

International Journal of HR & Organizational Management Insights & Transformations Vol. 3, Issue 1 - 2018

TECHNIQUES OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

M DARATHY KANMANI^{*}, S TEPHILLAH VASANTHAM^{*}, L JENEFA^{**}

ABSTRACT

The performance appraisal is the standard practice embraced by companies of evaluating employee performance by method for contrasting current performance and as of now settled guidelines which have been as of now communicated to employees, in this manner giving feedback to employees about their performance level to improve their performance as required by the organization's said over the simple reason for performance uprising is to know performance of employee, thusly to choose whether training is required to specific employee or to give promotion with extra pay increment. Performance appraisal is the tool for deciding if employee is to be promoted, demoted or sacked (remove) in case of very poor performance and no scope for improvement.

KEYWORDS: Performance Appraisal, Method Productivity, Employee Effectiveness.

INTRODUCTION

Performance Appraisals is the assessment of person's performance in predefined systematic way. It is a developmental tool utilized for all round development of the employee and the organization. The performance is estimated against such factors as job learning, quality and amount of output, initiative, leadership abilities, supervision, dependability, COoperation, judgment, versatility and health. Assessment ought to be restricted to past as well as potential performance too. The second definition is more centered around behaviors as a part of assessment since behaviors do influence job results.

TECHNIQUES OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

The techniques of appraisal have been separated into two classes: The advanced and the traditional techniques. While the traditional strategies construct their discoveries with respect to the personality trades of an individual like innovativeness, obligation, and administration, the advanced techniques laid more stress on the assessment of work comes about. The traditional strategies or techniques are:

^{*}Lecturer, Department of Business Administration, The American College, Madurai.

^{**}Senior Lecturer, DMI ST Eugene University, Zambia.

Correspondence E-mail Id: editor@eurekajournals.com

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

It is utilized for promotion and transfer of an employee and is set up by the prompt superior who portrays in detail the quality and shortcomings alongside real accomplishments and disappointments of the employee. The personality and behavior of the employee I also find mention in this report.

ESSAY OR FREE FORM METHOD

As the name recommends the appraiser compose a short essay specifying the performance of the employee. It is an exceptionally tedious strategy and is inclined to additionally purchases as particular performance measurements are not considered. The nature of appraisal additionally relies upon the writing abilities of the appraiser. It is additionally hard to analyze two Essay appraisals as there is no common criterion for the appraiser.

STRAYED RANKING METHOD

This is the old and most straightforward technique for performance appraisal. In this strategy positions are appointed generally to every one of the employees working in a similar unit and doing likewise job without analyzing their performance. The technique is biased as the positioning did not depend on the particular performance measures of a job. It can be unwieldy if the quantity of employees is a large number. The other limitations of this method are that it only tells how an employee stands in comparison with other employees.

FORCED DISTRIBUTION METHOD

In this technique the evaluator is required to distribute his rating in the form of normal frequency distribution. Employees are appeared in categories that range from poor to incredible by the evaluator. This strategy was proposed by Joseph Tiffin yet it additionally experiences certain constraints as the performance criteria identified with a job are not utilized and the explanations behind doling out a classification to specific employee are not clear.

GRAPHIC OR LINEAR RATING SCALE

In this technique a numerical scale is utilized which demonstrates diverse degrees to a specific quality. These qualities can be activity constancy inventiveness state of mind faithfulness enthusiastic security and coappointment. The evaluator gives a specific positioning on every attribute to each employee. Two kinds of rating scales are utilized: Continuous and ceases. In first sort level of a quality is measure along a continuum like 0 1 2 3. IN ceases rating scale boxes are utilized to demonstrate the distinctive degrees of the attributes like:

- No interest
- Indifferent
- Interesting
- Enthusiastic
- Very enthusiastic.

CRITICAL INCIDENT METHOD

This method was developed after a research by the armed forces of United States of the 2nd world war. It is based on a principal that there are some significant acts in the behavior and performance of every employee which can lead to the success of failure on the job. The supervisor keeps a record of these events which can be good or bad and also records the behavior of the employee during such an event. The ratings of the employee depend on the positive or negative behavior during these events. This method also has certain limitations like it is cumbersome and time consuming and a lot of important information is lost while coating the incident after a considerable gap of time. Continues record keeping is also not

Techniques of Performance Appraisal Darathy MK et al.

possible as such events keep on happening frequently. The bios by the supervisor in reporting these incidents can also not be ruled out completely.

GROUP APPRAISAL METHOD

Employees are rated by a group of people comprising the immediate supervisor of the employee and other supervisor who have the knowledge of the employee work along with the concerned head of the department and a personnel expert. This group determines the standards and then measures the actual performance of the employee. It suggests creative measures after analyzing the causes of poor performance. Though it is a time consuming method, it is free from bias.

USE OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS

- Competency building
- Confirmations
- Compensation reviews
- Evaluation of HR Programs
- Feedback & Grievances
- Improve communication
- Promotions
- Training and Development

GOALS OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS

- Administrative Decisions / Uses Salary
- Developmental Use
- Documentation

- For HR Decisions
- General Goals
- Goal Identification
- HR Planning
- HR Systems Evaluation
- Individual needs
- Legal Requirements
- Lay offs
- Organizational Maintenance
- Organizational Goal achievements
- Performance feedback
- Poor Performers identification
- Promotion
- Retention / Termination
- Recognition
- Reinforcement of organizational needs
- Specific Goals
- Strengths and Development needs
- Transfers and Placements
- Training Needs
- Validation Research

PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL PROCESS

- 1. Objectives definition of appraisal
- 2. Job expectations establishment
- 3. Design an appraisal program
- 4. Appraise the performance
- 5. Performance Interviews
- 6. Use data for appropriate purposes
- 7. Identify opportunities variables
- 8. Using social processes, physical processes, human and computer assistance

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND MODERN (SYSTEMS) APPROACH TO APPRAISALS

Categories	Traditional Appraisals	Modern, Systems Appraisals
Guiding Values	Individualistic, Control oriented,	Systematic, Developmental, Problem
	Documentary	solving
Leadership Styles	Directional, Evaluative	Facilitative, Coaching
Frequency	Occasional	Frequent
Formalities	High	Low
Rewards	Individualistic	Grouped, Organizational

MORE WAYS FOR PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

PSYCHOLOGICAL APPRAISALS

These appraisals are more coordinated to evaluate employees potential for future performance as opposed to the previous one. It is done as inside and out meetings, mental tests, and discourse with administrators and survey of different assessments. It is more centered on employees enthusiastic, scholarly, and motivational and other individual attributes influencing his performance. This approach is moderate and exorbitant and might be helpful for splendid youthful individuals who may have significant potential. Anyway nature of these appraisals generally relies on the aptitudes of therapists who play out the assessment.

ASSESSMENT CENTERS

This method was first created in USA and UK in 1943. An assessment focus is a focal area where directors may meet up to have their interest in job related activities accessed via prepared eyewitnesses. It is more centered on perception of behaviors over a progression of select activities or work tests. Assesses are asked for to take an interest in-crate works out, work gatherings, PC reenactments, pretending and other comparable exercises which require same traits for effective performance in real job. The attributes surveyed in assessment focus can be decisiveness, enticing capacity, conveying capacity, arranging and organizational capacity, self-assurance, protection from stress, vitality level, basic leadership, affectability sentiments, to authoritative capacity, innovativeness and mental readiness and so forth.

DISADVANTAGES

Costs of employees voyaging and holding up, clinicians, ratings unequivocally impacted by

assesses between individual aptitudes. Strong entertainers may feel choked in reproduced circumstances. The individuals who are not chosen for this likewise may get influenced.

ADVANTAGES

All around directed assessment focus can accomplish better figures of future performance and advance than different strategies for appraisals. Likewise unwavering quality, content legitimacy and prescient capacity are said to be high in assessment focuses. The tests likewise ensure that the wrong individuals are not contracted or advanced. At last it plainly characterizes the criteria for choice and promotion.

360-DEGREE FEEDBACK:

It is a technique which is systematic collection of performance data on an individual group, derived from a number of stakeholders like immediate supervisors, team members. customers, peers and self. In fact anyone who has useful information on how an employee does a job may be one of the appraisers. This technique is highly useful in terms of broader perspective, greater self-development and multi-source feedback is useful. 360-degree appraisals are useful to measure inter-personal skills, customer satisfaction and team building skills. However on the negative side, receiving feedback from multiple sources can be intimidating, threatening etc. Multiple raters may be less adept at providing balanced and objective feedback.

CONCLUSION

Appraisals are a positive route for a supervisor to tell the employees how well they are playing out the obligations that are allocated to them. Some of the time we become involved with our job and don't understand what all the organization endeavors to improve the situation employees. Regardless of whether the

Techniques of Performance Appraisal Darathy MK et al.

reward is a lousy employee supper as well as a straightforward note to say thanks, your work is being perceived. Additionally, employees ought to be grateful for any job they may have, in light of the fact that the organization did not need to procure on any methods.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Aguinis, Herman. Performance Management. 3d ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2013.
- [2]. Bernardin, H. John, and Richard W. Beatty. *Performance Appraisal: Assessing Human Behavior at Work*. Kent Human Resource Management Series. Boston: Kent, 1984.
- [3]. Coens, Tom, and Mary Jenkins. *Abolishing Performance Appraisals: Why They Backfire and What to Do Instead.* San

Francisco: Berrett-Koehler, 2000.

- [4]. DeNisi, Angelo S. A Cognitive Approach to Performance Appraisal: A Program of Research. People and Organizations. London: Routledge, 1996.
- [5]. Murphy, Kevin R., and Jeanette N. Cleveland. Understanding Performance Appraisal: Social, Organizational, and Goal-Based Perspectives. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE, 1995.
- [6]. Pulakos, Elaine. Performance Management: A New Approach for Driving Business Results. Chichester, UK: Wiley, 2009.
- [7]. Varma, Arup, Pawan Budhwar, and Angelo S. DeNisi, eds. Performance Management Systems: A Global Perspective. Routledge Global Human Resource Management Series. New York: Routledge, 2008.