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A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TOBUILDING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Аннотация*: настоящая работа посвящена рассмотрению применения основного принципа, принципа систематического подхода к построению автоматизированной системы управления технологическим процессом в хлопковой промышленности.*

Ключевые слова*: управления, оптимизация, концепция, хлопководства.*

Abstract*: the present work is devoted to the consideration of the application of the basic principle, the principle of a systematic approach to the construction of an automated control system for the technological process in the cotton industry.*

Keywords*: management, optimization, concept, cotton growing.*

The present work is devoted to consideration of the application of the basic principle, the principle of a systematic approach in the construction of automated process control system in the cotton industry.

The systems approach is a constructive way to the study and management of complex and not fully systems. In this regard discuss the definition of complex systems.

At present, it is assumed that the system is a set of interrelated and interacting elements, whose union gives the whole system a whole new qualities missing from each of the elements. There are the following main features of the system, allowing it to select the class of the complex:

– the general problem of the functioning of a common goal of the whole system;

– a large number of interacting elements;

– the ability to partition the system into groups most closely interacting elements, having a specific purpose and goal of the operation;

– «Not easy» relationships between elements: that the system is complicated enough presence of a considerable number of links -it is a crucial way of organizing relations combining centralization and autonomy interactions;

– is non-trivial behaviours of the system associated with the random nature of external influences and a large amount of feedback (including those caused by participation in the management of people).

D.F. Pospelov and L.A Rastrigin offer basic features inherent in large systems, consider:

– the absence of a formal mathematical model of control object (here understood as the existence of a mathematical model algorithm (rules instructions) define the output state of the object on the input and management);

– no reproducibility;

– complete formalization of the object and, moreover, even the inadvisability of the formalization of this due to the fact that an adequate description of the object model, built on the classical method is so cumbersome that it can not be used effectively to control;

– multi- task management and unclear criteria themselves;

– the presence in the system of people with the relative freedom of action;

– «noisiness» of the object – the presence of noise and minor details;

– are not stationary, no persistence operation of the facility and its evolution over time;

– no reproducibility experiment is manifested in various reactions are not the same situation, or administration at different times.

The analysis shows that modern agriculture cotton production could be an object of a systematic approach. In – First, the economy really is a complex system: on the one hand, it is part of a more general system (company, association, ministry), which defines the purpose and scope of the restrictive its functioning; On the other hand, due to the organizational and individual objects distinguish ability process management

(depending on the aspect of consideration – the service department, fields, etc.) the system in turn to be regarded as a complex set of interacting subsystems.

In – the second, the problem of optimization of economic management are the same for the purpose of a systemic approach – choose the best ways to study the adaptation of the system to constantly changing and not always well -defined environmental conditions in which the system operates.

Thus, there is a fundamental possibility and necessity of systematic approach to solving the problem of optimal management of the economy.

However, it should be noted that at present are not yet systematic approach based on the use of common fundamental principles, methodology and apparatus. Now he is not yet a complete theory with a set of strict rules set by the use of which allows you to automatically receive solutions to complex problems. Rather, it is a specific concept, that is, friendly, the unit, a certain set of ideas in which to solve problems purposefully and deliberately used with formal and informal methods. Nevertheless, forming its heuristics greatly facilitates the solution of these problems by: detail and formalize the process of decision -making the real problem on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the problem; combining the knowledge and experience of various experts in finding solutions; Branch essential factors do characterize the problem, from the trivial little things surrounding it, with a lucid analysis of the related problems.

Interpreting accordingly, a systematic approach for our purposes, we list the following basic steps to optimize the management of research problems of cotton growing agriculture.

1. Allocation of the study of the more general system.

2. Clarification of the internal structure of the system under investigation, the composition of its elements and the relationships between them

3. Aggregation and building a hierarchy of elements in the system subsystems.

4. Analysis and classification of problems to be solved in each system at various time conditions.

5. Identification of the composition and methods of interconnection of subsystems within the hierarchy constructed.

6. Construction of the complex models, which serves as a tool for solving problems of optimization of each subsystem and the system as a whole.

7. Building search patterns of optimal controls at each level of the hierarchy.

These stages of constructing a system of decision-making with regard to a particular subject area – cotton growing require further study and implementation of the proposed methods.

The work under the agriculture meant the union of certain farms in the district.

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