR are given at Annexure-I (A).

### **III. SCHEME FOR TIER-II (RDTCs)**

#### **1. General Guidelines**

- (i) The RDTCs will set up and operated through partnership between state government and private developer. The proposal should invariably contain details of complete financial support inclusive of land cost (if any) through private party.
- (ii) Land for the RDTCs may be procured or leased for minimum 33 years by the private partner/state government and should have a clear title.
- (iii) The proposal should invariably contain a project appraisal report/feasibility report by an independent reputed agency and comments of State Government, if any.
- (iv) The proposal should contain a categorical recommendation of the State Government.
- (v) The project should be completed within the period approved by the Government of India.
- (vi) The grant of the Central Government shall be one time grant for the capital component of the proposal and the estimates on this account should be based on latest approved CPWD or State PWD Schedule of Rates. However, actual procurement should be made by following tender procedure to obtain most competitive price and quality products. The capital component of the proposal may include modern equipments such as innovative driving test system (IDTS) using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags or video recording, simulators, computers and other modern aids.
- (vii) The proposal should also envisage self-sufficiency in meeting the recurring expenditure as this shall not be provided by the Central/State Government.
- (viii) The institute will be administered by a society comprising of representatives of state government and the private promoter.

- (ix) The staff employed at the IDTR shall mandatorily have to undergo training for trainers and will be evaluated for suitability at one of the existing IDTRs designated by the Ministry.
- (x) The fee structure for the training courses will be decided by the Society administering the institute with the approval of state government.
- (xi) The RDTCs shall submit half yearly performance report.
- (xii) It shall be obligatory on the part of the RDTCs to implement the schemes run by Central Government on drivers training on the terms and conditions set out by the Central Government.
- (xiii) More than one proposal for RDTC may be considered across State (excluding the district in the State where IDTR is proposed or developed).
- (xiv) The Central Government shall give preference to those States/UTs, which make provisions in the motor vehicle rules to mandate driving training for certain categories of drivers, for renewal of heavy motor vehicle driving licence and vest the institutes with certain functions like testing of aspirants for issue of driving licence.
- (xv) The State Government will make efforts to implement the scheme in respect of RTDCs in the rest of the state on its own, with the support of private partners within 3 years of implementation of pilot scheme.

## **2. Who Can Send the Proposal**

Any agencies such as NGO/Automobile Associations/Vehicle Manufacturers' Association/Autonomous Body/Private Vehicle Manufacturers, ITI, authorized and recommended by the State Governments, in collaboration with the State and Central Government. The Central Government will give the preference to those agencies who submit the proposal for setting up of RDTC for women only. In such centres, training will be imparted by lady instructors and trainee will be women only.

## **2.1 Criteria of the eligibility for agencies other than State Government**

- a. Must be registered with the appropriate legal authority.
- b. Must be a clean record holder since inception.
- c. Must have an annual financial turnover of minimum Rs. 50 lakh.
- d. Should have experience of 3 years in the field of Road Safety.

Note: Private agencies are required to hypothecate the land/(to be built up infrastructure) in the name of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Transport Bhawan, 1 Parliament Street New Delhi, till the utilization of funds released to them and submission of Utilization Certificate duly certified by CA in this respect.

## **3. INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS**

About minimum of 3 acres of land would be required to set up a RDTC with various infrastructure facilities such as class rooms with teaching aids like OHP, T.V. and DVD, computers and Multimedia Projector for handling theory classes on Traffic Rules and Regulations, Driving Procedures, Vehicle Mechanism, Public Relations and First Aid.

To display cut section models of various working systems of an automobile, including failed components as well as static models on driving procedures, a separate driving lab is also required.

Testing equipments to test physical abilities of drivers including eye vision, and driving range with various types of manoeuvres to impart off-road driving practice in basic driving procedures and driving practice in skill development, including installation of RFID/Video based Innovative Driving Test System (IDTS) are required.

The other infrastructure such as workshop shed for maintenance and repairs of training vehicles and pantry facilities are also to be provided in the RDTC itself. The details of the infrastructure requirement are given in the Annexure-II (A).

#### **4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The setting up of tier-II RDTC(s) is envisaged with financial support through private party. The Central Government will provide the financial support subject to the maximum of Rs. 5 Crore per centre for the pilot phase thereafter the state has to implement the scheme its own post evaluation of the pilot project. The land will be provided by the State Government. However the land could also be provided by the private party but the cost of the land will not be added towards project cost. Any additional requirement of fund will be met either by the State Government or Private Party. However, to make the proposed RDTC self sustainable, the Central Government shall make necessary amendments in CMVR to mandate the grant of new licenses from LMV to HMV, renewal of HMV licenses and refresher training only on certification from the RDTCs of the respective region (if RDTC exist).

Funds shall be released as per the progress report, UC and recommendation of CIRT, engaged for appraising the progress and recommendation for next installment based on the following milestones:-

- i) Mobilization advance: 10% of the project cost
- ii) Land development and construction of the compound wall: 10%
- iii) Construction of Training Centre, test track and other amenities:
  - After 25% construction: 20% of the project cost
  - After 50% construction: 20% of the project cost
  - After 75% construction: 20% of the project cost
  - After 100% construction: 10% of the project cost
  - After recommendation of the closure of the project: 10% of the project cost.

#### **5. RECURRING EXPENDITURE**

The total recurring expenditure shall be borne by the RDTCs from the resources it would generate by way of fees or other allied activities.

However, the RDTCs may seek grants from State Government/other stake holders till such time the Centre becomes self-sustaining. Further in order that the curriculum offered by the Centre for training is made popular, the fees could also be subsidized initially. Grants may however be given for specific courses for the underprivileged and drivers of the unorganized sectors by the Central Government / State Government.

## **6. Management of RDTC**

For overseeing the construction and operation of the RDTC, a society shall be formed. The society will comprise of the representatives of Ministry of Road Transport, Govt. of India, State Government and Private partners.

## **7. Responsibilities of Central, State Government and Private Partner Responsibilities**

The parties involved in the establishment and management of RDTC are the Central Government, State Government and PPP Partner. The responsibilities of the individual parties are given below:-

### **7.1 Central Government**

- Fund the establishment of RDTC subject to maximum up to Rs.5 Crore.
- If required, necessary amendments will be incorporated in CMVR to make project viable.
- A mechanism for grievance redressal shall also be institutionalized under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary, MoRTH for handling grievances wherein intervention of MoRTH is required.
- Should request to OEM to sponsor vehicles and cut section model (rejected /testing vehicles ) to these institutes
- The ministry should support in procurements training and testing equipments from the national/ international manufactures at a subsidized rate.

## **7.2 State Government**

- Ensure execution of the RDTC projects by following the norms in the stipulated time periods.
- Ensure effective utilization of the infrastructure being set up in the RDTC through legislative provisions.
- Necessary amendments will be incorporated in CMVR to make project commercially viable by ensuring minimum guaranteed number of people get trained and certified through the centre
- Government should make it mandatory into Motor Vehicle Act through Government Notification / Government Regulation to issue all the new licenses and renewal only through the IDTR and RDTC and also ask all PSU's and Government organization to recruit drivers and train them through the system
- Inspection of RDTC on regular intervals.
- Identify and allot requisite land of minimum of 3 acres for setting up the institute
- All educational institutions should participate for regular programs on road safety conducted by the institute

## **7.3 Private Partner**

- Play the lead role in the establishment and management of the RDTC.
- Sponsor the vehicles, training aggregates and teaching aids in the RDTC.
- Assist the Government through its requisite experience in relation to various processes related to setting up and managing operations of training and training centres professionally, motor driving training, imparting technical assistance and skills in the said profession for maintenance of vehicles.
- Provide support in the form of designing course content, curriculum, technical assistance, guidance, vehicles required for training, know-how and services, training aggregates, training materials including vehicles manuals and teaching aids for driver training.
- Provide employment opportunities to the deserving qualified and trained drivers at the RDTC through their business processes.
- Impart free training to the instructors of the RDTC on a regular basis regarding the latest vehicle technologies.
- To bring in professionalism in the area of driver training.

- Design, develop and operate the institute on time line stipulated by the government
- Bring in new technology and modern tools and process Run the institute as a self sustainable mode
- Complete Administration and run the institute under the guidelines of the government
- Content development Procurement of equipments/ tools for running the institute
- Submit periodical progressive reports to the government.
- Install audit and review mechanism for quality assurance

19. Details of a Standard RDTCs are given at Annexure - II.

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**DETAILS OF A STANDARD INSTITUTE OF DRIVING TRAINING & RESEARCH (IDTR)**

**1.0. Introduction**

A good “Driver Training Institute” is aimed to develop right attitudes towards driving responsibilities, instills understanding of Traffic Regulations and creates good driving habits. By merely listening or reading, the driving skills cannot be acquired. The skills have to be learned by each individual’s own practice. Haphazard learning never promises a high grade of skills. If young drivers are systematically trained, they can correct their mistakes and help reduce accidents. If the Drivers are not trained well, ultimately the general public will be endangered by their mistakes. Sound Driver Education and training produce good results. A properly trained generation of new Drivers would bring down the rate of accidents considerably in future.

With advancement of technology, not only has the condition of the roads improved, but there has been an induction of new types of vehicles with better and larger load carrying capacity. Besides, much more advanced signaling systems have been introduced in the metropolitan and other major cities. In spite of these advancements, India is ranked today amongst the topmost countries having the maximum number of road accidents and also road accident deaths. The large number of road accidents all the more demands upon the better skills of the drivers so that safety of both man and machine is maintained on the roads. In order to cope up with such demanding circumstances, a technologically advanced “Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR)” is all the more necessary to cater to the growing number of drivers, as the number of vehicles on Indian roads are increasing manifold. The proposed “IDTR” with ultra-modern facilities like IDTS, simulators etc. would definitely go a long way in educating the drivers of various categories in order that safety on the roads may be achieved. In order to train a good driver, it is all the more important to breed a capable trainer or instructor. The “IDTR” would, therefore, aim to churn out not only good quality drivers but also excellent Training Instructors.

## **2.0. Objectives**

- To conduct training course for trainers or training instructors.
- To conduct induction training course in driving of Heavy Motor Vehicles.
- To conduct induction training course in driving of Light Motor Vehicles.
- To conduct refresher and orientation training courses for the drivers who are in service.
- To conduct training course for the drivers who carry dangerous/hazardous goods including random periodic evaluation.
- Periodic training and evaluation of drivers of state transport undertakings.
- Testing of aspiring drivers for issue of driving licence.
- To organize road safety awareness campaigns for schools children and other vulnerable groups
- To carry out accreditation, monitoring and audit of RDTCs in the allocated region.
- To carry out accident investigation in the state.
- To carry out research on behavioral/attitudinal changes required to be brought out in the drivers.

## **3.0. Training Schemes**

### *3.1. Training Course for Trainers*

While the training of drivers is paramount the need for improving the standard of Driver Training Instructors is of utmost importance as they are responsible for the better breed of drivers, by inculcating in them better road sense and skills. These Driver Training Instructors may be imparted training in the institutes like CIRT and other testing agencies in the country. For meeting the expenditure for such training, 1% of total approved amount may be earmarked for such purpose.

Rule 24 of the C. M. V. Rules 1989 provides for establishing Driving Schools and Establishments for which an application shall be made to the licensing authority. The licensing authority while considering the application for grant or renewal of license, amongst other things consider, as per Rule 24(3)(viii)

of the C. M. V. Rules, 1989, the following minimum qualifications prescribed for Driving Instructor who is engaged for imparting driving instructions in the driving school.

- a minimum educational qualification of a pass in the 10<sup>th</sup> standard,
- a minimum driving experience of five years in addition to a certificate in a course in motor mechanics or any other higher qualification in mechanical engineering from an institution established by the Central or a State Government or from an institution recognized by the Board of Technical Education of a State Government,
- thorough knowledge of traffic sign specified in the Schedule to the Act and the regulations made under section 118,
- ability to demonstrate and to explain the functions of different components, parts of the vehicles,
- adequate knowledge of English or the regional language of the region in which the school or establishment is situated:

Provided that any person who has served as an instructor for a period of not less than five years immediately before the commencement of these rules, is exempted from the requirements of this sub-clause.

For a trainer to achieve proficiency in training, he should be thoroughly trained in a proper manner so as to enable him to handle theory classes and practical sessions systematically. The above mentioned qualifications as per the CMV Rules, may not solely be enough to make him competent enough to impart both theoretical and practical instructions during the course of the driver training. The Driving Instructor is mainly entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- Imparting training to the trainees in the vehicle i.e. the proper use of the controls etc.
- Handling theory classes in different subjects
- To oversee and supervise the driving performance of trainees with reference to fuel conservation as well as safe driving.
- To evaluate the performance of the trainees.
- Good personal conduct & ethical business dealing.

- Keeping himself updated on statistics and data related to the subject. Be updated on changes in any laws, rules and regulations pertaining to road safety.

This being a primary task, a specialized training programme for trainers (Driving Instructors) may be conducted in the Training Institute. The State Governments may be asked to get the private driver training schools registered / issued licence only with a condition that it would be mandatory for the trainers in the training schools to pass out as trainers from the model driver training schools, by making suitable amendments, if need be, in the C. M. V. Rules. The registration of the driver training schools should be made subject to the condition that the instructors of the driver training school should successfully complete the course from the said institute. Existing schools should have to send their instructors for the training programme and the licence should get revalidated only after the revised conditions in this regard are met.

The State Police Departments and the State Transport Undertakings can also train their own trainers in order that the bulk of the force, which is deployed as drivers, could be further trained in their respective training institutes besides using the model driver training schools for training also.

The details of the scheme for imparting training course for trainers is detailed in the Annexure - I (B).

### *3.2. Induction Training Course in Heavy Motor Vehicle Driving*

Generally the drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicles come from cleaner stage having lack of knowledge in Traffic Rules & Regulations, driving skills and maintenance of vehicle and also carry all types of bad driving habits. This leads to the growth of road accident rate year by year. To overcome this, it is necessary to train heavy vehicle drivers in a systematic manner on scientific lines by selecting the candidates who complete one year in Light Motor Vehicle Driving Licence.

As per the Rule 31(3) and 31(4) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 the training period for Transport Vehicles shall not be less than 30 days and Driving Hours shall not be less than 15 Hours.

Theoretical training should be made mandatory for HMV learners and must have a lot of focus on controlling road rage, good road user attitude and behaviour, stress management, tips to overcome physical and mental fatigue, socially relevant topics such as AIDS, alcoholism & tobacco consumption, besides topics related to driving a heavy vehicle and traffic education. It is proposed that practical training be for 20 hours and theory for 16 hours since such trainees are people who have first held the LMV licence for a period of minimum one year. Hence they have road sense and confidence to drive in traffic. They would have also undergone theory lessons earlier. This training should span over 30-45 days.

The details of the scheme for imparting training in heavy motor vehicle driving is detailed in the Annexure-I (C).

### *3.3. Induction Training Course in Light Motor Vehicle Driving*

The new Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 are applicable to all classes of road users. Most important are the precautions and procedures laid down in the Driving Regulations in Section 118 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which must be followed by all road users especially new road signs. Hence, the LMV drivers also be trained like heavy vehicle drivers in a systematic manner so as to improve the road safety.

As per the Rule 31 (2) and 31 (4) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, the training period for non-transport vehicles shall not be less than 21 days and driving hours shall not be less than 10 hours.

Moreover, as per the Rule 15 of C. M. V. Rules, 1989, “No person shall appear for the test of competence to drive unless he has held a learner’s licence for a period of at least 30 days”.

In view of the above, the training course period for a Light Motor Vehicle training period has been prescribed as one month duration.

In one month duration, it is proposed to give 20 hrs. of steering practice and 7-10 hrs. of theory classes for each trainee based on the syllabus prescribed for Light Motor Vehicle Driving in the Rule 31(2) of C.M.V. Rules, 1989 (the lessons cover Parts A, B, C, F, G & K).

The details of the scheme for imparting training in LMV driving is detailed in the Annexure – I (D).

#### *3.4. Refresher & Orientation Capsule Course for Drivers Who Are in Service*

Refresher/Orientation Training courses for short duration of 2-3 days may also be conducted periodically in the Training Institute for the drivers who are in service not only in State Road Transport Undertakings but also in Private Sector as well as Public Sector Undertakings including Tank/Truck Drivers to inculcate a sense of responsibility on road safety. The State Police and the para-military personnel can also be included in the training schedule. The courses may be conducted on the following topics by inviting Experts in the appropriate field.

- Behavioural Practices & stress management
- Defensive Driving Techniques
- Traffic Rules and Regulations
- Emergency handling techniques
- Maintenance & fuel conservation
- Pollution and environment
- Case studies on accidents to analyse the cause of accident, who was at fault and how it could have been averted

➤ Training Course on Safety Clinic for Accident Prone Drivers

A practical skill test and theoretical behavioural analysis test to be conducted for such drivers to understand and analyse their improvement areas and give special focus on those areas during the course of training. Simulators should be used to train & assess such drivers in particular.

*5.2 Recurring expenditure*

The total recurring expenditure shall be borne by the Institute from the resources it would generate by way of fees or other allied activities of IDTR.

However, the State Government could also consider providing grants till such time the Institute becomes self-sustaining. Further in order that the curriculum offered by the Institute for training is made popular, the fees could also be subsidized initially. Grants may however be given for specific courses for the underprivileged and drivers of the unorganized sectors by the Central Government/State Government.

**6.0 Driver Training Simulators and Automated Driving testing Track**

To initiate driving in a safe and comfortable environment, to impart Driver Training in a scientific manner and to evaluate trainees' driving performance at the end of the training course without bias and to test the skills of drivers based on one's reactions under various traffic and roadway conditions, driver training simulators will be provided in the IDTR.

Simulators will also be provided to the driving schools/Institutes which have already been set up as per the earlier scheme of this MoRTH or set up by the grants of State Government. A certificate from State authorities will, however, be required that these driving schools are functional. The proposal of providing the simulator in case of other driving schools may be considered provided the State Government has recommended the proposal. However, the amount to be released for simulators will be maximum of Rs. 1 Crore or the cost of simulators whichever is less.

Besides, funds will also be provided to the driving schools/Institutes which have already been set up as per the earlier scheme of this MoRTH or set up by the grants of State Government for upgrading the driving test track into automated test track. However, a certificate from State authorities will, however, be required that these driving schools are functional. However, the amount to be released for up-gradation of the driving test track will be maximum of Rs. 3 Crore or actual cost of up-gradation whichever is less.

## **8. Conclusions**

- i) The capacity of IDTR may be targeted to train approx. 20,000 (twenty thousand) drivers in refresher and around 2,000 (two thousand) in various categories of learners per annum.
- ii) The annual turn out may be increased in a phased manner depending upon the augmentation of infrastructural facilities.
- iii) The IDTR may also be utilized by the Transport Authorities/State Transport Undertakings/Police/Other government or private organizations to test the driving abilities of the candidates from public who appear for M.V.I's/ Driver Test for driving licence. It could also be made mandatory for drivers to have been trained in the Institute for applying for Government jobs.
- iv) All Central and State Government institutions in a particular State could be asked to make it mandatory to send their drivers for refresher courses periodically.
- v) In addition, the IDTR shall periodically carry out third-party audit of proposed RDTCs to ensure that they do not violate the prescribed norms.
- vi) The Central Government may also make it mandatory for driving license for transport vehicles to be issued as well as renewed only on production of driving certificate from IDTRs.
- vii) The periodic accreditation of private driving schools for granting license will be taken up by the IDTR.



**SCHEME FOR TRAINING COURSE FOR TRAINERS**

1) MINIMUM STANDARDS REQUIRED FOR TRAINEES:

The minimum requirements for the trainees to undergo the “Training Course for Trainers” course is given as below:

Education	:	a pass in 10 <sup>th</sup> Std., preferably Graduates.
Driving Experience	:	5 years
Category of Licence	:	Min LMVC for eligibility as Car Driving Instructor Min HMV for LMVC & HMV Driving Instructor
Certificate	:	a certificate in motor mechanic course
Knowledge	:	Thorough knowledge in road traffic rules and regulations

2) COURSE DURATION : **Car Driving Instructor Course. Duration 80 hrs spread over 12 weeks.** Max batch size 25.

Course comprising of:

- 30 hrs theory
- 25 hrs Simulator /pract/ evaluation/ training in groups of 4
- And 25 hrs on the job Training.

**LMVC Driving Instructor Advanced course. Duration 40 hrs. spread over 6-10 days.** Max batch size 25.

Course comprising of:

- 14 hrs theory
- 13 hrs Simulator /pract/ evaluation/ training in groups of 4
- And 13 hrs on the job Training.

**HMV Driving Instructor Specialisation Course. Duration 40 hrs spread over 6-10 days.** Max batch size 25.

Course comprising of:

- 10 hrs theory
- 15 hrs Simulator/pract/ evaluation/ training in groups of 4
- And 15 hrs on the job Training.



On the job Training: Independently Conducting various modules of Theory, Practical Training and Conducting Test and Evaluation 25 hrs.

3b) COURSE CONTENTS FOR LMVC DRIVING INSTRUCTOR COURSE:

<u>Theory</u>		<u>Practice Session</u>	
<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Hrs</u>
Driving Theory	2	Simulator Training (rain, fog, hill, night, city roads)	3
Traffic Education (specific rules & laws for commercial vehicles)	2	Skill Driving Practice (in Driving Range)	3
Vehicle Mechanism Theory for LMVC	2	Driving Practice in Rural and Highway Roads	2
Vehicle maintenance Pollution & Environment	2	Driving Practice in City Roads (in Dense and Lane Traffic)	2
AIDS Awareness First Aid Alcohol & Tobacco	2	Vision Test, Theory Test & Driving Skill Test	2
Journey as an Instructor Types of Trainees Handling problem participants & slow learners, assessment of Trainee progress	2	To observe & assist Instructors conducting evaluation	1
Facilitating interaction and communication	1		
Conducting test and evaluation	1		
	-----		-----
Total Hrs.:	14		13
	----		----

On the Job Training: Independently Conducting various modules of Theory, Practical Training and Conducting Test and Evaluation - 13 hrs.

3c) COURSE CONTENTS FOR HMV DRIVING INSTRUCTOR COURSE:

<u>Theory</u>		<u>Practice Session</u>	
<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Hrs</u>
Driving Theory & Traffic Education	2	Simulator Training (rain, fog, hill, night, city roads)	3
Working principle of systems	1	Skill Driving Practice (in Driving Range)	3
Law and driving	1	Driving Practice in Rural and Highway Roads	2
Highway hypnosis Highway etiquette Depth perception	1	Reversing, parking	1
Vehicle maintenance Pollution & Environment	2	Uphill & downhill driving	1
Teaching methodologies A model Instructor	2	Driving Practice in City Roads (in Dense and Lane Traffic)	2
Conducting test and evaluation	1	Vision Test, Theory Test & Driving Skill Test	2
		To observe & assist Instructors conducting evaluation	1
	-----		-----
Total Hrs.:	10		15
	----		----

On the Job Training: Independently Conducting various modules of Theory, Practical Training and Conducting Test and Evaluation - 15 hrs.

The above requirements would not be applicable for trainers / instructors who are being deputed for training from State Transport Undertakings, Police Departments and other Government Departments. The qualifications for these sponsored trainers would be as per the qualifications laid down by their respective Departments.

4) EVALUATION:

At the end of the Training Course, the trainees may be evaluated in theory portions and in driving skills and on Instructional Abilities.

5) CERTIFICATE:

A certificate also may be awarded who successfully completes the Training Course. The minimum pass percentage for Instructors is 85%.

## ANNEXURE-I (C)

### SCHEME FOR INDUCTION TRAINING COURSE IN HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVING

#### 1) MINIMUM STANDARDS REQUIRED FOR TRAINEES:

The minimum requirements for the trainees to undergo Heavy Vehicle Driver Training are given as below :

- Education : Fluent in reading and writing in Regional Language.
- Driving License : 1 year completed in Light Motor Vehicle Driving.
- Physical Condition : Good vision and free from other Physical disabilities.
- 2) COURSE DURATION : 36 Hrs spread over 6 Weeks (16 hrs theory & 20 hrs driving practice)

#### 3) SYLLABUS:

The syllabus as prescribed in Rule 31(3) of Central Motor Vehicles rules, 1989 for Heavy Motor Vehicles (the lessons cover parts E, F, G, H, I, J & K) may be followed.

#### 4) COURSE CONTENTS:

	<u>Theory</u>		<u>Practice Session</u>	
<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Hrs</u>		<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Hrs</u>
Driving Theory	-	2	Basic Driving Practice (in Driving Range)	- 2
Traffic Education	-	2	Skill Driving Practice (in Driving Range)	- 4
Vehicle Mechanism Theory	-	2	Driving Practice in Rural and Highway Roads	- 4
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs	-	1	Driving Practice in City Roads (in Dense and Lane	- 3

			Traffic)	
Public Relations	-	1	Uphill and downhill driving	- 2
First Aid & Human Psychology	-	1	Simulator Training (rain, fog, night, hilly terrain)	- 3
Road Rage & stress Management	-	2	Theory Test & evaluation	- 2
Causes & types of accidents		2		
Drivers' responsibility in the event of accident				
AIDS awareness; Tobacco & Alcohol		2		
Pollution and Environment		1		
		-----		-----
Total	:	16		20
		-----		-----

#### 5) EVALUATION:

Theory test to be conducted from a large question bank of min 1000 questions covering all aspects of vehicle and road safety. Question paper to be randomly generated through a pseudorandom software. Each topic to be assigned a certain weightage for the no of questions to be picked up. Question paper of 40 Qs. Min pass percentage for theory is 60%.

Practical test to be conducted on a pre-identified checksheet covering all parameters and aspects of driving. Min score required to pass the practical test is 60 out of a max of 100. Those committing a serious or dangerous fault would be disqualified irrespective of the total score.

#### 6) ELIGIBILITY TO WRITE EXAMINATION:

A minimum of 85% attendance is required.

#### 7) EXTENSION OF TRAINING:

For shortage of attendance or failure in Driving Practice, the training period will be extended in terms of hrs depending upon the candidates requirement by collecting additional fee.

#### 8) FAILURE IN EXAMINATION:

If anybody fails in any theory paper or driving practice, the candidate has to re-appear for the Examination.

9) TEST:

The Trainees those who passed the driving Performance Test called Internal Trade Test conducted by the Institute will only be sent to Motor Vehicle Inspector's Test for Heavy Vehicle Driving Licence Endorsement.

10) CERTIFICATE: After passing in all Theory papers and Motor Vehicle Inspector's Test, the Proficiency Test Certificate will be issued to the candidates.

## ANNEXURE-I (D)

### SCHEME FOR INDUCTION TRAINING COURSE IN LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVING

#### 1) MINIMUM STANDARDS REQUIRED FOR TRAINEES :

The minimum requirements for the trainees to undergo Light Motor Vehicle Driving Training are given as below :

Education	:	Fluent in reading and writing in Regional Language
Physical Condition	:	Good vision and free from other Physical disabilities.

2) COURSE DURATION : 27 Hrs spread over 4 weeks  
(7 hrs theory & 20 hrs driving practice)

#### 3) SYLLABUS :

The syllabus as prescribed in Rule 31 (2) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 for Light Motor Vehicles (the lessons cover parts A, B, C, F, G & K) may be followed.

#### 4) COURSE CONTENTS :

<u>Theory</u>		<u>Practice Session</u>	
<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Hrs</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Hrs</u>
Driving Theory	- 1	Basic Driving Practice - (in Driving Range)	2
Traffic Education	- 2	Skill Driving Practice - (in Driving Range)	2
Basic Vehicle Mechanism Theory Demo	- 1	Driving Practice in Rural - and Highway Roads	2
Public Relations & First Aid	- 1	Driving Practice in City - Roads (in Dense and Lane Traffic)	4
Road etiquette & mannerism Road Rage	- 1		



Causes of Accidents & Case studies	1	Uphill & Downhill driving	2
		Reversing, parking	2
		Simulator training (initiation, rain, fog, night etc)	4
		Test & Evaluation	2
	-----		-----
Total :	7		20
	-----		-----

Classroom training through interactive sessions supported with films, graphics and animations, of duration 7 hrs., covering all topics listed above. Practical training for 20 hrs to be given as per a structured Driving Training manual outlining the coverage for each session. Progress of trainee to be recorded and appraised after each session.

#### 5) EVALUATION:

At the end of the Training Course, the trainees are evaluated in Theory as well as in Driving Practice. Theory test to be conducted from a large question bank of questions picked up randomly through a pseudorandom software. Question paper of 40 questions with pre-assigned weightages to different topics.

#### 6) ELIGIBILITY TO WRITE EXAMINATIONS:

A minimum of 85% attendance is required.

#### 7) EXTENSION OF TRAINING:

For shortage of attendance or failure in Driving Practice, the training period may be extended as per requirement.

#### 8) FAILURE IN EXAMINATION:

If anybody fails in any theory paper or driving practice, the candidate has to re-appear.

#### 9) TEST:

The minimum score required to pass the test is 60% in theory as well as practical test. The Trainees who passed the Driving Performance Test called Internal Trade Test conducted by the Institute will only be sent to Motor Vehicle Inspector's Test for Light Motor Vehicle Driving Licence Endorsement.

#### 10) CERTIFICATE:

After passing in all Theory papers and Motor Vehicle Inspector's Test, the Proficiency Test Certificate may be issued to the candidates.

## ANNEXURE – I (E)

### DETAILS OF INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENT

#### 1. Land:

To establish a full fledged driving center with various infrastructure facilities such as class rooms, office room, workshop, driving laboratory, hostels, canteen and driving range, a minimum of 10 to 15 acres of land is required.

#### 2. Buildings:

##### i) Class Rooms:

For handling theory classes, 5 class rooms of size each 8 m x 8 m are required in which 3 class room will be utilized for Heavy vehicle driver trainees, one will be utilized for light vehicle driver trainees and another one will be utilized for conducting refresher and special training courses for the drivers who are in service including the drivers who carry hazardous/dangerous goods.

##### ii) Office and Staff Rooms:

Three more rooms of size each 8 m x 8 m are required for the use of office and staff.

##### iii) Driving Laboratory:

One hall of size 25 m x 8 m is required to display various systems and cut section models of vehicle and to display models about various driving procedures.

##### iv) Workshop:

One shed of size 20 m x 12 m with A.C. sheet roof is also required to carryout day to day repair works and maintenance of the training vehicles.

##### v) Canteen:

For the benefit of trainees, canteen facilities are also proposed to be provided in a separate building of size 36 m x 8 m including recreation with necessary furniture and fittings.

##### (vi) Hostels:

For the benefit of the trainees, hostel facilities also may be provided within the Training Institute campus including recreation facilities. To accommodate about

75 candidates at a time, a minimum one Hostel Block of size 46 m x 6 m with 8 rooms of size each 5 m x 4 m may be constructed.

### 3. Furniture and Fittings:

For trainees: For each trainee a chair-cum-writing pad may be provided in the class rooms. To handle classes at a time for 35 heavy vehicle driver trainees, 15 light vehicle driver trainees and about 40 drivers of refresher and special training courses, 150 nos. of chair-cum-writing desk along with fittings may be provided.

ii) For staff: For office and staff also necessary furniture and fittings may be provided.

### 4. Vehicles:

To start with, it is proposed to train about 20,000 (twenty thousand) drivers in the refresher category and 2,000 (two thousand) in the learners category every year. Requisite vehicles in each category may accordingly be purchased.

### 5. Teaching and Training Equipments:

#### i) Working Models of various systems of an Automobile:

- Cooling System
- Transmission System
- Fuel system
- Electrical system

#### ii) Cut Section Models:

##### *Working Models*

- Petrol Engine ( 4 Cylinder)
- Diesel Engine (4 Cylinder)
- Diesel Engine (6 Cylinder)
- Rear Axle Assembly

##### *Non-Working Models*

- Front axle with Pull & Push Rod and Tie rod Assembly
- Gear Box Assembly
- Steering Box Assembly
- Brake Chamber
- E-1 Brake Valve
- Air Filter
- Unloader Valve

#### iii) Failed Components:

- Clutch cover Assembly
- Clutch Disc
- Gear Box Gears:
  - Top Gear Shaft
  - Main Shaft
  - Counter Gear

- Axle Shaft
- Crown wheel with pinion
- Starter Motor
- Alternator

#### iv) Static Models in Driving Procedures:

With the help of the Vehicle Toys the following driving procedures may also be displayed :

- MSM & PSL Safety Routines
- IPDE Principle
- Stopping Distance
- Following Distance
- Curve Handling

v) Traffic Sign Boards

vi) Over head Projector

vii) Slide Projector

viii) TV & VCR/VCD

ix) Multimedia Projector

x) Magnetic Board

xi) Transparency sheets

xii) 16 mm Slides

xiii) VHS

xiv) VCDs

#### 6. Workshop Equipments:

To carry out day-to-day repairs and maintenance of vehicles, complete set of tools and other accessories such as air compressor, puncture kit with tyre lever, wheel brace, jack and tyre pressure gauge, trolley jack, grease gun, spanners ( a set each of fix spanners, box spanners, pliers, screw drivers, screw spanners and hammer), battery charger, a fully equipped first aid box are required for workshop for use in emergency.

#### 7. Testing equipments:

To check the physical abilities of the drivers including vision test, the following testing equipments are also proposed to provide in the Driver Training Institute.

Vision drum placed 20 ft / 6 mts. from the person.

Trial set with frame

Ishihara chart (for colour vision testing)

Near vision chart

Weighing machine

Height meter (for measuring height)

#### 8. Office Equipments:

Xerox Machine, fax machine, lamination machine, EPABX & telephone instruments, modem, internet connection and Computers with accessories.

#### 9. Library:

One Library may also be established for the benefit of the trainees covering books on traffic rules and regulations, driving procedures, vehicle maintenance and repairs.

#### 10. Driver Training Simulator:-

To initiate driving in a safe and comfortable environment, to impart Driver Training in a scientific manner and to evaluate trainees' driving performance at the end of the training course without bias and to test the skills of drivers based on one's reactions under various traffic and roadway conditions, driver training simulators must be provided in the Training Institute. Simulators will also be provided to the driving schools which have already been set up as per the earlier scheme or set up otherwise also. A certificate from State authorities will, however, be required that these schools are functional.

#### 11. Driving Range:

A Driving Range is also proposed to formulate by incorporating different types of manoeuvres to impart off-road driving practice so as to learn basic driving procedures and practice driving skills in various situations. The details of roads proposed to be provided with various manoeuvres in the driving range and its purpose is as explained below: (vide Annexure – I (F)).

**Annexure – I (F)**

<u>Road</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
i) Two Lane Straight Road :	Used for freshers to impart Basic Driving Practice i.e. starting – moving – stopping – gear changing – steering control – passing – overtaking – curve handling – driving in crawling speed – low speed – average speed – high speed – following distance – stopping distance – stopping the vehicle in case of brake failure, etc. can be practiced.
ii) Parking :	Practice in 3 types of parking manoeuvres i.e. parking in parallel, angular and perpendicular to road. Simulating parking operations in bus stations and truck parks.
iii) Hump Road :	Parking, stopping and starting operations on sloped road i.e. to practice clutch balance point and biting point and also cautious driving due to reduced sight distance.
iv) Dip Road :	To educate the trainees to know the level of water stream in the causeway and the driving procedure to be adopted while driving in such water streams.
v) 3 Point Turn & 5 Point Turn :	This is to train the drivers on difficult turning on restricted roads 5 Point Turn to take U-Turn.
vi) S-Shaped Bend & V Bend :	To familiarize the trainees with difficult manoeuvres and without much of deceleration/acceleration.
vii) 8-Shaped Bend :	To train the drivers on left and right steering, sharp turning and negotiating round about.
viii) Reversing box :	To educate drivers on proper methods of reversing and turning.
ix) 4 Lane and 6 Lane Road :	Lane changing, Lane selection and Lane discipline, stopping before stop line, junction approach, etc. can be practiced.
x) Speed Tract :	Controlling of vehicle in emergency situations such as Two Lane Road brake failure, tyre burst, etc.
xi) Hill Track :	A hill track to practice uphill and downhill driving.

12. Driving Range Aids:

The Driving Range Aids such as erection of road traffic signs and automatic light signals, road markings, traffic barriers, traffic bollards, lighting and other road furniture and appurtenance may also be provided in the driving range.

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**DETAILS OF A STANDARD REGIONAL DRIVER TRAINING CENTRES (RDTCs)**

**1.0. INTRODUCTION**

RDTCs are aimed to cater to impart professional driving skills through adequate infrastructure and trained instructors. Accordingly the RDTCs are proposed to be developed across State (excluding district where IDTR is proposed or developed in the State). The network of proposed RDTCs as well as IDTR will cater to impart driving skills to the vehicle users of the vast region of each State.

The proposed RDTCs preferably with modern facilities like simulators, driving range, tools and equipments etc. would definitely go a long way in educating the drivers of various categories in order that safety on the roads may be achieved. The RDTCs would, therefore, aim to train not only good quality drivers but also Training Instructors.

**2.0. OBJECTIVES**

- To conduct induction training course in driving of Light Motor Vehicles.
- To conduct induction and refresher training course in driving of Heavy Motor Vehicles.
- To conduct induction training course in driving of motorized 2-wheelers.
- To conduct Refresher and Orientation Training Courses for the drivers who are in service.
- To conduct Refresher and Orientation Training module for the drivers who violate traffic regulations.
- To conduct training course for the drivers who carry dangerous/hazardous goods including random periodic evaluation.
- To organize road safety awareness campaigns for school children and other vulnerable groups.
- Testing of aspiring drivers for issue of driving licence.

➤ To carry out periodic accreditation of driving schools in the allocated region.

## **1.0. TRAINING SCHEMES**

To begin with RDTCs may start training for motorized 2 wheeler and light motor vehicles and Refresher Training, License Evaluation in Phase I commensurate with infrastructure facilities mentioned at Annexure II (A), while the HMV courses may be included in Phase II on augmenting the infrastructure and driving range as mentioned in Annexure II (B).

## **3.2. INDUCTION TRAINING COURSE IN HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVING**

Generally the drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicles come from cleaner stage having lack of knowledge in Traffic Rules & Regulations, driving skills and maintenance of vehicle and also carry all types of bad driving habits. This leads to the growth of road accident rate year by year. To overcome this, it is necessary to train heavy vehicle drivers in a systematic manner on scientific lines by selecting the candidates who complete 1 year in Light Motor Vehicle Driving Licence.

As per the Rule 31(3) and 31(4) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 the training period for Transport Vehicles shall not be less than 30 days and Driving Hours shall not be less than 15 hrs.

Theoretical training should be made mandatory for HMV learners and must have a lot of focus on controlling road rage, good road user attitude and behaviour, stress management, tips to overcome physical and mental fatigue, socially relevant topics such as AIDS, alcoholism & tobacco consumption, besides topics related to driving a heavy vehicle and traffic education. It is proposed that practical training be for 20 hours and theory for 16 hours since such trainees are people who have first held the LMV licence for a period of minimum one year. Hence, they have road sense and confidence to drive in traffic. They would have also undergone theory lessons earlier. This training should span over 30-45 days.



The details of the scheme for imparting training in heavy motor vehicle driving are detailed in the Annexure-I (C).

### **3.3. INDUCTION TRAINING COURSE IN LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVING**

The new Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 are applicable to all classes of road users. Most important are the new precautions and procedures laid down in the Driving Regulations in Section 118 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which must be followed by all road users especially new road signs. Hence, the LMV drivers also be trained like heavy vehicle drivers in a systematic manner so as to improve the road safety.

As per the Rule 31 (2) and 31 (4) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, the training period for non-transport vehicles shall not be less than 21 days and driving hours shall not be less than 10 hours.

Moreover, as per the Rule 15 of C. M. V. Rules, 1989, “No person shall appear for the test of competence to drive unless he has held a learner’s licence for a period of at least 30 days”.

In view of the above, the training course period for a Light Motor Vehicle training period has been prescribed as one month duration.

In one month duration, it is proposed to give 20 hours of steering practice and 7-10 hours of theory classes for each trainee based on the syllabus prescribed for Light Motor Vehicle Driving in the Rule 31(2) of C. M. V. Rules, 1989 (the lessons cover Parts A, B, C, F, G & K).

The details of the scheme for imparting training in LMV driving is detailed in the Annexure – I (D).

### **3.4. REFRESHER & ORIENTATION CAPSULE COURSE FOR DRIVERS WHO ARE IN SERVICE**

Refresher/Orientation Training courses for short duration of 2-3 days may also be conducted periodically in the Training Institute for the drivers who are in

service not only in State Road Transport Undertakings but also in Private Sector as well as Public Sector Undertakings including Tank/Truck Drivers to inculcate a sense of responsibility on road safety. The State Police and the para-military personnel can also be included in the training schedule. The courses may be conducted on the following topics by inviting Experts in the appropriate field.

- Behavioural Practices & stress management
- Defensive Driving Techniques
- Traffic Rules and Regulations
- Emergency handling techniques
- Maintenance & fuel conservation
- Pollution and environment
- Case studies on accidents to analyse the cause of accident, who was at fault and how it could have been averted
- Training Course on Safety Clinic for Accident Prone Drivers

A practical skill test and theoretical behavioural analysis test to be conducted for such drivers to understand and analyze their improvement areas and give special focus on those areas during the course of training. Simulators should be used to train & assess such drivers in particular.

#### **Up-gradation of ITI into Driving School:**

There are a large no. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) in the country. These ITI are having sufficient infrastructure such as laboratory, cut sections, etc. Therefore, by providing certain infrastructure such as simulators, driving test track, etc., an ITI may also impart driving training. Therefore funds will also be provided to the ITI for creating infrastructure so that it could impart driving training. However, a certificate from State authorities will be required that the ITI is functional.

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- ⇒ The capacity of RDTC may be targeted to train approx. 20,000 (Twenty thousand) drivers in refresher and in various categories including 2 wheeler and HMV of learners per annum. To begin with RDTCs may start training for motorized 2 wheeler and light motor vehicles and refresher training and licence testing in Phase-I.
- ii) The annual turn out may be increased in a phased manner depending upon the augmentation of infrastructural facilities.
- iii) The RDTCs may also be utilized by the Transport Authorities/ State Transport Undertakings/Police/ Other government or private organizations to test the driving abilities of the candidates from public who appear for M.V.I's/ Driver Test for driving licence. It could also be made mandatory for drivers to have been trained in the Institute for applying for Government jobs.
- iv) All Central and State Government institutions in a particular State could be asked to make it mandatory to send their drivers for refresher courses periodically.
- v) The Central Government may also make it mandatory for driving license for transport vehicles to be issued or renewed only on production of driving certificate from RDTCs.
- vi) The periodic accreditation of private driving schools for granting license will be taken up by the RDTCs.
- vii) Road safety awareness programmes for school children may be taken up regularly by RDTCs to inculcate knowledge about road discipline/ etiquettes, traffic signs, road regulations etc, for which nominal fees may be charged from the schools.

## ANNEXURE – II (A)

### DETAILS OF INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENT FOR RDTC

#### 1. Land:

To establish a full fledged driving center with various infrastructure facilities such as class rooms, office room, workshop, driving laboratory, canteen and driving range, about 3- 5 acres of land is required. However, in order to meet heavy capital expenses for acquiring land, it is proposed to develop RDTC in 2 phases (Phase 1 and Phase 2). In Phase 1, the RDTC may start operation on a built up area of about 2,500 sq. ft. buildings(through hire or acquire), and in Phase 2, either track and other basic facilities may be developed by acquiring additional land or full-fledged RDTCs may be developed on a new location.

#### 2. Buildings:

##### *i) Class Rooms:*

For handling theory classes, 2 class rooms of size each 8 m x 5 m are required in which 1 class room will be utilized for Heavy vehicle driver trainees, one will be utilized for light vehicle driver trainees and for conducting refresher and special training courses for the drivers who are in service including the drivers who carry hazardous/dangerous goods.

##### *ii) Office and Staff Rooms:*

One room of size each 5 m x 5 m are required for the use of office and staff.

##### *iii) Driving Laboratory cum mini workshop:*

One hall of size 10 m x 8 m is required to display various systems and cut section models of vehicle and to display models about various driving procedures.

##### *iv) Pantry room:*

For the benefit of trainees, pantry facilities are also proposed to be provided in a separate building of size 5 m x 3 m including necessary furniture and fittings.

#### 3. Furniture and Fittings:

i) For trainees: For each trainee a chair-cum-writing pad may be provided in the class rooms. To handle classes at a time for 35 heavy vehicle driver trainees, 15 light vehicle driver trainees and about 40 drivers of refresher and special training courses, 70 nos. of chair-cum-writing desk along with fittings may be provided.

ii) For staff: For office and staff also necessary furniture and fittings may be provided.

#### 4. Vehicles:

To start with, it is proposed to train about 11,000 (eleven thousand) drivers in the refresher category and in the learners category every year. Requisite vehicles in each category may accordingly be purchased.

#### 5. Teaching and Training Equipments:

##### i) Working Models of various systems of an Automobile:

- Cooling System
- Transmission System
- Fuel system
- Electrical system

##### ii) Cut Section Models:

###### Working Models

- Petrol Engine (4 Cylinder)
- Diesel Engine (6 Cylinder)
- Live Axle Assembly

###### Non-Working Models

- Front axle with Pull & Push Rod and Tie rod Assembly
- Gear Box Assembly
- Steering Box Assembly

##### iii) Failed Components:

- Clutch cover Assembly
- Clutch Disc
- Axle Shaft
- Crown wheel with pinion
- Starter Motor
- Alternator

##### iv) Static Models in Driving Procedures:

With the help of the Vehicle Toys the following driving procedures may also be displayed :

- MSM & PSL Safety Routines
- IPDE Principle
- Stopping Distance
- Following Distance
- Curve Handling

##### v) Traffic Sign Boards

##### vi) Overhead Projector

##### vii) Transparency sheets

##### viii) TV & DVD

##### ix) Multimedia Projector

##### x) Magnetic Board

#### 6. Workshop Equipments:

To carry out day-to-day repairs and maintenance of vehicles, complete set of tools and other accessories such as air compressor, puncture kit with tyre lever, wheel brace, jack and tyre pressure gauge, trolley jack, grease gun, spanners ( a set each of fix spanners, box spanners, pliers, screw drivers, screw spanners and hammer), battery charger, a fully equipped first aid box are required for workshop for use in emergency.

#### 7. Testing equipments:

To check the physical abilities of the drivers including vision test, the following testing equipments are also proposed to provide in the Driver Training Institute.

- Vision drum placed 20 ft/6 m from the person.
- Trial set with frame
- Ishihara chart (for colour vision testing)
- Near vision chart
- Weighing machine
- Height meter (for measuring height)

#### 8. Office Equipments:

Xerox Machine, fax machine, lamination machine & telephone instruments, modem, internet connection and Computers with accessories.

#### 9. Reading Room:

One reading room may also be established for the benefit of the trainees covering books on traffic rules and regulations, driving procedures, vehicle maintenance and repairs.

#### 10. Driving Range:

A Driving Range is also proposed to formulate by incorporating different types of manoeuvres to impart off-road driving practice so as to learn basic driving procedures and practice driving skills in various situations. The details of roads proposed to be provided with various manoeuvres in the driving range and its purpose is as explained below: [vide Annexure – II (B)].

## Annexure – II (B)

*The Annexure II (B) is recommended to be taken up in phase 2.*

<u>Road</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
i) Two Lane Straight Road	Used for freshers to impart Basic Driving Practice i.e. starting – moving – stopping – gear changing – steering control – passing – overtaking – curve handling – driving in crawling speed – low speed – average speed – high speed – following distance – stopping distance – stopping the vehicle in case of brake failure, etc. can be practiced.
ii) Parking	: Practice in 3 types of parking manoeuvres i.e. parking in parallel, angular and perpendicular to road. Simulating parking operations in bus stations and truck parks.
iii) Hump Road	: Parking, stopping and starting operations on sloped road i.e. to practice clutch balance point and biting point and also cautious driving due to reduced sight distance.
iv) 3 Point Turn & 5 Point Turn	: This is to train the drivers on difficult turning on restricted roads to take U-Turn.
v) 8-Shaped Bend	: To train the drivers on left and right steering, sharp turning and negotiating round about.
vi) Reversing box	: To educate drivers on proper methods of reversing and turning.

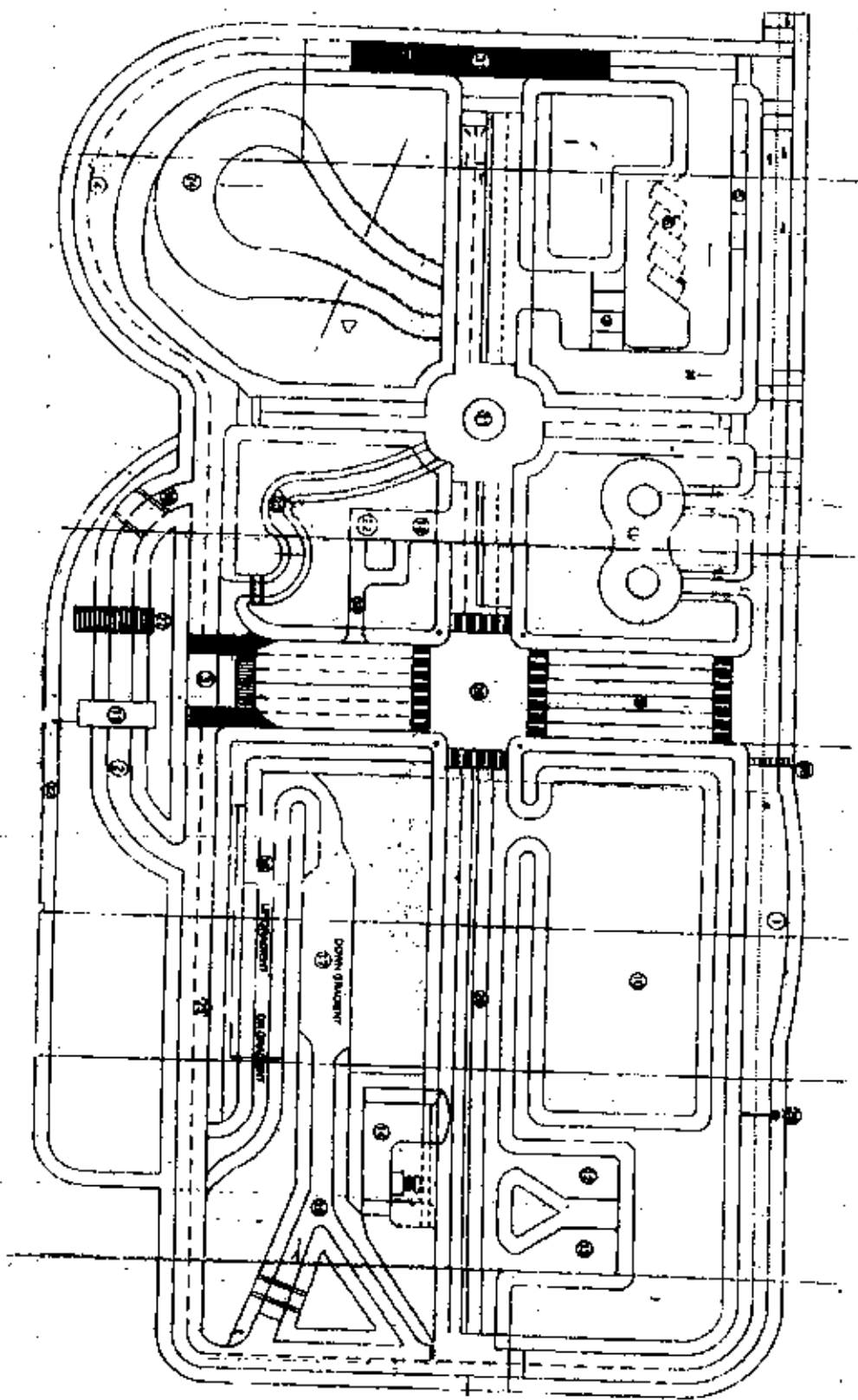
### 11. Driving Range Aids:

The Driving Range Aids such as erection of road traffic signs and automatic light signals, road markings, traffic barriers, traffic bollards, lighting and other road furniture and appurtenance may also be provided in the driving range.

### Suggestion for PPP Model

- Investment made by PPP Partner will be audited by State Transport Ministry and approved
- The training / testing for Licensing charges will be jointly agreed with State Governments till the recovery of PPP Partner totally recover their Investment ( Principal Investment, Interest, Recurring Expenses, .. etc )
- Post recovery of PPP Partner Investments, recovery can be split 80% / 20% (or) 70% /30%. This should be mutually negotiated & agreed.

ANNEXURE - 1 (E).



- FACILITIES**
1. BUNT STION WITH S&V
  2. BIVE P&S SINGLE LANE ROAD
  3. CHANNELLED INTERSECTION
  4. CURVED ROAD
  5. PARALLEL PARALLEL BAYS
  6. ANGULAR PARALLEL BAYS
  7. PERPENDICULAR PARALLEL BAYS
  8. 4 - 7 DAMPED ROAD
  9. B&V LANE DEVIDED CARRIAGE WAY
  10. BASIC AND VARIABLE TRAILING AREA
  11. JUNCTION BRIDGE WITH HIGH-ON BARRAGE
  12. TWE POINT TURN
  13. THREE POINT TURN
  14. PURE TILLAND STATION
  15. Y JUNCTION
  16. NEAR ROUND SINGLE LANE
  17. ONE ROAD SINGLE LANE
  18. REVERSE PARALLEL LEFT
  19. REVERSE PARALLEL RIGHT
  20. SPURROD INTERSECTION
  21. ROTARY INTERSECTION
  22. MOTION CAN CROSS COURSE
  23. T SHAPED ROAD
  24. H&V TWE ROAD
  25. TWE LANE ROAD
  26. FOUR LANE DIVIDED ROAD
  27. MODER W&LWAY CROSSING
  28. UNCONTROLLED PROGRESSIVE CROSSING
  29. MODEL CHECK POST
  30. SMOKE APERTURES
  31. FLY OVER
  32. SAND (D&C) ROAD

**ROAD FACILITIES  
REQUIRED FOR A  
ADVANCED DRIVER  
TRAINING CENTRE**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS