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A Comprehensive Review of Integrated Manufacturing Practice in Global Context-Manufacturing Management Perspective

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Abstract: Manufacturing excellence is an outcome of optimum utilization of available resources and continual improvement in manufacturing facilities which fulfill the needs of the stakeholders in the business environment. In developing countries like India, there is a lack of quality manufacturing environment which is the root cause for the failure to meet the dynamic demand in industry. To overcome this hurdle a comprehensive model, namely Integrated Manufacturing Business Excellence System (IMBES) is developed based upon examination of literatures. This consists of 10 successful criterions, namely; Visionary Leadership and Management Commitment (VLMC), Systematic Approach to Management (SAM), Customer Focus and Satisfaction (CFS), Continuous Improvement and Innovation (CII), Organization Culture (OC), Workforce Management (WM), Manufacturing Strategy (MS), Resource Planning and System Audit (RPSA), Supplier Quality Management (SQM), Technology Management and Information System (TMIS) which helps for attaining business excellence in manufacturing industry. IMBES is nothing but a bundle of global manufacturing management concepts, namely; Total Quality Management (TQM), Total Productive Maintenance (TPM), Six Sigma (DMAIC Methodology), Lean Manufacturing (LM), Agile Manufacturing (AM) and Sustainable Manufacturing (SM).

Key words: Manufacturing excellence, IMBES, manufacturing management, criterions, India

INTRODUCTION

The global market has led many companies in the of implementing new paradigms in manufacturing to enhance their competitive position. Total quality management, total productive maintenance, Just in Time (JIT), lean, agile and sustainable manufacturing practices are considered, as integral components of outstanding manufacturing practices. Many researchers have studied manufacturing concepts independently for continuous improvement and sustain in a competitive environment. However, there is a gap in achieving business excellence due to lack of complete implementation of manufacturing concepts in an integrated manner. Hence, it is inevitable to formulate a integrated manufacturing comprehensive, Therefore, the researchers have developed an integrated manufacturing business excellence model to meet the needs of the stakeholders in all aspects in a minimum duration in a manufacturing environment. In world market, global awards, such as Malcolm Baldrige, National Quality Award (MBNQA), Japan Quality Award (JPA), Australian Business Excellence Award (ABEA), Singapore Business Excellence Award (SBEA), the German Quality Award (GQA), South African Excellence Award (SAEA) are given for manufacturing excellence. Likewise in India awards,

such as Rajiv Gandhi National Quality Award (RGNQA), Golden Peacock Business Excellence Award (GPBEA), IMC Ramakrishna Bajaj National Quality Award (IMCRBNQA), Indian Manufacturing Excellence Award (IMBEA) and Tata Business Excellence Award (TBEA) awarded for those who attained a meritorious position in the business sectors. Every award has successful criterions, as judgmental parameters of the business excellence framework. The business enterprises which meet out the manufacturing excellence requirements, would fetch the above-mentioned awards. Many of the parameters considered in framework of IMBEM.

Therefore, the researchers advocate the IMBEM to attain the business excellence standards and enhance the chance to receive the manufacturing excellence awards. Indian industries, despite having ISO 9002 and 14001 Quality Management System (QMS) and few business excellence models implemented in place, fail to offer quality product with timely delivery to the customers. Unfortunately, the dynamic demand has not met due to lack of adopting structured integrated manufacturing practice in the manufacturing industry, this resulted in producing sub-standard products. Since, industries are in need to adopt a well-structured integrated manufacturing model for producing high quality products with low cost of quick delivery. The main purpose of this study is to

review the various integrated manufacturing management practices in national and international industrial arena. Further, the researchers have proposed the Integrated Manufacturing Business Excellence System (IMBES) model for achieving global quality in manufacturing industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

While there is a full-fledged independent application of total quality management, total productive maintenance, Six Sigma, lean, agile and sustainable manufacturing concepts are more in manufacturing and service sector, despite the suitability for integrated manufacturing practice still it is lagging in the manufacturing sector. Some researchers have studied and

recognized the familiarity of integrated manufacturing practices with some important critical success factors/critical dimensions/enablers/attributes in international and national industrial scenario, they are shown in Table 1 and 2. In this regard, the researchers have gone through an extent of literature in respect of global management practices in the manufacturing industry and proposed a structured model-IMBES for market sustainability.

There are many research papers which give the outline of various integrated manufacturing management concepts, such as lean and TQM, lean and Six Sigma (DMAIC), TQM and TPM, lean and agile, lean and sustainable, LEAGILE and sustainable, etc. in manufacturing and service industries. Till date, no one developed comprehensive integrated model like integrated manufacturing business excellence model (Fig. 1) to meet

Table 1: Critical success factors/implementation factors of quality management practices in international scenarios

| | | | Critical success factors of TQM/TPM/ | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|--|-----------------|
| D 1 | | N. COOF | lean/agile/sustainable/integrated | a |
| Researchers | Integration/approach | No. of CSF | manufacturing practices | Countries |
| Achanga et al. (2006) | LM | 4 | Finance, organization culture, infrastructure, team/work force | United Kingdom |
| A abajani at al. (2012) | WCM | 5 | team/work force Leadership and empowerment, system | Iran |
| Aghajani et al. (2013) | WCM | 3 | integration, manufacturing strategy, | ILAII |
| | | | organization culture, customer satisfaction | |
| Alaskari et al. (2012) | Lean tools | 9 | Top management commitment, change in | United Kingdom |
| riaskari er ta. (2012) | and ERP System | , | organization culture, effective leadership, | Officed Rangdom |
| | and Laci System | | effective communication, comprehensive | |
| | | | training and education, determination of goals | |
| | | | and objective, visible management and | |
| | | | commitment, view lean as a long term journey, | |
| | | | view lean as long term journey, view and | |
| | | | understand lean as philosophy rather than | |
| | | | another strategy | |
| Anvari and Moghimi (2011) | TQM+LP | 5 | Management by fact, customer focus, | Iran |
| | | | supplier partnership, improvement team, | |
| | | | continuous improvement and learning | |
| Asif et al. (2010) | IMS | 4 | Continuous improvement, standardization, | Pakistan |
| | | | motivation, training and team work | |
| Bamber <i>et al.</i> (1999) | TPM | 9 | Management commitment, measure of | United Kingdom |
| | | | performance, align to mission, I nvolvement | |
| | | | of people, implementation of people, | |
| | | | knowledge and belief, time allocation for | |
| | | | implementation, the motivation of management | |
| D 4 (2010) | I Fotomoio Conton | | and workforce, the existing organization | United States |
| Bozdogan (2010) | Lean Enterprise System+ TQM+SS+TOC+AM+BPR | 5 | Continuous improvement, systematic planned enterprise, change disciplined culture, | of America |
| | 1QM+SS+1OC+AM+BFR | | Technology Management and Information | of Afficiera |
| | | | System, customer satisfaction | |
| Byard et al. (2010) | LSS+AM+TPM+ERP+Supply | y 2 | Sequential approach, integrated strategy | United Kingdom |
| Byand et ta. (2010) | chain reengineering | , 2 | management involvement and commitment, | Office Kingdom |
| Coronado and Antony (2002) | SS | 10 | cultural change, organization infrastructure, | United Kingdom |
| Coronado and Tincony (2002) | 55 | 10 | communication, training, linking Six Sigma | emica rangaem |
| | | | to business strategy, linking Six Sigma to | |
| | | | customer, linking Six Sigma to supplier, | |
| | | | project management skills, project | |
| | | | prioritization and selections | |
| Cua and McKone-Sweet (2006) | TQM+JIT+TPM+Common | 16 | Committed leadership, strategic planning, | United State of |
| • • | practice | | cross functional training, employee | America |
| | | | involvement, information and feedback, | |
| | | | process management, cross functional | |
| | | | productdesign, supplier quality management, | |

Table 1: Continue

| | | | Critical success factors of TQM/TPM/ lean/agile/sustainable/integrated | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--|------------------|
| Researchers | Integration/approach | No. of CSF | manufacturing practices | Countries |
| | | | customer involvement, Pull System, | |
| | | | JIT delivery System, set up time reduction, | |
| | | | schedule adherence, autonomous and planned maintenance, technology emphasis, | |
| | | | proprietary equipment and development | |
| Doolen and Hacker (2005) | LM | 6 | Manufacturing equipment and process, | United States of |
| Dooleit and Hacker (2003) | Livi | O | shop floor management, new product | America |
| | | | development, supplier relationship, customer | 7 IIII CI I Cu |
| | | | relationship, workforce management | |
| Dora et al. (2013) | LM | 3 | Skill workforce, organization culture, | Belgium |
| ` ' | | | in-house expertise | J |
| Eid (2009) | WCM | 7 | Management commitment, quality | Egypt |
| | | | department, continuous improvement, | |
| | | | customer involvement, supply chain | |
| | | | management, technical capability management, | |
| | | | production facility management | |
| Elmoselhy (2013) | LM+AM | 5 | Strategy, workforce management, Technology | Netherland |
| | | | Management and Information System, resource, | |
| | | | customer satisfaction | |
| Garetti and Taisch (2012) | SM | 8 | Sustainable business, asset and product | Europe |
| | | | life cycle management, resource and energy | |
| | | | management, enabling technologies, | |
| | | | the role of standards, the role of | |
| | | | education, competence development and | |
| | | _ | social science, corporate social responsibility | |
| Gilgeous and Gilgeous (1999) | Business excellence | 8 | Empowerment, first-rate management team, | United Kingdom |
| | | | learning, quality, technology, innovation, | |
| G 1 10 'W' (2012) | G3. f | - | customer focus, supplier relationship | |
| Greenberg and Quillian (2012) | sm | 7 | Senior management support, traction, | Africa |
| | | | cross-functional collaborative team, social | |
| | | | responsibility, monitoring supplier, | |
| | | | innovative partnership, management | |
| C | 43.6 | 10 | of resources | This d Vinedon |
| Gunasekaran <i>et al.</i> (2002) | AM | 10 | Co-ordination, technology, Knowledge based System, cross functional team, motivation, | United Kingdom |
| | | | standardization, organization culture, | |
| | | | training, education and information, | |
| | | | competence | |
| Hamid (2011) | LM based on internal | 9 | Top management commitment, training and | Malaysia |
| 1141114 (2011) | and external factor | , | education, thinking development, employee | 171 and 51 a |
| | | | involvement, working culture, communication, | |
| | | | resource and business planning, customer | |
| | | | focus, government intervention | |
| Ho (2010) | LM+TQM | 4 | Employee involvement, resource and | Malaysia |
| ` ' | ` | | process management, objectives and targets | , |
| Jeyaraman and Teo (2010) | LSS implementation | 10 | Management engagement and commitment, | Malaysia |
| | - | | organizational belief and culture, Reward and | - |
| | | | Recognition System, competency of master black | |
| | | | belt/black belt, company financial capability, | |
| | | | frequent communication and assessment on | |
| | | | lean Six Sigma results, project prioritization, | |
| | | | selection, reviews and tracking, project success | |
| | | | stories, best practices sharing and benchmarking, | |
| | | | effective lean Six Sigma training program, | |
| Vim at al. (2000) | EEOM Duein | 0 | established lean six sigma dash board | Canada |
| Kim et al. (2009) | EFQM+Business excellence model | 9 | Leadership, people, policy and strategy, partnership and resources, process, people | Canada |
| | CACCHERICE HIDGEI | | results, customer results, society results, key | |
| | | | performance results | |
| Kovach et al. (2005) | LM+AM+DFSS | 5 | Top management support, benchmarking, | United States of |
| 110, 4011 01 (4. (2005) | TW11 - 1 1141 - 1/1 1010 | ~ | supplier partnership, worker involvement, | America |
| | | | cultural change | . 111101 1VU |
| Kovacova (2013) | Lean management+SM | 12 | Flatten management structure, commitment, | Hungary-Slovak |
| | | == | capability, learning, multi-skilled people, | Republic |
| | | | invest in long term financials, team work, | • |
| | | | technology, policies, standard stakeholder | |

Table 1: Continue

| Table 1: Continue | | | Critical success factors of TQM/TPM/ | |
|--|--|------------|--|-------------------|
| Researchers | Integration/approach | No. of CSF | lean/agile/sustainable/integrated manufacturing practices | Countries |
| | | | expectation, integrated preventive environmental | |
| Leoni (2012) | TQM+Toyotism and LP | 3 | strategy, decision making High involvement work practice, | Italy |
| Beom (2012) | 1 QM 1 Toyoushi and 14 | 3 | information communication technology, | ituiy |
| | | | industrial relation | |
| Martinez-Jurado and Moyano-Fuentes (2014) | Adoption of LP based on trigger factor, success factor and | 10 | Bargaining power of customer, motivation level, corporation motivation, deep rooted | Spanish |
| Moyano-rucines (2014) | control factors | | culture of total quality, top management | |
| | | | role, lean organisation structure, lean leader role, | |
| | | | institutional support. Unionization, people's | |
| Naslund (2008) | TQM+BPR+ERP+JIT+LM+SS | 11 | initial scepticism and resistance Business plan and vision, top management | United States of |
| 11asiana (2000) | TQM-DIR-EAG (SII) EM (SS | 11 | support (including funding), project | America |
| | | | management (including project), champion | |
| | | | and team work, change management, | |
| | | | organization culture, effective communication, education and training, knowledge transfer, | |
| | | | knowledge management (including skill | |
| | | | and expertise), organization structure | |
| Nordin et al. (2014) | Factors influencing the adoption | 9 | Strategy/policy, mindset, system, measure, | Malaysia |
| | of SM based on management, | | needs to advance, performance enhancement, | |
| | internal and external factors | | law regulations, social pressure, market trends, competition | |
| Pham et al. (2008) | LM+AM+SM | 7 | Integration, manufacturing strategy, finance, | United Kingdom |
| . , | | | technology and product innovation. Knowledge | _ |
| | | | and skill, marketing strategy, operational | |
| Pham and Thomas (2011) | LM+AM+SM | 8 | strategy Finance, strategy, technology, customer focus, | United Kingdom |
| Thain and Thomas (2011) | DIVITATIVI | 0 | leadership, culture, continuous learning, | Onica Kingdom |
| | | | team work | |
| Power et al. (2001) | AM | 7 | Participative management style, computer | Australia |
| | | | based technology, resource management, | |
| | | | continuous improvement, supplier relation, JIT methodology, technology utilization | |
| Rose | LM | 8 | Clear strategic vision, top management | Malaysia |
| | | | commitment, project management, | • |
| | | | organizational change, communication, | |
| | | | performance evaluation, skill/expertise, supplier involvement | |
| Salleh et al. (2012) | LM+TQM+ISO9000+ | 6 | Top management commitment, human | Malaysia |
| , , | ISO14001+OHSAS 18001+SS | | resource, process and product management, | • |
| Cl. 1 . 1 | COT C I I I I COTTO | 0 | information technology, supplier management | F (|
| Shaaban and Awni (2014) | CSF for Implementation of TPM | 9 | Leadership style and influence, management commitment, clear vision and integrated strategy, | Egypt |
| | | | existence of strong motive (burning platform), | |
| | | | availability of financial resources, level of | |
| | | | knowledge and experience, organization culture, | |
| | | | the role of consultant, benchmarking and sharing best practices | |
| Skrudupaite and | LM+TPS | 6 | Management involvement and commitment, | Lithuania |
| Jucevicius (2011) | | Ü | long term philosophy, change of thinking, lean | |
| | | | behavior and work culture, discipline, | |
| Telemon (2010) | Framework of Business | 12 | employee training Strategic alignment, level of IT investment, | Slovenia (Europe) |
| Trkman (2010) | Process Management (BPM) | 12 | performance measurement, level of employee's | Slovenia (Europe) |
| | based on contingency, dynamic | | specialization, organizational change, appointment | |
| | capabilities and task technology | | of process owner, implementation of proposed | |
| | fit theories | | change, use of Continuous Improvement System, | |
| | | | standardization of process, information, automation, training and empowerment | |
| | | | of employees | |
| Ustyugova and | LM+AM | 6 | Top management commitment, responsible | Czech Republic |
| Noskievicova (2013) | | | team, employee involvement, communication | |
| | | | and information technology, partnership, rewards to motivate employee | |
| Vazquez-Bustelo et al. | AM | 5 | Human resources, technologies, value chain | Spanish |
| (2007) | | | integration, concurrent engineering, knowledge | • |
| | | | management | |

| - | | • | \sim | | |
|----------|--|---|--------|--|--|
| Ta | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| Table 1: Continue | | | Critical success factors of TQM/TPM/ | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| D as a graph are | Internation (on procesh | No of CCE | lean/agile/sustainable/integrated | Caratrias |
| Researchers Yusuf et al. (1999) | Integration/approach AM | No. of CSF 10 | | Countries United Kingdom |
| ` / | | | technology, quality, change, partnership, | J |
| Zataiola at al. (2012) | TQM | 4 | market, education, welfare Cost leadership, management support, | Canada |
| Zatzick et al. (2012) | TQM | 4 | collaboration expertise, communication | Canaua |
| T-11- 2- 0-4:1 6-4 | ······································ | 1!4 | | |
| Table 2: Critical success fact | ors/implementation factors of q | uanty management i | oractices in national manufacturing scenarios Critical success factors of TOM/TPM/ | |
| | | | lean/agile/sustainable/integrated | |
| Researchers | Integration/approach | No. of CSF | manufacturing practices | Countries |
| Ahuja and Khamba (2008) | TPM | 6 | Top management contribution, cultural | India |
| | | | transformation, employee involvement, | |
| | | | traditional and proactive maintenance policies, | |
| | | | training and education, maintenance prevention and | |
| Antony and Desai (2009) | SS | 10 | focused production system improvement Management involvement and participation, | India |
| Tilliony and Desar (2005) | 55 | 10 | organization infrastructure, cultural change, training, | Ilidia |
| | | | linking Six Sigma to customers, linking Six Sigma | |
| | | | to business strategy, linking Six Sigma to employees | |
| | | | inking Six Sigma to supplier, understanding of Six | |
| | | | Sigma methodology, project management skills, | |
| Descript of (2012) | aa | 5 | project prioritization and selection. | T., 41. |
| Desai et al. (2012) | SS | 5 | Management involvement and participation, organizational infrastructure, linking Six Sigma | India |
| | | | to customers, understanding of Six Sigma methodolog | gies. |
| | | | leadership for Six Sigma | 5, |
| Ghosh (2013) | LM | 4 | Supply performance, focus on customer needs, | India |
| | | | implementing Pull System, cross-departmental | |
| TT 1 / (0010) | I M (TEDM 6) | 0 | problem solving | r 1' |
| Haleem et al. (2012) | LM+TPM + TQM+SS+CRM | 9 | Top management commitment, customer satisfaction, employee health management, continuous improvement | |
| | TQM+35+CIGW | | work force management (rewards and incentives), | 111, |
| | | | Technology Management and Information System, | |
| | | | Flexible Computer Integrated Management System, | |
| | | | responsiveness of supply chain, Poka Yoke Quality | |
| 7. (2000) | 73.5.00 | | System | |
| Kumar <i>et al</i> . (2006) | LM+SS | 12 | Management involvement and commitment, | India |
| | | | communication, link quality improvement to employe Cultural change, education and training, link quality | С, |
| | | | improvement to customer, project selection, link | |
| | | | quality improvement to business, link quality | |
| | | | improvement to supplier, vision and business | |
| | | | plan, information technology and innovation, | |
| D14 | Total and AT and | ٥ | organization infrastructure | T. 1" |
| Paranitharan | Integrated Lean Manufacturing System | 9 | Top management commitment, systematic approach to management, customer satisfaction, | India |
| | Manufaculing by sein | | continuous improvement and innovation, organization | 1 |
| | | | culture, employee involvement and empowerment, | • |
| | | | team work, supplier relation management, technology | , |
| | | | management and audit | |
| Paranitharan | IMBEM | 10 | Visionary leadership and management commitment, | India |
| | | | systematic approach to management, customer focus | ti an |
| | | | and satisfaction, continuous improvement and innova organization culture, workforce management, | .1011, |
| | | | supplier quality management, manufacturing strategy, | |
| | | | resource planning and system audit, Technology | |
| | | | Management and Information System | |
| Ramesh and Devadasan (200 | 07) AM | 5 | Management commitment, manufacturing manageme | nt, India |
| C-4174-: (2005) | T1 | 10 | manufacturing strategies, technology, employee | T., 4". |
| Seth and Tripathi (2005) | Twelve extracted factor from eleven dimensions | | Focus on customer satisfaction, leadership for improvement, strategic planning for improvement, | India |
| | TPM and TQM | 5 111 | employee involvement and empowerment, | |
| | 11111 11111 11111 | | organization systems and human development, | |
| | | | education and training, information architecture, | |
| | | | Performance Measurement System, materials | |
| | | | management, equipment management, process | |
| Sharma and Kodoli (2000) | TQM implementation | 9 | management, management of financial resources | India |
| Sharma and Kodali (2008) | elements for ME | y | Supplier focus/management, leadership, people/change management, process management, | muna |
| - | CICHICIRS TOT WILL | | p sopre enange management, process management, | |

Table 2: Continue

| | | | Critical success factors of TQM/TPM/ | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|-----------|
| Researchers | Integration/approach | No. of CSF | lean/agile/sustainable/integrated manufacturing practices | Countries |
| Researchers | integration approach | No. of CSF | knowledge management, societal impact/responsibility, | Countries |
| | | | continuous improvement, performance measures, | |
| | | | customer satisfaction/focus | |
| Sharma and Kodali (2012) | Pillars of ME | 12 | Manufacturing strategy, leadership, knowledge | India |
| ` / | | | management, green manufacturing, change and | |
| | | | human resource management, flexible process, supply | |
| | | | chain management, customer relationship management, | |
| | | | innovative product planning, total quality management, | |
| | | | World Class Manufacturing System and lean | |
| | | | manufacturing | |
| Sharma and Chetiya (2012) | SS | 8 | Right tools, measurement, innovation and supplier | India |
| | | | collaboration, cross functional organization, process | |
| | | | engineering, education to external/internal customer | |
| | | | metric and measurement, Work Flow Management System | |
| Soni and Kodali (2012) | LM+AM | 19 | Agile: Strategic and manufacturing management, | India |
| | | | information technology, collaboration | |
| | | | management, information technology, demand, | |
| | | | logistic, marketing and supplier managemnet | |
| | | | Lean: Strategic, marketing, collaboration, | |
| | | | logistic, manufacturing and supplier | |
| | | | management | |
| | | | Leagile: Strategic, marketing, logistic and | |
| | | | collaboration management | |
| Vinodh and Joy (2012) | SM | 3 | Economic sustainability, environmental | India |
| | | | sustainability, social sustainability | |
| Vinodh and Rajanayagam | Enablers of sustainable | 6 | Top management commitment, systematic manner, | India |
| (2010) | product design | | workforce, cross-functional team, advanced technologies, | |
| 77 11 1 7 (0.01.0) | 136 | _ | maximisation of resource efficiency | |
| Vinodh et al. (2010) | AM | 5 | Manufacturing strategy, management responsibility, | India |
| 77 # 177 1/2010 | | 2 | manufacturing management, employee, technology | |
| Vinodh and Vimal (2012) | Lean enablers | 3 | Management responsibility, manufacturing | |
| | | | management leanness, workforce leanness, | T 11 |
| | | | technology leanness, manufacturing strategy | India |

AM = Agile Manufacturing; SM = Sustainable Manufacturing; SS = Six Sigma; LM = Lean Manufacturing; WCM = World Class Manufacturing; LP = Lean Production; LSS = Lean Six Sigma; BPE = Business Process Engineering; JIT = Just In Time; TOC = Theory of Constraints; IMS = Integration Management System; TPM = Total Productive Maintenance; TQM = Total Quality Management; ME = Manufacturing Excellence; IMBEM = Integrated Manufacturing Business Excellence Model; CRM = Customer Relationship Management; OHSAS 18001 = Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems; ERP = Enterprise Resource Planning; ISO9000 = Quality Management Systems; ISO14000 = Environmental Management

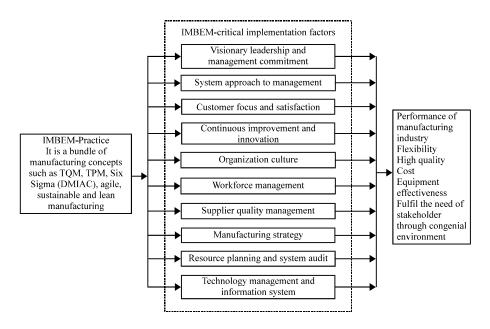


Fig. 1: Integrated manufacturing business excellence model

out the needs of the stakeholders in manufacturing environments. Integrated Manufacturing Business Excellence Model (IMBEM) is nothing but a bundle of global manufacturing management concepts, such as TQM, TPM, Six Sigma (DMAIC), AM, SM and lean manufacturing.

CONCLUSION

India is likely to emerge, as the 2nd most competitive economy in the world after China in terms of manufacturing in the next 5 years. Therefore, it is inevitable to adopt innovative manufacturing concepts to achieve global quality and maintain World Class Competitiveness (WCC) in industry arena. Global quality is nothing but the implementation of integrated manufacturing management practice to ensure a congenial environment for each range of products and related services through all steps of product's lifecycle. The IMBES is a comprehensive one to measure the performance of excellence and to implement it effectively in the manufacturing business environment to satisfy the needs of stakeholders. Hence, the authors suggest that the top management of the business units should establish IMBEM in their organization for long-term sustainability.

LIMITATIONS

The identified critical success factors which are limited from certain research papers in the field of manufacturing. The IMBEM Model has fitted to be universalized, since it has been developed mostly from the studies conducted inland and abroad. The model will be easy and without any complexity due to its compliance to any global manufacturing environment. This proposed model is only theoretical one and can be justified through empirical means by collecting primary data from stakeholders.

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