

An overview of the quality control loops

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Summary :

The main goal of the quality control circles (quality) is to monitor the obstacles facing an institution, to analyze these obstacles and to develop appropriate solutions for them and to improve and develop work productivity. And its development and follow-up and the actual contribution to the development of the institution by showing the human ability in creativity and self-management to solve work problems.



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the introduction :

Quality control rings or quality rings or quality rings are a method of participatory management. They appeared after World War II in Japan. The Japanese gave special attention to quality control in order for their exports to obtain a better reputation in the global markets. With the help of American experts, they then expanded the scope of responsibility to include all parts of the institution.

The concept of quality control loops:

It is a group of specialized people whose number ranges from (5-10) who do the same work and have the ability to assume responsibility. They meet at their place of work, whether their specialization is in the field of production or service, and they discuss and analyze the problems that they face during their work process and develop appropriate solutions and proposals, and sometimes seek help People with expertise for consultation, in order to help them to find solutions to a problem.

Common points of quality control loops

- 1- Meeting in the quality control circle in an institution at a specific place and time every week during or outside working hours.
- 2- Work in the quality control circle on a voluntary basis
- 3- Meeting in the quality control circle on a regular basis, not when facing a problem.
- 4- Quality control episodes are continuous studies of the nature of production and service work.

Positives of quality control rings

- 1- Raising the level of work productivity in the production and service fields, especially in the industrial field.
- 2- The qualitative control circles are a contribution to the process of development of institutions and are considered one of the most important forms that express democracy.
- 3- Contributions to qualitative control circles achieve financial and qualitative returns, thus achieving cumulative dimensions.
- 4- Building circles at the level of institutions and selecting people with expertise and skills that contribute to setting up an applicable development program.
- 5- Directing the specialists in the qualitative control circles to the goal that is consistent with the senior management in the institution.
- 6- Holding training courses and explanatory seminars on the importance of quality control workshops and their adoption in institutions achieves a degree of awareness and understanding among the employees of the institution.

Disadvantages of quality control loops

- 1- Qualitative workshops require a long time of staff training.
- 2- It requires a lot of time and cost for these episodes.
- 3- The occurrence of a state of boredom among some members of the organization in the event that results are not achieved quickly.
- 4- Cultivating and strengthening trust among the members of the institution requires more time and effort.
- 5- The work of the qualitative circle is continuous whenever it starts and is not temporary. Rather, it is a continuous work and it may be stressful for the institutions.

Conclusions

- 1- Raising awareness among the employees of the organization and raising morale when applying new ideas and proposing appropriate solutions.
- 2- Quality circles are a continuous study of the nature of the work, not a temporary one.

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- 3- Determining deviations or imbalances in production or service institutions, or evaluating the available alternatives.
- 4- Choosing the best (leader) for each episode of quality control in the institution.

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