

EFFECT OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

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Abstract:- Total quality management (TQM) is well thought-out a very important factor for the long-term success of an organization. TQM implementation has been an important aspect for improving organisational effectiveness. While examining the relationship between TQM and performance scholars have used different performance types such as financial, innovative, operational and quality performance. Recent research on total quality management has examined the relationships between the Total quality management and organizational performance. TQM focuses on continuous process improvement within organizations to provide better customer value and meet customer requirements.

Keywords: TQM, total quality management, organizational performance

1. Preface

Total Quality Management (TQM) is an important vehicle in this context. This is why the TQM concept has captured the thought of all sides of commerce and industry, During the past decade, quality upgrading has become one of the most important organizational strategies for achieving competitive advantage. Improving the quality with which an organization can deliver its products and services is significant for competing in an expanding global market. TQM begins with the primary assumption that employees in organizations must work together with each other in order to achieve quality for the needs of the customer. One can attain quality by controlling manufacturing/service processes to prevent defects. TQM, however, does not only consist of quality tools and techniques.

TQM processes also depend on a firm set of values and beliefs shared by all organizational members. The concept of quality has migrated from being considered as a non-price factor on which imperfect competition in the markets is based, to being considered as a strategic resource of firms. In other words, quality went from being a one-dimensional attribute of the product to being well thought-out a multi-dimensional construct which has to be managed and the implementation of which leads to a dynamic capability of firms [1]. Despite the large number of articles and books on TQM, total quality management remains a hazy, unclear concept [2].

This may be due to the fact that the term TQM means different things to different people. Quality “gurus” such as Deming [3] and Juran [4] have proposed their own frameworks. Quality teams provide companies with the ordered environment necessary for successfully implementing and continuously applying the TQM process. Quality training is conducted and the continuous improvement process executed through a well-planned team structure. The ultimate goal of the group approach is to get everyone, including contractors, designers, vendors, subcontractors, and owners involved with the TQM process.

Prior studies [5,6] suggest that TQM strategy that focuses on increasing customer levels of fulfillment does have a significant and positive impact on performance. Ittner and Larcker [7], for example, suggest that attaining customer satisfaction is thought to increase the profits of the organization by decreasing costs through fewer returns and increasing revenues through customer dependability. The links between TQM and performance have been investigated by numerous scholars. While examining the relationship between TQM and performance scholars have used different performance types such as financial, innovative, operational and quality performance. Although the effects of TQM on various performance types are incoherent quality performance generally indicated strong and positive relations [8].

Gurd et al. [9], for example, examine the factors that either promote or inhibit accounting lag following the implementation of TQM practices. Specifically, they found that industry sectors, management commitment, organizational structure, participation, and financial performance, have an impact on accounting lag.

Studies have claimed that marketing and TQM are complementary business philosophies [10,11]. From Saraph et al. [12], many studies have attempted to develop an appropriate set of critical quality management constructs to represent an integrated approach to TQM implementation in a business unit [13]. Some scholars e.g., [14,15,16] have claimed that the effects of TQM practices on various types of performance procedures differ. In addition, few empirical studies have investigated the mediating effect (indirect relationship) of one type of performance measure on the relationship between TQM practices and another type of performance measure e.g., [16,17,18,19].

2. Total Quality Management (TQM) Total quality management (TQM) is a orderly quality improvement approach for firm-wide management for the purpose of improving performance in conditions of quality, productivity, customer satisfaction, and profitability. Since TQM practices have been embraced by many firms around the world for decades, they have earned the notice of many researchers from diverse areas.

TQM is a management philosophy that is intended to give power to every member of the organization. It is intended to promote continuous, sustained, and long term improvement in quality and productivity and to get rid of employees' fear of change. Its basic principle is that the cost of prevention is less than the cost of correction. Bellis-Jones et. al. [20] suggests that TQM is not just

another management fad; it is capable of delivering real cutthroat advantage. The TQM approach integrates the fundamental techniques and principles of quality function deployment, statistical control, and existing management tools in a structured manner.

TQM focuses on continuous process upgrading within organizations to provide superior customer value and meet customer requirements. TQM is a popular guideline for organizational management is adopted for developing strategic infomaps and infocharts for an information organization [21,22,23]. TQM can be defined as a holistic management philosophy that strives for constant improvement in all functions of an organization, and it can be achieved only if the total quality concept is utilized from the attainment of resources to customer service after the sale. TQM practices have been documented extensively in measurement studies as well as in the studies that have investigated the relation of TQM practices to various dependent variables. TQM is an effort that involves every organization in the industry in the effort to improve performance. It permeates every aspect of a company and makes quality a strategic goal. TQM is achieved through an integrated effort among personnel at all levels to increase customer satisfaction by continuously improving performance. TQM focuses on process improvement, customer and supplier participation, teamwork, and training and education in an effort to achieve customer satisfaction, cost efficiency, and defect-free work. TQM provides the traditions and climate essential for innovation and for technology advancement.

3. The Total Quality Management (TQM) Strategy

Four components normally cited as critical to a successful TQM strategy are customer satisfaction, employee involvement, managerial leadership, and process improvement and control. Marketing theory has long accepted the importance of customer satisfaction to the business organization. Quality focused organizations must identify their customers (both internal and external), determine the specific needs of these customers, incorporate all activities of the organization (including marketing, production, finance, HRM, and IS) to satisfy the needs of these customers, and finally, follow up to ensure the customers have been satisfied [24]. JIT, TQM, and SCM represent alternate approaches to improving the effectiveness and competence of an organization's operations function.

The cost of quality is considered by both Crosby and Juran to be the primary tool for measuring quality. In their approach, it is used to follow the effectiveness of the TQM process, select quality improvement projects, and provide cost justification to doubters. By bringing together these easily assembled costs of review, inspection, testing, scrap, and rework, one can convince management and others of the need for quality improvement. "Cost of quality has received increasing attention in current years. It is effective in its intended purpose of raising awareness about quality and communicating to management the benefits of TQM in terms of money. Under TQM systems, product/service design efforts have two objectives: designing manufacturable products and designing quality into the products [25]. Designing to simplify manufacturing utilizes cross-functional teams to lessen the number of parts per product and standardize the parts [26], which results in more competent process management by reducing process complexity and process variance [27].

Effective supplier quality management is facilitated by long-term, cooperative relationships with as few suppliers as possible to obtain quality materials and/or services. Maintaining a small number of suppliers improves product quality and productivity of buyers by encouraging enhanced supplier promise to product design and quality [28]. Quality creates not only a price/value advantage over competitors but also enables the firm to charge a superior per/unit sale price through differentiation [29]. A strategy of high quality leads to a sustainable cutthroat advantage [29]. Firms competing on quality chase an operational strategy that controls quality of the product/service and seeks continuous improvement.

4. Concept of Total Quality

1. Quality leads to lesser costs as defects are reduced; 2. Quality is made in the boardroom; it cannot be instilled into shop floor without the inventiveness and commitment of top management;

3. Most defects are caused by the system not the worker; 4. Inspection is too late; aim to reduce defects during production and get rid of mass inspection; 5. Eliminate numerical quotas, slogans, exhortation and targets for the workforce and promote sustained and nonstop improvement of process and quality of output; 6. Drive out fear of change from workers; institute a vigorous program of education, training, and retraining to help the workforce improve continuously and to increase their job security; 7. Break down barriers between staff areas and discard review systems that will destroy teamwork and create rivalry; 8. End the practice of awarding business on price tag alone; look for suppliers committed to quality and develop long term relationships with them.

5. Total Quality Management and its effect on Organizational Performance

Performance measurement is an integral part of all management processes and conventionally has involved management accountants through the use of budgetary control and the development of financial indicators such as return on investment. However, it has been claimed that conventional aggregate financial accounting indicators are inappropriate in TQM settings [30]. Several authors have claimed that an important part of ensuring that TQM leads to sustained improvements in organizational profitability is that direct quantitative measures of manufacturing are used to evaluate the effectiveness of managers' efforts to manage the development and implementation of TQM programmes [31,32,33]. With the growing awareness that quality of final products and services is a strategic competitive variable, companies have recognized also that the concept of high quality must be applied to production processes to produce quality products and minimize costs. TQM has evolved as a philosophy that emphasizes the need to provide customers with highly valued products and to do so by improvements in efficiency by way of eliminating waste, reducing lead times at all stages of the production process, reducing costs, developing people, and improving continuously [34].

While TQM provides a potential for organizations to enhance their competitiveness there is evidence that many organizations have been dissatisfied in the extent to which TQM has been associated with sustained improvements in organizational profitability [35]. Performance management systems are a cornerstone of human resource (HR) management practices and are the basis for rising a systems approach to organization management. In theory, a performance management system links organizational and

employee goals through a goal-setting process, and later links employee goal achievements to a variety of HR management decisions through a performance measurement process.

Shank and Govindarajan [36] and others argued some time ago that quality practices had become so significant that management accounting could no longer ignore TQM. Traditional accounting supports cost and production analysis, but not quality analysis [36,37]. The thrust of the TQM philosophy is that quality and its management have to be built in from the beginning and that the achievement of quality standards and improvement is the responsibility of everyone [38,39]. Waldman and Gopalakrishnan [40] claim that quality is, in fact, largely a customer perception based on how well the product or service meets the customers' needs and expectations. Poor quality occurs when these needs are not met. Satisfying the customer is an important phase of the manufacturing process and this requires the customer's input at all stages of manufacturing [41].

6. Conclusions

Latest research on total quality management has examined the associations between the Total quality management and organizational performance. Many researchers have examined the link between total quality management (TQM) and financial performance. Researchers such as [7,42,43], provide evidence to show that effective TQM implementations improve long-term profitability and stock returns. Flynn et al. [44] report that higher intensity of TQM practices results in improved quality performance. In a review of the literature covering the relationship between TQM and innovation, Prajogo and Sohail [15], identified two competing arguments. The first argument suggests that TQM is positively related to innovation performance because it establishes a system and culture that will provide a fertile environment for organizations to innovate [45]. The opposing argument holds that the implementation of TQM principles and practices could hinder organizations from being innovative [46]. There is a growing body of empirical research supporting a direct relationship between the adoption of Total Quality Management (TQM) and improved firm performance [43,47]. Reed et al. [48] argue that the content of TQM can be distinguished based on the issue of two business orientations: customer orientation and process orientation. With customer orientation, organizations will focus on gaining a market advantage where they can outperform their competitors in terms of attracting more customers with distinguished products and charge a premium price.

Dean and Bowen [2] argue that from a strategic management perspective, TQM is concerned more with strategy implementation, or deployment, rather than strategic choice, or intent. Another strong implication about the association between TQM and cost leadership is suggested by Gobeli and Brown [49]. In their framework on strategic approaches to innovation, they label TQM as a value leader since it places more emphasis on process innovation than product innovation. By focusing on process innovation, TQM can be linked to Porter's cost leadership strategy. Some studies have found that the use of TQM practices reduces manufacturing process variance, eliminates reworks and scraps, and improves quality performance [44,50]. In addition, there is considerable anecdotal evidence Harmon and Peterson [34] on the extent to which TQM initiatives enhance the potential for firms to improve their performance. Moreover, some studies have found that TQM firms do not outperform non-TQM firms [51].

Prior studies [52,53] suggest that TQM strategy that focuses on increasing customer levels of satisfaction does have a significant and positive impact on performance.

Ittner and Larcker [52], for example, suggest that attaining customer satisfaction is thought to increase the profits of the organization by decreasing costs through fewer returns and increasing revenues through customer loyalty. During the production process, the customer may request access to the quality data used in statistical process control, to evaluate the quality of the goods. Waldman and Gopalakrishnan [54], Claim that quality is, in fact, largely a customer perception based on how well the product or service meets the customers' needs and expectations.

There is considerable anecdotal evidence on the extent to which TQM enhances the potential for firms to improve organizational performance [55,56]. In addition, the empirical findings of Kim and Miller [57], based on a survey of the manufacturing strategies of 111 firms in the U. S. A. , showed that activities associated with TQM (such as conformance quality, product reliability, on-time delivery and performance quality) together with price were the most important capabilities for manufacturing firms in the 1990s. Schmenner (1988) and Schmenner and Cook (1985) demonstrated that throughput time reduction, improved quality and inventory reduction all enhance productivity [58,59].

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