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Role of quality management in innovations of business

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Abstract

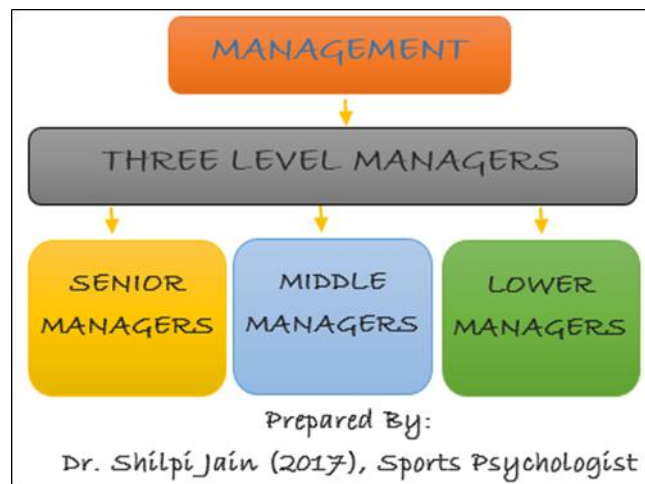
In this research work, researcher explained the quality management that help to create the environment for business. The business success with management is possible with the help of innovative ideas that develops with Managers idea that is important role of quality management. The aim of research was find the quality of managers for business management. In this research work managers plays a vital role. These managers are classified in a hierarchy of authority, and perform different tasks. In many organizations with some innovative ideas, the number of managers in every level resembles a pyramid that are hierarchy of innovation for business. Each level is explained specifications of their different responsibilities and likely job titles in the field of business management with innovative ideas.

Keywords: Management in innovations, business, specifications

Introduction

Management is the administration of an organization, whether it is a business, a not-for-profit organization or government body. Management includes the activities of setting the strategy of an organization and coordinating the efforts of its employees (or of volunteers) to accomplish its objectives through the application of available resources, such as financial, natural, technological and human resources to create some innovations for others. The "management" run through three levels of managers, which are typically organized in a hierarchical, pyramid structure:

- Senior managers, such as members of a Board of Directors and a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or a President of an organization. They set the strategic goals of the organization and make decisions on how the overall organization will operate.
- Middle managers, examples of these would include branch managers, regional managers, department managers and section managers, who provide direction to front-line managers. Middle managers communicate the strategic goals of senior management to the front-line managers.
- Lower managers, such as supervisors and front-line team leaders, oversee the work of regular employees (or volunteers, in some voluntary organizations) and provide direction on their work.



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Innovation continues to grow, by systematic research, experimentation and the ultimate test of management practice and experience. Innovation management has grown to become a mainstream field of academic research and management practice: in 2012, at EURAM (European Academy of Management) the innovation track was the largest with almost 200 research papers; and the ISPI (International Society of Professional Innovation Management) attracted 500 member delegates. As a result it is a challenge for all of us interested in innovation to keep abreast of this fast developing and multidisciplinary field. In the general field research, the 200 or so active research centres worldwide produce some 5000 papers each year, many relevant to managing innovation. In the more specialist fields of technology and innovation management, the 120 research centres worldwide publish several hundreds of papers each year. One goal of this book is to help make sense and navigate through this mass of material. Another is to encourage action. As we declared in the first edition, and still believe strongly, this book is designed to encourage and support practice and organization specific experimentation and learning and not to substitute for it

Procedure and Methodology

Management involves identifying the mission, objective, procedures, rules and manipulation of the human capital of an enterprise to contribute to the success of the enterprise. This implies effective communication: an enterprise environment (as opposed to a physical or mechanical mechanism) implies human motivation and implies some sort of successful progress or system outcome. As such, management is not the manipulation of a mechanism (machine or automated program), not the herding of animals, and can occur either in a legal or in an illegal enterprise or environment. From an individual's perspective, management does not need to be seen solely from an enterprise point of view, because management is an essential function to improve one's life and relationships. Management is therefore everywhere and it has a wider range of application.¹ Based on this, management must have humans. Communication and a positive endeavor are two main aspects of it either through enterprise or independent pursuit. Plans, measurements, motivational psychological tools, goals, and economic measures (profit, etc.) may or may not be necessary components for there to be management. At first, one views management functionally, such as measuring quantity, adjusting plans, meeting goals. This applies even in situations where planning does not take place. From this perspective, Henri Fayol (1841-1925)^[3] considers management to consist of five functions:

1. Planning (forecasting)
2. Organizing
3. Commanding
4. Coordinating
5. Controlling

Discussion

Nature of work in business management

In profitable organizations, management's primary function is the satisfaction of a range of stakeholders. This typically involves making a profit (for the shareholders), creating valued products at a reasonable cost (for customers), and providing great employment opportunities for employees. In nonprofit management, add the importance of keeping the

faith of donors. In most models of management and governance, shareholders vote for the board of directors, and the board then hires senior management. Some organizations have experimented with other methods (such as employee-voting models) of selecting or reviewing managers, but this is rare

Business management includes the following branches

1. financial management
2. human resource management
3. information technology management (responsible for management information systems)
4. marketing management
5. operations management and production management
6. strategic management

Basics role of quality management

According to Fayol, management operates through five basic functions: planning, organizing, coordinating, commanding, and controlling.

- **Planning:** Deciding what needs to happen in the future and generating plans for action (deciding in advance).
- **Organizing (or staffing):** Making sure the human and nonhuman resources are put into place.
- **Coordinating:** Creating a structure through which an organization's goals can be accomplished.
- **Commanding (or leading):** Determining what must be done in a situation and getting people to do it.
- **Controlling:** Checking progress against plans.

In other terms management of organization is possible with quality and innovations of managers that are

- **Interpersonal:** roles that involve coordination and interaction with employees Figurehead, leader
- **Informational:** roles that involve handling, sharing, and analyzing information Nerve centre, disseminator
- **Decision:** roles that require decision-making Entrepreneur, negotiator, allocator

Skills of business management

- **Political Connections:** used to build a power base and to establish connections
- **Conceptual:** used to analyze complex situations
- **Interpersonal:** used to communicate, motivate, mentor and delegate
- **diagnostic:** ability to visualize appropriate responses to a situation
- **Leadership:** ability to lead and to provide guidance to a specific group
- **Technical:** expertise in one's particular functional area.
- **Behavioral:** perception towards others.

Levels of Managers in Organizations

- Most organizations have three management levels: first-level, middle-level, and top-level managers.
- First-line managers are the lowest level of management and manage the work of non-managerial individuals who are directly involved with the production or creation of the organization's products.
- Middle managers include all levels of management between the first-line level and the top level of the organization. These managers manage the work of first-line managers and may have titles such as department head, project leader, plant manager, or division manager.

- Top managers are responsible for making organization-wide decisions and establishing the plans and goals that affect the entire organization. These individuals typically have titles such as executive vice president, president, managing director, chief operating officer, chief executive officer, or chairman of the board.

Recommendations

Implementation of policies and strategies

- All policies and strategies must be discussed with all managerial personnel and staff.
- Managers must understand where and how they can implement their policies and strategies.
- A plan of action must be devised for each department.
- Policies and strategies must be reviewed regularly.
- Contingency plans must be devised in case the environment changes.
- Top-level managers should carry out regular progress assessments.
- The business requires team spirit and a good environment.
- The missions, objectives, strengths and weaknesses of each department must be analyzed to determine their roles in achieving the business's mission.
- The forecasting method develops a reliable picture of the business' future environment.
- A planning unit must be created to ensure that all plans are consistent and that policies and strategies are aimed at achieving the same mission and objectives.

Planning process of policies and strategies

- They give mid and lower-level managers a good idea of the future plans for each department in an organization.
- A framework is created whereby plans and decisions are made.
- Mid and lower-level management may add their own plans to the business's strategies.

These managers are classified in a hierarchy of authority, and perform different tasks. In many organizations with some innovative ideas, the number of managers in every level resembles a pyramid that are hierarchy of innovation for business. Each level is explained specifications of their different responsibilities and likely job titles in the field of business management with innovative ideas.

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