



THE RIGHT TO DEVELOP A TRAFFIC SAFETY CULTURE AMONG STUDENTS IS THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIETY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: December 14 th 2023 Accepted: January 10 th 2024 Published: February 14 th 2024	In this article, the important features of the development of traffic safety culture among students, the creation of a preventive system in educational institutions, the maintenance of the mental and spiritual health of boys and girls, and the development of their traffic safety culture. a general analysis of theoretically based approaches to the issues of wide implementation and promotion of educational programs is described.

Keywords: traffic safety culture, behavior, discipline, personal responsibility, traffic intensity

Road safety for children and adolescents is one of the most urgent problems not only for Uzbekistan, but also for the whole world. The number of cars on the roads is growing at an unprecedented rate. Uzbekistan entered the era of large-scale motorization. The usual concepts of population mobility are changing, the intensity of traffic flows is constantly increasing, new areas are being developed, and faster, more powerful cars are being put on the roads. Against this background, the problems related to it are becoming increasingly acute. People talk with increasing concern about the irreparable losses caused by traffic accidents.

Road deaths are truly becoming a national disaster. The need to form a road safety culture (noxological culture) for schoolchildren arises from the fact that if the necessary measures are not taken now, the number of people killed by 2030 may increase significantly [1].

The most vulnerable group in terms of traffic safety is, of course, the category of children and teenagers. The lack of systematic preventive measures in the educational process leads to timely losses. But this school and preschool educational institution has a huge organizational resource: not a single young generation passes through the general education system, almost all people pass through their walls. Pre-school and general educational institutions are the main social institutions designed to raise and educate the young generation. Therefore, the creation of organizational-pedagogical conditions for the prevention of children's traffic injuries, including noxological culture, is one of the most urgent issues that require theoretical and scientifically based research in this field [4].

Despite the difficult demographic situation in our country, which is caused by the high number of injuries and deaths on the roads, the issues of introducing a separate subject on the basics of road safety in general educational institutions have not yet been resolved at the educational level. The noxological culture of schoolchildren on the road should be aimed at protecting the life and health of road users. However, until today, insufficient attention has been paid to the problems of forming a culture of discipline and high behavior in the young generation on the roads, streets, and in transport. The effectiveness of solving the problem is primarily due to the fact that the teaching team does not actively promote the ideas of road safety for children and teenagers and always considers it the task of traffic safety officers. In addition, the policy of suppressing information in our country helped turn the negative situation of traffic safety into one of the acute socio-economic and demographic problems that threaten national security [1].

The problem of noxological culture of schoolchildren on the road is also related to the fact that this problem is solved independently by each department: for many years there has been an alienation between the educational system and the traffic police [3]. Solving the problem together, combining the efforts of the teaching team and traffic police officers in the educational environment should become a guarantee of reducing the number of injuries and deaths among schoolchildren. The problem of increasing the death rate from traffic accidents includes several groups of factors: related to the behavior of drivers and pedestrians; related to the condition of the vehicle; related to road conditions. The first group of factors is directly related to socio-psychological, pedagogical, legal and medical conditions. This includes driving under the influence of alcohol, exceeding the speed limit, not maintaining the necessary distance between vehicles, violating the rules of overtaking and crossing intersections, driving on the left side of the road and driving in the wrong lane, negligence, including violation of the rules of driving a vehicle. rules of transportation of people; low level of legal consciousness and culture of the population in the field of traffic, disrespect for rules and norms, as well as insufficient discipline, sense of duty and personal responsibility for their actions in the process of traffic. If the first of these conditions is only a companion, then the human factor always and in everything takes precedence. The second group includes those related to the condition of the vehicle, as well as imperfect roads, high rates of motorization and, accordingly, the intensity of traffic on the road. The third group of preconditions includes

insufficient lighting of streets and roads; deficiencies in street design and traffic management; imperfect road signs; meteorological conditions etc.

The socio-pedagogical conditions of the need to form a noxological culture in schoolchildren on the road include: the need to satisfy the social order of safe behavior on the road (state, society, school), which comprehensively addresses the problems of ensuring road safety will decide. safety of children's lives; Absence of state education standards for general secondary education in the subject "Culture of traffic safety"; in the modern city, there is a need for various effective forms and types of activities that ensure the implementation of the functions of noxological culture for schoolchildren, the subjects of the educational environment and the educational process.

The organizational-technological conditions for the formation of the noxological culture of schoolchildren on the road are as follows: programmatic and methodological provision of teaching schoolchildren in the educational space of the city, planning in the educational environment of social institutions, interaction at the level of organization effect. evaluation of the activity and effectiveness of subjects of the educational process who have mastered the experience of safe movement on the road; activation of forms and methods of interaction between educational space and school students [2]. The process of formation of noxological culture among schoolchildren takes place in certain social conditions of life, activities, communication with people.

Behavioral experience on the road develops not only through psychological resources from the external environment, but also as a result of interaction in the social environment and through training. Cognitive attitude to the world develops through the reflective ability of the human nervous system as a subject's attitude to the object. These psychophysiological features, which determine the relationship and interaction of the external and internal development of a person, were first identified by S. L. Rubinstein. This model of transition from external to internal determines the development of relations that represent external and internal unity. Based on this pattern, the noxological culture on the road as an external and internal unit is related to the knowledge of the laws of the emergence and development of threats and dangers and the methods of effective protection of schoolchildren from them. The social direction of the noxological culture of schoolchildren on the road is manifested in the fact that the object of dangers and threats is society, although the subjects can be car traffic, traffic accidents and traffic rules. There are psychological factors in the problem of formation of noxological culture on the road, the combination of psychological factors affects road safety.

The road safety system is directly determined by the general psychological environment in the country, the state of social and legal order, public discipline, the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, the psychology of road participants: the personal psychology of each person. individual participant of the process (car driver, pedestrian, passenger) - from experience and ability, respect for other road users, discipline, responsibility, demandingness towards oneself and others, good behavior, vigilance, reasonable caution.

As a rule, accidents are associated with dangerous sharp maneuvers, which do not show skill, but are an indicator of the unformed personality of the driver. With the psychological problems of drivers, pedestrians and passengers, it can be said that the modern educational space of the city and region, despite their urgent need, is not ready to work in practice. There is another serious psychological component to consider. Historically, there was alienation between the population and the State Traffic Safety Inspection. The tasks of the modern traffic police are as follows:

- Participation in the formation and implementation of the main directions of road safety;
- organization and implementation of measures to prevent traffic accidents and reduce the severity of their consequences;
- organization and implementation of special control, control and licensing functions in the field of road safety in accordance with legislation; coordinating the activities of executive authorities and executive authorities of constituent entities of the republic in the field of ensuring road traffic safety.

Therefore, it is important to remove existing obstacles between road patrol officers and the population, and to activate their participation in the formation of traffic safety culture among schoolchildren. There are a number of psychological reasons that should be considered for school children to learn safe behavior on the roads. This is high stability and distribution of attention, increased impulsivity and emotional reaction to events, insufficiently developed planning ability, ability to foresee the situation, lack of objective perception of the situation, it is difficult for them to note the moment of change of moving objects, but they only see the results of these changes. Pedagogical reasons include the methodology of teaching schoolchildren the culture of behavior on the road, the weakness of the educational and methodological base of teaching, the inconsistency of the requirements set by parents and teachers, as well as the lack of education of preschool children. Behavioral problems include cultural incompatibility.

The next reasons are of a social nature, where schoolchildren in everyday life observe negative examples of the behavior of people around them - pedestrians and drivers, demonstrative indifference to environmental rules, a negative image of traffic police officers, etc.

Thus, in the process of forming a noxological culture on the road, schoolchildren experience the interrelated and interdependent development of their personality, its socialization in the educational space of the city, which has a holistic humanitarian culture. determines the development of relevant cultural structures of the individual. School-age children are characterized by curiosity, they do not have the experience of identifying danger, they are gullible, but at the same time, schoolchildren at this age begin to analyze what happened to them and learn to act according to the situation.

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