

Products in Manufacturing Enterprises the Essence of Quality Management

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ANNOTATION

One of the main tasks of quality management in enterprises is to identify the causes of a defective product, regardless of where it occurs, and then eliminate these causes and ensure the production of high quality products. Improving product quality is primarily through the coordination of the work of various industrial enterprises, including the implementation of a large number of scientific research, testing work at all stages of product planning, design, production, improvement and operation.

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Prior to the emergence of the industry, the product was produced by individuals or small groups, often within a family. The individual artisans themselves performed both administrative and technical work on quality management. They knew the needs of the consumers, planned to meet them, and defined the range. Gradually, as industry developed on earth, the problem of quality assurance also increased as the means of production and organizational forms became more complex. All types of work had to be divided between several individuals to plan and control management activities. However, the solution of issues such as setting quality standards, evaluating the results achieved, implementing important measures was carried out by the manager.

As a result of the development of science and technology, the importance of the quality phase has increased, as in some cases the deterioration of quality has become detrimental not only to the manufacturing enterprise, but also to the population. Product quality management in enterprises is different from control, which is limited to distinguishing a good product from a bad product. One of the main tasks of quality management in enterprises is to identify the causes of a defective product, regardless of where it occurs, and then eliminate these causes and ensure the production of high quality products. Improving product quality began to be associated primarily with the coordination of the work of various industrial enterprises, including the implementation of many scientific research, testing, as well as the activities of other organizations at all stages of product planning, design, development and operation. In such circumstances, a systematic approach to the emergence of a new quality management term has become necessary.

The stages of a product's life cycle are research and design, preparation, attention and sales, use or consumption. The required level of quality is determined during the research and design period, based on the advanced scientific and technical achievements of our country, as well as foreign countries, to meet the needs of the national economy at low cost. The period of quality management is important, because it is here that the feasibility and operational basis of the product, specified in the design and technological documentation, is formed and calculated. Product quality is determined during production. The quality of raw materials and finished products processed under different conditions is determined by regulatory documents. The criterion for assessing the quality of the product during production is the actual technical and economic performance of the product, as well as the degree of compliance with its performance specified in the design documentation. The quality control of manufactured products is monitored during storage, sale, use and consumption. In such cases, in the production of products, it is important not to lose the level of quality provided. During the period of use, the actual quality level of the product is fully and completely manifested. Only the consumer can objectively and appropriately assess all the advantages and disadvantages of the finished product during direct use. The criterion for assessing the quality of the product during its service life is the conformity of the indicators specified in the technical documentation to its quality indicators, ie to meet the real consumption in its creation. Maintaining product quality during operation depends on the quality of labor, operation and maintenance documentation, parts and labor of maintenance and repair personnel. The main stages of assigning, ensuring and maintaining quality are outlined. Thus, quality is a set of characteristics of all types of industrial products, which are established during scientific research, design and technological development, are manifested during production and operation. Suppose we decide to make a hanging bookcase. There doesn't seem to be a quality management system here, but we have to go through all the stages of management that we encounter in an enterprise with a complex

production process. The difference is that these steps are much simpler. From the stages of product quality formation and maintenance, Product quality and technical level consumer forecasting, preparation of scientific and technical documentation to form a quality level corresponding to the highest level of quality, Analysis of the manufacturer's capacity, Logistics with raw materials, components, technical readiness of the enterprise. Development of technological processes. Provision of tools, equipment and instruments, production of products in accordance with scientific and technical documentation, Technical inspection and testing. Assessment of production quality, Sales of finished products. Quality assurance during storage, transportation and transfer of the product, installation and operation of the finished product. Maintenance, repair and quality assurance. Assessing the level of customer satisfaction with the quality of the product, Use. It consists of the steps of maximum use of the substances used.

Making a cabinet at home has advantages over making it in an enterprise setting. The fact that the customer and the executor are one person provides an ideal opportunity to coordinate all activities from beginning to end. The company will involve many workers and employees to perform the task, each of whom will need to know and understand their role clearly. First, it is necessary to know the requirements of consumers and determine the appropriate level of product quality. When designing a product, designers should take into account not only the requirements of consumers, but also the capabilities of the manufacturing enterprise. Sufficient conditions will be created to achieve the set level of quality, technologies will be produced, tools and equipment will be manufactured, necessary materials will be procured, technical control will be carried out, and the skills of workers and employees will be improved. The production process from the first product is adjusted, the identified shortcomings are eliminated and the level of quality achieved during the production period is ensured. The main objectives of the enterprise:

Quality - the technical and economic performance of the product must be at or above the best level achieved in the world.

Quantity - The quantity and range of products produced should correspond to the needs of the national economy and the needs of the population.

Cost - The cost of manufacturing a product should be as low as possible.

Deadline - Delivery times should be in accordance with need plans and consumer preferences.

The need to ensure that the products produced by enterprises meet the needs of society applies to both the means of production and consumer goods. It can be concluded that the main goal of industrial enterprises is to ensure the full satisfaction of the needs of the economy and the population, determined by the indicators of quality, quantity, price and time. It is necessary to create the highest quality for the national economy, the consumer at the lowest possible price, in sufficient quantity and at the right time. This is the most basic and main task of managing the national economy.

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