

**ANALYSIS OF THE DRIVER TRAINING SYSTEM IN SOME EUROPEAN  
COUNTRIES**

**Kalauov Saydulla Aymakhanovich**

Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the  
Republic of Uzbekistan,

**Shukurov Nuritdin Rakhimovich**

Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** It is known that it is important to study the driver training system of developed countries and to analyze and put into practice the positive results they have achieved in this field. The article presents an analysis of the European system of training drivers of motor vehicles in developed countries such as Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy.

**Keywords:** motor vehicle driver, driver training school, car, autodrome, highways, traffic safety.

**Introduction**

It is known that about 1,300,000 people worldwide die as a result of traffic accidents every year, that is, 3,700 per 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].

Identification and analysis of factors that have a significant impact on the probability and severity of the consequences of road traffic accidents, as well as predicting the probability of their occurrence and assessing the possible consequences, and thus allows to significantly increase the level of traffic safety. [2].

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 applying the best practices collected by them. Therefore, it is important to study the system of driver training of European countries and to analyze and put into practice the positive results they have achieved in this field.

For example, in Great Britain, according to the current laws, it is allowed to drive a motor vehicle from the age of 17, but here it is not necessary to be only school leavers to pass the test. There are no special driver training courses or driving schools.

Candidates for obtaining a driver's license independently prepare for theoretical and practical exams. It is also possible to prepare for driving tests on your own by hiring a teacher. Most importantly, the teacher or instructor must be at least 21 years old and have at least three years of driving experience.

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency is responsible for the registration and issuance of driving licenses and is not affiliated with the traffic police.

Preparing for and passing the driver's license exams, even for the British themselves, is a very nerve-racking process. Now we can imagine the intensity of emotions of citizens from other countries in this process. Although all the stages of the process here are clearly laid out and worked out, it creates a lot of stress for many people - both British and immigrants. [3].

It is no exaggeration to say that the strict procedures of the system of assessment of the ability to drive motor vehicles in the UK have led to the fact that it is possible to obtain a driver's license that not only allows you to drive a car, but also allows you to drive it safely, consciously and confidently. It is impossible to get a driver's license in this country by any other means, bypassing the established procedure. Ҳайдовчилик гувоҳномасини олиш учун номзод имтиҳоннинг бир неча босқичидан ўтиши керак.

The first step is to obtain a temporary license. The test path to obtain a driver's license begins with obtaining a temporary driver's license. Minimum age to apply is 15 years and 9 months.

UK citizens can order a temporary license by completing an online form. Non-citizens should obtain a special form from the Post Office and, after completing it, send it to the DVLA along with their passport or biometric residence permit.

Driving licenses brought to the UK from other countries are only valid for one year.

Foreign nationals can apply for a driver's license at any time, but they can only take the practical driving test after they have been in the country for 185 days.

The provisional driving license will be mailed to the candidates and this provisional driving license will be valid for one year. The provisional license allows the candidate to learn to drive for the practical driving test. After receiving a temporary license, candidates can prepare for the theory test (test), as well as take driving lessons.

Theoretical exams are prepared according to the official "Highway Code" package and using the mobile application of the same name. For many, these resources will be enough to master the material and practice to pass the tests.

After that, the second stage of the process, namely the theoretical part, begins. In this case, it will be necessary to pass a theoretical test. Driving theory tests are administered by the DVLA and are held at over 370 test centers across the country. Candidates can take the test at any test center of their choice.

The theoretical exam consists of two parts, the first of which is a multiple-choice test (at least 43 out of 50 answers must be answered correctly). The second is the hazard perception test, that is, checking the ability to quickly anticipate dangerous situations on the road through video clips. In this case, while watching 14 video clips, it is required to click the "mouse" as quickly as possible, immediately noticing the possible danger on the road. For example, pedestrians, mothers with baby carriages or tractors, etc. Each clip usually contains two hazards. To pass such a test, it is necessary to collect at least 44 points out of 75 possibilities. The exam will last for one hour and upon completion, the candidate will be notified of their results and immediately issued a certificate.

After passing this test, the candidate is given two years to pass the practical part of the exam. If the candidate does not pass the practical part within two years, he will have to retake the theory test.

The certificate confirming the passing of the theoretical test allows you to pass the practical exams, which consist of several parts.

The last stage ends with passing a practical test (practical driving). The practical driving test (test) lasts about 40 minutes and consists of the following five parts with strict requirements: vision test, show me, tell me (show me, tell me) car safety questions, general ability to drive a car, forward movement and independent driving.

The first part of the driving test is a test of the candidate's eyesight. In this case, the instructor starts by checking the candidate's eyesight to check that the vehicle meets the minimum requirements for driving. A candidate for driving must prove that he can see the license plate of another vehicle from a certain distance. This requires reading the license plate of a stationary vehicle 66 feet (20 meters) away at the beginning of the driving test. This is the only medical requirement, no certificate or other document from polyclinics and other medical institutions is needed. Candidates who can only read the license plate with glasses or contact lenses are required by law to wear it during the practical driving test and while driving.

In the Show me, tell me car safety questions section, candidates are asked two questions based on the basic safety checks that a driver should carry out to ensure that the vehicle is safe to drive.

Vehicle safety questions are sometimes called "show me, tell me" because some require the candidate to actually perform a process or show where a particular mechanism or assembly is located. Other questions require verbal explanation.

The candidate's overall driving ability In the third and longest part of the practical driving test, which lasts approximately 35-40 minutes, the candidate must demonstrate the ability to safely drive the vehicle and perform a reverse maneuver. In addition, every third candidate is asked to make an emergency stop due to an accident.

All routes used for practical driving tests are designed to be as uniform as possible and are all designed to take into account different types of roads and road conditions.

The important thing is that the examiner evaluates the quality of driving the vehicle of the candidate and checks his actions by giving various instructions (commands), thereby determining the decision made by the candidate.

Candidates are asked to stop at various locations and resume driving safely under various conditions, thereby assessing the candidate's ability to drive in a variety of situations and conditions. This can be regular stops on the side of the road, pulling out from behind a parked vehicle, and the start of a hill.

➤ In order to determine the ability of the candidate to move backwards in a car, he is asked to perform one of three exercises that involve moving backwards:

- parallel parking (parking) on the side of the road;
- parking in a parking lot - either entering and moving back, or entering and exiting by moving back (according to the instructions of the examiner);
- approach the right side of the road and move back approximately 2 car lengths before rejoining the flow of traffic [4].

In addition, every third practical test candidate is asked to indicate an emergency stop (due to an accident).

The independent driving part of the test tests the candidate's decision-making skills while driving independently. The examiner asks the candidate to drive independently for 20 minutes following directions from satellite navigation or road signs.

During the practical exam, the examiner enters the mistakes made by the candidate in a special report form. After that, the examiner summarizes all the mistakes he noted and informs the candidate about the results of the practical management exam.

The mistakes made by the candidate while passing the driving test are divided into minor, serious and dangerous mistakes.

Minor mistakes - made in the vehicle management technique or not showing a full reaction to the danger on the road and their development - in other words, less serious mistakes that do not pose a real or potential danger to other road users. The most common faults are sudden use of brakes, crossing of hands on the steering wheel and excessive swaying at the intersection. In addition, wrong answers to the examiner's questions in the Show Me Tell Me section before starting the engine can also have an effect.

Serious errors are errors in driving technique that could potentially endanger the driver, passengers, other road users or nearby property, including situations where the candidate repeats the same driving error repeatedly or fails to perform one of the given maneuvers correctly. One serious mistake will result in automatic rejection, even if the candidate is allowed to take the test.

Dangerous errors are errors in driving techniques that pose a real danger to the driver, passengers, other road users or nearby property. A fatal error means that the test did not pass automatically and the examinee has the option to stop the test immediately.

Thus, all actions and responses of the candidate are evaluated. To pass the test, no more than 15 minor errors may be made while driving, but no serious or dangerous errors. Even a minor mistake, if repeated, is classified as a simple problem and recognized as a serious mistake.

If a candidate makes one serious or dangerous mistake, he/she will fail the test. For example, when crossing an unregulated intersection, you need to turn your head three times: to the right, to the left, and to the right. If a double turn of the head or the rear view of the road is monitored only through the rearview mirror, the test will fail. Resubmission can be done after three months.

Practical driving tests are conducted on public roads, the test taker is conducted along one of several test routes selected for this test center. British driving tests cover a variety of road and road conditions and require candidates to pass a vision test, answer vehicle safety questions and demonstrate a range of driving skills, including independent steering and reversing manoeuvres.

After returning to the test center, the examinee reports the test results and, if he passed, immediately signs the certificate. The examiner will receive the candidate's provisional driver's license and a full driver's license will be mailed.

The driver's license can be issued to drive a vehicle with a manual or automatic transmission as per the candidates' preference. If the practical test is taken in a car equipped with an automatic transmission, the full driver's license is considered somewhat restricted and the license holder will only be able to drive cars with an automatic transmission. A driver who has passed practical driving tests in a car equipped with a manual transmission will have the right to drive both manual and automatic transmission cars [5].

In Germany, training can be done in driving schools according to a single program approved by the state, or lessons can be learned independently with a private instructor.

Practical course - consists of 12 mandatory minimum 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 candidate for driving himself agrees on the lesson schedule with the teacher. The teacher guides the student through the routes he must pass the exam. The basic elements of driving a car are especially developed through repeated repetitions. These include, for example, passing pedestrians at a crosswalk.

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 whole course of the theory and practice of using rear and side mirrors, the skill of keeping a distance - this is controlled by technical means, and fines are applied in case of violation of these requirements.

At the request of the candidates, they can take a course in car maintenance, where they can learn how to sort the engine, change summer tires to winter tires on their own. 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. With the simulation of traffic situations, theoretical training can be conducted both on a computer monitor and on large-format special projectors [6].

The theoretical exam is conducted by choosing the correct answers in the test questions, which include questions about the rules of the road, questions about various situations, as well as questions about the structure of the car. There are 30 test questions in total.

The practical exam is taken by special independent examiners licensed by local authorities. Each region usually has two or three such dedicated independent examiners. They take exams at all driving schools in the region. There is no way to bribe them or sway them in any other way. The practical exams are taken on the city streets and candidates can face a resounding failure for even



the smallest 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. Violations that lead to such penalties include: running a red light, not yielding to pedestrians in a crosswalk, not coming to a complete stop 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 the structure of the car. An independent examiner will judge based on the number and severity of errors made by the student.

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.

In Italy, the training of drivers of motor vehicles can be studied both in driving schools and independently. Practical driving lessons can be accompanied by a professional instructor or a person who has had a driver's license for at least 10 years. The minimum practical driving time of the vehicle is 10 hours, of which at least 4 hours must be driven on highways and other roads, and 2 hours at night. But practice shows that in order to learn to drive in Italy, you need to drive for 20 hours with a driving school instructor and, in addition, with an observer [7].

After enrolling in the courses at the driving school, he attends theoretical training according to the training schedule convenient for the candidate. The classrooms of the driving school are equipped with large televisions and test simulators, computers with the exam program. The teacher's computer is connected to the TV, which displays test questions on the selected topic and various traffic situations in the form of animated pictures. The administration of examinations and the issuing of driver's licenses are carried out by the Regional Offices of Civil Vehicles (Uffici Motorizzazione) under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport.

The theoretical driving test consists of 40 questions and two answer options (true or false). Thirty of these questions are devoted to important road safety issues, and the remaining ten are to other secondary topics. If 4 mistakes are made, it is considered that the exam has not been passed.

After passing the theoretical exam, you can order a practical driving test. The test is conducted on city streets and highways. The examiner himself provides the car for the exam. The vehicle must be with a trainer and equipped with two-way steering mechanisms.

A representative of the Uffici Motorizzazione sits in the back seat of the car and instructs the candidate to perform maneuvers. As a rule, this is going through several intersections (in Italy it is mainly a roundabout), turning, parking and going uphill. At the same time, special attention is paid to priority directions - before parking places, pedestrian crossings, correct reconstruction of the trajectory of turns from lane to lane, use of turn signals, braking systems, rear mirrors, control of "invisible zones". If you pass the driving test, you will be issued a driver's license on the same day [8].

Most driving schools in France 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 exam or not, just to participate in one practical session. 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 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, road 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 [9].

If there are no serious violations for three years, the temporary license will be exchanged for a permanent driver's license.

The Center for Road Safety in France carries out multidisciplinary work to improve the skills of drivers and other persons involved in road transport activities. For professional drivers, additional driving training is conducted, in which drivers are taught how to act in difficult and dangerous situations. The program is designed for several weeks, and the courses on safe driving of motor vehicles are mainly designed to teach theoretical issues. Also, in this course, demonstration and training sessions on the implementation of the most difficult elements of driving, obtaining information on the technique of driving large-sized vehicles and their technical characteristics, and training on the development of practical skills on the main elements of driving a car will be held [10].

### **Conclusion**

Thus, in some European countries, in particular, in Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, the system of training motor vehicle drivers has its own characteristics. Especially in Great Britain, driver training is highly organized, and the exams are carried out in several stages. It is worth noting that a lot of attention is paid to the practical control of the motor vehicle.

### **References:**

1. S.N. Rakhimovich, K.S. Aymakhanovich. Country's Leader in Road Safety // American Journal of Engineering, Mechanics and Architecture. – Vol.2. – №1(2024) – P. 27-29.
2. N.R. Shukurov. C.A. Kalauov. The Swedish experience of driver training// Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity, 2023. –Vol.20. –№2 (2023). –P.14-18.
3. Британский драйв: теория и практика вождения. URL. <https://www.kommersant.uk/articles/vozhdenie-teoriya-i-praktika>. (Мурожаат санаси 28.11.2024).
4. N.R. Shukurov. UK experience in training vehicle drivers// Ж.: International Journal of Recently Scientific Researcher's Theory (IJRSRT). –Vol. 01. –№2(2023). – P. 403-413;
5. Как сдать экзамен по вождению в Великобритании. URL. <https://ru.mec.eu.org/practical-driving-test-1069>. (Мурожаат санаси 28.11.2024).
6. ПДД в Германии. URL. <https://www.de-online.ru/pdd-v-germanii> (мурожаат санаси: 26.11.2024).
7. Водительские права в Италии. URL. <https://liveitaly.eu/info/voditelskie-prava-v-italii> (мурожаат санаси: 25.11.2024).
8. Водительские права в Италии. URL. <https://euroit.net/faq/voditelskie-prava-italii-kak-sdat-ekzameny> (мурожаат санаси: 25.11.2024).

# INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

**SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563 2024: 7,805**

**eISSN :2394-6334 <https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd> Volume 11, issue 11 (2024)**

9. Франция, тонкости водительского экзамена [Электронный ресурс] // CAR defence.ru: безопасный автомобиль: [web-сайт]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.cardefence.ru/bezopasnoe-vozhdzenie/francija-tonkosti-voditelskogo-jekzamena> (мурожаат санаси: 25.11.2024).
10. Получение водительских прав во Франции. [Электронный ресурс] <https://idaoffice.org/ru/posts/getting-a-drivers-license-in-france-ru/> (мурожаат санаси: 25.11.2024.).