



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2013_BJEMT_3161
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluating the Implementation Status of TQM Practices in Industrial Organization of Textile and Apparel.

General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

- This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 2: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The reviewed article deals with a very interesting and important subject that the existing literature rarely covers. Studies containing comprehensive analyses of TQM used in the textile and clothing industry are very few. At the same time, though, the article presents a very narrow perspective on the subject, using a definitely insufficient review of the available literature. The author makes his/her analysis based on one department in one company, without setting any context. The research methodology and the way the results are presented may also raise some doubts, as the latter makes it difficult for the reader to comprehend the contents, e.g. to analyse the data in the tables.	We expect that your journal will consider our initial effort. Our first attempt must be encouraged. We are interested to further extend our research. We are aimed to focus on whole textile industry of Pakistan.
<u>Specific</u> comments 1. Title and the purpose	While the title of the article corresponds to its contents, the description of its purpose does not. The purpose is defined as follows: <i>"Purpose of the study was to evaluate that to what extent, industry has adopted Total Quality Management practices"</i> (line 23-24) Unfortunately, the author does not give any information on the degree to which Pakistani T&C industry has adopted Total Quality Management practices. The article would be much more valuable if extended to information about the number and structure of textile and clothing manufacturers in Pakistan, and about the percentage of those that have implemented TQM systems. The	It has been corrected. Very few studies are available on TQM implementation in textile industry especially in context of Pakistan. We requested to chamber of commerce Faisalabad to provide us information about the number and structure of textile and clothing manufacturers in Faisalabad but they

	presented case study would then be a more specific illustration to the general assessment.	were unable to provide.
2. Literature review – references	The scope of the literature review definitely seems to be too narrow. The article lacks a review of the very extensive literature on TQM Practices implemented in different industries and countries. The number of studies focused on the textile and clothing sector is definitely limited, but even so there are at least several articles that have been left out of the references.	We confess this fact but the literature review is not available.
3. Methodology	The weak point of the accepted methodology is that the research covers only one clothing company. The following issues need reconsideration: The Pearson's linear correlation coefficient is a primary and well-known measure of relationships between variables. Perhaps it would suffice to provide a reference to a statistical textbook? There is no reason for repeating the same basic information over and over again: lines 271-296 and then 350-365, and again in the conclusion (511-518) The discussion of Fig. 5.1 a and b (lines 324-330) would be more meaningful if based on statistical computations confirming that the differences between the mean values derived from the samples are significant (the samples are very different in sizes but	David Knoke, George W. B. Akisa PM. Statistics for Social Data Analysis. 4th ed. F. E. Peacock Publishers Itasca, Illinois 60143; 2002. It has been corrected.
4. Results		The Analysis of variance (ANOVA) table indicates that the score of different questions in all TQM tools are highly significant at 5% level of significance. We are sending “inspection tool”. After seeing it, one can easily understand What P1, P2, etc.



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	the means are similar). The computations could be performed with ANOVA or the Pearson's chi2 test. Data descriptions in the tables. The reader is only told that the „Elements of product quality are numbered as P1 to P7, as mention in the chapter 3.(365-366) What P1, P2, etc. exactly mean is not explained, though. Their meaning can be partly deduced from the descriptions of the results but without a legend clearly explaining the symbols used in the tables the interpretation of the data is very difficult (this comment applies to all tables). This article did not really have a discussion section	exactly mean. We have added a discussion section.