

## A STUDY ON AWARENESS ABOUT THE COST REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF WASTE AMONG EMPLOYEES IN LIFE LINE MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

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**Abstract:** As a end user we always demand a better products or services to improved with proper responsiveness. Identify seven kinds of unused and start ways to quickly remove or significantly decrease unused and prices. It will look at numerous methods that can speedily help an association control or remove unused and its following costs. To estimate remaining procedures, extend the range of knowledge regarding lean procedures along with supplier relations and cost control and to consider new ideas concerning change. Removing unused and price is the aim and we get there by being lean.

Numerous choice questions have been chosen to gathered the responses from 100 Convenience sampling method has used in the research work. The data collected has been analyzed through various statistical tools like, Chi- square test. Numerous new findings has been derived from this research to give suitable suggestions to eradicate the hospital acquired infections.

### 1. Objectives Of The Study

The main goal of this research is to investigate the current situation of wastes elimination and its important role for reducing the cost. Research objectives are:

- ❖ To identify the types and amount of waste generated in the Hospital[1-8].
- ❖ To estimate the cost of waste incurred in the hospital.
- ❖ To highlight the best ways of eliminating wastes.
- ❖ To maximize profit through elimination of waste.
- ❖ To formulate strategies for continuous improvement in waste elimination

### Statement Of The Research Problem

- The investigator reflects that directors in the India are focusing on the value-added events in demand to improve their profit.
- They abandonment the reputation and properties of the non-value added events which are typically not

seemed clearly, e.g., storage, transportation, and motion[8-12].

- Non-value added events (leftover) could signify the greatest of price decrease and they have the chance to be condensed without disturbing the patient satisfaction.
- The impression inspires directors to pay more devotion to the importance of removing non-value added events[13-16].

### 2. Limitation Of The Study

- The numbers of respondent's are restricted to 100 only.
- The period of the study is limited to a period of 4 month.
- To attain the aims of the research and reply the queries posed, the investigator had to come over a sequence of problems and difficulties associated to the topic of the study, whether it is connected to the reality of the subject of the Study (which gave the research importance), the depth of data, or not getting sufficient collaboration from the hospital.
- In count, directors trust that any info connected to their hospital is private and should not be shared with others particularly the info connected to their capital[17-21].

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### Population And Sample Size:

#### Population:

The employees of Lifeline Multi-Speciality hospital.

#### Sample Unit:

The sample units are the employees of Human resource department, stores, Quality department in Lifeline Multi-Speciality hospital.

#### Sample size:

The sample size is 100.

**Sample Design:**

It is a fixed strategy for gaining a sample from a specified population. That denotes to the methods or the way the researchers accept in choosing items for the sample. The researcher whereas using convenient sample method to select the samples.

**Tools Used For Analysis:**

The tool used for this study is

- Simple percentage analysis.

- Chi-square analysis.

**Jurisdiction Of Study:**

The study will be in Lifeline Multi-Speciality hospital, Chennai.

**Period Of Study**

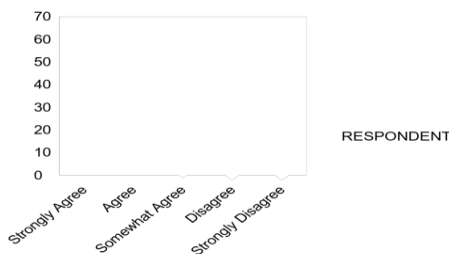
The period of the study is 4 months from January to April.

**Table 1.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for: Have a systematic way of Budget projection is necessary in an organization

Components	RESPONDENT
Strongly Agree	58
Agree	41
Somewhat Agree	1
Disagree	0
Strongly Disagree	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The above table indicates 58% of the respondents strongly agree and 41% of the respondents agree, 1% of the respondents are somewhat agree.



**Figure 1.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for Have a systematic way of Budget projection is necessary in an organization

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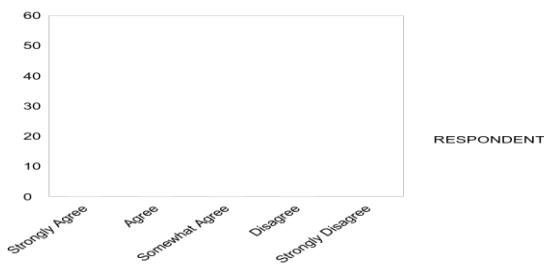
**Table 2.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for: Streamlining the procurement process gives the purchasing staff more time to spend analysis, which can yield large additional cost reductions.

Streamlining the procurement process gives the purchasing staff more time to spend analysis, which can yield large additional cost reductions.

Components	RESPONDENT
Strongly Agree	33
Agree	49
Somewhat Agree	10
Disagree	8
Strongly Disagree	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The above table indicates 33% of the respondents strongly agree and 49% of the respondents agree, 10% of the respondents are somewhat agree, 8% of the respondents are disagree.



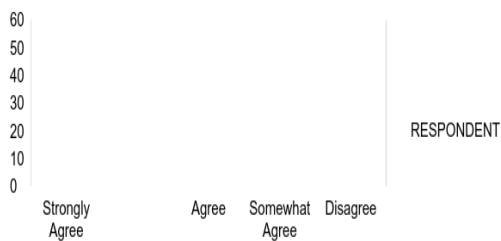
**Figure 2.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:  
Streamlining the procurement process gives the purchasing staff more time to spend analysis, which can yield large additional cost reductions

**Table 3.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:  
Standardize room layout will reduce room turnaround time.

Components	RESPONDENT
Strongly Agree	26
Agree	49
Somewhat Agree	17
Disagree	8
Strongly Disagree	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The above table indicates 26% of the respondents strongly agree and 49% of the respondents agree, 17% of the respondents are somewhat agree, 8% of the respondents are disagree.



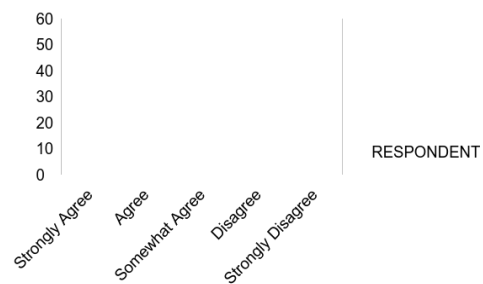
**Figure 3.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:  
Standardize room layout will reduce room turnaround time

**Table 4.** Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Respondents For:  
Process of effective reviewing mechanism will reduce the cost of organization.

Components	RESPONDENT
Strongly Agree	40
Agree	48
Somewhat Agree	5
Disagree	7
Strongly Disagree	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The above table indicates 40% of the respondents strongly agree and 48% of the respondents agree, 5% of the respondents are somewhat agree, 7% of the respondents are disagree.



**Figure 4.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:  
Process of effective reviewing mechanism will reduce the cost of organization

**Table 5.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:  
Modernization of information technology minimizes paper work in billing process.

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Components	RESPONDENT
Strongly Agree	58
Agree	34
Somewhat Agree	7
Disagree	0
Strongly Disagree	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The above table indicates 58% of the respondents strongly agree and 34% of the respondents agree, 7% of the respondents are somewhat agree, 1% of the respondents strongly disagree.

**RESPONDENT**

Strongly Agree  
Agree  
Somewhat Agree  
Disagree  
Strongly Disagree

**Figure 5.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:

Modernization of information technology minimizes paper work in billing process

**Table 6.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:

Frequent unplanned transportation lead to increase in cost.

Components	RESPONDENT
Strongly Agree	53
Agree	31
Somewhat Agree	6
Disagree	3
Strongly Disagree	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The above table indicates 53% of the respondents strongly agree and 31% of the respondents agree, 6% of the respondents are somewhat agree, 3% of the respondents are disagree, 7% of the respondents are strongly disagree.



**Figure 6.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:

Frequent unplanned transportation lead to increase in cost.

**Table 7.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:

Preventive maintenance will help us in cost reduction

Components	Percentage
Strongly Agree	56
Agree	43
Somewhat Agree	0
Disagree	1
Strongly Disagree	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The above table indicates 56% of the respondents strongly agree and 43% of the respondents agree, 1% of the respondents are disagree.



**Figure 7.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:

Preventive maintenance will help us in cost reduction

**Table 8.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:

Good inventory control practice will enhance the work and reduce the waste.

Components	RESPONDENT
Strongly Agree	53
Agree	35
Somewhat Agree	12
Disagree	0
Strongly Disagree	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Interpretation:**

The above table indicates 53% of the respondents strongly agree and 35% of the respondents agree, 12% of the respondents are somewhat agree.



**Figure 8.** Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents for:  
Good inventory control practice will enhance the work and reduce the waste.

**Association Between Departmental Categorization And Preventive Maintenance.**

RATING SCALE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	TOTAL
CLINICAL SERVICE	0	6	0	40	40	86
SUPPORTIVE SERVICE	0	0	0	0	14	14
TOTAL	0	6	0	40	54	<b>100</b>

**Statement:** Preventive Maintenance Will Help Us In Cost Reduction.

**Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>):** There is association between departmental Categorization and Preventive maintenance

**Alternative Hypothesis (H<sub>1</sub>):** There is no association between departmental Categorization and Preventive maintenance.

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> /E
0	0	0	0	0
6	5.16	0.84	0.7056	0.13674
0	0	0	0	0
40	34.4	5.6	31.36	0.91162
40	46.44	-6.44	41.4736	0.89305
0	0	0	0	0
0	0.84	-0.84	0.7056	0.84
0	0	0	0	0
0	7.56	-7.56	57.1536	7.56
14	7.56	6.44	41.4736	5.48592
			TOTAL	<b>15.82733</b>

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum(O-E)^2}{E} \chi^2 = \frac{\sum(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Calculated value  $\chi^2 = 15.82733$

Degree of freedom (n-1) = 10-1 = 9

Level of significance = 0.01%

Table value at 0.01% = 21.7

**3. Conclusion**

Calculated value is less than table value at 0.01% significance.

Therefore H<sub>0</sub> is accepted.

Hence there is association between departmental Categorization and Preventive maintenance.

**4. Suggestions**

- Procedure of waste management can be monitored.
- Usages of covers in dustbin can be reduced or covers can be disposed once in two days in administrative department.
- Inventory control details should be computerized.
- Usage of telephone should be limited.
- Orientation programmes can be conducted.

### 5. Conclusion

It is expected that this study will deliver the directors within the apt tools and methods of removing wastes, such as, 5S's system, and JIT. And it is so essential for them to put forth these methods which leads to enormous development in their price deduction. Directors should train all of their workers in all of the executive levels about applying to decrease the price tools and methods. Plans and specialist(s) for following up the cost from the initial point to the finish point have to be established This study may endorse for decrease price thoughtful to all kinds of workers and directors in firm in order to boost the performance.

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