

# Evaluate the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Road safety measures among Undergraduate Students, Hyderabad

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Abstract;

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on road safety measures among undergraduate students in Hyderabad city. **objectives** :1 To assess the existing knowledge of undergraduate students regarding Road safety measures.2 To assess the effectiveness of PTP among undergraduate students regarding road safety measures.3 To find the association between pre-test knowledge of UG students and selected demographic variables. The research design for the present study is pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design. **Findings related to the association of pre-test knowledge scores and the socio demographic variables of the UG students revealed that** there were no significant association between the gender of UG students place of residence, type of family religion and pre-test knowledge scores and the given planned teaching programme was effective.

## INTRODUCTION:

Road Traffic Accident is one of the major preventable public health problems and is on the rise which can be attributed to increase in the number of vehicles and life style changes and risky attitudes. Injuries to RTA as one of the prime causes to the global burden.

Road traffic accidents are the common cause of death in school children. India has the highest proportion of deaths due to road traffic accidents in South Asia. According to RTA is the third most important cause of deaths for 5 to 29 yrs old (WHO, global health estimates 2014) .

Every day about 250 people die in road accident. It is estimated that road accident cause an estimated loss of 1% of the country's gross domestic product. Every hour 13 people die due to road accidents. In Last year 139, 671 people lost their lives on India's roads – 382 deaths every day. In India's daily death toll due to road accidents is more than four times the annual death toll from terrorism (India spend.com oct19,2015).

Road safety is a collective effort of the government and people, while the government administration must leave no stone unturned in ensuring proper condition of the roads and enforcing strict adherence to traffic rules, responsible driving and the right attitude of people with respect to traffic rules in perhaps is first step on the long road to 100% safety on the roads. Decade of Action for road safety 2011 – 2020, Road traffic injuries are a processing global health and development concern. Death due to RTAS have

risen by approximately two fifth between the years 2005 – 2014 in India. Presently on the Indian road there is one death every six minutes , which predicted to risk to one death every 3minutes by 2020 (Medindia.net.).

### NEED FOR STUDY:

According to WHO, the death rate due to RTAs road from 16.8 / 100,000 in 2011 to 18.9 / 100,000 in 2014. Number of deaths and injuries due to Road traffic Accidents in India between the years 2005 to 2014 raised by 5.8% and 2.4% respectively. In the year 2014, 1,41,526 Road traffic accidents were reported in India.

The percentage share of deaths in traffic accidents due to “Road Accidents” was reported was 83.7% (1,41,526 deaths) out of the total RTAS, the proportion of fatal ones have increased from 18.1% to 24.4% from the year 2000 to 2011 also the casualties have increased by 1.3% in the year 2014 compared to 2013.

Most of road accidents were due to over speeding accounting for 36.8% total accidents, which caused 48,654 deaths and 1,81,582 persons injured. Dangerous / careless driving or overtaking caused 1,37,808 road accidents which rendered 48, 127 deaths and 1,38,533 persons injured during 2014, Besides 3.2% of road accidents were due to poor weather conditions.

According to statistics complied by the transport department and the state police, 15,900 people were killed in road accidents in 2012, up from 15,422 the previous year, this means, at least 43 people die in accidents every day. In March 2010, the United Nations General Assembly tool steps to address their enormous global problem by proclaiming the decade of action for road safety 2011 – 2020. The goal of the decade is “To stabilize and then reduce the forecast level of Road Traffic faculties around the world by 2020”

Making aware of road safety measures to them is effective in reducing accidents in students. As prevention and educating people is an important function, nurses can teach the students regarding road safety measures and can help in reducing child mortality and morbidity rates to some extent. Hence the study evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on road safety measures among undergraduate students in Hyderabad city.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on road safety measures among undergraduate students in Hyderabad city.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- 1 To assess the existing knowledge of undergraduate students regarding Road safety measures.
- 2 To assess the effectiveness of PTP among undergraduate students regarding road safety measures.
- 3 To find the association between pre-test knowledge of UG students and selected demographic variables.

**ASSUMPTIONS:**

1. Undergraduate students will have inadequate knowledge regarding road safety measures.
2. Planned teaching programme will help to increase the knowledge and it has a valid place in continuing education.

**DELIMITATIONS:**

- This study limited to undergraduate students of Aware College Of Nursing, Hyderabad.
- Sample size is limited to 30 UG students.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

**RESEARCH APPROACH:** an evaluative approach was adopted for the present study.

**RESEARCH DESIGN:** The research design for the present study is pre-experimental; one group pre-test post-test design.

**VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:**

**Research variables:** Knowledge regarding Road safety measures among UG students.

**Demographic variables:** Gender, religion, place of residence, type of family, family income.

**POPULATION:**

In the present study, the population comprises of UG students of Hyderabad city

**SAMPLE:**

The sample for the present study was students of B.Sc nursing of Aware College Of Nursing, Hyderabad.

**Sample size and sampling technique:**

The sample size considered for the study was 30 UG students in selected Aware College Of Nursing, Hyderabad. The sampling technique used for the study was convenient sampling, which is a type of non-probability sampling.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

In this study, data is collected to assess the knowledge regarding road safety measures from UG students in selected Aware College Of Nursing, Hyderabad. The investigator administered structured questionnaire for UG students to collect data.

The collected data was analyzed according to the plan of data analysis which includes both descriptive and inferential statistics. The data findings have been tabulated according to plan of data analysis and interpreted under the following objectives.

### Objectives:

- To assess the existing knowledge of UG students regarding Road safety measures
- To assess the effectiveness of PTP among UG students regarding road safety measures.
- To find the association between pre-test knowledge of UG students and selected demographic variables

### PRESENTATION OF DATA:

The analysis of data was organized and presented under the following headings:

**Section A:** Findings related to socio-demographic variables of undergraduate students

**Section B:** Findings related to knowledge scores of undergraduate students.

**Table 1: Mean, Median, Mode, standard deviation, range of knowledge of Undergraduate students**

AREA OF ANALYSIS	MEAN	MEDIAN	MODE	STANDARD DEVIATION	RANGE
Pre-test(x)	10	10	10	2.52	10
Post-test(y)	16	16	15	1.56	5
Difference	7	7	6	1.38	5

### DISCUSSION:

The major findings of the study are organized under the following Heading

1. Finding related to demographical data
2. Finding related to the pre-test knowledge score of the UG students.
3. Findings related to the effectiveness of planned teaching programme.

### Findings related to social demographic variables of UG students in road safety measures:

- Majority (83.33%) of the subjects are females, while minimum (40%) are male.

- Majority (66.66%) of the subjects belongs to Hindu (20%) belongs to Christian and(13.33%) belongs to Muslim.
- Majority (73.33%) of the subjects belongs to nuclear family, while minimum (26.66%) belongs to Joint family.
- Majority (93.33%) of the subjects are from rural area, while minimum (6.66%) are from urban area

### **Findings related to the association of pre-test knowledge scores and the socio demographic variables of the UG students:**

There were no significant association between the gender of UG students place of residence, type of family religion and pre-test knowledge scores.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The study showed that programme has resulted in significant improvement in the knowledge, development of students. Therefore special and continuous health education of school children in their formative years improves their knowledge and helps to develop positive attitude which will eventually help to reduces road traffic accident

### **IMPLICATION:**

The finding of the study had varied implication in different areas of Nursing administration, Nursing Education and Nursing Research

#### **Nursing Education:**

Nursing Education should prepare nurse with the potential for imparting health education effectively too everyone. Nursing students should be aware of their role in promoting educational programmes and reduce RTA.

#### **Nursing Administration:**

Nurse as an administrator has a special role in planning the policies for imparting health information to the targeted population. Instructors in the Nursing field are in a better position to take initiative in imparting health information through different effective teaching methods.

#### **Nursing Research:**

Research is a systematic attempt to obtain answers to meaningful questions about phenomenon or events through the application of scientific procedures. The findings of the present study can be utilized by nurse researcher in the future to conduct extensive studies to identify or assess the knowledge of undergraduate students. Present study would help the nurse to understand the level of knowledge of undergraduate students on road safety measures.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

The following recommendation are offered for further studies

- 1 A similar study on large and wider sample for a longer period would be more pertinent in making broad generalization.
- 2 A similar study can be conducted in community setting.

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