



EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY AMONG SELECTED HIGH SCHOOLS STUDENTS OF VISNAGAR

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INTRODUCTION: Road traffic injuries are tenth leading cause of death globally, responsible for around 1.3 million burden, the on general assembly declared a decade of action for road safety (2011- 2020) Recognizing the obstacle that road traffic injuries present to development effort, member states also included a specific target on road safety. In the 2003 agenda for sustainable development.Road safety is important for all road users. Every year more than one million people are injured in road accident in india. In recent years, the number of vehicles on road has increased, as has number of goods transported by road. This makes road safety even more important. **METHOD AND MATERIAL:** A study was conducted among 60 high schools students from 8th , 9th& 10th standard students studying at Visnagar.The sample were selected by using Probability simple random sampling technique. Data was collected by using the structured knowledge questionnaires. Data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.**RESULT:**The study findings shows that the mean post-test knowledge score(18.21±3.89)was higher than the mean pre test knowledge score (7.58±4.52). The calculated 't' value (14.32) was greater than the table value (1.67) at 0.05 level of significance.There is significance association between post test knowledge score and selected demographic variable such as gender, source of information, does anyone met with an accident in your home.**CONCLUSION:** The overall knowledge of road traffic safety measures was high school students among the study participants, So need to continuous reinforcement and reminding can bring the positive changes among students.

KEY WORDS: Knowledge, Road traffic safety, high schools students

INTRODUCTION

A road traffic accident is an injury due to crashes originating from, terminating with or involving a vehicle partially or fully on a public road. It is projected that road traffic injuries will move up to third position by the year 2020 among leading cause of the global disease burden. They are considerable economic losses to victims their families and to countries as a whole.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Road safety is a shared responsibility. Reducing the risk of accidents, the road traffic system requires commitment and informed decision making by government, industry, NGO, 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. The accident cases on police record got reduced from 1,364 in 2019 to 978 in 2020. The statistics for the four major cities of Gujarat revealed that Surat recorded the sharpest drop of 46.7% in the road traffic accident emergency calls - recording reduction from 6,633 in 2019 to 3,538 in 2020.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the pre test knowledge regarding road traffic safety among Selected high schools students of Visnagar
2. To assess the post test knowledge regarding road traffic safety among Selected high schools students of Visnagar.
3. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding road traffic safety.
4. To find out association between knowledge regarding road traffic safety among Selected high schools students of Visnagar.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1: There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding traffic safety among Selected high schools students study in Visnagar.

H2: There will be significant association between level of knowledge and selected demographic variable regarding traffic rules among Selected high schools students study in Visnagar.

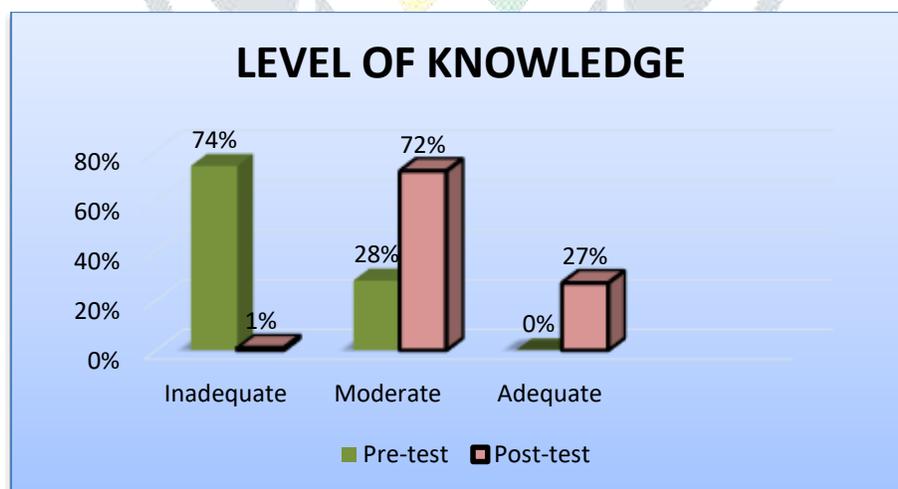
METHOD AND MATERIAL:

A study was conducted among 60 high schools students from 8th, 9th& 10th standard students studying at Visnagar. The sample were selected by using Probability Simple random sampling technique. Data was collected by using the structured knowledge questionnaires. Data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION:

The findings shows that in pre-test (74%) of the all are sample had poor knowledge In the post-test there was marked improvement in the knowledge of the sample with (72%) gained average knowledge and (27%) gained good knowledge. The mean post-test knowledge score (18.21 ± 3.89) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (7.58 ± 4.52). The calculated 't' value (14.32) was greater than the table value (1.67) at 0.05 level of significance. Hypothesis H1 was accepted Hence it can be inferred that the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme knowledge regarding road traffic safety among high schools students. The Chi-square test shows that there is significance association between post test knowledge score and selected demographic variable such as gender, source of information, does anyone met with an accident in your home.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE ACCORDING TO THE PRE TEST AND POST TEST LEVEL OF SCORE



Graph showing percentage distribution of the sample according to pre-test and post test level of score prior to the planned teaching programme, in pre-test (74%) of the all are sample had poor knowledge, In the post-test there was marked improvement in the knowledge of the sample with(72%) gained average knowledge and(27%) gained good knowledge.

EFFECTIVENESS OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN PRE TEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE

Parameter	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	't' value	Table 't' value	Level of Significance
Pre-test	7.58	4.52	10.63	14.32	1.67	0.05
Post-test	18.21	3.89				

$$Df=n-1(60-1)=59$$

The mean post-test knowledge score (18.21 ± 3.89) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (7.58 ± 4.52). The calculated 't' value (14.32) was greater than the table value (1.67) at 0.05 level of significance. Hypothesis H₁ was accepted Hence it can be inferred that the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme knowledge regarding road traffic safety among high schools students.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Similar study can be conducted as to assess knowledge regarding road traffic safety among high school students.
- A study can be conducted with large sample size to generalize the result of the study.
- The study can be carried out for a longer period of time.

CONCLUSION:

The study findings concluded that planned teaching programme was effectiveness in improving knowledge regarding road traffic safety among high schools students.

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