An investigation on the amount of employing total quality management principles by school principals and its’ correspondence with their affectivity

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ABSTRACT

This research shed light on the amount of employing quality management principles by education department principals, at high school of Zahedan as well as on the correspondence between employing the principles of quality management and high school principals’ competency. The main purpose of this research is to find out to what extent the quality management principles are employed by principals in schools, and what is the relationship between employing these principles and principals’ competency. In order to answer the questionnaire, the principals were divided in to two groups of up and down. From each school, three teachers were selected who completed the questionnaire of competency or affectivity. In the process of determining the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach’s Alfa Coefficient was used. The coefficient for questionnaires, of quality management and principal’s competency(or affectivity) was 0.81 and 0.72, respectively. The results of independence T-test show that between the level of principals who have employed the principles of quality and that of principals who haven’t done so, there exists a meaningful difference. Statically result of Pearson correlation coefficient test show that between the amount of employing the principles of quality management and high school principals, there is a correlation of 0.85 which is meaningful at the level of 0.01 percent.

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1. Introduction

The organizations of present time have to pay attention to the quality of their products and services for their survival, so that they become capable of satisfying their present customers, attracting new customers and increasing their resources of income. This will be achieved through enforcing appropriate management. In order to improve the quality, managers need various means, one of which is implementation of quality management system. Total quality management leads to increase in production, optimization of quality, decrease in re-working, increase in satisfaction of customers, decrease in costs resulted from poor management and improvement of competition advantage. In spite of being common in all fields, the term of quality management is still prevalent only in factories and some of service sectors. Although, the information in limited, regarding the implementation of implementation management in some fields such as education research, consultation and so on, by utilizing quality patterns, used in other fields and integrating them with effective indexes in improving the trend of education, accepted results are achievable in this field. As the most prominent manifestation of human force investment, educational systems play the main role in prosperity of society. Now a days, a good share of budget is assigned to these systems. Measures should be taken for improving the quality of educational systems and avoiding from loss of human and material assets, regarding their importance and role in economic, social, cultural and politic dimensions. Management in these systems is particularly important. In a system-oriented structure, education can possess a key role in transference of knowledge. Education well be based on national necessity and toward progress of culture and knowledge of new management, if management system is developed on quality and customer based approach. System and structure of educational management, in this regard is considered in the system of quality management. Educational institutions as a bridge between knowledge seekers need vital evolution to response to social, political, economic and cultural changes (Faraji, 2005). Since, third millennium has been named the period of knowledge and information explosion, educational department that have devoted itself on information transference and promotion of learners’ knowledge, feels a greater mission in which it looks for the answer of the question whether traditional methods of education are able to meet learners’ needs in the beginning of new century. Management of education department is faced with various challenges, such as lacking up to date management
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forming the tasks, and continually improving the quality,
quality management is a group managing method for
idea; instead it is a prevalent movement. Indeed, the total
management has been a successful scenario for many
advanced educational institution.

2. Literature Of Research
It can be said that total quality management is not merely an
idea; instead it is a prevalent movement. Indeed, the total
quality management is a group managing method for
carrying out the tasks, and continually improving the quality,
capabilities, and competency force more effective. Total
quality management promotes the schools in many fields
such as evaluation trend, attention of school for students and
teachers. It also improves educational and course programs,
educational services. And eventually it decreases the costs.
In a research, examining the level of awareness and
employing the quality management principles and method by
principals of area-2, city of Shiraz and the relation of these
principals with teacher's productivity, Farsi (2003) concluded
that the principals are aware of the principles of
quality management to some extent, and they employ those
in school trends. In an article under the title of “Application
of principles and concepts of total quality management to the
section of medical documents: educational hospitals of
medical science university of Iran” Ahmadi and Karami
(2003) concluded that in the mentioned section, the
principles and concepts of total quality management are
applied to some extent. In a research, examining the status of
total quality management in the organization of physical
training of country gained the following results: the
principles of TQM are not employed in the organization.
Quality is not supported by top management. Moreover, an
authorized strategic plan was not designed for attaining the
quality. Staff are not trained for reaching the quality in
services. Team works are not reinforced for quality
purposes.
Principals and teachers implement the quality management
principles. At first, quality management was applied from
regional supervisors to principals and teachers, and then it
was prevailed through classes for teachers who along with
teaching continue their educational course, classes for a
continual improvement and guiding classes. In a research,
Elaine examined the total quality management in high
schools of Minnesota. He suggested that the structures which
imply total quality management include continual
improvement, attention to customers; data based decision,
leadership, trend evaluation and study, thought system and
training. The results of research showed that sever principles
of total quality management are being implemented in high
schools of Minnesota. Obstacles on the way of implementing
total quality management are time, and stuff insight and
training. In a research under title of "The status of
corporative management and its' effect on principals
affectivity in the university of Ferdousi, Mashhad"
Koohestani concluded that there is a meaningful and direct
relation between participation style and principals
affectivity. The presence of proper grounds and established
factors, including overview in foundations and structure of
organization, organizational atmosphere and proper work
place; closeness of individual and organizational goals can
lead to an increase in application of participatory
management style as well as in individual and organizational
affectivity. In a other research “ an investigation on the
effect of management style on principals affectivity in the
university of TarbiatModares “, Ebrahimi concluded that
there is a positive correlation between application of such
styles as consulting and participatory management and stuff
affectivity. By employing new methods of participatory and
quality management, stuff affectivity can be promoted. In a
research called a examining the role of participatory
management in increasing the affectivity and productivity of
stuff "Islami poor (1995) concluded that implementation of
participatory management causes the work force
productivity to increase. And due to lack of sufficient
education and needed information, the labors could not
participate properly in doing their jobs. Implementation of
participatory management leads to increase in work force
productivity and decrease in costs and losses. In a research
effect of stuff and principals’ education during their
employment on their affectivity - Raufi, gained the result
that there is a relation between education of stuff during their
work and their affectivity. The principals who study during
they are working are more effective than those who don’t
study. In a research comparing the level of satisfaction and
affectivity in stuff and principals other than lecturers in
industrial university of Isfahan, Edris and Ra‘eesi (2004) the
following results: Regarding all effective factors on
affectivity, the principals had more positive ideas than
others. Seemingly it was due to their participation in
operational planning in the university.
In his research under the title of “management methods of
human resources, scientific board lecturer affectivity and its'
Effect on their teaching functions and affectivity of university, Dominic concluded that the increase of scientific board (lecturers) affectivity is influenced by the grade of the members of scientific board, their work volume and precise evaluation of their performance. In their research, reforming and improving the work yields of stuff, Dian and Levan indicated that performing some studies on time and movement in training the individuals, continual and sustainable attention and respect increase the affectivity of stuff. Davis, in his research showed that there is a direct relation between work satisfaction and stuff's affectivity. He suggested that main factors which from affectivity include competency, merit, direct supervision, work satisfaction, adaption with co-workers, organizational aims, a useful and satisfactory organization and satisfactory prizes. According to a research on improvement and reform of administrative and executive leadership effect on teachers' affectivity, in Philadelphia school showed that professional research and participation motivate school teachers. The result of research showed that the schools with higher level of decent ration have a better status, regarding the performance, affectivity and yield.

3. The goal of research
Investigating the level of employing the quality management by principals and its' relation with their affectivity.

3.1. Hypotheses of the research
1. Principals employ the quality management principals in the schools.
2. There is a meaningful different between the principal who employ the quality management principals and the principals who do not.
3. There is a relation between employment of total quality management by principals and their affectivity.

4. Method of research
Since the data of this research, involve principals and teacher's ideas, so the research is a kind of descriptive-correlative, scientific-comparative. The research examines the present status of management in schools, regarding total quality management principals, and the relation between these principals employment and principal's affectivity. Statically community of the research involves all male and female principals and teachers of high schools of Zahedan city.
Due to smallness of statically community in this research, the method of head counting sampling was adopted. Entire statically community (n=92) was selected as the sample. After data collection, some of incomplete questionnaires (14) were removed. Analysis of data was conducted based on principals questionnaire (37 male –41 female). Sampling of teachers was done by random method, in which three teachers were selected as the sample; data were collected, using two questionnaires of total quality management and principals' affectivity. For evaluation of the level of application of quality management method and principles, reformed questionnaire which was a derivation of Farsi work, was used. This questionnaire contains 43 question and the subject were asked to give their ideas about each question which has five-optional answers, arranged from 1 (very much), 4 (much), 3 (much too some extent), 2 (little) to 0 (very little). The subjects simply had to select on option, which is the best adapted with their idea. For determining the expressiveness of questionnaire of quality management, the questionnaire along with the list of aim was given to five lecturers of the courses of educational science and management. They were asked to determine the relation of each question with the mentioned aim on a range of appropriateness: extremely inappropriate, inappropriate, appropriate to some extent, appropriate, extremely appropriate. And each of the option has a number (5-4-3-2-1) respectively. According to lecturer's opinions, the question was included in the questionnaire. For reliability of the questionnaire of the quality management Cronbach's alpha was used. This value was obtained: 0.81 for assessment of the principal's affectivity, reformed questionnaire derived was used. This questionnaire has 25 question with Likert's four-optional criterion (from always to rarely). For determining the reliability of the questionnaire of principals affectivity, the questionnaire along with the mentioned aim was given to five lecturer of management and educational science to point out the level of relation of each question with the mentioned aim on a range constituted of five option: 5 (completely inappropriate.), 4 (inappropriate), 3 (appropriate to some extent), 2 (appropriate), 1 (completely appropriate). The opinions of lecturers were considered including the questions. For assessing the reliability of questionnaire of principals affectivity, Cronbach’s alpha was used. The rate Cronbach’s alpha was gained in the questionnaire of quality management as being 0.72 statically methods unless, percent of plentiful unless, percent of plentiful unless, central indexes (including mean, median and mode) and sparseness (variance and standard deviation). In the part of deductive statics, test of single-variable-k-root, independent and Pearson's correlative coefficient were used.

5. Results
5.1. First Hypothesis
The principles employ the principles of quality management. Total scores of 1-42 questions of quality management questionnaire, completed by principals indicate the level of employment of these principles by principals.
Table (1): Single-variable t-test relation to the level of employing principles of total quality management by principals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment the principles of quality management</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>163.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25.32</td>
<td>57.06</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finding of table 1 show that the level of employing the principles of total quality management by principals with the mean (163.43) is higher than the mean of assuming questionnaire (126) Calculated “T” (57.06) with freedom grade of 77 at the level of 0.01 is meaningful.

5.2. Second Hypothesis
There is meaningful deference between affectivity of principal's who employ the quality management principles and those who don’t.

Table (2): Principals’ affectivity deference regarding employment of principles of quality management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>principals' affectivity</td>
<td>First group</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44.44</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>-9.21</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second group</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>82.79</td>
<td>12.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since, calculated (-9.21) with freedom degree of 45 is greater than the critical amount of table at the level of 99 percent (2-2), so statically the difference is meaningful. Then it can be concluded that between the mean affectivity of two groups at confidence level of 99 percent, a meaningful difference exists.

5.3. Third hypothesis
There is a relation between the level of principal’s affectivity and employment of principles of quality management by them.

Table (3): Correlation coefficient between the numbers resulted from total quality management employment and affectivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pearson’s correlation</th>
<th>Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Quality management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>Principals affectivity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statically results of Pearson’s correlation coefficient test showed that between the level of employing the principles of quality management and principal’s affectivity, a correlation of 0.85 exists, which is meaningful at the level of 0.01 percent. With respect to 0.859 correlation coefficient, It can be said that the more the employment of quality management principles by principals. The more their affectivity increases.

6. Discussion and conclusion
Principals employ the principles of quality management
Whole questions (from I to 42) of total quality management questionnaire which assessed the level of employing the principles of total quality management by the principles, showed that the scores, relating to the level of employment of total quality management principles are desirable and accumulation of the numbers at upper part is more than lower part. So, we concluded that the principals employ the principles of quality management. This result is consistent with the results of the researches carried out by Ahmadi and Krami, Farsi, Hosseinpoor (2005) concluded that in the section of medical documents of educational hospitals of Iran medical sciences university, the principles and concepts of total quality management are employed to some extent. Farsi (2003) found out that principals employ method and principles of quality management in schools. Examining the present and desirable situation of schools states, the principals believe that they employ the method and principles of total quality management to a great extent.

7. Researchers and principals employ the principles of quality management
Since, no subject under this title has not been considered in researches in Iran, in discuss and conclusion, only the opinions of experts of this field and the similar subjects have been used. Edris and Ra’eesi (2004) in their article concluded that regarding all effective factors on affectivity, principals have more positive opinions and increase of affectivity of principals are resulted from their general participation in performing plans of university. Possibility of other stuff participation leads to an increase in their satisfaction and effectiveness. Since
participation is one of quality management principles, it is relevant to our subject. In his article, Koohestani(1997) concluded that between the participatory style and meaningful relation. Presence of proper grounds and establishing factors such as overview in foundation and structure of organization, proper work place and organization atmosphere and closeness of individual and organization atmosphere and closeness of individual and organizational aims can leads to participatory management style and advancement of individual and organizational affectivity. Between employing styles of consulting and participatory management and stuff affectivity, positive correlation exists and by implementing new participatory exists and by implementing new participatory management and quality management, stuff affectivity can rise.

In his article, Islamipour (1995) concluded that implementing participatory management causes the workforce productivity to be increased because of lacking sufficient education and necessary information, labors could not effectively participate in administrating the works. Implementation of participatory management leads to increase in workforce productivity and decrease in costs and losses.

Ra'ufi (2004) concluded that there exists a relation between education of student and principals during their duties and affectivity. Principals who have been educated during their duties are more effective than other principals and the career grade of lecturers, work volume and precise evaluation of members of scientific board (lecturer) are the reason of affectivity of this board. Carrying out time and movement studies in training the individuals, consideration, attention and respect sustainably among stuff are effective in stuff effectiveness. In his research, Davis showed that there is a direct relation between individual’s affectivity and occupational satisfaction.

He suggested that main factors which from effectiveness include competency, merits, direct supervision, satisfaction of work itself, adjusting with other co-workers, possessing organizational aims, useful and satisfactory organization, sufficient satisfaction of economic prizes and related issues, professional research and participation motivate the teachers. Also, the schools which are more conventional are better situation regarding performance, affectivity and yields.

With respect to analyses, looking totally, it can be said that the principals generally employ the method and principles of quality management. In addition, the results showed that the more, the level of employment of total quality management by principals, the more, higher affectivity is expected and application of these principles to educational trends of schools is effective in increase of affectivity.

References