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## POSSIBILITIES OF DIGITAL PRODUCTION TO SUPPLY ARCTIC MILITARY SERVICES FOR THEIR EXECUTION OF THEIR DUTIES MESSAGE 3

**Abstract:** *In the article, the authors, using the software they have developed, confirm the possibility of using a package of materials for a reasonable choice of a package of materials in the manufacture of a suit for servicemen in the Arctic. Also, this opportunity guarantees servicemen comfortable conditions and the performance of their duties without prejudice to their health.*

**Key words:** *software product, package of materials, comfort, suit, accessories, convenience, time spent in an area with high temperatures, climatic chambers, thermal conductivity coefficient.*

**Language:** *English*

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### Introduction

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The manufacturer is currently not interested in making a quality product. "The sheepskin is not worth the dressing" - the costs are high, the cost of goods will rise, the real price will be significantly increased by the intermediary and the seller. As a result, the market for such a product "will not digest"

and the manufacturer will be stricken with the fatal disease No. 1 according to E. Deming. On a limited - obviously scanty for Russia - scale, high-quality things are guaranteed to be made, manufactured, but this practice has nothing to do with the situation in production, it is exclusive.

The first experience of control intervention in the production process in order to give it stability and a certain increment can be found in the activities

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of shops, individual industries, schools of craftsmen. Most of the famous sculptors of the Renaissance tried to work in teams of stonemasons, directly in the places of extraction of the material. They were looking in the quarries for the texture needed to create the image. It was then that the joke appeared: it's easy to make a masterpiece - you need to remove all unnecessary, unnecessary, but first you need to find the basis. In the workshops, in the interests of quality, the craftsmen carefully checked the products, watched the work of the apprentices during the manufacturing process, actively introduced the students to the secrets of production, selecting the most capable of them. Despite the fact that each product was individual, made by a master, it passed internal control, which was also external from the city shop organizations. Subsequently, such work was defined as the rejection phase.

In terms of content, it was much richer, synthetic, more like "sampling" than "culling". Creativity moved the masters, the masters studied no less than the students. They were looking for paint, primer, base, perfect images and ... they were wrong. Creativity spares no one - neither the greats nor the beginners. Everyone, especially the masters, had to work with the stick method. The concept of "marriage" is not as simple as it seems from the outside. The marriage is not always in plain sight, the masters were taken out by its hidden forms, which appear over time. Culling was not an act as in mass production, but a technology. Today it is difficult for us to look beyond the achieved horizon in the development of mass production. It is only clear that its "prudent" form is still more a direction of development than a phase. However, the logic of progress, built on continuity, does not exclude a return to some part characteristic of the shop organization. Mass character should not be a brake on creativity. Over time, it will surely reveal its diversity under the common "roof" of multiple results. Therefore, you should carefully study the production process, which has been improved in the workshop form.

### Main part

Modern culling as an act of standardization dates back to the last quarter of the 19th century. The experience of S. Colt plants is recognized as the beginning, it is believed that the idea of "standard quality" was born there. If we evaluate in the system of our version "quality - standard", then this was a subconscious embodiment of Hegel's conclusion about the dialectics of the ascent of cognition from the abstract concept of quality to the concrete concept of the "standard" of product quality.

S. Colt's assembly went without preliminary fitting of parts. Specially trained inspectors performed pre-calibration and rejected substandard ones, thereby speeding up the main - assembly part

of production. The experience of S. Colt at the beginning of the next century was developed in the automobile production of G. Ford and G. Leland ("Cadillac"). G. Ford, introducing conveyor assembly, removed the control of components from the conveyor, logically considering that such work should be done earlier. As a result, the "input control" of compliance with the standard calibers was replaced by "output control" at the adjacent production, which cleared the main production of defects and made it qualitatively cleaner.

Further, the process of standardization went through the improvement of what had been achieved; theorists F. Taylor, A. Fayol., M. Weber joined it. In alliance with managers, they identified the basic principles of a scientific approach to organizing mass production: a systematic approach to management; personnel management; delegation of responsibility; scientific rationing of labor. The developed production management system went down in history as the Ford-Taylor production system. Having indisputable advantages, the Ford-Taylor system also contained serious defects, which for a long time "dormant" in its potential. The development of production in the new socio-political conditions, the activation of social democratic interests inevitably pushed the Ford-Taylor system into a dead end. This was also facilitated by technological progress, the process of transforming scientific knowledge into a direct productive force. The desire by all means to implement the principle of not allowing defective products to reach the consumer could not help but lead production into a technological, structural crisis.

This was also driven by the lack of a clear understanding of quality and standard in management theory. They were changed instead of being considered in development. The most noticeable and sensitive was the identification of quality and standard in the production of consumer goods, where the concept of product quality reflects the dualistic nature of the product.

A product intended for subjective, more precisely, subjective use by a person or a social group must be objectively, physically and subjectively of high quality, and satisfy the consumer with its physical quality. It is naive to believe that only by advertising the physical perfection of a product can a consumer be attracted to it. Such a consumer should be subjectively none. Interest in the physical quality of a product can be formed by demonstrating its capabilities, but in order for interest to form into a need to buy it, this is not enough. The product should captivate the feelings of the buyer, and this is an irrational process, deeply intimate in nature, expressing the individuality of the consumer. Especially if the consumer is involved in a significant assortment, picky and fastidious.

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The quality of consumer goods is not reducible to a system of physical parameters, but in their quality it exists as a kind of core. And just as the atom is not limited to the presence of a nucleus, so the quality of such goods is not limited by the system of physical characteristics. On the contrary, the standard is a purely physical phenomenon and requires a clear description in physical units. One should go to the concept of "quality of a product" through the market, and the "standard of a product" should be defined in terms of scientific and technical creativity.

Subconsciously, we came to the differentiation of the concepts of "quality" and "standard" by the end of the first quarter of the 20th century, when they felt the insidiousness of the absolutization of control over the standard conformity of products. In high-tech, complex production, the share of controllers has exceeded one third of those employed at the enterprise, which significantly increased the load on the cost of goods. The price has increased, but the quality has not improved according to the price increase. The buyer had to pay for the previous level of guarantees. Quality began to slow down production efficiency. In fact, the tension was between standardization and efficiency. It was necessary to think about how to improve the physical model of the standard - about new materials, original constructive and technological solutions. Standard is a technical image of the quality of a product. And just as the quality of a product, described by words, depends on knowledge and the ability to use them, the standard is determined by the possibilities of technical modeling of the concept of quality. The understanding of quality is evolving, and the technical model of the quality standard is also changing. Thinking has its own language and technical creativity has its own language, designed to serve as a translator from a scientific language into a technical, understandable production. At the same time, the translator must have a good sense of the organizational and technological capabilities of production, so as not to absolutize the meaning of the idealized model. The image of a model is significant when it fits into the image of production, otherwise the above situation will arise. Good intentions will lead the organization of production to a hellish state.

When the desire for the totality of the organization of quality control came into conflict with the total goal of increasing production efficiency and it became clear that the conflict could not be resolved in the same way, V. Schukhert, who worked in the technical control department of the American company Western Electric, proposed to shift the focus of management quality to organize the dynamics of the production process. V. Schukhert's innovation consisted in the fact that he looked at production and the quality of production as a

movement and in this context understood the main thing as a movement: firstly, the achievement of stability, and secondly, the inevitability of deviations from the direction of movement.

The task of achieving high-quality production acquired a technical form and meaning by V. Schukhert: it is impossible to avoid variations in the parameters of the obtained quality of products, one must strive to reduce variations. The quality criterion is the stability of production in a static sense, that is, the convergence of variations with the central line. One of the most important factors in solving the problem V. Schukhert called the restructuring of personal interaction - cooperation, team organization. V. Schukhert was the first to approach the interpretation of the standard in terms of mass production, presenting the quality of production and goods as a statistical form that presupposes a certain fluctuation, which is called tolerance. V. Schukhert did not introduce the concept of a statistical model of a standard, but it was necessarily formed on the basis of his innovative ideas. V. Schukhert tried to give quality management a human face. He emphasized the importance of internal, including personal, motivation. But he did not strive to radically change the position of the worker in production. The alienation of the individual remained fundamentally the same, so the motivation was supported mainly by the financial assessment of the activity. Researchers of V. Schukhert's experience clearly overestimated its content, introducing into the characteristics such a reaction of workers as "the joy of getting results"; "Enjoyment of teamwork, recognition by colleagues and management"; "Feeling of importance", etc. It was more adequate to say that V. Schukhert's method forced managers to learn what is called humanitarian knowledge, which guarantees producers effective results of their work at their enterprises. The reformers of the 1990s were the least worried about the fate of the Fatherland and domestic industrial originality. They built their business around the ease of maximizing profits and placed the walrus away from their ancestral lands. Light industry has traditionally been a difficult management problem. Managers must be, first of all, patriots, otherwise light industry cannot be raised. It is also necessary to understand the national importance of "long money". Resilience of demand would compensate for the difficulties.

What is the essence of the ineffectiveness of politics in the economy at the end of the last century and the beginning of the new century? This is question number 1, and it is not so much about who is to blame. We are interested in the essence of the political paradigm developed by those who were "at the helm". Question number 2 - what should be changed and how, apparently, should it be done in order to raise the national industry, the production of

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clothes, footwear, leather goods, textiles, accessories, not least?

The answer to question number 1 is simple - no one was going to develop a paradigm of economic policy aimed at a radical transformation of the basis. It was decided to choose the method of reforming (not without outside help) from ready-made samples. It was proposed to take the Swedish experience, the Polish "shock therapy", reforms in Portugal and Argentina as a model. Such innovators, brave scientists, wise organizers as Gaidar, Chubais, Koch, Burbulis did not come up with the idea with which a responsible owner usually begins - what I have in order to copy something.

The most difficult component of economic reforms is the achievement of social satisfaction with the distribution of the national product. The health of society depends on this satisfaction, and not on the form of ownership. And we have come to an important conclusion - the quality of reforms is assessed not by the changes themselves, but by the ability to impart features of stability to public life.

In such conditions, it is time to abandon the abstract political ideals of dem-reformers and to work out a roadmap for the revival of the light industry, counting on the fact that the crisis emphasizes the relevance of the rationality of brainstorming as opposed to the "economic schools" in the trend. What kind of "map" is this, based on the historical experience of the 20th century, when all the main events took place:

- the priority should be consistently the interests of national advancement. I would very much like to say about the development, however, it cannot be received on a national scale now;
- the rate on the full support of the light industry, like most areas of investment of public funds (financial, legal, political, humanitarian), contains a risk, but within the limits of acceptable values;
- the creative potential of specialists is still high. He is quite competitive;
- make it clear to large retail chains the importance of purchasing and placing goods

produced in Russia, of course, taking into account their proper quality;

- place, first of all, orders for production from those "who have already got on their feet and know how to sew." They have proven their worth;
- assist companies in obtaining European certification of materials, otherwise foreign companies will not be interested in them, and the goods produced in our country will not get to the West;
- actively support companies with collective stands at international exhibitions;
- provide such enterprises with subsidies for loans for the purchase of raw materials and supplies. The share of these loans in the total volume of lending should be from 50 to 85%;
- to exempt modern imported equipment from import duties and VAT. The machines used in the sewing shops are 90% imported;
- introduce preferential leasing.

### Conclusion

The wise Buddha laid down four key steps in the eightfold path: correct understanding; making the right decision; finding the right words and, finally, the right actions to implement the right decisions. The fate of the light industry now depends on what this last step will be. Its execution is the function of the Government. The political paradigm is extremely simple - we should not compete with anyone in the fight for the world market, especially with the Chinese. The Chinese rightfully want to shoe and dress the whole world. One fifth of the world's population lives in the PRC. Our task is completely different. We need to make sure that the Chinese do not put shoes or clothe us. To transfer purchasing demand to our own Russian production, to interest in goods produced in the country. We are quite capable of such a task, as the manufacturers say. And the Government needs to do its direct work consistently and in a timely manner, and not deceive the public in the light industry, as happened with the sewing of school clothes.

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