
Lean Six Sigma in Jordanian Organizations

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Abstract:

Purpose: The manufacturing sector with Lean Six Sigma is constantly improving (CI). CI is helping the organization to achieve and develop its efficiency and operational excellence. Synergizing all methods thus, helps to achieve better efficiency than using one method alone. This results in better quality. Thus, many companies have taken LSS for CI. Yet, inside LSS areas, there are clear restrictions. Very few think about the LSS cap.

Design/Methodology/Approach: Data were gathered by questionnaires from 264 managers. The comparison analysis was performed and then a multiple regression model was used to test the hypotheses following confirmation of normality, validity and reliability.

Findings: The results indicate that the Jordanian manufacturing organizations rely on high adoption of Lean Six Sigma variables; the lean six sigma variables, with absence of unused expertise and transport, have good relationships with business efficiency. All the reasons Lean Six Sigma affect business performance, except for industry in Jordan, which has expanded results from one industry and/or country to other industry and/or nations. Manufacturing companies can improve their business performance, other manufacturing industries can also be introduced.

Practical Implications: All organizations aim to reduce the amount of waste that contributes to the protection of natural resources and to social responsibility of companies.

Originality Value: The research helps experts and judges to recognize new processes and methods of development that add value and promote competitive advantages.

Keywords: Lean Six Sigma, default, over production, transportation, inventory, waiting time.

JEL codes: L11, L15.

Paper type: Research paper.

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1. Introduction

Throughout different organisations across the world, the Lean Six Sigma (LSS) is the new constantly improving strategy (CI) (Wang and Chen 2010). The Lean Six SIGMA and SIGMA are the two effective CI methods (Vinodh *et al.*, 2012). The goal would be to raise efficiency and minimize manufacturing costs within an enterprise (Chen and Lyu, 2009) and optimize shareholder value by quality enhancement (Antony *et al.*, 2003). LSS is an effective process control and reliable technology. Price has been a common topic for a long time. Markets have changed dramatically in recent decades due to globalization and rapid technological growth, leading to low-cost competition and increased consumer awareness. As a consequence, different methods and procedures describing quality have been developed, from Quality Inspection (QI) to Quality Control (QA) and Complete Quality Management (TQM), all established by Japanese companies. Since American companies were unable to compete on the global market, American companies have introduced good management of IBM standard. Toyota was in reality the first organization talked about efficiency, development, low cost and consumer maximization. While several Western organisations use LSS, in Middle East countries such as Saudi Arabia it is still embraced and growing. Empirical work in many Eastern countries also exceeds the existing standing of LSS. This paper intends to analyze the existing LSS implementation status in Jordan empirically. This research examined LSS with the questionnaire tool from a variety of perspectives.

2. Literature Review

A Toyota Production System (TPS), built by Toyota engine corporation Taiichi Ohno, is planned to eliminate waste from the manufacturing method of all kinds and anomalies (Emiliani, 2006). Output from TPS gave the global manufacturing industries broad acceptance, later spreading to other non-conventional industries. The GPT theory followed the development of the most widely known word "lean output" (Ohno, 1988). Lean on Value - Added Management of Production (or 'muda') (Gnoni *et al.*, 2013). The casualties were transportation, over-processing, preparation (Drohomeretski *et al.*, 2014). This waste is reprocessing, substance and blame. Recently, in the literature, Vinodh *et al.* (2014) mentioned certain kinds of waste. Human creativity and pollution is underutilized. Womack and Jones (2005) conclude that Lean's behavioral transformation is a big obstacle, because its adoption involves a drastic shift in stakeholder perception and in the manner that expenses and losses are correlated with them. Using lean methods and techniques that aim to minimize waste to the optimal amount, tools and techniques should be taken into line with the overarching approach and values for achieving performance (Antony *et al.*, 2014).

Kajdan (2008) gave a number of specific slimming principles, concepts, and emphasized that the sum of all resources (including time) utilized in a company's

activities was that. Nevertheless, other significances, including logos and advertising appear as value creation and waste removal. You can be a profitable company with a lean method from the inefficient manufacturing framework to improved performance, waste disposal, setbacks and full cost reduction.

Six Sigma technology is one of the most popular methods today. Throughout the mid-1980s, Motorola Corporation launched it. The Greek letter SIGMA, the calculation difference from the average in a given market period, is the statistical expression "normal difference." "Deviation" results in products and services that no longer satisfy customer requirements (Department, 2009). Six Sigma seeks to reduce any process differences (Näslund, 2008; Chakrabarty and Tan, 2007; Antony, 2004), reduce production costs and services, reduce cost-effectiveness, increase customer satisfaction and improve the quality of copy defects, and reduce them to about 3.4 million parts (Andersson *et al.*, 2014).

Six Sigma listens to Voice of Consumers (VOC) to assess their desires and transforms them into a product or service model (Usmen, 2015). The blocks have been strengthened to form the basis of a comprehensive management and management system. The results were amazing and many Motorola goods improved their efficiency to reach Six Sigma (Reosekar and Pohekar, 2014). The results were amazing. Six Sigma stresses the reduction and avoidance of business process errors and extremely data-based, along with the product (production), operation (delivery) and operational processes (cycle time), within an enterprise.

a. Six Sigma and Lean

Lean and the Six Sigma have been pursuing different routes since the 1980's, when the principles were first identified and applied in the Ford plant in Michigan, USA in 1913. Then the Japanese improved with the Toyota production system, and with the Motorola research center, Six Sigma's dawn in the United States (Laureaniet *et al.*, 2013).

b. Lean Six Sigma

By the turn of the 20th century, researchers found that the concepts of Lean and Six Sigma had advanced effectively. The number of articles publishing Lean's and Six Sigma's (Naslund, 2008) performance results has therefore increased. Although Lean and Six Sigma were linked in separate spaces, their destinations were comparable. Most researchers started to incorporate Lean Six Sigma principles in the late 1990s. Between 1997 BAE Systems Controls made initial efforts to implement Lean Six Sigma in 1999 and Maytag in 1999.

Scholars studied how 'Modern Six Sigma' brought the principles of Lean and Six into consideration (Bendell, 2006). Lean Six was first used as a Lean Six Sigma in a literary setting between the book named "Lean Six Sigma combining six signs with light pace" (George, 2002). The Lean Six Sigma Methodology (LSS) blends the principles of the Six Sigma method with the philosophy of light-waste reduction

(Andersson *et al.*, 2014). LSS was a common tool for improving manufacturing performance at organizational level (Albliwi *et al.*, 2015) and elsewhere (Chiarini, 2012). In some fields of Fortune 500, its usage was often defined as an embrace of creativity (Mashinini-Dlamini and VanWaveren, 2013). Because LSS is a modern theory, a variety of experts in different fields have contributed to the research and growth of LSS (Enoch, 2013).

Maleyeff, (2012) discusses LSS principles and development problems. The approach used in his analysis is a survey of the LSS knowledge predictions of business analysts. The study includes four main findings impacting LSS practices, seriousness recognition, robust risk management, regional issues in the workforce and global regulatory concerns. A historical examination and ongoing progress showed that Saudi private and public organizations have ISO 9000, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and TQM for their main application (Alsaleh, 2007; Magd, 2006). The condition of methodological work in Saudi Arabia was described in Al-Darrab *et al.* (2013) and Al Rubaish (2010). Further research concentrate on universal consistency criteria such as sequence ISOs (Magd, 2006; Curry and Kadha, 2002; Mariottia *et al.*, 2014) and CI processes, such as TQMs (Alsaleh, 2007).

Students, however, agreed that the analysis concentrated on the inability of Saudi Arabia organizations to use LSS is in theoretical studies. In Saudi Arabia, however, many case studies on the LSS health industry have been published. In a public health unit, the first work on Lean Six Approaches Kit techniques and tactics was conducted to reduce wait time from 24,5 to below 10 minutes in the vaccine room (El Faiomy and Shabana 2012). An international review of patient activity was performed in emergency departments (Al Owad *et al.*, 2013). In a fascinating case study, Reddy and Al Shammari (2013) reported rationalizing the new discharge process in King Khalid Hospital.

Two case studies on the adoption of LSS in the construction sector were also published. The process Lean, Green and Six Sigma were first seen in the building industry (Banawi and Bilec, 2014). Jubail Industrial City, Saudi Arabia, has published a second example, which would reduce building time for 405 community villas (Kim *et al.*, 2012). The case studies are published in four high numbers by leading oil and petrochemical organizations, Saudi Aramco and King Fahad University (Bubshait and Al-Dosary, 2014). Six Sigma founded in Obaidullah (2005) applied to both UK manufacturing and service companies. Kateeb (2009) reported strong statistical correlations with Six Sigma changes in error reduction, Six Sigma's essential statistical relationship, and Homeland Commercial and Finance Process. Reddy and Reddy (2010) showed a 2.7% to 0.65% decrease in bearing ring rejection levels at the production plant in Hyderabad, Northwest Ohio, USA.

3. Hypothesis Development

Improving, monitoring and controlling organizational output is a global issue. It is not inherently limited to one particular business, industry or country. Various approaches and techniques have been utilized to enhance efficiency. Yeh *et al.* (2011) stated that Lean Six Sigma strengthens operational processes and Soare (2012) has shown strong interest in continuous quality management work over the last few years. Abu-Hameeda (2013) acknowledged that Lean Six Sigma provides high quality items that maximize consumer loyalty. Junankar *et al.* (2014) also overcome the multiple problems confronting the pharmaceutical industry to achieve improved outcomes. Koripadu and Subbaiah (2014) clarified the effective usage of Lean and Six Sigma Programs to take constructive measures to address challenges and enhance process reliability and performance. Thus, this research is adapted to answer the main question: Do Lean Six Sigma elements (deficiency, production, waiting time, transportation, inventory, movement, additional processing and unused talent) affect the performance of companies? The following null hypothesis was established to answer this problem:

H01: Defect has no impact on the performance of the Organization.

H02: Over production has no impact on the performance of the Organization.

H03: Waiting time has no impact on the performance of the Organization.

H04: Transportation has no impact on the performance of the Organization.

H05: Inventory has no impact on the performance of the Organization.

H05: Motion has no impact on the performance of the Organization.

H06: Processing has no impact on the performance of the Organization.

H07: Unused talent has no impact on the performance of the Organization.

4. Research Methodology

An online survey was performed to determine LSS status in Jordan. After evaluating various types of survey techniques, a concise analysis was performed (Forza, 2009). That is the only direction in which the present rates of acceptance by Jordanian organisations of Lean Six SIGMA can be identified (Forza, 2009; Saunders *et al.*, 2009). A detailed research, training etc., of the Lean / Six Sigma systems and many questions have been asked to provide a deeper understanding of the historical knowledge of the organisation. The Likert scale, which was a type of scale used most often, has also been introduced to enable participants to reply to more partial questions and to demonstrate that they had or had no opinion (Easterby-Smith *et al.*, 2012), because they were able to respond with each other (Easterby-Smith *et al.*, 2013).

4.1 Process and Method of Sampling

The definition of target population and sample selection was recognized as a key phase of the investigation because sample quality is predicted to generalize the

results (Gay and Diehl 1992; Collis and Hussey 2003). The authors concentrate on Saudi organisations utilizing Lean or Six Sigma with the systemic random sample for this study for at least one year. Researchers also established a series of standards for ensuring the collection of a suitable organizational sample (Eisenhardt, 1989; Yin, 1994; Voss, 2009). For the selection of the sample it is necessary, in order to assess the status of LSS, to look at several issues in a given organization (Chakrabarty and Chuan Tan, 2007) the second part of the studies aims to learn about the Lean and Six-Sigma's Lean and Six Sigma implementation, or both for at least one year.

5. Empirical Results

The report was circulated to 264 organisations in Jordan, utilizing e-mail addresses and data banks through Saudi Chambers Council. Dissemination experts Enabler Lean / Six Sigma were approached through experts in the most relevant companies, and they requested to take part in the research. It was targeted at people like practitioners, administrators, Lean / Six Sigma employees, etc. The analysis was administered by Six Sigma. It was therefore ordered in each company to nominate people who follow the selection criteria of samples. Afterwards they received the telephone and the e-mail requesting this study to be conducted and the connection to other Lean/Six Sigma team leaders, Lean/Six Sigma managers and their organisations. The analysts examined the two aspects of the study and provided a good impression of the complexity of the LSS application in the organizations.

5.1 Community Detail

There were two forms of verification. Several data points have been used to verify the validity of content (such as articles, papers, reports, theses, articles and interviews with World Wide Web and Jordanian organizations). A judge jury was used to verify the authenticity of the results. Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) statistic confirmed the validity of the building during the main component analysis. Factor 1 shows a range of 0.765 to 0.899 and 0.903 to 0.903 to KMO for all independent variables (Cerny and Kaiser 1977). To validate reliability, we used Cronbach alpha. This can consider greater than 60 percent alpha (Sekran, 2003). As shown in Table 1, all variables accept alpha Cronbach coefficients, although the carriage and inventory were respectively 0.598 and 0.554.

Table 1. Mean, SD and Ranking of the variables

Item	Mean	SD	t- value	Rank
Defects	4.52	0.26	42.89	High
Over production	4.23	0.34	41.90	High
Waiting time	4.98	0.65	30.54	High
Transportation	4.59	0.59	34.12	High
Inventory	4.64	0.45	32.16	High
Motion	4.12	0.82	20.21	High

Extra processing	4.34	0.62	21.90	High
Non-utilized	4.20	0.31	26/23	High
Lean Six Sigma	4.02	0.38	58.91	High
Business performance	4.53	0.20	32.90	High

Source: Own calculations.

5.2 Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Method (KMO)

The EFA attempts to determine the nature of the processes that influence a number of answers. The adequacy approximation of the sample from Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is used to assess further the factorability of the samples. This index compares the size of the observed correlation coefficients with the size of the partial correlation coefficient. The KMO rating varies from 0 to 1. For factor research, a minimum value of 0.6 is recommended (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2001). Hair *et al.* (2010) indicated that KMOs of 0.880 or above are commendable; middling of .80 to .70; decent of .70 to .60; awful of .60 to .50 is commendable. This review is capable of KMO 0.89 (Table 2) estimation. The meaning suggested that the association between pairs and factor analysis may also be easily clarified by certain factors to the research.

Table 2. KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.903
	Approx. Chi-Square	5320.415
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Df	818
	Sig.	.000

Source: Own calculations.

5.3 Exploratory Factor Analysis

Factor analysis is used to reduce data for the purposes of the description. This math approach aims to which different associated variables into ones that are autonomous. The relation between many variables may be analyzed by means of a collection of fundamental parameters known as 'component' and 'dimensions.' In order to sum up the details present in the initial variables, an exploratory component analysis was used to simplify the details into smaller variables or factors for better mathematical interpretation of the measured variables / factors (Hair, Anderson, Tham, and Black, 2010).

Once the factor analysis had been established as an adequate technician, the objects were subject to the main axis factoring and the exploratory factor analysis for Varimax rotation (Arnold and Reynolds, 2003; Hair *et al.*, 1998; Nunnally, 1978). A multivariate method is focused on the assigning of data to the dimension with the highest variabilities (Pallant, 2007; Tabachnick and Fidell, 2001). Kaiser proposed that Varimax would rotate in 1958 to see if groupings represent the same meaning (Kaiser, 1958).

The corresponding component matrix was presented after estimation of the number of variables. The variables were reversed to make understanding possible. Diekhoff (1992) said the variables which explain why their value is explained by the most variance factors. For this study, the variables were rotated according to the Varimax criteria. Loads above 0.40 were known to improve factor matrix perception (Hair *et al.*, 1998; Rossiter, 2002).

Table 3. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

No.	Variable	Factor Loading	Cronbach alpha	AVE
1	Lean Six Sigma reduces defects and aids in cost control.	0.795	0.754	0.578
2	Lean Six Sigma reduces waste and improves the process speed.	0.759		
3	Multiple departments (such as R&D, marketing and sales, and manufacturing) coordinate in the product/service development process.	0.75		
4	Overall, in the product or service design process, we make an effort, to include only the steps which are clearly needed.	0.721		
5	Our company systematically uses a set of measures (such as defects per million opportunities, sigma level, process capability indices, defects per unit, and yield) to evaluate process improvements.	0.72		
6	To what extent do you agree that your company places a high priority on the following? This company is production oriented. The major concern is with getting the job done. People aren't very personally involved.	0.701	0.764	0.586
7	The glue which holds this company together is an emphasis on tasks and goal accomplishment. A production orientation is shared.	0.629		
8	Our Company is able to link the continuous improvement initiatives with the overall strategy.	0.813		
9	Management provides personal leadership for quality products and quality improvement.	0.78		
10	Clear work or process instructions are given to employees	0.761		
11	Lean Six Sigma improves on time delivery.	0.749	0.81	0.508
12	The products are instantly	0.737		
13	Authorization for different activities is instantly given	0.711		
14	Faulty equipment's are instantly replaced	0.818		
15	Proper mediators are there who help in transportation of good from one place to another	0.804	0.798	0.506
16	The goods reach the final destination in perfect	0.796		

No.	Variable	Factor Loading	Cronbach alpha	AVE
	state			
17	The goods are timely distributed	0.743		
18	The raw materials are available	0.538	0.702	0.503
19	In case of shortage the raw materials are arranged at urgent basis	0.712		
20	The inventory is	0.663		
21	The tools are readily available during production	0.661	0.754	0.485
22	Certain people are assigned to do certain tasks in different departments	0.65		
23	Walking around different departments is not acceptable	0.631		
24	Motion of people affects the production process	0.497		
25	Lean Six Sigma reduces process variability	0.789	0.834	5.7
26	We constantly study and review our key business processes to make improvements.	0.773		
27	The good produced in excess are sold at reduced prices	0.681		
28	The goods produced in excess are discarded	0.646		
29	The items which are not used are kept in the inventory	0.795	0.702	5.1
30	The items which are in the inventory are later utilized in other products as substitutes	0.728		
31	The items are discarded	0.518		
32	The items reduces the profits a company is getting	0.686		
33	Lean Six Sigma	0.627	0.799	5.5
37	Business performance	0.661	0.848	5.4

Source: Own calculations.

The loading factor is given in the column below. For psychometric reasons the factor loading is considered to be 0.3 or higher (Hair *et al.*, 2010). After the analysis of the Exploratory Factor 32 elements of the ORS chart, covering ten measure dimensions, have been maintained. To reassess the precision of the metric, Cronbach alpha coefficients have been used. The coefficients were between 0.518 and 0.818 in value (Table 3). These values suggested precise measurements and could be used for further analysis.

Table 3. Validity and Reliability Test

Variable	No. of Items	Cronbach alpha	Factor 1	KMO Test	Barlett's test	Explained Variance	Sig.
Defects	5	0.654	0.765	0.903	24	70.213	0.000
Over production	5	0.764	0.724				
Waiting time	5	0.810	0.899				

Transportation	5	0.598	0.759				
Inventory	5	0.554	0.875				
Motion	5	0.834	0.821				
Extra processing	5	0.602	0.801				
Non-utilized	5	0.699	0.765				
Lean Six Sigma	8	0.848					
Business performance	10	0.702					

Source: Own calculations.

5.4 Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

SEM is an increasingly popular method for data analysis in Operations Management (Sha and Goldstein, 2006). The varimax exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was carried out on the LSS constructions. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) value of sample adequacy is 0,903 over 0,7 and shows that the real knowledge for the study of the principal variable is appropriate. Bartlett test (p value 0.001) performs a thorough sphericity test, which indicates an appropriate interaction between the objects to be examined. For this item, a minimum load of 0.4 per object per factor is considered necessary (Hatcher, 1994). Table 4 indicates that the average experience of interviewees at the point of the Leans six Sigma application varies from 4.04 to 4.64 and the specific variations vary from 0.31 to 0.54. In identifying variables the types, normal variables, amounts, t ratings, and meaning are used. These findings indicate that the significance of Lean Six Sigma variables is accepted. The average of the total Lean Six Sigma variables is 4.34 with a standard deviation of 0.25, which implies that the Lean Six Sigma variables are solid. Eventually, the cumulative findings indicate that Lean Six Sigma is being implemented by Jordanian companies very substantially ($t=58,91 > 1,96$). Table 4 further shows that the average market output is at 4,12 with the standard deviation of 0,34 and that Jordanian businesses have large levels of company efficiencies ($t= 32,90 > 1,96$).

Table 4. Fit Indices for CFA Measurement Model

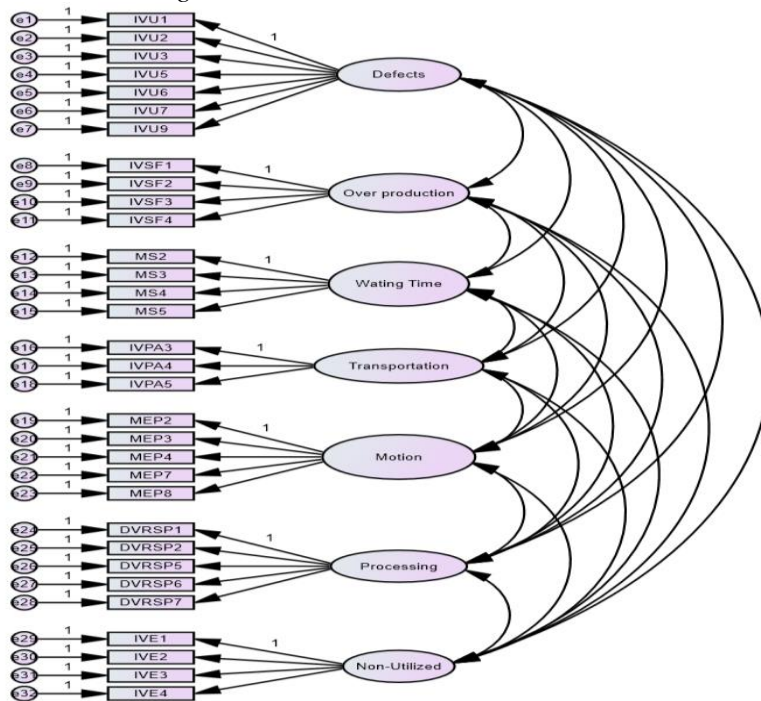
Fit Index	Recommended Value	Source	Value
Chi-Square/ df	<3.0	Kline, 2004	1.458
GFI	>0.80	Holmes-Smith & Coote, 2002	0.834
AGFI	>0.80	Hair et al., 1998	0.801
RMSEA	<0.07	Steiger, 2007	0.045
CFI	>0.80	Hair et al; 2006	0.876
RMR	<0.1	Hu & Bentler, 1999	0.90

Source: Own calculations.

CFA output contains fit index. Monitoring of many performance indices for model fit assessment is advised, even if the model evaluation rules are not defined. Fitness

indexes (CFI), performance index (GFI), Modified Goodness Index (AGFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), and RMSEA were the most frequently mentioned fit indices. Monitoring of Chi-square, CFI and RMSEA is recommended. Enable model Indices fell into 3 categories: Complete indices, Gradual indexes, Parsimonious indexes. The incoherence of inferred and observable covariance matrices can be assessed by absolute indices. Usually, absolute indexes are GFI (Goodness Match Index) and SRMR (Standard Root Mean Square Residual). Parsimonious indices calculate the discrepancy, as well as the sophistication of the process, between predicted and observed covariance matrices. The commonly reported indices are AGFI and RMSEA (root mean square approximation error). Incremental indexes equate the new norm with the one. The indicated incremental indexes are CFI (Compare Fit Index) and NFI (Normed Fit Index).

Figure 1. CFA Path Diagram



Source: Own calculations.

The analysis includes: Chi-square, Chi-square / df, GFI, AGFI, RMSEA, CFI (Hair *et al.*, 1998; Shumacker, 2004). Chi-square checking with freedom standard and corresponding p meaning is mandatory. Chi / df has a spectrum of 1 and 5 (Chin *et al.*, 1997; Salisbury *et al.*, 2002). A meaning below 3 is fine (Kline, 2004). For the GFI and AGFI, researchers recommend beyond 0.9 (Joreskog and Sorbom, 1993). Also acceptable are GFI scores over 0.80 and AGFI scores over 0.80 (Hair *et al.*, 1998). A good fit predictor should be RMSEA below 1.00 (Shumacker and Lomax 2004). For RMSEA the fit varies between 0.08 and 0.10 (Hair *et al.*, 2006) and

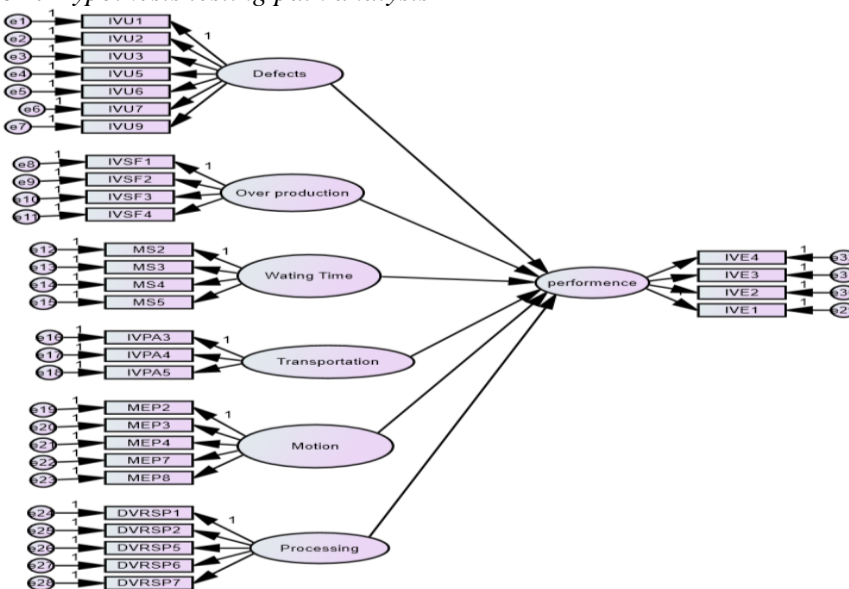
ideals of 0.05 to 0.08 (MacCallam *et al.*, 1996), although a maximum 0.07 is considered adequate recently.

The CFI values vary from zero to three, where the fit-model values are stronger (Hu and Bentler 1998). The CFI values above 0.865 have been recorded to match adequately (Chou *et al.*, 1995). Overall, the model has good fit if the majority of indications indicate good fit (Schreiber *et al.*, 2006). For existing models and hypotheses less severe values are considered (Vassend and Skrondal, 1997). The findings of the CFA model suggest a strong fit for the Cause and Effect models in this report. Chi-square / df was 1.458 and 1.389 respectively ($p < 0.05$).

5.5 Hypothesis Testing Path Analysis

The structural equation model was determined to test the hypothesis after observing the precision and dimensionality of the measurement scales. As shown in Table 5, faults affect business performance over production, time, transport, inventory, movement and processing.

Figure 2. Hypothesis testing path analysis



Source: Own calculations.

According to H01, there would be no effect of defects on market results however as seen in Table 5, the value of p is less than 5% so that this is not agreed and the alternate hypothesis is approved for H01. In the case of H02, this hypothesis is also rejected since the value of p is less than 5%. Time affects the efficiency of companies as shown in Table 5, the p-value of performance transport is 32.4%, which has an impact on performance, H04 is rejected. The theories of H05, H06 and H07 were all dismissed because the p-value reached 5 percent (12.5%, 97.8% and

13.2%) owing to the effect on market efficiency of production, transport and distribution.

Table 5. Hypothesis testing

			Esti mate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Result
Performance	<--	Defects	.180	.053	4.520	0.019	Not Supported
Performance	<--	Over production	.219	.045	3.867	0.027	Not Supported
Performance	<--	Time	.167	.048	5.476	0.0002	Not Supported
Performance	<--	Transportation	.045	.045	4.986	0.001	Not Supported
Performance	<--	Inventory	.140	.047	3.959	0.023	Not Supported
performance	<--	Motion	0.45	.046	4.028	0.048	Not Supported
Performance	<--	Processing	0.167	.048	3.476	0.004	Not Supported

Source: Own calculations.

6. Conclusion

For successful implementation of Lean Six Sigma, the ability to allocate resources is essential. In order to promote the implementation of Lean Six Sigma and boost results in terms of human capital through preparation, engagement and mobilization, infrastructure growth is required. Management will allow use of Lean Six Sigma growth steps by successful monitoring, documenting and implementation of six Lean Six Sigma methods, in order to ensure corporations to optimize their product utilization and maximum capacity and boost their strategic advantages. This research helps managers to organize and apply Lean Six Sigma, products to boost the business and economic performance. The partnership between LM and Six Sigma is real. Six Sigma provides LM with specific product improvements and activities. Integration of LM and Six Sigma allows consistent individual method and product growth. The application of Lean Six Sigma calls for improved organizational culture and a willingness to learn and work as a team. The shortage of money will even improve managers' capacity and provide competitive advantages.

With the effective implementation of Lean Six Sigma the ability to disperse resources is important. In order to promote the implementation of Lean Six Sigma and enhance the outcomes of human capital through preparation, engagement and mobilization, infrastructure growth is required. The implementation will take advantage of Lean Six Sigma growth steps through precise measurement, monitoring and administration of six Lean Six Sigma practices to optimize product utilization and maximum capacity and improve its competitive advantages.

In their own logical context, managers may establish a causal link between individuals, systems, goods and performance. This research helps experts and judges to recognize new processes and methods of development that add value and promote competitive advantages. This also helps to create basic values that can be used as

positive indicators. The study also assists managers in designing policies and regulations that promote improvement, growth and the management of deficiencies. It also supports organizations to address challenges and acquire and improve Lean Six Sigma strategies. It supports organizations.

Finally, Lean Six Sigma's approaches allow management to render decision-making and problem-solving constructive rather than reactive. It also increases knowledge of production systems, products and ties. In any organization and scale, Lean Six Sigma may be used anywhere. Further work is also essential to allow the usage of Lean Six Sigma criteria for all pharmaceutical activities. The results revealed that the participants agreed on high levels of value and execution and on the output of each Lean Six Sigma vector (default, time to create, wait, transfer, production, travel, extra processing and unused talent). The results show that the relationships between Lean Six Sigma and its distribution are medium to large except for small and unimportant. It ensures that the Lean Six Sigma factors have mutual influence.

The results are linked directly to the Lean Six Sigma ranking. The link between Lean Six Sigma's overall performance and its market is also good. Furthermore, the current study shows that all Lean Six Sigma variables affect the business efficiency of Jordanian organisations. This defect mostly affects movement, inventory, transport, production and unused capacity, and has little influence on the performance of Jordan in terms of time and processing. Finally, all the waste variables influencing business efficiency, including competitive performance, profitability and demand assessment, need to be removed by Jordanian organizations strongly. This study helps managers to plan and conduct Lean Six Sigma. Improvement of the sector and services for economic profile. The alliance LM-Six Sigma is probable. Six Sigma provides LM further enhancements and efficiency standards. Integrating LM and Six Sigma means continuously improving staff, processes and products. The analytical insight and a desire to know and work as a team with Lean Six Sigma needs to improve. Resource scarcity will improve management capabilities and bring competitive advantages.

Managers in their own rational context will create a causal association between individuals, systems, goods, and performance. This study helps experts and judges to identify alternative systems and strategies for production that add value and develop competitive advantages. This also helps to establish simple definitions that can be viewed as performance indicators. The analysis also helps managers to create policies and regulations that promote change, development and the management of deficiencies. It also supports organizations in addressing challenges and acquiring and developing Lean Six Sigma strategies.

The results reveal that, except for the small and unimportant, the relations between Lean Six Sigma and transport are medium to good. It demonstrates variables of Lean Six Sigma impacting one another. The outcomes of each Lean Six Sigma component

are closely related. Lean Six Sigma 's overall performance and business performance are also strong.

The present study reveals, however, that all Lean Six Sigma variables influence Jordan's business efficiency. The most important consequence of the defect is shipment, then development, transportation, productivity and idle power, while the output of Jordan is influenced by further manufacturing and waiting time. Finally, Jordanian companies think it is necessary to incorporate all waste variables that influence company efficiency, such as competitiveness, profitability and stock market evaluation.

7. Implications and Limitations

For successful implementation of Lean Six Sigma, the ability to allocate resources is essential. In order to promote the implementation of Lean Six Sigma and boost results in terms of human capital through preparation, engagement and mobilization, infrastructure growth is required. Management will allow use of Lean Six Sigma growth steps by successful monitoring, documenting and implementation of six Lean Sigma methods, in order to ensure corporations optimize their product utilization and maximum capacity and boost their strategic advantages.

Regarding limitations employees of only few firms were contacted so the results cannot represent the employees of all the organizations, only one aspect of Lean six Sigma was taken while there are other aspects as well and only scale was taken in the study.

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