
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AS A TOOL FOR TALENT RETENTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HERO MOTOCORP LTD.

¹ Dr. D. Sathish Kumar, ² Dusari Shravani

¹ Professor, ² MBA Student

Department of MBA

Sree Chaitanya College of Engineering, Karimnagar

ABSTRACT

Performance Management is a systematic process used by organizations to improve employee performance and achieve overall organizational goals. It involves continuous planning, monitoring, evaluating, and developing the performance of employees to ensure that their work aligns with the strategic objectives of the organization. An effective performance management system helps in setting clear expectations, measuring outcomes, providing regular feedback, and encouraging employee development.

The process includes various activities such as goal setting, performance appraisal, training, and reward systems that motivate employees to perform better. It also helps managers identify strengths and weaknesses of employees and provide necessary guidance for improvement. By maintaining transparent communication between employees and management, performance management fosters accountability, productivity, and job satisfaction. In modern organizations, performance management plays a crucial role in enhancing employee engagement, improving organizational efficiency, and supporting decision-making related to promotions, compensation, and career development. Overall, an effective performance management system contributes to sustainable organizational growth and a competitive advantage in the dynamic business environment

I. INTRODUCTION

Performance Management is a systematic and continuous process of improving organizational performance by developing the performance of individuals and teams. It is a strategic approach that ensures employees' activities and outputs are aligned with the organization's goals and objectives.

Performance management is not just about annual performance appraisal. It is an ongoing process that involves planning, monitoring, reviewing, and developing employee performance to achieve organizational success. It focuses on enhancing employee effectiveness, productivity, and job satisfaction.

According to management expert Peter Drucker, "What gets measured gets managed." This highlights the importance of measuring

employee performance to improve overall organizational outcomes.

In performance appraisal or merit rating refers to all the formal procedures used in working organizations to evaluate the personalities and contributions and potential group members. In appraisal system the employee's merits like initiatives, dependability, personality etc., are compared with others and ranked to rated. Appraisals might be based on the criteria of employee's skills, educational qualifications, knowledge, abilities to delegate plans, supervise, assume responsibility, exercise leadership, personal qualities, creativity, decision making and interpersonal skills.

An appraisal motivates an employee into increased effort aimed at enhancing the outcome of the assessment. It tells

an employee what set of activities or what qualities are considered desirable by the organization.

It is the systematic method of obtaining, analyzing & recording information about an employee that is needed:

- For effective management of business.
- By the manager to help him improve the jobholders performance and plan his career.
- By the jobholder to assist him to evaluate his own performance and develop himself.

In performance planning and review, the Reporting Manager is expected to set targets or tasks for the appraise in the beginning of the year. In the middle of the year, the appraise fills the self-appraisal form, indicating the extent which the target or task has been completed, the difficulties faced and the suggestions for improvement. At the end of the year, there is the annual review and targets/tasks set for the next year. Both in the mid-year review and annual review, the self-appraisal is supplemented by a performance review, discussion, the problems are discussed and the appraiser is given feedback on how he is doing.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

The need of the performance Management is to determine what aspects of performance are required to be evaluated.

- To identify those who are performing their assigned task well and those who are not and the reason for such performance.
- To provide information about the performance ranks basing on which decisions regarded salary fixation, conformation, promotion, demotion and transfer are taken.

- To provide feedback information about the level of achievements and behavior of an employee.
- To provide information and counsel the employee.
- To compare actual performance with the standards and in out deviations (positive and negative)
- To create and maintain satisfactory level of performance.
- To prevent grievance and in disciplinary activity.
- To facilitate fair and equitable compensation.
- To ensure organizational effectiveness.
- It guarantees useful information about employees and the nature of their duties.

We can briefly say that performance appraisal systems are necessities to assess performance at regular intervals with consistency to study improvements, deviation and to take corrective actions to bride gaps and improve performance over a period of time.

OBJECTIVES:

The objective is to know how effective is the execution of Performance Management in **HERO MOTOCORP Ltd. (PHOENIX MOTORS PVT LTD.)**, Hyderabad.

The aim of most performance management programming is to encourage the employees to set his own objective for the next time period following the review of his past performance. It enables the management to make effective decisions/ to modify earlier decisions based on the evaluation of the existing plans, information system, job analysis, and internal and external environment factors influencing employee performance.

The objectives is to identify the common goals of the organization, define each

individuals major areas of responsibility in terms results expected of him, review the individual performance progress in a job and his potential for future improvement. It aims at providing data to managers with whom they may judge future job assignments and compensation.

To establish an objective basis from the different levels of performance and to identify executives with potential to grow in the organization.

To counsel the employees appropriately regarding their strengths and weaknesses and asses in developing them to realize they are full potential in line with the company's objectives and goals. Always emphasize that the role of a manager is to offer constructive support and not condemn. Give the employees many opportunities to ask guidance to air grievances and discuss anxieties

SCOPE:

In the present study a attempt has been made to know the actual implementation of performance appraisal techniques in general and some other aspects such as awareness of the workers, effectiveness of the performance appraisal system in particular.

Human resource projections are valid on appraisals. By improving job skills, the employees have lot of scope for development and prepare themselves for higher responsibilities.

A thorough analysis of the performance appraisal system will help the management to know the short comings, if any. It also help the company in knowing whether the performance appraisal techniques are used to full extent or not, there by the researcher can understand the effective implement of the performance appraisal system.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study follows a **descriptive research design**.

It describes the existing performance management system and evaluates employee perceptions regarding its effectiveness.

Type of Research

- **Analytical Research** – To analyze employee responses.
- **Empirical Research** – Based on real-time data collected from employees.

Sources of Data

a) Primary Data

Primary data was collected directly from employees through:

- Structured Questionnaire
- Personal Interviews
- Discussions with HR department

b) Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected from:

- Company records and reports
- HR manuals
- Books and journals
- Official websites

Sampling Method

- **Sampling Technique:** Simple Random Sampling
- **Sample Size:** The sample size consists of 100 respondents employed in **HERO MOTOCORP Ltd.** (PHOENIX MOTORS PVT LTD.),, Hyderabad. Of these 30 are executives, 20 are senior executives and the remaining 50 are employees.
- **Sampling Unit:** Employees of the organization.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance Management has undergone significant transformation from a traditional appraisal-focused system to a strategic,

continuous, and development-oriented approach. Several scholars and researchers have contributed to its theoretical foundation and practical applications

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According to management expert Peter Drucker, “What gets measured gets managed.” This highlights the importance of measuring employee performance to improve overall organizational outcomes.

Definition

Performance Management can be defined as: “A continuous process of identifying, measuring, and developing the performance of individuals and teams and aligning performance with the strategic goals of the organization.

Key Benefits of Performance Management

1. PM focuses on results, rather than behaviors and activities

A common misconception among supervisors is that behaviors and activities are the same as results. Thus, an employee may appear extremely busy, but not be contributing at all toward the goals of the organization. An example is the employee who manually reviews completion of every form and procedure, rather than supporting automation of the review. The supervisor may conclude the employee is very committed to the organization and works very hard, thus, deserving a very high performance rating.

2. Aligns organizational activities and processes to the goals of the organization

PM identifies organizational goals, results needed to achieve those goals, measures of effectiveness or efficiency (outcomes) toward

the goals, and means (drivers) to achieve the goals. This chain of measurements is examined to ensure alignment with overall results of the organization.

3. Cultivates a system-wide, long-term view of the organization.

Richard A. Swanson, in Performance Improvement Theory and Practice (Advances in Developing Human Resources, 1, 1999), explains an effective performance improvement process must follow a systems-based approach while looking at outcomes and drivers. Otherwise, the effort produces a flawed picture. For example, laying off people will likely produce short-term profits. However, the organization may eventually experience reduced productivity, resulting in long-term profit loss.

4. Produces meaningful measurements

These measurements have a wide variety of useful applications. They are useful in benchmarking, or setting standards for comparison with best practices in other organizations. They provide consistent basis for comparison during internal change efforts. They indicate results during improvement efforts, such as employee training, management development, quality programs, etc. They help ensure equitable and fair treatment to employees based on performance.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

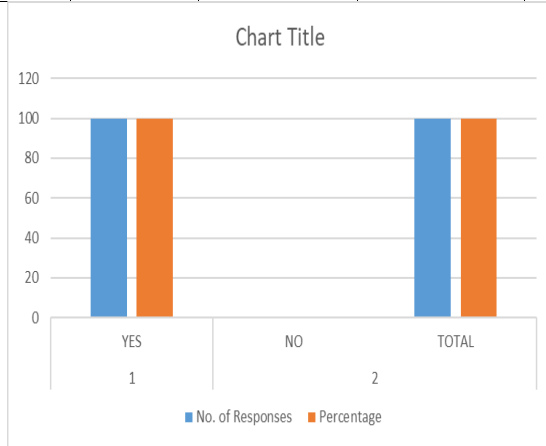
Data analysis has been done by arranging the data in a simple table form and percentages are calculated. The quantitative data has been represented by drawing out the charts where ever necessary.

1. Do you think performance appraisal is needed in a company?

(a) YES (b) NO

s.no	Options	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	YES	100	100

2	NO	0	0
	TOTAL	100	100



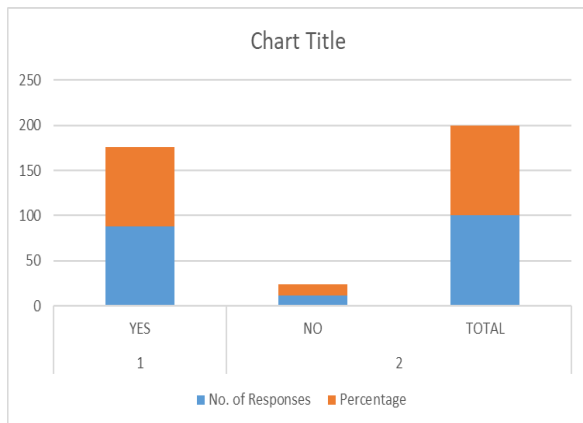
Interpretation:

To above question, almost 100% of the employees thought that the performance appraisal is needed in a company.

4. Do you think that a good workman gets motivated with frequent Performance appraisal? Is conducted?

- (a) YES (b) NO

s.no	Options	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	YES	88	88
2	NO	12	12
	TOTAL	100	100



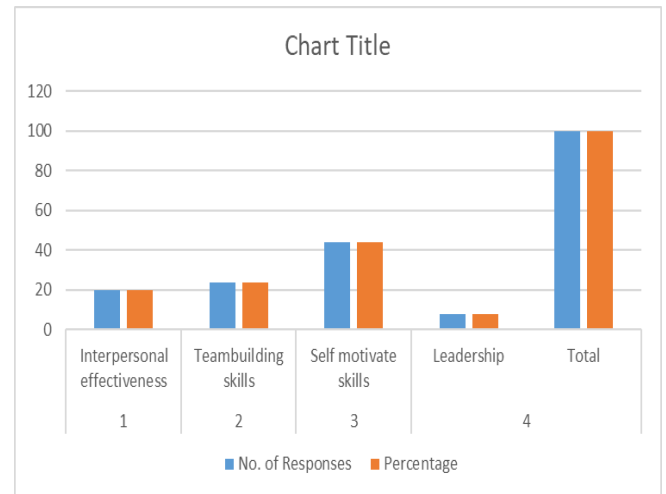
Interpretation:

A majority of 88% of the employees said that a good workman gets motivated with frequent Performance Appraisal and 12% of the employees are not satisfied with above.

5. What are the factors taken into consideration while appraising an individual?

- (a) Interpersonal effectiveness (b) Team building skills
(c) Self motivate skills (d) leadership

s.no	Options	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Interpersonal effectiveness	20	20
2	Teambuilding skills	24	24
3	Self motivate skills	44	44
4	Leadership	8	8
	Total	100	100



Interpretation:

About 20% of employees considered interpersonal effectiveness while appraising an individual, 24% of employees considered Teambuilding skills, 44% of employees considered self motivate skills and 8% of employees considered leadership.

8% of employees considered Leadership. By this we can say that these are the factors taken into consideration while appraising an individual.

V. FINDINGS

In the light of the above discussion the following findings are made.

1. It is revealed that the executive are getting feedback on their performance through which they can review their performance. Sort on the problems and can overcome the difficulties.
2. The management has a clear understanding about the problem that the workers are the best with moreover, they are eager to solve the problems of the workers as and when they arise.
3. The management was giving requisite training to workers in the areas where they are weak.
4. Workers awareness about the fact that the appraisal are one of the factor for promotion was cent percent.
5. Performance appraisal system is considered as a means that aim at identifying the areas of improvement, identifying areas of training and development setting performance target for future.
6. The management desire having cordial relations with the work to hold mutual discussions.
7. The performance appraisal system it exists as it exist now, is properly worked out and appropriately evolved. This revealed from the opinion given by the majority of the employees.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of the study and personal discussions held with various executives and employees at PHOENIX MOTORS PVT LTD., Hyderabad possible suggestions and recommendations are given:

- It is recommended that employees should be immediately communicated.
- The result of the appraisal particularly when they are negative.
- It is recommended that the supervisor should try to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of an employee and advise him on correcting the weakness.
- It is commended to counsel the employees appropriately regarding their strength and weaknesses and assist in developing them to realize their full potential in line with the company's goals.
- The top management is very much committed in implementing the performance appraisal system as it is. The performance appraisal system is consider as an essential tool for bridging gap between the top management and the executives it thus helps them to develop cordial relations and mutual understanding.
- It is recommended that the employees should be communicated information about his performance, again his acceptance of it and draw up a plan for future improvement, if necessary.
- It is recommended that the rater must be thoroughly well versed in the philosophy and of the rating system. Factor sales must be thoroughly defined, analyzed and discussed.

To conclude, it is imperative to immunize of the problems or hindrances to strengthen the system.

VII. CONCLUSION

1. The rating instruments, which should strive for simplicity not complexity, are derived from job analysis.
2. Training is provided to all employees about the systems and to managers in its use.



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3. The appraisal is grounded in accurate job descriptions and the actual ratings are based on observable performance.
4. Evaluations are completed under standardized conditions and are free of adverse impact.
5. Preliminary results are shared with the rate.
6. Some form of upper level review, including an appeal process, exists that prevents a single manager from controlling an employee's career.
7. Performance counseling and corrective guidance services exist.

While many systems may not compare favorably to such standards, recall that the crux of the appraisal problem is not system design. Instead, since evaluation is a matter of human judgment, the conundrum is how the plan and the information it generates is used.

As we peer into the century ahead, personnel appraisal will become either more or less complex. Should the long standing preference for person-centered evaluations persist, then organizational downsizing and workforce changes will likely complicate appraisals. The virtual workplace unbound by time and space is apt to exacerbate this situation.

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