

## KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

- ❑ Driving is on the left.
- ❑ Drivers are required to carry a photo driving license, passport, International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle registration and proof of third-party insurance.
- ❑ An IDP must be obtained prior to travel.
- ❑ Laws governing alcohol vary from state to state. In general, legal blood alcohol limit is below 0.03 g/dl. Consumption of alcohol is prohibited in Bihar, Gujarat, Mizoram, Nagaland and the union territory of Lakshadweep. Despite laws, alcohol is involved in 4 percent of traffic deaths.
- ❑ Traveling by road in India is dangerous. India has among the highest number of traffic-related deaths and injuries. Consider pre-arranging for a driver from a reputable agency in advance of travel.
- ❑ Night travel is particularly hazardous.
- ❑ Pedestrians should use great caution when crossing streets, even where marked pedestrian crossings are present. Drivers generally disregard pedestrians.
- ❑ Pedestrians account for 10 percent of all road traffic fatalities.
- ❑ There are many motorcycles and scooters. Riders of motorized two- and three-wheeled vehicles make up 40 percent of traffic deaths.
- ❑ Drive defensively. Assume that other drivers may behave unpredictably.
- ❑ There are 22.6 road deaths per 100,000 people in India, compared to 2.8 in Sweden and 3.1 in the UK.



Source: CIA Factbook

## DRIVING CULTURE

- **There is** low compliance with traffic laws among all drivers.
- **Drivers may** travel in the wrong direction on roads and highways.
- **Many** drivers do not use headlights at night.
- **Drivers** often flash headlights or use horns repeatedly to alert other drivers of overtaking or turning.
- **Drivers are** aggressive and typically refuse to allow other vehicles to merge into traffic.
- **At intersections**, the flow of traffic may change depending upon the direction of traffic ahead. Traffic turning left may unexpectedly turn to the right.
- **Drivers** often run through stop signs and red lights.
- **Bus and truck** drivers typically merge directly into traffic at yield points and traffic circles without giving way to bicyclists, pedestrians or existing traffic.
- **Women drivers** are frequently the target of aggression and inappropriate attention.

## ROAD CONDITIONS

- **There are** 4,699,024 km (2,919,838 miles) of roads in India; including 96,214 (59,784 miles) of national highways and expressways, 147,800 km (91,838 miles) of state highways, and 4,455,010 km (2,768,214 miles) of other roads.
- **Roads** are highly congested. Traffic is chaotic, particularly in and around urban areas.
- **Heavy traffic** includes, but is not limited to, pedestrians, scooters, cars, overloaded trucks and carts, oxen and camel carts, horse riders, elephant riders and loose livestock.
- **Loose livestock** and cows are common even on urban roads and highways. Drivers who strike a cow are in immediate danger from onlookers.
- **Road conditions** vary widely throughout the country. Many roads are poorly maintained.
- **Even main** roads may have only two lanes.
- **On divided highways**, lane demarcations are typically ignored; three-lane roads may contain six lanes of traffic spread across them.
- **Poor visibility** and a lack of road markings contribute to dangerous driving conditions.

## Road Conditions, continued

- **There are** many toll roads. Tolls may be paid at manned toll booths. New automated license plate readers are being installed on some toll roads; toll payment requires pre-enrollment in the system.
- **Toll roads** include major expressways connecting towns and cities: Bangalore–Mysore Infrastructure Corridor, Delhi Faridabad Skyway, Delhi Gurgaon Expressway, DND Flyway, Kalyani Expressway, Mumbai Nashik Expressway, Mumbai Pune Expressway, Mumbai Vadodara Expressway, Sardar Patel Ring Road, State Highway 156 (Tamil Nadu) and Yamuna Expressway.
- **There are many** people walking in cities and rural areas. Pedestrian infrastructure is underdeveloped or non-existent. Pedestrians are at high risk.
- **Large numbers** of bicycles typically share crowded streets and highways with motorized vehicles, animals and large trucks. Cycling paths are rare.
- **Avoid** protests and demonstrations. Even peaceful demonstrations and public protests may turn violent. There is a high risk of violent protests in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Indian government** permits are needed for travel to Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Apply for permits a minimum of three months in advance of travel.
- **Protestors** frequently block roads as a sign of dissent, disrupting road travel and transport. Transportation hubs may be the target of terrorist activity or attack.
- **Due to** the danger of terrorist activity and attacks upon vehicles including public buses, avoid travel to the following areas:
  - » Jammu and Kashmir, including Pahalgam, Gulmarg and Sonamarg, the city of Srinagar and the Jammu-Srinagar national highway. Exceptions include the Union Territory of Ladakh and travel within the city of Jammu.
  - » Within 10 km (6.2 miles) of the border with Pakistan, other than travel across the international border at Wagah.
  - » The state of Manipur except the state capital Imphal and the Meiti Valley areas, which include Loktak Lake, Keibul Lamjao National Park and the Imphal War Cemetery.
  - » Bihar and Jharkhand in East India.
- **The high-risk** intersection HP Petrol Pump Intersection in Bandra, a western suburb of Mumbai, has recently been upgraded with safety features to increase visibility of pedestrians and cyclists. Upgrades include expanded sidewalks, islands and protected medians; an overall reduction in traffic capacity by 29 percent, and streamlining of traffic lanes.
- **There are** many high mountain passes in the Himalayas. Many high roads have no guardrails. These passes are subject to severe weather conditions including high winds, deep snow, icy surfaces, avalanches and landslides.
- **The following roads** may present particular challenges to drivers:
  - » **NH 183A** links Pathanamthitta and Periyar in the state of Kerala in the south. The region experiences heavy rains. Asphalt road surfaces become muddy and slippery. Landslides are common. There are many switchbacks and curves.
  - » **NH66/Mumbai–Goa Highway** is regarded as highly dangerous. The road links Mumbai with the popular tourist destination of Goa. Most of the road is two lanes, though construction is currently underway to convert sections to four or six lanes. The lack of dividers on most of the existing route is cited as a major contributor to a large number of head-on crashes. Warning

Maximum Speed Limits

Type of road	Maximum speed
Urban areas	50 kph (31 mph)
Rural roads	80 kph (49 mph)
Motorways	100 to 120 kph (62 to 74 mph)

Always adjust speed according to signage, hazards and weather conditions.

Signs are generally pictorial and may not follow European Union conventions.

								
Stop	Keep left (or right)	No entry for pedestrians	Turn right or go straight ahead	Cycling path	Uneven road surface	Be alert to cattle in area	Narrow bridge	Staggered road junction



## Road Conditions, continued

signs indicating left or right turns and other traffic directionals are missing or damaged. Many sections have uneven pavement. There are multiple blind curves; despite lack of visibility, dangerous overtaking is common.

- » **Three Level Zigzag Road** in the Sikkim state has more than 100 hairpin turns with sheer drops. The road lacks guardrails. This route spirals through the Himalayas and is popular with motorcyclists. The road is subject to heavy snow, ice and sudden closures from October to February; and to monsoon conditions from June to September.
- » **The Chalakudy-Valparai Road** through the Sholayar Reserve Forest is popular with visiting drivers. The road has an asphalt surface and has many steep sections. There are hundreds of sharp turns and switchbacks along its 107-km (66.4-mile) length, long with narrow, single-lane bridges. The road should not be attempted by those unfamiliar with driving in high altitude conditions.
- » **Kolli Hills Road** (also known as **Kollimalai Ghat Road**) linking Kalappanaickenpatti to Kolli Malai has multiple sections in very poor repair with deep potholes and broken surfaces. The paved road has more than 70 hairpin turns that are nearly continuous over a 15-km (9.3-mile) stretch. Many stretches of the road are too narrow for traffic approaching from the opposite direction to safely pass. Hazards increase during heavy rains.

## REGIONAL AND SEASONAL CONDITIONS

- **India** is subject to monsoons, heavy rainfall, flooding, landslides, mudslides, cyclones, tropical storms, high winds, avalanches and earthquakes.
- **Monsoon season** is typically from June to October. Hazardous conditions include flooding and landslides. Roads and metro tunnels may flood, limiting transportation or bringing it to a halt.
- **Cyclones** and tropical storms are common from September to December off the east coast. There are two cyclone seasons in the Bay of Bengal: from April to June and from September to December. In South India, cyclones and tropical storms may occur from June to November.
- **During storms** and hurricanes, surges may cause a rise in sea levels and severe flooding in coastal areas. Tunnels may be impassable.
- **There are some** high-altitude areas in India. Extreme weather conditions and the potential for altitude sickness are risks. Altitude sickness may result in

disorientation and the inability to safely operate a motorized vehicle.

- **Avalanches** are a risk in mountainous areas.
- **Active fault zones** cause earthquakes and tremors in states along the length of the Himalayas. Landslides in hilly regions and mountainous areas are common. In the event of an earthquake, emergency responses may be severely limited.
- **Be familiar with emergency procedures.** The Red Cross provides a website and free, downloadable emergency app: <http://www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/types-of-emergencies>

## TRANSPORTATION

- **Public and private transportation** options include cars, buses, rideshare services, taxis, bicycle rickshaws, auto rickshaws (three-wheel taxis, also called tuk-tuks and three-wheeled scooters), scooters, metro systems, suburban rail, streetcars, trains, bicycles and boats.
- **Public** transport is regarded as unsafe.
- **For safety**, avoid travel alone on public transport, in taxis or auto rickshaws, especially at night.
- **Some female** passengers have reported that they have been the recipient of sexual harassment and/or unwanted physical attention.
- **Bus routes** are extensive and provide access to even small towns and villages.
- **Bus drivers** typically speed, drive recklessly and ignore traffic laws. There are frequent bus crashes.
- **An estimated** 22 percent of India's public buses are at least 12 years old.
- **Use only** officially marked taxis found at reputable hotels or official taxi stands.
- **If taxi** is not equipped with a meter, negotiate fare in advance of travel. Drivers may not activate taxi meter unless passengers insist.
- **Do not** hail taxis on the street.
- **Don't** share taxis with strangers.
- **When booking** a taxi online, alert friends or family of your journey details, including taxi number, plate number and name of driver.
- **Seatbelts** are not common in rear seats of taxis.
- **Most** auto rickshaws are not equipped with seatbelts.
- **The passenger** rail network is extensive. Poor train maintenance results in frequent railway crashes.
- **Use only** rideshare services that have a dispatch app providing vehicle description, license plate number and driver's name. Verify all information before entering vehicle.



## Transportation, continued

- **Boats and ferries** are often overloaded and not in seaworthy condition.
- **Boats** and ferries generally do not carry adequate life-saving or navigational equipment. If traveling by boat, bring your own life jacket.

## TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

- **Enforcement** of speed limits and traffic rules is low.
- **Drivers must** be a minimum of 18 years of age to drive or to rent a vehicle. Some rental car agencies may have different age requirements.
- **Seat belt use** is mandatory for driver and all passengers. Compliance with seat belt laws is low, particularly for rear seat passengers.
- **Passengers** in older vehicles not fitted with seat belts are exempt from seat belt laws.
- **Children** are not restricted from riding in the front seats of vehicles. For safety, children should ride in back seats while secured in child restraints appropriate to age, height and weight.
- **Car rental** agencies typically do not supply car safety seats for children. If traveling to India, bring a child seat or appropriate restraint with you.
- **Helmet use** is compulsory for drivers and passengers of motorcycles and all two-wheeled motorized vehicles. Helmets must be fastened.
- **Adherence** to helmet laws is low.
- **Bicycle helmets** are not required. If planning to use a bicycle, bring your own helmet.
- **Children** are not restricted from being motorcycle passengers. If possible, children should not be passengers on motorcycles.
- **New road laws** have significantly increased fines for traffic violations in an attempt to curb lack of adherence to traffic regulations.
- **Police may** issue on-the-spot fines and carry out random breath tests for alcohol use.
- **On many roads**, separate speed limits apply to motorcycles and trucks. Be alert to speed limit signs.
- **Drivers** are required to remain in the left-hand lane unless passing. This rule is often ignored.
- **At intersections**, give way to existing traffic and to vehicles approaching from the right.
- **Drivers** are legally required to give way to pedestrians, but typically do not.
- **Turn signals** or hand signals are required when executing a turn.
- **U-turns** are allowed unless signs indicate otherwise.
- **Overtaking** is prohibited on curves, or on hills where views are obstructed.
- **In Mumbai**, it is illegal to idle a vehicle engine when parked.
- **Smoking** inside a vehicle is prohibited in Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR).

### New Delhi (Capital)

- » Transportation options include cars, taxis, auto rickshaws, bicycle rickshaws, scooters, buses, metro, bicycles and boats.
- » Traffic is congested and unruly. Driving is not recommended.
- » An increased use of private vehicles and a decline in the use of public transport including bus travel is contributing to an escalation in road congestion and severe pollution levels.
- » To lower pollution levels, cars are restricted from entering the city based on license plate number, with odd and even numbers allowed on separate days.
- » Road conditions are poor.
- » Road users including pedestrians and vendors with animal-drawn carts are often unaware of traffic laws and behave unpredictably.
- » Pedestrian infrastructure is underdeveloped. There are few crossings or pedestrian zones.
- » Pedestrians should exercise extreme caution. Crossing multiple lanes of heavy traffic without zebra crossings or walk lights is often necessary; walking amongst moving traffic may be required.
- » Drivers typically ignore pedestrians.
- » There are many bicyclists but a lack of cycling lanes. Bicyclists typically share lanes with other traffic.
- » Public transport includes buses, metro, taxis, auto rickshaws, trains and boats.
- » The bus network is vast.
- » DTC (Delhi Transport Corporation) government-run buses are red and green with large windows; privately run

## New Delhi, continued

- » “cluster buses” are orange.
- » Red DTC buses are generally air-conditioned; green DTC buses are not.
- » A fleet of 1,000 private buses are currently in place to augment the existing DTC buses. The addition to the number of buses is regarded as temporary until air pollution levels have receded.
- » Buses are typically overcrowded. Standing is permitted on city buses.
- » Bus drivers commonly speed and ignore traffic rules.
- » Bus routes are confusing. Published bus schedules at bus stops are often outdated or inaccurate.
- » The Delhi Metro is extensive and extends into most areas of the city.
- » Long queues at metro ticket machines are common; waits often exceed 30 minutes.
- » The first car on all metro trains is reserved for women passengers.
- » Standing passengers are allowed on metro trains.
- » Commuter train services are limited.
- » There are four main train stations: Delhi Junction (also known as Old Delhi and Purani Dilli), New Delhi, Hazrat Nizamuddin and Anand Vihar.
- » Rail stations are spread far apart in out-of-the-way areas of the city.
- » Long distance rail service to other parts of India is available.
- » Commuter passenger service on the Delhi Ring Railroad is confined to morning and evening rush hour only.
- » City “Ambassador” taxis are generally old vehicles with black and yellow paint and green stripes.
- » Taxis typically lack seat belts and other safety features.
- » Ambassador taxis are metered; meters are often fixed to display higher rates.
- » Newer radio taxis are equipped with meters and GPS systems. When booking, passengers receive driver’s name, mobile number and license plate number.
- » City taxi and bus drivers may not speak English. Be prepared with destination address written in the local language.
- » Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) auto rickshaws are green with yellow roofs.
- » CNG vehicles are metered but fare should be negotiated prior to travel.
- » Pre-paid, police-operated rickshaw stands are available in some areas. Police are paid a fee, passengers are issued a ticket, and police indicate the correct vehicle.
- » Bicycle rickshaws are unmetered. Agree on fare prior to travel.
- » Public ferries are available to nearby areas, but do not operate during monsoon season. If traveling by ferry, bring your own life preserver.
- » Indira Gandhi International Airport is located 16 km (9.9 miles) southwest of city center.
- » The Delhi Metro Orange Line/Airport Express connects directly from the airport to multiple city locations.
- » Buses operated by DTC and private companies connect to central city locations. Buses are typically overcrowded.
- » Many taxi companies have contracts with the airport to offer service to the city. Taxi stands are located outside each terminal’s arrival area.
- » Use only official airport taxis. Avoid drivers soliciting fares in the arrivals area.
- » Passengers being picked up by hotel drivers should be sure to check identification of driver before travel.
- » Most major rental car agencies are represented at the airport.

## Bangalore/Bengaluru

- » Capital of Karnataka.
- » Transportation options include cars, buses, taxis, rideshare services, auto rickshaws, bicycle rickshaws, metro and bicycles.
- » Traffic is dense and undisciplined; congestion and traffic jams are common. Driving is not recommended.



## Bangalore/Bengaluru, continued

- » Many roads are in poor condition.
- » Pedestrian infrastructure is underdeveloped. There are few crossings or pedestrian zones.
- » Pedestrians should exercise extreme caution. Crossing multiple lanes of heavy traffic without zebra crossings or walk lights is often necessary; walking amongst moving traffic may be required.
- » Drivers typically ignore pedestrians.
- » There are many bicyclists but a lack of cycling lanes. Bicyclists typically share lanes with other traffic.
- » Public transport includes buses, taxis, auto rickshaws, bicycle rickshaws and trains.
- » City buses are operated by Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC).
- » City and long-distance service is available from main bus stations.
- » Main bus stations are Kempegowda Bus Station (also called Majestic Bus Station or Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation/KSRTC bus stand); City Market/KR Market stand; and Shivajinagar bus stand.
- » Station display boards showing bus numbers and destinations are not in English.
- » Bus routes are difficult to understand. Buses display route numbers in English, but destinations and route information are written in Kannada, the local language. BMTC has an app in English that can help with navigation.
- » Many buses are overcrowded. Physical altercations over seat availability may erupt when buses become full.
- » Not all buses are air conditioned.
- » Most buses stop service by 10 p.m. Limited night bus routes depart from Kempegowda Bus Station.
- » The Bangalore metro is called Namma Metro or Bengaluru Metro.
- » There are currently two metro lines: The Purple Line runs east to west; the Green Line runs north to south. Several new lines are under construction.
- » Namma Metro tickets may be purchased at vending machines in stations.
- » Metro service generally stops by 11:30 p.m.
- » Use only officially marked taxis found at reputable hotels or official taxi stands.
- » Drivers may not activate taxi meter unless passengers insist.
- » If taxi is not equipped with a meter, negotiate fare in advance of travel.
- » Do not hail taxis on the street.
- » Don't share taxis with strangers.
- » Law requires auto rickshaw drivers to display identification on the dashboard of vehicle or on the back of their seat. Avoid vehicles not displaying driver identification.
- » Auto rickshaws are metered. Insist that driver activate meter or refuse to board vehicle.
- » Auto rickshaw fare surcharges of up to 50 percent apply after 10 p.m.
- » Rideshare services are available. Use only rideshare services that have a dispatch app providing vehicle description, license plate number and driver's name. Verify all information before entering vehicle.
- » Local and long distance rail service is available. There are two main train stations: Bangalore City station is the main station for long distance routes and is located across from the Majestic Bus Stand; Yeshwantpur Junction station has limited long-distance service.
- » Two smaller railway terminals are Bangalore East and Bangalore Cantonment.
- » Rail tickets may be booked online, at stations or at Indian Railways booking counters found in major commercial areas of the city.
- » Rail tickets for the popular destination of Mysore are sold at dedicated counters. Long lines at Mysore counters are common on Sundays.
- » Kempegowda International Airport is 40 km (25 miles) from city center.
- » BMTC buses offer routes between the airport and multiple city locations including Merghi Circle adjacent to the Indian Airforce Training Command. Buses depart approximately every 15 minutes.
- » Some BMTC airport buses are air-conditioned Volvo buses called Vayu Vajra. Ticket prices may be more expensive than other airport buses.

## Bangalore/Bengaluru, continued

- » Official, metered Airport City Taxis are licensed by the airport and have taxi signs on roofs of vehicles.
- » Follow signs marked Airport Taxi to locate taxi queues. Valets direct passengers to available airport taxis.
- » Radio Cabs can be booked through a mobile app.
- » Avoid independent taxi drivers soliciting fares in the arrivals area and near queues for official taxis.
- » Most major car rental companies are available at the airport.

## Mumbai

- » Capital of Maharashtra State.
- » Transportation options include cars, buses, rideshare services, taxis, auto rickshaws, bicycle rickshaws, suburban rail and ferries.
- » Roads are in poor condition. City road flooding is common during monsoon season.
- » The road network is difficult to understand. Driving is not recommended.
- » Traffic is heavy; drivers behave unpredictably.
- » Pedestrians are at increased risk. Drivers of motorized vehicles typically ignore traffic rules and pedestrians.
- » Pedestrians are frequently unaware of traffic regulations and cross busy roads amidst moving traffic.
- » Pedestrian infrastructure is underdeveloped. There are few crossings or pedestrian zones.
- » Drivers typically ignore pedestrians.
- » There are many bicyclists but no cycling lanes. Bicycles typically share lanes with other traffic.
- » Public transport options include cars, buses, rideshare services, taxis, auto rickshaws, bicycle rickshaws, suburban rail and ferries.
- » The bus network is extensive. Most buses are operated by Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport (BEST).
- » Buses are typically in poor condition and are overcrowded.
- » Some buses have routes and destinations posted in English.
- » Bus stops may have long queues.
- » Buses run from 5 a.m. to midnight.
- » Mumbai Metro has 12 stations.
- » The suburban rail network (called “Locals”) has three lines: Western, Central Main and Harbour.
- » Train platforms are dangerous during twice-daily commuter rush hour when large, aggressive crowds compete for access to train doors.
- » Women-only train cars are marked by slanted green and yellow stripes.
- » Taxi and bus drivers may not speak English. Be prepared with destination address written in the local language.
- » Black-and-yellow city taxis are often in dire condition and lack seat belts and other safety features.
- » Newer radio taxis are equipped with meters and GPS systems. When booking, passengers receive driver’s name, mobile number and license plate number.
- » Taxis may be hailed on the street.
- » Bicycle rickshaws are often in unsafe condition.
- » CNG auto rickshaws are only licensed to operate outside of the Bandra district in the western suburbs; and in the central suburbs beyond the Sion district.
- » CNG rickshaws are metered but drivers may refuse to activate them; fare should be negotiated prior to travel.
- » Ferry services are operated by multiple companies. Boats are generally overcrowded.
- » Ferries may lack safety features including lifeboats and life preservers. If traveling by ferry, bring your own life preserver or life jacket.
- » Mumbai International Airport (formerly known as Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport) is located 28 km (17.3 miles) from city center.

## Mumbai, continued

- » Pre-paid coupon taxis are available at the airport. Ticket offices are located in the arrivals hall directly beyond the exit from Customs.
- » Black-and-yellow metered taxis are available at taxi ranks outside of airport arrival areas.
- » Depending upon traffic conditions, travel time from the airport to the city takes from 25 minutes to several hours.
- » There are no direct buses between the airport and city center. Buses operated by BEST and MSRTC bus companies have routes from the airport to the city's main train station.
- » Most major rental car agencies are represented at the airport.

## Kolkata

- » Capital of West Bengal.
- » Transportation options include cars, buses, taxis, auto rickshaws, bicycle rickshaws, suburban rail, streetcars, trains and ferries.
- » Traffic is chaotic; driving is not recommended.
- » Roads are in poor condition.
- » Public transport includes buses, taxis, auto rickshaws, bicycle rickshaws, streetcars, trains and ferries.
- » The bus network is extensive.
- » Buses are generally in substandard condition. Drivers typically speed and behave recklessly.
- » Yellow Ambassador taxis and newer yellow/white taxis with blue stripes are metered, but drivers may refuse to activate meter for non-locals.
- » Taxis typically lack seat belts and other safety features.
- » Drivers may not activate meters unless passengers request.
- » CNG auto rickshaws travel along fixed routes. Fares depend upon route.
- » The Metro Railway rapid transit system is generally overcrowded.
- » Streetcars operated by Calcutta Tramways are available in central and northern areas of the city.
- » There is an electric suburban rail system with connections to many areas of the city.
- » Long distance train service is available to areas throughout India and to select international destinations.
- » There are two main train stations: Howrah and Sealdah stations.
- » Ferry service is available along the Hooghly River. Boats are not equipped with life jackets or life preservers. If traveling by ferry, bring your own life jacket.
- » Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport is located 20 km (12.4 miles) from city center.
- » There is no airport bus service to the city from the airport. The closest bus terminal is approximately 15 minutes by foot from the airport.
- » A train station is located in the arrival area at the airport with connections to Biman Bandar station in the city.
- » Airport taxi ranks are located outside of the arrivals hall.
- » Metro expansion to the airport from the city is currently underway.
- » Most major rental car agencies are represented at the airport.

## ACCOMMODATIONS AND INCLUSIONS FOR MOBILITY CHALLENGED

- **Though legislation requires** that all public buildings and transportation be accessible for persons with mobility challenges, accessibility remains extremely limited.
- **The Delhi** metro system has been designed to be accessible for those with mobility challenges.
- **Provisions** for disabled parking are poor. Though designated spaces may exist in some car parks, other drivers may not respect that these are reserved places.
- **Ramps** may be present at some restaurants or offices, but this is rare.
- **Elevators** may stop at mezzanines between floors. Passengers may still be faced with navigating staircases between floors.
- **Where** paved sidewalks exist, surfaces are typically broken or littered with debris.
- **Travelers** with mobility challenges may wish to arrange for a driver, travel assistant and vehicle in advance of travel.

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

- **Pre-program** emergency numbers into your phone before departure.
  - » Police: 100 from land lines; 112 from mobile phones
  - » Ambulance: 102 (108 in areas of South India)
  - » Fire: 101
- **Responders** to emergency numbers in some areas may not speak English.
- **Responses** to emergency situations may be slow or non-existent.
- **Ambulances** are not equipped with state-of-the-art medical equipment.
- **Traffic** generally does not yield to emergency vehicles. In the event of serious injury or illness, it may be faster and more efficient to take a taxi or private vehicle to the closest major hospital.
- **Quality** of medical care varies significantly throughout India. Adequate care is available only in major urban areas and may not meet or approach Western standards.
- **Medical and emergency** services in rural areas are limited or unavailable.
- **Payment** may be required in advance of medical or emergency care. Proof of insurance may be accepted at some major hospitals. Credit cards are not generally accepted.
- **If involved in a crash:**
  - » Call police.
  - » If crash involves a pedestrian or cow, the vehicle and all occupants are at high risk of being attacked by crowds gathering at the scene. Attacks include risk of death or serious injury to driver and vehicle occupants, and the high possibility that the vehicle will be set on fire while occupied.
  - » If passersbys to a crash exhibit threatening behavior, or if a crowd forms, do not remain at the scene of the crash; instead, make your way to the nearest police station.



### ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION FOR SAFE INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRAVEL (ASIRT)

ASIRT is a non-profit humanitarian organization established in memory of Aron Sobel, age 25, who was killed along with 22 other passengers in a Pamukkale Bus Company crash on the roads of Turkey.

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