



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAM FOR ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ROAD SAFETY REGULATIONS AMONG THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

KEY WORDS: Effectiveness, Structured Teaching Programmer, Knowledge, Medication errors.

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Bacbackground Of The Study:-

According to WHO, 8 August 2016 Globally road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death among young people aged 15-19 years and second leading cause among 5-14 year olds. 90% of world's road traffic fatalities occur in developing countries. It is in this background that the UN General Assembly has declared 2011 to 2020 as the "Decade of Action for Road Safety" which seeks to halt the increasing trends in road traffic deaths and injuries worldwide India has the dubious distinction of the country with the highest number of road accident fatalities Puducherry has the second highest number of road accidents after Delhi among the union territories while Tamil Nadu accounts for 14.5% of total road accident cases in the country. Bringing about behavioral change among young adults with regard to road safety starting from their schooling years would go a long way in bringing down morbidity and mortality due to road accidents. The number of registered motor vehicles in India is increasing by 12% each year and is projected to increase from 112 million in 2010 to 500-600 million by 2014. The increasing motorization is likely to have huge implications for air quality, road traffic injuries and physical activity. Road accident causes injuries, fatalities, disabilities and affects children growth and development.

Statement:-

Statement Of The Problem A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program for enhancing knowledge regarding road safety regulations among the higher secondary school children in selected schools of Indore in the year 2022-2023.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- To assess the pre-existing knowledge on road safety regulation among the higher secondary school children.
- To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on road safety regulation among higher secondary school children.
- To find the association between pre-test knowledge score regarding road safety regulations among the higher secondary school children with selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:-

- RH0 – There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding road safety regulations among the higher secondary school children in selected schools.
- RH1 – There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding road safety regulations among the higher secondary school children in selected schools.

METHODOLOGY

In this study evaluative approach was used. The study is conducted

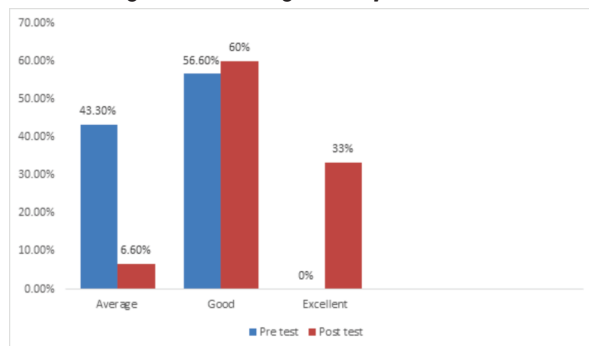
In the selected area of Higher Secondary School. The dependent variable in this study is the level of knowledge on road safety regulation. Sample included 30 samples through non-probability convenient sampling technique. The Method of teaching was video assisting teaching. The researcher prepared an apparatus containing the sample.

RESULT:

The analysis reported that among students were 15 (50%) males and 15 (50%) females in the present study, the majority of females found in the study. It was observed that out of 30 samples, 15(50%) were high school secondary and 15(50%) were higher secondary school. Overall, it was highlighted, out of 30, In the pretest, 43.3% school students got Average knowledge Grade, 10 (33.4%) college students got good knowledge Grade, 13 (43.3%) school students got Excellent knowledge Grade 17 (36.6). After administration of PTP, it was observe that among 30 sample, majority of sample, 18 (60%) were in good category, 10(33.3%) were in excellent, only 2 (6.66%) were in average. Hence, this show that the PPT was effective in impurity knowledge regarding RTA.

Interpretation And Conclusion-

During assessing the relationship between demographic variable and Pre-test and it was estimated that age, gender, education status, Type of family, Previous Knowledge Regarding and Previous Experience found to be in significant at p<0.05 level of significance only age found to be significant. (Mean ± Standard Deviation) score to judge (s10) pre-test and post-test (16.17) and Standard Deviation score (2.96) Pre-test and Post-test (1.77) and the t-test value (10.3285) was observed that show that the PPT was effective in imparting knowledge regarding road safety regulations among the higher secondary school children in selected schools. Further on, among Students the demographic variable of age found to be significantly.



Comparison Between Pre Test And Post Test Knowledge Score

Summary:-

His chapter deals with a major finding of the study are discussion, conclusion, implication, limitation and recommendation.

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