Quality Improvement by Qualified Managers
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Abstract
The aim of the study was to study about the impact of quality improvement strategy on creating a sustainable competitive advantage in the qualified managers. The current study was based on empirical approach. A random sample of quality improvement was drawn from seven organizations. A self administrated questionnaire was employed to collect the required data. A number of hypotheses were formulated for this purpose. This article attempts to explain the quality improvement by qualified managers by patterns of thinking. The importance of strategic, long-term policy and quality improvement is very clear to planners. Quality managers like to follow a similar and routine quality behavioral pattern. This paper reviews organizational quality improvement and quality measurement literature. For organizations to be quality improvement strategy, they had to improve their working environment and delegate their employees more authorities by qualified managers. However, this study concluded that the performance of the organization is highly affected by its quality improvement strategy and qualified manager’s creativity.

Key words: qualified managers, qualified managers, quality improvement

INTRODUCTION
The quality improvement characteristics showing a significant association with a commitment to quality improvement and qualified managers showed a positive association with those qualified managers with a growth orientation. It is concluded that quality improvement characteristics can be important in explaining and compilation the quality managers within the quality improvement. The analysis and studies show that there existed positive relationship between quality improvement strategy, management perception, customer involvement, quality improvement information and creating a sustainable competitive advantage. Based on the results a number of recommendations were proposed and suggestions for future studies were made. Contribution is the kind in the region that tackles in a specific way the impact of strategy in quality improvement, management perception and support for the process of quality improvement strategy, perception and involvement in the process of quality improvement strategy and strategy in quality improvement information, on the potential of creating a sustainable competitive advantage for qualified manager's institutions. In spite of this general awareness, such long-term quality, strategic-level planning of quality has been lacking in most organizations. The quality field is now giving high priority to developing quality metrics. The role of quality is to implement quality improvement. Effective quality improvement is one of the important factors in organizations success. There is a quality manager who argues that formal written planning may be inappropriate for the organizations but this seems a minority view. It can be argued that quality improvement is as important to organizations.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
The quality improvement should be the primary determinant of an organization's quality improvement qualified managers synergy with quality managers' framework. A fundamental proposition in quality improvement is that it must be aligned with customers and competitive advantage. Unfortunately, quality improvement performance measurement literature has provided ambiguous guidance to quality managers. In organizations, where a quality improvement exists, the preparation of the quality managers may have been driven by external forces. The most obvious of these are the requirements of external agencies providing funding for either start up or expansion. However, the quality improvement may serve as a strategic planning document for the managers, entrepreneurs and educated workers, a plan to

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guide the quality and serve as a basis for taking strategic decisions and also it may serve as a subsequent monitoring device. as Figure 1.

In an environment characterized by high-velocity change, short product life cycles, mass customization, narrowing customer niches, the successful integration of technological and quality improvement capabilities for a given product conveys little long term strategic advantage to organizations. More specifically, in the qualified managers, the business qualified managers environment has become highly complex, competitive and dynamic. The complexity of this environment stems from the fierce competition, the deregulation policy, the removal of restrictions between banks, building societies and insurance companies and the vast expansion in the adoption and use of information technologies. This in return has created unprecedented challenges in developing and presenting new service products which are highly successful and competitive. Such complexity has also influenced the used applications and techniques in producing and quality improvement such products. Therefore, qualified manager's institutions are trying more than any other time to create a sustainable competitive advantage compared to other competitors in order to secure their market share and enhance their presence in the qualified managers market. It guides the manager in a way that avoids the quality improvement qualified managers synergy with quality managers' which results in sub-optimization of the performance measurement portfolio.

The strategically aligned framework for clearer logic behind actions for more appropriate quality improvement qualified managers synergy with quality managers' should result in less internal conflict. The performance portfolio that discriminates between performance measures in order to avoid suboptimal performance. Qualified managers need clarity in determining the difference between efficient and effective performance measures. The framework that will provide quality improvement qualified manager's synergy with quality managers' guidance. In other words, improving one performance measure can adversely affect other performance measures where a comprehensive framework is not used. The set of guidelines to ensure quality improvement qualified manager's synergy with quality managers' synergies are achieved in the targeting of high and low customer lifetime value segments.

The integration between market segmentation improvement and quality improvement qualified managers synergy with quality managers' should enhanced. By means of this argumentation, it is shown that quality improvement fulfils all requirements that are needed to talk about strategic valuable resources in the perspective of the organization. Further, quality improvement generates the benefit of
reducing the probability of entry of competitors and a jointly enhanced market reputation. An appropriately managed quality improvement constitutes a crucial factor for success in the market. This is not just a hypothesis but an often-proved fact in day-to-day business. Requirements such as uniqueness and immobility could be proven as fulfilled. The most important aspect of quality improvement due to immobility is the featuring of an inherent isolation mechanism which results from the essential partnership with the organization. This feature is directly linked to the not respectively heavily imitable condition of a quality improvement. The organizational quality improvement qualified managers with various network partners is critically important for quality managers. Synergistic effects of the cooperation of various network participants also constitute a critical determinant for success. The quality improvement therefore cannot be imitated without the interdependences within the cooperating companies.

However, that is where path independency ensues. In order to be effective, a final demand on competitive efficient resources is needed, which is the claim for not being substitutable. As seen previously, substitution of strategic relevant resources faces different barriers and difficulties which originate in organizational routines. Quality improvement cannot be substituted because of the brand-specific effects. The final outcome of this argumentation is that quality improvement has to be seen as strategic valuable resources. However, quality improvement would be void without appropriate management. The quality improvement is proven to be a strategic resource and therefore a core competence which requires the management of such.

Quality managers are proven to be core competencies due to the constant qualified managers of advantages. This begins as the brand develops and continues to the managing and controlling phases and finally until the adjustment to new market requirements. One area of brand managerial responsibility is the relationship with the downstream partners. This is an additional competence in contrast to end-user or business brand management that is demanded. It is not only quality managers that require brand management competency, but also quality manager, who would require some more specific skills, because of its complexity. Quality management would then accomplish the required attributes which are generally made on core competences. With this paper we could illustrate, that, in the case of quality management, the quality improvement qualified managers is an adequate management theory to explain the phenomenon quality improvement as a strategic resource and therefore core competence.

As discussed in the introduction, research broached the issue of quality improvement qualified managers over a few decades without developing a management model or any useable approach that allowed transferring insights from research to real business. In many related disciplines, research had provided explanations of business phenomena which built the centre of improvement development and in the end to a derivation of action alternatives. This was the missing factor in the case of quality improvement qualified managers.

Further research should close this gap by first developing a theoretical basis which should involve all aspects of quality improvement qualified managers such as the network, the information exchange, the partnership relation, the interaction of different brand profiles and so on. Without such a theoretical framework, the development of management strategies has to stay out of stable basic. In order to achieve quality success, it is important to understand the relationship between quality improvement planning by quality managers and improvement deployment success.

As management itself becomes more emphatically fast-paced and intuitive, in order to deal with complexity and unpredictability, research is beginning to accumulate showing that coaching formats used in management support are more effective than training in the older logical comprehensive pursuits. A central motivation for this has been the public uneasiness towards many of the applications of gene organizations technology, as well as the general distrust of the public towards officials, scientists and representatives of organizations in the management of risks.

QUALITY MANAGERS
The strategy process in presenting new qualified managers products has become an antecedent condition to enhance the growth of the qualified manager's institutions and face the imposed threats and pressure
from the external environment. The importance of a organization’s external environment stems from the fact that a organization’s strategy process is embedded in an environmental context.

Furthermore, as qualified manager's offerings are hard to be distinguished among competitors, it is argued that qualified manager's institutions should use the process of strategy as a platform to achieve unduplicated competitive advantage. This may occur through the continuous screening of a organization internal resources in order to identify their weaknesses and strengths and based on that, the organization might be able to develop dynamic resources and capabilities which are characterized. The nature of the quality managers is seen as critical in other aspects of the activities of organization. A selection of the quality manager is the potential to influence an organization propensity to undertake quality improvement factors qualified managers. Moreover, in order to foster strategy and enhance organizations' performance in the qualified managers, organizations are required to increase their reliance on the external knowledge through extending their knowledge milieu. This, however, may contribute in upgrading the learning process of the organization in question and increase its ability on creating a sustainable competitive advantage.

The quality improvement strategy is also required to decrease organization competitors' ability and capacity to imitate and to increase casual ambiguity. Based on that, qualified managers institution might achieve a superior advantage and performance due to the better understanding of customer needs and this in return, will raise the bar of competition and enable the strategy organization to tailor a distinguished quality improvement mix, unlike competitors as Table 1.

Table 1. qualified managers factors

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poor</th>
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<td>Product-Driven</td>
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<td>Mass-Market Oriented</td>
<td>Segment Oriented</td>
<td>Niche Oriented and Customer Oriented</td>
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<td>Product Offer</td>
<td>Augmented Product Offer</td>
<td>Customer Solutions Offer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Product Quality</td>
<td>Better Than Average</td>
<td>Legendary</td>
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<td>Average Service Quality</td>
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<td>End-Product Oriented</td>
<td>Core-Product Oriented</td>
<td>Core-Competency Oriented</td>
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<td>Function Oriented</td>
<td>Process Oriented</td>
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<td>Reacting to Competitors</td>
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<td>Leapfrogging Competitors</td>
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<td>Supplier Exploitation</td>
<td>Supplier Preference</td>
<td>Supplier Partnership</td>
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<td>Dealer Exploitation</td>
<td>Dealer Support</td>
<td>Dealer Partnership</td>
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<td>Price-Driven</td>
<td>Quality-Driven</td>
<td>Value-Driven</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Speed</td>
<td>Better Than Average</td>
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<td>Hierarchy</td>
<td>Network</td>
<td>Teamwork</td>
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<td>Vertically Integrated</td>
<td>Flattened Organization</td>
<td>Strategic Alliances</td>
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<td>Stockholder-Driven</td>
<td>Stakeholder-Driven</td>
<td>Societally-Driven</td>
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The quality improvement mix could be also argued that as long as organization quality improvement practices, goods and services reflect its presence in the present time, then the strategy process by its definition and nature will be the only path to the future.

Therefore, quality improvement mix strategy represents a strategic vision for qualified managers institutions which depend on a strategic ideology as a way to planning their future qualified managers activities. As a result of that, quality improvement mix strategy might help organizations in mitigating the turbulence of the external environment and lead organizations to be pioneer in their field. Predictions of the direction in which the variables will operate are inevitably problematic as there is little prior work on the determinants of quality improvement upon which quality managers can draw by:
1) Qualified manager's ability: This variable identified as important in a number of studies.
2) Qualified managers' experience: It may be strongly linked to ability and it could be argued that it might work in two ways. A long number of years running an organization as quality manager might increase a propensity to plan future directions for the quality or indeed, once the initial phases had passed and funding secured planning might well be less of a priority.
3) Qualified managers' education level: In the context of quality improvement qualified managers, this variable might seem reasonable to hypothesis that the more highly educated quality managers will tend to be more aware of the desirability of quality improvement and thus, organization run by the better educated quality manager.
4) Qualified managers' innovation: A distinction here may be drawn between those for whom the current organization is their first and serial founders.

The changing view of organization's strategic vision regarding quality improvement strategy and creativity and the incremental investment in the organization has also contributed widely in overcoming one of the sever problems that faces many organizations. This particular problem is related the inability to secure a company's market share and maintain market presence. The presence of pioneering organizations is highly remarkable in the business environment due to the speed in improving existing products and the introduction of new and novel products to the market.

The process of quality improvement strategy may also reflect the exemplification of organization ability to use uncommon and nontraditional ways to achieve or produce certain thing which basically contain the characteristics of originality. Other scholars referred to the process of quality improvement strategy as the organization's early adoption/usage of new ideas in comparison to competitors in a specific industry.

QUALITY MANAGER'S PERFORMANCE

The quality improvement strategy and creativity is the key success for organizations in business environment, particularly in strategic planning for future growth and for developing new products and services. The quality improvement strategy reflects the organization ability to improve products/services continuously, which lead to achieve huge and new benefits to its clients and satisfy their needs in a unique way. This in return, may result in creating a competitive advantage for the organization in question through identifying needs and translating them into technical specifications and distinguishing the organization from its competitors by making the organization presence remarkable. The authors also refers to the quality improvement strategy process as the continuous improvements of the organizational learning process and conducting new and modern quality improvement activities and practices which are superior compared to the traditional ones.

In order to understand whether the quality managers is performing or not, organization need to ensure that the quality managers is appropriate for each quality improvement. In response to this research gap, can investigates whether quality managers should differ according to quality improvement. Qualified managers were asked whether or not they had a formal quality improvement qualified managers for their organization and the period of time to which it applied. Over half quality managers had no such plan which fits well with the common perception of the lack of planning in small organization. Clearly, quality improvement is not a feature of the majority organization, at least not within this sample of organization within this location.

The characteristics of the quality managers of the sample organization are reviewed. The quality managers ranged in ability from low to high. In view the ability of most of the qualified managers, just over half had been controlling their organization for five or more years. Their formal educational levels tended to be high. Amongst these quality managers, a distinction could be drawn between and those for whom their current quality was their first organization and the majority were novice quality managers. Regardless of the educated workers, a significant number had gained organizing before setting up their own organization. They can be contrasted with the remainder of the sample group who had been working more directly in production. A striking feature of these organizations perhaps not surprising in organization based mainly on traditional industries is that 61 percent of the quality managers had grown up in industrial area.
Clearly, within this group, there is a sub set of growth oriented qualified managers whose propensity to undertake quality improvement qualified managers might be contrasted with those who were content with their current level of quality. The latter may well belong to that group of quality managers often characterized as running lifestyle organization.

From this overview of the selected quality manager's characteristics and the strategies of the sampled organization, it is now possible to explore the extent to which these differing characteristics and strategies influence whether or not an organization engages in quality improvement. For qualified managers, the quality improvement performance measurement is an area that represents a significant opportunity for business investment and management attention.

The interdisciplinary conceptual model will provide guidance to quality managers in developing contextually relevant quality improvement measures. It is important to stress that this study is confined to a sample of the quality managers of organization in one part of the area of market potential. Further, the characteristics which have been measured can be grouped into environmental and quality improvement variables rather than those variables which measure attributes of the personality of the quality managers. It is also recognized that the relationships only significant at a relatively low level but this reflects, in part, the small size of our initial sample. Therefore useful conclusions about quality managers' performance can be drawn as follows:

1) Qualified managers undertake: Quality improvement is a characteristic of the organization that there still remains a high proportion of qualified managers of organization who does not undertake quality improvement qualified managers. Qualified managers' characteristics and quality improvement variables can be an influence upon whether or not small organization undertakes quality improvement qualified managers when controls have been introduced for sector and size.

2) Qualified managers' characteristics: The key qualified managers characteristics, associated with a greater tendency to undertake quality improvement by qualified managers, are a higher level of education level, experience and running quality.

3) Qualified managers' experience: There was no evidence that previous management experience was linked to a higher propensity to quality plan. That qualified manager with management experience is somewhat cynical of the value of paper exercises and the writing of quality plans.

4) Qualified managers' trying: Although this is a study of organization in one zone, the quality managers' characteristics cannot be ignored in trying to understand the extent to which organization display a commitment to quality improvement by qualified managers.

5) Qualified managers' interest: Success is most likely to come from approaches to those qualified managers with the characteristics of planners but who are not yet planners. These are the qualified managers who may be unaware of the benefits of quality improvement rather than outwardly hostile. However, qualified manager's characteristics are rarely in the public domain so such targeting becomes difficult.

6) Qualified managers' strategic approach: Analysis of the strategic characteristics of qualified managers identified a set of variables. Therefore, the quality improvement strategy process requires proficiency in all organizational functions. However, the ability to develop new products, as a response to changes in customer needs, is not sufficient enough for a organization to have a competitive advantage. Therefore, the quality improvement strategy process is influenced by the following inter correlated parts as organizational structure and processes, suppliers' organizational structure and processes and structure and processes of buyer-supplier interfaces.

QUALITY IMPROvement FACTORS
The concept of quality improvement strategy should contain characteristics as fluency, flexibility, originality, problem sensation and realization and elaboration. Moreover, the quality improvement strategy may represent a weapon of differentiation, novelty, new combination, top first move and the ability to discovering new opportunities. In addition the types and the importance of quality improvement strategy according to product types, organization types, the aim of quality improvement strategy and customer types and nature.
Furthermore, it is demonstrated that requirements should be taken into consideration in the process of quality improvement strategy, namely; managerial and organizational requirements; requirements regarding the individuals who work in both quality improvement, requirements regarding the quality improvement information and regarding the benefits of quality improvement strategy and creativity. Organizations quality improvement successful at improvement qualified managers effectively manages six key supporting factors:

1) Quality improvement action planning: Organizations quality improvement successful at implementing improvement develops detailed action plans chronological lists of action steps which add the necessary detail to their strategies. Moreover, assign responsibility to a specific individual for accomplishing each of those action steps. In addition, they set a due date and estimate the resources required to accomplish each of their action steps. Thus, they translate their broad improvement statement into a number of specific work assignments.

2) Quality improvement structure: Those successful quality improvements at implementing improvement give thought to their organizational structure. The reason the organization had been unable to develop those products was simple. Lacking the necessary commitment for new product development, management did not establish an R&D group. Rather, it assigned its manufacturing engineering group the job of new product development and hired two junior engineers for the task. Since the primary function of the organizational engineering group was to keep the organization humming, those engineers kept being pulled off their new product or services projects and into the role of the manufacturing support.

3) Quality improvement human resources: Organizations successful quality improvement at improvement qualified managers consider the human resource factor in making strategies happen. Further, they realize that the human resource issue is really a two-part story. First, consideration of human resources requires that management think about the organization's communication needs. That they articulate the strategies so that those charged with developing the corresponding action steps fully understand the improvement they are to implement. Second, managers successful at quality improvement qualified managers are aware of the effects each new improvement will have on their human resource needs.

4) Quality improvement monitoring and Control: Monitoring and controlling the quality improvement plan includes a periodic look to see if you are on course. It also includes consideration of options to get improvement once derailed back on track. Those options about quality improvement include changing the schedule, changing the action steps and tactics, changing the improvement or as a last resort changing the objective.

It is not enough to manage one, two or a few improvement supporting factors. To successfully implement your strategies, organizations have gone to manage them all. Moreover, make sure you link them together. In the qualified managers, strategy products represent the organization's ability to innovate and present new and novel product or develop existing products to satisfy client needs. This could be done through the use and adoption of new technology, quality information technology and the internet. Strategy, in qualified managers, may also represent the introduction of quality information technology such as balance from different parts of the world. For the qualified manager's institutions to be strategy, they are required to create a quality communication in which information is collected from multiple sources, analyzed, understood and acted on in order to foster strategy. The quality improvement strategy in the qualified managers improves the quality of the qualified manager's products, increases flexibility to be effective and compresses time to market.

The benefits of quality improvement strategy in the qualified managers depends on the perceived value of the qualified managers products and hence, strategy organizations which continuously improve their qualified managers products would result in enhancing the organization's reputation, corporate image and the perceived value of the product. Thus, the organization can offer the product at a higher price, achieve greater market share and, thereby, maximize its sales revenues accelerating product development.
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT BY QUALIFIED MANAGERS

The concept of quality improvement strategy from a qualified manager's perspective has been given far less attention. Specifically, as far as the quality improvement knowledge is concerned that focus on evaluating the impact of the strategy process on qualified managers particularly. Therefore, the purpose is to evaluate the extent to which quality improvement strategy may help organizations on creating a sustainable competitive advantage. The central mission of organizations activities under the enlightenment model is to raise the quality improvement qualified managers level of the organization. The quality improvement by qualified managers is possible by organizational quality improvement mission: The mission of organization is quality instrumental is an endemic needed for increasing quality effective communication. Thus, the inclusion of the in the quality structures of organization decision-making is neither principally refuted nor taken as a point of departure. The quality person's empowerment of sustainable decision-making is core values, to which increasing public participation is thought to be a most appropriate means. Keeping in view these broad objectives, it is essential to spell out a qualified managers quality improvement qualified managers that will enable identification of specific plans, programs and projects, with clearly defined tasks, estimates of necessary resources, and time targets. Some of the key elements of the qualified manager's improvement will be as follows:

a) Science quality improvement: Suitable mechanism will be evolved by which independent inputs on science quality improvement and planning are obtained on a continuous basis from a wide cross section of science quality improvement. It will utilize the academies and specialized professional bodies for this purpose. These inputs will form an integral part of the quality planning and qualified managers of all programs relating to science quality improvement, as also in government decision making and formulation of policies in quality sectors. The greater integration of the programs in quality with science quality improvement activities will go a long way in ensuring a wider, more visible and tangible impact. This will call for a certain percentage of the overall allocation of each of the science quality improvement to be devoted for relevant programs.

b) The quality improvement qualified managers is necessary to infuse a new sense of dynamism in our science quality improvement. The science quality improvement departments, agencies and other academic institutions, including universities i.e. the science quality improvement system as a whole, would be substantially strengthened, given full autonomy and flexibility, and de-bureaucratized. It will be ensured that all highly quality improvement qualified managers are run by science quality improvement. All the major quality planning will have high-level scientific advisory mechanisms.

c) Organization quality improvement will ensure continued existence of quality improvement by qualified managers which will assist in formulating and implementing various programs and policies. It will have appropriate representation of organization leaders, leading science quality improvement and various scientific departments. Organization will make necessary commitments for higher education and science quality improvement. It will, through its own resources and also through contribution by organization, raise the level of investment on science quality improvement by the end of the plan. For this, it is essential for organization to steeply increase its investments in quality improvement qualified managers. Science quality improvement is advancing at a very fast pace, and obsolescence of physical quality infrastructure, as also of skills and competence, take place rapidly.

d) A major initiative to modernize the infrastructure for science quality improvement in organization will be undertaken. Science quality improvement department in organization will be selected for special support to raise the standard of quality research. To begin with, a significant number of quality person, as also quality engineering, would be selected for this support to make an impact. Flexible mechanisms for induction of science quality improvement in key areas of science would be developed. The setting up of more efficient funding mechanisms will be examined, either by creating new structures or by strengthening or restructuring the existing ones, for promotion of basic research in science quality improvement. In particular, administrative and financial procedures will be simplified to permit efficient operation of research programs in diverse institutions across the country.

e) The number of quality and quality technologists, while being large in absolute numbers, is not commensurate with the requirements in quality and when measured on a per capita basis. The demand is bound to increase in the coming years with more intensive activities involving science quality improvement.
improvement. There is need to progressively increase the rate of generation of high quality skilled at all levels. This process would naturally entail reversing the present flow of quality talent away from science quality improvement by strategy schemes. For building up the science quality improvement base in relevant areas, the agencies and departments concerned with science quality improvement will make available substantial funding from their allocation. Flexible quality mechanisms will be put in place in organization and organizational environment to enable quality researchers to change fields and bring new inputs into traditional disciplines.

f) A strong base of science quality improvement provides a crucial foundation for a vibrant program of science quality improvement development. Priority will be placed on the development of science quality improvement which address the basic needs of the population; make organizational competitive and make the economically quality strong. Special emphasis will be placed on equity in development, so that the benefits of science quality improvement growth reach the majority of the population, particularly the disadvantaged sections, leading to an improved quality of life for every citizen of the organization. These aspects require science quality improvement foresight, which involves not only forecasting and assessment of technologies but also their organization and organizational environment environmental consequences.

g) The science quality improvement will be launched to develop strategy science quality improvement of a breakthrough nature; and to increase our share of high-tech products. Aggressive international benchmarking will be carried out. Simultaneously, efforts will be made to strengthen traditional industry so as to meet the new requirements of competition through the use of appropriate science quality improvement. This organization is particularly important as it provides employment at lower per capita investment, involves low energy inputs, and carries with it unique civilization traditions and culture. Value addition and creation of wealth through reassessment, redistribution and repositioning of our intellectual, capital and material resource will be achieved through effective use of science quality improvement.

h) The science quality improvement testing and calibration laboratories according to international requirements. Innovation will be supported in all its aspects. A comprehensive science quality improvement system will be created covering science quality improvement as also legal, financial and other related aspects. There is need to change the ways in which quality performs, if innovation has to fructify. Every effort will be made to achieve synergy between science quality improvement and scientific research. Increased encouragement will be given, and flexible mechanisms will be evolved to help, science quality improvement to transfer the know-how generated by them to the industry and be a partner in receiving the financial returns. Organization will be encouraged to financially adopt or support educational and research institutions, fund courses of interest to them, create professional chairs etc. to help direct organization towards tangible organizational goals.

i) The science quality improvement knowledge would be further developed and harnessed for the purpose of quality generation. Development of science quality improvement adds value to organizational resources and which provide holistic and optimal solutions. Science quality improvement has an important role in any general improvement to address the problems of management of the impacts of natural hazards. A concerted action plan to quality enhances predictive capabilities and preparedness for meeting emergencies will be drawn up. Measures will be undertaken to promote research on natural phenomena that lead to science quality improvement activities that aggravate them. This will be with a view to developing practical science quality improvement.

j) There is growing need to enhance public awareness of the importance of science quality improvement in everyday life, and the directions where science quality improvement is taking us. Organization must be able to consider the implications of emerging science quality improvement. The science quality improvement development can benefit greatly by cooperation and collaboration. Common goals can be effectively addressed by pooling both material and intellectual resources. Science quality improvement programs will be encouraged between organizations. Effective science quality improvement and reviewing mechanisms will be significantly strengthened, and wherever not available will be put in place. It will be ensured that the scientific community is involved in, and responsible for, smooth and speedy qualified managers.
In particular, the tackles in a specific way the impact of strategy in quality improvement, management perception and support for the process of quality improvement strategy, customer perception and involvement in the process of quality improvement strategy and strategy in quality improvement information, on the potential of creating a sustainable competitive advantage for qualified managers institutions. Additionally, the existing knowledge by drawing and systematically synthesizing literature from disparate quality improvement disciplines, thus, develops a approach.. This approach is designed and developed to measure the impact of quality improvement strategy on creating a sustainable competitive advantage.

CONCLUSION
The process of quality improvement knowledge development requires the acquisition of useful information, the dissemination of the acquired knowledge and its effective utilization in organizations’ strategy activities. The ability of quality improvement knowledge acquisition and utilization were decisive for strategy activities and success of qualified managers institutions. In addition, a significant correlation of quality improvement knowledge acquisition, dissemination and utilization with the qualified managers intensity and strategy performance. The difficulty in long-term quality planning is also due to the rapid and unpredictable evolution of science quality, making it very hazardous to forecast development beyond a period. Quality planning in organizations acquired an impetus with long-term policy statements, such as quality vision. A science quality vision provides the wanted scenario to strive for, the end point of a long-term policy. However, the qualified manager's vision must be accompanied by a roadmap to allow the journey which starts now, to reach the required destination in the future. Steps will be taken to network the existing infrastructure, investments and intellectual strengths, wherever they exist, to achieve effective and optimal utilization, and constantly upgrade them to meet changing needs. Quality strategies require linkage both vertically and horizontally. Vertical linkages establish coordination and support between corporate, divisional and departmental plans. For example, a divisional quality improvement calling for development of a new product or service should driven by a corporate objective calling for growth, perhaps and on knowledge of available resources capital resources available from corporate as well as human and technological resources in the qualified managers department. Linkages, which are horizontal across departments, across regional offices, across manufacturing plants or divisions, require coordination and cooperation to get the organizational units all playing in harmony. For example, a quality improvement calling for introduction of a new product or service requires the combined efforts and thus coordination and cooperation among the qualified managers, the quality, and the manufacturing departments. Their formal educational levels tended to be high. Amongst these qualified managers, a distinction could be drawn between and those for whom their current quality was their first organization and the majority were novice quality managers. Regardless of the educated workers, a significant number had gained organizing before setting up their own organization. They can be contrasted with the remainder of the sample group who had been working more directly in production. Clearly, within this group, there is a sub set of growth oriented qualified managers whose propensity to undertake quality improvement qualified managers might be contrasted with those who were content with their current level of quality. The latter may well belong to that group of qualified managers often characterized as running lifestyle organization. From this overview of the selected qualified manager's managers' characteristics and the strategies of the sampled organization, it is now possible to explore the extent to which these differing characteristics and strategies influence whether or not an organization engages in quality improvement. The quality improvement pay a significant attention regarding the introduction of new products and developing existing products, however, these qualified organizations did not pay much attention to the ideas that was considered strange for the first glance. There was a significant relationship between quality improvement and qualified manager's use to the strategy and creativity. The qualified management support, independency and low organizational barriers had a significant positive effect on increasing organization ability to quality improvement. For organizations to be quality improvement strategy, they had to improve their working environment and delegate their employees more authorities by qualified managers.
However, concluded that the performance of the organization is highly affected by its quality improvement strategy and qualified manager’s creativity.

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