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Directions for Improving Product Quality in Food Industry Enterprises

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the scientific-theoretical basis of developing the activities of food industry enterprises and improving the quality of their products, analyzes the indicators of the development of the food industry in Uzbekistan, provides a scientific basis for the SADT methodology of inspection of raw material suppliers in the food industry, and proposals for improving product quality in industrial enterprises.

KEYWORDS: *food industry, efficiency of food industry enterprises, quality, product quality, quality circles, quality indicators, quality sampling, total quality control, IDEF model, SADT methodology, economic measures, technical measures, organizational measures, product ways to improve quality*

1. Introduction

In the course of the reforms implemented in the conditions of the rapid development of the market economy in Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the development of the food industry, increasing the economic efficiency of the industry and increasing the quality of the manufactured products as one of the priority areas. As the President of our republic, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, noted: " Our goal should be calm: we will pay priority attention to the production of quality food products, the creation of a guaranteed reserve in this regard, and their continuous delivery to the market, as well as ensuring price stability." [1].

It is known that the development of a person's life, his health, ability to work productively, first of all, closely depends on the consumed food products, its nutritional value and the fact that it is rich in various minerals. This dependence requires regular meeting of the growing needs of the people, taking into account the primary importance of the issue of continuous food supply in the country. At each stage of society's development, the state develops its food policy based on the conditions of economic development.

The food industry is one of the largest and traditional sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan, and this sector has a special place for the development of the national economy. The food industry is considered a component of the country's general industry, which on the one hand shows that this industry is one of the main sectors of the economy, and on the other hand, it means that it is the final link and foundation of the agro-industry complex.

One of the main factors ensuring the efficiency of food industry enterprises is the improvement of the quality of manufactured products. One of the main directions for achieving efficiency in food industry enterprises is quality sampling. Qualitative modeling refers to taking examples of the most successful activities of competing and non-competing organizations. Many companies even buy competitors' products, take them apart and examine them closely to learn about innovative technologies. Qualitative sampling is a unique form of environmental monitoring. Its main idea is that in the food industry, product quality can be improved by analyzing the methods of various leading organizations in the world, and then taking a model from them.

2. Literature review

To date, many scientific opinions have been expressed about the development of the food industry and the issues of improving its quality.

In particular, according to the recognition of the World Food Organization, " The role and importance of the food industry is explained by its production of food products necessary for human life. From the point of view of human life and his civilization, all other sectors should serve him and be secondary" [2].

D. Conway and E. Barber, one of the American economists on increasing the competitiveness of food industry enterprises and ensuring their safety, "providing food consumption of the country's population under any conditions, guarantees their active lifestyle" [3] show that

Russian economist L. Revenko stated that "on the world stage, food security is mainly addressed by external flows, i.e. distribution depending on the production capacity and capabilities of countries" [4].

According to another Russian scientist V.I. Nechaeva, " The food industry is one of the strategic sectors of the economy, the development of this sector creates great opportunities for the economy, ensures an increase in agricultural productivity, creates additional jobs, and serves to improve the well-being of the population." The liberalization of the economy and the improvement of the living conditions of consumers create new opportunities for the diversification of this sector" [5].

Economist A. Artikov from Uzbekistan " The food industry is mainly based on the processing of raw materials, its enterprises include meat and meat products, butter, milk and milk products, sugar, bread and bakery products, pasta, fruit and vegetable preserves, confectionery, tea packaging, grapes and champagne. there are many industrial enterprises that produce wine, alcohol, vodka, beer, thirst-quenching drinks, tobacco, soap and other products " [6] admits that.

According to N. Ziyavitdinova, " The development of the food industry is carried out based on the demand of the population. This is related to the availability of raw material base, climate conditions, heat, energy, labor resources, geographical location, market size, as well as population needs and purchasing power. Therefore, it is necessary to

reform the food industry production complex in terms of increasing the efficiency of the network in order to adapt it to world standards, forming its regional and international network structure " [7].

Product quality is understood as a function of the specific design of the product and its suitability to its own characteristics. According to economist Edwards Deming, good quality does not always mean high quality [8]. It conveys an unpredictability of dependence on low costs along with integrity and marketable quality. It should be noted that quality is usually associated with cost and that it is taken as a given and varies from person to person.

The generally accepted statement of quality should be taken as " fitness for purpose " [9]. Quality is not only a concern of manufacturing enterprises, but service enterprises also recognize that quality is the foundation of business success. Manufacturers and sales service providers focus on quality to meet customer needs.

Until 1979, quality sampling was used only by Japanese and US companies. The Xerox Corporation has taken the benchmark for global quality outside the country. Japanese organizations follow organizations around the world, study their success, and improve their products based on this analysis. Today, in the world's largest companies such as Motorola, Eastman, Kodak, quality sampling serves as a standard for improving product quality.

General quality control is one of the important areas of ensuring the economic efficiency of food industry enterprises. Today, more and more companies are using total quality control (TQM) as a key tool to ensure competitive advantage. The main purpose of general quality control is to increase the quality of the product and to continue its continuous production. Total quality control enables a food industry enterprise to differentiate itself from competitors by meeting consumer demand for quality and to create and maintain a loyal customer base. In addition, continuous improvement in the quality of the company's products leads to consumer confidence. This, in turn, creates a competitive advantage that other competitors cannot copy. For example, product innovations (improving products and making changes to their form, function) can only lead to a temporary competitive advantage. Because competitors can easily copy such innovations. Continuous development, which is a component of total quality control, is an integral part of the organization's activities, which ensures competitive advantage in all aspects.

Total quality control was widely used in the management of Japanese companies in the 1960s. In the modern economy, total quality control is considered as a philosophy of systematic organization of organizational activities.

Total quality control is neither a system nor a tool nor a management process. General quality control includes various theoretical principles and practical methods, tools for quantitative and qualitative data analysis, elements of economic process analysis, which are aimed at one goal - continuous improvement of quality [9].

Total quality control can be described as a quality-oriented approach to managing an organization. This is achieved by involving all employees in improving the quality of work. The main goal of quality improvement is customer satisfaction and benefit for all interested parties (employees, owners of the organization, suppliers) and society as a whole. Based on the philosophy of total quality control, many organizations build their quality systems, their total quality control is called quality systems.

3. Research methodology

of the activities of the food industry enterprises and the transformation of the enterprise are highlighted. In order to eliminate these problems, a raw material quality control system was proposed in order to ensure the efficient use of production capacity and increase the competitiveness of products.

When using raw materials, it is necessary to take into account its effect on the quality of manufactured products. If the quality indicators of raw materials meet the established standards, it has a significant impact on the quality of the manufactured product and the improvement of the technological processes of product production. We used the SADT methodology as an effective methodology to control the activity of raw material suppliers in the food industry.

SADT (" Structured Analysis and Design Technique") structural analysis and design methodology [10] Created by Douglas Tross in 1969, the IDEF model was developed based on it. SADT functional modeling methodology includes a set of methods, rules and procedures designed to build a functional model of an object. SADT methodology represents the functional composition of the object and the relationship between the actions performed in the object[11].

Methodology, the process of monitoring the activities of raw material suppliers in the food industry network begins with determining the purpose of the inspection, taking into account the requirements of GOST-ISO-9001-2011, GOST-ISO-19011-2012 and the requirements of customers for production processes. The process of evaluating the raw material resources included in the production process is carried out by forming the inspection plan, checking the process entrants.

4. Analysis and results

If we pay attention to the results achieved in the development of the food industry in Uzbekistan, in 2021 51094.4 bln. Soums of food products were produced, the growth rate compared to the previous year was equal to 105%, the share of food products production in 2020 was 13.9%, the growth compared to the previous year increased by 8.7%, and the volume of production 42,388.2 bln. amounted to soum. In terms of regions, the highest shares of food production in the last year were recorded in Tashkent city (21.7%), Tashkent (16.4%), Samarkand (10.5%) and Fergana (7.4%) regions. A low share of food production was recorded in Jizzakh (2.0%), Surkhandarya (2.5%), and Syrdarya (3.0%) regions. In general, positive changes in the production of food products have been observed in recent years [13].

When collecting data based on the results of the analysis of raw material supply processes, the members of the working group collect the necessary data for evaluation in accordance with the developed plan and the methods used. The collected data is analyzed according to the established evaluation criteria, a conclusion is drawn and a report is prepared. Also, work plans are drawn up to regulate the activities of suppliers and issue warnings in this regard, their implementation is mandatory in accordance with established state standards and requirements set by the consumer.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

In the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan, the need for further modernization and diversification of the industry was emphasized by moving the processing industries based on high technologies to a qualitatively new stage aimed at the rapid development of the production of finished products with high added value based on deep processing of local raw materials.

a number of measures are taken to improve the quality of products and manage product quality in food industry enterprises. They consist of economic, technical and organizational measures.

Technical activities include improving the control of primary and primary meaterials.

Economic activities include adding new value to the price of the product, which makes the team interested in improving the quality of the product.

Organizational activities include improving communication between consumers and suppliers, holding fairs, conferences, quality days, and organizing company stores.

In addition, the following measures should be taken to improve product quality [14] :

- basic experience and design work and organizational activities aimed at increasing product quality indicators;
- work release technique and technology to improve about events;
- material and of raw materials quality according to increase b supply horse _ burnable requirements;
- product quality increase according to scientific Research, design and construction works are given to organizations _ _ assignments; _
- technical h documents improve events;
- technological to discipline compliance to do work release measure _ tools with provide them _ work watching to go events;
- standards mastery, to them compliance making, unification of items, numbers _ prevention get and consumers by to be protests reduce events.

Based on the above, we believe that the following proposals should be implemented in order to improve the quality of products in food industry enterprises [14] :

- work to issue modern technology and technologies _ current to do
- product work in release quality local _ _ from raw materials wide use;
- product quality for the increase encourage work system _ improvement;
- wide introduction of quality sampling system to food industry enterprises;
- organization of quality circles in food industry enterprises;
- quality workers always smell the qualification increase i b go;
- international to standards transition speeding up work and others.

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