

The Relationship between Investment in Telecommunications Sector and Indicators of Economic Growth in Iraq

Dr. Wisal Abdullah Husain

Baghdad University/ Market Research and Consumer Protection Center, Iraq

Abstract: *The ICT sector is one of the sectors that are closely linked to the knowledge economy. The importance of investment in this sector is of the importance of the multiplicity of its productive, distribution and consumer channels. It is an important source of economic growth. We tried to highlight the reality of the telecommunications sector in Iraq, and its contribution to indicators of economic growth. The research has led to a number of recommendations, namely the need to focus on the human element in establishing a knowledge society and work on constantly developing its skills, developing the infrastructure of the ICT sector and working on producing an integrated information system linking this sector with indicators of economic growth.*

1. Introduction

Globally, the telecommunications sector is currently the most widespread service sector, contributes to the development of countries, especially after the end of the era of monopoly and communication is now one of the fastest growing sectors and the development of private investment in the world.

Despite the importance of this sector, Iraq was unable until 2003 to benefit from the opportunities of large investments in this sector, because of the economic policies that prevailed during that period. The conditions of the embargo and the international sanctions imposed on Iraq also contributed to the growth of this sector.

The government telephone network was operating in Iraq before 2003, called 'the Iraqi Telecommunications and Post Company.' After 2003, the war shattered the network and destroyed the country's infrastructure. When the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) received responsibility for the telecommunications sector in April 2003, it issued the Order (11) on June 8 of the same year, giving the authority through the Ministry of Transport and Communications the responsibilities of control, planning, management, regulation and licensing of radio spectrum. Attention has been paid to the rebuilding of the damaged National Postal and Telecommunications Company (NTC) network and issued three temporary regional mobile licenses in December 2003 for a period of two years.

The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) has been overseeing this sector for more than a year, before its responsibility was handed over to the Information and Communications Authority, the regulator established for this sector after the interim government took power in 2004.

Problem:

What is the impact of communication technology on indicators of economic growth?

To answer this question, we will discuss the issues related to the concept of ICT. We will then look at the concept of

indicators of economic growth and the relationship of the telecommunications sector to these indicators.

Importance:

The importance of research is illustrated by the fact that information and communication technology is used in the Iraqi economy and how it affects economic growth indicators to identify strengths and weaknesses.

Theoretical Framework of Information Technology

A number of factors have contributed to the development of information and communication technology (ICT) technology. This development has resulted from the succession of many stages of inventions. The most important of these are the following:

- 1) The stage of the revolution of information and communication technology
Where the beginnings of that stage appeared during the period that man was able to speak first.
- 2) The second phase of ICT revolution second:
This phase emerged when a method of writing was invented, partially solving communication problems.
- 3) The revolution of information technology and communication third
This phase began in the middle of the fifteenth century, where the emergence of printing of various types contributed to the dissemination of information and communications
- 4) Information and Communication Revolution Phase IV fourth
This phase began during the nineteenth century and was completed in the first half of the twentieth century. It is the emergence of various types and forms of sources of information, audio and visual
- 5) Information and Communication Revolution Phase fifth:
This phase witnessed the most prominent aspects of the technology of computer invention, development, stages, and various stages, with all its advantages, benefits and positive effects, which is the storage and retrieval of information in

Volume 8 Issue 3, March 2019

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

the least available and at the earliest possible time. As well as the use of satellites and the transfer of news, data and images across countries and continents (2)

6) Information and Communication Revolution Stage six: the vast interrelationship between the advanced computer technologies and the various communication technologies, and the trends that have achieved the potential to transmit a huge amount of information at high speed, regardless of location and time, to the Internet and at the top of the Internet

The concept of information and communication technology

Information and communication technology (ICT) is defined as tools and means used to collect, classify, analyze, and distribute information and is categorized under the more comprehensive heading of computer-based techniques for its direct relationship with the Organization's operational activities.

It is also known as an important tool that contributes to the coherence and performance of the basic operations of the Organization, and includes physical equipment, software and services, internal and external.

2. The importance of ICTs

The importance of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is underscored by its significant contribution to enhancing the competitive advantage of organizations. Business is expanding, costs are low, economies of scale are high, time and flexibility are high in upgrading and developing performance, achieving new revenues and resources for the organization, improving customer responsiveness, improving quality and building the technical Knowledge Management in FAO

Goals of ICT

There are a set of objectives that can be achieved by ICTs, the most important of which are Obtain the necessary information and data necessary for the proper functioning of the government Provide employees with their needs with the information necessary to make the right and appropriate decisions Transfer of goals and plans to achieve the objectives of the Organization

Enable senior leadership to deliver guidance Solve problems and transfer information and data over a relatively short period of time and lower costs

Characteristics of ICT

Flexibility.
Speed and reduce costs
Fast growth and development

Areas of ICT use

Telecommuting makes it possible to take advantage of the services provided by ICTs. This technology has been credited with making the world a small village that leads to easy management, marketing and employment. Information and communication technology has also contributed to the expansion of electronic commerce, which is defined as the

implementation of all transactions related to the purchase and sale of goods, services and information using computer networks and the Internet. The Internet.

ICT allows for learning and thus reduces the costs of education, and of course contributes to high levels of human development, of which education is one of the indicators. Their use has further expanded the work and allowed the employee to work from a place far from his work place.

In recent years, the telecommunications sector has seen substantial growth in foreign direct investment, especially in mobile and Internet technologies, largely due to the existence of an independent regulatory system and a renewed openness to foreign companies.

One of the important developments in the telecommunications sector in Iraq was the development of local wireless and wireless networks. Wireless networks have a great potential for changing the landline market in Iraq. These networks provide both old landline services and broadband internet services to the customers of the sector Communications without having to extend cables across populated city areas

In 2006, the Iraqi government contracted with various private sector companies to provide wired networks that provide both voice and data transmission services. The Telecommunications and Information Organization was given the same ... its follow-up could last for ten years, while licenses at the regional level could last Eight years.

Indicating the acceptability of care through the Iraq war, with the government planning to cover, the market remained open to airlines, and price competitiveness, as there are more than three major mobile phone companies in the country currently.

The telecommunications sector is one of the most successful sectors for Iraq in the post-2003 period. With a more stable security situation, better laws and a fully deregulated market, conditions are more suitable to attract more investment from domestic and foreign investors.

3. Growth and Economic Development: General Concepts

Economic development is defined as the process by which the quantity of production and services is increased through the structural changes that occur in the economy and lead to an increase in the average real income of individuals accompanied by improving their living conditions. It is also concerned with the quality of goods and services provided to individuals. But to the species. It was also known as "a process of change in the sizes and values of the components of the economy until it reaches the components of the production elements, the production sectors, the average per capita income, the distribution of income between consumption, savings and investment" (Maarouf, 2005: 11).

Economic growth means an increase in the value of goods and services produced by each sector of the economy. Economic growth can be measured by measuring the increase in a country's GDP.

The distinction between growth and economic development must be distinguished as the concept of development is broader than growth, as economic growth is the increase in population and per capita GDP. Economic development is the gradual change in economic construction. The growth of something means to increase it from the case of greater or better automatically without intervention either development of the thing means the act or growth events intentionally (Ben Qana, 2012)

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 1) Today, the economy is developing rapidly, and the industrial economy is clearly declining in favor of an economy, The era of the Internet, as the transition from the agricultural era to the industrial age, today changes from the age of industry to the rule of the service age, necessitating fundamental changes in the methods of regulation and economic activity management.
- 2) The communications revolution is capable of providing better job opportunities, providing greater opportunities. The revolution is a leader in controlling the information it provides, creating a new economic system that allows everyone to connect or communicate electronically to achieve various economic purposes.
- 3) The development of the telecommunications sector is a golden opportunity to achieve sustainable development

References

- [1] Mona Mohamed Ibrahim Al-Batal, Contemporary Personal and Administrative Communication Technologies and Information Systems , First Edition.
- [2] Seliman Mustafa Al-Dalahmeh, The Basics of Accounting Information Systems and Information Technology, First Edition, Al-Warraq Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2008
- [3] Bashir al-'Aalak, Modern Management of Concepts and Concepts, Yazuri Publishing and Distribution House, Jordan
- [4] Investment for Iraq 2017, p. 100
- [5] Maarouf, Hoshyar, Studies in Economic Development, Dar Safa for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Jordan, 2005
- [6] Ben Qana, Ismail Mohamed., Economics of Development, Theory of Models, Strategies, I, Amman, Jordan, Osama House for Publishing and Distribution.