

Production of Competitive Goods and their Certification by Applying Quality Management Systems Based on Modern it Technologies to Food Factories

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of the specific features of improving product quality management in food industry enterprises. A brief description of the socio-economic environment of industrial enterprises is given to determine its necessary parameters. The priority aspects of product quality management in food enterprises discussed by the author were considered. The main directions of product quality management in such food industry enterprises are given.

Keywords: Food safety, control mechanism, quality management, food products, food industry.

When the term "management" is used in relation to product quality, it means the constant control of product quality, its establishment and maintenance at the required level in the design, production and use of product quality by means of appropriate influence on the conditions and factors that determine it. Understanding is necessary. Product quality management operations in enterprises are carried out within the framework of the system of interdependence of engineering, organizational-technological, control, transport, warehouse and other processes. The product quality management process consists of the following operations:

- determining the level of product quality, collecting and studying information about the factors affecting product quality and the state of the production process;
- making decisions on product quality management and preparing for impact on the object, issuing management orders;
- Collection and systematic analysis of information about changes in product quality as a result of management.

The first step towards quality assurance is defining goals. This strategic step involves identifying needs and developing product parameters designed to meet those needs. In enterprises, the responsibility for quality is usually assigned to a separate department called the quality control department. Today, best practices force a new approach to this issue. For example, in Japan, most of the responsibility for quality assurance has traditionally been placed on manufacturing workers. The Japanese introduced quality assurance training into the professional training programs of manufacturing workers and tasked workers with controlling the quality of their work. In quality control work, the next step after developing a general plan for its assurance is the organization of quality measurement. The quality must be extinguishable. Although the ultimate success of an organization depends on functional quality and construction quality, production managers pay more attention to ensuring that quality meets technical specifications. In the preparation of the final product, not only the workers of an enterprise, but also the supply of raw materials, materials and components. The teams of partner enterprises will also participate. In such conditions, it is possible to ensure the high quality of the product based on the comprehensive consideration of all factors and a systematic approach to the problem. These requirements are met by a comprehensive product quality management system. The complex system organizationally includes the measures, methods and tools implemented to ensure and maintain the necessary quality level in the design, preparation, production and use of the product. The

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product quality management system is understood as a set of interconnection of management offices and managed objects with the help of material-technical and informational means in managing the product quality, should be considered as a sum of economic and social activities. The main goal of management is to ensure that product quality reaches the required level. The product quality management system includes human teams, technical devices, material means and strong information flow. Product quality management embodies the following generalized elements of the management cycle:

- Foretelling and planning;
- Organization of work;
- Mutual coordination and regulation;
- Active motivation and encouragement;
- Control, account - book and analysis. The complex system of product quality management is a component of the automated system of production management and combines scientific and technical, organizational, economic and social measures aimed at the production of a product with a given level of quality into a single set. Standardization serves as the organizational and technical basis of the system. Standardization is of great importance in quality assurance, and it has the following principles:
 - optimality;
 - dynamism;
 - progressiveness;
 - complexity;
- Obligation. All standards with these principles have the force of law for enterprises and organizations. Non-compliance with the standards causes liability under the law. The standards are classified according to the scope, level and nature of their application as follows:
 - GOSTs - state standards;
 - OSTs – network standards;
 - STPs - enterprise standards;
 - TUs - technical conditions;
 - DUs - contractual conditions. The above is the system of standards established in our republic. International requirements are embodied in the global ISO 9000 system of quality standards. Development of standards is carried out in four stages:
 1. Development of technical requirements in the development of standards and their discussion;
 2. Develop and send the standard draft (first copy) for review; 3. Development of received reviews, preparation of the last copy and sending for approval;
 3. State registration and approval of standards.

Standardization is registered with the State Center of Metrology and Certification of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and its technical conditions are determined. Parts 3-4 of the conditional sign of technical conditions indicate which industry and which department the standard manufacturer belongs to. The 3rd part of the conditional symbol OST indicates the name of the industry that approved the standard. The standards are periodically revised and changed, taking into account the quality of raw materials, the growth of consumer demands for finished products, and changes in the methods of testing them. Will go Quality management includes product certification, material and moral motivation of employees, organization and control methods of product quality control. Helps to expand the output and update the product.



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