

Attitude and Practice towards Safety and Future Plans among University Students

Husenasab Vanageri

Research Scholar, Department of studies in social work,
Karnatak University, Dharwad-580003, Karnataka.

Email: husenasabvanageri@gmail.com

Abstract: Introduction: Road accidents are the ninth most common cause of fatalities, but surveys indicate that by 2020 they may move up to the fifth spot. Road traffic accidents are the leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 16 and 21 worldwide. **Objectives:** objective of this study is to understand the attitude and practice towards safety among University students and examine the developmental plans of University students **Methodology:** This study has used a descriptive research design. Primary and secondary data sources were used to create the current study. The questionnaire, which was created by the New Mexico Human Services Agency and the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Finance, and total 40 samples, took for study from University students. **Results:** shows that out of 40 students 30% were said yes to always wear a seatbelt when driving or riding in a car, truck or van, 22.5% said No and 47.5% students were said not apply to me, 57.5% students were said yes to always wear a helmet when rollerblading, biking, motorcycling, skateboarding, ATV, skiing or snowboarding,, 20% of the students said No and 22.5% students said it's not apply to me, 22.5% of the students were said yes to text, talk or surf the internet on your cell phone while you are driving, 65% said no. **Conclusion:** This study survey found that majority of University students had a positive understanding of and attitude towards the rules and regulations governing traffic safety, and that most of them wore seat belts, helmets, used indicators when driving.

Keywords: Road Safety, Future plans, University students.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Road accidents are the ninth most common cause of fatalities, but surveys indicate that by 2020 they may move up to the fifth spot. Road traffic accidents are the leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 16 and 21 worldwide. The saddest aspect, though, is that they are young adults and college students (Singh, M. 2018). The death toll is higher in nations with poor traffic laws that are vulnerable to pedestrians, bicyclists, and passengers. WHO estimates that 1.25 million people worldwide die in traffic accidents each year. To their credit, the United Nations declared the years 2011–20 as the "Decade of Action on Road Safety." India, a member of the Brasilia Declaration, has pledged to cut down on traffic fatalities and accidents by up to 50% by 2020 (Paden M., 2008). To prevent RTAs, the importance of understanding and implementing road safety measures must be emphasized. In both industrialised and developing nations, child pedestrian injuries are a major cause of morbidity and mortality and one of the main killers. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.35 million people worldwide die as a result of traffic accidents every year. Due to the over 20–50 million non–fatal injuries caused by road traffic accidents, it is one of the major causes of disability worldwide (WHO, 2011–2020).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- **Prajapati, M. S., & Nagar, M. K. (2022)** the study was conducted to evaluate the pre-test and post-test knowledge, attitude, and practice towards road traffic signs and regulations among college students in Gujarat. A study on safety education focused on knowledge, attitude, and practice towards road traffic signs and regulations. Quasi-samples were obtained using the probability (simple random) sampling approach and an experimental study methodology. The students were then given all of the questions following the tool's validation by different subject experts, and an informed permission form was also completed in order to collect data from the samples. Prior to collecting data, the researcher picked colleges in Nadiad city and obtained formal approval from the principals of those colleges. The sample size was 100 pupils in total. The results of this study show that 98 percent of the population has insufficient awareness of traffic signs and laws. Following the delivery of safety education, 42 (42% of the population) had

acquired sufficient knowledge of the rules of the road. In order to increase knowledge, practice, and compliance with traffic signs and regulations and decrease accidents on the road, this study is a very effective instrument. To lessen the likelihood of traffic accidents, the government should start teaching safety to college students.

- **Hill, L et.al (2015)** this study showed that, in order to understand the viewpoints of the students on the best deterrent or intervention for reducing cell phone usage, this study assessed the current distracted driving (DD) behaviours among college students, particularly that involving cell phone use. A poll was conducted anonymously online with participants from 12 colleges and universities. For recruitment, school-based flyers were used. Each school had between 476 and 30,000 students. There were 38 questions in the verified survey, 17 of which were particularly about texting and driving. The poll was completed by 4,966 participants, with an average age of 21.8, 66% of whom were female, 82.7% of whom were students, and 47% of whom were white or non-Hispanic. Furthermore, 4,517 (91%) drivers reported talking on the phone and/or texting while driving; 4,467 (90%) drivers said they talk on the phone while driving; 1,241 (25%) drivers said they use a hands-free device "most of the time"; 4,467 (90%) drivers reported texting while driving; 2,488 (50%) drivers reported sending texts while driving on a highway; 2,978 (60%) people who drove more frequently were When asked if they could chat on a cell phone while driving, 46% of respondents stated they could or were extremely capable of doing so, but only 8.5% of other drivers shared their opinion. In a multivariate model, nine predictors were shown to account for 44% of the variance in DD, which was statistically significant ($F(17, 4945) = 224.31; P.0001; R^2 = 0.44$). Self-efficacy (i.e., confidence) in driving while multitasking ($=0.37$), perception of the safety of multitasking while driving ($=0.19$), social norms (i.e., observing others multitasking while driving; $=0.29$), and having a history of crashing due to multitasking while driving ($=0.11$) were the four strongest predictors (excluding driving frequency). College students frequently engage in distracted driving because they are more confident in their own ability to drive safely and multitask than they are in the skills of other drivers.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To understand the attitude and practice towards safety among University students
- To examine the developmental plans of University students

4. METHODOLOGY:

The study of attitudes and practices towards safety and future plans among university students used a descriptive research design. Primary and secondary data sources were used to create the current study. The questionnaire, which was created by the New Mexico Human Services Agency and the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Finance, has been used for some selected questions to understand attitudes and practices around safety and future plans among university students, Kobo toolbox was used to collect a total of 40 sample surveys from college and university students at Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Sl.No	Variable	Category	N=40	%
1	Sex	Male	32	80
		Female	8	20
2	Age of the respondents	18 to 25	10	25
		26 to 30	21	52.5
		31 to 35	8	20
		36 and above	1	2.5
3	Religion	Hindu	36	90
		Muslim	4	10
4	Education	UG/PG	20	50
		Ph.D	20	50

Table 1: Socio-demographic details

Table 1: This data shows that distribution of respondents' socio-demographic information. The majority of respondents (80%) were male, while only 20% were female. The majority of respondents (90%) were of the Hindu religion, while only 10% were Muslims. The majority of respondents (52.5%) were in the 26 to 30 age range, while 25% were in the 18 to 25 age range, 20% were in the 31 to 35 age range, and 2.5% were in the 36 and over age range, 50% of the respondents were pursuing Ph.D. and 50% of the respondents were pursuing UG/PG.



Sl.No	Variable	Category	N=40	%
1	Do you always wear a seatbelt when driving or riding in a car, truck or van?	Yes	12	30
		No	9	22.5
		Not apply to me	19	47.5
2	Do you always wear a helmet when rollerblading, biking, motorcycling, skateboarding, ATV, skiing or snowboarding?	Yes	23	57.5
		No	8	20
		Not apply to me	9	22.5
3	Do you text, talk or surf the internet on your cell phone while you are driving?	Yes	9	22.5
		No	26	65
		Not apply to me	5	12.5
4	Is there someone at home, school, or anywhere else who has made you feel afraid, threatened you or hurt you?	Yes	8	20
		No	32	80
5	Have you ever been physically, sexually or emotionally abused?	Yes	3	7.5
		No	37	92.5
6	In the past 12 months did your boyfriend/girlfriend ever hit, slap or hurt you on purpose?	Yes	6	15
		No	34	85
8	Have you ever been in foster care, a group home, or homeless?	Yes	8	20
		No	32	80
9	Have you ever been in jail or in a detention center?	Yes	2	5
		No	38	95

Table 2: Attitude and practice towards Safety:

Table 2: This table shows that out of 40 students 30% were said yes to always wear a seatbelt when driving or riding in a car, truck or van, 22.5% said No and 47.5% students were said not apply to me, 57.5% students were said yes to always wear a helmet when rollerblading, biking, motorcycling, skateboarding, ATV, skiing or snowboarding,, 20% of the students said No and 22.5% students said it's not apply to me, 22.5% of the students were said yes to text, talk or surf the internet on your cell phone while you are driving, 65% said no, and 12.5% said it did not apply to them. 20% of the students were said there someone at home, school, or anywhere else who has made you feel afraid, threatened you or hurt you and 80% of the students were said no, 7.5% of the students said ever been physically, sexually or emotionally abused and 92.5% of the students said no, 15% of the students said In the past 12 months did your boyfriend/girlfriend ever hit, slap or hurt you on purpose and 85% of the students said no, 20% of the students said ever been in foster care, a group home, or homeless and 80% of the students said no, 5% of the students were said ever been in jail or in a detention center and 95% of the students were said no to ever been in jail or in a detention center.

Sl. No	Variable	Category	N=40	%
1	Do you have any concerns or questions about the size or shape of your body or your physical appearance?	Yes	11	27.5
		No	29	72.5
2	What are your future plans for both having a family and career goals?	Government job	31	77.5
		Private job	2	5
		Business	5	12.5
		Not planned	4	10
3	On the whole, how much do you like yourself?	1 very high	11	40
		2 high	4	10
		3 middle	5	12.5
		4 low	4	10
		5 very low	16	10

Table 3: Future plans of University students

Table 3: This table shows that out of 40 students 27.5% of the students were said yes to have any concerns or questions about the size or shape of your body or your physical appearance and 72.5% were said no, 77.5% of the students were said government job to future plans for both having a family and career goals, 5% were said private job, 12.5% were said business and 10% were said not planned to future plans for both having a family and career goals, 40% of the students were said very high to On the whole, how much do you like yourself, 10 % were said high, 12.5% were said middle, 10% were said low and 10% were said very low to like them.

5. CONCLUSION:

This study found that the majority of University students had a positive understanding of and attitude towards the rules and regulations governing traffic safety, and that most of them wore seat belts, helmets, and used indicators when driving. Students who participated in the study showed a high level of knowledge of traffic laws, road signs, responsible driving practices, and awareness of road safety. So, it is crucial to deepen their comprehension in order to possibly decrease mishaps brought on by human behaviour. Speeding, using a cellphone, not using a seatbelt or helmet, and other grave traffic violations can all lead to tragic car accidents. University students can learn more about the various traffic signs that are accessible, particularly the halting and speed limit signals that can be readily misunderstood. To modify people's behaviour and driving attitudes, educational campaigns can emphasize the significance of road safety and the negative effects of unsafe driving habits.

REFERENCES:

1. Prajapati, M. S., & Nagar, M. K. (2022). Safety Education on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Towards Road Traffic Signs and Regulations Among College Students At, Gujarat. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*, 948-958.
2. Hill, L., Rybar, J., Styer, T., Fram, E., Merchant, G., & Eastman, A. (2015). Prevalence of and attitudes about distracted driving in college students. *Traffic injury prevention*, 16(4), 362-367.
3. Singh, M. (2018). Awareness and practice of road safety rules among secondary school students in Jaipur, Rajasthan. *Journal of Health and Allied Sciences NU*, 8(02), 025-031.
4. World Health Organization. Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020. Available from: http://www.who.int/roadsafety/decade_of_action/plan/en/
5. Helal R, El-Khawaga G, El-Gilany AH. Perception and practice of road safety among medical students, Mansoura, Egypt. *Osong Public Health Res Perspect* 2018;9:25-31.
6. Sharma S, Saini P. Knowledge, attitude and practices towards road traffic safety regulations among health science students in Uttarakhand: A cross-sectional study. *Int J Adv Res* 2017;5:608-14.
7. M. S. Nemrang, R. Rahman, M. M. Rohani, N. Mashros, and J. Md. Diah, "Analysis of speeding behaviour during approaching the U-turn facility road segment based on driving simulation test," in *Matec Web of Conferences*, 2017, vol. 103, p. 08008, doi: 10.1051/matecconf/201710308008.