Original Research Paper



IMPACT OF TIME USAGE IN PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Dr. N.Lavanya

Head, Dept.of Business Administration, Sri Sarada College for Women, Tirunelveli-11, Affiliated to Manoanmaniam Sundaranar University

Dr.A.Balamurugan

Asst.prof Grade II, Govt.Siddha Medical College,Palayamkottai. Affiliated to MGR University.

One can use time to make an economic good which transferable but it cannot be sold or oven to somebody. It cannot be stealing. Time goes with each individual. It includes time used for personal are, eating, sleep and rest, medical care and related activities like cooking and shopping etc, these activities are needed for more subsistence. It includes time required to make a living or to keep a house. It is important, because, a substantial part of our lives is spent in working, whether we enjoy it or not "work is life and life is work" says Batten. Time used for work is not available for other activities. Work related time includes time used for such activities as travelling daily to and from work and growing one does for work. The researcher takes survey in the OMEGA ZIPS Company and impact of time usage in the production system.

KEYWORDS: Work time, Consumption time, Time for personal work, Time devoted to cultivation of mind and spirit, Idle time or free time

INTRODUCTION

It is an integral part of one's personality and culture, as the resources like labour and capital, but differs from others because of its uniqueness which can be misused or managed wisely (Robert, 2008; Gupta, 2005) the event that occurs in human life can be ordered from the past, present, into the future and both can be measured in their duration and interval between them. Time is a vital resource that resources that cannot be compared with other resources in any organization, thus cannot be bought or ranked as substitute within and outside the organization level that had ever seen. Time cannot be saved. It is believed that time exhausts regardless of what you do. It can be used or misused. People can use it for anything they like now, but they cannot keep it for future use as one does with money and to some extent with energy. Time is not transferable. One can use time to make an economic good which transferable but it cannot be sold or oven to somebody. It is unstealable. Time goes with each individual.It includes time used for personal are, eating, sleep and rest, medical care and related activitieslike cooking and shopping etc, these activities are needed for more subsistence.

According to Matiku (2003) time management is the process by which managers and individuals make optimal use of time so that they canattain the goals that would enable the effective in their performance. However, time management is considered or presented as a set of skills when one's master becomes more organized, efficient and happier. Also, time management is the process by which an individual obtains control over the timing and the content of what he/she does in accomplishing tasks and goals (Oncken and Wass, 1985: Schuler, 1979.)

Review of literature

Goals Macan (1994) argued that for a person to manage time he or she must set goals and priorities. The first includes such behaviours of setting goals one wants to accomplish and prioritizing tasks to achieve these goals. The goal should be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time bound), because is the target one needs to achieve, thus helps to know where you aregoing or understand if you are in the right direction.

(Oncken and Wass, 1985: Schuler, 1979.)Time management is the process by which an individual obtains control over the timing and the content of what he/she does in accomplishing tasks and goals setting priorities.

Rich (2012) prioritising tasks or activities supports goal accomplishment because it is the most potential step that lines

up the goals for the purpose of achieving them. Also, it helps one understand which thing has importance over others in a given moment and actin a right way. The managers or individuals become more effective when they recognise what is their jobreally is and their responsibilities,

Scheduling time Fisher (2001) argues that time management is not straightforward task as it requires individual to change the behaviour by creating realistic time frames and putting completion dates on the items on to-do list.

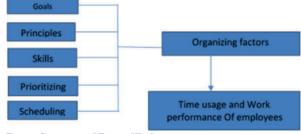
Rich, 2012Set deadlines, post them where you cannot help but see them on our computer screen. The managers or individuals in the organisation must develop a feeling for the passageof time and the habit of scheduling their time. There are things to consider such as calendar that helps in scheduling meetings, events and activities which assist one to know where is going and what to do in advance.

OBJECTIVES

- The main objective of this research was to find out the impacts of time usage on work performance
- To find out if there any time management techniques
- To find out if there is any relationship between time management and work performance
- To find out ways that can improve time management

METHODOLOGY

The study has been conducted with the help of a structured interview schedule. 130 respondents were selected from the OMEGA ZIPS in Ambasamuthuram by convenient random sampling method. The researcher does the reliability test and validity test. The tools used for analysis is chi square analysis, F test, mean, and Rank correlation



Figl.1 Conceptual Frame Work

Demographic Profile

The demographic profile of the sample namely gender age, marital status, educational qualification, family income.

Occupation and origin are presented in table no.1

Table No-1

Idble NO-1			
Demographic	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	67	61
	Female	42	39
Age	20-30	23	21
	30-40	35	32
	40-50	23	21
	50above	28	25
Marital status	Single	48	44
	Married	61	56
Educational	Below UG	35	32
Qualification	UG	39	35
	PG	23	21
	AbovePG	12	11
Work experience	Below2years	48	44
	3years	27	25
	4years	34	31

Following inferences were made from the inspection of demographic variable of the respondents are in below

- Male respondents have more positive perception in performance appraisal.
- It is imperative to see that the respondents of the group 30-40 have high percent score and in the group 20-30 and 40-50 have the low score.
- The respondents with the qualification of UG have reported high score.
- In working experience below 2 years are having the high score as 44 percent.

Hypothesis

- H0: There is no relationship between time management in age, Qualification, experience and Production out put
- H1: There is relationship between time management in age, Qualification, experience and Production output

Table No-2

142101101				
Demographic factor	Chi square	Df	sig	
Age	41.189	4	.000	
Qualification	3.398	3	.334	
Work experience	14.942	4	.005	

Above table gives that demographic factors namely age, Qualification and experience have relationship between their time management and Production output. Qualification and experience is the closely associated with time management and production output.

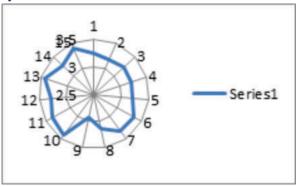
Table No-3 Impact of Performance Appraisal in Production System

S.no	Statement	Mean score	Rank
1	The company plays a effective time management	3.2380	8
2	The time management improves output level	3.1809	12
3	The performance appraisal of the company improves output level	3.2190	10
4	The induction program will improve the workers time management in work		9
5	The company adopt techniques to do the work easily	3.2197	11
6	The company will provide break time that will improve quality of work		6
7	Able to perform my work well within minimum time effort	3.3236	5
8	I cannot use time management properly in the work place	3.1523	13
9	My targets can be achieved through efficient time management	2.9333	14

			, 3,
10	Prioritizing task is needed for an effective performance	3.4285	2
11	Performance of the company is to determine by the objectives of the company		3
12	Scheduling will give chance to better work in the company	3.3333	4
13	Time management will increase the improvement of the work quality	3.4309	1
14	Inefficient worker retrenched faults are minimized and performance will improve		7

Table No 3 reveals that among the variables on impact of time usage in production system. it is key to evaluate the Performance of worker in production system, the statement "Time management will increase the improvement of the work quality" is ranked first score with mean is 3.4309, next is "Prioritizing task is needed for an effective performance" with mean score 3.4285, followed by Performance of the company is to determine by the objectives of the company.

Spider Chart



Limitations of the study

The study has the following limitations:

- The findings of the study are based on the responses obtained from the respondents. The responses are subject to personal bias.,
- The study attempts to explore the influence of select demographic variables on their perception on OMEGA ZIPS. However there may be other variables which might play a significant role.

CONCLUSION

Time management has significant role in the production system. The impact of time usage is gives eminent production output in the company. It brings out the vital change in the output. Prioritizing task is needed for an effective performance of the company. Scheduling will give chance to better work in the company. It avoids the procrastination of the work. Being an emerging economy of India needs to focus on this performance appraisal and efficient time management technique. It explore to full potential.

REFERENCES

- Asika, N. (2000). Research methodology in the behavioral sciences. Lagos. Longman Nigeria PLC. Campbell
- k. (1993). A Theory of Work Performance: New York. Jossey-Bass. Creswell, J.W. (2009). Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. London and Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication. Drucker
- P. (1967). The effective executive. New York. Harper &Row. Franko, M., Pioggia, L. (2006). Making the right moves: A practical Guide to scientific
- Management (2ngEd). North Carolina. Howard Hughers Medical Institute. Gupta, C. B. (2012b). Human resource management. New Delhi. Sultan Chand & Sons. Gupta
 C.B. (2005a). Management theory and practice. New Delhi: Sultan Chands &
- C.B. (2005a). Management theory and practice. New Delhi: Sultan Chands & Sons. Hickson
- D., Pugh, D. (2002). Management Worldwide. London: Penguin. Kinicki, A., Kreitner, R. (2008). Organisational behavior (8th Ed). New York. Mc Graw-Hill Irwin. Kothari
- C. R. (2004a). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 2nd Ed., New Age International Publishers: New Delhi. Kothari, C.R. (2009b). Research methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Delhi. New age international (p)

VOLUME - 12, ISSUE - 01, JANUARY - 2023 • PRINT ISSN No. 2277 - 8160 • DOI : 10.36106/gjrα

- Ltd. Krisnaswami
- O.R. (2002). Methodology of research in social sciences, Himalaya Publishing
- House: Mumbai. Kumar Kothari C. R. (2004a). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 2nd Ed., New Age International Publishers: New Delhi.Publishing House:
- 10. kumar A. (1997). Social research method: New Delhi. Anmol Publications PVT Ltd.
- Mackenzie, R. A. (1972). The time trap: Managing your way out. New York: 11. Amacom.
- Mintzberg, H. (1973). The Nature Msabila, D.T., NalailaS.G.(2013). Research Proposal and Dissertation 13.
- Principles and Practice. Dar es Salaam. Nyambari Nyangwine Publishers.
- Mintzberg, H. (1973). The Nature of Managerial Work. New York: 15. Harper&Row
- Molloy, J.T. (1987). How to work the competition into the ground & have fun 16. doing it.New York. Warner Books, Inc. Adeojo, A. (2012). Effective Time Management for High Performance in an
- Organization. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Seinajoki University of Applied Science
- Kakurwa (2007). Poor Time Management on the Performance of Public Sector. 18. A case of Dar es Salaam; Unpublished degree dissertation, Mzumbe University of Tanzania.
- Ngowi (2010). Factor Leading to Poor Time Management at Tanzania RevenueAuthority (TRA).
- A case of Kilimanjaro. Unpublished degree dissertation, Mzumbe University of Tanzania. Njunwa, K.M. (2010).