

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 10, May 2023

Application of Total Quality Management in the Engineering Mathematics Classroom to Improve Students' Performance

N. V. S. L. Narasimham¹ and Keshav Kumar K.²

Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics, Department of Humanities and Mathematics¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Department of Humanities and Mathematics² G. Narayanamma Institute of Technology and Science (for Women), Hyderabad, India nvsl.narasimham@gnits.ac.in and keshav.maths@gnits.ac.in

Abstract: Quality has become the defining element of education in the 21st century. Total Quality Management (TQM) is a management philosophy, defined as a customer-oriented process and aims for continuous improvement of business operations. It ensures that allied works are toward the common goals of improving service quality and enhancing the process of rendering services. As all education institutions are service oriented organizations, there is a greater need of TQM in educational institutions. In this paper, we study the application of TQM in the teaching learning process of Engineering Mathematics by applying Deming's model to improve the students' performance

Keywords: Total Quality Management, Quality control, Teaching and Learning Process, Continuous Improvement

REFERENCES

- [1]. Crawford, Lachlan E., and Paul Shutler. 1999. Total Quality Management in Education: Problems and Issues for the Classroom Teacher. The International Journal of Educational Management 13 (2):67-72.
- [2]. Crosby, B. P. 1995. Quality without tears: The Art of Hassle-free Management. New York: McGraw-Hill Professional.
- [3]. Cunningham, Melinda K. 2007. Educator Attitudes towards the Appropriateness of Total Quality Management: A Survey of Elementary and middle School Administrators and Faculty, Capella University.
- [4]. Deming, Edwards. 1986. Out of the Crisis: Quality, Productivity and Competitive Position. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [5]. Dheeraj, Mehrotra. 2004. Applying Total Quality Management in Academics, Quality Guide to the Nonformal and Informal learning Processes. SEEQUEL.
- [6]. Graber, M.L. 2009. Educational Strategies to Reduce Diagnostic Error: Can You Teach This Stuff? Advances in Health Sciences Education 14:63-69.
- [7]. Juran, J.M. (1988a). Juran on Planning for Quality, Free Press, New York, NY.
- [8]. Juran, J.M. (1988b). Juran's New Quality Roadmap, Free Press, New York, NY.
- **[9].** Juran, J.M. (1986) The quality trilogy: a universal approach to managing for quality, Quality Progress, 19, pp. 19-24.
- [10]. Kanji, G.K. (1998). Measurement of business excellence, Total Quality Management, 9, pp. 633-643.
- [11]. Masoumeh Pourrajab, Ramli Basri, Shaffe Mohd Daud and soaib Asimiran(2011). ApplyingTotal Quality Management in the classroom and solving students failure., KASBIT Business Journal,pp69-76.
- [12]. Wolk, R.A. 2011. Wasting Minds: Why Our Education System Is Failing and What We Can Do about It: ASCD.
- [13]. Yang, C.C. 2005. An Integrated Model of TQM and GE-Six Sigma. International Journal of Six Sigma and Competitive Advantage 1 (1):97-105.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-10461

