

@2024 International Council for Education Research and Training ISSN: $2960\mbox{-}0006$

2024, Vol. 02, Issue 01, 131-138 DOI: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9023

SCRUITINIZE AN EMPLOYEE'S PERFORMANCES AS WELL AS GET BUSY TO THE JOB

Gupta, Taru

Department of Management, Lucknow public College of Professional Studies, Lucknow

Abstract

Scrutinizing an employee's performance and contribution to the job is an essential part of managing employee performance. It allows organizations to evaluate the effectiveness of their employees and identify areas for improvement. This can lead to increased productivity, a better quality of work, and overall success for the organization. One of the key benefits of analyzing an employee's work is the ability to identify strengths and weaknesses. This information can be used to help employees improve their performance by providing feedback, coaching, and training. By addressing areas where an employee may be struggling, organizations can help their employees reach their full potential and contribute more effectively to the organization

Analyzing an employee's contribution to the job can also provide valuable insights into their performance. It allows organizations to assess how well the employee is working towards achieving the organization's goals and objectives. This information can be used to align an employee's work with the strategic direction of the organization, ensuring that their efforts are contributing to the overall success of the organization. To analyze an employee's work and contribution to the job, organizations can use a variety of methods and tools. Performance appraisals, peer reviews, and self-evaluations are all effective ways to evaluate an employee's performance. Each method has its benefits and drawbacks, and organizations should choose the method that works best for their specific needs. Overall, analyzing an employee's work and contribution to the job is a critical component of effective performance management. It provides valuable information that can be used to improve employee performance, align employee efforts with organizational goals, and drive success for the organization as a whole. By regularly analyzing employee performance, organizations can create a culture of continuous improvement and ensure that their employees are making meaningful contributions to the organization.



@2024 International Council for Education Research and Training ISSN: $2960\mbox{-}0006$

2024, Vol. 02, Issue 01, 131-138

DOI: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9023

Keywords: Company Performance, Employee Efficiency, Employee Motivation, Employee

Reward System.

Introduction:

Performance appraisal is a process that involves evaluating an employee's job performance and providing feedback on areas that need improvement or recognition for exemplary performance. Performance appraisal is an essential substance in any organization, as it helps to identify areas of strength and weakness in employee performance and to make informed decisions about employee development, promotion, or termination. This paper explores the importance of performance appraisal in organizations and discusses the different types of performance

appraisal systems, their strengths and weaknesses, and best practices for implementation and

evaluation.

Job responsibilities:

The job responsibilities of an employee are the tasks and duties assigned to him/her. The performance appraisal criteria based on job responsibilities assess an employee's ability to meet the job requirements. The criteria can be related to the quality of work, quantity of work, timeliness, and accuracy of work. For example, a sales representative's job responsibilities may include achieving sales targets, building customer relationships, and maintaining customer satisfaction. The performance appraisal criteria for this role can be based on the achievement of

sales targets, customer feedback, and customer retention rates.

Performance standards:

Performance standards are the expected levels of performance set for an employee. The performance appraisal criteria based on performance standards assess an employee's ability to meet the set standards. The criteria can be related to the quality of work, quantity of work, timeliness, and accuracy of work. For example, the performance standards for a customer service representative may include responding to customer inquiries within a specified time, resolving customer complaints to the customer's satisfaction, and maintaining a positive attitude while



@2024 International Council for Education Research and Training ISSN: $2960\mbox{-}0006$

2024, Vol. 02, Issue 01, 131-138

DOI: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9023

interacting with customers. The performance appraisal criteria for this role can be based on the response time, customer feedback, and the number of resolved complaints.

Combination of job responsibilities and performance standards:

The performance appraisal criteria can be based on a combination of an employee's job responsibilities and performance standards. The criteria can be related to the quality of work, quantity of work, timeliness, and accuracy of work. For example, the performance appraisal criteria for a marketing manager can be based on the achievement of marketing goals, the quality of marketing plans, the timely execution of marketing plans, and the accuracy of market research.

Performance Appraisal and the Substance of the Organization:

Performance appraisal is an essential component of an organization's substance because it helps to ensure that employee performance aligns with organizational goals and objectives. By providing regular feedback to employees, a performance appraisal system can identify areas where additional training or support may be needed to improve employee performance. It can also identify top performers and reward them accordingly. The substance of the organization can influence the design and implementation of the performance appraisal system. For example, an organization that values teamwork may include a team-based component in its appraisal system to evaluate the performance of employees in group settings. Similarly, an organization that values customer service may include a customer feedback component in its appraisal system to assess employees' ability to meet customer needs.

A performance appraisal system can also help an organization identify areas where its substance may need improvement. For example, if an organization values diversity and inclusion, but its appraisal system does not adequately consider these factors, it may be an opportunity to revise the appraisal system to ensure that it aligns with the organization's substance.

Importance of Performance Appraisal in Organizations

Performance appraisal is a vital substance of an organization as it helps to identify areas of strength and weakness in employee performance. It provides a mechanism for feedback to employees on their job performance, which helps to motivate employees and improve their job satisfaction. Performance appraisal also provides a basis for making decisions about employee development,



@2024 International Council for Education Research and Training ISSN: $2960\mbox{-}0006$

2024, Vol. 02, Issue 01, 131-138

DOI: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9023

promotion, or termination, as it enables the identification of employees who require additional training, promotion, or corrective action.

The use of performance appraisal in organizations can impact various aspects of the organization, such as employee motivation, job satisfaction, and overall productivity. By providing feedback to employees on their job performance, performance appraisal helps to motivate employees to perform better, which in turn improves job satisfaction. Improved job satisfaction, in turn, leads to increased productivity, as employees who are satisfied with their jobs are more likely to be productive.

Types of Performance Appraisal Systems

There are several types of performance appraisal systems, including the traditional system, 360-degree feedback, and management by objectives (MBO). Each system has its strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of the appropriate system depends on the organization's needs and culture.

The traditional performance appraisal system is the most commonly used, and it involves the evaluation of an employee's job performance by a supervisor or manager. The system involves the setting of performance goals and objectives, the evaluation of the employee's performance against these goals, and the provision of feedback to the employee. 360-degree feedback is a system that involves the evaluation of an employee's job performance by multiple sources, including supervisors, peers, subordinates, and customers. The system provides a more comprehensive evaluation of an employee's job performance, as it involves feedback from multiple sources.

MBO is a system that involves the setting of performance goals and objectives for an employee, which are then used to evaluate the employee's job performance. The system emphasizes the alignment of an employee's job performance with organizational goals and objectives.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Performance Appraisal Systems

The traditional performance appraisal system has the advantage of being easy to implement and evaluate. The system also provides a clear structure for evaluating employee performance and making decisions about employee development and promotion. However, the system has several



@2024 International Council for Education Research and Training ISSN: $2960\mbox{-}0006$

2024, Vol. 02, Issue 01, 131-138 DOI: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9023

weaknesses, such as the potential for bias on the part of the evaluator and the lack of input from

other sources.

360-degree feedback has the advantage of providing a more comprehensive evaluation of an

employee's job performance, as it involves feedback from multiple sources. The system also helps

to reduce the potential for bias on the part of the evaluator. However, the system can be time-

consuming and expensive to implement, and the feedback provided by multiple sources may be

inconsistent or conflicting.

MBO has the advantage of emphasizing the alignment of an employee's job performance with

organizational goals and objectives. The system also provides a clear structure for evaluating

employee performance and making decisions about employee development and promotion.

However, the system can be rigid and may not provide for the evaluation of other important aspects

of an employee's job performance.

Best Practices for Performance Appraisal

To ensure the effectiveness of performance appraisal, organizations need to follow best practices

for implementation and evaluation. These practices include:

Define clear and measurable goals and expectations: Goals and expectations should be clearly

defined, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound. Employees should understand what is

expected of them, and their performance should be evaluated against these goals.

Provide regular feedback: Feedback should be provided regularly, not just during the

performance appraisal process. This feedback should be constructive, specific, and actionable, and

should focus on improving performance.

Use a variety of assessment methods: Performance appraisal should use a variety of assessment

methods, such as self-assessment, peer assessment, and manager assessment, to get a

comprehensive view of an employee's performance.

Involve employees in the process: Employees should be involved in the performance appraisal

process, and their input should be valued. They should have the opportunity to provide feedback

on their performance and be given the chance to discuss their strengths and weaknesses.



@2024 International Council for Education Research and Training ISSN: $2960\mbox{-}0006$

2024, Vol. 02, Issue 01, 131-138

DOI: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9023

Train managers on performance appraisal: Managers should be trained on the performance appraisal process to ensure that they understand the process and can provide effective feedback to employees.

Maintain confidentiality: The performance appraisal process should be confidential to protect employee privacy and ensure that the process is fair and unbiased.

Tie performance appraisal to rewards and recognition: Performance appraisal should be tied to rewards and recognition to incentive good performance and motivate employees to improve their performance

CONCLUSION:

Performance appraisal is an essential process in any organization to evaluate employee performance and provide feedback to help employees improve their performance. The substance of performance appraisal is the criteria used to evaluate employee performance, which should be specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound. The performance appraisal process should be fair, and transparent, and provide regular feedback to employees. Using a variety of assessment methods can provide a comprehensive view of an employee's performance, and managers should be trained in the performance appraisal process to ensure that they can provide effective feedback to employees. Confidentiality is essential, and the performance appraisal process should not be used to target specific employees. Tying performance appraisal to rewards and recognition can incentive good performance and motivate employees to improve their performance. Ultimately, an effective performance appraisal process can help organizations achieve their goals and objectives by ensuring that employees are working at their full potential. Overall, a well-implemented performance appraisal process can benefit both employees and the organization as a whole. It can lead to increased employee engagement and productivity, better alignment between individual and organizational goals, and improved performance. By following best practices for performance appraisal, organizations can create a culture of continuous improvement and provide their employees with the support and feedback they need to excel.

ICERT

Edumania-An International Multidisciplinary Journal

@2024 International Council for Education Research and Training ISSN: 2960-0006

2024, Vol. 02, Issue 01, 131-138 DOI: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9023

References

- 1. Bratton, J. and Gold, J. (2017). Human Resource Management: Theory and Practice. Routledge.
- 2. Cardy, R.L. and Leonard, B. (2014). Performance Management: Concepts, Skills and Exercises. Routledge.
- 3. DeNisi, A.S. and Pritchard, R.D. (2006). Performance Appraisal, Performance Management, and Improving Individual Performance: A Motivational Framework. Management and Organization Review, 2(2), pp. 253-277.
- 4. Fombrun, C.J. and Devanna, M.A. (2010). The New HR Metrics: Scoring on the Business Scorecard. John Wiley & Sons.
- 5. Garavan, T.N. and McGuire, D. (2010). Human Resource Development and Management. Cengage Learning EMEA.
- 6. Groysberg, B. and Abrahams, R. (2014). Managing Performance: Performance Appraisal in the Modern Workplace. Harvard Business Review, 92(3), pp. 82-90.
- 7. Kramar, R. (2014). Beyond strategic human resource management: is sustainable human resource management the next approach? The International Journal of Human Resource Management, 25(8), pp. 1069-1089.
- 8. Lawler, E.E. and Mohrman, S.A. (2013). Employee Involvement and Total Quality Management: Practices and Results in Fortune 1000 Companies. John Wiley & Sons.
- 9. Latham, G.P. and Wexley, K.N. (2013). Increasing Productivity Through Performance Appraisal. Routledge.
- 10. Longenecker, C.O. and Goff, S.J. (2014). Personnel/Human Resource Management: A Political Economy Approach. Routledge.
- 11. Milkovich, G.T. and Boudreau, J.W. (2011). Human Resource Management. McGraw-Hill Education.
- 12. Murphy, K.R. and Cleveland, J.N. (2013). Understanding Performance Appraisal: Social, Organizational, and Goal-Based Perspectives. Sage Publications.
- 13. Nankervis, A.R. and Compton, R.L. (2006). Performance Management: Theory in Practice. Cambridge University Press.

ICERT

Edumania-An International Multidisciplinary Journal

@2024 International Council for Education Research and Training ISSN: 2960-0006

2024, Vol. 02, Issue 01, 131-138 DOI: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9023

14. Noe, R.A., Hollenbeck, J.R., Gerhart, B. and Wright, P.M. (2016). Human Resource Management: Gaining a Competitive Advantage. McGraw-Hill Education.

- 15. Redman, T. and Wilkinson, A. (2013). Contemporary Human Resource Management: Text and Cases. Pearson Education.
- Schraeder, M., Becton, J.B. and Portis, R. (2007). A Critical Examination of Performance Appraisals: An Organization's Perspective. Journal of Applied Management and Entrepreneurship, 12(4), pp. 70-87.
- 17. Stone, D.L., Stone-Romero, E.F. and Lukaszewski, K.M. (2016). The Science of Psychology: An Appreciative View. Routledge.
- 18. Stredwick, J. (2013). An Introduction to Human Resource Management. Routledge.
- 19. Tannenbaum, S.I., Mathieu, J.E., Salas, E. and Cannon-Bowers, J.A. (2013). Meeting Trainees' Expectations: The Influence of Training Fulfillment on the Development of Commitment, Self-Efficacy, and Motivation. Journal of Applied Psychology, 98(2), pp. 246-257.
- 20. Ekemezie, C. A., & Agama, A. M. (2023). Academic staff mentoring as a correlate of job performance among new entrants in HEI. *Shodh Sari-An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, 50–69. https://doi.org/10.59231/sari7574.
- 21. Avurakoghene, O. P., & Oredein, A. O. (2023). Educational leadership and artificial intelligence for sustainable development. *Shodh Sari-An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, 02(03), 211–223. https://doi.org/10.59231/sari7600.

Received on Aug 11, 2023

Accepted on Nov 29, 2023

Published on Jan 01, 2024