

## The Pathology of Management System Located in Gas Refining Company of Qeshm and Sarkhoon

<sup>1</sup>Sanjar Salajeghe and <sup>2</sup>Mehdi Moslehi

<sup>1</sup>Department of Management, Islamic Azad University, Kerman Branch, Kerman, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Faculty Instructor, School of Management, University of Payam Noor, Iran

---

**Abstract:** Evaluation of management systems and their integration are the aim of this research that leads to more efficiency and effectiveness in these systems. A questionnaire, introduction, study of records and the documents of integrated management systems and an observation for collecting data, were been used. The selected statistical society for answering questionnaire was all the managers and deputies of company and 37 experts in different units of gas refining in Qeshm and Sarkhoon.

**Key word:** Management systems, integration of management systems, quality management systems, collecting, Iran

---

### INTRODUCTION

The management systems were provided as an approach for creating more coherence and coordination among different systems after describing systems and the appearance of service systems and productive systems. The production management systems, operations management systems, learning management system and etc., are management approaches for systems.

The problem of systems had a significant advancement from the beginning of the 1950s. The implementation of different works was not related to designed programs in different conditions. The aims were not separable and identifiable like today. These cases lead to more administrative problems. All the above reasons described the necessity of appearance and development of Mechanisms that caused more clarification.

In these cases, systems considered the estimations of described demands. The interests of system approaches and creation and development of different systems were more and more increased by determining the efficiency of system concepts and the successes of new systems.

The designed systems indicated financial systems, economic systems, programing systems of production and maintenance and repair systems.

The past researches of research groups indicated that the lack of integration of different management systems leads to less efficiency for systems in different organizations. Furthermore a negative attitude was created in employee's brain and they considered noted systems as a barrier on their fast growth that this was a resonance of efficiency reduction of system locating.

Thus the solutions of integration and combination of systems were evaluated in this research in accordance with the combination of management systems in organizations.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Management services:** The designed systems were changed like other modern phenomenon. During the past few years, significant changes were created In accordance with systems. The rules of these mechanisms changed, and the processes, aim formations and methods of work advancing were highly changed. Yet, the main topic was constant in all the transformations and it is that the aim of these transformations is the achievement of systems that has more adaption with classified needs and the most useful form should be used.

The result of this attitude indicates the modern generation appearance of industrial system and service system. Among these transformations, another problem was detected. Thus, it was necessary that a new solution was selected for "the disturbance among systems and the lack of coordination among them". So, the system designers provided proper and useful approaches. Actually they solved the problem by management systems. The new approaches were systems and they covered the concepts and rules of past systems.

Now a days in most organizations, some different management systems were used for conducting and coordinating the targeted activities if organizations such as financial management system, business management system and human resource management system. The

important and effective topic is that the some of the commercial, industrial, political, social and economic communications were affected by globalization. Standards played an important role in this topic. This topic had more effects on business markets and international trade. Actually a scale was required for evaluating the activities of each business and trade. Standards carried out these duties correctly (Duverger, 1962).

The needs of proper definitions of these systems were correctly felt by increasing and developing different management systems, thus they were used in different places and for different applications and processes. So descriptions of standards compilation for different management systems were turned into as a thoughtful topic in the field of system utilization.

So, they codified "ISO" or "International Organization for Standardization" and especially, "organizations of standard" as the first group in the 1987 and they completed it as management system standard in the 1994. It began by codifying 9000 series of qualitative system and it continued in orders that great reception of it. Actually the ISO 9001:1994 was accounted as a strong management system and the "environmental management systems" were published in order that successful of quality assurance system by international organization for standardization and they began in the form of 14001:1996 standards (LaRossa and Reitzes, 1993).

#### **The integration approaches for management systems:**

The idea of both standards locating was reinforced after main changes that were carried out in quality management systems and other similar standards and in order that publication of the third edition standard of quality management in the form of 2000:9001 and its guidance books and the similarity of this standard with environmental standards. The more compatibility with the 14001:1996 of environmental standards was one of the aims of these changes.

On other hand, the public health and safety management created the great similarity among these two standards and it created "integrated" Continuous Improvement" in each three fields in accordance with significant similarity among 1996:1400, ISO, OHSAS and 18001:1999 standards and it provided a significant opportunity for organizations in order that adaption with significant global standards and provided necessary fields for "integrated management systems" in these three system.

#### **The quality management system based on ISO 9000:2008:**

The acceptance of quality management systems should be a strategic decision in organizations.

Designing and applying quality management systems were affected in an organization by variable needs, specific aims, provided productions, used processes, size and the structure of organization. In this standard, it is not intended that a similarity was created in the structure of quality management system or in documents.

This standard attracted an acceptance of process approach in creation, application and effectiveness improvement of quality management system in order to increase the consumer's satisfaction by fulfilling demands.

The current editions of ISO 9001-Iran standard and ISO 9004-Iran standard were provided as a coordinated pair of quality management system standards and their designing was compatible with each other but each of them could be used separately. Although these standards had different domain of applications but they had a similar structure that helped their applications as a coordinated pair.

The ISO 9001-Iran standard detects requirements for a quality management system that can be used for applications inside organizations or the validation. This standard focuses on effectiveness of quality management systems in fulfilling consumer's demand.

The ISO 9001-Iran standard provided guidance in order that the aims of quality management system especially in the field of continuous improvement in effectiveness and activity of organizations.

Some receptions of ISO 9000 standards were developed in recent years; the number of exported licenses for this standard was increased from 127.349 in the 1995 to 408.000 in the 2000 and about 950000 in the 2005 in accordance with the published statistics of ISO.

#### **Environmental management systems based on ISO 14000:2004:**

The international standards that cover environmental management are provided in accordance to provide elements of an effective Environmental management systems for organizations that help organizations achieving environmental and economic aims by creating the possibility of integration for other management requirements. These standards like international standards were not provided for creating non-tariff commercial barriers or increasing legal obligations.

These international standards detect requirements for environmental management systems that each organization can codifies policy and aims that are related to legal requirements and information based on significant environmental aspects. This standard is useable for all kinds of organization and is compatible with different geographic, cultural and social conditions. The successful

of this system is related to commitment of each organization levels. This system enables organizations to develop an environmental policy and creating massive targets and processes for achieving inserted commitment in policy and the necessary works should be carried out for improving the performances and for confirming the adaption with requirements of international standards. The main aim of this international standard is the support of environmental protection and pollution prevention that should be in the balance with economic-social needs. So, some of requirements can be noted simultaneity.

These international standards will not devise absolute requirements for environmental approaches of organizations more than committed instances in environmental policy in order that legal requirements and other requirements of organizations for prevention of pollution and the improvement of current conditions.

International standard does not contain the specific requirement of other management standards such as quality, safety, expert health, financial or risk management. However its elements can be placed in the way of management systems, organizations can adjust their current management in order to create an environmental management system in accordance with requirements of international standard (Wilkerson *et al.*, 2015).

**Professional health and safety management system based on OHSAS 18000:** The current standard contain from two separate parts such as: professional health and safety management system OHSAS 18001. Implementation guidelines of professional health and safety management system OHSAS 18002: This standard considers subjects of Professional health and safety: Different parts of this system contain:

- Range of application
- References
- Definitions and reforms
- The elements of occupational health and safety management system
  - Public requirements
  - Occupational health and safety policy
  - Designing
  - Implementation and operation
- Investigation and corrective action
- Management review

Some companies receive licenses of this standard from exporter companies.

**Similarities between three systems:** All the three systems are placed in management systems in the system

approach classification. It means that management concept is used for creating solidarity and necessary coronations.

All the three standards are considered in accordance with enforcement apart from sort, size, activity and the nature of organization. On other word, the range of these standard applications is related to factors such as the policy of organization, nature and work conditions.

All the three standards were international and were recorded by foreign exporter companies. All the three management standards are modern systems and they emphasize documented procedures.

**The benefits of integrated establishment of triple systems:** Integrated management systems prevent fragmentation of activities in addition to coverage of the concepts and rules of past systems. The benefit s of integrated management system contain: the possibility of getting feedback from activities details, providing the field of different prediction of processes and decrease of documentation values and system experience.

The integration decreases significantly the operational and time costs by different approaches. The current resources will be managed by integrated programming. The exit need for achieving different information will be obviated when there is an integrated system. The time and necessary cost of internal audits or third party audits will be decreased by exporter companies. The effectiveness and efficiency of an organization will be increased in comparison with its separated establishment. One of the important benefits of integrated systems and one of the stronger tools for increasing the approaches of management systems integration is its application in decrease of documentation values and massive decrease of operational costs.

**Research method:** A questionnaire, introduction, research background of integrated management systems and observations were used in this research. The selected statistical society for answering questionnaire was all the managers and deputies of company and 37 experts in different units of gas refining in Qeshm and Sarkhoon.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The pathology of management system located in Gas Refining Company of Qeshm and Sarkhoon. Comparing scores with perfect scores in achieving the goals of integrated management systems shown in Fig. 1. Achieving the goals of integrated management systems shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 3, comparing scores with perfect

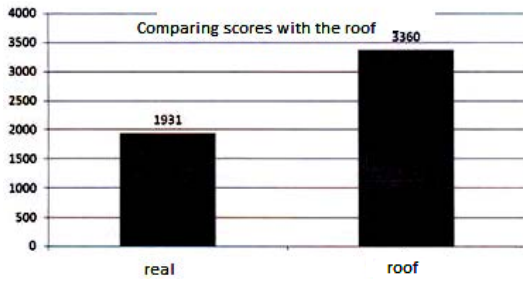


Fig. 1: Comparing scores with perfect scores in achieving the goals of integrated management systems

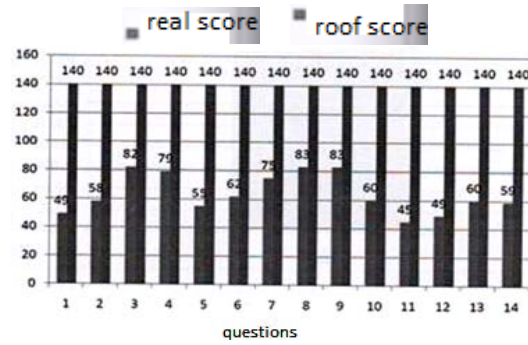


Fig. 5: The rate of achieving system goals from managers viewpoint in the integrated management system

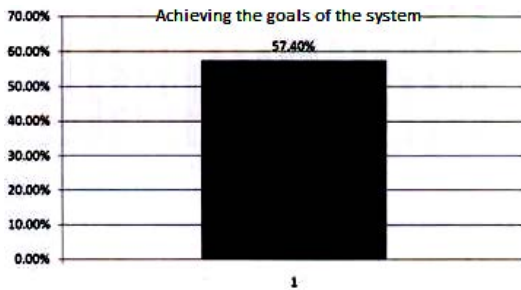


Fig. 2: Achieving the goals of integrated management systems

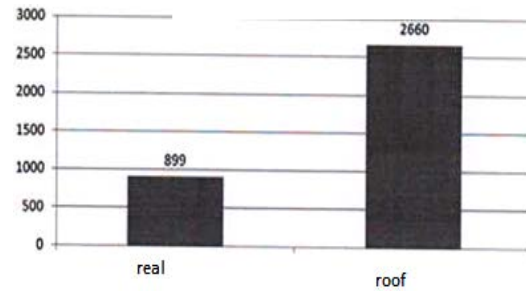


Fig. 6: Comparing the earned score with real one in integrated management systems

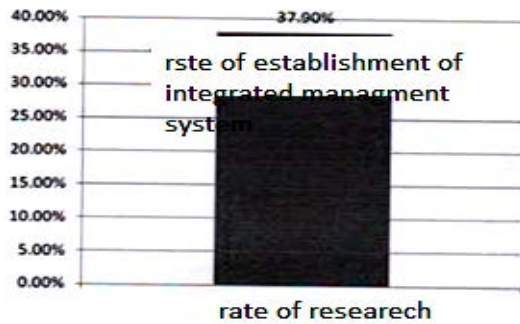


Fig. 3: Comparing scores with perfect scores

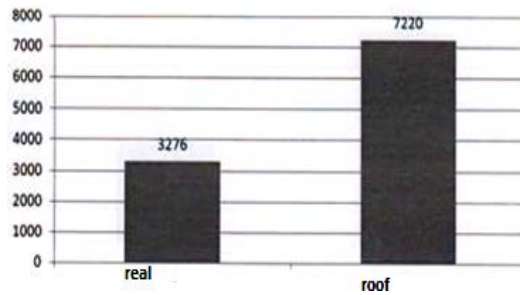


Fig. 7: Comparison of actual and ideal for the whole statistical population

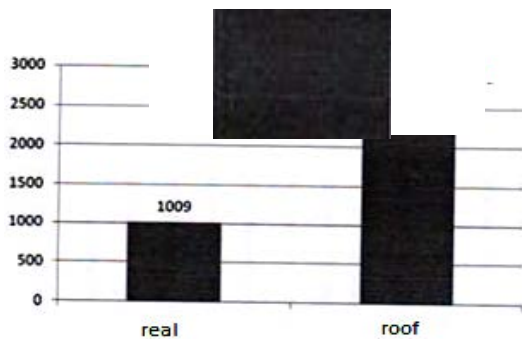


Fig. 4: The rate of establishment of system from managers viewpoint

scores are shown. The rate of establishment of system from managers viewpoint are shown in Fig. 4. The rate of achieving system goals from managers viewpoint in the integrated management system are shown in Fig. 5. Figure 6 shown comparing the earned score with real one in integrated management systems. Comparison of actual and ideal for the whole statistical population are shown in Fig. 7. The rate of establishment for integrated management system is given in Fig. 8. Figure 9 shows comparison of actual and roof for the whole statistical population and Fig. 10 shows the rate of achieving system goal for integrated management system.

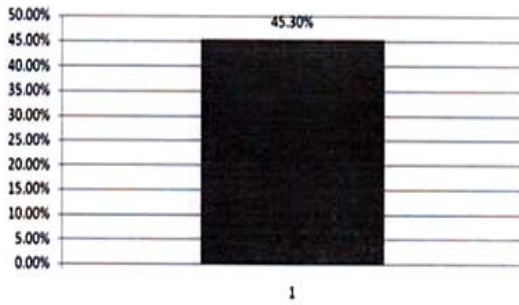


Fig. 8: The rate of establishment for integrated management system

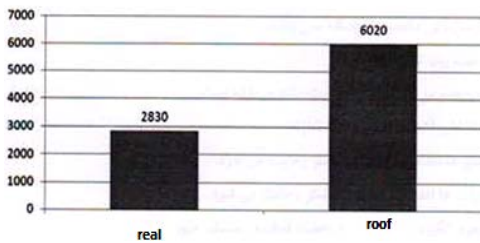


Fig. 9: Comparison of actual and roof for the whole statistical population

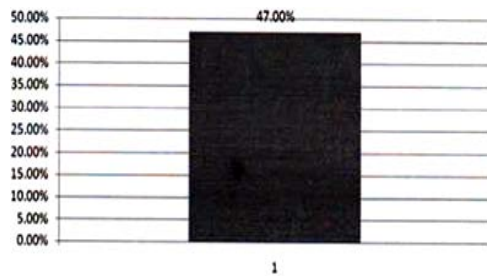


Fig. 10: The rate of achieving system goal for integrated management system

**CONCLUSION**

An integrated systems lead to increase of effectiveness and efficiency. The efficiency of system will be increased by minimizing contrast among standards applications, decrease of operational and administrative activities, organization efficiency and achieving pervasive quality management and integration. The integrated establishment creates a continuous efficiency in each fields and it can provide significant opportunity for organizations in order that adaption with global standards.

**REFERENCES**

Duverger, M., 1962. Political Parties: Their Organization and Activity in the Modern State. 2nd Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Methuen, Massachusetts.

LaRossa, R. and D.C. Reitzes, 1993. Symbolic Interactionism and Family Studies. In: Sourcebook of Family Theories and Methods. Pauline, B., W.J. Doherty, R. LaRossa, W.R. Schumm and S.K. Steinmetz (Eds.). Springer, Berlin, Germany, ISBN: 978-0-306-44264-3, pp: 135-136.

Wilkerson, M.L., W.H. Henricks, W.J. Castellani, M.S. Whitsitt and J.H. Sinard, 2015. Management of laboratory data and information exchange in the electronic health record. Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med., 139: 319-327.