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Standard Types Plan: Standard Types and Categories

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ANNOTATION.: The regional standard deals with standardization, however adopted by a regional organization and a wide range of consumers it is a document suitable for its scope.

KEYWORDS: International standard, standard deals with standardization, Enterprise standard – this is the product

International standard – this is with standardization (according to standardization) adopted by an international organization that deals with and consumers it is a standard suitable for a wide range.

The regional standard deals with standardization, however adopted by a regional organization and a wide range of consumers it is a document suitable for its scope.

The state standard "GOST" is Standardization, Metrology and received by the State Council on certification, it is a document that must be completed.

Standard Types of International standards

Regional Standards

State standards

Ethnic standards

Enterprise standards

The national standard is the national office that deals with standardization Adopted by and suitable for a wide range of consumers it's standard.

Enterprise standard – this is the product, service or process by which an enterprise it is a document that will be developed on the initiative and approved by him.

When applying standards, there are different methods. Within one country standards can be re-created as well as international, regional and state standards can also be applied directly.

Standards besides leading files, technical terms and conditions, recommendations on standardization, the rules (rules) as well it exist.

When an executive document says standardization of agencies and services duties, duties and rights, some of their works or works the normative document that defines the methods, order and content of execution of stages is understood.

Technical terms (read) – this is in agreement with the customer, precise approved by the manufacturer or by the customer the norm that determines the technical requirements for the product (service) it is a document.

Instruction (rules) – instruction (rules) - these are works or their it is a normative document that determines the content and composition of certain stages.

2. Standard types in the Republic of Uzbekistan that specify the requirements for Standardization objects they are divided into the following categories:

1. a) international standards. These standards are the International Organization for Standardization

It is confirmed by (Jesus). ISO structure: Assembly, Council executive the committee is the technical Commander, The Technical Committee and the central secretaries.

Careers:, Secretary General.

Official languages: English, French, Russian.

Uzbekistan 1. 01. Since 1994 year is a member of Jesus. In Uzbekistan Uz 1.7-97 standard "direct use of international standards specifies the "order" option.

b) Regional standards-regional bodies for Standardization confirms (GOST).

2. Standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

These standards:

State standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Building,



The Ministry of health of the state of nature protection, which confirms the relevant standards, passes registration.

Any character, word and number in the standard composition refers to its meaning and meaning has.

Network standards (TST) defined by network administrators Confirmed.

(OST)

Own RST. 1.9-95 standard" order of development of network standards" defines.

4. Technical conditions. On the one hand, if they are normative documents, on the other on the side is also a constructive document.

1.2-92 Standard writes about the" procedure for the development of TS".

5. Enterprise standards KST (STP)

6. Other normative documents:

Management documents (BX), recommendations (T), norms and rules, methods. and others. 1.8-94" mode of production of management documents" defines.

7. Standards of foreign countries, 1.7-94 the application of these standards determines the order.

To the requirements of the standardization subject and the requirements for them depending on the standards there are the following types

Standards for products-they are products determines the requirements for their types.

General technical standards-terms and definitions, definitions, nomenclature, nationwide requirements and norms, methods.

Strategic plan

The strategic plan generally involves planning at the top institutional level of an organization. Strategic plans define the organization's long-term vision and how the organization intends to make its vision a reality.

Standing plans are drawn to cover issues that managers face repeatedly.

For example, managers may be facing the problem of late- coming quite often.

Managers may, therefore, design a standing plan to be implemented automatically each time an employee is late for work. Such a standing plan may be called a standard operating procedure (SOP).

Mission or purpose, strategies, policies, procedures, rules are some of the most common standing plans.

Mission or purpose

Mission or purpose, often used interchangeably, identifies the basic task of an organization for which it is created.

For example, the mission of a University is to impart higher education.

The mission of the garments factory is to produce and sell ready-made garments and so on.

Strategy

The strategy is another type of broad-based standing plan which helps the determination of the basic long-term objectives of an enterprise and the adoption of courses of action and allocation of resources necessary to achieve these objectives.

Policies

Policies are, in most cases, standing plans. Policies provide guidelines for repetitive actions.

They define an area or provide limits within which decisions are to be made and ensure that the decision will be consistent with, and contribute to, an objective.

Policies are types of plans that allow decision-makers some discretion to carry out a plan.

Otherwise, there will be no difference between policies and rules.

Policies must allow for some discretion. Policies help decide issues before they become problems and make it unnecessary to analyze the same situation every time it comes up.

It permits managers to delegate authority and still maintain control over subordinates about the matter.

There are many types of policies.

Instances are found in the policies of hiring only university-trained engineers, promotion from within, encouraging an employee suggestion system for improved organizational performance, setting competitive prices, etc.

Some policies could originate from customary and general ways of behavior in an organization.

Some of them are put in place through verbal statements or in writing.

For example, there might be a policy in an organization that "except for token gifts of very nominal value or advertising value, no employee shall accept any gift from any supplier."

Such formal policies are usually written down in company manuals or regulations for employees.



The policy is a means of encouraging discretion and initiative but within limits. The amount of discretion usually depends on the policy and the position and authority occupied in the organization.

Since policies are general, they provide guidelines as to how the employees will carry out their jobs.

Standardization and product quality management functions at all levels - on a national scale, industry-specific, at the level of a manufacturing enterprise, as well as in a territorial context. With regard to standardization, it is a very important tool with which you can effectively manage quality. The standard is a regulatory document that defines all the main technical characteristics of materials and finished products, quality indicators, the degree of each of them, methods and tools for measurement, testing, labeling, packaging, transportation and sale. Standardization provides for the classification of finished products by brands, grades, technical characteristics, quality indicators, which, in particular, include requirements for its shape and appearance, etc. The production of some types of building and finishing materials that are not provided for by standardization can be carried out on the basis of technical specifications developed for this industry. As the production volumes of these products increase, the technical conditions are replaced by generally accepted standards.

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