iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 12 **Issue:** XII **Month of publication:** Dec 2024

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Conference 'Technology and Knowledge Based Entrepreneur for Sustainable Industrial Development', held at Sridevi Women's Engineering College, Dec 2024

A Study about Remote Work and Hybrid Work Models on Employee Productivity in the IT Sector

A Sai Prathyusha Reddy[1], Mrs.K Sri RangaLakshmi[2]
[1]MBA II Year, [2]Asst. Professor Sridevi Women's Engineering College, Hyderabad

Abstract: ***COVID-19 had a remarkable effect on different sectors and industries that pushed them to cope and adjust to an abrupt change in all facets globally. Management prepared an effective action plan in response to the current crisis. Organizations decided to adapt to hybrid work models, where employees and management work in turns from home/remotely and on-site. A literature review-based study is used to investigate the data and the implications of this research will be valuable for organizations seeking to optimize their remote work policies and practices. This research explores how remote and hybrid work models influence employee productivity by examining the past 5 years' data in the IT sector. There is found to be increased productivity, employee satisfaction, work-life balance, and trust. It is concluded that remote work and hybrid work models enhance productivity with the right strategies. They offer a balanced approach, leveraging the strength of both environments. However, the success of these models depends on the organization's ability to address challenges related to technology, communication, and employee well-being.***

Keywords: Remote Work, Employee productivity, Employee satisfaction, Autonomy.

I. INTRODUCTION

The shift towards remote and hybrid work models from traditional work has revolutionized how organizations manage employees and structure their work processes. Initially, driven by the need to maintain operations during the Covid-19 pandemic, these work models gained traction as sustainable options for businesses seeking to improve flexibility and reduce operational costs. The organization still monitors the effect of these models on employee productivity. This research helps understand the effects on employee productivity to make organizational decisions.

In the IT Sector productivity is a critical metric for success, impacting the ability to meet project deadlines, innovate, and maintain competitive advantage. Productivity in IT is not only about completing the given tasks but also about giving the right solutions with quality, speed, and creativity. For developers, designers, and IT productivity means the difference between the success and failure of the projects. With increasing competition, organizations are eager to understand how the work models impact productivity, by identifying the benefits and challenges of each of the models.

Many companies have introduced the hybrid model in response to challenges. It attempts to combine the best of both worlds. Employees benefit from the flexibility of remote work while maintaining periodic office interactions and supporting teamwork. However, it has its own set of challenges, like managing schedules, maintaining consistency in productivity levels, and fair access to resources.

II. OBJECTIVES

1) To study remote work & hybrid work models in the IT sector
2) To study employee satisfaction on these models
3) To know these model's impact on employee's productivity
4) To know the relation between remote work & hybrid work models and employee productivity.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several studies have demonstrated the benefits of remote work for productivity in the IT sector.

Kanware Mohammad Jawed Iqbal, Farooq Khalid, and Sergey Barikin(2021) say that a hybrid geographical point may be an idea on the lips of each industry trend in the world now. With digitalization changing into additional normalized across, each sphere within the world. Each geographical point must maximize and transcend obstacles and innovations to ease into a hybrid geographical point. The Covid-19 pandemic, brought a wave for associate degree inflated would like for hybrid geographical point.

Though some countries have relaxed imprisonment in their states, businesses are taking their time to line up additional work arrangements. Several are already operating hybrid systems, while others are running remotely.

The pandemic has tutored the work a lesson of preparation and designing. In prioritizing the long run of labor, there's a necessity to embrace the hybrid geographical model.

A Meta-Analysis by Allen et al (2015) found that while remote work improved individual productivity, it also presented challenges related to isolation, communication difficulties, and lack of on-site resources. These drawbacks which may affect collaboration and team cohesion, are relevant in the IT sector, where projects require close coordination and real-time communication.

Research by Microsoft(2021) revealed that while productivity did not decline during remote work periods, many employees experienced digital exhaustion due to the high volume of virtual meetings. The study suggested, that a hybrid model can mitigate such challenges by balancing in-office and remote work, allowing employees to focus during remote days and collaborate in person when needed. A study by CISCO(2021) found that hybrid work led to improved productivity and job satisfaction in IT employees, with 76% of respondents stating that hybrid arrangements helped them balance focused work and collaboration better than fully remote or in-office models.

A study by Deloitte(2020) found that companies that adapted collaborative tools like Slack, Zoom, and Microsoft Teams, were able to sustain or even improve productivity levels during the pandemic. The availability of these tools helped IT employees to communicate, share resources, and manage projects virtually, reducing the need for physical presence. A study by Choudhary et. al(2020) found that IT firms with strong digital infrastructure were more resilient during the pandemic, maintaining high productivity levels due to the effective use of remote work technologies.

Monika Grzegorczyk, Mario Mariniello, Laura Nurski, and Tom Schraepen(2021) say that with the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines, countries square measure commencing to imagine a future in which workers' and employees' decisions, don't seem to be conditioned by pandemic. The crisis hit everyone, however additionally generated a chance. Its shown that employees with appropriate jobs, will with efficiency work remotely, with no negative implications for his, her productivity or performance. Telework could even unlock new operating processes with the final word impact of increasing productivity.

H0: Remote work and hybrid work models have no impact on employee productivity

H1: Remote work and hybrid work models have a significant impact on employee productivity

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research adopts a quantitative approach supported by qualitative insights. A combination of interviews, surveys, and secondary data analysis assesses employee productivity in different work models.

1) Primary Data is collected using Google Forms questionnaires regarding remote work and hybrid work models on employee productivity.

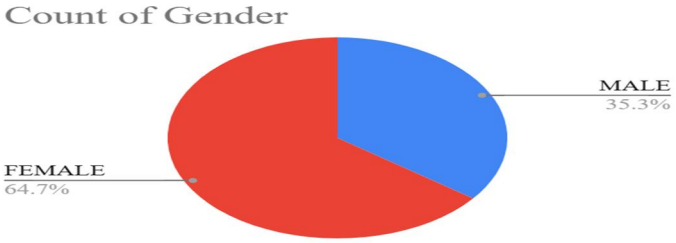
2) Secondary Data is collected by referring to online websites, journals, research papers, and articles

3) Sample Size: A sample size of 34 employees will be targeted, with attention to those who have experienced both traditional and remote/hybrid models

V. DATA ANALYSIS

1) What is your gender

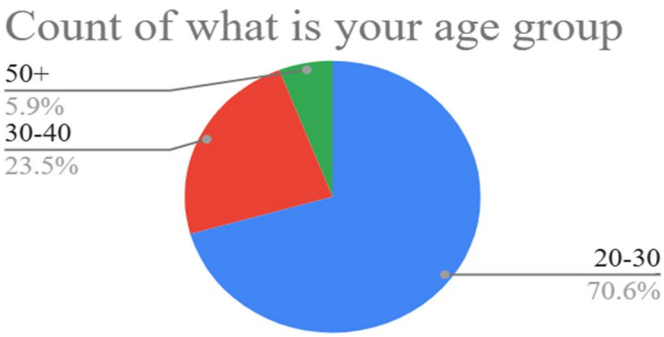
- Male
- Female
- Do not wish to specify



Interpretation: It is observed that there are more female employees with 64% and male employees at 35.3 % working in the industry

2) What is your age group?

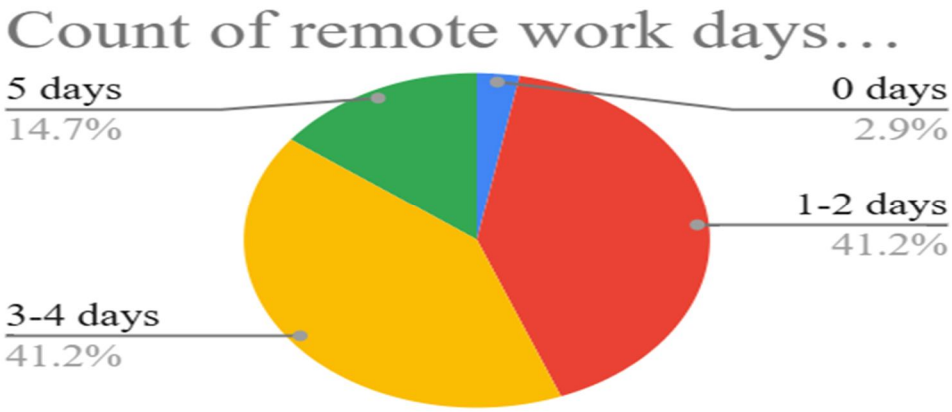
20-30
30-40
40-50
50+



Interpretation: As we can see most of the employees working in the industry are from the age group 20-30 at 70.6 %, followed by the age group 30-40 with 23.5 %.People with 50 + age group is 5.9 %

3) How many days a week would you prefer to work remotely?

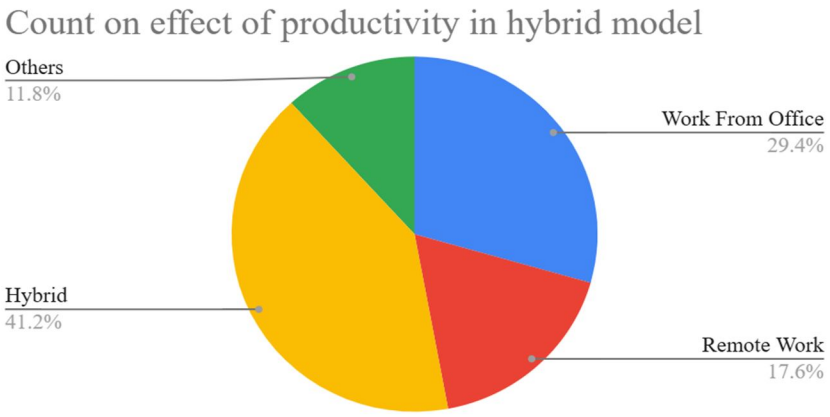
0 days
1-2 days
3-4 days
5 days



Interpretation: It is observed that the majority of people prefer to work remotely for 1-2 days a week (41.2%), people who prefer to work for 3-4 days remotely (41.2%), followed by a preference for 5 days of remote work (14.7%). It is observed only 2.9 % of employees prefer a 0 days remote work/ full work from the office

4) Where do you feel most productive?

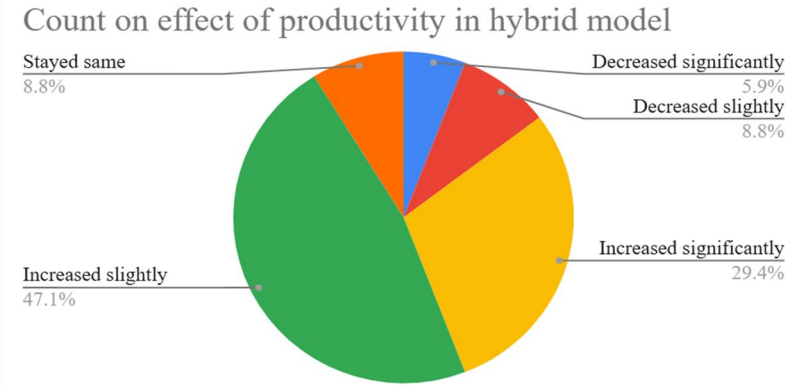
Work from office
Remote work
Hybrid
Others



Interpretation: It has been observed that most of the employees prefer to work in the hybrid model and the rest opt for Work from office or remote work.

5) How has your productivity been affected in a hybrid work model?

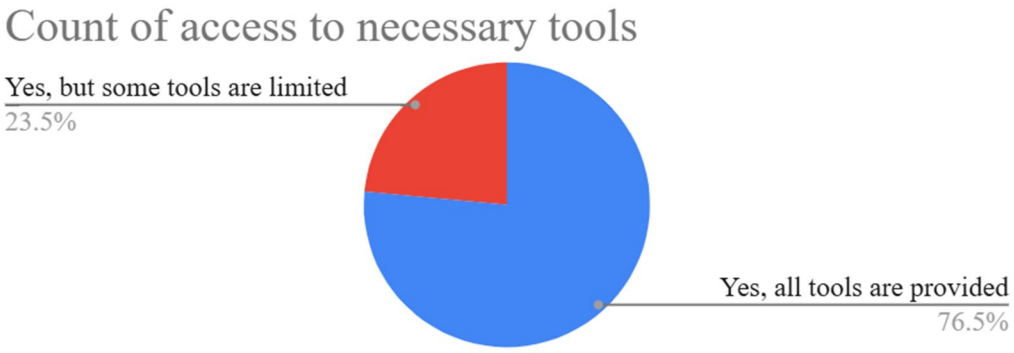
Increased significantly
Increased slightly
Stayed the same
Decreased significantly



Interpretation: It has been observed that most of the employees' productivity has increased from remote work against a few employees whose productivity remained the same and a some amount of employee productivity decreased due to working remotely.

6) Do you have access to all necessary tools to work productively in a remote or hybrid setup?

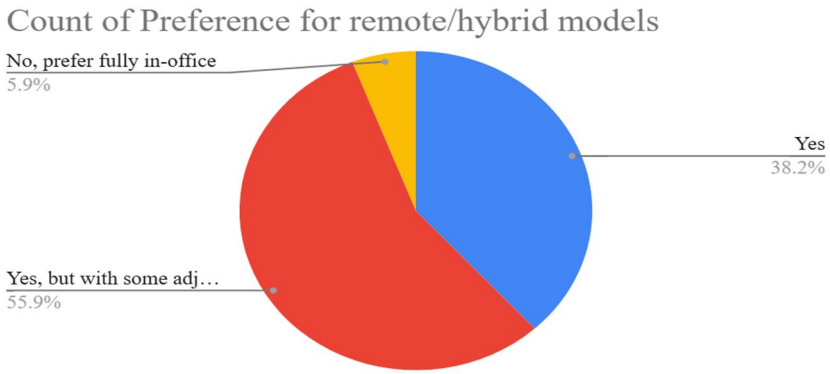
Yes, all tools provided
Yes, some tools are limited
No, I lack some necessary tools
No, I lack most of the tools



Interpretation: It can be observed that the majority of the employees have all the required tools while, for some employees, the tools are provided in limited and no employees lack the necessary tools to work in remote or hybrid setup.

7) Would you recommend continuing the remote or hybrid work model based on its impact on your productivity?

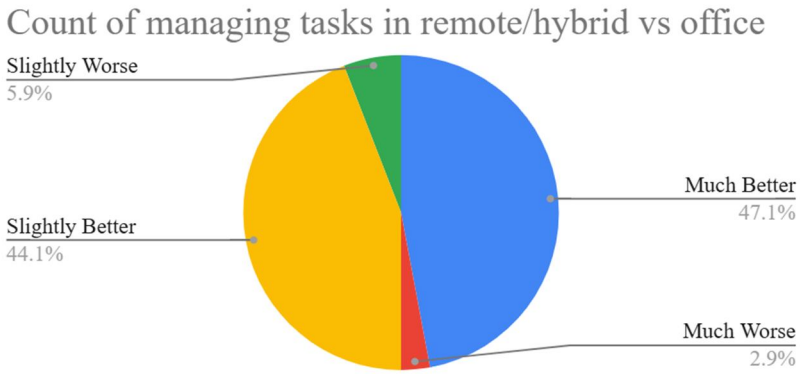
Yes
Yes, but with some adjustments
No, prefer fully in-office
No, prefer any other flexible models



Interpretation: It can be observed that a majority of people prefer to work in remote/ hybrid models with some adjustments made(55.9%) and (38.2%) don't need any adjustments, whereas only 5.9 % of employees prefer to work fully from the office.

8) How well do you manage your tasks in a remote or hybrid setup compared to in-office?

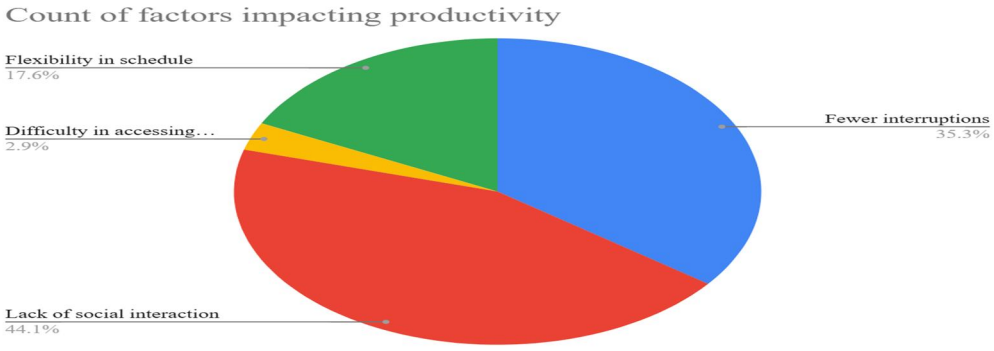
Much Better
Much Worse
Slightly Better
Slightly Worse



Interpretation: It has been observed that the tasks are managed much better in remote and hybrid work models for most of the employees

9) Which factors most impact your productivity while working remotely?

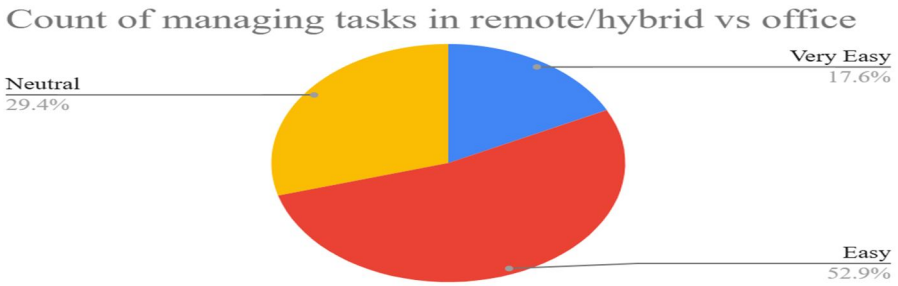
Fewer interruptions
Lack of social interaction
Difficulty in accessing resources
Flexibility in schedule



Interpretation: It is observed most of the employees(44.1%) lack social interaction when working in a remote setup, while some employees(35.3%) feel they encounter fewer interruptions during remote work and flexibility for 17.6% of employees and a bare minimum of 2.9% employees face difficulties in accessing resources.

10) How would you rate the ease of communication in a hybrid setup?

Very Easy
Easy
Neutral
Difficult



Interpretation: It can be observed that ease of communication with the team in a hybrid setup is easy for the majority of employees, while some employees feel communication is neither difficult nor easy but neutral.

VI. FINDINGS

1) Employee productivity is generally higher in remote settings for roles that need deep focus and minimal team interaction.
2) Hybrid work models show the greatest balance, particularly for roles needing both individual focus and team collaboration.
3) Organizational culture and management practices such as clear communication and flexibility, impact productivity levels in remote and hybrid settings.
4) Technology tools are critical in sustaining productivity, but inadequate technology infrastructure can lead to diminished productivity.

VII. SUGGESTIONS

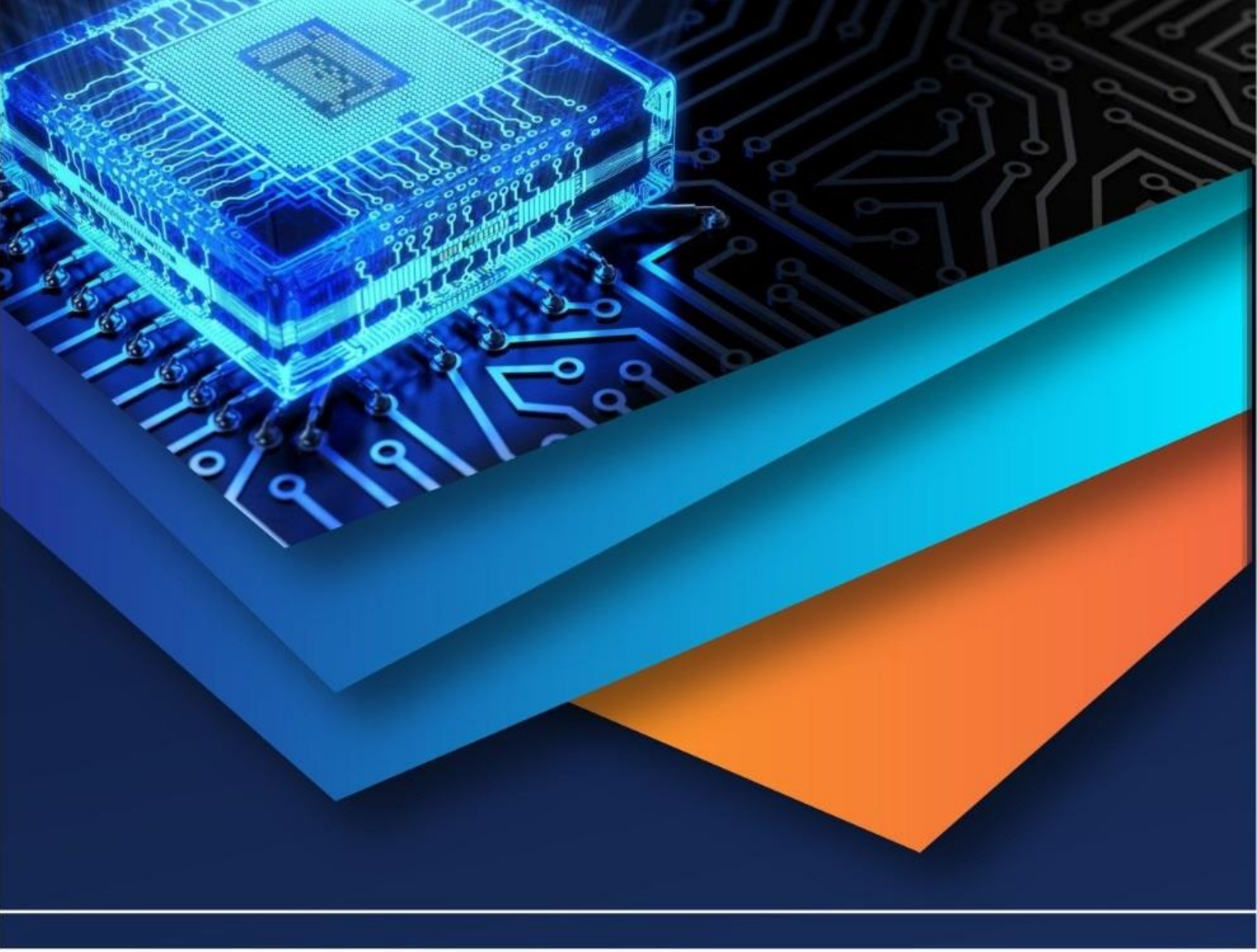
1) Survey IT professionals to measure their levels of productivity across different work models.
2) Compare data on Work output, quality of work and task completion
3) Perform a survey to identify key technologies used and analyse their relation with productivity
4) Conduct studies to compare productivity trends among employees with hybrid/remote schedules to those in office settings.
5) Perform job analysis with professionals in different IT fields.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Remote & hybrid work models have reshaped the landscape of modern work, providing flexibility to employees while posing new challenges for organizations. This study tells that these models, when supported properly by technology and management can lead to increased productivity. Hybrid models offer a balanced approach combining the benefits of both remote work and office work. The success of this model depends hugely on organizations' ability to address the challenges related to communication, technology, and employee well being.

REFERENCES

[1] Armstrong, David J. Cole, Paul "Managing distances & differences in geographically distributed work groups."
[2] Boehm, Barry " Get Ready for Agile methods with care". In: Computer 35.1(2002). ISSN:00189162
[3] Beno, Michael " Onsite and hybrid workplace culture of positivity and effectiveness": A case study from Austria". In Academic General of Interdisciplinary Studies 10.5(2001)



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY