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A study on causes behind accident with reference to erode

1.P.Sathish (I-MBA),NANDHA ENGINEERING COLLEGE
EMAIL:sathishsps97@gmail.com

2.T.ARUNACHALAM (I-MBA),NANDHA ENGINEERING COLLEGE
EMAIL:arunachalam.t@yahoo.com

3.C.RAMESH (I-MBA),NANDHA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

EMAIL: rameshg7886@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The number of road accidents and the Level of accidents severity Have been Extensively applied as the indicators for Measuring the efficiency of service provision in Road network systems of each country. The Main aim of this paper is to analyze the road Accidents in India at national, state, and metropolitan city level. Analysis shows that the distribution of road accidental deaths and Injuries in India varies according to age, gender, month and time. Age group 30- 59 years is the most vulnerable population group, though males face higher level of fatalities and injuries than Their female counterparts. The statistic of Accidents at construction sites give us a picture That Malaysian construction industry is one of The critical sectors that need a huge and fast overhaul from the current site safety practices.

INTRODUCTION

Road safety becomes a major public health concern when the statistics show that more than 3,000 people around the world succumb to death daily due to road traffic injury. Fatalities and injuries resulting from road traffic accidents are a major and growing public health problem in India. Every week nearly 2,650 people get killed and 9,000 get injured due to Traffic accidents. In 2013, year for which data Is available, 137,423 people died and 469,900 people got injured due to road accidents in India. The analysis shows that during the last ten years, road accidental fatalities in India have increased at the rate of 5% per year while the population of the country has increased only at the rate of 1.4% per year. Analysis of road traffic accidents across states and union territories reveals that, during the year 2013, three states and union Territories, Tamil Nadu (22.8), Haryana (17.2), and Andhra Pradesh (16.9), faced 50% higher fatality risk than all India average (11.2). The aim of the study is to investigate the causes of accident at any sites in erode. The objectives of this study are to review the causes of accident. To identify the causes of accident from the reported accident cases and to study the perception of accident site regarding causes of accident at the construction sites or road in erode. The collection and use of accurate and Comprehensive data related to road accidents is Very important to road safety management.

OBJECTIVE

To analyze the problem faced by respondents due to accidents.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- This study helps to bring away the public.
- The study may helps to use effective tools to avoid the accidents.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The area of study is limited towards erode district. The results may not be true comparison from other areas.

Structured questionnaire are based on the data collection, it may have disadvantages of not being to problem deep into the respondents thoughts

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

An accident can be defined as an unplanned, undesirable, unexpected, and uncontrolled event. An accident does not necessarily result in an injury. It can be in term of damage to equipment and materials and especially those that result in injuries receive the greatest attention (Hinze, 1997).

Accident causation model is not a new model to identify the root problem of safety in construction and other industry. The objective of this model is to provide Tools for better industrial accident prevention program (Abdel amid and Everett, 2000). As described by Heinrich (1980) accident prevention is an integral program, a series of coordinate activities, Directed to the control of unsafe personal performance and unsafe mechanical conditions, and based on certain knowledge, attitudes, and abilities. The famous models that were developed that relate to accident causation are namely domino theory that was invented by Heinrich in 1930 and multiple causation theory that was developed by Petersen in 1971.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

The present research starts with the problem definition ,and in this case refers to a detailed study of causes behind accident with reference to erode district.

Sample design

The sampling technique used is convenience-sampling method. Convenience sampling is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study

SAMPLING SIZE & TECHNIQUE

Size of the sample

The population size is infinite and the sample size is 30.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The questions are arranged logical sequence. The questionnaire consists of a variety of questions presented to the people for the response. Multiple choice questions, rating scale questions were used in constructing the questionnaire

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

PRIMARY DATA

The primary data has been collected directly from the peoples through questionnaire method.

SECONDARY DATA

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

STATISTICAL TOOL USED

To analyze and interpret collected data the following statistical tool were used.

SIMPLE PERCENTAGE METHOD

Percentage Analysis is the method to represent raw streams of data as a percentage (a part in 100%) for better understanding of collected data.

$$\text{FORMULA} = \frac{\text{No of respondents}}{\text{Total no of respondents}} * 100$$

HENRY GARRETT RANKING

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondent, Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula: Percent position = 100 (Rij – 0.5) Nj Where Rij = Rank given for the ith variable by jth respondents Nj= Number of variable ranked by jth respondents.

TABLE NO:1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE ANALYSIS TABLE

S.NO	Problems	Mean score	Total score	Rank
1	Death	110	660	2
2	Traffic jam	105	735	1
3	Time delay	215	430	6
4	Dislocation of bone	114	570	3
5	In security of family	124	496	4
6	Problems to children	238	238	7
7	Problems to relation	148	444	5

1.1 Interpretation

The participants of respondent in the survey male (86.66) percentage and female (13.33) percentage and the age group of respondent from below 20 years (23.33) percentage and 20to30 (43.33) percentage 30to40 (23.33) percentage and above 40years (10) percentage and the education qualification of respondent from school level (30) percentage college level (60) percentage and professionals (10) percentage and the annual income of the respondent from below20000 (70) percentage and from 20000to30000 (23) percentage and from 30000to40000 (6.6) percentage and above40000 (0) percentage.

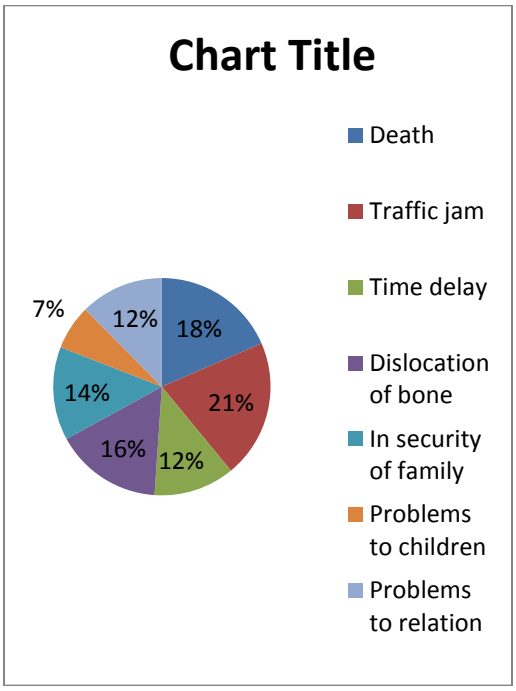
TABLE NO:2 PROBLEMS FACED BY RESPONDENT DUE TO ACCIDENTS

Details of the policy holders	No. of respondents		Percentage
Age	Below 20 years	7	23.33
	20-30 years	13	43.33
	30-40 years	7	23.33
	Above 40 years	3	10
	Total	**30**	**100**
Gender	Male	26	86.66
	Female	4	13.33
	Total	**30**	**100**
Education Qualification	School level	9	30
	College level	18	60
	Professionals	3	10
	Total	**30**	**100**
Annual income	Below 20000	21	70
	20000-30000	7	23
	30000-40000	2	6.66
	Above 40000	0	0
	Total	**30**	**100**

1.2 Interpretation

The participants of respondent in the survey the "traffic jam" is ranked as no:1problem with a total score of 735 points and "death" is ranked as no:2 problem with a total score of 660 points "dislocation of bone" is ranked as no:3 problem with a total score of 570 points and "in security of family" is ranked as no:4 problem with a total score of 496 points and "problems to relation" is ranked as no:5 problem with a total score of 444 points and "time delay" is ranked as no:6 problem with a total score of 430 points and "problems to children" is ranked as no:7 problem with a total score of 238 which influence the respondent.

BAR GRAPH



CONCLUSION

This study focused on the accidents preference towards two wheeler brands in erode city. This reports attempts to contribute to the body of knowledge on road safety it is hoped that it will inspire and facilitate increased cooperation innovation and commitment to preventing road traffic crashes around the world. Globalization and economic reforms warrants Indian industries to adopt better safety management to stay competitive in international markets. It is observed that industrial accidents, associated financial losses, and compensation claims eat away considerable portion of the profit earned by organizations. These also damage the reputation of organization and lower the morale of the employees. Captains of industries are still faced with the challenge of understanding the key issues in safety management so as to provide healthy and safe work environment to their employees.

FINDINGS

From the above table it is evident that "traffic jam" ranked as no.1 with a total score of 735,"death" is ranked as no.2 with a total score of "660 "dislocation of bone" is ranked as no.3 with a total score of 570, "insecurity of family" is ranked as no.4 with a total score of 496, "problems to relation" is ranked as no.5 with a total score of 444.

SUGGESTION

- **AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC**

  Hand signals

  Direction indicators

  Lanes of the road

- **SPEEDING LIMIT**
- **ALWAYS WEAR YOUR HELMET**
- **MAINTANANCE OF YOUR VEHICLE**

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