

O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY STANDARTLARINI ISHLAB CHIQISH, TASDIQLASH VA JORIY ETISH, ULARNING USTIDAN NAZORAT QILISH TARTIBLARI

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20382708>

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida milliy standartlashtirish tizimining huquqiy asoslarini, standartlarni ishlab chiqish, tasdiqlash, amaliyotga joriy etish va ular ustidan nazorat olib borish mexanizmlarini qamrab oladi. Milliy standartlarni ishlab chiqish jarayoni bir necha ketma-ket bosqichlari haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Bundan tashqari, tasdiqlash va joriy etish qanday amalga oshirilishi namunalar orqali ko'rsatib beriladi. Shu bilan birga, O'zstandart agentligining milliy standartlashtirish tizimidagi o'rni va vakolatlari yoritib beriladi. Standart ishlab chiqishning barcha bosqichlari – taklifdan boshlab jamoatchilik muhokamasi, kelishish va tasdiqlashgacha bo'lgan jarayon ketma-ketlikda ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, ixtiyoriy va majburiy standartlarning joriy etilishi, o'tish davri hamda nazorat mexanizmlari – davlat, sertifikatlashtirish va jamoatchilik nazorati – atroflicha tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy standartlar, O'zDSt, O'zstandart, standartlashtirish, davlat nazorati, xalqaro standartlari, muhokama nazorati, sertifikatlashtirish, texnik reglament.

ПРОЦЕДУРЫ РАЗРАБОТКИ, УТВЕРЖДЕНИЯ И ВНЕДРЕНИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА, КОНТРОЛЯ ЗА НИМИ

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20382708>

Аннотация: данная статья охватывает правовые основы национальной системы стандартизации в Республике Узбекистан, механизмы разработки, утверждения, внедрения и контроля стандартов. Дается информация о нескольких последовательных этапах процесса разработки национальных стандартов. Кроме того, на примерах показано, как происходит утверждение и внедрение. При этом будет освещена роль и компетенция Агентства по стандартизации в национальной системе стандартизации. Все этапы разработки стандарта – от предложения до публичного обсуждения, согласования и утверждения-рассматриваются последовательно. Также будет проведен подробный анализ внедрения добровольных и

обязательных стандартов, переходного периода, а также механизмов контроля – Государственного, сертификационного и общественного контроля.

Ключевые слова: национальные стандарты, Уздст, Узстандарт, стандартизация, государственный контроль, международные стандарты, контроль обсуждения, сертификация, технический регламент.

PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL STANDARDS OF UZBEKISTAN, CONTROL OVER THEM

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20382708>

Annotation: This article covers the legal framework of the national standardization system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the mechanisms for the development, approval, implementation and control over standards. Several successive stages of the national standards development process are described. In addition, how validation and implementation are carried out is shown by samples. At the same time, the role and powers of the Uzstandart agency in the national system of standardization are highlighted. All invasions of standard development – from proposal to public discussion, Agreement and approval-are considered in sequence. The introduction of voluntary and mandatory standards, the transition period and control mechanisms – state, certification and public control – are also analyzed in detail.

Keywords: national standards, Uzdst, Uzstandart, standardization, state control, international standards, discussion control, certification, technical regulation.

First of all, I will dwell on the standard word. The standard is a normative technical document that establishes a set of norms approved by competent state bodies, rules and requirements for products and services. Also, standards are developed not only for a material object (goods, products, services, samples of an item), but also for objects of a norm, rules, organizational-methodological and general-technical nature. Standarlshifting is also the process of defining a single rule, norm and requirements for a product or process. Standardization in a modern market economy is one of the most important tools for ensuring the quality of products and services, protecting the interests of consumers, as well as regulating international trade and economic relations. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consistent measures were carried out to form a national system of standardization and modernize it on the basis of international requirements. Now standarization Blanc together certification and Metrology are also related concepts together. Therefore, one by one I will stop.

Certification is the process of regulating the quality of products or services of an enterprise prepared in order to ensure the health and safety of the population. It is worth noting that the certification benefit applies not only to imported goods and services coming from abroad, but also to goods and services produced locally. According to export data, more than 2.5 thousand goods and products are certified in Uzbekistan. In this regard, in accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, since 2018, mandatory certification of catering enterprises specializing in the service of foreign tourists has been introduced in order to ensure the life and freedom of foreign tourists.[2] The following tasks were assigned to the state committee for the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan: national certification body of the Republic of Uzbekistan -, in strong cooperation with the national certification body of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to establish the classification of tourist activity subjects, including conducting mandatory certification of tour operator services indicated by the subjects of tourism activities. hotels of various organizational and legal forms, strengthening inspection control.

Of course, why is it required to be followed in a mandatory case? The objectives of certification of goods and services in the field of Tourism consist of the following tasks:

- Control the sale of products at risk to human life, the environment, property of legal entities and individuals;
 - Providing the world market with competitive products;
 - Protection of the consumer from dishonest service provider and manufacturer;
 - Confirm the address where the product was created;
 - Approval of quality indicators of products and services provided by the manufacturer;
- [3]

Certification is also in turn divided into two types. Optional and mandatory. Mandatory certification is the process of confirming compliance established as a condition for certain products and services in accordance with legislation, in order to ensure the protection of Health, the environment, consumer rights. Now it is carried out on the initiative of a voluntary – manufacturer or service entity to additionally confirm the quality of the product or service. The difference between the two is that it is not a legal obligation, but a business initiative. But both play an important role in the modern market economy, especially in the context of international integration and exports.

When I touch on the topic of Metrology, it is the science of measurements. metrology deals with units of measurement, measurement methods, measuring instruments and their accuracy. In addition, Metrology is divided into three major areas. The first is theoretical metrology – studies measurement theory, units and basic measurement methods. For example, what is a kilogram, how is a second determined – these questions go into theoretical metrology. The latter is engaged in practical metrology – the production of measuring instruments, their testing and correct application in practice.

In the place of the sample, control of measuring devices in factories, laboratories and hospitals falls into this direction. The latter defines legal metrology – a system of requirements, standards and control for measurements made by the state. An example of this is the state examination of the scales in the market.

Now the question arises where or in which areas is metrology used or why do we need it? As an example, initially, let's take medicine. In it, the life of the patient is not at risk when the temperature, blood pressure, blood composition, drug doses are correctly measured.

Especially in trade and Commerce, the scales on the market, the liter measurement at the gas station, the electric meter – all this should be clear. Otherwise, the consumer will not be deceived. In the food industry, however, the consumer who is properly measured in the ingredients, weight and duration of the product remains healthy. Taking science, no discovery is possible without measurements in experiments in Physics, Chemistry, Biology. Therefore, in our country, several decisions were made on the field of Metrology," Metrology". It can be seen that tourism is being decided on each of them separately.

In particular, standardization activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan are carried out on the basis of the law on standardization (in 2011, later edited) and related regulatory legal acts. The national standards are the main documents that regulate the quality of products, services and processes, being adopted under the designation Uzdst (state standard of Uzbekistan). An example of this was the establishment of the state institution (Institute of standards) of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 12, 2018, in accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "PQ-4059" on measures for the further development of technical regulation, standardization, certification and metrology systems.[4] This is one of the ways to introduce standardization on a large scale. The initial procedure for the development of national standards begins with the initiative and planning part. In it, a proposal for the development of a standard is introduced by ministries, departments, enterprises or technical committees. The proposal is justified and the need must be proven economically or technically. Therefore, it forms the Annual Plan of the agency for Standardization, Metrology and certification of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in the following places – Agency). Or at the stage of project development, the preparation of the first revision of the standard is carried out by a technical committee or working group. It is a priority to adapt under international standards ISO, IEC, ITU (International Organization for Standardization, International Electrotechnical Commission, International Telecommunication Union). National characteristics and economic conditions are taken into account.

In addition, the project prepared at the next stage will be sent to interested organizations, experts and the general public for consideration. The duration of the discussion is usually set from 30 to 60 days. The received proposals will be considered by the technical committee and reasonable answers will be given. At the end, on the basis of the results of the discussion, the draft standard will be improved and officially agreed with the relevant ministries and departments. Now, in what way does the procedure for confirming this happen. Thus, the agreed standard project will be considered by the agency. After passing the examination and regulatory control, it is approved by the Order of the head of the agency. The approved standard is assigned the Osdst number and the date of validity. Stanadart is included and published in the national standards Foundation.

As for the introduction part, this part is done in two different ways. The first is mandatory standards, which are used in areas of safety, sanitation, ecology and other government-controlled areas. These requirements are enforced through technical regulations. The next optional standards are adopted independently by enterprises. However, it serves as the main criterion when contracts are concluded or certified. The standard is then subject to training and promotion related to enterprises and

organizations to ensure that it is valid after adoption. In addition, state control is carried out through scheduled and unplanned inspections by the agency and its territorial bodies. Control is carried out in the following forms:

- Checking compliance with the standard requirements of products and services;
- Confirmation of conformity through certification system; *
- Assessment of the current state of standards and the need for renewal (usually revised every 5 years)[5]

At the same time it is re-evaluated and updated, modified or canceled according to necessity.

The legal and organizational basis of the National standardisation Ridge is the main normative and legal document of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the level of laws, several laws will be mentioned below. In particular,, the law”on standardization " is a legal document in the field of standardization, the goals, principles, rights and obligations of its participants are established. As noted above,, while the technical Regulation Act defines the mechanisms of compulsory regulation of products and services. Similarly,, the Certification Act regulates compliance approval procedures and „the Metrology Act also covers measurement units and metrological control issues. In particular, the law”on the protection of Consumer Rights " defines the basics of protecting the interests of consumers in the implementation of standards.

At the same time, at the level of decisions of the president and the government, through decrees and decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, priority directions of state policy in the field of standardization are established. Thus, by decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, technical regulations are approved and the powers of the standardization bodies are determined. Now the main participants of the standardization system are the Standardization, Metrology and Certification Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan(Özstandart) – as the main body of the national standardization system, which performs the following functions.

- Implementation of state policy on standardization;
- Approval and repeal of national standards;
- Ensuring international cooperation in the field of standardization;
- CIS Interstate standardization Council;
- Maintaining a standards fund and ensuring that it is open to the public;
- Organization of State Control; [6]

Within the framework of international cooperation, the interstate standardization Council of Uzbekistan ISO, IEC and CIS(independent state Commonwealth) actively participates in the activities of the MGS(Inter-State Standardization, Metrology and Certification Council). When I briefly talk about MGS, it was concluded on March 13, 1992 in the city of Minsk. After the independence of the CIS countries, this organization was formed so that the system of former Soviet standards did not disintegrate GOST(state standard) and continued trade and economic relations between states consistently. It is currently a member of 12 country. These are, central Asian states, Moldova

Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia and Russia. The main tasks of MGS are to develop unified standards and create and update common GOST standards applied between member states. These standards are referred to as GOST and have the same power for all member states.

The adoption of international standards as a national standard in an identical or customized form is a priority and serves to ensure that these products are competitive in the international market. Thus, the National Standardization system in Uzbekistan is built in accordance with international practice, which makes an important contribution to the formation of a culture of quality in sectors of the economy, deepening trade and economic integration into consumer protection.

At the same time, in the field of tourism, it is possible to do it all by providing services. That is, I mean that it involves the provision of services. This area is focused on service, it is being designed and implemented in practice. In particular, in Uzbekistan, there are standards in the field of tourist-excursion service in the design of tourist services, which determine the structure and function of the set of standards. Managers are obliged to undergo a state environmental examination of project materials, enterprise and tourist service facilities (hotels, turbases, routes, etc.) developed for tourist services.

Services, on the other hand, must comply with the requirements in current laws and regulatory documents. The design of tourist services can be carried out by tourist enterprises or also performed by another organization. An agreement is concluded on the initiative of an enterprise or organization that is beneficial in this case.

The basis of service design is a short statement of tourist services, that is, a set of requirements that are identified as a result of Market Research, agreed with the customer and take into account executive capabilities. On the basis of this, it is carried out in the following order:

- Determination of the norms of the description of services;
- Marking the technology of the tourist service process;
- Development of technological products;
- Determination of quality control methods;
- Project analysis;
- Submit to project approval.[8]

In connection with the desire of Uzbekistan to become a member of the World Trade Organization, the standardization process is becoming even more critical to areas, enterprises and territories. The transition to new progressive standards can cause difficulties for tourist firms. Because some of them are still using old technological tools, but it will have to be followed in order to be competitive in the world market.

Also, Uzbekistan has a standard that establishes mandatory and recommended requirements for the quality of tourist services by all tourist enterprises, regardless of their organizational and legal forms. In practice, this system includes the requirements for the quality of tourist services that ensure the Life, Health and property of the tourist and the protection of the environment.

The foundation of the tourism industry can also be said – standarization. All that is, Services, Travel, Trade, etc. are the basis of tourism in the general case. These are considered by us through sections such as Metrology, standardization and certification – the three pillars of quality and safety in tourism. Standarization determines what should be, while metrology ensures that it is properly measured, officially confirming that certification has been performed. These three systems cannot fully work without each other. The joint development of the three systems to bring Uzbekistan tourism to the international level is a strategic necessity.

Suggestions and judgments:

I think that gost standards, which are outdated in MGS circles, should be systematically updated in the international ISO and IEC standards Assos. Because now many GOST standards were adopted in the 1980s-1990s. Technologies change, but standards have not changed. For example, electronic devices, digital services, new building materials, in particular, MGS standards are very lagging behind. How to do it, it is necessary to initially approve 200 – 300 outdated renewal plans per year, or it is also possible to actively involve industry representatives and scientific institutions in the process of renewal. Certification, standardization and mutual expansion of Metrology are necessary. For example, it is necessary to strengthen the mechanism of automatic recognition of certificates issued between MGS members. Then the certificate received in Uzbekistan will be re-checked in Kazakhstan, which will lead to a waste of time and funds. I think this is a big hurdle for exporters. This can be done with the conclusion of a bilateral agreement, as well as by combining the base of electronic serifics and introducing an online verification system. As such, in the technical age of the 21st century, the development of new standards in the field of digital economy, artificial intelligence, green technologies and tourism will not be bad either, I think. Because these areas are in rapid development, but there are hardly many interstate standards that regulate them. Therefore, it is necessary to pay great attention to the newly developing areas. In the role of the model, let's say, areas such as Cyber Security and data protection, e-commerce and digital services, green construction and environmental standards, as well as the quality of tourism services are the areas that are currently relevant and requiring innovation.

Conclusion:

I think that standardization, certification and Metrology occupy an important place in the field of Tourism. You learned this above. All three systems are the foundations of the modern economy. Only when standards, Metrological control and certification work together in hotel, restaurant, transport and excursion services do tourists receive safe, quality and kugan-level service. This directly determines the competitiveness of the country in the international tourism market. Thus, it is necessary to pay great attention not only to tourism, but also to standardization in other areas. Because both the state's reputation and the economy are interconnected with these systems. Therefore, it is necessary to try to achieve a high performance in these systems.

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