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PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES - AS AN OBJECT OF MANAGEMENT

Abstract: *This article discusses production technologies - an object of management. A production system is a purposefully organized complex of interconnected objects: industries, workshops, sections, teams, workers, tools and objects of labor, performed various functions and work, due to which the transformation of individual elements of the system into finished products occurs.*

Key words: *products, services, enterprise, production, purposefulness, polystructurality, openness, complexity*

ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА - ОБЪЕКТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В этой статье обсуждаются технологии производства - объект управления. Производственная система – это целенаправленно организованный комплекс взаимосвязанных объектов: производств, цехов, участков, бригад, работников, орудий и предметов труда, выполняемых различные функции и работы, благодаря которым происходит превращение отдельных элементов системы в готовую продукцию.*

Ключевые слова*: продукты, услуги, предприятие, производство, целенаправленность, полиструктурность, открытость, сложность*

Management of industrial relations of a society in a market economycan be considered successful if it providesthe competitiveness of a particular production system as a whole, i.e.harmonious development of its governing and controllable parts. Simplified structure of the production system.

Competitiveness - a complex, synthetic concept. Analysisshows that its compo nents are many groups of factors,affecting the state and development of the production system:

* technology of the main and auxiliary production facilitymanagement;

* technology of the facility management system;

* the nature of the economic and political influence of the external environment onproduction system;

* the level of technical and economic training of personnel;

* the level of development of science and technology in specific and related formscompany activities;

* Saturation of interests in each specific type of activity;

* economic potential involved in the system (economicattractiveness, capital, resources).

Innovation management is one of the aspects of a multifaceted system.management, which provides progressiveness, i.e. progressivedevelopment dynamics of all groups of the above factors. Practice shows that new ideas do not bring success, if anyomissions in the organization of production, and the diligence of employees cannotreplace the talent and entrepreneurial energy of their leaders. All relations in nature and society are interconnected, interdependent,have their own paths and objective information-material schemes of their rationaltransformations in the public interest, that is, what we agreed to calltechnology.

We can say that society is immersed in the space of technologies that it assimilates and multiplies. All the many technologies to considerimpossible. Therefore, it is important to develop methods for their operational analysis andapplication. Classification of production technologies - the first of the tasks thatdetermined by the presence of their many. There are a number of distinctive features for this.signs that are used for this purpose. Each of the technologies does not develop in a bare place, but in conditionsaccumulated previous

experience of people, which it accumulates in itselfin various ways, as information vital to society. Examples this is a lot:

* spiritual life, religion, writing;

* historical descriptions and archives;

* samples of equipment, museums, manuscript repositories;

* methods of storing information - magnetic media;

* development of methods for describing technologies and images: graphics, schemes,drawings, drawing, photographs, holography, mathematical description,chemical formulas.

This learned experience is transformed into certain forms of itsimpact on production activities in society:

* laws of the organization;

* standards, patents;

* order of consideration and selection;

* the procedure for putting into practice;

* protection mechanisms.Any phenomenon in nature and society cannot occur locally,isolated, under ideal conditions.

Organizing the production process,man creates the conditions for the necessary transformations of information and matternature from one species to another, needed by man. At the same time layeredeconomic, technical, organizational, environmental, sociologicaland other problems associated with this application process for needssociety.

Therefore, innovative management solves the problem of reasonable selection andarticulations of technologies different in nature into a certain Cluster of technologies,ensuring entrepreneurial success in business. The importance of each of themrelative, but neglect of them increases the degree of risk towardsto success.

Professional consideration of technology related to masteringspecial theoretical base, the depth of the necessary study of whichis one of the

controversial issues of training managers. She usuallydependt from the purposes of their use in specific cases:a) at the user level, i.e., the consumer of technology, as the finalproductb) at the level of the developer, i.e., the creator of technologies, as the finalproduct. Depending on the choice of these goals, a substantivespecialization of the company (enterprise) and justification of priorities in technologyits main and auxiliary production, in the management system andperception of business infrastructure external to the enterprise. Functionally, all technologies together constitute elements of a singleproduction and economic system of the region (region, city, district). Art (highest professionalism) of management personnel(manager) is manifested in the ability to select and combine into a working systemelements of an economic nature (resources, property, personnel, monetaryfunds, scientific potential, etc.). To achieve economically significant forsociety of results.

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