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THE SYSTEM OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE QUALITY OF INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

Abstract: product quality management systems in industry and construction ensure the consistency of high rates of technical level development at the production stage.When developing complex and responsible products, special work plans are drawn up in the quality management process. The development of samples of new products is possible in special design research or design institutes, design and technological departments at industrial enterprises.The focus is on the fact that the sample of this item is new compared to the hakikat sample or that the items in production have been improved.

Keywords: product, production, machinery, technology, consumer, competition, quality, economic efficiency,social factor

Introduction

The set of works, including the selection of a range of quality indicators of the specified products, the determination of the wear of these indicators and their comparison with the wear of the founder, is called an assessment of the level of product quality [1].

The rationale for choosing the nomenclature of product quality indicators is based on the following:

- Terms of use and product features;
- analysis of consumer demand;
- the described composition and structure of product quality;

- basic requirements for quality indicators [2].

Materials and methods"

This includes empirical methods such as modeling, fact-finding, experimentation, description and observation, as well as logical and historical methods, theoretical methods such as abstraction, deduction, induction, synthesis and analysis, as well as methods of heuristic strategies. Research materials: scientific facts, results of previous observations, surveys, experiments and tests; means of idealization and rationalization of the scientific approach.

The factors affecting product quality can be divided into four categories:

a) technical;

b) organizational;

c) economic;

g) social.

Technical factors include the equipment, the state of technical documentation for devices and controls; the quality of raw materials, raw materials, semi-finished products, and the like.

Organizational factors include planned work, maintenance and repair of equipment; availability of materials, components, equipment, technical documentation and equipment controls; production culture; scientific organization of labor; organization of meals and rest during working hours, etc.

Economic factors include the forms of payment for the cocktail, the amount of its monthly salary; material incentives for production and high-quality labor; deduction from the monthly salary for the unsuitability of the product; the level of its quality; cost; the price of the product and the like.

Social factors include recruitment, placement of personnel; organization of professional development; organization of scientific and technical creativity, creativity and ingenuity, living conditions, relationships, psychological climate in the team, educational work [3].

Results and discussions:

The formation of product quality is manifested at all its life stages -in research and design work, production, circulation; in consumption or the process of use.

Scientific research and design work occupy a crucial place in improving product quality. This stage is the beginning of the formation of quality, which is achieved both as a result of the application of scientific and technological progress, and as a result of the preparation of regulatory documents in compliance with the economic indicators established for the circulation, consumption or use of the product for its production. At this stage, the following activities are carried out [4]:

a) development and implementation of regulatory documents;

b) to carry out self-monitoring of compliance with the standard;

c) forecasting and rationing of the product quality level;

d) development of design and technological measures aimed at achieving the planned level of product quality, implementation of measures for the preparation, testing and control of various methods;

d) analysis of information on the quality of similar products manufactured here and abroad;

e) classification and determination of product quality indicators, as well as assessment of the quality level.

Product quality management systems ensure the constant development of the technical level at the production stage at a high rate [5\.

When developing complex and responsible products, special work plans are drawn up in the quality management process. The development of samples of new products is possible in special design research or design institutes, design and technological departments at industrial enterprises.The focus is on the fact

that the sample of this item is new compared to the hakikat sample or that the items in production have been improved [6].

Choosing the optimal technological processes at the stage of preparing a product for development is a difficult and responsible task, since at this stage there is a complexity of continuous technology and the need to improve the economic performance of production. Improving the quality of products at the preparation stage is one of the main tasks of the enterprise [7].

Conclusion:

And at the stage of manufacturing the product, the following measures were supposed to be carried out [8]:

a) direct preparation of the product;

b) ensuring and quality control of equipment, equipment, control and measuring equipment at the proper level;

c) preparation and implementation of measures to improve product quality, prevent spoilage, eliminate the causes of production of products that do not comply with regulatory documents [9];

g) implementation and strict compliance with regulations;

d) establishment of control of raw materials entering the enterprise at the entrance of materials, semi-finished products;

g) establishment of control of products during work, acceptance and counting;

h) compliance with audit control, regulations [10]

I) collection, accumulation of information about the quality of the product at the stage of use, accounting and analysis of its unsuitability, possibilities about it;

j) to ensure and control the transportation of raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products in warehouses, by intra-company transport in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documents;

l) material and moral incentives for employees of the enterprise to produce products of a specified quality level, etc [11].

In production associations and enterprises, product quality management systems ensure the achievement of set goals and objectives at the production stage.

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