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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PREVENTION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AMONG MALE STUDENTS OF SELECTED DEGREE COLLEGE, BANGALORE WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted using descriptive survey design. The research variable was knowledge regarding prevention of motor vehicle accidents among male students of selected degree college, while the demographic variables were Age, Education status of the student, Sources of information, Years of experience in riding motorized two-wheeler, Education status of the Father, Education status of the Mother and Family income. The study was conducted on 100 male degree students of Krapanidi Degree College, Chikkabellandur, Bangalore; using Purposive Sampling Technique. The instruments used for data collection was structured knowledge questionnaire. The data obtained was tabulated and analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings on assessment of knowledge regarding shows that the maximum mean knowledge score obtained by the subjects was 19.02 with a mean percentage of 59.44% (S.D-3.266) in the aspect of prevention of motor vehicle accidents where as the minimum mean knowledge score obtained by subjects was 1.72 with a mean percentage of 57.33% (S.D- 0.668) in the aspect of effects of motor vehicle accidents. Obesity & its consequences showed that 69 (57.5%) adolescent had average knowledge and 30 (25%) had poor knowledge.

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INTRODUCTION

During the period of adolescence physical, sensory and psychomotor function gives teenagers a feeling of strength and confidence that they have never experienced before. This increased energy must be discharged through action. There is a great pre-occupation with the body, mixed with exuberance in sport, in social life and in the use of automobiles. Their propensity for risk taking behavior and feelings of indestructibility makes adolescents prone to injuries and accidents (Oscar Wilde, 2008). Accidents rank now fourth in order among the leading causes of death and are responsible for approximately 8% of all deaths in the world, 7.9% in the developing countries and 7.5% in the developed countries. During 1990s motor vehicle accidents ranked ninth among the leading cause of death in the world. It is projected to become second leading cause of death by the year 2020. A large proportion of vehicle involved in motor vehicle accidents were two wheelers as they are sustainable and provide little protection for the riders (Lee Jong, 2004).

According to WHO reports motor vehicle accidents accounts for 2.5% of total death, everyday as many as 14,000 people are injured on the world's road; more than 3,000 die and 15,000 are disabled for life. In 2002, 1.18 million people died as a result of motor vehicle accidents worldwide (Marilyn, 2007). Motor vehicle accident is the third leading cause of death among people between the ages of 15-29 years in the year 2000 (Park, 2007). 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. According to government of India, the number of deaths due to motor vehicle accident was increased from 80,262 in the year 2001 to 84,430 in the year 2003 (Banarasidas Bhanot Publishers, 2007).

Statement of the problem

"A study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of motor vehicle accidents among male students of selected degree college, Bangalore with a view to develop an informational booklet".

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of male students regarding the prevention of motor vehicle accidents.

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- To find out the association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variable.
- To prepare an Informational booklet.

Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework for the present study was based on health promotion model (revised 2002) by Nola J.Pender, Murdagh C.L, Parsons M.A.

Assumptions

- Degree students may have some knowledge regarding prevention of motor vehicle accidents.
- Degree students may have interest to know more about prevention of motor vehicle accidents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach

Descriptive Survey Approach

Research Design

Descriptive Design

Research Setting

The present study was conducted in Krapanidi Degree College, Chikka bellandur, Bangalore.

Population

Population represents the Male Degree Students of Krapanidi Degree College, Chikka bellandur, Bangalore.

Sample Size

The sample size of the present study consists of 100 male degree students of Krapanidi Degree College, Chikkabellandur, Bangalore.

Sampling Technique

Purposive Sampling Technique.

Description of the tool

Section A-Demographic data: Age, Education status of the student, Sources of information, Years of experience in riding motorized two-wheeler, Education status of the Father, Education status of the Mother and Family income.

Section B- Structured Knowledge Questionnaire: It consists of 50 items dealing with the general aspects, causes, effects and prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents.

Procedure for data collection

A formal written permission was obtained from the principal of Krapanidi Degree College, Chikka bellandur, Bangalore. The

data was collected for the main study from 24-07-08 to 25-07-08. The investigator introduced self to the subjects and explained the purpose of the study. Written consent was obtained from samples who were willing to participate in the study. Instructions were given and the tool was administered. Time given to each respondent to fill up the questionnaire was 45 minutes.

Plan for data analysis

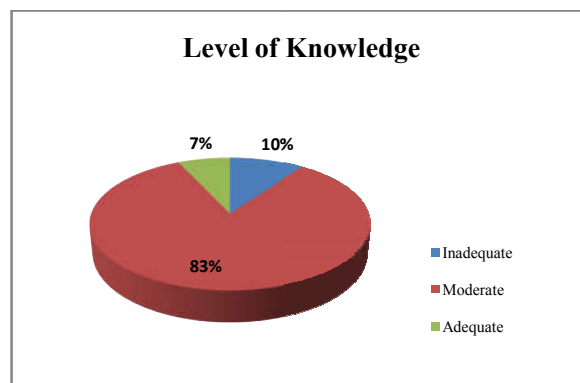
The obtained data is analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

- Computation of Frequencies and Percentage to describe socio-demographic data.
- Computation of Mean and Standard Deviation.

Chi square test was used to find out the association between knowledge score and selected variables.

RESULTS

Section I- Demographic distribution of samples: Maximum number of subjects 54(54%) belonged to the age group of 20-21years, 61(61%) were studying in third year degree, 48(48%) have obtained information from television, radio, internet, 39(61%) were having 3-4 years of experience of riding motorized two wheeler. Majority of the subjects 31(31%) fathers have completed secondary school as well as intermediate education, 38(38%) subjects' mothers have completed secondary school and 53(53%) subjects fall in the income group of Rs.8000 and above.



Section II: Distribution of subjects according to Level of Knowledge

Section III: Association between the knowledge and selected socio demographic variables: There was no statistically significant association found between socio demographic variables with knowledge score regarding prevention of motor vehicle accidents at the level of $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion

The present study revealed that mean score of subjects obtained for overall knowledge was 30.89 with the mean percentage 61.78% and standard deviation of 4.433. The study showed that only 7% of subjects had adequate knowledge, 83(83%) subjects

had moderate knowledge, whereas 10(10%) had inadequate knowledge.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the present study, few recommendations are offered for the further study.

- A similar study can be done by taking a larger area for generalization.
- A similar study can be done among the professional riders.
- Quasi-experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of a STP or SIM.
- Follow up study can be done to evaluate the effectiveness of informational booklet.
- A study can be undertaken to compare the knowledge between the urban and the rural populations.

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