Review of Literature:

Mohammad S. Owlia & Elaine M. Aspluwall (1998) This paper focused on quality education, particularly in the reference of teaching aspect. Total Quality Management is mainly focused on manufacturing and service industry, but these days higher education is coming up as great field, which is also being challenged with total quality managements’ concepts and methodologies as ultimately service quality is mainly perceived by the end user individuals.

Sangeeta Sahney et al (2004) By this paper we can comprehend that TQM played a significant role in education as a transformation process, and then move on to identifying the customers of the higher educational system. TQM has been maintained by preliminary as well as higher educational institutions, consequently, quality input in the form of students, faculties, students activities, placements, infrastructure, etc. and the quality outputs in the form of the enlightened students which moved out of the system. This is not necessary that the needs and interests of the various student groups may always meet the expected results hence, to recognize their interest and existence firstly we opted the best method to resolve the issue.

Nidhi Singal (2006) By writing this critical article Ms. Singal tried to highlight the educational structure in India, particularly; education of children belongs to niche groups such as children with disabilities within the Indian context. This article touches the government’s focus on the development of special schools, integrated education and the idea of inclusive education. Being a fundamental right of all childrens education has still a uniform structure across India. The financing for this education sector in India is very much deprived as public expenditure on education continues to be around 3%. There is so much inequality exists in the education system such as status inequality, sexual disparity, caste, economic status and children with disabilities. She strongly recommended the Government should re-examine the idea of inclusive education to attain to its goal

Asha Gupta (2008) This article focused on the study of international trends in private higher education and focus on Indian scenario. Due to the mushroom growth of private sector higher education is affected, but many east and south Asian countries have a long tradition of higher
education in recent phenomenon. In India it was not easy because of cast divided, hierarchical, multi-lingual and multi-ethnic society. Hence UGC came out with a novel concept of “deemed to be universities “and taken quick action and avoidance of legal hurdles in the establishment of new private and foreign branches in India to match up the international requirement.

**Surek Bordia (2010)** By this article we can have an idea that the quality assurance of engineering education has been facing lots of problems related to funding in developing countries and they are entirely different from developed rich and advanced countries. It is widely accepted that the quality education comes with a higher cost and if it gets what is needed then it would certainly attract better students and opportunities for them. So it is well recommended for better education, government should provide the needed funds for the objective of improved education.

**N. Senthilkumar, A. Arularaj (2010)** By this literature it is clearly understood that many educational institutions beset with crises resorted to various quality assessments practice and succeeded in overcoming crises. There are several models available to improve a service of quality. Guardians are contributing lots of money on their children's higher education and they also want an immediate return on their investment as the immediate great placement with in rewound companies from higher education. There are many universities/colleges that are only focusing on their student's placement. They try their level best in all their promotional campaigns to focus on placement.

**Shun Hsing Chen (2012)** The purpose of this article was to set up a quality management in higher education system to improve the service quality of operative workforce and their performance as well. Additionally, to establish an administrative quality management system for the continuous improvement.

**Rajni B halla (2012)** Through this article Ms. Bhall tried to explain that educational growth in India after the independence. In education system inspite of various challenges like globalization,
quality management etc. for the development of higher education quality management cannot be ignored, as because the growth of institution is based on the quality management.

**Janailung Kamei Francis (2012)** This article is purely related to the emerging issues in public financing of higher education. UGC is the statutory body by an act of parliament, exclusively in change of the payment of awards to all the qualified universities/ colleges in the nation should be considered. UGC is meant not only the grants giving agency but also focused on maintenance and coordination of the educational standards.

**Sangeeta Sahney (2012)** By this article we got to know that in India engineering colleges have been growing at 20 percent a year while business school sat on 60 percent. With the mushrooming of large Universities there is an intense pressure upon them also for survival and success. Educational institutes must follow the principle of quality management for all the related activities in the educational system. If institutes follow the quality components and dimension they can easily lead to quality in education.

**Rashmi Rekha Borah (2012)** This article tried to focus on the courses of the condition of India India is a big democratic country and the education system is a foundation of every nation, education makes man civilized. But unfortunately in India there is a lot of corruption in education system, this is the main reason that Indian people wanted a job outside of India they want to go USA or Australia or any other developed economies. This is the important reason that our nation is still a developing country as our Government hasn't focused on rural education system they announce different schemes for rural area but they still suffer for proper education. If institutes have qualified faculties and Govt. focuses on the quality education, then India will certainly grow up.

**Amalia Vener Todorut (2013)** This paper mainly focused on the general principles of TQM involved and how TQM can be used to improve the quality of an institution. By using the TQM techniques institutes gives the creativity and confidence to their staff and students. This is the use of innovation and financial planning. Every institution achieves high quality services and
strengthening of the position on market. TQM shape the education and help to plan the strategies for better future of students, parents, industry and society as a whole.

**Namish Mehta, et al (2013)** TQM has been applied in every sector, but now the attention is paid towards the education sector. The main rise came in educational sector after the privatization because in the private sector they attract the users through quality assurance. The revolution with the emergence of a whole new class of education providers including Pvt. Institutions, distance education, self financing course etc. so we can say that TQM is a powerful technique for the betterment of the education system.

**Arun Vijay S. (2013)** This article showed the students' evaluation for teaching-effectiveness of monitoring the quality of teaching in the higher education institutions, by doing this the students gained overall experience during their academic journey. This analysis was done by six sigma model and the analysis was completely based on students feedback and interpreting the result of fascinating continuous quality improvement measure.

**Haruna chowder, Firoz alarm, Et al (2013)** This article is based on the study done on the quality and accreditation of engineering education Bangladesh, unlike other developing countries, Bangladesh has still so much to do as far as the quality of engineering education is concerned as quality education is not only a need but also of paramount importance in today’s globalization economies. Bangladesh has inherited western engineering education system, but still the qualification in the country hasn’t been recognized globally due to the absence of quality assurance processes, though the board under the IEB (Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh) has become the provisional member of Washington Accord, however, the IEB still needs to develop and follow the accreditation process at par the other member countries. And also, the article provides a practical accreditation process followed by Washington Accord and other signatory countries

**Sartika Ika (2013)** Higher education in Indonesia is an organization facilitates education for Indonesian people, but to achieve certain objectives following a benchmark the Higher Education in Indonesia needs to own the most popular quality management systems standard
which is ISO 9000. Particularly, the objectives of the research was to make an assessment as well as to design quality documentation system based on the ISO 9000 model – A Translation for Education extended by Edward Salis. However, the outcome after implementing is that, there are still many aspects not yet associated with the ISO900 requirements- A Translation for Education.

**Vidya Rajiv Yeravdekar, Gauri Tiwari (2014)** Globalization is the absolute necessary thing of academic excellence. In one of the top countries, China has come up with having 292,000 international students in 2011, way ahead of India. The overall difference in public expenditure on higher education is at the core—China’s $250 billion and India’s $37.13 billion. Furthermore, Indian and China have the two largest systems and is the largest exporters of international students; India has yet to mature past unavailing attempts, though China has shown a remarkable growth.

**Vidya Rajiv Yeravdekar, Gauri Tiwari (2014)** As we all knows that the knowledge is the key force for the economy. Higher education and working competencies are the main levers that impel economies to scale the value chain by optimizing the capacity building potential of their workforce, It has more significance in the developing countries because the Education systems is completely fractured and government is very much ill-equipped to control any situation. Owing to its longstanding reputation for being a stronghold of international education, India continued to host international students in the period after Independence and the trend has a good growth in figures to show as well.

**Mrityunjoy Jana (2014)** As we all know primary education is a foundation of strong economic growth for the attainment of higher quality education objectives for the improvement of education. There is a need to improve school leadership and the quality education promotes effective teaching and learning for all students and they have to balance the quantitative and qualitative techniques for this development. There is the need to provide adequate funds and fulfill all the required resources.
Petru Lisievici (2015) This study was all about the quality of education constructs in the structuring and management of the quality assurance systems in Romania, which inherited the infrastructure, people, procedures, values and attitude from the previous council. Resultant, due to weak conceptual foundation and quality deprived education planning led to the current quality assurance system for Higher education in Romania generated many unforeseen negative consequences. In addition, it is suggested recommendation for future practice, to change in the quality of education law, designate the research department within the national quality assurance agency, to simplify the ARICS and adapting new quality of education construct, etc.

Ruslan Bazhenov, Et al (2015) This article referred to the fact which we all agree that the quality education is an utmost crucial factor in the formation of a new quality of the economy and society to build a fair skilled human capital. It is only possible by making monitoring as one of the management tools for the higher education system at macro and micro level; it identifies the problems in organization and system of professional education particularly Russian higher education institutions. Furthermore, it’s suggested if it is possible to make an adequate correction in the conformity towards the higher education quality, and also, if monitoring technique is used effectively it can lead to a better whole environment of a country.

Nikolay Glushak, Et al, (2015) This article refered to the critical factor of an education quality management in any education institutes or University, which is Economical factor, as expansion of higher education and to ensure its quality are associated with significant expenditures on education system by state as well as by business & consumers of that education services. It explains the term EQM (economic quality management) in TQM environment, which is associated with the categories of Economics of the University quality. It is concluded, as the concept of economic quality management reflects an utmost necessary, purposeful activity in the area of quality education based on economic criteria. In addition to that, to improve the university activities quality should be complemented by efficient, quality management based on the analysis of its results in both administrative and economic aspects
Sahil Sharma, Purenedu Sharma (2015) Higher education system is a very important for the overall development for industrial, social economic, etc. Indian higher education system is third largest in the world but India faces many problems to improve the education system. There are a lot of challenges in higher education system in India like the lack of quality research, problem of infrastructure and basic facilities. Shortage of faculties etc...For the improvement of education, we need to improve teaching pedagogy.

Dr. Pulkit Agarwal, et al (2016) In India the quality of management in higher education facing an unprecedented transformation in the coming decade. This transformation is being driven by Economic demographic change, but there is a lot of the problem, i.e. the greater unemployable despite emerging shortages of skilled manpower in an increasing number of sectors. The academic research standard is low level funding, etc... Over the past two decades India higher education expanded rapidly, but mainly driven by Pvt. Sector. Education is a most important part of any foundation so that by working together both private and public sectors can help achieve this goal.

Serena Masino, Miguel Nino-Zarazua (2016) This article tried to explore that after having a complete review of policy interventions to enhance education quality and student learning in developing countries, we get to the conclusion that three key components, namely; firstly, supply-side capability interventions which works to raise student achievements by targeting complete infrastructure. Secondly, financial incentives to change preferences and behaviors of teachers, students as well as parents. Thirdly, Bottom-up or top-down participatory and community management interventions to raise awareness of community needs for quality educational services and solutions. Ultimately, we realized that above mentioned interventions are more effective when two or more components of change are entwined with each other.

K. S. Reddy, et al (2016) This paper differentiated the Universities of the two major economies on the globe, namely, India & China on the educational performance metrics like world university rankings and high-impact research. The paper undertakes the current state of higher education, research metrics and world ranking of the university. It has in-depth comparison
between India and China on the various academic research metrics and rankings. It gives decent attention, to reveal the progress of management research metrics, B-school and engineering institutions accreditations and ranking, indexing of publishing journals and lastly, it tells many challenges in university education and do recommend policy guidelines related to research funding, projects and research assessment council for providing quality academic practices and standards in a higher education ambience. It gives evident results as Chinese universities are way ahead that Indian counterparts and declares the United States as the best nation to have world’s best Universities.

**Carsten Bendixen and Jens Christian Jacobson (2017)** This article took a critical look at two of these themes, policies and quality examining their relationship and seeks to elucidate that how institutionalization process may discursively equalize, reset or even nullify quality in education. Their main perception is only related to exchange the employment. There is a value of education but only for employment. Due to the marketisation education is nullifying the quality of education.

**Anu Iyytinen, et al (2017)** Recently examined, it studied about the stakeholders relationship of higher education institution, the influence the stakeholder use to advance their stake in an institution as formal economic and political. This article mainly presented that how higher education institution can balance the both stakeholder with regard of quality assurance of stakeholder relationship. Institutions depend upon the various external resources like funding etc. This study concludes that the main challenge for higher education institution is to develop quality assurance practice with the help of internal and external stakeholders.

**Alex Kootsooker, et al, (2017)** By this article we get to know the upcoming trend in the engineering education sector in this globalized ambience, to aim for better future prospects engineering graduates should be able to work with transnational levels; it means the engineering qualification must embrace transnational perspective and different context within which it is
taught. One of the ways to keep the quality at par at the transnational level is to promote dual accreditation degrees; which are accredited by education provider as well as professional body of the country in which the offering is being delivered. It was started by establishing Washington accord by few countries initially in 1989, since now there have been certain modification in the agreements have been also happened, India became its part in the year 2014.

Tatiana volosovets, et al (2017) This article took into account a very important but slightly ignored area of education which is pre-school education institutions; it presents the four year study catering on the evaluation of the quality of education at pre-school or kindergartens in Russia. It took in the three major components for this study, which are; favorable ambiance at pre-school education institution facilitation the development of a child, professional qualifications of teachers working with children and extra services provided by any kindergarten institutions. The main objective of this study was to design permanent mechanism of evaluating the quality of pre-school education at any particular kindergarten and share the reliable information and their availability with the administration and general public who are trying to choose the best kindergarten institute nearby