

An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal www.vidhyayanaejournal.org Indexed in: ROAD & Google Scholar

# A Literature Review on the Impact of Hybrid Work Environment on Employee Productivity with a Special Focus on IT Professionals

### Rashmi A. Patel

Assistant Professor,

Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies & Research, Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur, M.H.



An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal www.vidhyayanaejournal.org Indexed in: ROAD & Google Scholar

### Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the impact of hybrid work environments on employee productivity, particularly within the realm of IT professionals. The methodology involved reviewing existing literature on the subject to analyze various aspects and findings. The main body of this paper delves into the nuances of hybrid work environments and their implications for IT professionals. It explores how remote work can enhance flexibility and work-life balance, leading to increased job satisfaction and morale. At the same time, challenges such as communication barriers, isolation, and distractions can hinder productivity and collaboration. The main conclusion is that hybrid work environments can have both positive and negative effects on employees, depending on several factors.

### Keywords: Hybrid work model, Employee productivity, IT Professionals.

### 1. Introduction:

The adoption of hybrid work models has become increasingly common in today's workforce, driven by advancements in technology and changing workplace dynamics. IT professionals, who often rely on digital tools and remote collaboration, play a pivotal role in this transition. However, the overall impact of hybrid work on their productivity remains a subject of debate. Amid global changes, work has shifted drastically. Hybrid work models are a hot topic now. This research paper looks at hybrid work cultures deeply. It checks how they affect employee engagement, productivity, and effectiveness. Using various studies, we look at things like digital tools, leadership styles, and employee well-being in this new setup. By studying job satisfaction, turnover intention, and productivity paradox, we aim to understand the challenges and benefits of hybrid work. This paper helps organizations plan their future work strategies better (Vanitha, N & Shailashri, V. T.,2023). Remote work, an integral part of hybrid work setups. Studies have proven that working remotely enhances productivity by saving commuting time, offering flexibility, and promoting a better work-life balance. For professionals, remote work can be advantageous as it allows them to work from the comfort of their homes, giving them the freedom to set their own schedules and minimize distractions (Bloom et al., 2015). For IT folks, remote work is a game-changer. They can work from the comfort of their homes, and steer clear of distractions.



An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal www.vidhyayanaejournal.org Indexed in: ROAD & Google Scholar

According to Daskalaki et al. (2019), technology plays a vital role in enabling and supporting hybrid work environments. IT experts heavily depend on technology to carry out their tasks and collaborate with colleagues. The research underscores the significance of technology infrastructure, tools, and training to sustain productivity levels in a mixed-work setting. A reliable internet connection, suitable hardware and software, and training on remote work tools are crucial for IT professionals to thrive in a hybrid work arrangement. Additionally, communication platforms, project management software, and virtual meeting tools have become indispensable technological aids in facilitating remote work and bolstering productivity within a hybrid model. The productivity model's measurement presents challenges because work arrangements are complex, and productivity is subjective. Many methods and metrics have been suggested to measure productivity in remote and hybrid work models. These include objective performance metrics, self-report measures, & manager evaluations. Yet, there isn't a unanimous agreement on the best approach. Further research is necessary to create strong valid measures of productivity in the realm of hybrid work models (Grant et al., 2019). Hybrid work arrangements are greatly influenced by the company's culture. Chung and Shin (2020) found that the success of hybrid work models relies on a company culture that values trust, communication, & flexibility. Based on Matusik and Hill (2019), the potential of a hybrid work model to enhance employee well-being & productivity depends on an inclusive and supportive company culture. There could be positive effects of hybrid work arrangements on both physical and mental health. According to Plume et al. (2021) research, hybrid work arrangements help in preventing burnout and stress, which benefits physical and mental health. As proposed by Vander Elst et al. (2018), hybrid work models may also promote more exercise and less sitting, which are both advantageous for health.

### 2. Objective of the study:

- To explore the hybrid work environment.
- To review the articles on the hybrid work environment and employee productivity.



An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal www.vidhyayanaejournal.org Indexed in: ROAD & Google Scholar

### **3. Review of Literature:**

S. N.	The Topic of Research	Findings	Author & Year of Publication
1	The Study on Factors Affecting Employee Engagement	The conceptual Model is focused on: work environment, image of the organisation, incentives and pay, supervisor and co-worker relationship, training and development, decision making and policies and procedures.	Nagesh, P., Kulenur, S., & Shetty, P. (2019)
2	A Study On Employee Engagement In A IT Company	Factors of engagement: working condition, superior support, co-worker support, career growth, organizational support and rewards and recognitions. Measures for the enhancement of employee engagement: providing promotional opportunities for employees, giving them some visibility on their career development.	Purushothaman, S., & Kaviya, E. (2020)
3	Hybrid work impact employee attrition	Employee attrition is when workers decide to leave a company for reasons other than being fired. It's just a normal part of how companies operate. People may want to quit their jobs for personal or professional reasons eventually. This means that the company can't really control how many employees leave because of attrition. Employee attrition is going up because of various reasons like employees having different expectations, wanting a work-life balance, and in the workplace environment.	Adhikari, A. (2009).



4	Impact of Hybrid Model on Job Performance	Organizations must concentrate on helping employees improve their performance by giving them various tools and skills to tackle new challenges. Boosting employee productivity is possible through motivation and proper recognition, ultimately benefiting the organization's overall performance.	Chellam, N., & Divya, D. (2022)
5	Validity testing of hybrid work models on employee performance via work-life balance	The study revealed that the Hybrid Working Model significantly impacts Work-Life Balance. This conclusion is based on statistical analysis showing a t value of 3.813, surpassing the t table value of 1.676 with a p value of 0.000, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$ . This indicates that H12 is supported, with a direct effect of 0.335 or 33.5%, falling into the "quite strong" influential category, thereby accepting the second hypothesis as well.	Brynjolfsson, E. (1993)
6	Hybrid Work Culture & Engagement of an employees	The research delves into multinational organizations' adoption of hybridization, a novel concept lacking established models. It investigates the challenges and concerns arising from this transition, examining how organizations manage and adapt to this evolving work arrangement.	Tombari, N., & Spinks, N. (1999)
7	Impact of Work Culture on Employee well being	The research investigates the hybrid work environment, examining factors such as employees' ability to adjust to it, their productivity, well-being, and engagement. It explores how these factors are interconnected, highlighting the impact of adapting to hybrid work on employee well-being, engagement, and overall performance.	Greenhaus, J. H., Bedian, A. G., & Mossholder, K. W. (1987).



		1	
8	Boosting Employee	The study delved into the effects of hybrid work	Bhatia, K., &
	Productivity in	models on communication effectiveness and	Kulshrestha, S.
	Hybrid Work	technology access. The results show that hybrid work	(2018)
	Models	models have a substantial impact on employee	
		productivity. To enhance productivity in hybrid work	
		setups, the study recommends enhancing technology	
		infrastructure, improving communication channels,	
		and optimizing the work environment. These steps can	
		assist organizations in maximizing the advantages of	
		hybrid work models and bolstering their employees'	
		performance.	
9	The Influence of	Workplace elements can affect employee commitment	Bhui et all (2016)
	Hybrid and Remote	and their intentions to stay or leave. The study shows	
	Work Culture on	that strategies for enhancing employee engagement	
	Employee	yield better results in hybrid workplaces compared to	
	Engagement and	remote ones.	
	Turnover Intentions		
10	The impact of	Organizations are increasingly embracing hybrid work	Horgen, K. B., &
	leadership behavior	models, enabling employees to divide their time	Choo, J. Y. (2022)
	and the regularity of	between the office and home. The conclusions drawn	
	virtual work	from the study are confined to a particular case study	
		scenario, indicating the necessity for further research	
		to corroborate and extend these findings across diverse	
		settings and methodologies.	
11	Well-being and	This paper ends with a suggestion on ways to improve	Franzen-Waschke,
	Engagement in	coaching abilities among leaders and enhance their	U. (2021)
	Hybrid Work	understanding and expertise in coaching, leading to	
	Environments	beneficial impacts on workplace well-being and	
		involvement in modern work settings.	



Investigation of	The study aimed to explore how a combination of the	Noronha, S., &
Employee	hybrid working model, manager coaching, and	Aithal, P. (2017)
Engagement in	developmental plans during extended work	
Engineering Teams	assignments impacts engagement levels. The results	
Working on Long-	indicated that when working on long-term projects, the	
term National	connection between job resources and engagement is	
Projects	adversely influenced.	
The Influence of	The current need does not call for the incorporation of	Arief, N. R.,
Implementing	advanced technical infrastructure. The importance of	Purwana, D., &
Digital Strategies for	digitally involving employees in communicating with	Saptono, A.
Employee	organizational management is increasing as the	(2021).
Engagement on the	prevalence of hybrid working rises in support of the	
Overall Performance	work-from-home model.	
of an Organization		
Hybrid Work	The outcomes of prior studies on hybrid work,	Bhatia, K., &
Approach	telecommuting, and flexible work schedules indicated	Kulshrestha, S.
	that employees highly suggest that organizations	(2018)
	promote work-from-home policies and adjust the	
	company's work culture to compete and retain their	
	top talented workforce in this competitive	
	environment.	
Remote work	A substantial body of research across various fields	Adhikari, A.
(WFH), employee	has focused on remote work, in conjunction with the	(2009)
efficiency, and	increasing adoption of working-from-home practices	
1		1
health	in both academic and industry circles. Managers have	
health	in both academic and industry circles. Managers have the opportunity to cultivate an understanding of	
health		
	Engagement in Engineering Teams Working on Long- term National Projects The Influence of Implementing Digital Strategies for Employee Engagement on the Overall Performance of an Organization Hybrid Work Approach	Engagement in Engineering Teamsdevelopmental plans during extended work assignments impacts engagement levels. The results indicated that when working on long-term projects, the connection between job resources and engagement is adversely influenced.The Influence of ImplementingThe current need does not call for the incorporation of advanced technical infrastructure. The importance of digitally involving employees in communicating with organizational management is increasing as the prevalence of hybrid working rises in support of the work-from-home model.Hybrid Work ApproachThe outcomes of prior studies on hybrid work, telecommuting, and flexible work schedules indicated that employees highly suggest that organizations promote work-from-home policies and adjust the company's work culture to compete and retain their top talented workforce in this competitive environment.Remote workA substantial body of research across various fields



An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal www.vidhyayanaejournal.org Indexed in: ROAD & Google Scholar

### 4. Research Gap:

The current research into hybrid work reveals critical gaps that must be addressed to improve understanding and implementation across different industries. First, there is a noticeable lack of standardized metrics for measuring employee engagement in hybrid environments. This limitation hinders the accurate assessment of how these models impact workforce dynamics. Secondly, research falls short in identifying the specific leadership skills and training needed for effective management in hybrid settings, especially in maintaining team cohesion and productivity. Furthermore, there is a shortage of studies examining how virtual collaboration tools affect team creativity, a key element for innovation in hybrid workspaces. The connection between hybrid work arrangements and employee well-being - encompassing stress, burnout, and mental health consequences - needs further exploration. Moreover, although digital collaboration tools are essential for hybrid work, there is inadequate research on the most effective tools and strategies for enhancing collaboration and communication. The impact of hybrid work on organizational culture, including the development of new norms and values in remote and on-site settings, demands closer scrutiny.

### 5. Conclusion:

The study of hybrid work environments and their impact on employee engagement, productivity, and wellbeing uncovers a complex landscape influenced by factors like organizational culture, leadership, & the evolving nature of work. Research highlights the advantages of hybrid models: flexibility & job satisfaction but also notes challenges such as digital fatigue & the critical role of effective leadership in remote settings. These findings stress the need for detailed investigations into hybrid work dynamics for future research to explore lasting effects on job satisfaction & the evolving responsibilities of leaders in hybrid contexts. As organizations shift to hybrid work arrangements, these insights offer valuable guidance to optimize strategies & foster a resilient & positive work environment.



An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal www.vidhyayanaejournal.org Indexed in: ROAD & Google Scholar

#### **Reference:**

- Adhikari, A. (2009). Factors affecting employee attrition: A multiple regression approach. *IUP Journal of Management Research*, 8(5), 38-43.
- Afşar, S. T. (2015). Impact of the quality of work-life on organizational commitment: A comparative study on academicians working for state and foundation universities. *ISGUC The Journal of Industrial Relations and Human Resources*, *17*(2), 45-75.
- Arief, N. R., Purwana, D., & Saptono, A. (2021). Effect of quality work of life (QWL) and work-life balance on job satisfaction through employee engagement as intervening variables. *The International Journal of Social Sciences World (TIJOSSW)*, 3(1), 259-269.
- Bhatia, K., & Kulshrestha, S. (2018). Managing work-life balance by working women: A case study in Jodhpur. *CLEAR International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management*, 9(10).
- Bhatia, K., & Kulshrestha, S. (2018). Managing work-life balance by working women A case study in Jodhpur. *International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management*, 9(10), 8-11.
- Bhui, K., Dinos, S., Galant-Miecznikowska, M., de Jongh, B., & Stansfeld, S. (2016). Perceptions of work stress causes and effective interventions in employees working in public, private, and non-governmental organizations: A qualitative study. *BJPsych Bulletin*, 40(6), 318–325.
- Bloom, N., Liang, J., Roberts, J., & Ying, Z. J. (2015). Does working from homework? Evidence from a Chinese experiment. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *130*(1), 165-218.
- Brynjolfsson, E. (1993). The productivity paradox of information technology. *Communications of the ACM*, *36*(12), 66-77.
- Chellam, N., & Divya, D. (2022). A casual study on hybrid model and its impact on employee job performance. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*, *30*(9), 866-873.
- Chung, H., & Shin, J. (2020). Work flexibility and subjective well-being: The mediating role of work-life balance. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, *31*(3), 381-404.
- Daskalaki, M., Di Cagno, D., & De Liso, N. (2019). Hybrid work arrangements and productivity: Evidence from Italian firms. *Journal of Industrial Relations*, *61*(5), 710-735.



- Franzen-Waschke, U. (2021). Well-being and engagement in hybrid work environments: Coaching as a resource and skill for leaders to develop. *GiLE Journal of Skills Development*, *1*(2), 82-98.
- Grant, C. A., Wallace, L. M., & Spurgeon, P. C. (2019). An exploration of the psychological factors affecting remote e-workers' job effectiveness, well-being, and work-life balance. *Employee Relations*, 41(3), 355-372.
- Greenhaus, J. H., Bedian, A. G., & Mossholder, K. W. (1987). Work experiences, job performance, and feelings of personal and family well-being. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, *31*, 200-215.
- Horgen, K. B., & Choo, J. Y. (2022). Engagement and burnout in hybrid work arrangements: Effects of leadership behaviors and frequency of virtual work (Master's thesis, Handelshøyskolen BI).
- LaPlume, A. O., Son, J., & Vander Elst, T. (2021). Embracing the hybrid workforce: The role of job control and work-life balance. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 1-28.
- Matusik, S. F., & Hill, C. W. (2019). The utilization of contingent work, knowledge creation, and firm performance. *Strategic Management Journal*, 40(11), 1745-1771.
- Nagesh, P., Kulenur, S., & Shetty, P. (2019). The study on factors affecting employee engagement. International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), 8(6).
- Noronha, S., & Aithal, P. (2017). Organizational strategic approach towards work-life balance in India. International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS), 2(1), 18-24.
- Purushothaman, S., & Kaviya, E. (2020). A study on employee engagement in an IT company. Journal of Management (JOM), 7(3), 1-7.
- Tombari, N., & Spinks, N. (1999). The work/family interface at Royal Bank Financial Group: Successful solutions—a retrospective look at lessons learned. *Women in Management Review*, *14*(5), 186-194.
- Vander Elst, T., Verhoogen, R., Sercu, M., Van den Broeck, A., Baillien, E., & Godderis, L. (2018). Not extent of telecommuting, but job characteristics as proximal predictors of work-related well-being. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 60(10), 881-889.