

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Planned Teaching Programme on Prevention of Road Traffic Accidents among Nursing Students in Tonk

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Abstract

Introduction: An accident has been defined as “An unexpected, unplanned occurrence which may involve injury” or “unpremeditated event resulting in recognizable damage” or “Occurrence in a sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, deaths or property damage”. The incidence of road traffic accident is rising worldwide.

Materials & methods: It includes research approach, research design, variables, setting of the study, population, inclusion and exclusion criteria for selection of the sample, sampling technique, sample size, selection. One group pre-test-post-test research design, which belongs to pre experimental design, was selected to assess the knowledge of the students regarding causes, hazards and prevention of Road traffic accidents. In the present study the 40 nursing students at M.D.S. Nursing College in Tonk were selected by using Purposive sampling technique, which is a non-probability sampling approach.

Results: The present study shows the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on causes, complications and prevention of road traffic accident among young adolescents. The 40 nursing students were selected for study by using Purposive sampling technique. One group pre experimental design was adapted for study in which pre test was conducted then STP was administered and post test was conducted for same group.

Conclusion: Findings of the study showed that the knowledge of the students was not satisfactory before the introduction of the planned teaching programme. The planned teaching programme helped them to learn more.

Keywords: Assess; effectiveness; prevention; road traffic accidents

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Introduction:

An accident has been defined as “An unexpected, unplanned occurrence which may involve injury” or “unpremeditated event resulting in recognizable damage” or “Occurrence in a

sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, deaths or property damage". The incidence of road traffic accident is rising worldwide. A review of the etiological factors is presented. The aim is to determine responsibility and advocate preventive measures. The factors include man, the vehicle and the road. Alcohol and drug of intoxication about for a large proportion of road traffic accident worldwide. In the developing world, roads are poorly built and are poorly maintained. As a result, the roads have become deaths traps. Vehicles are poorly maintained due to poverty, ignorance and corruption among enforcement agents. All these factors are controllable by government policies.

WHO's World report on road traffic injury prevention defines a road traffic injury as fatal or non-fatal injuries incurred as a result of a road traffic crash. A road traffic crash is defined as a collision or incident that may or may not lead to injury, occurring on a public road and involving at least one moving vehicle.

Worldwide an estimated 1.2 million people are dying in road accidents each year and as many as 50 million are injured. Of the worldwide annual average of 7, 00, 000 road accidents, 10percent occur in India.

Road traffic accident or injuries are currently 9th leading cause of death globally and are expected to become the 2nd leading cause by the year 2020, next to ischemic heart disease. ¹Road traffic accidents are the major cause of death among the person aged 10-25 years (children and young adults).

Need for the study:

Road traffic injuries are a major but neglected public health challenge that requires concerted efforts for effective and sustainable prevention. Of all the systems with which people have to deal every day, road traffic systems are the most complex and the most dangerous. Worldwide, an estimated 1.2 million people are killed in road crashes each year and as many as 50 million are injured. Projections indicate that these figures will increase by about 65% over the next 20 years unless there is new commitment to prevention Nevertheless, the tragedy behind these figures attracts less mass media attention than other, less frequent types of tragedy.

The growth in numbers of motor vehicles is a major contributing factor in the rising toll of fatalities and injuries from road traffic crashes in poor countries. In India, the number of four wheel motor vehicles increased by 23% to 4.5 million between 1990 and 1993 and by 2050, the number could rise to 267 million.

The World report on road traffic injury prevention is the first major report being jointly issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank on this subject. It underscores their concern that unsafe road traffic systems are seriously harming global public health and development. It contends that the level of road traffic injury is unacceptable and that it is largely avoidable.

Objectives: The objectives of the study were to:

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding the magnitude, risk factors and impacts of road traffic accidents among nursing students before administration of structured teaching programme.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on magnitude, risk

factors and impacts of road traffic accidents among nursing students.

3. To find out the association between demographic variables and knowledge score about road traffic accident among nursing students.

Hypotheses:

H₁: There will be significant difference in the knowledge of Nursing students on prevention of road traffic accidents, who has attended the structured teaching programme.

H₂: There will be a significant association between knowledge score of nursing students about road traffic accident and selected demographic variables.

Materials & methods:

It includes research approach, research design, variables, setting of the study, population, inclusion and exclusion criteria for selection of the sample, sampling technique, sample size, selection.

Research Approach- In view of the nature of the problem selected for the present study to evaluate the effectiveness of a Structured Teaching Programme on causes, hazards and prevention of road traffic accident in terms of knowledge among students and for the objectives to be accomplished, an evaluative approach was considered appropriate for the present study.

The classical approach for the conduct of evaluative research consists of:

Research Design- One group pre-test-post-test research design, which belongs to pre experimental design, was selected to assess the knowledge of the students regarding causes, hazards and prevention of Road traffic accidents.

The pre-experimental design consists of pre-test and post-test observations made on different days with only one of selected groups and without a control group. The pre-experimental design chosen for the study is depicted are as follow.

O₁: Administration of Structured knowledge Questionnaire to assess knowledge regarding road traffic accident on day one.

X: Intervention (Structured Teaching Programme)

O₂: Administration of Structured knowledge Questionnaire after intervention on 7th day to assess knowledge regarding road traffic accident.

Sample and sampling technique- In the present study the 40 nursing students at M.D.S. Nursing college in Tonk were selected by using Purposive sampling technique, which is a non-probability sampling approach.

Criteria for selection of sample:

Inclusion criteria:-

Second year B.Sc.nursing students.

Students who understands english.

Willing to participate in the study.

b. Exclusion criteria:-

Second year B.Sc.nursing students.

Students not willing to participate in study.

Students of who do not present at the time of data collection.

Research Design- One group pre-test-post-test research design, which belongs to pre experimental design, was selected to assess the knowledge of the students regarding causes, hazards and prevention of Road traffic accidents.

The pre-experimental design consists of pre-test and post-test observations made on different days with only one of selected groups and without a control group. The pre-experimental design chosen for the study is depicted are as follow.

Results: The present study shows the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on causes, complications and prevention of road traffic accident among young adolescets. The 40 nursing students were selected for study by using Purposive sampling technique. One group pre experimental design was adapted for study in which pre test was conducted then STP was administered and post test was conducted for same group.

Finding related to demographic characteristic as;

1. Majority of students 42.5% were in the age group of 21-22 years (17 out of 40).
2. Majority of students 80% were male (32 out of 40).
3. Majority of students 52.5% were staying in urban area (21 out of 40).
4. Majority of students 52.5% were staying in urban area (21 out of 40).
5. Majority of students 45% family income were between 20,001-25,000 (18 out of 40).
6. Majority of students 52.5% are belongs from nuclear family (21 out of 40).
7. Majority of students 100% are having vehicle (40 out of 40).
8. Majority of students 72.5% were having two wheeler (29 out of 40).

Conclusions: Findings of the study showed that the knowledge of the students was not satisfactory before the introduction of the planned teaching programme. The planned teaching programme helped them to learn more.

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Conflict of Interest: There are no conflicts of interest

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