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info@academicjournalonline.org

THE HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION SERVICES SERVICE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Hazratov A.P. – Head Teacher of the Department of Digital Economy of Samarkand
Institute of Economics and Service. Uzbekistan. Samarkand.

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Abstract- This article describes the history of the emergence and development of communication services, definitions of communication services by foreign and domestic scientists, reforms in the development of communication services in our country and developed countries, as well as the scientific and theoretical basis for the development of this type of service.

Keywords- Service, Communication, Standard Of Living, Labor, Human Capital.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the history of mankind, many discoveries, inventions and fields have been created, each of which has served and continues to serve to one degree or another, aimed at improving people's living standards, effectively satisfying their material and immaterial needs, making human life easier and easier.

One of such important areas is the service sector. According to the essence and content of the service sector, it is a concept that encompasses various aspects of human activity associated with the creation of conditions for the development of human capital, associated with ensuring modern quality of life and a high level of rational division of labor.

There are some types of services today, including trade, transport, education, finance, communications, health care, catering, rental, repair of household appliances and others. The quality of our services is being improved and modernized. As a result, the share of services in our country is growing.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following scholars have considered the history of communication services service system development in their research: Blinov D.V., Voronina A.A., Igishev K.A., Narmatov N.S., Naroznikov N.K., Okyulov O.O., Sartania G.E., Filyushchenko L.I., Shablova E.G. [1], Barinov K.K., Naroznikov N.K. [2], Mirzaev Q.J., Pardaev M.Q. [3], Prischepa S.Y. [4].

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, we used of methods of logical analysis and synthesis, grouping, abstraction, induction and deduction.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In particular, one of the services that achieves high growth rates is childcare. The share of this service in the country's gross domestic product has been growing from year to year. Communication services include post, telegraph, long-distance telephone, special services, transmission and reception of television and radio programs, control over the registration of radio waves, mobile Internet and other services. Today, it is a developed and developing country, and the role of communication services is important in all of them. Also, there is no industry that does not use communication services.

Communication services have been described by many foreign and domestic scientists. In particular, the Russian scientist S.Yu. Prischepa described the communication services as follows: are the complex actions of the operator ”. According to Russian scientists K.K. Barinov and N.K. Naroznikov, "communication service is a product with a certain consumer value as a useful result of the production activity of the communication organization for the transmission of information".

In particular, Uzbek scientists have given a number of definitions of communication services. Including Q.J. Mirzaev and M.Q. Pardaev's textbook, Economics of the Service Sector, states that "communication services are a set of human labor that organizes the process of transmitting various information from one person to another through various means". In our opinion, communication services

are: the process of transmitting signs, signals, written texts, expressions, sounds and information from one person to another or through several means through various means.

Communication services play an important role in the production and economic activities of society, in the management of the state, the armed forces and all modes of transport, as well as in meeting the cultural and social needs of the population. In ancient times, messages were transmitted from one place to another by couriers, pigeons, and conditional signals — bonfires, lights, and various sounding devices — were used to transmit them. Messages were then sent in writing, resulting in a mail connection. The rapid pace of industrial and commercial development has created a great need for new ways to deliver information quickly. In the late 18th century, optics appeared, and in the 19th century, electrical methods of transmitting information over wires at high speeds were invented. In 1832, P.L. Shilling created electric telegraphy. In 1837 S.C. Morse invented the electromagnetic telegraph apparatus (Telegraph communication) in 1876 by A.G. Bell invented the telephone. The next most important stage in its development is the A.S. Popov created wireless communication - radio communication. Since then, the technical development of the media has grown rapidly, new systems have emerged and become widely used, which have a great advantage in terms of reliable and fast data transmission, capacity and number of lines. In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, space systems (via Earth's satellites) were created. In the 1990s, telecommunications companies began to provide postal, telegraphic and local, long-distance and international telephone services to the population and the economy, as well as radio, broadcasting and television equipment in the country. The communication complex of the republic covered the types of communication by mail, press, mobile (radiotelephone), telecommunications, satellite. After the independence of Uzbekistan, in the process of transition to a market economy, the development and independent management of the national telecommunications network has become an important task. On January 13, 1992, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Communications" was adopted. In order to further improve governance in the field of postal services, information

systems and telecommunications, on June 23, 1997, the Ministry of Communications was transformed into the Agency for Posts and Telecommunications. The local telecom joint-stock companies, International Telecom joint-stock companies and the Uzbekiston Pochtasi state joint-stock company have been set up within the agency. In 1992, Uzbekistan became a member of the International Telecommunication Union. This paved the way for international cooperation in the field of telecommunications in Uzbekistan. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is constantly assisting Uzbekistan in raising its communications network to world standards. In 1992-2000, international cooperation in the development of telecommunications networks in Uzbekistan with leading companies in the United States, Japan, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Great Britain, South Korea, Turkey and China has yielded good results.

At present, the population and guests of our country are provided with postal, telegraph, international and long-distance telephone, transmission and reception of special television programs, transmission and reception of radio programs, control and protection of radio waves, mobile internet and other communication services.

From the above information, it is clear that the emergence of communication services, its role in the world and in the field of services of our country, the development trends.

V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In short, in order to increase and further develop the share of this type of service in the country's GDP, we agreed to make the following proposals:

- provision of qualified personnel to enterprises providing communication services;
- professional development of existing staff;
- bringing the material and technical base to the required level;
- increase the speed of communication services to the required level;
- use of world experience in the development of communication services.

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