
A pre-experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on the Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accidents among Adolescents of Selected School of Urban Area at City Jalandhar (2018)

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ABSTRACT

*“Children are the wealth of tomorrow.
Take care of them, if u wishes to have a strong India,
Every day to meet challenges”
-Jawaharlal Nehru*

“A pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on the knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents of selected school of urban area at city Jalandhar. The aim of the study is to assess and provide the knowledge regarding road traffic accidents to adolescents. The objectives of the study are to assess the pre test knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents among adolscents, to implement structured teaching programme, to enhance the knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents, to assess the post test knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents, to compare the pre test and post test knowledge regarding road traffic accidents among adolescents, to find out association of pre test knowledge score regarding prevention of road traffic accidents with socio demographic variables among students. The study findings reveals that the mean value of pre test knowledge score of group was 18.5 and mean value of post test knowledge score of group was 24.6 and t test value was significant at 0.05 level.

Keywords: *Structured Teaching Programme, Prevention of Road Traffic Accidents among Adolescents, Selected School of Urban Area at City Jalandhar.*

INTRODUCTION

Adolescent is like a bridge between childhood and adulthood, during which the individual is gaining further physical maturity, further education and training that will enable him or her to fulfill a useful role in adult society and adolescent are more prone to road traffic accidents [1].

Road traffic accidents are undoubtedly the most frequent and overall, the cause of the most damage. The reasons for this are the extremely dense road traffic and the relatively great freedom of movement given to driven. More than 1.25 million people die each year as a result of road traffic crashes. Road traffic injuries are the

leading cause of death among people aged between 15 and 29 years [2].

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE

Road side accidents are leading cause of death in adolescent period. Young often tend to be over confident, less experienced, run with high speed and sometimes use of alcohol. All these reasons makes worse combination of risk road traffic accidents are preventable as they owing to sequence of events .Current figures are alarming enough.

If they continue by 2020, the number of people killed and disabled every day on the world's roads will have grown by more than 60% making road traffic accidents among adolescents a leading contributor to the global burden of disease and injury. Many more research studies showed that there and more chances of road traffic accidents among adolescents [3].

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on the knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents of selected school of urban area at city Jalandhar (2018)

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding the prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents of selected school of urban area at city Jalandhar
- 2) To implement structured teaching programme to enhance the knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents of selected school of urban area at city Jalandhar
- 3) To assess the post-test knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents of selected school of urban area at city Jalandhar
- 4) To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of road traffic accidents of selected school of urban area at city Jalandhar.
- 5) To find out association of pre-test knowledge score regarding the prevention of road traffic accidents with socio demographic variables among adolescents of selected school of urban area at city Jalandhar.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- 1) **LB Larsen, Laequer, Uqeskr (2005)**
A study was conducted to examine the preventive effect of bicycle helmets on head injuries in youngsters aged 0-15 years. Treated after road traffic accidents. The result was among 3215 person, 2109 had injuries to the head or brain and 2876 had injuries to other body regions. The conclusion was helmets after bicyclists aged 0-15 year's protection against head injury. The effect could not be shown in accidents involving a motor vehicle as the counterpart [4].
- 2) **RW FERGUSON, SJ HENDERSON (2013)** road traffic injuries are a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Travelers are at

risk given unfamiliarly and local road conditions and traffic rules. This study

attempts to explore perceptions and awareness regarding road safety.⁵

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

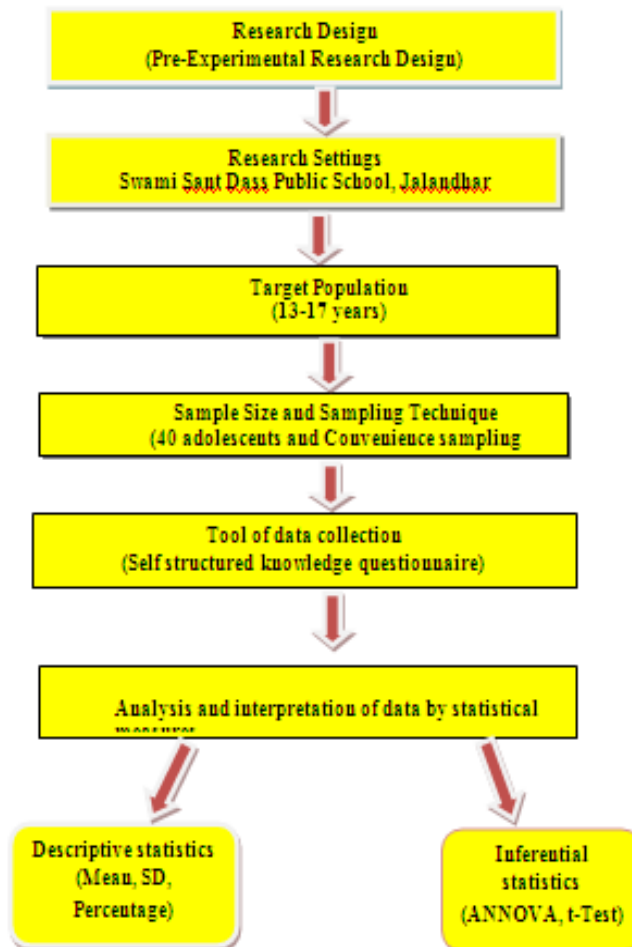


Fig 1: Schematic Presentation of Research Methodology

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION
Frequency and Percentage distribution of pre-test knowledge score regarding the

prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescents.

Table 1: Depicted the Pre-Test Knowledge among Adolescents Group

N=40

S.no	Knowledge level	Score	(f)	(%)
1	Good	21-30	6	15%
2	Average	11-20	34	85%
3	Poor	0-10	0	0%

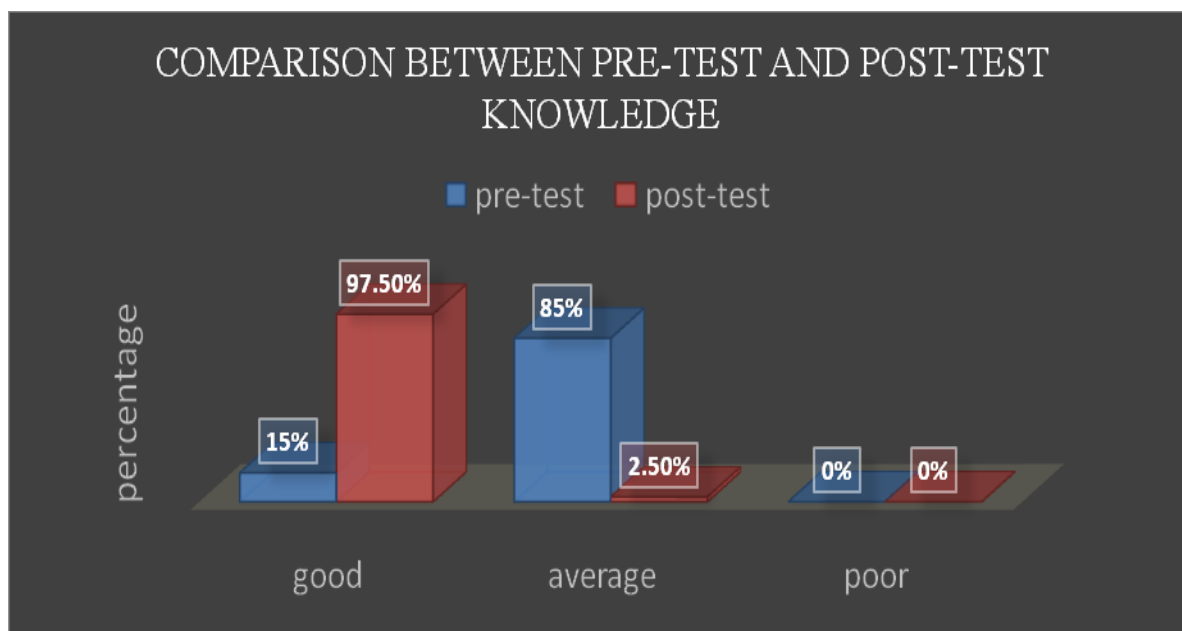


Fig. 1. Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Knowledge Score Regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accidents among Adolescents

RESULTS

The present study's finding reveals that mean of pre-test knowledge score of group was 18.5 whereas mean of post-test knowledge score was 24.6.

't' test value was computed. It was found to be significant at $p > 0.05$ level of significant.

Hence, the research hypothesis is accepted. So, it was concluded that there is effect of structured teaching plan on the knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents.

CONCLUSION

The focus of the study was to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) on knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accidents among adolescent in selected school, Jalandhar, Punjab (2018).

The study involves "One group pretest and post-test Research Design" (Pre-Experimental Research Design) using

convenience Sampling Technique to draw the sample.

Post-test was conducted after 4 days of STP using the same self-structured knowledge questionnaire to find out the effectiveness. The results were analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Nursing Implications

The finding of the present study has implications in the area of nursing Practice, nursing education, nursing research.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) A large scale study can be conducted to generalize the findings.
- 2) A similar study can be conducted on the adolescent group living in rural area.

REFERENCES

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- 2) <http://www.icdo.org/en/disaster/transport-accidents/road>.
- 3) World Health Day-2004; SLOGAN: Road Safety is No accident.
- 4) Larsen. LB, Uqueskr, Laequer, importance of the use of bicycle helmets for head injuries among injured bicyclists added 0-15 yrs, 2005oct, 28,164(44)P5115-9.
- 5) RW FERGUSON, SJ HENDERSON. Causes of road traffic injuries are a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide(2013)