

THE SITUATION OF THE ECONOMIC POLICY AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN THE INITIAL PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE (TURKMENISTAN)

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Annotation

Turkmenistan is a full member of the world community in the transport sector. It participates in a number of international conventions and agreements and adheres to international obligations arising from generally accepted norms of important documents. This article reflects on the economy of the state of Turkmenistan and the state of the transport system during the years of independence.

Keywords: solutions, diversification, transport, cooperation, cargo, car.

Introduction

The realization of Turkmenistan's dream of becoming an independent state increased the independent spirit of the Turkmen people and created a unique strength in building a progressive future. In the first years of independence, the independent state of Turkmenistan, which attracted the attention of the world, faced many problems related to the organization of domestic and foreign policy, but promising and effective solutions were adopted.

The young Turkmen state, which gained independence in 1991, faced the problem of choosing a national development model based on historical experience, national heritage and available resources. It is important to look for ways to modernize large reserves of natural gas, which is one of the main natural resources of the country, in order to strengthen its economic independence. For many years, the only way for Turkmenistan to send its gas to Russia and Europe was through the "Central Asia-Central" pipeline. Since the early years of independence, Turkmenistan has sought to create its own versatile pipeline system to transport its energy reserves to international gas markets in various ways.

Currently, under the leadership of the President of Turkmenistan, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, large-scale reforms aimed at diversifying the national economy and giving it an innovative tone are being implemented in the country in accordance with national and state programs. Trade is one of the fastest growing systems of the national economy. It clearly shows its features in the context of reforms in the national economy, transition to market relations.

The President points out that the achievements made in the country in connection with the modernization of the economy should be compared with the indicators and data available all over the world today. The task of the state is to make sustainable and purposeful actions towards the further development of society and democracy. The only goal of all the reforms that are currently being implemented is to develop the world economic system as harmoniously as possible while preserving the national path.

Also, plans were made for the effective implementation of strategic programs for the development of the country in the year "Turkmenistan - the homeland of peace and trust". Taking into account the complexity of the current global economic system, maintaining the competitiveness of the national economy and the market, choosing the right position is one of the most important tasks. The president's foreign economic strategy mainly focuses on 2 main directions. The first is energy security, and the second is transport. Turkmenistan's policy in this regard is supported by international organizations, mainly the UN.

As a result of the programmatic development policy in the years of independence, the economic indicators of the country's transport and communication system have grown to a gratifying level. The regular development and improvement of the national transport system is, on the one hand, a permanent contribution to the sustainable development of the economy, and on the other hand, it is an attempt of neutral Turkmenistan to strengthen its position in the world economic system. In other words, the geopolitical location of Turkmenistan, the policy of continuous modernization of the transport infrastructure creates favorable conditions for the effective use of the country's transport potential.

Observing the legal status of neutrality, Turkmenistan actively participates in the international transport system, actively cooperates with the United Nations and other prestigious international organizations. As the heart of the ancient Great Silk Road, Turkmenistan's constantly improving multimodal transport infrastructure serves as an interregional transport and logistics center. Internationally important railway, road, sea and river, air transport corridors and logistics centers have been formed on the territory of Turkmenistan.

Exporting products produced in Turkmenistan to the foreign market is one of the priority tasks of expanding trade and economic relations with foreign partners at the national level. This is an important function of the economy. Solving this task primarily depends on the level of participation of Turkmenistan in the global and regional transport system. One of the sectors that is successfully reaching new heights is railway transport. From the first years of independence, Tejen-Sarabs-Mashat international railway, Ashgabat-Karagum-Tashkhovuz railway were built and commissioned.

The creation of the Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran transcontinental transport corridor is a huge project of international significance being implemented in the railway transport system. The use of these roads is of international importance for the countries of the region. Unobstructed and short access to markets ensures the reliability of goods and services. In addition, these projects are also relevant.

The Kerki-Imomnazar-Akina section of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Tajikistan International Railway is the first stage of the Asian International Railway Crossing, and now it effectively provides important traffic flows of the region. This was the opening of the first

phase of the Asian International Railway Crossing in Ashgabat in 2016. Coinciding with the United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Transport will increase its historical significance.

It is known that at the beginning of 2018, cargo transportation along the Changsha - Oltinkol - Bolashak - Chegara - Akyayla - Incheburun - Tehran route was redirected to the China-Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran transport corridor.

This means that it is important to pay attention as one of the main routes of the revived Great Silk Road. The launch of this road serves to increase the volume of transported goods, to open new opportunities for trade and economic cooperation in the region and in the region.

During the period of independence, an additional 10 kilometers of railway stations were built at the Akina station by the Turkman Railways Agency, increasing the possibility of railway transportation in this area. These railways, which are being built internationally, will join the transport and logistics system of Afghanistan and the entire region through it. These roads pass through Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. Connecting with Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey, it creates conditions for access to European countries.

Bridges, which were completed and put into use in a short period of time in history, are of particular importance for the continuous and safe use of international transport corridors passing through the territory of Turkmenistan. Amudaya - Kerki - Kerkichi railway and road bridge, Seydi-Eljik Road bridge, Turkmanabad - Farap railway and road bridge are strategically important junctions along the Great Silk Road.

Development of effective economic cooperation with Caspian countries is one of the priorities of Turkmenistan's foreign policy. In particular, by creating the appropriate infrastructure necessary for the formation of a new model of sustainable economic development in the Caspian region, all facilities are being created for the effective use of the opportunities of transport and transport corridors.

A modern facility - the Turkmenbashi International Seaport - was put into operation on the coast of Turkmenistan of the Caspian Sea. With the launch of Turkmenbashi International Seaport, Turkmenistan has opened the "Sea Gate" of transportation and logistics of Eurasian routes. This major project is of strategic importance for all countries of Central Asia and the Caspian Sea region.

The total area of the Turkmenbashi International Seaport, which is an important project in the development of Turkmenistan, is 152 hectares, and the total length of berths serving 17 ships at the same time exceeds 1800 meters. The port handles 300,000 passengers and 75,000 freight traffic and has a capacity of 400,000 containers. The total cargo handling capacity of the port is more than 25 million tons per year. Turkmenbashi International Seaport serves the markets of Europe, the Middle East and India, creates favorable conditions for access to the countries of the ocean region, and allows to reduce the path and time of cargo flow.

The connection of the high-speed highway connecting the eastern region of the country with the center of the country to the Ashgabat-Turkmenbashi highway opens the way for trucks to go to the international sea port of Turkmenbashi and from there by sea to the Caucasus, Europe, and southern regions.

Today, science and education in the state not only ensure the development of economic sectors, but it can also be described as a system of integrity of human destinies.

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