



## EXPERIENCE OF DEVELOPED FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN TRAINING DRIVERS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT VEHICLES

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**Annotation.** *It is possible to prevent the growth of traffic accidents by analyzing the system of training drivers of motor vehicles in developed foreign countries and by applying the best practices collected by them.*

*The article presents an analysis of the methods and methodologies used in the system of training motor transport drivers in some developed foreign countries - France, Germany, South Korea and Japan.*

**Key words:** *driver, driving school, teacher, pedestrian safety, foreign experience, automobile transport, road safety.*

### INTRODUCTION

Around 1,300,000 people worldwide die in road traffic accidents every year, which is 3,700 people a day or one person every 24 seconds. Also, up to 50 million people are injured to varying degrees. The risk group consists mainly of people aged 5 to 29 years [1].

The ability of drivers to prevent traffic accidents depends on their level of training. Driving a vehicle requires the driver to make the right decisions in a rapidly changing environment. With a constant lack of time, the driver cannot analyze in detail all possible courses of action and evaluate their consequences, as well as consult with someone about the correctness of the chosen decision.

Improving the system of driver training, that is, the methods and methods of their training, will significantly contribute to increasing road safety. In the process of driver training, it is carried out by forming a complex of knowledge, skills, habits and qualities that guarantee reliable practical control of the vehicle [2].

In developed countries: Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, France, Germany and Switzerland, persons who have not undergone special training, but who have a driving license for the category of vehicles they are teaching, can give driving lessons. In the UK, driving instructors must have a special certificate, while in Austria and Switzerland, a higher technical education, a bachelor's degree from a higher vocational school or equivalent.



It is very useful to study and analyze the methods and methods of training car drivers in developed countries such as France, Germany, South Korea, and Japan, as well as to introduce their advanced experience.

For example, in France, most driving schools are not licensed, with no mandatory minimum hours for practice. It is enough for the driving instructor to make a conclusion about the driver's candidate's readiness for the test or not. In addition, the number and duration of classes depends on the choice of the candidate.

In France, the method of driver education based on age is common. At the age of 16, it is possible to enroll in a driving school (driving school), take a course on traffic rules and pass an exam on them, do practical driving with an instructor for 20 hours and drive with an observer (conduite accompagnante). That is, from now on, one of his relatives, friends, acquaintances will be a teacher. The requirements for them are that they must have at least 5 years of driving experience and have not been subject to fines and penalties in the last two years. During this time, a certain number of kilometers must be covered, and the accompanist (companion) must have entered information about this in a special booklet. The exam is taken at the age of 18 [3].

The exam is taken by traffic police specialists and consists of two parts: theoretical (called "traffic code") and practical. "Code" is 40 questions on nine topics, such as crossing intersections, parking and parking, traffic, traffic signs, etc. You have to answer 35 questions correctly in one hour. The practical driving test is conducted with the participation of a police inspector and a special civil servant and lasts 35 minutes. Those who want to get a driver's license for the first time are given an incomplete driver's license. Such certificates are called by their name - "test certificate" and are valid for three years. They also have a cumulative points system [4].

In Germany, training can be done at a driving school according to the only program approved by the state, and the theory and lessons can be learned independently with a private instructor.

Practical course - mandatory minimum: 12 practical exercises. For those who are getting a driver's license for the first time, driving lessons must be at least 25 hours. 4 hours of them at night, 4 hours on the highway, and the rest in different places. The student himself agrees on the lesson schedule with the teacher. The maximum lesson duration is 2 hours. The teacher tries to ensure that the future driver's license holder often encounters non-standard situations. The teacher guides the student through the routes he must pass the exam. The basic elements of driving



are developed especially through many repetitions. These include letting pedestrians cross a crosswalk [5].

The advantages of studying in Germany are that, in addition to the quality training of practical driving instructors, practical training takes place in urban conditions, without autodromes. The training program, of course, includes the entire course of the theory and practice of using rear and side mirrors, the ability to keep a distance - this is controlled by technical means, and fines are applied in case of violation of these requirements.

If desired, you can take a course on the technical component of the car, where you can learn how to sort the engine, independently change summer tires to winter tires. You can learn practical knowledge, such as identifying the causes of car misfires and eliminating some of them. In addition, driving training in Germany is carried out using the latest computer programs and modern technology. Three-dimensional simulators of the real road help to develop a certain reaction to indicators and signs, improve the memory of their signs. Theoretical training with the simulation of traffic situations can be conducted both on a computer monitor and on large-format special projectors.

The theory test is a multiple-choice test, which includes questions about traffic rules, various situational questions, and questions about car equipment. Total 30 questions.

The practical exam is taken by special independent examiners licensed by local authorities. Each region usually has two or three. They take exams at all driving schools in the region. There is no way to bribe them or sway them in any other way.

Practical exams are taken on city streets, and candidates fail resolutely for even the slightest mistake. The examiner sits in the back seat of the car and vigilantly monitors the examinee's movements. Any serious misconduct in the examination will be punished with immediate suspension with a negative result. This punishment includes: driving through a red traffic light, not giving way to pedestrians at a pedestrian crossing, not stopping completely at a stop sign or stop lane, endangering road users or reacting late to danger, and other similar violations.

The exam will be held in the car where the student has done practical training. A trained teacher sits in the front passenger seat of the car. If during the exam the teacher touches the brake pedal before the student, the exam is considered failed. The practical exam lasts a maximum of 45 minutes. At the end of the exam, another theoretical question is usually asked about understanding the structure of the car. An



independent examiner will make a judgment based on the number and severity of errors made by the license applicant.

After successfully passing the test for the first time, he will be issued a temporary driver's license valid for two years. If during these 2 years he has not violated serious traffic rules, the temporary license will be replaced by a permanent license [6].

In South Korea, the organization of passing exams for obtaining a driver's license is similar to that in Russia. Candidates pass a theoretical test on traffic rules, as well as demonstrate driving skills on an autodrome and in real road conditions. Practical driving tests are taken at the racetrack. Equipped with the latest technology, this football field-sized racetrack facility can screen 500 candidates daily [7].

In the autodrome, intersections, railway crossings, turns of different radii and configurations are modeled. The future driver must go through a certain route by performing the most suitable maneuvers in real conditions: start driving on a steep slope, park the car on the road in different ways, etc.

The autodrome is equipped with road signs, road lines and traffic lights. In order to ensure maximum objectivity in the evaluation of the actions of the prospective driver, the participation of the examiner is minimized. Its task is to control the process from the observation point. For this, modern technologies help the police: a system of sensors installed on the highway and installed on vehicles allows to monitor the correct performance of control tasks, as well as time parameters.

Training leaders are provided with the necessary methodological recommendations and instructions for conducting theoretical training clearly and effectively. In order to achieve high quality of training of drivers, skillful combination of theoretical, laboratory-practical (practical) training and training is required to instill the necessary skills in accordance with the qualification requirements.

During the training, teachers and instructors must form a high sense of personal responsibility for ensuring road safety in students and respect road users. It is important to determine specific and effective measures as a result of a reliable and reasonable analysis of the causes and consequences of accidents, using the statistical data collected by the country and concrete examples of the region.

In South Korea, the main focus of training on vehicle equipment and maintenance is to identify and eliminate malfunctions that affect the traffic safety of the trainees. Also, great attention is paid to knowledge and skills such as checking the



technical condition of the car before going on the road (flight), performing maintenance work after returning from the flight.

The main teaching method is to explain the aggregates and mechanisms of the car and their working process in material parts (models), showing the operation of mechanisms in cut samples. Inspection and maintenance of motor vehicles are studied in theoretical classes in classrooms. In the practice of driving a vehicle, there are practical exercises related to the preparation of the vehicle for driving and maintenance after returning from driving [8].

Candidates who want to get a driver's license in Japan can take the exams externally, that is, without studying at driving schools, but they only make up a third of the candidates. At the same time, control will be strengthened with the mandatory presence of a medical permit. Unlike driving schools in European countries, learning to drive in Japan costs about \$4,000 because the exams are taken directly at the driving school. Those who successfully pass the test will be issued a driver's license with a green ribbon valid for three years. If the driver does not commit any violations during this period, he will be replaced with a blue ribbon driver's license.

In Japan, cars drive on the left and are unified with international rules of the road.

It should be noted that citizens from other countries are limited in driving vehicles with international driver's licenses. Currently, the only way to get the opportunity to drive a vehicle in Japan is to obtain a Japanese driver's license. This provides for a simplified procedure for obtaining a Japanese driver's license for foreign citizens with a national driver's license.

In this case, passing theoretical exams according to a simplified scheme (10 instead of 100 questions on a computer) and studying at a Japanese driving school for several months will not be mandatory. You will also need to pass a theory test and a vision test.

In Japan, driving schools are licensed. Japanese driving schools are divided into institutions that conduct a full training course. There are also schools that provide education based on a shortened program. Full course training is held in specially equipped rooms, theory is taught by highly qualified lecturers. The tuition fee for the full program is definitely higher. Short course students prepare for the exams on their own, and accordingly, this option is more economical for the wallet. The minimum number of the theoretical part of hours (in the amount of 26 hours) is regulated. Blocks such as studying traffic rules, providing the necessary emergency medical care, teaching the structure of the vehicle, and navigation skills are included in the



theory. Practical minimum - 31 hours. Car driving consists of training on the range and a block of practice on city streets [9].

### **CONCLUSION**

To conclude, it can be said that in the process of training and retraining of teachers and drivers in the driving school, it is necessary to increase the theoretical knowledge of students and to form sufficient practical skills for practical driving of motor vehicles, based on innovative pedagogical technologies, to increase their professional competence.

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