

IMPROVEMENT OF PEDESTRIAN CROSSING ON THE CENTRAL STREETS OF SHAHRIKHAN

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Annotation. One of the pressing issues facing society today is how to organize road safety. The main issue is that many people are injured and killed in road accidents on highways, which contributes to the ever-increasing amount of damage caused by cars to the environment. Despite many efforts to prevent road accidents, it is impossible to reduce them. This places the responsibility for solving road safety problems directly on the shoulders of specialists. In order to ensure traffic safety, it is very important to approach traffic from a scientific point of view and study all its processes.

Keywords: Central streets, intersections, pedestrian crossings, bus, route, transport.

The driver of a vehicle approaching an unregulated pedestrian crossing must reduce speed or stop to allow pedestrian(s) to cross the carriageway in that direction.

If a vehicle slows down or stops in front of an unregulated pedestrian crossing, other drivers moving in adjacent lanes may continue driving only after making sure that there are no pedestrian(s) in front of this vehicle[1].

At regulated pedestrian crossings, drivers must allow pedestrian(s) to complete their crossing in that direction, even if the traffic light is on.

If the driver is forced to stop at the pedestrian crossing due to traffic congestion after the pedestrian crossing, it is prohibited to enter the pedestrian crossing.


In all cases, including outside pedestrian crossings, the driver must yield to a blind pedestrian(s) who is signaling with a white cane.

If passengers are being picked up or dropped off on the carriageway or on a platform located on it, the driver must give way to pedestrians walking towards or coming from the doors of a vehicle stopped at a stop. When a vehicle with a "Group of Children" sign and a turn signal on stops, the driver approaching it must reduce speed, stop if necessary, and let the children pass.



"Transportation of a group of children"— When transporting a group of children, a yellow, equilateral rectangle (square) with a red border on the front and rear sides of the vehicle, with the image of the children's symbol from road sign 1.21, inside. The sides of the rectangle should be 250-300 millimeters, and the width of the border should be 1/10 of the side of the rectangle;

Warning signs.

Warning signs are used to inform road users about the location and characteristics of dangerous parts of the road that require action depending on the situation.


 <p>1.20</p>	<p>"Pedestrian crossing". Indicates a pedestrian crossing marked with signs 5.16.1, 5.16.2 and (or) lines 1.14.1 - 1.14.3.</p>
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 1.21	<p>"Children". The possibility of children leaving the carriageway of the road near children's institutions (schools, children's recreation areas, etc.).</p>
 1.35	<p>"An area where pedestrians can walk along the side of the road"</p>




Prohibitory signs.

Prohibitory signs introduce or cancel certain prohibitions, restrictions on road traffic.





 3.10	<p>"No Pedestrians"</p>
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Commanding characters

Command signs establish or override a specific movement order[2].




 4.6	<p>"Pedestrian path". Only pedestrians are allowed to walk.</p>
 4.6.1	<p>"A path where the joint movement of pedestrians and cyclists is organized".</p>
 4.6.2	<p>"The end of a path where the joint movement of pedestrians and cyclists is organized".</p>






 <p>4.6.3</p>	<p>“A path where the movement of pedestrians and cyclists is organized separately”. A path where the movement of pedestrians and cyclists is separated by means of horizontal road lines 1.1, 1.25 and 1.26, constructively or otherwise.</p>
 <p>4.6.4</p>	<p>“The end of a path where the movement of pedestrians and cyclists is organized separately”.</p>
 <p>4.6.5</p>	<p>“A path where the movement of pedestrians and cyclists is organized separately”. A path where the movement of pedestrians and cyclists is separated by means of horizontal road lines 1.1, 1.25 and 1.26, constructively or otherwise.</p>
 <p>4.6.6</p>	<p>"The end of a lane where pedestrians and cyclists are separated."</p>

Information signs.

Information signs introduce or cancel certain traffic patterns, and provide information about the location of settlements and other locations.

 <p>5.16.1</p>	<p>"Pedestrian crossing". In the absence of a horizontal line 1.14.1-1.14.2 in front of the crossing, sign 5.16.2 is installed at the front boundary of the crossing to the right of the road, and sign 5.16.1 is installed at the rear boundary of the crossing to the left.</p>
 <p>5.16.2</p>	
 <p>5.17.1</p>	<p>. "Underground pedestrian crossing".</p>



 5.17.2	
 5.17.3	"Overground pedestrian crossing".
 5.17.4	

The visibility of pedestrian crossings is the degree to which they are easily seen and understood by road users and depends on the following factors:

1. Road markings and lines – White, yellow and red lines and special road markings help pedestrians cross the road.
2. Lighting system – Lighting pedestrian crossings at night and in low visibility conditions increases safety. Draleryif lights.
3. Colored and textured surfaces – Bright colors such as red and yellow and special textures help attract pedestrians' attention.
4. Signaling and traffic light systems – Traffic lights and traffic control systems create a comfortable environment for pedestrians[3].

In conclusion, It was found that the existing pedestrian crossings at the intersection do not fully meet the standards for ensuring the safe movement of the population. Special lines for pedestrian traffic, traffic lights and warning signs are not enough.

2. Conflicts between the density of traffic flow and pedestrian traffic lead to dangerous situations at the intersection. This increases the risk of accidents and poses a threat to the lives of pedestrians.

3. Modern alternative solutions for improving pedestrian crossings - for example, underground or above-ground walkways, signalized traffic light systems, redesign of road lines and installation of barriers - have proven to be effective.

4. By implementing the proposed measures:

Pedestrian safety will increase significantly;

Traffic congestion at the intersection will decrease;

References

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