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RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



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Articles are published in Uzbek, Russian, and English, ensuring a wide-reaching audience and fostering cross-cultural academic exchange. As a beacon of academic excellence, the "Journal of Transport" continues to serve as a vital conduit for knowledge dissemination, collaboration, and innovation in the transport sector and related fields.

Analysis of methods for formalizing road traffic accidents

A.S. Rakhmanov¹, E.Kh. Abdusamatov¹, Sh.Kh. Shermatov¹, U.I. Isokhanov¹

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Abstract: This article analyzes the methods of documenting road traffic accidents (RTAs) and provides a comparative analysis of traditional and modern approaches. Based on the experience of developed countries (European Union, USA, Japan, Singapore, China, and others), the study examines the Europrotocol, mobile applications, electronic protocols, drone technologies, and intelligent transportation systems (ITS) used in RTA documentation. Furthermore, the current legislation and practices in Uzbekistan are analyzed, identifying existing problems and ways to address them. The article concludes by proposing a phased automation model (short-term, medium-term, and long-term stages) adapted to the conditions of Uzbekistan. The implementation of the proposed measures would reduce RTA documentation time by 50–70%, decrease traffic congestion, and significantly improve road safety.

Keywords: road traffic accident (RTA), RTA documentation, Europrotocol, mobile application, electronic protocol, drone technology, intelligent transportation system (ITS), automation, digitalization

Yo'l transport hodisasini rasmiylash usullari tahlili

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yo'l-transport hodisalarini (YTH) rasmiylashtirish usullari tahlil qilinib, an'anaviy va zamonaviy yondashuvlarning qiyosiy tahlili keltirilgan. Dunyoning rivojlangan davlatlari (Yevropa Ittifoqi, AQSh, Yaponiya, Singapur, Xitoy va boshqalar) tajribasi asosida YTHni rasmiylashtirishda qo'llanilayotgan Yevroprotokol, mobil ilovalar, elektron protokollar, dron texnologiyalari va intellektual transport tizimlari (ITS) o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda amaldagi qonunchilik va amaliyot tahlil qilinib, mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'nalishlari belgilangan. Maqola yakunida O'zbekiston sharoitiga moslashtirilgan bosqichma-bosqich avtomatlashtirish modeli (qisqa, o'rta va uzoq muddatli bosqichlar) taklif etilgan. Taklif etilgan chora-tadbirlar YTHni rasmiylashtirish vaqtini 50–70 foizga qisqartirish, yo'l tirbandliklarini kamaytirish va transport xavfsizligini oshirish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: yo'l-transport hodisasi (YTH), YTHni rasmiylashtirish, Yevroprotokol, mobil ilova, elektron protokol, dron texnologiyasi, intellektual transport tizimi (ITS), avtomatlashtirish, raqamlashtirish

1. Kirish

So'nggi yillarda dunyo bo'ylab avtomobil transporti vositalari sonining keskin o'sishi yo'l-transport hodisalarini (YTH) sonining ham ortishiga olib keldi. YTH transport tizimining eng jiddiy muammolaridan biri bo'lib, u nafaqat tirbandliklar va vaqt yo'qotilishiga, balki inson hayoti va sog'lig'iga tahdid soladi. Shu sababli, YTHni tez, to'g'ri va qonuniy rasmiylashtirish masalasi dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. YTHni rasmiylashtirish jarayoni transport oqimini tiklash, tirbandliklarni kamaytirish, hodisa sabablarini ob'ektiv aniqlash va sug'urta tizimining ishonchligini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.


O'zbekistonda ham so'nggi yillarda yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash va transport tizimini raqamlashtirish sohasida muhim qonunchilik bazasi yaratilmoqda. Xususan, Prezidentning 2025-yil 4-dekabrda PQ-368-son "Toshkent shahrida transport tizimi boshqaruvini takomillashtirish hamda tirbandliklarning oldini olishga qaratilgan qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarorida intellektual svetoforlar bilan jihozlangan "aqlli" chorrahalar

sonini 700 taga yetkazish va yagona boshqaruv tizimiga ega intellektual transport tizimini joriy etish vazifalari qo'yilgan [1].


Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2023-yil 11-avgustdagi 354-son qarori bilan yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash sohasiga zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish bo'yicha "Yashil" va "Qizil" yo'lak tizimi takomillashtirilgan [2]. 2026-yil 30-martdagi 125-son qarori esa yo'l harakati qoidalarini buzganlik holatlari bo'yicha ma'muriy choralarini ko'rish tartibini raqamlashtirishni nazarda tutadi, jumladan, YAIDXP (my.gov.uz) va Yo'l harakati xavfsizligi xizmatining mobil ilovasi orqali xabardor qilish tizimi joriy etilgan.

Mazkur qarorlar YTHni rasmiylashtirish jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish va raqamlashtirish uchun huquqiy asos yaratayotgan bo'lsa-da, bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda YTHni rasmiylashtirishning asosiy usuli sifatida an'anaviy (yo'l patrul xizmati xodimlari orqali) usul qo'llanilmoqda. Bu usul 60-120 daqiqa vaqt talab qiladi, bu esa rivojlangan mamlakatlarda qo'llanilayotgan zamonaviy usullarga nisbatan ancha past samaradorlikka ega [3].

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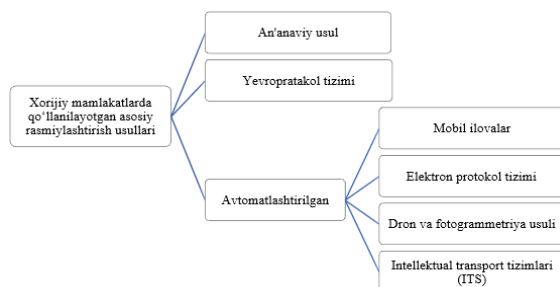
^c <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-8165-0097>

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2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Dunyo bo'yicha yo'l-transport hodisalari (YTH) transport tizimining muhim muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi. YTHni tez va aniq rasmiylashtirish transport oqimini tez tiklash, tirbandliklarni kamaytirish hamda hodisa sabablarini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu sababli rivojlangan davlatlarda YTHni rasmiylashtirish jarayonini optimallashtirish bo'yicha turli zamonaviy usullar joriy etilgan.



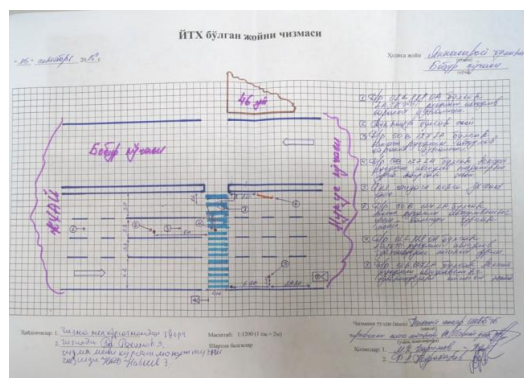
1-rasm. Xorijiy mamlakatlarda qo'llanilayotgan asosiy rasmiylashtirish usullari

An'anaviy usul. Ko'plab davlatlarda YTHni rasmiylashtirishning asosiy usuli Yo'l patrul xizmati xodimlari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. YTH sodir bo'lganidan so'ng, ishtirokchilar voqea joyiga Davlat yo'l harakati xavfsizligi xizmati (Yo'l patrul xizmati) xodimlarini chaqiradilar. Xodimlar hodisa joyiga yetib kelib, hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirishni o'z zimmlariga oladilar. Rasmiylashtirish jarayonini quyidagi ketma-ketlikda amalga oshiradilar:

- Hodisa joyini ko'zdan kechirish;
- YTH sxemasini chizish;
- Ishtirokchilar va guvohlarning tushuntirish xatlarini olish;
- Tegishli ma'muriy bayonnoma va boshqa hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirish.



2-rasm. YTHni ananaviy rasmiylashtirish blok-sxemasi



3-rasm. YTHni qo'lda rasmiylashtirish

Yevroprotokol tizimi — Yevropa Ittifoqi davlatlari

Yevroprotokol tizimi hozirda Yevropa Ittifoqining 27 a'zo davlatida, shuningdek Norvegiya, Shveysariya va Ukrainada qo'llaniladi. Fransiya barcha kichik YTHlarning 70 foizdan ortig'i yevroprotokol orqali rasmiylashtiriladi. Germaniya, Niderlandiya va Belgiya esa raqamli yevroprotokol (e-CDA — electronic Const d'Amiable) joriy etilgan bo'lib, haydovchilar qog'ozsiz ravishda smartfon orqali hujjatlarni to'ldiradilar. Rossiya va O'zbekiston ham ushbu tajribadan foydalanish yo'lida qonunchilik bazasini shakllantirmoqda.

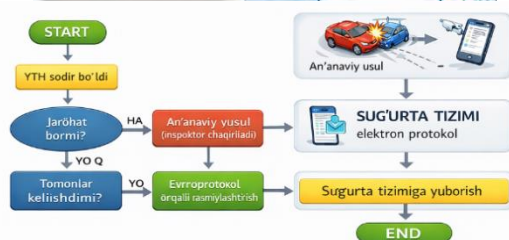
Yevroprotokol — bu ikki transport vositasi ishtirokidagi, jabrlanuvchilar bo'lmagan va ishtirokchilar o'rtasida nizo mavjud bo'lmagan YTHlarni tez va qulay rasmiylashtirish usuli hisoblanadi. Haydovchilar maxsus blankani (yevroprotokol shaklini) birgalikda to'ldiradilar, hodisa sxemasini chizadilar va imzo qo'yadilar. Shundan so'ng ular yo'l harakati xodimlarini kutmasdan yo'llarida davom etishlari mumkin.

1-jadval

Yevroprotokolni qo'llash shartlari

Shart	Tavsifi
Ishtirokchilar soni	Faqat ikkita transport vositasi
Jabrlanganlar	Hayot va sog'liqqa zarar yetmagan bo'lishi
Sug'urta mavjudligi	Barcha ishtirokchilarning fuqarolik javobgarligi sug'urta qilingan
Kelishuv mavjudligi	Ishtirokchilar o'rtasida nizo bo'lmasligi
Haydovchi holati	Mast holatida bo'lmasligi
Hujjatlar mavjudligi	Haydovchilik guvohnomasi, ro'yxatdan o'tkazish guvohnomasi, yo'l varaqasi (yuridik shaxslar uchun)





4-rasm. Yo'l transport hodisasini an'anaviy va evropraprotokol orqali rasmiylashtirish blok sxemasi

Avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarning dunyo bo'yicha tarqalishi

Zamonaviy avtomatlashtirilgan YTH rasmiylashtirish tizimlari dunyo'ning turli mamlakatlarida keng joriy etilmoqda. Quyida asosiy tizimlar va ularni faol qo'llayotgan davlatlar haqida batafsil ma'lumot keltirilgan.

Mobil ilova asosidagi tizimlar (Koreya, Singapur, Avstraliya)

Janubiy Koreya 2015-yildan boshlab "Smart Accident Reporting" mobil ilovasini keng joriy etgan bo'lib, haydovchilar hodisani ilova orqali 10–15 daqiqada rasmiylashtirishlari mumkin. GPS koordinatalar, fotosuratlar va sug'urta ma'lumotlari avtomatik ravishda tizimga jo'natiladi. Singapur esa 2018-yildan "OneMotoring" platformasini yangilab, barcha YTH ma'lumotlarini yagona raqamli tizimga birlashtirgan. Avstraliyaning Yangi Janubiy Uels shtatida "Crash Report Online" tizimi 2019-yildan ishga tushirilgan va hozir ushbu tizim orqali shtatdagi YTHlarning 40 foizdan ortig'i rasmiylashtirilmoqda.

Elektron protokol tizimlari (AQSh, Germaniya, Buyuk Britaniya)

AQShning ko'plab shtatlarida, xususan Kaliforniya, Texas va Florida shtatlarida politsiya xodimlari planshetlar orqali to'liq raqamli protokol to'ldiradilar. "Electronic Crash Reporting System" (eCRS) tizimi hodisa joyidanoq markaziy ma'lumotlar bazasiga ulanadi. Germaniyada "MEMO" (Mobile Electronic Mobility Officer) tizimi 2017-yildan barcha federal yerlar bo'yicha standartlashtirilgan bo'lib, hodisani rasmiylashtirish vaqtini o'rtacha 35 foizga qisqartirgan. Buyuk Britaniyada esa "CRASH" (Collision Recording and Sharing) tizimi butun mamlakat bo'ylab yagona standartda ishlaydi va yillik 150 000 dan ortiq hodisa ushbu tizimda qayd etiladi.

Dron (UAV) texnologiyasi (AQSh, Xitoy, BAA)

AQShda Nevada va Arizona shtatlarida dronlar YTH joyini aerofotosurga olish va 3D-model yaratish uchun 2016-yildan keng foydalanilmoqda. Bu texnologiya hodisa joyida yo'lni yopib turish vaqtini o'rtacha 80 foizga

qisqartirgan. Xitoyda esa davlat dasturi doirasida 2020-yildan Shanghai, Pekin va Guangzhou shaharlarida dronlar markazlashgan monitoring tizimi bilan birgalikda ishlatilmoqda — hodisa aniqlangandan 3 daqiqa ichida dron joyga yetib boradi. Birlashgan Arab Amirliklarida Dubai politsiyasi 2021-yildan "Smart Accident Investigation" dasturi doirasida dron va sun'iy intellekti birgalikda qo'llaydi.

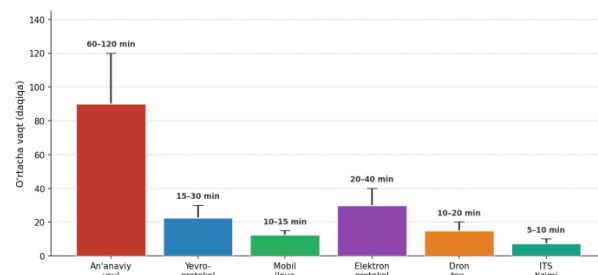
ITS (Intelligent Transportation System) — Yaponiya, Niderlandiya, Finlandiya

Yaponiya ITS sohasida dunyo yetakchisi bo'lib, "VICS" (Vehicle Information and Communication System) tizimi 1996-yildan joriy etilgan va hozirda 40 million dan ortiq avtomobil ushbu tizimga ulangan. YTH sodir bo'lishi bilan trafik markazlari avtomatik ravishda xabardor etiladi va yo'naltirishlar o'zgartiriladi. Niderlandiyada "Nationaal Dataportal Wegverkeer" platformasi barcha yo'l hodisalarini real vaqt rejimida kuzatadi. Finlandiyada 2022-yildan "Digitraffic" tizimi YTH ma'lumotlarini avtomatik ravishda sug'urta kompaniyalari, tibbiy xizmatlar va yo'l xizmatlari bilan ulashadi.

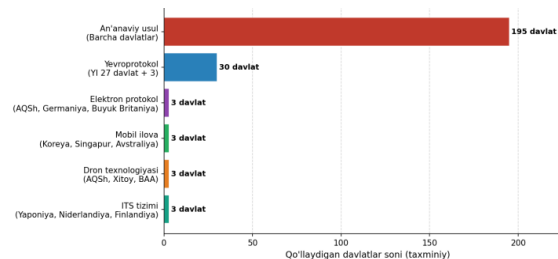
2-jadval

Xorijiy usullarni solishtirma tahlili

Usul	Davlatlar	O'rtacha vaqt
An'anaviy usul	Barcha davlatlar	60–120 min
Yevroprotokol	Yevropa	15–30 min
Mobil ilova	Koreya, Singapur	10–15 min
Elektron protokol	AQSh, Germaniya	20–40 min
Dron texnologiyasi	AQSh, Xitoy	10–20 min
ITS tizimi	Yaponiya	5–10 min

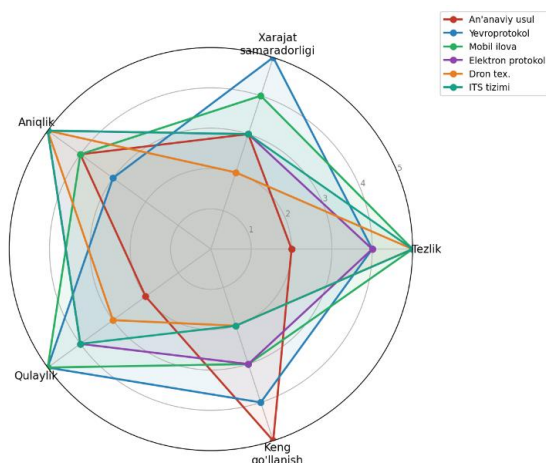


5-rasm. Rasmiylashtirish usullari bo'yicha o'rtacha vaqt taqqoslash (daqiqqa)



6-rasm. Har bir tizimni qo'llaydigan davlatlar soni





7-rasm. Tizimlar ko'rsatkichlari taqqoslash (1–5 ball)

<p>KUCHLI TOMONLARI (S)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vaqtni 40-80 % ga qisqartirish - Insonning xatosini kamaytirish - Real vaqt monitoring - Ma'lumotlar aniqligining yuqoriligi - Transport oqimini tez tiklash 	<p>IMKONIYATLAR (O)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - O'zbekistonga joriy etish imkoniyati - Sug'urta sektori integratsiyasi - Smart sityu dasturi bilan bog'lash - YTH statistikasini yaxshilash - Xalqaro tajribadan foydalanish
<p>ZAIF TOMONLARI (W)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yuqori boshlang'ich xarajat - Texnik infratuzilma talab qiladi - Xadimlarni qayta tayyorlash - Internet ulanishga bog'liqlik - Kiberxavfsizlik 	<p>TAHDITLAR (T)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qonunchilik bazasi yetarli emasligi - Raqamli savotsizlik - Tizim nosozliklari xavfi - Maxfiylik muammolari - Moliyaviy resurslar cheklangan

8-rasm. Avtomatlashtirilgan YTH tizimlarining SWOT tahlili

Dunyo tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, YTHni rasmiylashtirish jarayonini avtomatlashtirish nafaqat vaqtni tejaydi, balki ma'lumotlar aniqligini oshiradi, inson omili xatolarini kamaytiradi va transport oqimini tezroq tiklashga yordam beradi. Rivojlangan davlatlarda ushbu tizimlarni joriy etish natijasida hodisa joyini bo'shatish vaqti o'rtacha 40–60 foizga qisqargan. Shu sababli O'zbekistonda ham xorijiy tajribadan kelib chiqqan holda bosqichma-bosqich avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarni joriy etish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

3. Xulosa

Dunyo tajribasini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, YTHni rasmiylashtirish jarayonini avtomatlashtirish zamonaviy transport tizimining ajralmas qismiga aylanib bormoqda. Turli mamlakatlarda joriy etilgan tizimlar — Yevroprotokol, mobil ilovalar, elektron protokollar, dron texnologiyasi va ITS — o'ziga xos afzalliklariga ega bo'lib, har biri ma'lum sharoit va infratuzilmaga mos keladi.

Taqqoslama tahlil ko'rsatadiki, eng yuqori samaradorlikni ITS tizimlari (5–10 daqiqa) va mobil ilovalar (10–15 daqiqa) ta'minlaydi. Yevroprotokol esa xarajat samaradorligi va qulaylik jihatidan yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi. An'anaviy usul hali ham barcha davlatlarda asosiy zaxira sifatida qo'llaniladi, ammo uning 60–120 daqiqalik vaqt sarfi iqtisodiy zarar keltirmoqda. YTHni rasmiylashtirish jarayonini avtomatlashtirish nafaqat vaqtni tejaydi, balki ma'lumotlar aniqligini oshiradi, inson omili xatolarini kamaytiradi va transport oqimini tezroq tiklashga yordam beradi. Rivojlangan davlatlarda ushbu tizimlarni joriy etish natijasida hodisa joyini bo'shatish vaqti o'rtacha

40–60 foizga qisqargan. Shu sababli O'zbekistonda ham xorijiy tajribadan kelib chiqqan holda bosqichma-bosqich avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarni joriy etish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

O'zbekistonda YTHni rasmiylashtirish tizimini modernizatsiya qilish uchun quyidagi bosqichma-bosqich yondashuv tavsiya etiladi:

1-bosqich (qisqa muddatli, 1–2 yil): Yevroprotokol tizimini O'zbekiston sharoitiga moslashtirib joriy etish. Aholini ushbu tizim qoidalarini bilan tanishtirish uchun keng ko'lamli axborot kampaniyasi o'tkazish. Sug'urta kompaniyalari bilan integratsiyani ta'minlash.

2-bosqich (o'rta muddatli, 2–4 yil): Toshkent va yirik shaharlar uchun maxsus mobil ilova ishlab chiqish va sinovdan o'tkazish. GPS, kamera va sun'iy intellektga asoslangan hodisa qayd etish tizimini ishga tushirish. Politsiya xodimlari uchun planshet asosidagi elektron protokollarni joriy etish.

3-bosqich (uzoq muddatli, 4–7 yil): Respublika bo'ylab ITS elementlarini (aqlii svetoforlar, yo'l kameralari, sensor tarmoqlari) bosqichma-bosqich o'rnatish. YTH ma'lumotlar bazasini sug'urta, tibbiy xizmatlar va favqulodda vaziyatlar vazirligi bilan ulash. Xorijiy davlatlar tajribasini o'rganish va hamkorlik shartnomalarini tuzish.

Ushbu tadbirlarni amalga oshirish natijasida O'zbekistonda YTHni rasmiylashtirish vaqtini 50–70 foizga qisqartirish, yo'l tirbandliklarini kamaytirish va transport xavfsizligini sezilarli darajada oshirish mumkin bo'ladi. Bu esa mamlakatning raqamli iqtisodiyot va aqlii shahar (Smart City) strategik yo'nalishlariga ham mos keladi.

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[2] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2023-yil 11-avgustda 354-son Qarori. "Yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash sohasiga zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarini keng joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida".

[3] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2026-yil 30-martda 125-son qarori esa yo'l harakati qoidalarini buzganlik holatlari bo'yicha ma'muriy choralarni ko'rish tartibini raqamlashtirish.

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