TWS – Soft Skills (102000304)

Time Management



There are many choices involved but one of the most critical choices is the use of time as a resource. The rational choice of time frame pertains to consumption of inputs, production, distribution and exchange. In such a conceptualization of managerial economics, the following factors become pretty clear:

- Business firms have a number of plans and goals (ends).
- Resources that are at the disposal of firms are limited (scarcity).
- Resources, such as time, have alternative uses.
- Since resources can be put to alternative uses, it is necessary to make a rational choice for using these resources (including time) in the best possible way.

❖ Time Management : What is it?

- TM is a technique of allocation of the given time to compete the goals or ends.
- TM is making choice and allocation of time for different activities.
- TM is fixing priorities for work in terms of time with a view to maximizing the gains or benefits.
- TM is a set of principles that studies the relationships between using time and achieving goal.
- To get most output within given resources and time.

Concept of Time: Nature and Characteristics

• Time is not a standardized or uniform commodity.

A unit of time serves different needs and has different utilities to different types of people.

• As a resource, time is scarce.

Its availability for a particular use is limited. That is to say, if more time is utilized for a type of activity or work, less time will be available for other work or activities.

There is always a **trade-off or compromise**. A <u>trade-off</u> is the sacrifice of one thing to get something of the other. In the case of time too, the concept of trade-off is applicable. For instance, if you devote more time to study economics, you will get less time to study marketing management.

• Not all available time units will be equally valuable to a person.

For some individuals, an hour's time in the morning may be more valuable than that in the evening.

- Interpersonal comparison of the value of time is difficult and is not accurately possible in many cases.
- Time is a consumable commodity. You cannot reserve time for future use. If you do not perform your eight hours of work today, you cannot perform 16 hours of work tomorrow.
- Time is money or wealth.

Objectives and Significance of Time Management

- Proper time management is helpful in <u>enhancing efficiency and productivity</u>, because it allows you to properly allocate and realize the benefits of time, which is always a scarce factor.
- An organized schedule of work with reference to the optimum time allocated for different managerial activities is sure to reduce the wastage of valuable time.
 - To get time for important issues in life.
 - To feel satisfied, secure & on top of things
 - Proper Time management ensure that production is finished in <u>Just in time</u>. (JIT)
 - Opportunity Cost: Every unit of time is important
 - TIME is not a standardized or uniform commodity.
 - TM creates a sort of discipline and makes a man more organized, responsible and socially acceptable.

7 Principles of Time Management

- 1. It is not the length of time that matters as much as the intensity of work.
- 2. Marginal utility of time (Use of time on equal proportion for every activity)
- 3. Prepare to do list
- 4. Prioritize your work
- 5. Follow regularity and punctuality
- 6. Never take up burden of too many tasks
- 7. Properly Schedule your work

Problematics of Time Management

- The basic problem with time management is that the perception of time is not the same among people and in different countries.
- Time is valuable but the value of time is not the same to everyone. The value of time depends on the opportunity cost of time.
- There is no unique method of time management.
- In the allocation of time, there may be various types of conflicts.
- One conceptual problem that comes up in the time management exercise is that all units of time are not the same in terms of value or individual preference.

