

Quality Assurance and Quality Control in Teaching Learning Process

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to discuss quality assurance and quality control in the context of the educational process. One way to conceptualize the act of passing on knowledge from teachers to students is to think of it as a transmission of information. It is the process through which an educator determines and establishes the learning objectives, in addition to the process of producing instructional materials and putting the teaching and learning strategy into action. Within the procedure, it is referred to as the combination of a great deal of different components. On the other hand, the capacity of the pupils to retain newly learned material while they are being educated ought to be the major focus of a teacher's attention. When you manage quality, you ensure that the final product is precisely as it should be by making any necessary adjustments along the way.

Keywords: *Teaching, learning, Quality, Control, Assurance.*

Introduction

The ideas of quality assurance and quality control are two that are intertwined in a manner that is very intimately connected to one another. People commonly mistake the two because of the close connection that exists between them, and they also make improper use of one as a replacement for the other. This is because of the strong tie that exists between the two. A technique known as quality assurance focuses a strong emphasis on processes; in accordance with this strategy, procedures are developed to guarantee that the required activities are carried out in the proper manner. If the correct processes have been followed, there is a strong likelihood that the actual results will be the same as those that were anticipated. If not, there is a considerable possibility that the actual results will differ from those that were anticipated.

Quality Control is a technique that places its primary emphasis on the final result and necessitates carrying out checks on the real outcomes in order to guarantee that everything turns out in accordance with the original blueprint. If the controls that need to be in place are in fact in place, then you are able to know beyond a shadow of a doubt that the desired outcomes have been accomplished. This is because the real findings have been double-checked before being released to the public. The execution of quality assurance methods provides you with some degree of peace of mind that the finished product will live up to the standards you have set for it. When you successfully control quality, you make certain that the end product is precisely what you had envisioned it to be. The difference between quality assurance and quality control will be illustrated with the help of various examples that will be provided in this post. Having said that, distinguishing between the two can still be a little bit of a challenge at times.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control Learning

Quality assurance and quality control are two ideas that are vital when it comes to manufacturing. These concepts are essential for ensuring that a curriculum in teaching learning process is effectively administrate

and in the way that the organisation anticipated. In the event that students are not, have the potential to become dissatisfied, which would result in a reduction in achievement of score.

Here the example of the process of manufacturing autos to be considered. In order to guarantee quality assurance, it would be necessary to put the necessary processes into place. These procedures would provide the peace of mind that comes from being aware that the automobile was built according to specific specifications, ensuring that there is a process to evaluate the alloy composition of the materials that are delivered, as well as a mechanism that directs where bolts are to be placed and how tightly they are to be tightened. This is in addition to ensuring that there is a procedure to evaluate the alloy composition of the materials that are delivered. The methods described below are examples of those that fall under the umbrella term "quality assurance."

The quality control process includes doing both physical and mechanical testing at various stages during the production process. This ensures that the quality assurance standards have been followed and that you do in fact have the exact automobile that you were expecting having. Examples of quality control processes include visually inspecting the product at various times throughout the production process and analysing the results of the numerous tests that are carried out.

Objective

1. To study on Quality Assurance and Quality Control Learning.
2. To study on Quality Management's Impact on Different Task's Processes

Writing Code

When a programme or application is being built, a substantial amount of code is produced, and there is a significant amount of quality assurance and quality control that has to be in place to ensure that the software does the tasks that want it to complete. Laying out processes such as needed reviews at specific steps and the replication of relevant elements of code from other programmers that already known to be functional is part of the process of developing a programme for quality assurance. This process is part of the process of developing a curriculum. The quality assurance training programme should cover the stages and processes that teacher, student and administrative staff are expected to carry out.

However, because the process of generating code is so challenging, it is extremely difficult to build a programme or application that operates perfectly on the very first attempt. Now is the time for to exercise control on the quality of the work. The development of a computer programme will not be considered finished until it has been subjected to exhaustive testing and assessment using a broad variety of parameter settings. As a result, may be assured that the software will be scrutinised in every imaginable way. To maintain such high standards of quality control, are able to ensure that none of students will ever get like a product that is defective and is often not done nearly enough in practise as many programmers and games require multiple fixes after delivery.

Quality Assurance vs. Quality Control

These two concepts are not so much in competition with one another as they are components of an overall quality programme that are required in a number of settings. Rather than being in direct antagonism to one another, these notions are complimentary to one another. The ramifications that might occur from a poorly produced are frequently what push a firm to place a strong priority on quality assurance and quality control in order to protect itself from potential lawsuits and other negative outcomes. The only thing that will be altered if a video game is launched onto the society even if it includes certain faults that have not been resolved and need extra testing is the perceptions of students. Carelessness is not an option when it comes to aeroplanes since the delivery of a faulty aircraft might result in the loss of a person's life. Because this is considered to be such an important issue, the government has implemented an additional level of quality

assurance and quality control. In order to determine how much weight should be given to various components of quality assurance and control, as well as where the emphasis should be placed, it is vital to assess each specific case.

Total Quality Management's Impact on Different Task's Processes

In order for a TQM endeavour to be effective, not only must every member of the company be aware of the ultimate objective, but they must also be dedicated to achieving that objective. Many people believe that learners may self-motivate themselves with the use of reward-based incentives, which is another common term for quality management in the United States. This degree of devotion is something that many people credit to the self-motivation of learners. TQM initiatives stand out from other quality management approaches because they need an exceptional level of dedication to a predetermined mindset. When it comes to establishing a culture of overall quality management, there are 10 fundamental practises that management may put into place. They will be able to have a positive influence on virtually every process that is carried out inside an organisation if they accomplish this, which is essential to ensure that the process as a whole is successful. The following are some of them:

Motivate an ongoing effort to enhance both the quality and functionality of teaching leaning process:

1. Compliance to inspection reports as the primary method for achieving quality goals.
2. To award supplier contracts based purely on cost, one option can be explore is working with a single supplier.
3. The successful in achieving goals for improvement, should make a commitment to the constant reevaluation of procedures relating to planning, production, and service.
4. Provide opportunities for everyone to further their education and better themselves, as well as on-the-job training in order to create valued workers and maintain good employees. This will help you keep good employees.
5. Do away with the barriers that currently divide the various staff sections in order to make it simpler for individuals to work together and exchange ideas.
6. Highlights all slogans, exhortations, and goals that are aimed at the kids.
7. Do away with quotas for the number of pupils in each class, as well as numerical targets for the management team.
8. Do away with the impediments that lead to a decline in a person's sense of pride in their job, such as an annual review or a system that is dependent on a person's performance.
9. Make it everyone's role in the firm to work toward achieving the TQM transformation targets set.

Planning

Definitions (2)

1. A core role of management that comprises the formulation of one or more comprehensive plans in order to establish an ideal balance of requirements or demands with the resources that are available in order to achieve the desired outcome. The planning process accomplishes the following four goals:

- (1) It determines the goals or objectives that need to be completed,
- (2) It conceptualises methods to reach those goals,
- (3) It organises or produces the means that are necessary,
- (4) It implements, directs and monitors all of the stages in the right order.

2. The procedure through which a local authority exerts control over development by setting laws on adjustments to land use and building and by giving licences for such alterations

Planning process

The process of defining a set of objectives, strategies, task lists, and timetables that are essential for a business to fulfil its goals in order for the business to be successful. The act of planning is a fundamental component of management, and the purpose of any such planning should be to meet demands to the maximum extent that is possible, given the resources that are available to whoever is doing the managing.

Environmental Factors in Strategic Management and Planning

It is crucial for the development and success of any organisation to possess the ability to anticipate change, identify it when it takes place and respond correctly to it. This is true for the company's internal as well as its external settings. Change is unavoidable, and as a consequence, individuals responsible for operating businesses need to take an active role in a process that detects change and adjusts firm activities so that it may make the most of possibilities given by change. Planning strategically is the term that refers to the method in issue.

The graphic that follows demonstrates some examples of elements that can function as agents of change and that should be taken into consideration when developing a strategic plan for an organisation. An analysis of these several components is going to be presented in the following paragraphs.



Internal and External Environment

Every company has both an internal and an external environment at its disposal at all times. The human resource of the company or organisation, as well as the method by which individuals carry out their work in accordance with the organization's objective, play an important role in the internal environment of the company or organisation. In addition, the human resource of the company or organisation plays an important role in the external environment of the company or organisation. Planning and management methods provide for a certain degree of control and flexibility with reference to the internal environment of the company.

On the other hand, one is unable to affect the external environment around them. The management of a corporation has very little control over the actions taken by their rivals, the formulation of new legislation, or the overall condition of the economy. Nevertheless, the managers of a company or organisation do have some level of control over the manner in which the company reacts to changes in the environment in which it operates. This control can be measured in terms of the degree to which the educational institutions will be able to adapt to the shifting circumstances.

Internal Environment Factors

The essential aspects of an organization's internal environment that, when combined, have the potential to have a significant bearing on the overall health of the company in the table that follows, which is referred to as Table 1. It is highly likely that a significant amount of discussion will centre on the subject of the topic of the relative strength of internal environment factors during the process of strategic planning. This is because the majority of the time, the process of strategic planning will involve an analysis of both the organization's strengths and weaknesses for more information, see SWOT analysis.

Table 1: Factors in the internal environment and their effect on the Educational Institute /organization

Factor	Influence on the organization
Human Resource	When it comes to establishing a educational institute's degree of success, one of the most significant things to consider is the amount of knowledge, experience, and competence possessed by the personnel of the teaching learning process. As a result of this, Institute place a significant amount of emphasis on the process of recruiting new workers and also make an attempt to train not just their present workforce but also any volunteers they may have in order to improve the general level of competence among all of their members. When it comes to being able to engage in recruiting and training strategies, an organization's available financial resources are typically the limiting element in the organization's capacity to do so. In spite of this, training personnel is an essential component of efficient business management, and it is a strategy that can be followed even when confronted with adverse financial situations.
Organizational Culture	The organization's culture is a highly crucial component in determining the level of Self-finance institution's success. The mentalities of teaching and non-teaching staff members and volunteers, as well as their capacity to "set the additional mile-stone," make a very big impact in the outcome. Despite how well the planning processes are carried out, negative attitudes can have a significant and detrimental impact on an organization's capacity to put development objectives into action. Students, Teachers, Sportive Staff and Management, of an organization will take notice of and value positive attitudes displayed by employees and volunteers, which will not only make the job of management simpler but will also be seen by and appreciated by those who are a part of the organization.
Organisation Structure	Structure
Management	In a nonprofit organization

Assets	When an organization is a not-for-profit business that competes in an extremely competitive environment
Financial Strength	Financial strength is a factor in its own right that influences the internal environment of the organization. Despite however good other internal factors may be, it is very difficult for an organization that is too short of cash to implement strategies within the strategic plan. If the organization struggles financially this can impact on staff morale as budgets need to be excessively tight.

External Environment Factors Table 2
Below identifies important aspects of the external environment in which the Educational Institute operators. The Educational Institute cannot control these aspects but can respond to change if needed. The main problem for Educational Institute managers is to be able to respond early to change in the external environment, and this depends on how soon any change is identified. Some external environmental factors such as financial strength, economic conditions are reported daily in the media and managers have a wealth of information on which to develop strategic plans. However, some external factors may be difficult to identify, particularly of the pace of change is very slow or is hidden from view.

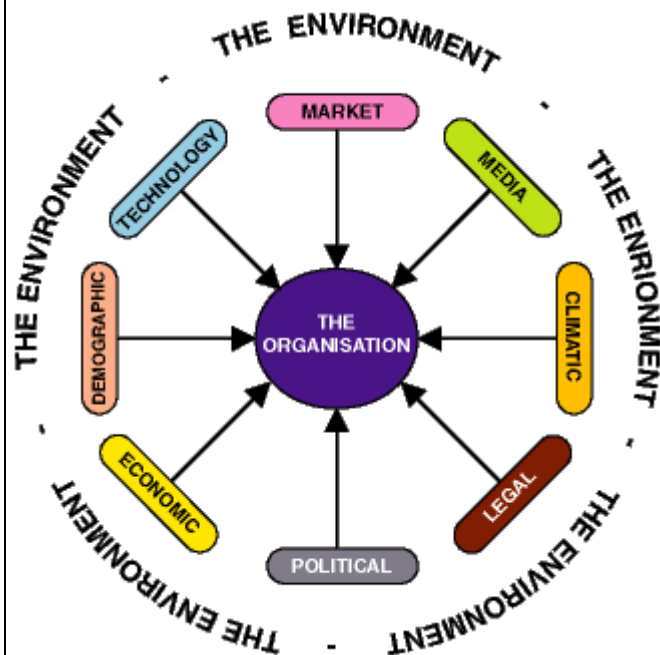


Table 2: Factors in the external environment and their effect on the educational institute / organization

Factor	Influence on the organization
Economic conditions	The current state of the nation's economy will have an impact on the consumption habits of its population to the extent that it does so. Consumption of non-essential goods and services will decrease if interest rates continue to rise or there is a significant degree of unemployment in the economy. When people are having trouble making ends meet, for instance, they will spend far less money on activities of leisure and recreation, vacations, brand new automobiles, and luxury products. The state of the economy is a worldwide phenomenon as well as a national one; when there is a global financial crisis, as there was in November 2016 when the demonetization took place, there can be significant shifts in the surrounding environment.
Man, and Society competition	The level of educational institute's rivalry is a variable that is always subject to change within the context of the external environment in which educational institutes operate. Not only will competitors appear and disappear, but they will also adapt their pricing structures, product ranges, and marketing techniques over time in society. Many times, these kinds of shifts are not announced in advance and managers of educational institute's need to be aware to what their competitors are doing.
Technology	In the past half-century, technological advancement has occurred at a breakneck pace, making it one of the components of the external environment that continuously places a burden on the company or organisation. Educational institute's run the danger of having their market share reduced if they are unable to adjust to new technologies in a timely manner. The design of curriculum and even the teaching methodology in which type of services and technology are provided are both susceptible to change as a result of developments in technology.
Climate change	The pace of change may not be recognizable until it is examined decade by decade
Legal	One of the most noticeable examples of changes to the law brought about by legislation is in the area of taxation. Alterations in taxation can sometimes take place overnight with little warning
Media	The media landscape is shifting in fundamental ways at a breakneck pace. Technology and the expansion of the internet have been the primary forces behind this development. There was a time when newspapers would devote many pages to advertising available jobs; however.
Political	Changes in government policy can
Demographic	The demographic make-up of the population is in a state of continuous flux. Some of these changes include an increase in the proportion of elderly citizens

Conclusion

When you successfully control quality, you make certain that the end product is precisely what you had envisioned it to be. The difference between quality assurance and quality control will be illustrated with the help of various examples that will be provided in this post. Having said that, differentiating between the two can still be a little bit confusing. A tqm effort is unique in that it requires a high degree of dedication to a defined philosophy, while other efforts don't have this need. When it comes to establishing a culture of overall quality management, there are 10 fundamental practises that management may put into place. Examples of quality control processes include visually inspecting the product at various times throughout the production process and analysing the results of the numerous tests that are carried out.

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