A Study of Correlation between Consciousness Level and Performance of Worker

D. K. Chaturvedi, Dr., Dayalbagh Educational Institute

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/dk_chaturvedi/56/
A STUDY ON CORRELATION BETWEEN CONSCIOUSNESS LEVEL AND PERFORMANCE OF THE WORKER

Prof. D K Chaturvedi
Maani Kumar Arya

Abstract

A considerable amount of research indicates that consciousness is one of the best predictors of performance in the workplace. The conscious employees are generally more reliable, more motivated, and harder working. They have also lower rate of absenteeism and counterproductive work behaviours such as stealing and fighting with other employees. Furthermore, consciousness is the only personality trait that correlates with performance across all categories of jobs. This is a pilot study to determine the workers performance related with consciousness. The consciousness will be experimentally measured using the a sensor developed in the lab of faculty of engineering, D.E.I. Dayalbagh, Agra and results compared with internationally accepted MEAD system. The worker performance will be determined by survey method. Data collected from 35 male workers in an organization indicated that consciousness was related to job performance. Finally the relationship will be established between workers performance and consciousness.

Keywords — Consciousness, chakra energy, work performance, workplace safety

1. INTRODUCTION

Performance is an extremely important criterion that relates to organizational outcomes and success. It most commonly refers to whether a person performs his job well. If a worker will perform better than it leads to good outcomes in terms of production, maintenance, service etc. Performance measurement is a process for collecting and reporting information regarding the performance of an individual, group or organizations [5]. It can involve looking at process in place, as well as whether outcomes are in line with what was intended or should have been achieved. A performance Measure or performance evaluation is a systematic and periodic process that assesses an individual employee's job performance and productivity in relation to certain pre-established criteria and organizational objectives. Performance rating is the step in the work in which the analyst observes the worker's performance and records a value representing that performance relative to the analyst's concept of standard performance. There are several methods of performance rating. The simplest and most common method is based on quantity and quality. Standard performance rating is denoted as 10. A performance rating 10 means the worker's performance is perfect according to need of industry, and less than 10 means the worker's performance is less than standard.

The performance of the worker can be measured by fig 1.1 which shows the internal and external effectiveness in terms of operation he perform. At a workplace, workers performance can be measured by following parameters such as [1,0],

- Quality: it can be determined by the quality of product produced.
- Delivery: it is determined by number of product delivered produced (Quantity).
- Cycle Time: it is determined by how much time a worker will take to produce a product.
- Cost Effectiveness: it can be determined by the quantity of waste he left behind while production.

Workplace safety can be important for moral, legal, and financial reasons [7]. All organizations have a duty of care to ensure that workers and any other person who may be affected by the companies undertaking remain safe at all times. This study also promotes the workplace safety and health of the workers by distributing the appropriate work to particular worker. On the other hand, consciousness greatly affects the worker performance in an organization. Consciousness is the state of being aware of environment or something within oneself. It can be define as subjectivity, awareness, sentience, the ability to feel or to experience, wakefulness and having the sense of selfhood. It can also be define as the executive control system of the mind [2]. In recent years, consciousness has become a significant topic of research in psychology and neuroscience. The primary focus is on understanding what it means biologically and psychologically for information to be present in consciousness that is, on determining the neural and psychological correlates of consciousness. The majority of experimental studies assess consciousness by asking human subjects for a verbal report of their experiences. It is quite difficult to measure consciousness directly. A state of consciousness is referred to as a hypothetical construct, i.e., a concept used to describe something that is believed to exist, but that cannot be directly observed or measured. Psychologist infer that consciousness of a person can be measured by measuring the physiological response of consciousness e.g. electrical activities of brain EEG/MEG [9], Heart rate, Galvanic skin response, Brain Mapping, cognitive approach [8], chakra energy [1,2] etc. Here we used the method of measuring.
II. PROPOSED METHOD
The self-made Sensor have been designed to measure the energy level of human at different energy centres (chakras) of the human body which is directly related to the consciousness level of a person.12 This setup measures the consciousness level of the workers in industry to show that worker with high consciousness level will perform and gives better outcomes than an employee with low consciousness level which have higher fault rate and low performance. This study will help in promoting and maintaining job efficiency in industry. The study will also help in determining whether the employee needs training and if yes then how much efforts company has to put in. It can also be served as a partial basis for salary increase, promotion etc. Hence, this study will prove very useful to promote work performance and work safety.

III. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP
The Sensor shown in Fig 4.1 will measure the Energy Level at different energy centres of the body, which is developed in electrical engineering dept of Faculty of Engineering, D.E.I. Dayalbagh, Agra. This sensor contains a copper electrode that is applied to the energy centre and a reference terminal, which is also applied to left palm of a body. When we switch on the setup, a micro ampere current is flows through different channels to palm, which measures the chakra energy of a person. This has already been proven that Energy is directly related to consciousness [7]. Hence, the study is pertaining to the difference in chakra energy before and after work in the industry and the worker performance. Sensor is connected to computer via DAQ card and Lab VIEW has been used as software tool to measure consciousness level of a person. The Sensor has been connected to NI 6216 DAQ card which converts analog signals to digital signals (ADC) and this card is further connected to computer via USB. NI MAX (National Instrumentation Measurement and Automation Explorer) has been used.

Table 4.1 Consciousness level at eye centre

![Fig 4.2 Comparison of Consciousness before and after Work](image)

![Fig 3.1 Experimental setup](image)

![Fig 2.1 Block diagram of proposed system](image)
**Fig 4.3 Measurement at Throat centre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Throat Centre Before Work</th>
<th>Throat Centre After Work</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Performance Rating (out of 10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4.2 Consciousness level at throat centre**

**Fig. 4.4 Comparison of Consciousness before and after Work**
### Table 4.3 Correlation Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Eye Center Difference</th>
<th>Throat center Difference</th>
<th>Performance Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-0.50</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye difference</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throat difference</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. CONCLUSIONS

From the above result we may conclude that the workers with high consciousness level will perform better than the workers with low consciousness level. They have also low fault rate and deliver good quality of product/service. The correlation factors show that difference consciousness level before and after work is highly correlated with performance of the worker.

Also the difference in chakra energy level before and after work at eye centre and throat centre both are correlated with experience of the worker in a particular industry. There is a negative impact of age on performance and consciousness level. There is no significant correlation of consciousness level with height and weight of the worker.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are really grateful to Prof. P.S. Satsangi Sahab, Chairman Advisory Committee on Education, Dayalbagh Educational Institutions, Dayalbagh, Agra for inspiring guidance and motivation to work in this area. I also thanks to Dr. R.K. Sharma, Director, Rooprani Meditation and Prakratic Upchar Kendra, Mr. Nirmal, Service Manager, Shell Bajaj workshop and Mr. Bhagat, Chairman, B.P. Oil Mill Ltd. respectively for their useful support towards the completion of this project.

### REFERENCES


### AUTHORS

Prof. D K Chaturvedi, Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, D.E.I. (Deemed University), Dayalbagh, Agra – 282 110 (UP)
Email: dke.foe@gmail.com

Manish Kumar Arya, Department of Electrical Engineering, Dayalbagh Educational Institute Dayalbagh, Agra – 282 110 (UP)
Email: manisharya09@gmail.com

### ATTENTION STUDENT MEMBERS

Students who would like to SUBMIT Project Proposal should study model Project Proposal displayed in IIIE website (www.iiie-india.com), before submitting the Project Proposal to IIIIE Office.

Controller of Examinations

XXX