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CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SCHOOL'S WORKING SYSTEM FOR CAR ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Abstract: Author tried to define what is the school's system of road accident prevention? It can be considered as the established order of the content of educational and educational activities at all its levels, including the participants and their relationship in a purposeful process. In the system of work, it is important to interact with families, schools and public organizations for the prevention of road accidents among schoolchildren.

Reducing the number of road traffic accidents is facilitated by the setting by the school of the following objectives:

- increasing the level of security of road users through improving knowledge and skills;
- improving the optimal methods of teaching correct behavior on the street-road network in general education and preschool institutions;
- improving the material and technical equipment of the training base;
- participation in the organization of large-scale propaganda work among road users.

Thus, the study allowed us to conclude that the problem of preventing road traffic accidents among schoolchildren is relevant and a large share of responsibility in creating a system of such work bears a modern school.

Key words: system, work, schoolchildren, safety, large-scale work, material equipment.

Language: English

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Introduction

All schools carry out a complex of systematic work on the prevention of child road traffic injuries and the study of traffic rules among schoolchildren. This is an obligatory part of the general educational work of an educational institution. The system of this work should involve the so-called horizontal communications (participants from the educational institution itself) and vertical communications (employees of state and public organizations involved by the school administration for extracurricular and extracurricular work). Such networking allows for preventive work not only at the school level, but also at the district, city, oblast level and even at the state level.

An example of network interaction in the school work system: System for studying traffic rules - School administration - Parents-employees of the State Traffic Safety Inspectorate.

First, let's answer the question: «What is the system of work of the school for the prevention of road accident?» It can be considered as the established order of the content of educational and educational activities at all its levels, including the participants and their relationship in a purposeful process. We can talk about the main purpose of the system, which is to ensure, in practice, a comprehensive consideration of all factors affecting the prevention and prevention of road accident, in creating the necessary conditions and mechanisms that contribute to increasing efficiency in

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the process of performing tasks in the interests of society and the state.

Efficiency can be achieved only on the basis of comprehensive work at school in different directions and with all subjects of the educational process: with teachers, students, parents, government and public organizations.

The road safety work system is aimed at developing the following personal qualities of students:

- Independence in making the right decisions;
- Being proactive in promoting the integrity of traffic rules.
- Studying the rules of the road, as an element of saving your life;
- Development of attentiveness and politeness in the relationship of road users.
- Broadening your horizons about traffic rules problems
- Fostering a negative attitude towards traffic violations

And also on the formation of students' readiness to act in extreme situations on the roadway.

In addition to the inclusion of training sessions in the educational process, a systematic and purposeful test of knowledge is required. Ideally, knowledge testing has three main functions:

- controlling, which reveals the state (presence, absence, degree of assimilation) of all types of learning outcomes.
- teaching, consisting in the ability of the teacher to organize the test in such a way that it would benefit every student.
- upbringing, consisting in teaching students to systematic work. Checking makes it possible to develop a critical attitude to their work, helps to correctly assess their strengths, fosters willpower, responsibility, hard work, etc., the ability to organize their time.

As you know, the methods of testing knowledge are considered as methods of interactive activity of the teacher and students, during which the assimilation of educational material and improvement, further formation of skills and abilities occurs.

To achieve the greatest efficiency, it is necessary to comprehensively apply knowledge testing methods, carry out their correction, which makes it possible to regularly and objectively identify the dynamics of the formation of a system of knowledge and skills of students. Each control method has its own advantages and disadvantages, area of application, none of them can be universal and the only one capable of diagnosing all aspects of the learning process. Only a correct and pedagogically expedient combination of all types contributes to the improvement of the quality of the educational process [1].

To prevent road accidents and study traffic rules in schools, resource support is used, such as:

- Stands, corners, wall newspapers on road safety in the school building.

- Visual material: board games on traffic rules; posters, illustrations, video clips on traffic rules, road signs.

- Technical means: computers with training programs, tests, traffic rules games.

- Special equipment for studying traffic rules: a mechanical model of a traffic light, a set of road signs, a diagram of a neighborhood with the designation of all streets, intersections, roads.

- Educational and methodological complex: textbooks, teaching aids, programs for the study of traffic rules, punched cards with tests for pedestrians and cyclists.

- A platform for traffic rules equipped on the school grounds.

And it is also recommended to practice in educational institutions:

- Conducting thematic matinees, rulers, contests, competitions, quizzes, etc. according to the rules of the road.

- Broad discussion in the school media of each case of violation of traffic rules by children and bring it to the attention of parents.

- Teachers of primary grades conduct daily two-three-minute reminders about observance of traffic rules, draw children's attention to weather conditions.

- Registration of a safe route for children "Home - School - Home"

- Creative association of students for the study of traffic rules (drawings, posters, essays, joint work of children with their parents, theatrical performances).

- Constant contact of the school administration with the traffic police inspector.

- Working with parents on traffic rules in various forms: meetings, conferences, joint game programs, etc. [2].

It must be remembered that the regulatory framework, documents on traffic rules are constantly changing and supplemented, therefore, it is necessary to correct the tasks for use in the classroom, especially when studying terms and concepts. Learning according to the old rules of traffic rules, which is very dangerous for the life and health of children. An example of the old rule: «When crossing the street, look to the left, and when you reach the middle, look to the right.» This rule poses a threat, because children, being on the roadway, can behave unpredictably, get scared, step to the side and get hit by a car. It is better to explain correctly this way: «Before crossing the road, stop and look in both directions, when you are convinced of safety, cross the carriageway with a quick step strictly at a right angle, constantly monitoring the situation» [3].

We also drew up a work plan for the school to prevent child road traffic injuries for the 2019-2020 academic year.

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School work plan

1. Design of a stand, a corner for road safety, prevention of road accidents involving children, school transport area. - *Before starting training.*

2. Development of a safety scheme for the route to school. - *At the first parent meeting.*

3. Conducting lessons, class hours, extracurricular activities on the subject of road safety. - *According to the school work plan.*

4. Carrying out self-analysis on the study of road safety, prevention of road accident, testing the knowledge of students. - *At the beginning of the first quarter.*

5. Contest of creative works «The road without danger». - *By the day of the traffic police.*

6. Organization and holding of the «Day of Legal Knowledge» with the invitation of the traffic police and police department. - *During a year.*

7. Carrying out «five minutes» on road safety and road accident prevention - *Weekly.*

8. Organization and holding of meetings of students, parents with traffic police officers - *As necessary.*

9. Development of cards for registering traffic safety violations by children received from the traffic police for students of educational institutions, providing reports to the traffic police when violations are detected

10. Reports from class teachers on the implementation of the road safety training program and preventive measures taken. - *At the end of each quarter.*

11. A general school parent meeting dedicated to the organization of the safe behavior of children on the roads - *3 times a year.*

12. Conducting preventive conversations with children before the start of school holidays. - *Before the onset of holidays.*

13. Conducting a review-competition of methodological developments, open events on road safety among teachers of educational institutions. - *According to the plan of educational work of the school.*

14. Drawing competition «Pedestrian and Driver» - *September, May.*

15. A school-wide parent meeting dedicated to the organization of the safe behavior of children on the roads with the invitation of the traffic police inspector. - *2 times per year.*

16. Promotion "Driver, look around!" (Letter to driver) - *October.*

In the system of work, it is important to interact with families, schools and public organizations for the prevention of road accidents among schoolchildren. It is necessary to carry out the prevention of road accident from preschool age. It is assumed that the following conceptual provisions should be the main pedagogical principles of road accident prevention:

- ensuring a high quality of knowledge of traffic rules as the basis for children's road safety can only be achieved through systematicity and continuity;

- the content of the studied road safety issues, implying their mandatory repetition at all stages of school education, should be organized using the spiral deployment technology (concentric learning system) [9];

- taking into account age characteristics is of particular importance from the point of view of psychological and pedagogical characteristics of a person. "In elementary school - training for pedestrians. At the level of basic general education - acting as bicycle riders. At the stage of secondary education - basic training (as a result - the successful passing of a theoretical exam for drivers of categories "A" and "B" "[3]. The mechanism of road safety formation is aimed at developing children's understanding:

- the importance of their correct behavior on the road;

- sense of responsibility in solving problems related to ensuring transport security;

- problems and dangers that may be associated with the roadway and vehicles.

There is a distinction by age of the specifics of the formation of safe behavior on the roads [8].

Psychological specificity of the formation of the mechanism of safe behavior of children on the roads/

The period of personality formation. *Principles of educational influence* Purpose - means *Younger school age Poorly developed sense of danger.*

Principle of interaction "*Children - road environment*".

The principle of age safety. *A conviction must be formed in the strict observance of traffic rules; increased need for security*

Adolescence *A mechanism for safe behavior on the road has already been developed.* The ability to be aware of one's choice is formed and responsibility for one's decisions develops. The principle of *self-organization, self-regulation and self-education.*

The principle of social security. *It should be reminded through visual means of possible ways of fixing attention and negative consequences if they are ignored.* The ability to *independently predict the development of events, make decisions* [10].

In order for a teacher to be able to access and correctly convey the necessary knowledge to students, special training of teachers is required: advanced training courses are held, methodological assistance is provided, an information base of materials for lessons is being developed; a compilation of methodological recommendations is created within the framework of academic disciplines of all classes for the study of traffic rules, issues of studying traffic rules are considered at meetings of methodological associations of teachers.

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Extracurricular activities are an addition to the basic means of developing sustainable skills for safe behavior in children.

Schools are constantly "developing measures to improve legal awareness and the formation of law-abiding behavior of road users" aimed at preventing road accidents [4].

We must not forget that all the current irresponsible participants and violators of traffic rules are schoolchildren who were not fully trained in the past, with whom there was no purposeful preventive work in their time.

The most realistic way is "finding a reserve of study time by reducing the time on other life safety topics without prejudice to their study, as well as using other classroom hours" [5].

Thus, the conditions for the formation of a conscious and responsible attitude of citizens to safety problems on the road will be met, i.e. "A general culture of life safety, motives and skills to follow the norms and rules of safe behavior, law abidance and the ability to manage one's behavior not only in normal but also in extreme situations" [6].

Each school needs new books, teaching aids, methodological developments that would ensure not only the transfer of knowledge, but also productive conditions for the social education of schoolchildren, the formation of a culture of life safety and internal security in them.

The conclusions are obvious:

1. Starting from preschool age and ending with a university, it should become compulsory, continuous, accessible and targeted training in the rules and road safety.

2. The number of study hours should be increased due to the importance of the problem being solved.

3. The new concept of road safety is changing the content of the curriculum.

4. It is necessary to strengthen the psychological and pedagogical component in the study of the behavior of road users.

5. A deep understanding is required, and not a mechanical memorization of traffic rules, there must be a conscious observance of them.

6. Fostering mutual respect among road users [7].

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