

EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED PROGRAMME ON ROAD SAFETY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

John Prabhu*

Associate Professor, Department of Paediatric Nursing, PNC&KR College of Nursing, Narsaraopet, Guntur Dist.

***Corresponding Author: John Prabhu**

Associate Professor, Department of Paediatric Nursing, PNC&KR College of Nursing, Narsaraopet, Guntur Dist.

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INTRODUCTION

Every child has a right to grow up in healthy zone school and community. If we make the child to be aware in all aspects of life, they can be achieving many things in this world. The school age child develops a sense of industry and learns the basic skills needed to function in the society. During school years coordination improves and also develops sense of balance and rhythm allows a children to ride a bicycle without knowing a traffic rules and regulation. Thus expose themselves to such hazards. They have to be taught, trained and sensitized to traffic rules and accidents. Road traffic accident is a major global public health problem. In most countries pedestrian injuries occur predominantly to the poorest in society. The road safety education for pupils and parental supervision are key measures in preventing road traffic accidents among primary school children. Child pedestrian injury is an important cause of death in developing countries.

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To assess the level of knowledge on road safety among school children.
- ❖ To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted programme on road safety among school children.
- ❖ To associate the effectiveness of video assisted programme on road safety among school children with their selected demographic variables.

Research Design

Quasi experimental design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted programme on road safety among the school children.

Setting

The research was conducted in panchayat union elementary school at sothupakkam kanchipuram district.

Population and Sample Size

60 school children between 9-11 years of age, who met the Inclusion criteria, were selected.

Findings of The Study

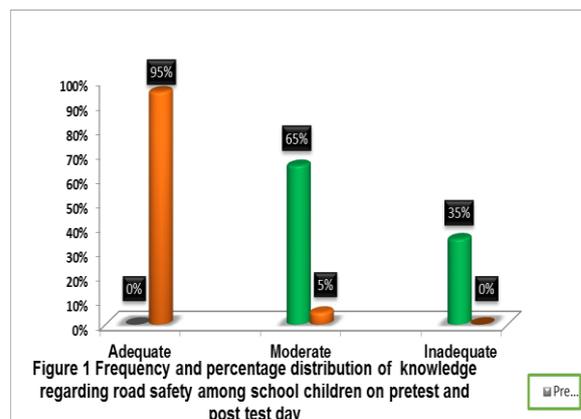
1) In pretest most of the children 39 (65%) had moderately adequate knowledge, 21(35%) had inadequate knowledge.

2) In the post test day majority of the children 57(95%) had adequate knowledge, three (5%) school children had moderately adequate knowledge

3) It implies that the video assisted programme was effective and showed improvement in knowledge level of school children about road safety.

4) There is no significant association with the level of knowledge on road safety with demographic variables of age of children, class studying, sex, occupation of the parent/guardian. However, There is a significant association with the level of knowledge with demographic variables of educational status of the parent/guardian, family income and mode of transport.

5) The researcher concluded that the video assisted programme on road safety among school children was effective.



Recommendation

Based on the research findings the following recommendations can be made:

- ❖ The same study can be replicated on a larger sample and also at different settings.
- ❖ A comparative study can be done between rural and urban school children.
- ❖ A descriptive study on assessing the knowledge and attitude of school children on road safety and their practice can be done.
- ❖ A structured teaching programme on road safety can be prepared and given to the teachers and the parent's. so that they can impact knowledge to all school going children.

CONCLUSION

Because safe practices depend not only on children and youth but on the adults and social environment surrounding them, it is essential to engage parents, teachers, and decision makers in efforts to reduce RTIs. This will improve the establishment of commitments to impact social reality through consistent changes and mobilize greater resources for creating more secure communities in matters of road safety.

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