

**IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
CANDIDATES IN DRIVER TRAINING**

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Abstract

According to the results of the analysis of the professional training system of motor vehicle drivers, one of the ways to solve the high-level problem of traffic accidents is to pay necessary attention to the professional qualities of drivers during educational activities.

The article talks about the role of psychophysiological characteristics of candidates in the process of training motor vehicle drivers.

Keywords: driver's license, traffic rules, tests, practical driving, transport, driver's candidate.

Introduction

The problem of road safety appeared at the same time as the automobile. The increase in the level of motorization around the world is an important component of technological progress, but its dangerous consequences should not be ignored.

A significant increase in the size of the vehicle fleet and the massive inclusion of new drivers in the traffic structure have led to significant changes in traffic conditions. This, in turn, has a negative impact on road safety.

According to statistics, the majority of traffic accidents resulting in injuries, deaths and material losses, i.e., 70 – 80 %, occur as a result of the wrong actions of the driver that do not correspond to the set goals. Safe use of motor transport depends on the driver, his efficiency and reliability [1].

The results of the analysis of the system of professional training of drivers in the field of traffic safety show that one of the ways to solve the high-level problem of accidents is to pay necessary attention to the professional qualities of driver candidates during educational activities.

The continuous growth of the number of motor vehicles and the constant increase in the intensity of traffic put the issue of road safety on the agenda as the most important state task. Its importance can be estimated by citing some statistics. More than 55 million traffic accidents occur in the world every year. At the same time, more than 300,000 people die and about 10 million people are injured as a result of traffic accidents. In highly developed countries, the death rate from traffic accidents exceeds the death rate from various infectious diseases [2].

METHOD

The analysis of traffic accidents shows that the weak link in the "driver-car-road-environment" (DCRE) system in the "man-machine" system, which limits its effectiveness and reliability, is the person himself. However, new drivers account for less than 30% of the total number of

drivers, and in the first three years of independent driving, they commit more than half of all types of accidents [3].

The car driver can be considered the operator of DCRE complex speaker system. At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize the features of the operator's work that distinguish his work not only from many operators of "man-machine" systems, but also from the activities of operators of some other vehicles. For example, a pilot in flight receives 90% of the coded information from various devices located on the instrument panel. The car driver receives most of the information (up to 95%) from the car, the road, the traffic environment, and only a small part in the form of coded information from the devices located on the dashboard of the car [4].

The pilot can use the autopilot and occasionally relax the tracking mode. It is impossible to slow down the driver's observation of rapidly changing traffic conditions, because this distraction for 1-2 seconds can lead to an emergency situation. However, the driver can reduce or increase the amount of data received and processed by him in a unit of time by changing the speed or route. The effectiveness of any "man-machine" system, including the DCRE system, depends on the reliability of the operator (vehicle driver).

With the advent of the automobile, a new type of labor activity aimed at carrying out the technological process of cargo and passenger transportation appeared. Considering its high productivity and perspective, humanity has always sought to improve this type of work based on deep research. One of the ways to improve it is the professional selection and training of personnel. Initially, this direction was widely developed in aviation and cosmonautics, railways, and later in road transport [5].

DISCUSSION

Professional choice includes medical, educational, psychophysiological and social choices. Currently, the professional choice for the profession of a vehicle driver is made according to the state of health (medical choice) and the level of knowledge (education). Solving the problem of the use of psychophysiological selection requires the study of a large set of issues, but the appropriateness of its use is unquestionable. Many years of experience in studying the problem of road safety show that 4-7% of drivers are the main part of road traffic accidents [6].

In the middle of our century, a well-known specialist in applied psychology A. Anastazi, studying 30,000 drivers for 6 years, found that almost all traffic accidents were concentrated in a group of 4% of drivers. This is what the research conducted by the scientists of the Institute of Occupational Health and Occupational Diseases shows i, 5% of drivers have repeated accidents, which accounts for 75% of total accidents [7].

That is, a group of drivers prone to conflict situations stands out among drivers. Such drivers can be identified using psychophysiological selection. To talk about the use of psychophysiological selection, it is necessary to define a criterion - an effective sign (symptom) that can be evaluated. Unfortunately, inconsistencies in defining criteria lead to unclear and sometimes incorrect recommendations. The analysis of research on this problem shows that various authors use as criteria: the number of accidents and the number of traffic violations; exam grades in driving schools; They choose exam grades in the system of the State Road Safety Service, etc. Each of

the indicators is interesting and worthy of attention. Based on today's reality, in the presented work, the grades in the traffic police exams are set as a criterion.

Today, the State Traffic Safety Service is the body that grants citizens the right to drive vehicles (driver's license) and at the same time it is the body that monitors compliance with traffic rules. It should also be noted that, in addition to basic professional qualities, every driver should also have a number of social qualities that have an important impact on the safety of the driver of the vehicle and should be taken into account in the professional selection. The opposite qualities in the process of driving a car are: overconfidence, impulsiveness, self-doubt, carelessness, tendency to take unreasonable risks, indecisiveness, aggression towards others, irresponsibility, indifference to public opinion. All of them can be determined using different test methods [8]. Studying the work of researchers in the field of psychophysiological characteristics of human activity shows that the driver is a link of the DCRE system. Its functions include: decision-making based on the processing of received information and implementation of management actions. Each of the functionally related elements receives or processes or transmits information, that is, participates in its transformation. The important point is that any system is designed to implement a specific production process. The production process should be carried out with minimum time, money, energy, high quality products, etc. according to the defined target function.

CONCLUSION

The problem of driver reliability is complicated by its diversity. It covers not only purely technical issues related to the constructive features of cars and roads, but also other areas of science: human psychology and physiology, etc. Biologists and psychologists believe that man as a biological system has perfect and high reliability in performing any operations. In psychology, there are a wide range of methods of studying personality, which allows you to get a psychological portrait of a candidate for driving. At the initial stages of driver training, this study predetermines the effective direction of the process of formation of the necessary professional knowledge and skills.

Thus, conducting tests in the conditions of a training group of future drivers, taking into account the psychophysiological characteristics of each candidate, allows to create a psychological portrait of a person with characteristics that determine the driver's reliability and propensity for driving activities.

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