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Development Trends of the Organization of Information Processing at the Enterprise

ZunnunovaUmidaGulomovna

An associated professor of department "Informatics and management" National Institute of fine arts and design named after KamoliddinBehzod

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the development trends of the organization of the processing of information at the enterprise.

KEYWORDS: Organization, Information, Information System, Planning, Initiation, Distribution, Management, Integration,

I. INTRODUCTION

Organization and management in the field of OI are constantly changing and will, of course, change in the future, taking into account the global strengthening of the role of IT, the subordination of all IT to one information manager, progressive decentralization and changing views on the role and management of work in OI and the organization of work on OI. A special place is occupied by the tendency to transform the created ACS into corporate information systems. New areas of IT application are located primarily in the field of strategic IP, where neurocomputers and artificial neural networks should be noted as a decision support environment. Over time, the relationship between strategic planning at the enterprise and strategic information management will become closer. Decentralization of OI tasks will continue to expand. In this case, there will be no rejection of centralized planning and management by the information manager and centralized units. These units and the IP manager will focus more on user consultation. The significant specifics of the process of forming the organization of the OI sphere at domestic enterprises are primarily due to the significant shortage of equipment. The former state enterprises have largely preserved the traditions, organization and technological culture of the creation, development and use of integrated IP. Where it is possible to provide technological re-equipment, the modern world level of information technologies is provided, at least conceptually. At the newly emerging enterprises and in the institutions starting to informatization, such experience is practically absent, therefore, they have ineffective solutions when implementing IT. These problems should be the subject of priority special concerns of information management at such enterprises.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In accordance with the length of time management tasks distinguish between strategic information management (SIM) and operational information management (AMI). Moreover, between these levels there are subordination relations, i.e. goals defined at the strategic level are implemented at the operational level. At the same time, the global strategic goal of MI in information systems should be to ensure the largest possible contribution of IP to the goals of the enterprise in its main activities through the use of information technologies; In accordance with this goal, specific tasks arise for the organization of information management itself. The concept of "strategic" in relation to MI involves, on the one hand, the systematic definition of long-term - for a period of 3-5 years - goals in all areas, and on the other hand, the choice of a way to achieve the goal and the definition of a set of tasks, the solution of which leads to the goal. Such tasks are solved at the level of senior management of the organization. The selected solutions to long-term tasks form sets of input data (tasks) for operational, i.e. most short term level. The tasks of operational information management are guided by the corresponding strategic tasks and goals. In contrast to the long-term strategic statement of the problem, AMI tasks are planned and exist on an average or a short interval (in the field of information processing, this is a period of time up to one year); these tasks are most often felt and solved at the level of management of the organization's information processing service. Planning is the main task of IM at the strategic level. It is at the level of strategic information marketing that an increased need for planning arises and must be satisfied. It is due both to the need to timely eliminate possible obstacles, and the need to identify maximum chances for the enterprise created by IP and IT.



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Reflections on the need for planning the work of an information system begin already when searching for an answer to the question of what role IP actually plays in an enterprise. It is accepted that the information system is of great importance for the enterprise when it solves the problems of competition in the market, and also when the information intensity of the technological process of the main activity of the enterprise and maintaining the productivity of this process is high. This is the case, for example, for banks, stock exchanges and insurance companies, a number of government agencies, etc. Another important area of planning is the definition of an investment plan for IP. In the past, such a plan was compiled (and is still often compiled) to a large extent by chance: for example, according to the accumulated unsatisfied requests of users or by analyzing requests for replacement or creating parts of the system that require investment, and also taking into account financing of the growing volume of services. However, the strategic plan can purposefully identify priority areas in the formation of the investment plan. It requires that the administration have at its disposal the general appearance and nature of the information work available at the enterprise. This general view of the structure of IP is derived from the analysis of processes occurring in the enterprise. By mutual weighing of the process values, the procedure for allocating investments for the corresponding IP elements is found or determined. For example, the production of basic products for mass production is of the greatest importance; Further, for inclusion in the investment plan, IP elements can be considered that are focused on ensuring competition and on the internal rationalization of the enterprise. Then the risk arising from this is analyzed. It is advisable to supplement this specific approach to the organization of IP planning at the enterprise with the general tasks of planning and control. The circle of these tasks includes accounting for relations with other objects in the enterprise. When planning IP connections with other objects of the enterprise, particular importance is attached to relations with the planning system of the enterprise itself. It is often argued that IP planning can only be done in connection with this system. However, at some enterprises (in particular, newly created and small ones), the existing system of production planning does not exist at all, so there is simply nothing to coordinate the plan for using the information system with at such an enterprise. However, if you plan for the use of IP, you can achieve improved production planning at the enterprise and the activities of the enterprise as a whole. In accordance with this, at the strategic level, the style, direction and degree of intensification of the planning and control system should be determined. This is important precisely at this stage, since quite often it turns out that the changes will not produce the necessary effect due to too close restrictions imposed by planning and control. Assistance in the relevant analysis can be provided by well-known proven models of IP development in the enterprise. In particular, in the model of R.L. Nolan (R.L. Nolan), RA examined in Section 2, six typical stages of development are identified: initiation, dissemination, management, integration, data orientation, completion or maturity, at which IPs are used with different intensities. Comparison with the reference model makes the priorities of the planning and control levels both for information processing specialists and users quite obvious. Each enterprise can gradually find its model and determine its position when developing a system for planning the use of IP for itself. From the strategic plan for investing in IP, annual planning should be formed and appropriate means implemented. As a result of solving this problem, as a rule, a significant overall increase in the requirements for planning, coordination and control is observed. At the level of operational information management, the implementation of strategic plans can be monitored, for example, using the message system (reports) of the established form.

III. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Formation and development at the enterprise of an information system designed to ensure the formulation and support of decision-making in production and managerial tasks in their strategic perspective, always require long-term planning oriented to strategic goals in the field of organization, development and use of IP, i.e. IP Strategic Planning (IPA). These tasks and functions are part of the information management of the enterprise and, in turn, require the full integration of the LIS tasks in the enterprise planning system as a whole. In addition, it is always necessary to take into account the special importance of resolving all strategic issues, therefore, in the future, the organization of the LIS and the formation of strategic informatization plans are outlined. At the same time, it is accepted that the organization of accounting and control measures for the implementation of plans is naturally carried out according to the same principles and indicators that form the basis of IP planning. Further, in general terms, the essence of IP planning is considered. Any planning, as you know, gives an idea of the desired nature and content of the enterprise in the future. The main objectives of production planning are to determine the specific goals of the enterprise, create the necessary internal conditions for their implementation and develop appropriate measures. For this, it is necessary to take into account external factors for the enterprise and their expected changes, as well as the human, material and financial resources that the company has at the moment and will, will or will be able to have in the future. For IP planning, by analogy with the planning of other areas of activity, it is also accepted to divide planning into short-, medium- and



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long-term, or, respectively, into operational and strategic. It is possible to quite confidently coordinate the stages or types of plans with each stage of the problem of developing IP and IT in accordance with the interests of the enterprise. The LIS is essentially a process in which fundamental decisions are made in the field of IP of an enterprise with respect to long-term goals and key provisions (principles), activities, resources, as well as budget and financing. The time frame for the strategic planning of IP, depending on the accompanying conditions (the scale of the enterprise, enterprise-specific information problems, the degree of penetration of information sources, etc.) usually covers a period of five to ten years. On the one hand, this period has established itself in the practice of planning, because the expected development of the external environment and the situation inside the enterprise at this time can be more or less realistic. On the other hand, within this time interval, the implementation of those concepts in information systems both at the enterprise and outside it, which require in some part and somewhat longer time, can also be fully taken into account. The result of the LIS should be a document that contains, firstly, a statement of the existing situation in the field of IP both at the enterprise and outside it, and secondly, strategies developed in this area over the years and necessary for their implementation at the enterprise.

IV. SIMULATION & RESULTS

The constantly increasing number of tasks at any enterprise, for the solution of which information technology support is appropriate or even necessary, as well as the growing demands on the part of users for IS and the means of production of OI, allow us to highlight a number of arguments in favor of the need for LIS: the central role that is vital for the entire enterprise as a whole, the importance of the field of OI justify strategic long-term planning in the same way as is accepted everywhere for other production functional areas (for example, research, development, marketing, investment and financing) for a long time; sufficient information support or service of a separate end-user unit in the long term can be guaranteed only when the individual strategies of this area of his (user) are consistent with the overall strategy of the enterprise and all the requirements for IP that arise from this are reduced to a single strategic concept of IP; with the help of an absolutely necessary IP enterprise, it is possible to timely and efficiently analyze, within the framework of long-term strategic plans and projects, those additional opportunities that appear in the enterprise due to a targeted strategic expansion of the existing IP or its systematic restructuring (this may be, in particular, a radical increase in the on-farm efficiency of the information system in fulfilling the task of providing advantages in competition with a competitor, expanding the range of production and services at the enterprise, increasing the brand authority of the company, etc.); ensuring, with the help of LIS, greater “transparency” of IP and, in general, the field of OI for the entire enterprise. The economic efficiency of the existing IP can be judged reasonably only within the framework of strategic plans, i.e. if there is an LIS in the enterprise. Drawing up a strategic plan for IP, as well as its constant development, of course, require a significant investment of time and money from the enterprise. However, the implementation of the LIS is inevitable if the goal is to realize in the long term those opportunities that provide the enterprise with the field of OI and its potential economic efficiency. Based on general ideas about the speed and scope of IT development, the following grounds can be distinguished, which also prove the need for the LIS: market dynamics in the field of OI and SI requires constant analysis of the opportunities and dangers that existing and available new IT brings with it, which leads to the need for appropriate long-term measures at the enterprise; continuous improvement of the price / performance ratio across all SI components expands the scope of application of new IT; in order to fully use their capabilities, the process of implementing new technologies should be planned at a strategic level; expanding the range of use of information technology services and products leads to an increase in investment in IP. This requires planning and justifying the budget and financing of IP; the ever-growing need for skilled workers for the development and operation of new IP. Personnel should be prepared in advance and, as a rule, for a long time; the development and use of almost any IP usually lasts several years, a number of applications are developing in parallel, claiming limited resources. This requires detailed planning in the time and resource aspects, taking into account internal priorities; the growing complexity and complexity of IP for all components, taking into account the increasingly complex functional requirements, also entail significant organizational and personnel changes, such events are planned at a strategic level; many decisions in the field of OI and IP extend far and are canceled only with great losses. This happens in situations related to the acquisition of expensive hardware and software, as well as in situations related to the development of data banks and computer networks.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Planning in relation to IP, in principle, does not differ from general strategic planning at the enterprise. The field of OI, like other production functional units, should make the largest possible contribution to achieving the goals of the



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enterprise. In accordance with this, the LIS should be understood as an integrated component of the overall strategic planning of the enterprise organization. In accordance with this, the list should be understood as an integrated component of the overall strategic planning of the enterprise. On this basis, strategic planning in the field of information processing, of course, should be based on the consistent application of a systematic approach. In this case, the following typical phases or steps are characteristic of the LIS process. 1. Statement of objectives of the LIS or preliminary considerations: for which part of the enterprise should the LIS be carried out, in what form and by whom, and also what should the enterprise receive from it and when? 2. Comprehensive analysis of conditions. To identify the space of action in the preparation of plans in the field of OI and IP, an analysis of the conditions or state of affairs in this area is necessary. On the one hand, the most important part of the enterprise environment (clientele, product markets, technology, competition, national economy, politics, etc.) is analyzed and the risks, chances and requirements arising from this are identified. On the other hand, the internal conditions of the enterprise are studied (production structure, production processes, served markets, finances, resources, competition, personnel, etc.) and the strengths and weaknesses of the IP sphere are established. 3. Setting strategic goals for IP. The knowledge obtained in the phase of the analysis of the conditions of knowledge is the basis for the concrete formulation of the strategic goals of IP.

VI. CONCLUSION

It follows that the information technology development on a global scale and, accordingly, the supply on the SI market should be carefully analyzed. In this case, one should be guided, on the one hand, by possible improvements to existing applications and, on the other hand, by new features offered on the SI market.

Environmental analysis documentation may, for example,

include: specification of existing and expected requirements of legislators, market partners, and related partners;

general overview of offers on the SI market ("future" for the manufacturer, marketer, consultant adviser and their products);

a description of the chances and risks based on an analysis of the state of IT and a forecast of information and technological development;

risk diagnosis and "therapy" (proposals for measures to reduce the severity of risk).

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