Editorial

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Due to challenges of globalisation and challenges of free market, business sector all the time tries to provide quality products/services to the customer and therefore has to bring innovation in their process/system. The articles in this first issue present a variety of perspectives on relationship between quality and innovation concepts.

In the first article of this issue, Pak Tee has presented a brief review on the research done in linking quality and innovation and has explored some possible ways of doing so. The author has suggested the customer value as common denominator for quality and innovation and has invited more debate between these two concepts through theoretical study or empirical research.

In the second article, Sharma and Rawani highlighted the need for customer driven product development. The authors describe that product development has to be fast in order to incorporate latest trends and innovation in the product. The authors proposed and employed quality function development tool to facilitate product design by projecting customer requirements into product attributes.

In the third article, Hussain et al. categorised organisation's performance on the basis of their investments on quality management practices in processes and products development. The authors have established relationship between investment approaches and performance indicators of organisations through their research work. Mills with high investment in quality management practices showed better operational performance than the other mills.

In the following article, Masud et al. reports that the competition of Bangladesh's readymade garment industries with other countries, is based on the quality of garment. An informative simulation software model has been developed for the continuous monitoring of gray quality and eliminating the cause of quality loss.

In the next article, Manikandan et al. presented QFD matrix through involving the cost elements in the design sampling plan by prioritising the customer requirement. Economic and psychological advantages offered by the sampling plan are identified as an important requirement. A simple mathematical model for developing sampling plan with cost elements have also been proposed in the paper. A case analysis with numerical example has been presented to highlight the use of QFD matrix in developing the economic sampling procedure.

In the last article, Azeem and Bhattacharjee reported that compared to Taylor's approximation method, they have improved CNC interpolator which employs the fourth order Runge-Kutta (RK) method to generate successive values of curve parameter. The RK method requires only the first derivative of parametric curve that reduces the

complexity of Taylor's approximation with higher order derivatives. The authors have also proposed chordal error to be calculated at the average value of the parameters corresponding to the end point of the given curve segment. The simulation results also showed that the proposed method of interpolation is effective and better than Taylor's approximation method.

Finally, the IJQI team hopes that the articles included in this issue will provide inspiration to review source of perspectives on relationship between quality and innovation concepts.