

Creation of an Ergonomics Implementation Strategy in Operations Management

Mei Ling Tan*

Department of Business, Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang, Singapore

DESCRIPTION

Production processes in the age of contemporary industrial civilization are intimately tied to the productivity of the worker and the conditions under which he or she works.

Many new businesses, particularly small and medium sized ones, lack a defined long term business plan and the framework that would guarantee a balanced interaction between the variables of production technology, human resources, and the environment from the beginning of their operations. With the help of such a system, the company would be better able to meet the needs of its customers and improve the quality of its products, putting it in a position to thrive in the modern business climate as well as on the local and global market.

The foundation of any nation's economy is competition, which is founded on free market principles. Thus, it is crucial to look for novel approaches.

According to global experience, the human factor, or ergonomics, plays a significant role in operations management and increases in work efficiency, particularly if suggestions in the area of ergonomics are taken into account at an early stage of process design.

The need for an increase in operations management's ergonomics is therefore urgently needed. The idea that the impact of humans on the manufacturing process is reducing as a result of the introduction of contemporary production technology is false.

Despite the emergence of newer, more advanced technologies, employees are nevertheless required to perform strenuous physical labour, repetitive tasks, adopt unhealthy forced postures while working, and frequently stay up late.

It may negatively affect how well workers perform at their jobs and how easily they can work, which might lead to a drop in an organization's overall output.

The work of controllers of automated technical lines is associated with mental stress, a heavy workload, and a high level

of responsibility. Overload and exhaustion are generated by cognitive design and organizational ergonomics hazards in certain cases: Long-term attention on control panels, limited time for avoidance of different defects in particular work cycles, and so on. As a result, it is vital to identify and analyse these hazards in order to assist any operator in selecting an appropriate workload and approaches. It is a component of ergonomics management, the goal of which is to adapt the work process to the worker, changing their behaviour in a good direction and stressing their commitment to the organisation. Currently, ergonomics is an important aspect of effective operations management in organisations, and it is especially important in entrepreneurship.

Every institution has a strategy and goals, but operations determine how well the organisation operates to reach those goals. In each organisation, operations management takes the lead, and every process results in values items or services that have their own worth in maintaining the organization's survival. Typically, the SIPOC approach is applied on the basis of the operations value chain concept. Each previous process's departure acts as the following process's entry. As a result, the process should be designed in such a way that it is efficient, productive, controlled, and adaptive. It must adapt to specific conditions dictated by organisational strategy, constraints, or norms. Such an approach has become an effective management paradigm across the world, capable of ensuring long term viability.

Because each organisation is unique, activities acceptable for one organisation may be radically different from those suitable for another organisation in the same branch.

It can be concluded that, in order to measure operational efficacy, not only technological faults but also human faults that arise throughout the process should be extensively investigated, as they incur additional expenses and have a negative impact on the quantity of production and product quality.

Correspondence to: Mei Ling Tan, Department of Business, Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang, Singapore; E-mail: lam.tan@gmail.com

Received: 03-Apr-2023, Manuscript No. JER-23-22840; **Editor assigned:** 05-Apr-2023, PreQC No. JER-23-22840 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Apr-2023, QC No. JER-23-22840; **Revised:** 19-Jun-2023, Manuscript No. JER-23-22840 (R); **Published:** 26-Jun-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2165-7556.23.13.364

Citation: Tan ML (2023) Creation of an Ergonomics Implementation Strategy in Operations Management. J Ergonomics. 13:364.

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