

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on knowledge regarding road safety measures among Higher Primary School Children at DRR School, Davangere

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Abstract :

Introduction : Unintentional injuries are important contributors to the preventable causes of mortality & morbidity among school children worldwide. The current study was designed to know the level of knowledge regarding road safety measures among Higher Primary School children.

Methodology : A pre experimental non-equivalent pre-test post-test design was administered to 60 subjects among Higher Primary School Children at Dharmarathnakara Rajanahalli Ramashetty School, Davangere. The structured knowledge questionnaire on road safety measures was used to collect pretest data and Structured Teaching Program was conducted. After seven days of STP, Posttest was done with the same instrument. The result revealed that the STP was effective in enhancing knowledge of school children on road safety measures.

Result : The study findings revealed that the majority of the subjects were on the age group of 12 – 13 years. The posttest knowledge scores regarding road safety measures among Higher Primary School children were higher (80.7%) when compare to the pre-test knowledge scores (64.1%).

Conclusion : The findings of the study support the need of the nurses to conduct the health education and training program to impart the knowledge to the students regarding road safety measures so that they can take care when travel on road.

Keywords : Road safety measures, STP.

Introduction :

The majority of road crashes are caused by human error. The most traffic accidents are the product of several factors, the probability of accidents can be reduced in a number of different ways such as education and proper training children in school. The main cause of death and injury of children on roads is due to lack of knowledge about the road safety measures. Young children do not have the skill to stay safe in traffic. This area of study has been selected because, one should observe road safety rules to ensure the other road users safety and of course our own life or else it will be too late as to regret when we happen to see our loving family member's sacrifices in road accidents.¹ According to oxford advanced learners dictionary the term Structured Teaching Program (STP) is forming a planned series of event in order to provide instruction. In this study it refers to a

well planned instructional material designed to provide information regarding road safety measures.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge on road safety measures among school children by pretest.
- To find out the effectiveness of STP on road safety measures by comparing pretest & post test knowledge scores.

Methodology :

A pre-experimental, with one group pre-test and post-test design was used for the present study. Pre-test data was collected by using stratified random sampling technique from 60 Upper Primary School children (Age 11-13 years) of DRR School davangere, by using structured knowledge questionnaire which was developed by the researchers (Reliability of the tool was $r=0.9$) followed by implementation of Structured

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Teaching Program (STP) on Road safety measures. The post test was conducted on the seventh day of intervention, using the same tool used for pre test. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results :

Regarding the socio-demographic variables, majority of the subjects (60 %) were between the age group of 12 to 13 years and maximum subjects (76.7%) residing in urban area. Posttest mean percentages of knowledge related to traffic signals of the subjects (81.1%) were found higher than the pretest test (69.7%) score (Table:1). Regarding effectiveness of STP, the mean percentage difference of knowledge scores is 16.6%. On computation of t' value showed statistical significance at 0.05 levels significance. Hence the research hypothesis H₁ is accepted.

Table: 1. Area wise mean percentage of knowledge scores.

Area	Pretest	Posttest
	Mean percentage	Mean percentage
Knowledge related to traffic signals	69.7 %	81.1%
Knowledge related to road crossing	64.6%	79.3%
Knowledge related to general aspect of road safety	51.1%	85.0%

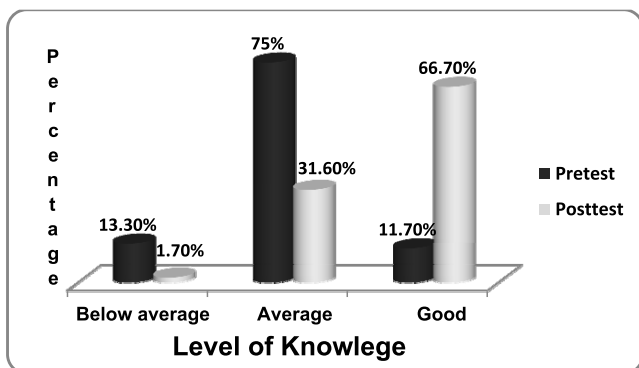


Fig. 1: Cylindrical Diagram showing distribution of students according to level of knowledge in pretest and posttest.

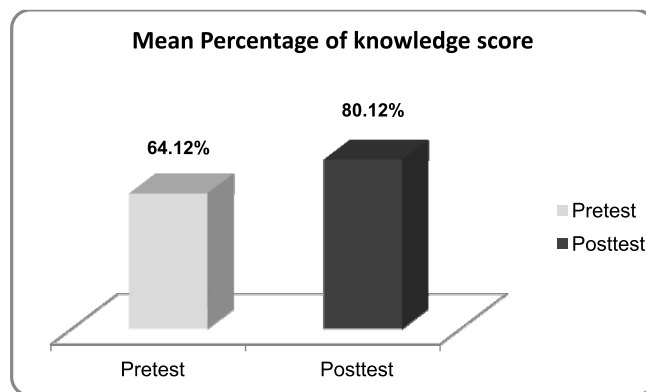


Fig. 2: Bar diagram shows mean percentage of pretest and posttest knowledge score.

Discussion :

The findings of the study have been discussed with reference to the objectives and hypotheses. The findings in the demographic characteristics and effectiveness of STP are compared with the findings of other studies. Majority of the subjects (60%) were in the age group of 12 to 13 years and most of the subjects (77%) belong to urban community. The pretest score knowledge was 64.1% and post test knowledge score was 80.78% with difference of 16.6% depict that STP was effective in imparting knowledge on road safety measures in school children.

Conclusion :

The future of the world depends on how well it cares for its youth. If this population is to thrive, it must be nurtured in an appropriate environment. Focusing on the health needs of children increases the chances that future adults will value and practice healthy life style.² In this view STP is a vital method to provide health education to the school children and also it helps in achieving the national health policy.

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