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Original Research Paper

Nursing

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ROAD SAFETY MEASURES AMONG ADOLESCENT BOYS IN NIITI COLLEGE OF AMARAVILA

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ABSTRACT The present study was aimed to assess the level of knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys in N.I.I.T.I College Amaravila Neyyattinkara. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge on road safety measures among adolescent boys with their selected demographic variables. The nursing theory used was Ludwing Von Bertalanffy system model. The methodology selected was a quantitative approach which was descriptive in nature. The sample consisted of 40 adoleseceent boys from 1st year students choosen by simple random sampling technique. The study was conducted at first year class room of N.I.I.T.I College Amaravila Neyyattinkara. The data was obtained by using demographic variables and questionnaire. The data was analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean value of the test score was 14-15. The result of the study of the study reveals of knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys. There was significant association found between the level of knowledge and age. The study concluded that there was significant increased level of knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys.

KEYWORDS : Assess, Knowledge, Road Safety Measures, Adolescent Boys.

INTRODUCTION

Accidents tragically are not often due to ignorance but are due to carelessness, thoughtlessness and over confidence. William Haddon(Head of Road Safety Agency in USA)has pointed out that road accidents were associated with numerous problems each of which need to address separately

The major cause for road traffic accidents in our country are rapid increase in personalised mode of transport, a mixture of slow and fast moving vehicles, lack of Road discipline, drunken driving and use of mobile phones while driving.

A clearly defined road safety policy, a Central coordinating agency, allocation of adequate resources, strict implementation of proven and effective interventions and reliable information systems are urgently required. Greater participation from health and other sectors based on an integrated , inter-sector and coordinated approach is essential. Health professionals can contribute in numerous ways and should take a lead role in reducing the burden of Road Traffic injuries in India

Need For The Study

Globally injuries result in death of 16,000 people everyday and rank third in overall mortality. Injury is the leading cause of death in productive age group. As per WHO estimates that 5millon people lost their lives in the year 2002 due to an injury contributing for 10%of total death.

Road traffic accidents are the main cause of death of young worldwide, 195,000 adolescents are killed each year in traffic accidents. More than 60% of deaths in adolescence by traffic accidents. Another 10% are severely disabled for life. Accidents were a major cause of total mortality, with the male female ratio 3.4:1.

Driving or riding a vehicle in India is large becoming a dangerous experience and Indian roads like those of other Asian countries are becoming virtual death traps. The over increasing and alarming rate of road accidents are a matter of serious concern for all of us, of the worldwide annual average of 700,000road accidents 10%occur in India.

Statement Of The Problem

"A study to assess the knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys in NIITI college Amaravila"

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge on road safety measures among adolescent boys in NIITI College Amaravila.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys with their selected demographic variables

Hypothesis

There is a significant level of knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys.

Assumption

Adolescent boys may have some knowledge regarding road safety measures.

Delimitation

- Adolescent boys age group 15-19 years.
- The period of data collection is 2 weeks.
- The sample size is 40.

Conceptual framework

In the present study to assess knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys in N.I.I.T.I. College Amaravila it is conceptualized that adolescent boys have some level of knowledge related to road safety measures. The knowledge level is assessed by questionnaire.

The level of knowledge is divided into three categories such as Adequate ,Average, Poor.

It is conceptualized that the level of knowledge will vary in general and based on demographic variable such as age, sex, driving license, residence and educational qualification.

Research Methodology

Research Design

Research design is a master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information.

The research design I applied for this study is descriptive study design. The aim of the research is to describe the knowledge regarding the road safety measures among adolescent boys.

Sample Size

Sample size is normally decided by nature of the study, nature of population, type of sampling technique total variables statistical test adopted for analysis, sensitivity of measures and addition.

Sample size selected for the study was 40 adolescent boys in NI ITI Amaravilla.

Sampling Technique
Sampling technique adopted for this study is simple random sampling technique

Criteria For Selection Of The Sample
Inclusion Criteria
Adolescent boys
- Age group of 15 – 19 years
- Who are willing to participate

Exclusion Criteria
- Adolescent boys
- Who are absent at the time of data collection

TOOL
Development and Selection of the Tool
- The tool was developed after verification by experts and by doing extensive literature review.
- In this study a structured questionnaire is used to identify the knowledge regarding road safety measures.

Description of the Tool
The tool act as an instrument to collect data of the study. Tool consist 2 sections. Section A
- Age
- Sex
- Residence
- Driving License
- Educational programme attended before related to road safety measures Section

Section B
It consist of 20 question for assessing the level of knowledge on Road safety measures.

Score Interpretation
The knowledge part consists of twenty questions. Correct answers will be given a score at of one and wrong answers will be interpreted as zero. The total score on knowledge is 20, the score interpreted as below,

Table:1 Grade of level of knowledge on Road safety measures

Level of knowledge	Score	Percentage
Poor Knowledge	0-9	0-45%
Average Knowledge	10-15	46-75%
Adequate Knowledge	16-20	70-10%

Content Validity
The tool was validated with guide and other experts. The experts include research advisor, research guide. The tool was modified according to the suggestions and recommendations of the experts.

Realiabilty Of The Tool
The reliability of the tool was tested by implementing the tool for adolescent boys in N.I.I.T.I College Amaravila. The split half method was used to test the reliability of the tool and found reliable.

Pilot Study
Pilot study was conducted at 15 year BSc Nursing Students at NIMS College of Nursing, Neyyatinkara. After obtaining the permission from Principal of NIMS College of Nursing, Neyyatinkara. Four samples were selected by simple random technique. Questionnaire was administered and the tool was found feasible for the study.

Analysis And Interpretation

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
15-17yrs		90%
18-19 yrs		10%
Driving license		
Driving license		75%
Non Driving license		25%
Residence		
Rural		80%
urban		20%
Educational Programme		
Attended		82.5%
Not Attended		17.5%

Summary
The primary aim of the study was to assess the level of knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys in NITI College Amaravila

The objectives of the study were as follows:
- To assess the knowledge on road safety measures among adolescent boys.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge regarding road safety measures among adolescent boys with their selected demographic variable.

Review of literature related studies enabled the investigator to collect relevant information to support the study design methodology, develop the conceptual framework and in the development of tools

Level of knowledge on road safety measures among adolescent boys:
Majority of the samples had average level of knowledge on road safety measures (50%), minority of the samples had adequate knowledge (40%) and 10% of the samples had poor knowledge on road safety measures.

The mean value of level of knowledge on road safety measures is 14.15 and the standard . deviation is 3.52.

Association between the level of knowledge on road safety measures and selected demographic variables
Chi-square test was employed to find out the association between the level of knowledge on road safety measures and selected demographic variables. There is a significant association found between the level of knowledge on road safety measures and of the demographic variables.

CONCLUSION
Assessment of level of knowledge on road safety measures among adolescent boys exhibited that there is a significant level of knowledge on road safety measures among adolescent boys. Majority of the samples (50 %) had an average level of knowledge on road safety measures , minority of the samples (40%) had adequate knowledge and only had poor knowledge on road safety measures. Minority of the samples (40%) had adequate knowledge and only (10%) has poor knowledge on road safety measures.

Limitations
Generalization of findings is limited, as the samples selected were restricted to the adolescent boys in NIITI College Amaravila and sampling was done by
- simple random sampling technique.
- Sampling size was limited to 40.
- The time period was only two weeks.

Recommendations
- A similar study may be conducted on large sample for wider generalization. Accidents
- Extensive research studies for the prevention of morbidity and mortality for road in adolescent boys.
- The study can be repeated by comparative or parallel design among adolescent boys in government and private colleges.
- The study period can be extended up to two months with more intensified intervention.

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