

**THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF
PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR ROAD SAFETY**

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Annotations

This article discusses the role of psychological and physiological characteristics of students in ensuring road safety.

Keywords: personality, psychophysiological characteristics, individuality, age periods.

The effectiveness and, accordingly, the directions of preventive measures are closely related to the age characteristics of children. The predisposition of children to accidents on the road is explained by the peculiarity of psychophysiological development, for example:

- instability and rapid fatigue of the nervous system;
- inability to adequately assess the situation;
- rapid formation and loss of conditioned reflexes;
- the advantage of excitation processes over inhibition processes;
- the advantage of the need for action over prudence;
- the desire to imitate adults;
- lack of knowledge about sources of risk;
- lack of ability to distinguish the main from the secondary;
- reevaluation of its capabilities in a real situation;
- insufficient response to strong acute stimuli, etc.

Children have differences in body functions that are music for safe behavior along the way, macallan, attention, perception (situations, signals), the ability to respond quickly and correctly to warning and danger signals. The possibilities of children are limited due to age and individual characteristics obtained from the process of activity or through heredity.

According to B.A.Matyukhin “often children with great difficulties can correctly assess the visible traffic situation, but, unable to make decisions, their vision of

measuring the speed of the car with the distance to them of the car will not be enough. Children are not yet able to predict all possible driver behavior.”

In addition, in an extreme situation, and in general, a child cannot marry what to do in cases where he is faced with an urgent choice, but easily falls into a state of despair, insecurity. The more difficult the situation for the child, the faster he should show intelligence when making decisions, the more inhibition in the child's central nervous system increases. Thus, the more dangerous the situation, the slower and wrong decision the child makes.

V.A.Matyukhin noted that both physical and mental development of the child goes through a number of stages. After the growing season comes the development period. These periods are uneven and not equal in content [1].

D.B.Elkonin's study of age periods is based on leading activities that determine the occurrence of psychological neoplasms at a certain stage of development[2]. According to V.I. Mayorov, "... Driving a vehicle, as well as walking, can be technologically expressed as the work of the operator of the "man-machine" system. Its completeness for the perception of information about the traffic situation, evaluation operations, making the right decision about the mode of transport (choosing a certain value and direction of the movement speed vector) and according to the criterion of sufficiency, it is necessary to forecast the development of the data in the next period" [1].

V.V.Lukyanov believes that the occurrence of road accidents is the result of a random combination of circumstances. But the accident is no coincidence. There are no unsubstantiated incidents. While evaluating the laws that characterize the activities of social systems, it states that in them the necessary cause-and-effect relationships are interrelated with random interactions and manifest themselves through these phenomena. Therefore, the beginning of one or another consequence, which is the result of a collision of intersections, necessary and random interactions, will have a probabilistic nature. Methods of Statistics and probability theory make it possible to take into account the role and significance of random causes in the social system. This conclusion is confirmed in many works[2].

One of the most important socio-political tasks of the development of the personality of the reader is the realization of the rule of law, the assimilation, study of the democratic foundations of state and social life in the context of the

transition from state and socio-economic system to another. This is due to overcoming a number of objective and subjective difficulties. One of the most important among them is the legal culture of the student youth. Because, if we can instill a legal culture in students from the school party, it will be the basis for the development of the legal culture of society. It is also desirable to mean the position of legal culture among the leading social values.

Analyzing the scheme of the "human – vehicle – road and Environment" system and determining the role of the "human" in ensuring the safety of movement leads to the following. In ensuring the safety of the traffic process, the interaction of the components of the "human" element is a decisive factor: the "active" components are the participants in the movement itself and regulating its movement, and the "passive" components create conditions for its safety. From this, it can be noted that ensuring road safety strictly depends both on the "reliability" of the preparation and organization of the road transport process and on the reliability of its participants (driver, pedestrian, passenger, etc.). The latter are mainly determined by their training, effectiveness, discipline and professional suitability, that is, the ability to become a "safe" participant in the movement" [1].

Therefore, in order to prepare schoolchildren for safe participation in road traffic, it is necessary to determine the necessary conditions and implement them:

1. The study of the interaction of all participants in the movement in the direct course process and the influence of the environment and the human condition on its safety.
2. Paying special attention to children, taking into account the mechanism of interaction between drivers and pedestrians, the features of their perception of the state of the road.
3. Determination of leading (fundamental) factors and conditions that ensure and ensure the safety of this interaction.

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