

**INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND  
MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL AND ART INSTITUTIONS**

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**Annotation**

This article provides detailed information on the content of cultural reforms, etc., the work with the information system, information management system, information communications, communication system.

**Keywords:** Information, communication, collaboration, data collection, processing, information dissemination, internet data, information assimilation.

**MADANIYAT VA SAN'AT MUASSASALARINI TASHKIL ETISH HAMDA  
BOSHQARUVIDA AXBOROT KOMMUNIKATSIYALAR**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada madaniyat sohasidagi islohotlar vs ulsrning mazmun mohiyati, axborot tizimi bilan ishlash, axborot boshqaruv tizimi, axborot kommunikatsiyalari, komunikatsiya tizimi haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Axborot, kommunikatsiya, hamkorlik, axborotni yig'ish, qayta ishlash, ommaga axborotni yetkazish, internet ma'lumotlari, axborotni o'zlashtirish.

**ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В СОЗДАНИИ И УПРАВЛЕНИИ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯМИ КУЛЬТУРЫ И ИСКУССТВА**

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье представлена подробная информация о содержании культурных реформ и др., работе с информационной системой, информационной системой управления, информационными коммуникациями, системой связи.

**Ключевые слова:** Информация, общение, сотрудничество, сбор данных, обработка, публичная информация, интернет-данные, усвоение информации.

The attention paid at the state level to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan is of great importance. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. According to Mirziyoev, “The level of development of our people is assessed primarily by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society. As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture.”[1].

The Uzbek Center for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad and the Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is paid to the development of reading culture, culture and art, and creative schools and centers named after our great artists are being established in the regions. Systematic measures are being taken to further popularize folklore and amateur arts, and to develop innovative areas of culture and the arts. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoev said, “If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace”.[2]

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 “ On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom”, August 26, 2018 Resolution No. PD - 3920 “ On measures for innovative development of the arts ”, Resolution No. PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 “ On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2019 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1019 of December 19, 2019 “ On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021”, November 23, 2019 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2019 “ On approval of the activities of the Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [3] of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay ”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “ Kokand ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [4] , 2020 “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [5], 2020 “On measures to further enhance the role and influence of the arts in society” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 325 of June 9, 2021 and “Martyrs’ Memory” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 of February 2, 2022 “On support of the Moat Fund” The normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution No. PD – 1 2 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important.

Information means awareness, being aware of an event or someone’s activities. It consists of a set of data necessary to actively influence the management system in order to develop and improve it. It is impossible to manage without sufficient and accurate information. Production information is a way of communicating between controlled and managed systems. The control

system receives information from the controlled system about the state of production and its economic activity. Based on the information received, the management system evaluates the performance of the managed system, issues instructions and orders to further improve management and sends them to the managed system for execution. Information is a separate link in the management system. It has a number of unique features. These include covering all levels and functions of information management. Information is both the starting point and the result of the activity of the administrative apparatus, as well as the condition of the existence of the actions taken, the method of strengthening. As the amount of information increases, so does the demand for quality management information. The management process consists of collecting, transmitting and processing information for the purpose of making management decisions, providing information in the form of management orders and communicating it to the executors. There are the following types of information: statistical, operational, economic accounting, finance, security, personnel, technological, design, marketing, social and others. Economic information plays a special role in the management of production, as it reflects the attitudes of people in the process of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material wealth. At the same time, it is important to emphasize the importance of scientific and technical information, which reflects the development of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress. Depending on the source, information is divided into external and internal types of information. External information consists of messages received from the external environment. These include information on orders of higher organizations, plan assignments, terms of sale of products. Internal information is generated and consumed by the enterprise or its management. At the enterprise level, they may include information on the implementation of the plan by the workshops, logistics, cost of production, personnel, labor productivity. Directional information is divided into primary and managerial information. Management information is the result of decision-making based on the processing of primary information. The initial information always moves from the lower level of the management system to the higher level, and the management information moves in the opposite direction. Information takes on different meanings over time.

In terms of stability, it can be divided into stable conditionally stable, variable species. Stable information does not change its importance in the long run (company, name of its divisions, type of product). The importance of conditionally stable information is maintained for a certain period of time. At the enterprise level, such information can include various criteria and normative documents (material, labor costs, tariff standards). This type of information accounts for more than 35% of the total information about the enterprise. Variable information reflects the variability of the management object and, accordingly, the variability of management processes and requires rapid processing for decision making. Management activities also use derivative (secondary) information obtained from the processing of primary information. Various means of recording and storing information are used in human memory, documents, punch cards, magnetic tapes, drum disks, and a combination of electrical impulses. The aggregate of information constitutes the management information system, which is expressed in the form of providing information to the management process. The information must be



accurate, precise, in turn, objective, meaningful and understandable for decision making. The information should be small in size, deep in content, clear and simple. The enterprise is provided with a variety of information flows in the form of direct communication with the information, which allows them to solve a specific production task. In modern large enterprises, the volume of information reaches up to a million lines of documents, taking into account the need to quickly process all the information. For example, at the Tashkent Aircraft Plant, the daily primary information is one million. In this situation, it is necessary to solve the following problems in the organization of work with information: 1) development of an optimal information system; 2) development of methods of formation of information flows; 3) selection of optimal methods of receiving and sending information; 4) organization of storage and retrieval of information; 5) mechanization and automation of information processing. All work in this direction should ensure the creation of a single nationwide system of information collection and processing. The aggregate of information constitutes the management information system. An information system is a complex set of information that includes document information flows, communication channels, and the technical means of the control object. The collection of information on any part of the control object is a subsystem. The organization of an optimal information system is one of the important conditions for the design of an organizational management system and its effective operation.

Information systems can be simple or complex. A simple information system does not require processing, and there is no change in the delivery of information from the source to the place of use. Such information is transmitted by telephone or other means of communication as a one-time message. Complex information systems are divided into types according to the degree of mechanization and automation of information processing. The first group includes information systems that are processed manually or using the simplest mechanisms. The second group includes information systems in which mechanization is widely used in the collection, reception and processing of information. The third group includes information systems that process and collect data using elements of automation, along with complex mechanization. The cycle of receiving, transmitting and processing information is the fourth group of automated information systems. The control systems used by computers in the processing of information are called automated control systems (ABT).

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