



Article

Communication Services as a Locomotive of the National Economy

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Abstract: This article examines the critical role of communication services in driving national economic growth, particularly during the digital transformation era. While the significance of this sector is acknowledged, there is a lack of understanding regarding its optimization for enhanced economic performance. To fill this gap, the study utilizes descriptive and statistical methods to assess the current landscape of communication services in Uzbekistan, drawing on both local and international data. Findings reveal that communication services, particularly telecommunications and digital offerings, substantially contribute to GDP. The study advocates for strategic reforms, such as digital transformation, price optimization, and diversified service portfolios. These reforms are essential for boosting competitiveness and fostering economic resilience amid rising demand for digital services.

Keywords: Communication services, Service sectors, Driving sectors of the economy, Locomotive networks.

1. Introduction

Increasing the economic power of our country, determining its locomotive sectors, and gradually realizing the most important goals of the economy is one of the most important tasks of the present time. In this, of course, the uniqueness of economic sectors and sectors, the possibilities of organizational, legal, innovative and investment processes are evaluated [1]. And then the desired industry or sector is also selected. In this case, the main issue is the future expression of the selected field, it is predicted that it is promising. That is why the issues of assessing opportunities, gathering information about them, analyzing them and making decisions are always relevant [2]. As one of these areas, it is important to study the characteristics of communication services, to understand how necessary it is for the economy. Its development in the field of communication services, improvement of innovative processes in the field is being studied by many scientists [3].

Communication services are a special type of business, the main feature of which is that the communication operator cannot rely only on its own equipment and communication lines [4]. He is obliged to use all communication infrastructure. At the same time, it cannot conclude a contract with every operator that uses its resources. Therefore, contractual relations in this area are relatively small. The field of communication services is regulated by the state in particular detail. In particular, it defines uniform rules for connecting communication networks and transferring traffic,

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using communication tools, strict technical requirements for equipment, etc. At the international level, the telecommunications industry is also more regulated than other industries [5]. The reason is that through the improvement of communication services, information, information, business goals and other opportunities of the population will be accelerated. And this is constantly increasing in today's digital economy. There is a lot of demand for it. For this reason, there is a need to increase the number of proposals and bring them to a new level in terms of quality [6].

2. Materials and Methods

The methodology for this article is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches to comprehensively analyze the role of communication services in the national economy. The research begins with a thorough review of existing literature, including both local and international studies, to gather insights into the economic impact of communication services and the trends observed in the digitalization process. This review serves as the foundation for identifying key variables and understanding how the communication sector has evolved in various contexts [7].

To further support the findings, statistical data from national economic reports, including GDP contributions by various sectors, were gathered and analyzed. This data provides quantitative evidence of the growth and economic significance of communication services. Descriptive methods were employed to interpret these statistics, which allowed for a detailed understanding of the relationship between the communication services sector and overall economic growth [8].

Additionally, the methodology involves the application of comparative analysis to highlight differences between the performance of communication services in developed and developing countries. This comparison helps to identify key challenges and opportunities specific to Uzbekistan's economy. Expert interviews were conducted with industry professionals to gain practical insights and validate the research findings. The use of these mixed methods ensures a robust analysis that not only examines theoretical perspectives but also integrates real-world observations. This approach provides a solid framework for proposing strategies to further enhance the contribution of communication services to economic growth [9].

3. Results and Discussion

Another feature of many developed countries is the high degree of monopolization of communication services. Therefore, restrictions specific to the communications industry are also subject to antitrust restrictions (eg, state regulation of tariffs, satellite launches, etc.). Mobile communication is one of the fastest growing markets of all communication services, and accordingly, it is mobile communication operators that attract the attention of both investors and regulatory authorities. Alternative telecommunications operators of various sizes operate in many different regions of the country. The provision of these services by communication operators is an important measure of the creation of a special competitive environment in the field of this service, and its attractiveness [10].

Currently, the role of telecommunications companies in the provision of communication services is incomparable. After all, quality and timely implementation of communication services is performed by these enterprises. A growing number of telecommunication companies - operators, in addition to wireless telephone communication itself, offer a comprehensive set of services - access to the Internet in various ways, mobile communication, IP telephony, television (IPTV) and others.

We can divide communication services into the following types of services provided:

1. Operator of universal communication services

2. Satellite phone operator
3. Mobile operator
4. Authorized network operator
5. Virtual mobile operator
6. Internet provider

By coverage area

1. Local operators. The local operator has the transport infrastructure: physical channels between the apartment, house, offices and the communication center; ATS and the communication channel between them. Alternative operators are joining traditional communication operators. Alternative carriers are ISPs.
2. Regional operators.
3. National operators. It has the appropriate infrastructure designed to provide communication services in a large area. They carry out transit transmission of telephone communication traffic, having transit PBXs at their disposal. These are operators for operators: their customers are local operators or large enterprises with branches and subsidiaries in different cities of the country.
4. Transnational operators. They have their own national networks, sometimes for several components. They cooperate with national operators.

It is an important factor to develop communication services by increasing the possibilities of communication services mentioned above and their effectiveness, turning it into one of the locomotive sectors of the economy. Of course, it is possible to understand the economic nature of communication services based on the various development opportunities of many regions of our republic. Therefore, in order to understand and analyze these phenomena, we pay attention to the shares of economic sectors in the country's GDP [11].

Table 1. Volume of gross added value of GDP sectors (at current prices, annual) (in national currency, billion soums)

Classifier	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	113327,4	129885	150493,7	181787,7	208809,2	245222,5
Construction	32788,4	45202	51927,4	63608,5	73209,4	84944,3
Mining industry and operation of open mines	19710,9	30865,6	22161,9	28649,4	33396,2	34975,8
Manufacturing industry	76509,9	104350,2	127781,3	159764,4	189871,5	225023,5
Professional, scientific and technical activity	3782	5481,8	6912,4	8615,2	10394,8	12588,2
Provision of management activities and support services	5122,2	6283,7	6884,3	8559,6	11277,1	13880,7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	15021,5	20081,5	23219,4	30863,2	43933,8	63084,9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1906	2552,1	2622,5	3692,2	4568,3	5771,3
Provision of other types of services	5151,5	6467,3	6187,4	8388,3	9522,5	11750,5
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	5768,9	8921,8	10994	12322,9	15380,5	18407
Water supply; sewage system, waste collection and disposal	889,9	946,3	1076,1	1482,6	1562,2	1606,9
Information and communication	7608,7	8033	10110,3	13020,4	17955,9	23552,7
Financial and insurance activities	10217,2	13860,9	22011,1	20157,4	33778	44111,1
Transport and storage	25537,7	32103,6	31088	39045,3	47055,1	60551,2
Accommodation and food services	18726,6	25110,9	25520,2	34017,4	50618,9	68116,7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27734,9	33502,7	38489,5	48910,9	57703,8	71433,5
Real estate transactions	27656,5	31597,1	35420,6	41364,1	48621,1	57204,6
Education	21802,3	30742,2	32772	43098,1	53459,9	63516,9
Providing health care and social services	8814,8	13409,3	18004,4	21196,2	24676,7	28274,2

It can be seen from the data of Table 1 presented above that today we can make conclusions about which sectors contribute more and which sectors contribute less to the GDP of our country, as well as the possibilities and types of sectors. In general, the structure of GDP and its indicators are growing year by year. This means that it is necessary to pay attention to the development of sectors and industries within GDP, and changes in them. It can be seen that the share of information and communication services in GDP is high. This can be seen in the diagram below [12].

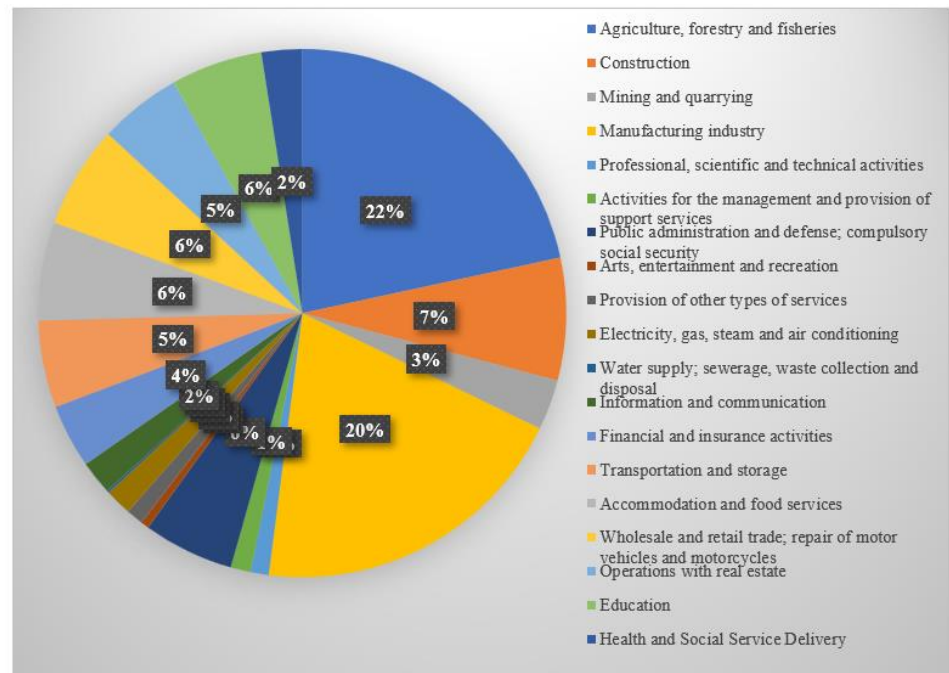


Figure 1. Composition and share of GDP of Uzbekistan

It can be seen that the shares of the branches and sectors of the economy in the GDP of the country are significantly different from each other. This raises the need to work together with each branch and industry. The share of communication and information services in GDP is also significant, and the issue of its development is a challenge. In this case, it is necessary to develop development strategies. Based on the results of the research, we also propose the following development strategies.

1. Acceleration of digital transformation of communication services. Based on the operation and implementation of this strategy, the system of providing information and communication services to residents and business entities will be accelerated, simplified and facilitated.
2. Strategy for optimizing the prices of communication services. The price of communication services is always changing. This can be solved by price optimization. After all, price is the first step in reaching today's consumer. The optimization strategy also links the prices of service tariffs to the needs of the consumer and controls it.
3. A portfolio of quality services for the population and business. This strategy is essential in today's ever-shrinking market. After all, the main issue today is to introduce and present a portfolio system of service processes.
4. Creating a cluster of communication and information services. By creating this cluster, it controls and manages the processes from the creation of communication services to their consumption. The benefit of the cluster is important for consumers to discover more and more new processes.
5. Creation of an innovative development model for the provision of communication services. The importance of this proposed strategy is to advance the issues of innovative arming of the sector, to distinguish and segment the signs of innovative development, and to identify inaccuracies and shortcomings in the provision of communication services based on the model.

It is important to assess the importance of all the strategies proposed above, to develop a system for their operation. In this case, it is necessary to analyze and evaluate the issues of proper implementation of the strategy and its financing system, as well as the direction of investments in these areas [13].

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study highlights the significant role of communication services as a key driver of economic growth in Uzbekistan, particularly in the context of increasing digitalization. The findings demonstrate that the communication services sector contributes substantially to the country's GDP, with telecommunications, mobile services, and internet provision emerging as essential components of this growth. The study's implications suggest that the further development of this sector, through digital transformation, service optimization, and strategic pricing models, is crucial to maintaining competitiveness in the global market. Additionally, the creation of clusters and innovative development models for communication services presents new opportunities for enhancing service delivery and efficiency. However, the research also identifies the need for more targeted government policies to address monopolization and regulatory challenges in this sector. Future research should focus on the impact of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and 5G networks, on communication services, and their potential to further accelerate economic development in Uzbekistan.

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