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## AVOIDING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

**Abstract:** Road transport (accident) is an incident that occurred during the movement of mechanical vehicles and resulted in the death or bodily injury of people, damage to vehicles, goods or other material damage. Each participant in the road traffic, especially drivers of power-driven vehicles, must have an idea of the types of traffic accidents, their causes and the mechanism of the development of the normal mode of movement of the vehicle in emergency. Traffic accidents are divided into groups depending on the severity of the consequences, the nature of the accident, the scene of the accident and other signs. According to the severity of the consequences of accidents are divided into three groups: fatal, bodily harm to people and property damage.

**Key words:** accident, damage, damage, nature, scene, signs, movement, transport.

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### Introduction

Traffic accidents are divided into collisions, rollovers, collisions with obstacles, collisions with pedestrians, collisions with cyclists, collisions with stationary vehicles, collisions with horse-drawn vehicles, collisions with animals, falling passengers, other incidents [4].

They are briefly defined as follows:

- a collision is an incident in which moving power-driven vehicles collided with each other or with rolling stock on a railway;
- rollover - an incident in which a power-driven vehicle has lost stability and capsized. These incidents do not include rollovers caused by a collision of power-driven vehicles or collisions with stationary objects;
- collision with an obstacle - an incident in which a power-driven vehicle collides or hits a stationary object;
- pedestrian collision - an incident in which a power-driven vehicle collided with a person or he came across a moving vehicle and was injured;
- collision with a cyclist - an incident in which a power-driven vehicle collided with a person riding a

bicycle or a cyclist came across a moving vehicle and was injured;

- collision with a standing vehicle - an incident in which a power-driven vehicle collides with a collision with a standing vehicle;
- horse-drawn carriage - an incident in which a power-driven vehicle ran into draft, pack or riding animals or into carts transported by these animals;
- animal collision - an incident in which a power-driven vehicle ran into birds, wild animals or domestic animals (excluding horse-drawn vehicles), as a result of which people were injured or material damage was caused;
- other incidents - all incidents not related to those listed above. These include tram rails; falling of the transported cargo or dropping of an object by a wheel of a vehicle onto a person, animal, other vehicle; run over persons who are not participants in the movement, or at a sudden obstacle; the fall of passengers from a moving vehicle or in the cabin of this vehicle as a result of a sharp change in speed or trajectory, etc. [8].

Classification of accidents according to the severity of the consequences. Depending on the severity of the consequences of an accident, they are

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divided into the following: material damage, light bodily harm, moderate and severe bodily injury, death of the victim, especially grave consequences (4 or more died or 15 or more were injured) [2].

Material damage from an accident can, for example, consist of the cost of repair and restoration work in case of damage to a vehicle, cargo, road and other structures; costs of performing the functions of law enforcement agencies; the provision of medical care; loss from stopping traffic.

The severity of the damage to health. A forensic medical examination establishes the nature of the bodily injuries of the participants in an accident and the causes of death, the causes of bodily injuries and their relationship with an accident.

1. By causing minor harm to health should be understood a short-term health disorder or a slight permanent loss of overall disability.

2. By causing moderate severity of harm to health, one should understand a long-term health disorder that is not life-threatening or a significant permanent loss of general disability by less than one third [5].

Qualifying signs of the severity of harm to health are: the danger of harm to health for human life; duration of a health disorder; persistent loss of general disability; the loss of an organ or the loss by an organ of its functions; loss of vision, speech, hearing; complete loss of professional ability to work; abortion; indelible disfigurement of a face (establishing indelible disfigurement of a face is not the competence of a forensic medical expert, since this concept is not medical); mental disorder. To establish the severity of harm to health, one of the qualifying features is sufficient. If there are several qualifying signs, the severity of the health damage is determined by the sign that corresponds to the greater severity of the health damage [6].

What is a persistent loss of overall performance? From the forensic medical point of view, the loss of general disability should be considered stable either with a definite outcome, or with a duration of a health disorder of more than 120 days. Light bodily injuries. Mild harm to health should be understood as a short-term health disorder or a slight permanent loss of overall working capacity. Physical injuries of moderate severity By causing moderate severity of harm to health, one should understand a long-term health disorder that is not life-threatening or a significant permanent loss of less than one third of the total disability. Signs of moderate harm to health are: lack of danger to life; long-term health disorder (more than 21 days); significant persistent loss of overall disability by less than one third (from 10% to 30% inclusive) [3].

Severe bodily injury. The harm caused to health is considered serious if it is: life-threatening harm to health; loss of vision, speech, hearing; loss of any organ or loss by an organ of its functions; indelible

disfigurement of the face; health disorder combined with persistent loss of general disability by at least one third (more than 33%); complete loss of professional ability to work; abortion; mental disorder.

Life-threatening is a health hazard causing a life-threatening condition that could result in death. Prevention of death as a result of the provision of medical care does not change the assessment of health damage as life-threatening. Practice has shown that the basis for avoiding accidents is the knowledge and observance of the Rules of the road - the law of the road. Any deviation from the Rules creates a difficult, and sometimes emergency situation.

At the same time, the driver may get into an emergency not through his fault, but because of an error of another participant in the movement or as a result of unforeseen circumstances. In any case, the experience and skill of the driver will play a decisive role in the successful outcome of this difficult critical traffic situation. The most frequent violation leading to an accident is an overspeed, in particular not the high speed itself, but the discrepancy between the selected speed and the specific driving conditions.

The rules of the road do not regulate the speed for all occasions; they provide the driver with the right to make the best calculation himself and choose the necessary speed depending on the specific situation. But you must remember that the wrong speed creates a threat to the occurrence of an incident

Often the emergency behavior of other participants in the movement leads to an emergency. It is very important to be guided by a poor rule - you should not hope that another driver will take the necessary safety measures, but first of all do it yourself. Of course, it is impossible to see a violator in every driver, but if the actions of another driver are indecisive or, on the contrary, overly aggressive, you need to be prepared for any surprises and it is better to prevent an emergency than to get out of it.

A reliable driver from the point of view of traffic safety is a driver that really compares its capabilities and capabilities of a controlled car in conjunction with the current situation, due to the actions of other road users, road and weather conditions. Based on statistical data, the likelihood of an accident is largely dependent on the age and length of service of the driver. The greatest hazard indicator is characteristic for drivers aged 18 to 25 years. This can be explained by little experience driving a car and reassessing their professional capabilities. A noticeable increase in the hazard indicator for road accidents is observed among drivers older than 50 years, most of whom have significant driving experience, but are characterized by a deterioration in a number of functions important from the point of view of safe driving: visual acuity, especially at dusk; when blinded by headlights of oncoming vehicles.

The average visual acuity at the age of 20 is taken as 100%, by the age of 40 it decreases to 90%,

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by 60 - by 74%, by 80 - by 47%. Studies of the sensorimotor performance of drivers of various ages indicate a decrease in the performance of drivers at the age of 45 years on such aspects of functioning as visual orientation, speed of reaction, ability to concentrate attention and review in situations with a limited field of view.

However, regardless of age and traffic accident, the correctness and safety of the driver's actions is due to such factors: whether he received all the necessary information about traffic accident, whether he correctly evaluated it, whether he made the right decisions, and whether he correctly performed the actions to drive the car [9].

We list four main functions performed by the driver in the process of driving:

- perception of traffic accident (traffic situation) - the correct and timely detection of significant from the point of view of traffic safety of all participants of traffic accident, objects and events of the road traffic situation;
- traffic accident assessment - an assessment of the road transport parameters that are significant from the point of view of traffic safety of all traffic accident participants situation and forecasting of possible directions of dangerous development of traffic accident;

- decision-making identifying possible actions in the traffic accident for driving a vehicle and choosing from the best combination in terms of ensuring the safety of all traffic accident participants;
- performance of actions - implementation of selected actions for driving a vehicle [7].

When the above functions are correctly performed by all traffic accident participants, a traffic accident does not occur. If one or more traffic accident participants make mistakes, then there is a danger of an accident, and whether it will happen or not depends on the success of the actions taken by the traffic accident participants [1].

Consider the typical traffic accident arising in the normal operation of cars, and the recommended actions of the driver [10]. When a car is moving behind you in the right direction, try to maintain a constant speed and often look in the rearview mirror. Especially watch overtaking vehicles that signal a lane change in preparation for overtaking. Do not forget to signal the next car behind that you intend to change lane, reduce speed or stop. Remember that premature signaling can be misleading for a driver moving behind, but signaling with a delay will leave him too little time to react to your maneuver.

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