THE IMPLEMENTATION OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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The quality of a company's product directly affects its competitive position, profitability and creditability in the market. Thus, the major objective of management becomes that of achieving and maintaining the leadership in product quality and reliability. As part of the total commitment to equality by management, a quality policy must be developed that would describe the method to used in meeting the long term objective. Product quality requirement should be defined for each product based on the factors relating to satisfying the needs and expectation of those to whom the products serves and, to the fullest extent possible, be specified in terms enable objective determination of conformance [1].

Quality management is a way to continuously improve performance at every level of operation, in every functional area of an organization, using all available human and capital resources. It comprises a group of ideas and techniques for enhancing competitive performance by improving the quality of products and processes. Quality management does not relate solely to the improvement of product quality in a manufacturing situation, nor to the improvement of a particular service, offered by a business organization, but rather it is a viable concept that can be applied to all types of organization including science and technology.

Today, science and technology play a major role in business performance, most organizations pay inadequate attention to technological planning and management. They emphasize on marketing and financial issues. A large number of organizations implementing quality management have found that the concept is not well-received in technological functions, including research and development [2]. Organizations can make the research and development process more efficient by applying the concept of quality management to their R&D activities. Individuals and terms can use a variety of quality management tools to measure and manage the upstream phase of R&D

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Librarians at Multan have also conducted a course with the sponsorship of NLDP. 15 librarians were trained in DOS and Wordperfect.

PLA Computer Training Centers

With the help of NLDP, Pakistan Library Association has established five permanent computer training centers at Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta. The case for Hyderabad and Bahawalpur is under consideration. The first PLA center started its functioning in November 1992 at Lahore. By the end of June 1994, PLA centers in the country have trained 500 Librarians and other people in library automation.[18] The courses include Fundamentals of computers, Disk Operating System (DOS), Wordprocessing using MS Word and Worperfect, Spreadsheet using Lotus and Quatro Pro, Database management using dBase, Library automation using CDS/ISIS and LAMP.[19] A special one month course was also designed with the help of USIS at all the centers. The course was conducted by Dr. Nelson, a Library Automation Expert from USA. At Lahore center, to make the students well-versed with a working automated environment, visits to the automated libraries in the city have also been made an integral part of the courses.

Conclusion

In conclusion it might be stated that library automation is at its infancy in Pakistan. No serious efforts have been made in the field of library software in a proper manner. With only an experience of 6 or 7 years in libaray automation, a very few persons have been trained well in library computerization. There is a lack of resource persons in the country. It is the duty of our profeesional associations and library schools to solve the problems of library software and its appropriate training in the country. PLA computer centers must play their important role in selection and developing a suitable library software for our local needs. MARC format for Pakistan should be developed. All this can never be done without the help of government. Government should aid the libraries and supervise the struggles for library automation.