

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

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ABSTRACT

An accidents is an unexpected and undesirable event, a mishap unforeseen and without apparent cause. "Strictly speaking, most accidents are not accidents at all, they are collisions that could and should have been avoided so that what cause them and how they are caused, you can avoid.

Traffic accidents, or vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in paediatric population today. In metropolitan cities, these accidents are increasing day by day. As the road traffic increases, the risk of accidents also increases. Road Traffic Accidents are more common till school age group.

KEYWORDS: Public Health Issue, Injuries, Traffic Accidents

INTRODUCTION

The process of rapid and unplanned urbanization has resulted in an unwanted revolution in the growth of motor vehicle worldwide. The alarming increase in morbidity and mortality showing to Road Traffic Accident over the past few decades is a matter of great concern globally. Currently motor vehicle accidents rank ninth in order of disease burden and are projected to be ranked third in the year 2020. In India, more than 70,000 people get killed due to Road Traffic Accident every year, and this needs to be recognized as an important public health issue. Very few studies are attempted to understand the epidemiology of risk factors associated with Road Traffic Accident in Indian cities. The present study aims to examine the magnitude of this multifaceted problem in a rapidly developing Hyderabad metropolis and analyses the causative factors.

NEED FOR STUDY

During 1990s road traffic injuries ranked ninth among the leading cause of deaths in the world. It is projected to become second leading cause by the year 2020. Injuries are responsible for approximately 9.1 percent of all causes of deaths in the world and about 16 percent of the disabilities are reported due to injuries. They are also the major cause of death among persons aged 10-24 years. In the developed regions, 57 percent of male deaths and 43 percent of female deaths in this age group are due to injuries, mainly traffic accidents.

Road Traffic Accidents claim 1.2 million lives, self inflicted injuries and violence are becoming important causes of loss of lives. Road traffic injuries alone are ranked as the primary cause of disease among children in the age group of 5-14 years and the third leading cause among people between the age of 15.29 years in year 2000.

India has the highest number of road accidents in the world. This has been revealed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in its first ever global status on road safety. The report pointed to speeding, drunk driving and low

use of helmets, seat belts and child restraints in vehicles as the main contributory factors. Every hour, 40 people under the age of 25 die in road accidents around the globe. According to the WHO, this is the second most important cause of death for 5 to 29 years olds.

In India alone the death toll rose to 14 per hour in 2009 as opposed to 13 the previous year. The total number of deaths every year is due to road accidents has now passed the 135,000 mark. According to the latest report of National Crime Records Bureau or NCRB.

The process of rapid and unplanned urbanization has resulted in an unpretended revolution in the growth of motor vehicle accidents worldwide. There is an alarming increase in morbidity and mortality owing to the Road Traffic Accidents.

Statement of Problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding prevention and control of Road Traffic Accident among male students in a select college at Guntur.

Research Methodology & Plan for Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics that mean standard deviation. Setting of the study was NRI Institute of Technology in Guntur, A.P. we selected the second year students of civil engineering. Tool a structured interview questionnaire used, Scoring: Positive response carries "2 mark", Neutral response carries "1 mark" & Negative response carried "0 mark"

Ethical Consideration

A formal written permission was obtained from the principal of the NRI Institute of Technology, Visadalla, Perecherla, Guntur district.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

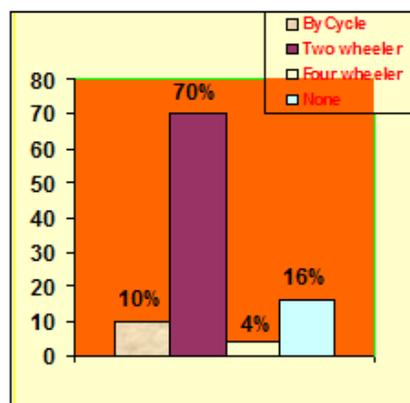


Figure 1: Bar Diagram Showing Percentage Distribution of Respondents Based Possessing Vehicle

Table 1: Knowledge of College Students on the Effect of Road Traffic Accidents in the Pretest and Post Test N=50

Sl. No.	Adolescent Boys Knowledge	Pre Test		Post Test	
		No. of Persons	%	No. of Persons	%
1	Correct answer	15	30	48	96
2	Incorrect answer	35	70	2	4

The above table denotes of college students in pretest regarding the effect of Road Traffic Accidents. In the pretest 15(30%) college students know correct answer and 35(70%) doesn't know correct answer. The above table denotes of college students in post test regarding the effect of Road Traffic Accidents. In the post test 48(96%) college students know correct answer and 2(4%) doesn't know correct answer.

Table 1: Shows the Level of Attitude of College Students in the Pretest N = 50

Sl. No.	College Students Attitude	Pre Test		Post Test	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1.	Correct answers	15	30%	46	92%
2.	Incorrect answers	35	70%	4	8%

Table denotes attitude of college students in pretest regarding the effects of Road Traffic Accidents. In the pretest, 15(30%) students know correct answers and 35(70%) doesn't know correct answer in post test regarding the effects of Road Traffic Accidents. In the post test, 46(92%) students know correct answers and 4(8%) doesn't know correct answer.

FINDINGS

The findings were furnished based on the objectives of the study, the highest percentage 30(60%) is between age of 17-18 years. Highest percentage 32(64%) have the upper income family. Highest percentage 35(70%) had given incorrect answer in pre test. Knowledge of college students regarding the prevention and control of Road Traffic Accidents in the post test. 48(96%) had given correct answer. 2(4%) had given incorrect answer about attitude the prevention and control of Road Traffic Accidents in the pretest. 35(70%) had given incorrect answer. 15(30%) had given correct answer. Findings related to the attitude of college students regarding the prevention and control of road traffic accidents in the post test. 46(92%) had given correct answer. 4(8%) had given incorrect answer.

CONCLUSIONS

- Findings of the study revealed that the teaching programme for the students had impact on the knowledge of the students regarding Road Traffic Accident.
- Today's students are the tomorrows pillars. Hence awareness of the students regarding Road Traffic Accidents is a necessity.
- As per this study results gradually increase the knowledge level of the college students regarding prevention and control of Road Traffic Accidents.

Meaning - Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers to the knowledge and attitude about the prevention and control of Road Traffic Accident.

Structured Teaching Programme it refers to planned teaching programme using different teaching methods and materials.

Knowledge

It refers to verbal statement made by the college students regarding prevention and control of Road Traffic Accidents.

Road Traffic Accidents

Road Traffic Accidents are unexpected, unplanned occurrences which may involve injury among the road users. According to WHO. "Road Traffic Accidents" are an unpremeditated events resulting in recognizable damage among the road users.

Prevention

It includes those steps to be taken to stop the occurrence of Road Traffic Accidents among the students.

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