Integration Between Knowledge Management and Total Quality Management in Jordanian Universities: Empirical Study

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge management is important and necessary for the survival of an organisation and its superiority. It can be integrated into the philosophy of total quality management to play a role in the development of the basis of performance of modern organisations. It can be strengthened to achieve its strategic objectives. The total quality management philosophy seeks to achieve customer satisfaction through the commitment of the leadership of an organisation and its workers by a process of continuous improvement of the quality of performance in various aspects of an organisation. This study aims to identify the integration between knowledge management and total quality management, when applied to public Jordanian universities as a sample for the study, and to follow the descriptive analytical method research style. The online questionnaire responses were statistically analysed. The study found the presence of integrity and a strong correlation between knowledge management and total quality management.

KEYWORDS

Higher Education, Jordan, Knowledge Management, Total Quality Management

INTRODUCTION

This paper is related to knowledge management (KM) and total quality management (TQM) in higher educational institutions (HEIs) in Jordan. These two issues have attracted the attention of many researchers and writers in higher education (HE). The significance of these issues is that they are both associated with the effectiveness of the academic process. Therefore, the growing interest worldwide among organisations in KM has increased because it is related to the quality of education and learning, as an alternative managerial action (Harvey, 2010). This is due to the competitiveness among higher educational institutions in their fields of interest. When TQM became more defined, it was successfully applied by many HE Institutions. However, as KM was more defined, it was extensively applied in developed countries, and good results were obtained. At the same time, some organisations still lack the proper use and benefits of KM in achieving distinction through the use of TQM. This is especially evident from the inefficient integration of KM and TQM.

The quality of education is vital for promoting society and contributes to the enduring wealth and security of a country (Babbar, 1995). Therefore, this research paper focuses on the integration of KM and TQM in HE in Jordan. The purpose of this research is to learn about KM and TQM and to identify their role in HE excellence in Jordan.

The last few decades have witnessed a widespread acceptance of KM and TQM as a means of acquiring and maintaining competitiveness in the global marketplace. Globalisation issues have
triggered the move to improve performance, and HE institutions have been quick to adopt quality and knowledge models in order to survive in the increasingly global market. Indeed, worldwide, HE institutions have made steady progress in adopting KM and TQM models and institutional self-assessment approaches. The Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award (MBNQA) in the United States and the European Foundation for Quality Management Excellence Model (EFQM) in the United Kingdom have been adapted for the HE sector, and institutions within the sector are recognising their benefits. The HE sector in Jordan has tried to adapt the model as well and is as susceptible to globalisation as any other country.

The study aim is to establish a framework that represents the integration of KM and TQM in HE. Therefore, the research was set up according to the following objectives:

- To review relevant literature on the concepts of KM and TQM and their significance for educational organisations and to contribute to the conceptual framing of them.
- To contextualise a framework for the integration of KM and TQM.
- To refine the framework scientific methods and techniques to be followed in order to take advantage of the integration of KM and TQM in enhancing the competitive advantage.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**The Concept of Knowledge**

Different types of contemporary organisations are facing a surge of transitions and accelerating changes sweeping today’s world, on top of informatics and technical evolution. This evolution relies on advanced scientific knowledge and the best use of information flow resulting from big developments in computer technology and world communication (Internet). As a result of those transitions, knowledge has become the most significant strategic source; moreover, it has become the strongest, most influential, and dominating factor in an organisation’s success or failure (Schwandt & Marquardt, 2000).

By looking at the subject in literature, it has been demonstrated that trend researchers classified the concept of knowledge as following two main streams: looking at a partial perspective of knowledge constructed only through implicit acquired knowledge of information and the causal links that assist in making sense of this information (Sarvary, 1999, p. 96). As described by Daft (2006, p. 258), “the basis for the sense to measure the personal experience of intuition (intuition) or special view.” Knowledge, according to this definition, is the fundamental basis of the experience of an individual in judging things. Hislop et al. (2000, p. 1) add that the status of knowledge is defined as “a continuous process for the restructuring of ideas during exercise or ongoing experience.” While to Drucker (1999) knowledge is “the ability to translate information into the performance to achieve a specific task, and this ability can only be done in humans with brains and intellectual skills”; this definition refers to performance as the director of knowledge to achieve specific targets, which was not mentioned in any of the above definitions.

**Knowledge Management (KM): Emergence of Knowledge Management**

The field of KM is relatively new, particularly at the applied level. It has been recognised only in the past few years, and afterwards, some standards, as well as a growing awareness of the benefits, have been realised by its application. At the end of the twentieth century, attention was drawn to this subject because at the time the components involved in the management of knowledge needed to re-adjust the value that would be utilised in the market to meet the needs of the customer in the face of rapid changes taking place. The need to manage knowledge emerged because of the increasing growth and necessity to diagnose the flexibility of organisational structures, which could not cope with rapid change in the market. Perhaps the increasing use of information technology and communications
The Dawn of the Activity Domain Theory
www.igi-global.com/chapter/dawn-activity-domain-theory/39669?camid=4v1a

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