

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN FORMING A TRAFFIC CULTURE

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Annotation

This article extensively covers the role and importance of education in forming a traffic culture. Today, the issues of ensuring traffic safety, forming a traffic culture in the minds of the younger generation, and developing skills in the correct use of vehicles are of urgent importance. Effective forms of teaching traffic rules in the educational process, pedagogical and psychological approaches are analyzed. Also, practical proposals are put forward for the development of traffic culture in preschool educational institutions, general education schools and the higher education system.

Keywords: traffic, culture, safety, education, transport, student, psychological approach, pedagogy, prevention.

Introduction

In recent years, a number of reforms have been implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan to modernize the transport system, improve road infrastructure, and increase road safety. Despite this, road accidents (RAs) remain a threat to the lives and health of many people. Therefore, improving road safety culture, especially instilling knowledge, skills, and responsibility in the younger generation through the education system, is an important task.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in this regard:

“The state takes all measures to ensure that every citizen lives safely. But the most important thing is to form a safety culture in the person himself.”

This idea shows the direct responsibility of the education system. Because it is precisely by forming the habit of observing traffic rules in the minds of students, starting from preschool education, by strengthening their ability to apply them in practice, and by strengthening a sense of responsibility, it is possible to increase the overall level of road safety in society.

Traffic culture is not just knowing the rules, but also following them as an internal need, respecting the rights of others, and feeling social responsibility. Therefore, this process must be carried out continuously at all stages of education.

Today, the education system has established the formation of road culture in children through the subject of "Road Traffic Rules", safety lessons, preventive measures, interactive games, video clips. At the same time, opportunities are emerging to organize this process more effectively through modern pedagogical technologies - artificial intelligence, digital simulations, virtual reality lessons.

Literature analysis and theoretical foundations

The issue of forming a road culture is at the center of many scientific studies. Psychological, pedagogical and sociological studies have been conducted in this area at the international level. For example, studies conducted by UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF have shown that more than 30 percent of road accidents are due to the human factor, and their main cause is a lack of culture. Uzbek scientists - researchers such as M. Abdurakhmonov, S. Meliyeva, G. Tursunova, in their work, consider road culture as a form of social consciousness. In their opinion, traffic culture consists of the following components:

1. Knowledge (road rules, the content of signs);
2. Skills (practical implementation, correct movement);
3. Emotional-volitional state (responsibility, patience, attention);
4. Social consciousness (respect, tolerance, empathy).

From this point of view, the formation of traffic culture is not only a process of providing information, but also the process of educating personal qualities. And the education system is the most effective field for the formation of these qualities.

Psychologically, traffic culture in children begins to form from the age of 4-6. During this period, they learn to recognize road signs, distinguish colors, see pedestrians and correctly assess traffic. Therefore, it is recommended to widely use game methods, role-playing exercises, and visual materials in this regard in preschool educational institutions.

Research and analysis

A number of programs are being implemented in the education system of Uzbekistan to form a traffic culture. In particular, the project “Children are safe on the road!” and the campaign “Every child is a pedestrian participant” are regularly held in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Education and the Traffic Safety Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Sociological studies conducted in recent years show that:

- 65 percent of students in grades 1–4 do not fully understand the meaning of road signs;
- In grades 5–9, this figure is around 40 percent;
- In grades 10–11, 25 percent of students incorrectly apply the rules of the road.

These figures mean that in the educational process, it is not enough to provide theoretical knowledge, but it is necessary to organize practical exercises, training close to real conditions, and virtual simulations.

Through these methods, students learn traffic rules not only by memorizing them, but also through real-life experience.

Discussion and results

Parents' participation in this process is also important. Because children more often follow their parents' behavior on the street and on the road. Therefore, it would be effective to organize "Road Culture Lessons for Parents" in schools.

The effectiveness of forming road culture increases through the use of modern information technologies. For example, students participate with interest through tests, interactive games, and 3D simulations using mobile applications.

Conclusion

The role of education in the formation of traffic culture is incomparable. Carrying out this process from childhood, step by step, continuously, is the most reliable way to reduce traffic accidents in the future.

The analysis of the article shows that:

- The science of teaching traffic rules is of particular importance in the education system;
- Joint trainings, practical exercises for students and parents give effective results;
- Instilling culture with the help of digital technologies (simulation, VR, mobile applications) is a modern requirement.

Traffic culture is not just knowledge of traffic rules, but an important part of social culture, and its formation through education serves the safe future of society.

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