



A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AMONG STUDENT TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT Hyderabad is not different from the rest of India. The problems in the bigger cities of the country are reflected in Hyderabad city, of course on a different scale. The rural areas share many common issues with the city; of course they have some other issues too. In this study the subject of traffic management for both Hyderabad city and the rural areas are studied for students teachers the researcher concluded that The study highlights that the school Student Teachers had a satisfactory level of awareness on road on traffic management; however significant portion had poor awareness. Currently there is a need for the strengthening of information, education and communication activities in relation to road safety rules to all school Student Teachers during teacher training program. Death of any student teacher in a road traffic accident while driving a vehicle or crossing the road is a serious issue. But this is certainly preventable. Basically four stakeholders are involved - parents, students, teachers and traffic police. Parents should not let their Student drive at an early age. Students should refrain themselves from traffic rule violations. School teachers should inculcate road safety among students and enforce traffic rules within school premises. Law enforcement agencies like traffic police, license issuing authorities must also be stringent. They should also ensure that the community is aware of road safety signs which will help in reducing existing high accident rate, prevalent in developing countries as India.

KEYWORDS : Awareness, Traffic Management and Student Teachers

INTRODUCTION

United Nations general assembly announced the period from 2011 to 2020 as "Decade of Action for Road Safety", since real reason for dismalness and mortality is street car crashes, particularly among the moderately aged gathering and grown-ups, who constitute most beneficial age bunches monetarily in the public eye. In this manner this presentation holds significance.

In Hyderabad, as the days pass, the quantity of mishaps, wounds and fatalities because of street auto collisions is expanding, yet certain security measures including wearing safety belts and head protectors that must be taken after amid driving and riding respectively are not taken by the general community. Specifically, the more youthful era is not willing to wear the protective caps or safety belts while riding bicycles or driving four wheelers.

Real general medical problem in Hyderabad is Road wellbeing and a huge number of individuals are killed and harmed each day on our streets. Developing general medical problem is road activity accidents, affecting general population especially poor people. Study directed in Hyderabad demonstrates high rate of street auto collisions in Hyderabad generally by engine bicycle mishaps. Frequency of street car crash causes roughly minor wounds 65/day, genuine 15/day and lethal.

Youthful age bunch in the vicinity of 15 to 44 years constitutes the greater part of the general population murdered in activity crashes usually the family breadwinners. The financial results have been assessed of engine vehicle crashes in the vicinity of 1% to 3% of the separate world nation's Gross national product, coming to over an aggregate of \$500 billion. Diminish enduring by decreasing street setbacks and fatalities, will free assets and unlock development for more gainful usage.

Simply after age of 16 years and clearing the thorough driving tests, youngsters can get their driving permit. In any case it is disagreeable that in consolidating the learning about driving measures and wellbeing measures how far their preparation is powerful. It is the students, the more youthful age group who drive more number of bicycles and four wheeler vehicles generally. Henceforth, among the undergrads there is a pressing need to learn about the information, practice and familiarity with traffic rules in driving/riding.

Students taught in road security will develop to be pioneers of groups shaping suppositions. To a huge degree, the odds of road side accidents can be turned away, if medical students who will be specialists of tomorrow are made mindful of street security measures. Therefore, this Study was centered on students to concentrate the impact of educational intervention in enhancing their hazard elements relating learning to street side mishaps. Due to the significance of mindfulness and learning of the movement controls in the lessening of street mishaps, the target of this study is to assess the information of activity signs among youthful drivers.

Statement Of The Problem

In last two decades India has been growing with fast pace. The increase in road traffic is obvious outcome of economic growth. Effective traffic management is very important need for the economic growth of the country. The Transport infrastructure of the country has not been able to keep pace with the increasing traffic demand. The most worrying aspect is near stagnation in the growth of public transport in qualitative and quantitative terms. This coupled with surplus income in the hand of growing middle class has led to disproportionate growth of personalized vehicles. This has led to serious traffic problems. If it is not handled effectively, in a timely manner, it may hamper economic growth of the country.

Hyderabad is not different from the rest of India. The problems in the bigger cities of the country are reflected in Hyderabad city, of course on a different scale. The rural areas share many common issues with the city; of course they have some other issues too. In this study the subject of traffic management for both Hyderabad city and the rural areas are studied.

Operational Definitions Of The Terms

Traffic Management:

"It is that aspect of management which deals with the planning, organizing, coordinating and regulating traffic operations, tools and methods so as to ensure safe, convenient and economic transportation of persons and goods.

Awareness:

Awareness is the ability to directly know and perceive, to feel, or to be cognizant of events. More broadly, it is the state of being conscious of something.

Student Teachers:

Those students who are pursuing B.Ed programme.

Objectives

To study the awareness on Traffic Management of Student teachers, To know the awareness on Traffic Management of Student teachers with respect to Gender, To investigate the Traffic Management awareness of Student teachers with respect to methodology.

Delimitations Of The Study

The awareness on Traffic Management of Student s teachers towards limited variable only, The study limited 100 Student teachers only in Hyderabad city area only, The environment aspects of traffic management are not much covered in the study.

Objective - 1:

To study the level of awareness on Traffic Management

Table-1: Showing The Score Level Of Awareness On Traffic

Management Of Student Teacher

Score Range	Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
180-250	High	55	55%
90-170	Average	35	35%
0-80	Low	10	10%
Total	-	100	100%

Hypothesis 1: There Was A High Level Of Awareness On Traffic Management Interpretation:

The level of awareness on Traffic Management is high at 55% Average at 35% and Low at 10%. And the above table revealed that most of student teachers better and high level awareness on traffic management. Hence, the students teachers of Social science and females are should be educated more and the levels of awareness on traffic management should be improved.

Objective –2:

To know the awareness on Traffic Management of Student teachers with respect to Gender.

Table 3: Showing The Mean Value Of Different Gender Group

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Level of Significance	Df
Male	42	210.25	12.47	0.89	NS	98
Female	58	212.65	14.09			

**Significant at 0.01 level

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in awareness on Traffic Management of Student teachers with respect to their gender

The calculated 't' value is less than that of table 't' value. The calculated 't' value is 0.89 is less by 1.98 that of table 't' value 0.05. Hence, the null Hypothesis is accepted. i.e There is no significant difference in awareness on Traffic Management of Student teachers with respect to their gender and female teacher were having higher mean score rather than male student teachers on awareness on traffic management.

Objective 3:**Table 4: To Investigate The Awareness Traffic Management Of Student Teachers With Respect To Methodology.**

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Level of Significance	Df
Mathematics	44	200.15	17.05	7.12**	0.01	98
Social Science	56	220.55	9.41			

Hypothesis3: There is a significant difference in awareness on Traffic Management of Student teachers with respect to methodology.**Interpretation:**

The calculated't' value is higher than that of table 't' value. The calculated 't' value is 7.12 is high by 2.56 that of table 't' value 0.01 levels. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted .i.e. there is a significant difference in awareness on Traffic Management of Student teachers with respect to methodology.

And Social sponce methodology student teacher were have more traffic management awareness compare to mathematics student teachers.

Finding Of The Study

The mean awareness score was which 74% is of total score indicating that the student teachers had 'satisfactory level' of awareness on traffic management. However student teachers had significantly higher percent of awareness in relation to traffic management while walking, travelling on symbols and rules of road safety. Overall 55% of them had satisfactory level of awareness followed by, 35% of school Student teachers had 'poor level' of awareness and remaining 10% had 'good level' of awareness on traffic management. There was a statistically significant association was found between awareness on traffic management and the socio demographic variables like methodology (7.22) and not significant at gender (0.89).

The present study found that the majority (74.43%) of Student Teachers had satisfactory level of awareness on traffic management this finding was consistent with the study of H.M. Swami, S. Puri, V. Bhatia et al found 68% of Student had satisfactory knowledge about on traffic management similarly.

The study revealed that the socio demographic variables like methodology on traffic management had statistically significant association with the awareness at $p \leq 0.01$ level except gender.

There is key role of teacher educator to provide information on road safety rules to Student Teachers to reduce the mortality and morbidity due to road traffic accidents in some extent. The information about road safety rules must be given during the teacher tainting program.

CONCLUSION

The study highlights that the school Student Teachers had a satisfactory level of awareness on road on traffic management; however significant portion had poor awareness. Currently there is a need for the strengthening of information, education and communication activities in relation to road safety rules to all school Student Teachers during teacher training program. Death of any student teacher in a road traffic accident while driving a vehicle or crossing the road is a serious issue. But this is certainly preventable. Basically four stakeholders are involved - parents, students, teachers and traffic police. Parents should not let their Student drive at an early age. Students should refrain themselves from traffic rule violations. School teachers should inculcate road safety among students and enforce traffic rules within school premises. Law enforcement agencies like traffic police, license issuing authorities must also be stringent. They should also ensure that the community is aware of road safety signs which will help in reducing existing high accident rate, prevalent in developing countries as India.

Education Implications

- Traffic education should start from school. It should become part of the school syllabus.
- The school and college student should be involved in the traffic education programmes, the way they do NCC or NSS activities as part of their education.
- Creation of traffic education wing in police and providing them with enough staff, funds and other resources.
- Target oriented traffic education campaign looking to the education needs of different target group.
- Preparation of traffic education material for different categories of people.
- Training of police personnel to make them capable of educating people.
- Traffic education should become part of the agenda of the Gram Sabha.
- Use of electronics means for traffic education.
- Traffic education should be included in school syllabus.
- The parents should be educated in the parents meeting in the school.
- The school authorities should be made responsible for this.

Further Research Study:

This study was conducted for Hyderabad district. The similar study can be conducted for any other district in the county.

- Various traffic management issues can be identified. The action is thought of to solve these issues. The actions are taken and the results are monitored and measured so as to find out the effectiveness of the action. This kind of study may help in identifying actions to address some of the traffic management issues. The results can be scaled up on more numbers of district or regions.
- The study of causes of road accidents can be done to identify actions for prevention of accidents and fatalities in accidents.
- Study of traffic accident hotspots to reduce accidents: Traffic accident hotspots are identified. The causes of each of them be studied. On the basis of causes, the action is suggested. The suggested steps implemented. The results monitored and measured to analyze and study the effectiveness of the proposed action.
- Similarly other traffic management issues like congestions, illegal parking, safety of different road users, especially pedestrian and cyclists, can be studied using the approach suggested in the previous point.

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