



## A SENSITIZING PROGRAM ON PREVENTION OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDYING IN HIGHER SECONDARY COLLEGES IN AURANGABAD CITY

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### ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** Road Traffic Accidents are the leading cause of unnatural deaths in the world and a major burden on the world's economy. Better road safety measures and awareness campaign such as sensitization program will help to reduce morbidity, mortality, disability and economic impact of road traffic accidents.

The study was aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of sensitizing program and to associate selected demographic variables of adolescents with the knowledge, on prevention of road traffic accidents.

**METHODOLOGY:** Pre-experimental research study with pre and post-test group. A structured knowledge questionnaire used to obtain data from 60 adolescents samples.

**RESULT:** The post test findings shows that the calculated mean was 25.20 compared with pretest mean i.e. 18.22. The calculated paired t test value [ $t(59,0.05) = 10.84 > 2.00$ ] is higher than the table value, which shows that the sensitizing program was very effective. The association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables were assessed by chi-square test and which shows there is no significant association between post test knowledge score and demographic variables.

**KEYWORDS :** Sensitizing Program, Prevention, Road Traffic Accidents, Adolescents.

### INTRODUCTION

*"It is better to lose one minute in life than to lose life in a minute"*

*-Road safety slogan of WHO day – 2004*

Adolescents are like a bridge between childhood & adulthood during which individual is gaining physical maturity, further education and training that will enable him / her to fulfill a useful role in adult life.

In this age group, they are more prone to such kind of bad habits which leads to dangerous to their health in this the Road Traffic Accident is more common. The Road Traffic Accidents (unintentional injuries) as an accident which two or more objects, one of which must be any kind of moving vehicle. India has the second largest road network in the world with over 3 million km road of which 46% are paved & also the India contributes one sixth of the world's population 29.5% of which belongs to the 0 – 14 year extremely common and the injuries suffered by those involved can differ greatly from minor whiplash to fatal injuries.

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### NEED OF THE STUDY

We have duty to protect children from injury & violence, children live in a world designed for adults, but they have special needs and are more vulnerable to forces on their body than adults.

Every year the lives of more than 1.25million people are cut-short as a result of a road traffic crash between 20 and 50

million more people suffer non-fatal injuries with many incurring a disability as a result of their injury.

The total number of road accidents in 2016-2017 in Maharashtra are 3,544,00. According to Maharashtra road traffic accidents report in 2017 reported that, 12,264 people died in 35,853 road mishaps.

In a view of above investigator shows that the need to do study among adolescents regarding sensitization on prevention of road traffic accidents, it is the best step in the direction of bringing behavior changes through effective communication and sensitization on prevention of Road Traffic Accidents.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A sensitizing program on prevention of Road Traffic Accidents among adolescents studying in higher secondary colleges in Aurangabad city"

### OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To assess the existing knowledge of adolescents studying at higher secondary colleges regarding the prevention of road traffic accidents.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of sensitizing program on prevention of road traffic accident.
3. To associate selected demographic variables of adolescents with the knowledge on prevention of road traffic accidents.3

### HYPOTHESIS

H<sub>1</sub>: There will be significant difference between the pre & post test knowledge prevention on of Road Traffic Accident.

H<sub>0</sub>: There will be no significant association between pre & post test knowledge prevention of on Road Traffic Accident.

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**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Research Design** A pre- experimental pre and post test study design without control group was used for the present study

**TABLE NO 1 SHOWING REPRESENTATION OF RESEARCH DESIGN:**

PRE – TEST	TREATMENT	POST – TEST
Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge on prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents.	Implementation of sensitizing program on prevention of road traffic accidents .	Evaluating the structured knowledge questionnaire on prevention of road traffic accidents
O <sub>1</sub>	X	O <sub>2</sub>

**POPULATION:**

The adolescents 16-19years or above years of age group students studying in higher secondary colleges in the city.

**SAMPLE, SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

In this study non-probability convenience sampling technique was used and selected 60 samples for the study.

**DEVELOPMENT & DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL**

A tool consist of 30 questionnaire was prepared on the basis of topic selected for study i.e. prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents. The tool was verified by experts on their advice & suggestion made it perfect & standardized scale for data collection.

**SCORING PROCEDURE:**

Each question carry one mark means total score was 30. The low marks obtained shows lacking areas & need for sensitization on prevention on prevention of road traffic accidents.

**Score Interpretation:**

- Good Score : 21-30
- Average Score :11-20
- Poor Score :0-10

For the reliability of tool the Test- Retest was taken on 10 samples& used Karl Pearson`s Correlation Coefficient Formula of reliability The result obtained was **r=0.94** which shows strong positive correlation, hence tool was highly reliable significant.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

The study reveals that, age distribution contributes majority 35 (58 %) of adolescents belonged to the age group of 16 years, 24 (40 %) were in 17 years and 1 (2 %) sample in 18 years. The male female ratio - consist of 35 (58 %) males & 25 (42 %) females. The majority 30 (50%) adolescents were using motorcycle, 17 (28 %) were using bicycle and 13 (22 %) were using moped type of vehicle.

**TABLE NO 2 SHOWING EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SENSITIZING PROGRAM ON PREVENTION OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

Test	Mean	SD	T	DF	P-value
Pre-test	18.22	4.1	10.8	59	0.000
Post-test	25.20	3.7			

According to Table 2, the adolescents were gain highest degree of knowledge on prevention of road traffic accidents which shows the post - test mean 25.20, compared with pre-test mean i.e. 18.22. The p-value is 0.0001 which means The calculated paired t test value [ $t_{(59,0.05)} = 10.84 > 2.00$ ] is higher than the table value, which shows that the sensitizing program

was found very effective.

There was no significant association between post test knowledge score on prevention of road traffic accidents and selected demographic variables of age, gender, educational status, type of vehicle, daily average of travel in km.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Based on the findings of the present study the following recommendation are made:

1. A comparative study can be conducted between various age groups.
2. A similar study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and practices towards utilization of road safety practices.
3. A similar study can be done by using other teaching strategies like video assisted teaching, audio cassette etc. for adolescents.
4. The importance of sensitizing program need to be emphasized by teachers, parents and media in order to inculcate safe practices and prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents.

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