

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

“MUST KNOW” CONCEPTS FOR ENGINEERS

Sequence of presentation

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INTRODUCTION TO TQM

What is TQM?

TQM is the integration of all functions and processes within an organization in order to achieve continuous improvement of the quality of goods and services. The goal is customer satisfaction.

“ No doubt , humans are always deficient”

(Al-Quran)

The Three Quality Gurus

- **Deming**: the best known of the “early” pioneers, is credited with popularizing quality control in Japan in early 1950s. Today, he is regarded as a national hero in that country and is the father of the world famous Deming prize for quality.

JURAN

- Juran, like Deming was invited to Japan in 1954 by the union of Japanese Scientists and engineers.
- Juran defines quality as fitness for use in terms of design, conformance, availability, safety and field use. He focuses on top-down management and technical methods rather than worker pride and satisfaction.

Philip Crosby: author of popular book Quality is Free. His absolutes of quality are:

- Quality is **defined** as conformance to requirements, not “goodness”
- The **system** for achieving quality is prevention, not appraisal.
- The performance **standard** is zero defects, not “that’s close enough”
- The **measurement** of quality is the price of non-conformance, not indexes.

Commonality of Themes of Quality Gurus

- Inspection is never the answer to quality improvement, nor is “policing”.
- Involvement of leadership and top management is essential to the necessary culture of commitment to quality.
- A program for quality requires organization-wide efforts and long term commitment, accompanied by the necessary investment in training.
- Quality is first and schedules are second.

DEFINITION OF QUALITY

- The concept and vocabulary of quality are elusive. Different people interpret quality differently. Few can define quality in measurable terms that can be proved operationalized. When asked what differentiates their product or service;
 - The banker will answer” service”
 - The healthcare worker will answer “quality health care”
 - The hotel employee will answer “customer satisfaction”
 - The manufacturer will simply answer “quality product”

Five Approaches of Defining Quality

- Harvard professor David Garvin, in his book *Managing Quality* summarized five principal approaches to define quality.
- Transcendent
- Product based
- User based
- Manufacturing based
- Value based

Transcendental view

- Those who hold the transcendental view would say “I can’t define it, but I know it when I see it”
- Advertisers are fond of promoting products in these terms. “Where shopping is a pleasure” (supermarket). “We love to fly and it shows” (airline).

Television and print media are awash with such indefinable claims and therein lies the problem:

- Quality is difficult to define or to operationalize. It thus becomes elusive when using the approach as basis for competitive advantage. Moreover, the functions of design, production and service may find it difficult to use the definition as a basis for quality management.

PRODUCT BASED

- Quality is viewed as a quantifiable or measurable characteristic or attribute. For example durability or reliability can be measured and the engineer can design to that benchmark.
- Quality is determined objectively.
- Although this approach has many benefits, it has limitation as well. Where quality is based on individual taste or preference, the benchmark for measurement may be misleading.

USER BASED

It is based on idea that quality is an individual matter and products that best satisfy their preferences are those with the highest quality. This is rational approach but leads to two problems;

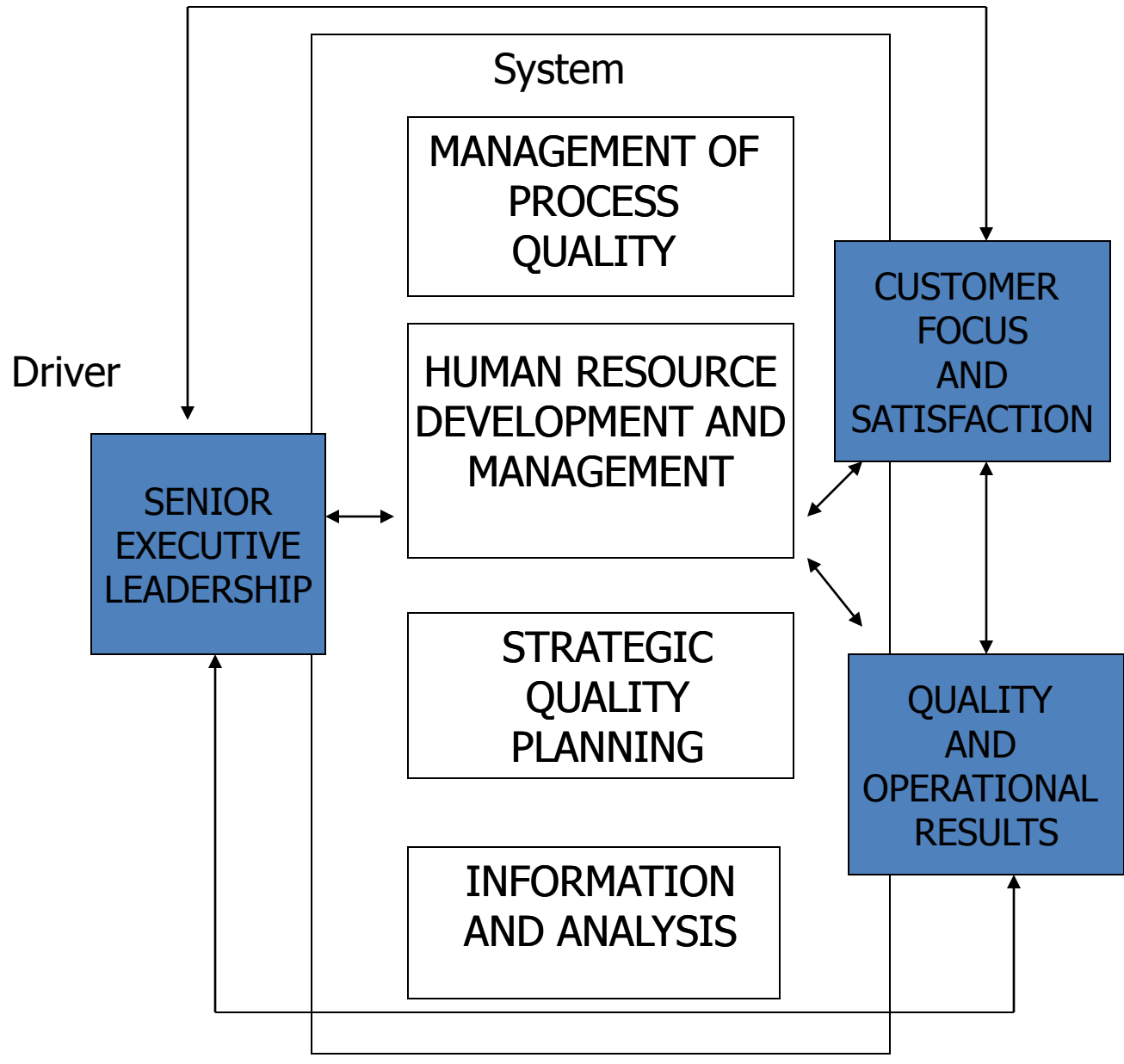
- Consumer preference vary widely and it is difficult to aggregate these preferences into products with wide appeal. This leads to the choice between a niche strategy or a market aggregation approach which tries to identify those product attributes that meet the needs of the largest number of consumers.
- Another problem concerns the answer to the question “Are quality and customer satisfaction the same?” the answer is probably not. One may admit that a Lincoln continental has many quality attribute, but satisfaction may be better achieved with an Escort.

MANUFACTURING BASED

- Manufacturing-based definitions are concerned primarily with engineering and manufacturing practices and use the universal definition of “conformance to requirements”. Requirements or specifications are established by design and any deviation implies a reduction in quality. The concept applies to services as well as product. Excellence in quality is not necessarily in the eye of the beholder but rather in the standards set by the organization.
- This approach has the serious weakness. The consumer’s perception of quality is equated with conformance and hence is internally focused.

Value Based

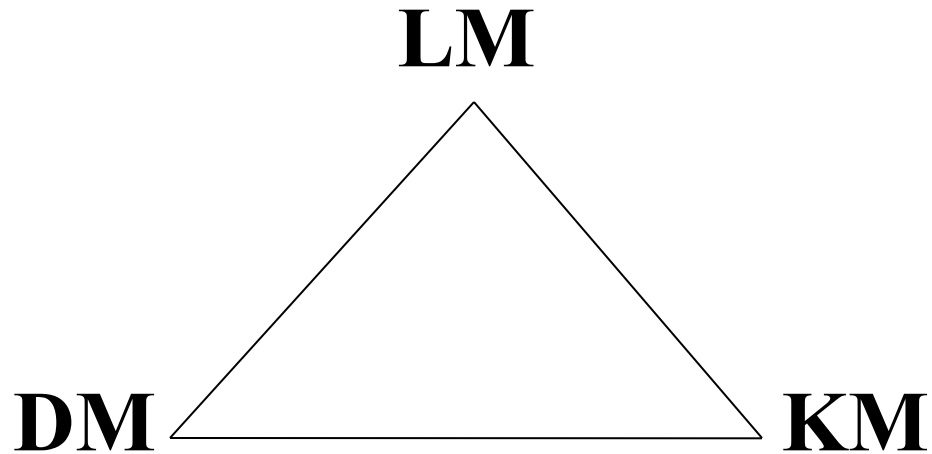
- It is defined in term of costs and prices as well as number of other attributes. Thus, the consumer's purchased decision is based on quality at an acceptable price. This approach is reflected in the popular *Consumer Reports* magazine which ranks products and services based on two criteria: Quality and Value.
- The highest quality is not usually the best value. That designation is assigned to the “best- buy” product or service.



System Approach for TQM

TOW

Triangle of wisdom



Characteristics of TQM Leader

- Visible, Committed and Knowledgeable
- A Missionary Zeal
- Aggressive Targets
- Strong Drivers
- Communication of Values
- Organization
- Customers Contact

TQO HRM

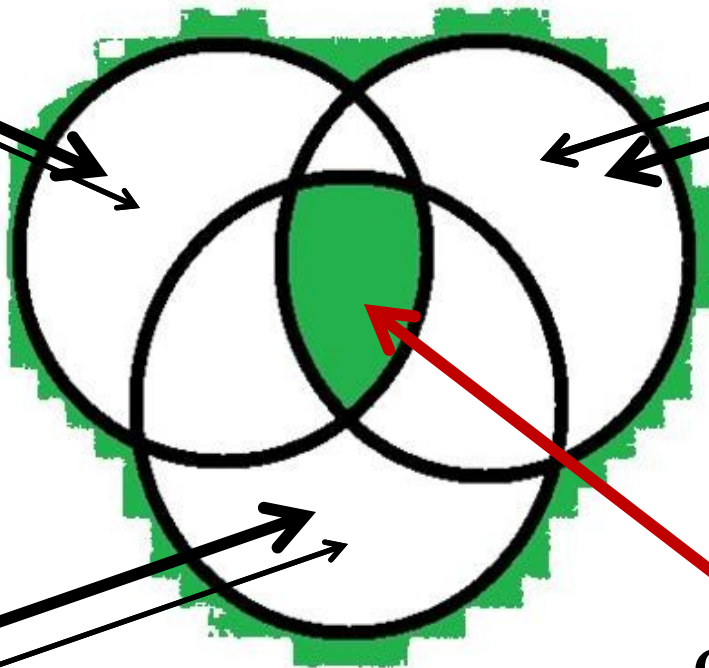
Five Principles are:

- Quality Work the First Time
- Focus on the Customer
- Strategic Holistic Approach to Improvement
- CI as a Way of Life
- Mutual Respect and Teamwork

Customer Satisfaction Three Part System

**Human Resource
Management**

Customer Expectations



**Company Operations
(Processes)**

Customer Satisfaction

Indicators for Customer Satisfaction

- Frontline empowerment
- Excellent hiring, training, attitude and morale for front line employees
- Proactive customer service system
- Proactive management of relationship with customers
- Use of all listening posts
- Quality requirements of market segment
- Commitment to customers
- Understanding customer requirements
- Service standards meeting customers requirements

Cost of Quality

Three Views of quality Costs

Higher quality means higher cost.

- Quality attributes such as performance and features cost more in terms of labor, material, design and other costly resources.
- The additional benefits from improved quality do not compensate for additional expense.

The cost of improving quality is less than the resulting savings.

- The saving result from less rework, scrap and other direct expenses related defects.
- This is said to account for the focus on continuous improvement of processes in Japanese firms.

Three Views of quality Costs

Quality costs are those incurred in excess of those that would have been incurred if the product were built or the service performed exactly right the first time.

□ This view is held by adherents of TQM philosophy.

Costs include not only those that are direct, but also those resulting from lost customers, lost market share and the many hidden costs and foregone opportunities not identified by modern cost accounting systems.

Quality Costs

**COST OF QUALITY IS THE COST OF
NON QUALITY**

1: 10:100 Rule

“A stitch in time saves nine”

Types of Quality Costs

The cost of quality is generally classified into four categories

1. Cost of Prevention
2. Cost of Appraisal
3. Cost of Internal Failure
4. Cost of External Failure

Quality Costs

Cost of Prevention

- Prevention costs include those activities which remove and prevent defects from occurring in the production process.
- Included are such activities as quality planning, production reviews, training, and engineering analysis, which are incurred to ensure that poor quality is not produced.

Appraisal

- Those costs incurred to identify poor quality products after they occur but before shipment to customers. e.g. Inspection activity.

Quality Costs

Internal Failure

- Those incurred during the production process.
- Include such items as machine downtime, poor quality materials, scrap, and rework.

External Failure

- Those incurred after the product is shipped.
- External failure costs include returns and allowances, warranty costs, and hidden costs of customer dissatisfaction and lost market share.

Benefits of TQM

- Greater customer loyalty
- Market share improvement
- Higher stock prices
- Reduced service calls
- Higher prices
- Greater productivity

Conclusion

Remember the earth revolves around the CUSTOMER. Quality begets customers and customers beget quality. Let us all have action plans to support quality, this will make the world happy and earn us the blessing of God Almighty.

“Actions are direct reflection of one’s intentions” (Al-Quran)