A STUDY ON IMPACT OF TIME MANAGEMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY AT SUPRAJIT ATOMOTIVE PRIVATE LIMITED, DODDABALLAPUR

Author-
Ms. Shilpa G M USN- 1VA21BA046
Department of Management Studies, Sai Vidya Institute of Technology, Bangalore-64.

Co-Author-
Prof. Chandana T C Associate Professor,
Department of Management Studies, Sai Vidya Institute of Technology, Bangalore-64.

ABSTRACT
This study examines how time management techniques at Suprajit Automotive Private Limited in Doddaballapura have a significant impact on worker productivity. This study emphasizes the crucial significance of efficient time management in raising employee productivity through a careful examination of data gathered through surveys, interviews, and performance indicators. According to the study's findings, effective time management abilities are strongly correlated with more task completion and better overall work performance. This research gives insights into customised techniques that can maximize time use and therefore boost productivity by probing into the particular environment of Suprajit Automotive. The study not only adds to the body of information on time management and productivity but also offers practical suggestions for businesses looking to foster a more productive and efficient work environment.

INTRODUCTION
The effective use of time has become a key determinant of organizational performance in the dynamic world of modern business. The need of good time management grows as businesses change and competition heats up. This study explores the complex connection between time management techniques and worker productivity, acknowledging their interdependence as a foundation for getting the best results at work.
The study seeks to learn more about the many effects that effective time management may have on both individual and group performance, with an emphasis on employee productivity. By examining this nexus, the study intends to solve a real issue that businesses from many industries confront in addition to adding to the body of knowledge on productivity development. This research is very important to the

**FACTORS INFLUENCING ON TIME MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY**

1. Time Awareness
2. Effective planning
3. Task Complexity
4. Work environment

**IMPORTANCE OF TIME MANAGEMENT**

- Time management aids you in achieving your goals faster.
- You may do more in less time by practicing time management.
- Time management is beneficial. Waste less time and avoid more friction and problems.
- Time management enables you to free up more time in your calendar, leisure time and feel more energized.
- Time management helps you feel calmer & less stressed over time

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**TITLE 1: A study on timemanagement case of northeast normal university international student’s**

**Year : 2018**

**Author: Ram Bahadur Hamal, Oubibi Mohamed, and Krim Mohamed.**

This research looked back then management challenges faced by overseas students living on campus at Northeast Normal University (NENU). Purposive participatory observation used to collect information which was then qualitatively examined. The findings showed that studying, using social media, getting enough sleep and rest, eating and drinking, traveling, taking care of one's appearance, engaging in leisure activities, and focusing on tasks connected to one's profession were the top priorities. 80% of students said they used social media for conversations with instructors and friends, 20% for communication, and more than 80% for off-campus activities each day for 1 - 5 hours. 50% of students reported never watching television, while every student the use of social media platforms 1 to 5 hours per day.
TITLE 2: Students time management in higher education. Year: 2019

Author: E. S. Pozdeeva, Pern state national research

This article reviews the research literature on higher education students time management, focusing on qualitative data collection & empirical Study initiatives carried out between 1990 & 2018. Observations indicate that time management is complex and multidimensional. Empirical research studies lack details about the procedures used to develop it.

TITLE 3: Impact of time management behaviors on undergraduate engineering students performance

Year: 2019

Authors: Richelle V. Adams, Erik Blair

The management is linked to improved academic performance and students struggle to locate balance. This article examines the self-reported time management behavior scale. Relationship between perceived time control & cumulative average grade point was found, in keeping with results.

TITLE 4: Path relationship of time management & academic achievement of student’s in distance learning institution.

Year: 2019

Authors: Saghir Ahmad, Ayesha batool, abid hussain

The study sought to establish & academic achievement of students of virtual and allama qual open universities. Use of point likert scales to collect data and validity was ensured by field experts. Path analysis revealed the ability to manage your time effectively and academic performance. Web-based learning students should focus on proper time managing ability for better academic success.

RESEARCH GAP

Limited research on the specific impact of time management on employee productivity: While time management is recognized as an essential skill for improving productivity, there’s a dearth of comprehensive studies focusing specifically on how time management techniques affect employee productivity. Existing research often touches upon time management in broader contexts, such as project management or personal effectiveness, but fails to delve deeply into its effects on employee productivity.
Lack of empirical studies linking time management to employee productivity: Many studies related to time management rely heavily on theoretical frameworks or anecdotal evidence. There is a scarcity of empirical research that establishes a clear cause-and-effect relationship between time management & employee productivity. These research are essential for providing concrete evidence and actionable insights for organizations seeking to enhance productivity by using time management techniques that work.

RESEARCH DESIGN SOURCE OF DATA:
Data sources: Both primary and secondary sources are employed as needed for the study's objectives.

(1) The main data source: The thoughts of the people gathered utilizing questionnaires and schedules are the focal foundation of data.

(2) Secondary data source: Secondary data sources are utilized to supplement primary data sources. Reference is made to subordinate data that has been accessible in periodicals like magazines, journals, enquiry reports, articles, websites, etc.

TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS
A. Simple random technique
B. Charts
C. Tables

SAMPLING
In simple random technique 120 customers are chosen for analysis.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES
1. To understand the concept of time management & its importance in the workplace.
2. To analyze various methods of time management implanted by organization to increase employee job satisfaction.
3. To evaluate the reason for low employee productivity.
4. To suggest best time management practice to increase employee productivity.
DATA ANALYSIS

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Case Processing Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>98.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excluded</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cronbach's Alpha</th>
<th>N of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.993</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERPRETATION

From the above table shows cronbach’s alpha is 0.993, if the cronbach’s Alpha worth is bigger than 0.50 then there’s internal consistency between the special statement. It shows the instrument is reliable for the Analysis.

Correlation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q15</th>
<th>Q23</th>
<th>Q38</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.764**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q15</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.764**</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q23</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.765**</td>
<td>.798**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q38</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.751**</td>
<td>.716**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
<td>&lt;.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Interpretation:

The correlation analysis reveals substantial positive correlations between the variables Q4, Q15, Q23, and Q38 (significant at the 0.01 level), indicating that these variables are interrelated in the dataset containing 120 valid instances.
Chi-Square Test

Chi-Square Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>3.154a</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio</td>
<td>3.595</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear-by-Linear Association</td>
<td>2.259</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N of Valid Cases 120

a. 8 cells (80.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .49.

Symmetric Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Approximate Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal by Nominal Phi</td>
<td>.162</td>
<td>.532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cramer’s V</td>
<td>.162</td>
<td>.532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:

The chi-square tests do not offer evidence to reject the null hypothesis at the 0.05 level of significance, indicating that there is no statistically significant association between the variables being tested, despite 80% of the cells having expected counts less than 5 and the minimum expected count being 0.49.

FINDINGS

1. The majority of respondents (70%) strongly concur that having effective time management skills is necessary for sustaining job productivity; just a less number disagreed (4.2%) or were neutral (5.8%).

2. The majority of workers (72.7%) firmly think that effective time management helps lower levels of stress at work, whilst a small minority (1.7%) disagree or are ambivalent (5.0%).

3. A substantial majority (80.2%) firmly feels that time management may result in an improved work-life balance, while just a tiny minority (3.3%) disagree.

4. With only a small minority of respondents disagreeing (4.1%), the great majority of employees (80.2%) firmly feel that time management is essential for fulfilling project deadlines and goals.

5. While a tiny fraction (2.5%) of workers disagree, the majority (79.3%) firmly believe that procrastination has a negative impact on their ability to complete tasks.
SUGGESTIONS

1. Offering time management training to employees: According to the majority of respondents, efficient time management skills are very important for job productivity. They may improve their planning and organizing abilities as a result.

2. Stress Reduction Initiatives: Implement stress reduction initiatives in the workplace since a significant proportion of employees think that good time management lessens stress. Encourage staff to take breaks, engage in mindfulness exercises, & have a good work-life balance.

3. Workload management: Despite the fact that a sizeable portion of respondents believe their workloads are acceptable, you should frequently examine and optimize your workers' workloads to make sure they remain reasonable.

4. Clear goals and expectations: Address the respondents' concerns about unclear work performance objectives and expectations. Make sure that employees have goals that are specific and doable, and often give them feedback on how they are performing.

5. Communication Improvement: Strengthen open and efficient communication between management and staff to enhance communication. This maybe accomplished by holding frequent team meetings, feedback sessions, and supporting open lines of communication.

CONCLUSION

- Effective time management techniques have a favorable impact on employee productivity, based on a research on the effects of time management with particular reference to employee productivity. Implementing time management techniques leads to improved task prioritization, reduced time wastage, enhanced focus, and better work-life balance, all contributing to higher levels of productivity and job satisfaction among employees.

- Effective time management is crucial for both employees and companies. It brings various benefits, such as increased productivity, reduced stress, better work-life balance, and improved overall well-being. By offering flexible work arrangements, employing task prioritizing techniques, and leveraging project management and time monitoring technologies, businesses may increase employee happiness. Additionally, addressing issues like unclear goals, insufficient training, poor communication, and lack of transparency can create a positive work environment and foster employee satisfaction.

- By applying these discoveries to their procedures, organizations can create a more efficient and fulfilling workplace for their employees.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

ARTICLES
1. A study on time management case of northeast normal university international student’s (Ram bahadur hamal, oubidi Mohamed, year-2018)
2. Path relationship of time management and time management and achievement of student’s in distance learning institution (Ayesha Batool, abid hussain, year-2019)
3. A study on time management and behavior of youngsters (Jyothi Badge, year-2020)
4. The effects of covid-19 process on time management of foreign language teacher candidates (sibel CENGIZZHAN, year-2021)
5. The effects of time management knowledge and practice on students time management skills and academic performance. (Julian Roells, Year-2022)
6. Developing employee productivity and performance through work engagement and organizational factors in an educational society. (Mohammed A, Year-2023)
7. Its about time: new perspectives and insights on time management. (Brad Aeon, Herman Aguinis)
8. When it comes to time management, its all about energy( Wilson, Brady)

WEB LINKS

www.suprajit.com www.monevcontrol.com
https://suprajit.com/suprajit-group/suprajit-automotive/ https://g.co/kgs/1xTp4G