

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY Tiruchirappalli- 620024, Tamil Nadu, India

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UNIT – II

TQM Thinkers and Thoughts

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TQM Thinkers and Thoughts

Agenda

- ▶ W. Edwards Deming: PDCA, 14 Points, Deadly Diseases, and Sins
- ▶ Joseph M. Juran: Spiral of Progress, Trilogy, 10 Steps, Six Stages Methodology
- Philip B. Crosby: Four Absolutes, Six Cs, 14 Steps
- Genichi Taguchi: Quality Imperatives
- Shigeo Shingo: Zero QC

W. Edwards Deming: PDCA Cycle

- PDCA Cycle:
- Plan: Identify problems and opportunities.
- Do: Implement solutions.
- Check: Analyze results.
- Act: Standardize successful improvements.

W. Edwards Deming: 14 Points for Management

- Key Principles:
- Create constancy of purpose.
- Adopt a new philosophy.
- Cease dependence on inspection.
- Improve constantly.
- Institute training and education.

W. Edwards Deming: Deadly Diseases and Sins

- Deadly Diseases:
- Lack of constancy of purpose.
- Emphasis on short-term profits.
- Mobility of top management.
- Deadly Sins:
- Neglect of long-term planning.
- Over-reliance on technology over people.

Joseph M. Juran: Spiral of Progress

- Concept: Continuous improvement as a cyclical process.
- Key Steps:
- Identify improvement areas.
- Develop strategies.
- Implement and monitor progress.

Joseph M. Juran: Quality Trilogy

- Three Key Processes:
- Quality Planning
- Quality Control
- Quality Improvement
- Objective: Integration for total organizational efficiency.

Joseph M. Juran: 10 Steps to Quality Improvement

- Examples:
- Build awareness of opportunities.
- Set goals for improvement.
- Train employees in quality improvement.

Joseph M. Juran: Six Stages Methodology

- Stages:
- Define quality objectives.
- Develop a plan to meet objectives.
- Provide resources.
- Execute plans.
- Measure outcomes.
- Standardize successful processes.

Philip B. Crosby: Four Absolutes of Quality Management

- Absolutes:
- Quality is conformance to requirements.
- The system for quality is prevention.
- The standard for quality is zero defects.
- The measure of quality is the cost of non-conformance.

Philip B. Crosby: Six Cs

- Six Cs:
- Comprehension
- Commitment
- Competence
- Communication
- Correction
- Continuance

Philip B. Crosby: 14 Steps to Quality Improvement

- Examples:
- Management commitment.
- Quality improvement teams.
- Establish quality measures.
- Do it right the first time.

Genichi Taguchi: Quality Imperatives

- Taguchi's Contributions:
- Emphasis on design quality over inspection.
- Loss Function: Quantifying quality loss to society.
- Robust Design: Minimizing variation in processes.

Genichi Taguchi: Key Concepts

- Focus Areas:
- Parameter Design
- Tolerance Design
- System Design

Shigeo Shingo: Zero QC

- Concept: Zero Quality Control (Zero QC)
- Elimination of defects through mistake-proofing (Poka-Yoke).
- Focus on prevention rather than detection.

Shigeo Shingo: Contributions

- Innovations:
- Single-Minute Exchange of Dies (SMED): Reducing setup times.
- Just-In-Time Manufacturing: Synchronizing production with demand.

Integrating TQM Thinkers' Ideas

- Common Themes:
- Continuous Improvement
- Employee Involvement
- Focus on Prevention
- Customer-Centric Approaches

TQM Thinkers in Practice

- Applications:
- Industry-wide standards and practices.
- Case studies of successful implementation.

Future of TQM Thinkers' Concepts

- Trends:
- Digital transformation.
- Integration of AI and machine learning in quality management.
- Sustainability and green quality initiatives.

Conclusion

- Summary:
- TQM thinkers like Deming, Juran, Crosby, Taguchi, and Shingo provide foundational insights.
- Their principles are universally applicable across industries.
- Continuous learning and adaptation ensure relevance.