



## KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING PREVENTION OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AMONG THE COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SELECTED JUNIOR COLLEGES OF METROPOLITAN CITY'.

### Nursing

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Road accidents are a human tragedy. They involve high human suffering and monetary costs in terms of untimely deaths, injuries and loss of potential income. Each year more than 20 million people are injured and 1.7 million are killed due to road traffic accident. According to WHO Global Burden of Disease Project for 2002, version 5; Road traffic accidents stands as 6th Rank of leading causes of death in children and adolescent. The objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on prevention of 'Road Traffic Accidents' among Junior college students.

**Materials and Methods:** quasi experimental one group pre and post-test design was used. The Sample for study was n=150 Junior College students studying in XI and XII standard selected by using simple random sampling technique. The pre-test was introduced to assess the knowledge and attitude among the group of samples in view with pretest result STP was formulated and introduced to the samples after that the post-test was conducted and the result were evaluated through structured questionnaire and attitude scale. The data was analyzed using Paired t-test and chi square.

**Results:** The average pretest knowledge and attitude score among adolescent's students found to be 37.98, 65.70 respectively. After the STP; the mean post-test knowledge and attitude score was 46.08, 67.29 respectively. Thus the difference in level of the knowledge and attitude was confirmed by the obtained paired t-test test value (12.25), (2.09) respectively. This was statistically significant ( $P < 0.001$ )

**Conclusion:** The structured teaching program was effective in improving knowledge and attitude of College students on prevention of road traffic accidents.

### KEYWORDS

Road Traffic Accidents, Junior College Students, Structured Teaching Program

### INTRODUCTION

Road accidents are a human tragedy. They involve high human suffering and monetary costs in terms of untimely deaths, injuries and loss of potential income.

Each year more than 20 million people are injured and 1.7 million are killed due to road traffic accident. According to WHO Global Burden of Disease Project for 2002, version 5; Road traffic accidents stands as 6th Rank of leading causes of death in children and adolescent. The death toll is on the higher side for the countries where pedestrians, motorcyclists and passengers are vulnerable and vehicles lack the safety norms, like India.

India is losing very huge youth as the maximum death age group are from 16 to 30 years. The leading cause of mortality among youths in RTA is 31%. Every day one person dies every 6 minutes on Indian roads; by 2020 the rate is expected to be more than 1 every 3 minutes. According to the India Injury Report 2005, injury is the third cause of mortality in India. Nilambar Jha et al European countries, American and middlelist countries have very less road accident by adopting multi approach road safety and traffic management

The rapid motorization, urbanization and migration of people in India especially during the past two decades has resulted in greater number of deaths and injuries due to absence of Road safety policies, program and road safety environmental norms.

Studies done by WHO shows that motor vehicle accidents accounts for 2.5% of total deaths. India has one of the highest motor vehicle accident rates in the world and is definitely on the increases.

Adogu OU (2006) Both knowledge and attitude towards traffic codes and safety improved with increase in educational level. The younger motorcyclists possessed statistically significant better knowledge of traffic codes than their older people.

B.V.Sreekumar and Dr.V.Sreedevi (2014), depicts that the problem of road accident is a very acute in highway transportation due to complex flow pattern of vehicular traffic, presence of mixed traffic along with pedestrians.

Road traffic injuries are a major but neglected public health challenge that requires concerted efforts for effective and sustainable prevention. The Government alone cannot tackle road safety problems. There is a

need for active involvement of all stake- holders to promote policy reform and implementation of road safety measures.

Road safety is a shared responsibility. Reducing the risk of accidents that road traffic systems requires commitment and informed decision-making by Government, industry, NGOs, professionals and communities, through a broad range of cooperative activities and interventions including enforcement of legislation to control speed and alcohol consumption, mandating the use of seat-belts and crash helmets, safer design and use of roads and vehicles, and public education on road safety. Road traffic injury is a public health issue. The health sector is an important partner in this process.<sup>18</sup>

The present study was developed to assess the knowledge and attitude on prevention of Road traffic accidents among adolescents after a structured teaching program.

### OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the Knowledge and Attitude of college students regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident in selected junior college of metropolitan city.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Structure Teaching Programme regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident in selected junior college students of metropolitan city.
3. To Determine the correlation between the Knowledge and Attitude regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident in selected junior college student of metropolitan city.
4. To ascertain the association between the Knowledge and Attitude of junior college students with the Selected demographic variables.

### MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Research design, quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was used. Sample were 150 Junior college students studying in XI and XII standard were selected from colleges by using simple random sampling method. Development of the data collection instrument. A structured questionnaire (pretest & post-test) was used during data collection and this was developed based on the objectives of the study and through review of literature. Structured questionnaire tool was used which consisted of 3 sections. Section I: Demographic profile of college student Section II: Knowledge related to prevention of road traffic accidents. Assessment of Knowledge Score considered as Excellent 71-80, Very good 61-70, Good 51-60, Average 41-50 & below 40 Poor Knowledge Section III: Likerts Rating Scale was used

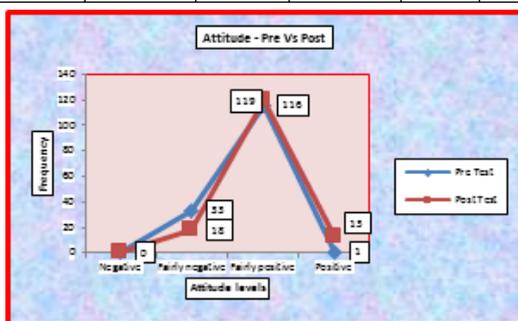
to assess Attitude regarding prevention of road traffic accidents. in this scale 10 positive statement and 10 negative statement. Assessment of Attitude score 20-40 – negative attitude 41-60 – Fairly negative 61-80 Fairly positive & 81-100 Positive attitude

**RESULT:**

Profile of students: Majority 83 %of the college students in junior colleges were from 17-18 years of age group, 15% were in age group of 19-20 years of age, 77% the college students were males and 22% of them were females. Mode of traveling from home to college reported by students were, 46% by walking 24% by motorcycle, 23% by train, 5% by college bus.10 % of them often use mobile while walking on road.

**Table No. 1 - Assessment Level of the Knowledge scores regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident**

Groups		Pre Test		Post Test	
		f	%	f	%
< 40	Poor below	1	0.67	0	0.00
41 -50	Average	5	3.33	0	0.00
51- 60	Good	23	15.33	3	2.00
61-70	Very Good	41	27.33	20	13.33
71 -80	Excellent	80	53.33	127	84.67



**Fig. No.1- Attitude scores pre &post test regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident**

**Hypothesis tested**

The mean post test knowledge and attitude score regarding prevention of road traffic accidents was significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge and attitude score of adolescents who had structured teaching program on prevention of road traffic accidents. That means structured teaching programme regarding prevention of road traffic accident is effective.

**Table No. 2- Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident among the college students .**

	Group	f	Mean	S.D.	t value	P value
<b>Knowledge</b>	Pre	150	37.98	5.73	12.25	0.000
	Post	150	46.08	5.69		
<b>Attitude</b>	Pre	150	65.70	5.42	2.09	0.030
	Post	150	67.29	7.3		

Correlation between the knowledge and attitude after Post Test regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident, ( r )Value is 0.74 effectiveness of structure teaching was effective in increasing knowledge, developed positive attitude of students regarding Prevention of Road Traffic

**CONCLUSION:**

The study concluded that the structured teaching program was effective in improving knowledge and developing positive attitude of Junior college student on prevention off-road traffic accidents.

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