



A study to assess the knowledge regarding the prevention of road traffic accident among the selected B.Sc. Nursing Students of KLE'S Institute of Nursing Sciences, Gokak.

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ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION:

Motor vehicles have gained steadily in popularity because they have provided irresistible benefits. They provide opportunities for the people who traveled rarely beyond their own communities. These motorized transports contribute to millions of deaths, injuries, respiratory, pulmonary diseases, obesity and other health problems and also it disturbs concentration and sleep due to the noise it creates.

India has one of the highest motor vehicle accident rates in the world and is definitely on the increase. Recent statistics show that around 4 lakhs were injured in a year.

In Gokak the city of Karnataka state, Motor vehicle accidents have exhibited an unprecedented increase from about 2000 in the year 1975 to more than 9000 in the year 2024. The high proportion of two wheeler automobiles has caused congestion on city

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A study to assess the knowledge regarding the prevention of road traffic accident among the selected B.Sc. Nursing Students of KLE'S Institute of Nursing Sciences, Gokak.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the knowledge of male students regarding the prevention of motor vehicle accidents.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variable.
3. To prepare an informational booklet regarding the prevention of motor vehicle accidents.

METHODOLOGY:

In the present study descriptive survey approach and descriptive design was used. The setting for the present study was KLE'S institute of nursing sciences, Gokak. In the present study, the population represents the Degree Students. The sample size of the present study consists of 50 degree students of KLE'S institute of nursing sciences, and purposive sampling technique was adopted to select the samples.

RESULTS:

The study revealed that there is significant improvement in knowledge regarding road traffic accidents among the degree students at 0.05 level.

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that providing knowledge to be an effective measure in preventing road traffic accidents.

KEY WORDS:

Accidents, knowledge, Assess.

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RESULTS:

The findings of the study:

- The maximum number of subjects 50(50%) belongs to the age group of 15-24 years All the subjects 100(100%) were males
- The maximum number of subjects 39(39%) had 3-4 year of experience and 32(32%) had 1-2 year of experience and 19 had 5-6 yrs in riding
- All subjects 100(100%) were not married

- None of the subjects 100(100%) are not trained.
- Maximum number of subjects 54(54%) had average knowledge, 26(26%) had poor knowledge and 20(20%) subjects were had good knowledge about practices of motorcycle riding.
- There is a statistically significant association between Age, Religion. Education, year of experience with knowledge score regarding practices of motorcycle riding.at the 0.05 level of significance

Table 4: Distribution of subjects by year of experience in riding motorized two- wheeler

Year of Experience in riding motorized two -wheeler	Frequency	Percentage
1-2years	32	32.0
3-4years	39	39.0
5-6 years	19	19.0
> 6 years	10	10.0

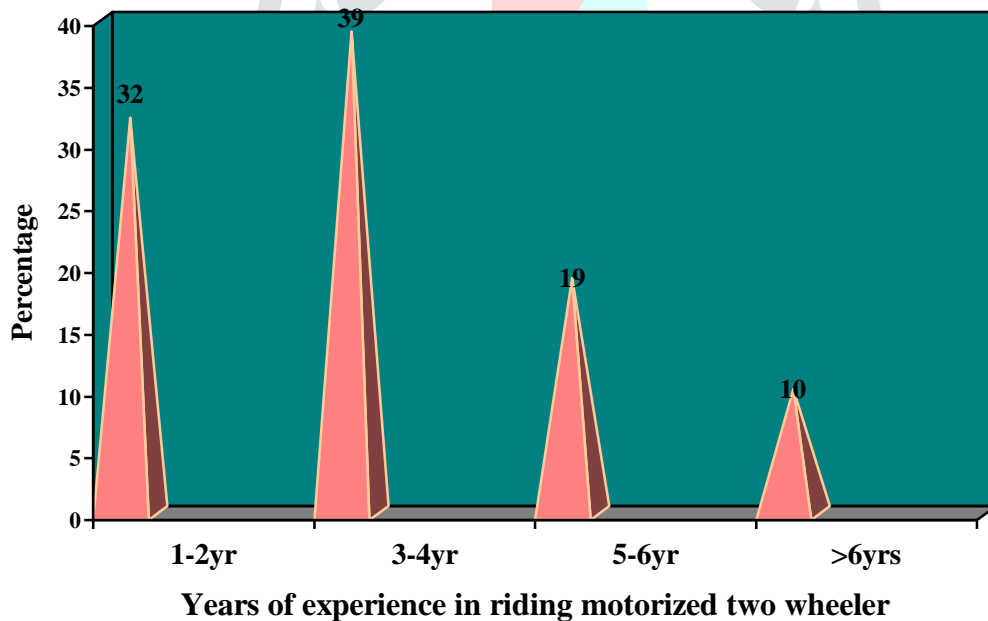


Figure. 6: The above table and figure 6 shows that majority of the subjects 39(61%) were having 3-4years and 10(10%) were having 6yrs of experience of riding motorized two wheeler

DISCUSSION:

This chapter deals with the findings of data analyzed in accordance with the objectives of the present study.

The findings have been organized and discussed under the following sections:

- Section- I:** Demographic profile of subjects.
- Section -II:** Knowledge of male degree students regarding the prevention of motor vehicle accidents
- Section -III:** To find the association between knowledge of male degree students and selected demographic variables.
- Section IV:** Preparation of an information booklet.

Section- I: Demographic profile of subjects

The distribution of the subjects by age revealed that maximum number of subjects 54(54%) belongs to the age group of 20-21 yrs. The findings of the present study is consistent with the study findings of Hingson RW (2002) that majority of the subjects (1400) who die due to alcohol related motor vehicle injuries were in the age group between 18-24years were noted.³⁰

In the study majority of the participants 61(61%) were studying in third year degree. This is consistent with study of Adogu OU who stated that 32.6% Of commercial motor cyclists possessed good knowledge on road traffic codes and safety which helps to reduce road traffic accidents.³⁶

The majority of the participants in the study in relation to source of information 48(48%) have obtained information from television, radio ,internet and only 12(12%) participants got information from traffic safety program

Pertaining to years of experience in riding motorized two wheeler most of the subjects 39(39%) had 3-4yrs of experience. This was evident from similar study conducted by Molen JJ (2004) revealed that effect of inexperience in riding motorized vehicle is more important than the age in explaining the higher risk of being involved in road traffic accidents among youngest drivers.

Regarding on the educational status of the father, majority 31 (31%) of the participants fathers were having secondary and intermediate education each. In relation to the educational status of the mother, majority 38(38%) of the participants mothers were having secondary education This can be supported by a study conducted by Vaez M(2005) which revealed that there is excess risk among males who have low educational status and whose family members educational status is low. ⁴⁰

In relation to monthly income of the family majority 53% of the participants had a monthly income of Rs.8000 and above, only 6% of the participants had a monthly income of Rs.2500- Rs.4000. This can be supported by a study conducted by Ahamed M (2004) which revealed that increased earning is the one of the reason for fast driving(35.5%).

Section II: Knowledge of degree students on prevention of motor vehicle accidents

Table 8 revealed that overall knowledge of male degree students (30.89) was found inadequate and the least mean knowledge scores of male degree students found in the aspect of Effects of motor vehicle accidents is (1.72). The mean knowledge of score of degree students found in the aspect of General aspects about motor vehicle accidents, Causes of motor vehicle accidents, Prevention of motor vehicle accidents is 7.88, 2.27 and 19.02 respectively.

Also Table 8 reveals that more have mean knowledge score (19.02) on Prevention of motor vehicle accidents.

Table 9 reveals that 30(30%) of the participants had inadequate knowledge on Effects of motor vehicle accidents, whereas more number of participants 78(78%) had moderate knowledge in the areas Prevention of motor vehicle accidents. The over all knowledge level of the subjects shows that 83(83%) subjects have moderate knowledge, whereas 10(10%) had inadequate knowledge and 7(7%) had adequate knowledge.

Section III: Association between knowledge and selected demographic variables

The present study showed that there is no statistically significant association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables such as age, educational status, source of information, years of experience in riding motorized two wheeler, educational status of the father, educational status of the mother and family income.

Section IV: Preparation of an information booklet

Information booklet was prepared on the basis of findings of the study. The steps adopted in the preparation of information booklet are

- ❖ Preparation of first draft of information booklet
- ❖ Content validity by experts
- ❖ Editing of the information booklet
- ❖ Preparation of the final draft of the information booklet

Preparation of first draft

Information booklet was prepared on the basis of review of literature, which permitted to the development of information booklet regarding the prevention of motor vehicle accidents.

a). Preparation of criteria check list for information booklet

The criteria check list was based on objectives, content selection, content organization, language, visual image, feasibility and practicability of information booklet. The criteria checklist also included relevant, not relevant, needs modification and remarks column for the experts to give their valuable opinion and suggestions.

b). Content validity of information booklet

To ensure content validity of the booklet, it was given to experts in the field of community health nursing. The experts were requested to give their opinion and suggestions of the content of the booklet. Necessary modifications were made on the basis of expert suggestions.

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