

Unicist Ontology of Time Management and Time Drivers

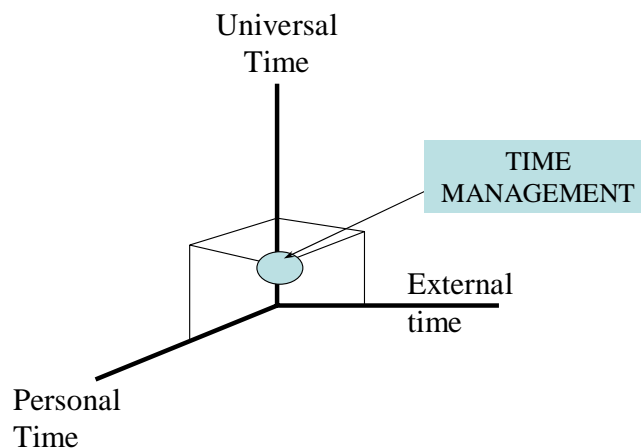
This is a synthesis on the results obtained from the research on the ontology of time management and time drivers led by Peter Belohlavek.

Time is defined as the part of the lifecycle elapsed between facts. It is considered a functional measurement of actions. Chronological time is a conventional factual measure of lifecycles. The same chronological time has different meanings according to the length of the lifecycle of the participants of an event.

Time management is the human capacity to organize actions fulfilling external objective needs (external time) and respecting the universal time implicit in a specific scenario within the limits of the internal time of an individual.

Adapted individuals are those who are able to manage their internal time requirements to produce the external actions on time.

STRUCTURE OF THE CONCEPT TIME MANAGEMENT



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Universal time

It is the time driven by the evolution of a certain environment, its entropy and irreversibility. Understanding the universal time of an environment defines the external limits of time management. Universal time has to be respected and it defines the general taxonomy of actions.



External time

It is the time that defines when “things” have to be functional and working. External timing is the human capacity to influence reality when it is needed to make things happen.

In an activity or working context the external time prevails over the internal time within the limits of the universal time. “Work” has to be done where and when it is needed.

Personal time

It is the time needed by an individual to get ready to make external timing work. Internal time depends on the capacity of individuals. It includes the time necessary to use the reactive and active intelligence to make decisions within the limits of their ontointelligence. Frustration’s elaboration speed is the main inhibitor of internal time management.

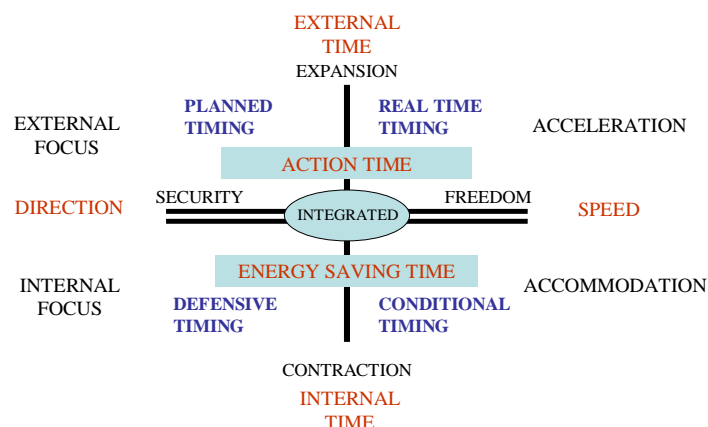
Time management structure

Human speed requires an extreme learning process in order to be changed. That is why it is necessary to organize based on the internal time of individuals when defining responsibilities because they are a limit of the human capacity.

There are two extreme segments with different velocities: the action driven segments and the energy conservation segments. The action driven segments are based on the external needs of the environment and the energy conservation segments are focused on their internal need of time.

The action driven segments are based on the introjection of reality while the energy conservation segments are based on projections.

ESSENTIAL CONCEPT OF TIME MANAGEMENT



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Time management segments

Conditional timing

It is the time management necessary to face external threatening conditions. It is also the time management of “difference makers” (see strategic attitudes). “Difference makers” are such because they naturally manage time in a reactive way.

Defensive timing

It is the time management necessary to deal with reflection on complex problems. It is also the time management of “dividers” (see strategic attitudes) who provoke the division between the internal and external needs. “Dividers” are such because they separate time between their needs and the need of others, using rational groundings.

Planned timing

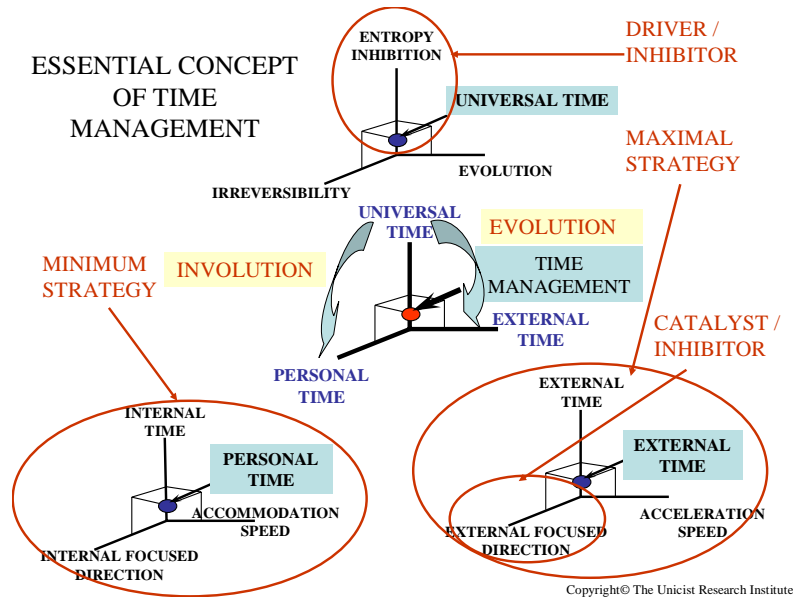
It is the time management necessary to build external facts. It is also the time management of “adders” (see strategic attitudes). In order to add in the real world it is necessary to respect a sequence of actions that has to be planned and fulfilled. “Adders” are such because they are natural planners and deliverers.

Real Time timing

It is the time management necessary to influence reality. It is also the time management of “multipliers” (see strategic attitudes). To multiply it is necessary to manage the nature of reality in order to respect what exists and catalyze its evolution while inhibiting its entropy. “Multipliers” are real time workers because they naturally diagnose to influence the environment.

Maximal and minimum strategy in time management

The maximal and minimum strategies can be defined as follows:



It has to be considered that the driver of time management is to avoid the entropy implicit in universal time. Time management has to provoke the facts that ensure that evolution prevails over entropy.

The maximal strategy, i.e. the value adding strategy, is possible when the individual adapts to the needs of the external time. To do so the individual needs to have the necessary acceleration speed and direction to meet the needs of the external reality and to make things happen.

The minimum strategy is given by the internal time of individuals in order to accommodate to the external environment focusing on their internal needs to do so.

When individuals at work begin their time management by focusing on their internal time needs they are in involution, because personal necessities prevail over external needs.

Human Time Drivers

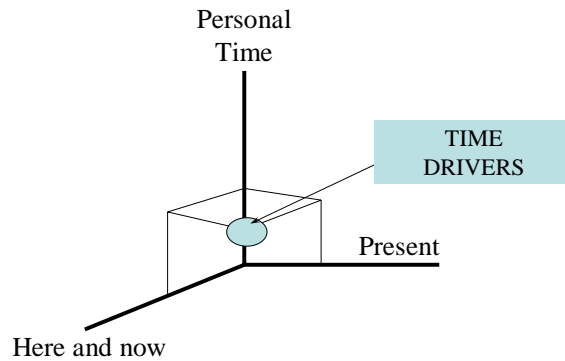
Individuals' actions are ruled by time drivers. These drivers put the described time management into action. These time drivers are:

- 1) The present
- 2) The future
- 3) The past
- 4) The "here and now"



Structurally it can be said that the present and the “here and now” are the essential drivers of individuals to adapt to universal time.

STRUCTURE OF THE CONCEPT HUMAN TIME DRIVERS

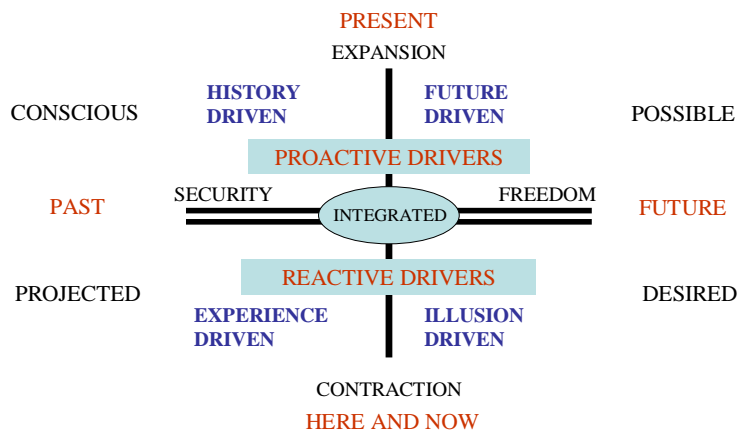


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But the research on time management demonstrated that there are two major segments: individuals with a proactive action and individuals with a reactive action on the environment.

It was also seen that individuals with a reactive action on the environment systematically struggle avoiding involution while individuals with a proactive action fall in that situation when they do not include a minimal strategy to deal with the “here and now”.

ESSENTIAL CONCEPT OF HUMAN TIME DRIVERS



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The segments discovered are:

Illusion driven individuals

They are those whose goal behind actions is the fulfillment of an illusion. This time management attitude gives them a sense of freedom and power.

Experience driven individuals

They are those who use their experience in order to define their today's actions. This time management attitude provides them an extreme sense of security and invulnerability.

History driven individuals

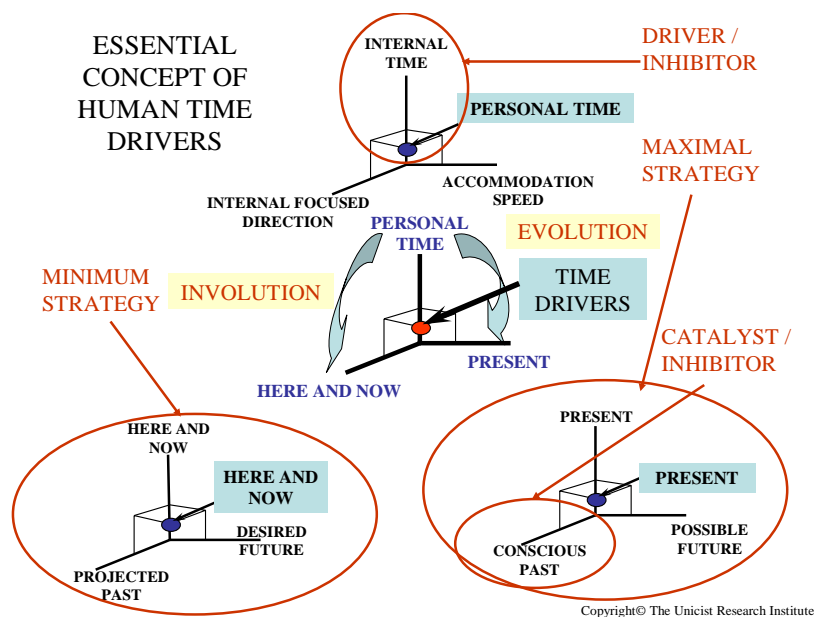
They are those who use a conscious experiential analysis to define today's actions. They find what has to be done in the structure of history.

Future driven individuals

They are those who forecast the future to define today's actions. They find in innovation and forecast the basis for their decisions.

Maximal and minimum strategies using time drivers

The maximal and minimum strategies can be defined as follows:





Personal time is the driver of “human time drivers”.

The maximal strategy is defined by managing present actions considering the possible future and based on the conscious past experiences.

It fosters human responsibility for what happens in the future. This can only happen in the limits of human possibilities.

The minimum strategy avoids human responsibility on the environment. Involution is the consequence of individuals beginning by developing their capacity to deal with external time by focusing on the “here and now” actions.

The minimum strategy in this field ensures an energy saving environment to compensate the high risk implicit in the definition of possible future scenarios.

Conclusion

Time management and time drivers define the efficacy of human actions. Out of time does not exist. Reality does not wait for individuals’ preparation. Although it is of universal application, the ontology of time management and its drivers is a basic fundamental analytical tool to define responsibilities in work and learning processes.

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