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COMMUNICATION SERVICES AS ONE OF THE FASTEST DEVELOPING AND PROFITABLE SEGMENTS OF THE ECONOMY

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Abstract: This article focuses on the origin and development trends of communication services. It is argued that today communication services can strengthen their position in the economy by combining new types of services provided using the latest technologies and equipment. The examples illustrate the high demand for communication services and how this type of service has developed in a short period of time. Proposals have been made with a special approach to doubling the share of the digital economy in the country's GDP by 2023.

Keywords: information, market, communication services, postal communication, telegraph, radio services, communication product, radio and television communication, telephone communication, communication development, competition, subscriber line.

Introduction

The information market has begun to justify itself as one of the fastest growing and most profitable segments of the national economy. According to experts from many foreign countries, the most promising market in the world economy is the information market. The growing market of communication services is diverse. It is no exaggeration to say that today communication services have strengthened their position in the economy by combining new types of services provided using the latest technologies and equipment. Therefore, in any national economy, in accordance with the principles of social division of labor, the state is divided into separate areas of activity and industries that shape the macroeconomy.

Each industry or production is a collection of enterprises and industries with a common product, technology, and professional experience. The importance of a particular industry in the country's economy is determined by the creation of certain types of products, goods and services needed to meet public and private needs. According to these principles, industry, agriculture, construction, transport, communications and other similar features are distinguished in the economic system.

Literature review

many topical issues such as the organization, management, and development of various areas of service.

**Research methodology**
As a result of the analysis of indicators of effective development of communication services through economic and mathematical methods in the implementation of the study, conclusions and recommendations were formed.

**Analysis and results**
The rapid development of organizational, legal, technical and technological changes in the field of information technology and telecommunications has led to a natural change in economic relations in the market of communication services.

If we look at the communication system, this sector first entered Uzbekistan as the Postal Service. In 1865, the first postal service was established between the Niyazbek fortress near Tashkent and the city of Shymkent. In August 1865, the first post office was opened in Tashkent. In 1932, the Central Telegraph began its work in Tashkent. In 1992, the Tashkent Central Telegraph Station was equipped with modern high-speed telephones and was able to transmit more than 200,000 messages a day through communication channels and began to receive images of foreign newspapers by phototelegraph.

Radio and television communication. Experimental radio broadcasts in Tashkent first took place in 1926. Radio broadcasting in Uzbekistan began in 1928. By 1990, more than 12.5 million people in the country were provided with radio broadcasting services. The Republican Radio Center has the capacity to broadcast 1,700 hours a day on 12 programs. In 1956, a television tower was built in Tashkent (180 m high) and the Tashkent TV studio was launched.

Telephone connection. The first public telephone exchange in Uzbekistan with 200 numbers was launched in Tashkent on September 15, 1904. The telephone network was single-wire and the ground acted as a second conductor. By 1924, the capacity of telephone exchanges was 1,700 numbers.

In Uzbekistan, 1.5 mln. has more phone numbers than. 50% of urban households (70% in Tashkent) have home telephones. Of the more than 310,000 telephones available in rural areas, 226,000 are installed in homes. 87% of the telephone network in the country are coordinate and mechanical system stations (there are more than 1,200 stations in the country).

Prior to Uzbekistan's independence, the republic had limited telephone communication with the rest of the world via Moscow. From the very beginning of independence, special attention was paid to the development of international telephone communication. In 1992, an international space telephone station with 150 channels was built and put into operation in Tashkent with the equipment supplied by the Japanese company NEK, which provides access to the global
telephone network and two-way international television. In 1997, the construction of the section of the Trans-Asian-European fiber-optic highway connecting China (Shanghai) with Germany (Frankfurt-Main) passing through the territory of Uzbekistan (926 km) was completed. Later, 30 Turkish channels Netash, Teletash and Simko built another international space telephone station in Tashkent. With the launch of these stations, 80% of international telephone calls have been transmitted and received directly from foreign countries via satellite. Currently, urban and rural telephone owners have the ability to automatically connect to all countries on the globe.

The volume of long-distance telephone communication is determined on the basis of the increase in the number of telephone calls per capita and the number of telephone calls per capita.

The growth rate of telephone communications should be aimed at increasing the number of workers and employees employed in the national economy. At present, the main indicators of enterprises providing communication services are the volume of tariff revenues of these enterprises. This indicator will increase the number of paid services of telecommunications companies, eliminate shortcomings in the assessment of economic activity of the network.

Expansion of telephone exchange networks should be developed on the basis of the norm of providing telephone numbers to every 80 employees and 80 households.

Especially in rural areas, telephone communication needs to be developed at a faster pace. Uzbekistan is "one of the top 10 countries in the world in terms of mobile development." In 2010, the total number of mobile network users in the country increased by 238 times compared to 2000 and exceeded 22.7 million people. In 2000, the level of mobile phone coverage in the country was less than 4 per 1,000 people, while in 2010 there were more than 800 mobile phones per 1,000 people.

Due to the formation of a strong competitive environment and the growing number of mobile subscribers, the tariffs for mobile services are declining. In 2019, the volume of services provided by enterprises operating in the communications system increased by 24.5%.

The largest capital expenditures are line networks and data transmission equipment. Therefore, choosing the optimal option when choosing a network structure is one of the main tasks. Networks consist of nodes (chains, channels, communication addresses) and communication lines used to connect nodes to each other.

In our country, communication networks consist of backbone and regional networks. Regional communication networks will be established within the regions of the country, including regional communication networks, intra-regional networks and local networks.
Local networks include rural telephone networks (with district center, company farms, and agricultural addresses) and urban telephone networks. In this case, the subscriber zones are numbered with the same seven numbers, and there can be up to 107 phones in this zone.

The backbone networks connect the state capital with regional centers and regional centers with each other. Trunk networks are also connected to other states. In our country, the backbone network is mainly connected to the TOE (Trans-Asia-Europe) fiber optic backbone. Intra-regional networks, in addition to connecting the capitals of the regions of the Republic, are also connected by a backbone network. The communication networks of our country, in turn, are divided into primary and secondary networks. The primary network is a set of all types of communication and channels. The primary network is the same for all channel users and forms the basis for the secondary network.

Secondary networks consist of different channels (voice broadcasting, telephone communication, telegraph communication, facsimile communication, newspaper transmission, television broadcasting, video telephone communication, data transmission) depending on the place of use. Secondary networks consist of switching nodes, endpoints, and channels that connect them.

![Figure 1. The share of communication services in total services [11]](image)

In accordance with the tasks set in the State Program for the Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy in 2017-2021, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan through the widespread introduction of modern information technologies in the economy and public administration and expansion of telecommunications It is planned to further increase the competitiveness of the country's economy through the widespread introduction of modern information technologies in the economy and public administration and the expansion of telecommunications networks [2].

Only steady growth in communication services, financial services and education services can be seen. In 2020, relative growth rates in other services were lower than in the previous year.
Conclusion and recommendations

Based on the above information, we found it necessary to make the following proposals for the development of modern stages of development of the communication services system:

- preparation of the updated nomenclature of communication services;
- coverage with new communication and information services within the world community;
- Rational use of economic and technical-technological resources in the field of telecommunications for the globalization of communication infrastructure;
- Finding the most effective ways to improve information technology and electronic communication systems, etc.

With the goal of doubling the share of the digital economy in the country's GDP by 2023, including the introduction of a complex of information systems in production management, the widespread use of software in financial and economic reporting, as well as its rapid formation through automation of technological processes poured as one.

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