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## FEATURES AND CAUSES OF VIOLATIONS OF TRAFFIC RULES AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN

**Abstract:** Statistics show that the number of victims of road traffic accidents is increasing every year. More than 68 people die every year, more than 1461 are injured in the Kyrgyz Republic. It should be noted that children become victims of road accidents, die as a result of accidents, some minor children remain disabled. The public, parents are sounding the alarm to ensure their children are safe on the roads of the country. The education of discipline and responsibility in children when behaving on the streets, in public transport, and especially on the roads, is becoming relevant. The issue of ensuring a culture of safe behavior for children acquires special meaning for employees of educational institutions, from school to student block. The subject of the research is the activities of educational institutions aimed at preventing road traffic accidents among schoolchildren and students. The object of the research is road traffic accidents involving children, causes and features.

**Key words:** children, safety, death, injury, injury, schools, prevention, public transport.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The successful work of the school system to ensure road safety and the prevention of child road traffic injuries is one of the important tasks of all subjects of interaction of this system: a teacher, parents, students, administrative bodies, traffic police departments, the entire community.

According to A. Koval: “childhood trauma is damage to the developing human body, which is the least trained to resist this kind of misfortune [1].

The numbers of child injuries as a result of road traffic accidents are very high, “in general, in Kyrgyzstan, about ten thousand children die from car crashes every year (45% of all deaths)” [2].

Children's injuries are “one of the urgent problems of health care and the Ministry of Emergencies, occupying a significant (up to 25%) share in the total morbidity of children” [3].

Of all types of injuries, the greatest danger to the health and life of people is road traffic injuries.

A road traffic injury is “a fatal or non-fatal injury caused by an accident on a public road involving at least one moving vehicle.” The term “road traffic injuries” is “the aggregate of injuries sustained under certain circumstances in the same population groups over a certain period of time (month, quarter, year, etc.)”. Road traffic injuries “ranks third in mortality among people aged 5 to 44, second only to coronary heart disease and depression” [4].

Traffic injuries are often accompanied by injury and death. These injuries and injuries are characterized by the greatest severity, high mortality, long-term treatment in hospitals (over 30 days), and large material costs. Adults and children receive a significant number of road traffic injuries in road accidents and road accidents. When making them, 4 factors can be distinguished: driver, car, pedestrian, road. In each incident, at least two of them are active. The most important factor is the person: the roles of driver and pedestrian are paramount.

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There are many causes of road traffic injuries among children, the main one being inappropriate behavior on the roads. It was found that two age categories give a larger percentage of RTIs: children under 7 years old and schoolchildren from 10 to 14 years old [5].

Almost 11% of the total number of road traffic accidents are accidents committed by drivers who are intoxicated. The probability of an accident increases depending on the dose of alcohol by 3-50 times. And, as a consequence, a child (passenger or pedestrian) can often become a victim of such an accident. In road traffic accidents, almost 80% of children receive serious craniocerebral trauma; others - fractures of the limbs, collarbone, hip. Many may have multiple bruises: face, head, abdomen, legs. And 15% of injuries lead to the death of children [6].

To reduce the number and severity of road traffic injuries of children, it is necessary, first of all, to expand the range of preventive measures: from individual conversations to collective measures of influence on traffic offenders. Recently, a system of administrative, compulsory and prohibitive measures of influence on traffic participants has developed.

But it is impossible to eliminate road accident only by administrative methods. More acceptable and effective measures can be implemented by educational institutions (training in traffic rules and safety; training in solving situations, extracurricular and extracurricular activities with the participation of public and state structures) [7].

The main type of road accidents involving children is pedestrian collisions; their share was 39% of all road accidents involving minors. Every third of them is injured when crossing the carriageway along pedestrian crossings.

The situation with the accident rate of young passengers remains unfavorable - 36% of the total number of accidents involving children. The main reason for these incidents is the violation by drivers of the rules when transporting children - only half of the underage passengers were transported using special child restraints and seat belts.

In every sixth road traffic accident, children participated as cyclists: 38 accidents, of which 38 minors were injured. The analysis of accidents showed that over half of all children injured in road accidents are students of general education institutions aged 7 to 14 years (53%) [8].

The number of accidents involving minor drivers of motor vehicles increased by 61%. These accidents have the most serious consequences [9].

Feeling disciplined and organized on the roads should become as necessary a habit as maintaining a healthy lifestyle and daily routine. A person of a safe type of behavior can be brought up only with competent and systematic work of the school team, the functioning of all components, both external and internal, in network interaction [10].

Work with parents should be carried out by the school not only with the aim of equipping them with elementary knowledge of traffic rules, the danger of their violation, but also the formation of psychological and pedagogical knowledge about the upbringing of children.

At the moment, in order to improve the system of work, the school should establish new strong ties in promoting road safety with traffic police officers and parents, and the dissemination of experience in the prevention of traffic rules in the school can serve as an excellent addition to the results of the work of other institutions.

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