**Answer to the Article**

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| **Page** | **Answer** | **Not** | **Number** |  |
| P.17P.18P.19 | Thank for the not.We Updated the FindingsReference to the quantitative part |  | 1 | Reviewer 1 |
| P.27 | Thank for the not we update the references to concepts profession and semi profession. As for the quality engineer, that defined as "soft profession". I didn’t find any articles that examined the role of the quality engineerand the impact on the company's odors. There for we didn’t find new reference  |  | 2 |
| P.24 | Thank for the not.The sentence has been changed and updatedquality engineers work within a wider team of professionals with the overall aim of making sure that the final products are safe, reliable and meet customer expectations while keeping the manufacturing process as effective and cost-efficient as possible. quality Engineers work with various stakeholders, at every part of the manufacturing process to ensure the processes and products that result from them are of consistent and high quality. Non- quality Reduce the company's profitability, for example recall  |  | 3 |

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|  | Thank for the not.I do not agree with this statementThe aim was to examine the effect of expertise and authority, with hypotheses defined according to this effect. |  | 4 |  |
| P.23 | Thank for the not.The following is the confirmation of the hypothesis. The knowledge and qualifications of quality engineer: we find that the quality is managed by a quality engineer, a professional whose field of responsibility is flexible and whose training is very broad. In terms of accreditation, the data collected in the present study indicate that most of the respondents believe that, the position of quality engineer must require a certificate that attests to his or her practical knowledge and professional tools. The authority of the quality engineer exists importance of granting autonomy to the quality engineer. It was found that, in business organizations, there is a link between the variables of authority and expertise. Sometimes the lack of expertise of a quality assurance engineer undermines her authority and, hence, her ability to act independently. The interviewees disagreed about the nature of the body that should grant authority to quality engineers. Tensions and conflicts in the role of the quality engineer: Some of the interviewees noted the existence of limitations and barriers to the job. Others said that the restrictions and barriers depend on the organization. These barriers can limit his authority and impair his ability to perform his duties as a partner in the organization’s business success. The activities mentioned as falling within the scope of the role of the quality manager (promoting quality and excellence in the organization; instilling a culture of quality among all stakeholders; leading change and improvement with an emphasis on changes in process infrastructure and management routines; and taking responsibility and authority to bring significant added value to the organization) can be understood as what Giddens (1984) characterized as conscious actions carried out by agents that cause a change in the social structure through the process of construction.  |  | 5 |
|  | Thank for the not.We sent the article to the Editor to update grammatical errors in the article |  | 6 |

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| P.15 | Thank for the not.This lack of adequate authority granted to quality engineers can be explained in great part by the institutional theory, a prominent approach in contemporary organizational research (David, 2015). Developed as a sub-theory within the field of the sociology of organizations, the institutional theory seeks to explain why organizations and institutions adopt certain procedures, laws and arrangements, and how these adjustments are embedded within the organizations. The circumstances under which a professional group develops usually are determining factors in how it is subsequently perceived and treated. In the case of quality engineering, several serious product defect debacles in the United States and elsewhere resulted in regulations and in the perception that the use of quality engineers could help solve the problem and prevent such breakdowns in product quality. Given this background, institutional theory’s analysis involving coercive or normative isomorphism regarding political/ organizational pressure and professional values, respectively, may provide insights into the development and growth of the field of quality engineering; governments mandated such positions, and ‘good organizations’ created quality engineer positions as a result. The institutional theory emphasizes that organizations must conform to organizations rules and requirements if they are to receive support and be perceived as legitimate. The institutional theory also addresses the processes by which structures, including rules, norms and routines, become established as authoritative guidelines for social behaviour (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983; Powell & DiMaggio, 1991), and in many cases, the resulting behaviour and attitudes expressed toward fully proficient quality engineers prevent them from performing their duties appropriately. This is because they are often perceived in their organizations as responsible merely for certification (ISO, client, etc.) rather than as professionals in their field and as partners in the organization’s business success. In this situation, the other areas of opinion in the organization do not attach much validity to the requirements of quality managers, which makes it difficult for quality professionals to operate. A large pharmaceutical company was ‘forced’ to recruit a quality manager. His staff did an excellent job, but on the floor of the manufacturer, the professionals knew that there was not necessarily any validity to what people would promise to do. It turns out that the professionalism and expertise of a quality engineer, in addition to his or her authority, are not fixed and uniform. The hierarchical structure is not clear, which often causes tensions and conflicts even in factories where an orderly quality system operates |  | 1 | Reviewer 2 |
| P.23 | Thank for the not. |  | 2 |
| P.17P.18P.19 | Thank for the not.Add to the article a reference to the quantitative part done in the article |  | 3 |
| P.24 | Thank for the not.Added sections Practical Implications andLimitations.This has been separated for clarity in the paper. |  | 4 |  |