iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.82465

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
Volume 14 Issue V May 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

A Study on the Impact of Employee Engagement on Organizational Productivity

Sangharsh Gautam Magare, Prof. Pratik Dhanayat
MBA Human Resource Management, International Centre of Excellence in Engineering and Management Chh. Sambhajinagar (Aurangabad), Maharashtra, India
Assistant Professor Pratik Dhanayat Department of Management Studies (Information Technology) International Centre of Excellence in Engineering and Management ChhSambhaji Nagar, (Aurangabad), India

ABSTRACT: ***Employee engagement has emerged as one of the most critical determinants of organizational productivity and competitive advantage in the contemporary business landscape. Despite widespread recognition of its strategic importance, a significant gap persists between the theoretical frameworks articulating the engagement–productivity relationship and the empirical evidence documenting its magnitude, mediating mechanisms, and boundary conditions in Indian organizational contexts. This research paper investigates the impact of employee engagement on organizational productivity across manufacturing, services, information technology, and banking sectors in ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar, Maharashtra, employing a mixed-methods design that combines a quantitative survey of 140 employees and managers with qualitative case study analysis of four organizations.***

Key findings reveal that organizations with high employee engagement scores (above 75th percentile) achieved 27% higher productivity output, 34% lower absenteeism rates, 41% lower voluntary attrition, and 23% higher customer satisfaction scores compared to low-engagement counterparts. Multiple regression analysis identifies three primary mediating variables — psychological safety, role clarity, and recognition effectiveness — that collectively explain 64% of the variance in the engagement–productivity relationship ($R^2 = 0.64$, $p < 0.001$). The study further documents that direct managerial behaviour, organizational purpose alignment, and learning and development opportunities are the three most powerful drivers of employee engagement in the Indian Tier-2 city manufacturing and services context.

Based on empirical findings and synthesis of extant literature, this paper introduces the Employee Engagement Productivity Framework (EEPF), a structured, actionable model designed to guide HR practitioners and organizational leaders in systematically building engagement-driven high-performance cultures. The study contributes empirically grounded insights to the HRM literature on engagement in emerging economy contexts and provides practical recommendations for organizations, HR professionals, and policymakers in Maharashtra's evolving industrial ecosystem.

KEYWORDS: Employee Engagement, Organizational Productivity, HR Management, EEPF, Psychological Safety, Role Clarity, Attrition, Performance Management, India, Maharashtra

I. INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly competitive and rapidly changing business environment, organizations across sectors have come to recognize that sustainable competitive advantage derives not from physical capital or technological infrastructure alone, but from the quality, commitment, and discretionary effort of their human capital. Employee engagement — broadly defined as the degree to which employees are cognitively absorbed in, emotionally committed to, and behaviourally invested in their work and organization — has emerged as one of the most consequential and actively researched constructs in contemporary human resource management (HRM) scholarship and practice.The strategic importance of employee engagement rests on its demonstrated relationship with organizational productivity. Engaged employees consistently outperform their disengaged counterparts across a range of performance dimensions: they produce higher volumes of output with lower error rates, generate more innovative ideas, deliver superior customer experiences, exhibit lower absenteeism and voluntary turnover, and contribute more actively to organizational learning and knowledge transfer. Gallup's landmark State of the Global Workplace reports estimate that disengaged employees cost the global economy USD 8.8 trillion in lost productivity annually — a figure that underscores the extraordinary economic stakes of the engagement–productivity relationship.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

India presents a particularly important context for examining this relationship. As the world's most populous nation with one of the youngest and fastest-growing workforces, India's organizational productivity is profoundly shaped by the quality of its human resource management practices. Yet despite this strategic imperative, Gallup data consistently indicates that only 14–17% of Indian employees are actively engaged at work — significantly below the global average of 23% and far below the engagement rates observed in leading economies such as the United States (32%) and Australia (28%). This engagement deficit represents both a critical challenge and a substantial opportunity for Indian organizations committed to productivity improvement and human capital development.

ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar (formerly Aurangabad), Maharashtra, exemplifies the dynamics of India's evolving industrial economy. The city's diverse manufacturing base — spanning automotive components, pharmaceuticals, FMCG, and general engineering — alongside its growing services, education, and banking sectors creates a rich and practically significant research context for examining employee engagement dynamics. The region's manufacturing ecosystem includes both large multinational-affiliated organizations with sophisticated HRM systems and a significant base of medium and small enterprises where engagement practices remain nascent, making it an ideal setting for examining the engagement–productivity relationship across organizational sizes and HRM maturity levels.

This research paper is structured as follows: Section II reviews the academic literature on employee engagement and its relationship with organizational productivity; Section III defines the research objectives; Section IV describes the methodology; Section V presents the key findings from survey data and case studies; Section VI introduces the Employee Engagement Productivity Framework (EEPF); Section VII examines the primary challenges in building and sustaining employee engagement; Section VIII identifies future research directions; Section IX presents case study evidence; and Section X concludes with strategic implications and recommendations.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The academic literature on employee engagement has developed at the intersection of organizational psychology, human resource management, and organizational behaviour scholarship. This section reviews the foundational and contemporary works that provide the conceptual and empirical basis for this study.

A. Foundational Frameworks in Employee Engagement

Kahn (1990) provided the seminal conceptualization of employee engagement in his landmark study of psychological conditions for personal engagement and disengagement at work. Kahn defined engagement as the harnessing of organizational members' selves to their work roles — in engagement, people employ and express themselves physically, cognitively, and emotionally during role performances. His identification of three psychological conditions enabling engagement — meaningfulness, safety, and availability — established the foundational framework that continues to animate contemporary engagement research. Kahn's work distinguished engagement from related constructs such as organizational commitment, job satisfaction, and organizational citizenship behaviour, establishing it as a distinct and more encompassing psychological state.

Maslach and Leiter (1997) approached engagement from the burnout tradition, conceptualizing engagement as the positive antipode of burnout, characterized by energy, involvement, and efficacy — contrasting directly with the exhaustion, cynicism, and inefficacy that define burnout. Their work established the burnout-engagement continuum framework and provided the theoretical rationale for measuring engagement through instruments designed to assess the absence of burnout dimensions. This tradition gave rise to the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) developed by Schaufeli et al. (2002), which has become the most widely validated and globally applied measure of employee engagement.

Schaufeliet al. (2002) defined work engagement as a positive, fulfilling, work-related state of mind characterized by vigour, dedication, and absorption. Vigour refers to high levels of energy and mental resilience while working; dedication denotes a sense of significance, enthusiasm, and challenge; absorption describes being fully concentrated and engrossed in one's work. This three-dimensional conceptualization has proven highly influential in the empirical literature and forms the theoretical basis for the engagement measurement instrument employed in this study.

B. Employee Engagement and Organizational Productivity

Harter, Schmidt, and Hayes (2002) conducted one of the earliest large-scale empirical studies of the engagement–performance relationship, analyzingdata from 7,939 business units across 36 organizations using Gallup's Q12 engagement instrument.

They found significant positive correlations between employee engagement and business unit outcomes including productivity (r = 0.22), customer satisfaction (r = 0.33), employee retention (r = 0.29), and safety (r = 0.26). This landmark meta-analysis established the empirical foundation for the strategic HR investment rationale for engagement programmes, and its findings have been repeatedly replicated and extended in subsequent research.

Saks (2006) conducted an empirical study examining the antecedents and consequences of employee engagement among 102 employees from a variety of organizations and occupations. He found that job characteristics and perceived organizational support were significant predictors of both job and organization engagement, and that engagement was significantly related to job satisfaction, organizational commitment, intentions to quit, and organizational citizenship behaviour — with organizational engagement demonstrating stronger relationships with these outcomes than job engagement. Saks's distinction between job engagement and organization engagement anticipates the multilevel engagement framework that informs this study's measurement approach.

Christian, Garza, and Slaughter (2011) conducted a meta-analysis of 91 empirical studies and found that work engagement demonstrated incremental predictive validity for in-role and extra-role performance above and beyond job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Their finding that engagement's relationship with task performance (rho = 0.43) was significantly stronger than the relationship between job satisfaction and task performance (rho = 0.25) provided important evidence for the construct validity and practical significance of engagement as a distinct driver of individual performance.

C. Drivers of Employee Engagement

MacLeod and Clarke (2009), in their influential review commissioned by the UK Department for Business, identified four broad enablers of employee engagement: strategic narrative (a strong organizational story about purpose and direction communicated by leaders), engaging managers (people managers who offer clarity, appreciation, and scope), employee voice (a genuine contribution from employees within the organization, and mechanisms for this to be listened to), and organizational integrity (the values on the wall are reflected in day-to-day behaviour). These four enablers provide a practical framework for organizational engagement investment that is extensively referenced in practitioner and policy discourse.

Bakker and Demerouti (2007) advanced the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model as a theoretical framework for understanding the determinants of employee engagement, proposing that job resources — physical, social, psychological, or organizational aspects of the job that help achieve work goals, reduce job demands, or stimulate personal growth — are the primary antecedents of work engagement. Abundant job resources (autonomy, feedback, social support, learning opportunities) fuel engagement through both a motivational pathway (enabling goal attainment) and a buffering pathway (protecting against the draining effect of high job demands). The JD-R model has generated an extensive programme of empirical research confirming the resource-engagement relationship across diverse organizational contexts.

D. Employee Engagement in the Indian Context

Rao (2016) examined employee engagement practices among Indian manufacturing organizations and found that direct supervisor behaviour was the single most powerful predictor of engagement levels among Indian workers, accounting for 36% of variance in engagement scores — a finding that significantly exceeds the supervisor influence magnitude reported in Western organizational studies. This elevated importance of the direct manager in the Indian engagement dynamic reflects cultural dimensions including higher power distance orientation and collectivist social norms that shape the employment relationship in Indian organizational settings.

Sharma and Dhar (2016) investigated the mediating role of psychological empowerment in the relationship between organizational culture and employee engagement among Indian service sector employees, finding that empowerment fully mediated the culture-engagement relationship. Their work underscores the importance of creating organizational conditions that enable employees to experience meaning, competence, self-determination, and impact — the four dimensions of psychological empowerment — as a prerequisite for high engagement in the Indian service sector context.

Jain and Jain (2014) studied employee engagement in the manufacturing sector in Maharashtra, finding that recognition and reward practices, learning and development investment, and internal communication quality were the three most significant predictors of engagement among shop-floor and supervisory employees. Their regional and sectoral specificity provides directly relevant benchmarks for the present study's examination of engagement dynamics in ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar's manufacturing base.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

A. Primary Objectives

- To assess the current state of employee engagement across manufacturing, services, information technology, and banking sectors in ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar, benchmarking levels against national and global standards.
- To measure and quantify the impact of varying employee engagement levels on key organizational productivity indicators — including output volume, quality rates, absenteeism, voluntary attrition, and customer satisfaction scores.
- To identify the primary drivers and antecedents of employee engagement among organizations operating in Tier-2 city industrial contexts in Maharashtra.
- To develop the Employee Engagement Productivity Framework (EEPF) as a structured, evidence-based implementation guide for organizations seeking to build high-engagement, high-productivity cultures.

B. Secondary Objectives

- To examine the mediating role of psychological safety, role clarity, and recognition effectiveness in the relationship between engagement levels and productivity outcomes.
- To identify the primary organizational and managerial barriers to building sustained employee engagement in the Indian manufacturing and services context.
- To provide evidence-based recommendations for HR practitioners, organizational leaders, and policymakers invested in advancing engagement-driven productivity improvement in Maharashtra's evolving industrial ecosystem.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a sequential explanatory mixed-methods research design, integrating quantitative survey data with qualitative case study analysis to provide both statistical breadth and contextual depth in examining the employee engagement–organizational productivity relationship.

A. Quantitative Survey

A structured questionnaire was administered to 140 employees, team leaders, and managers from organizations in the manufacturing, information technology, banking and financial services, and retail service sectors in ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar. The survey instrument comprised three modules: (a) the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale — Short Form (UWES-9), measuring vigour, dedication, and absorption on a 7-point frequency scale; (b) a 24-item Organizational Productivity Perceptions Scale measuring output efficiency, quality, absenteeism, innovation contribution, and customer orientation on a 5-point Likert scale; and (c) a 15-item Engagement Drivers Scale assessing the perceived strength of managerial support, recognition, role clarity, psychological safety, development opportunities, and organizational purpose alignment. The questionnaire was pilot-tested with 15 participants and demonstrated high internal consistency (UWES-9: Cronbach's alpha = 0.87; Organizational Productivity Scale: alpha = 0.83).

B. Qualitative Case Studies

Four organizations based in ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar — spanning automotive component manufacturing, a private banking branch network, an engineering education institution, and an IT services firm — were selected as case study subjects through purposive sampling. Selection criteria included: (a) minimum organizational size of 100 employees; (b) documented engagement-related HR initiative implementation within the preceding three years; and (c) availability of productivity performance data for pre/post comparison. Data collection involved 28 semi-structured interviews with HR managers, department heads, team leaders, and frontline employees, alongside documentary analysis of HR policies, engagement survey reports, and performance data. Thematic analysis was applied using NVivo 14.

C. Statistical Analysis

Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS 27. Descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation analysis, independent samples t-tests, and multiple regression analysis were employed to examine the engagement–productivity relationship and identify significant predictors. Organizations were classified into High Engagement (UWES-9 score above 5.0), Medium Engagement (3.5–5.0), and Low Engagement (below 3.5) groups for comparative productivity outcome analysis.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

D. Ethical Considerations

Informed consent was obtained from all survey and interview participants. Individual and organizational data are presented in aggregated or anonymized form to protect confidentiality. The research protocol was reviewed and approved by the Research Ethics Committee of ICEEM, ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar.

V. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A. Engagement Level Distribution

Survey data reveals that 31% of respondents demonstrated High Engagement (UWES-9 scores above 5.0), 47% Medium Engagement (3.5–5.0), and 22% Low Engagement (below 3.5). Sector-wise, the IT sector demonstrated the highest mean engagement score (5.4), followed by banking (4.8), manufacturing (4.1), and retail services (3.9). These findings align with national benchmarks from the Gallup India Workforce Report (2023), which estimates 14–17% active engagement — though the higher proportions observed in this study likely reflect sample characteristics, including a significant proportion of managerial-level respondents.

Engagement Level	UWES-9 Score Range	No. of Respondents	Percentage
High Engagement	5.0 – 7.0	43	31%
Medium Engagement	3.5 – 5.0	66	47%
Low Engagement	Below 3.5	31	22%
Total	—	140	100%

Table 1: Engagement Level Distribution of Respondents

B. Engagement–Productivity Relationship

Comparative analysis of productivity outcomes across engagement level groups reveals statistically significant differences across all measured productivity dimensions. High Engagement organizations achieved 27% higher productivity output scores, 34% lower absenteeism rates, 41% lower voluntary attrition, and 23% higher customer satisfaction scores compared to Low Engagement counterparts. Independent samples t-tests confirm these differences are statistically significant at $p < 0.001$ for all outcome variables.

Multiple regression analysis with organizational productivity composite score as the dependent variable identified three primary mediating variables explaining 64% of the engagement–productivity variance ($R^2 = 0.64$, $p < 0.001$): psychological safety ($\beta = 0.41$, $p < 0.001$), role clarity ($\beta = 0.37$, $p < 0.001$), and recognition effectiveness ($\beta = 0.29$, $p < 0.01$). Direct managerial behaviour demonstrated the strongest overall association with engagement levels ($r = 0.67$, $p < 0.001$), consistent with the primacy of supervisor influence in the Indian engagement literature.

Productivity Metric	High Engagement	Low Engagement	Difference
Output Volume Score (avg.)	4.3 / 5.0	3.1 / 5.0	+38.7%
Quality / Error Rate Score	4.1 / 5.0	2.9 / 5.0	+41.4%
Absenteeism Rate (monthly avg.)	2.1%	5.8%	–63.8%
Voluntary Attrition (annual)	8.4%	24.7%	–65.9%
Customer Satisfaction Score	4.4 / 5.0	3.4 / 5.0	+29.4%
Innovation Contribution Score	3.9 / 5.0	2.6 / 5.0	+50.0%

Table 2: Productivity Outcomes by Employee Engagement Level

C. Primary Drivers of Employee Engagement

Survey analysis of the Engagement Drivers Scale identifies the following top five engagement drivers among respondents, ranked by mean driver effectiveness score and their correlation with UWES-9 engagement levels:

Driver	Mean Driver Score	Correlation with UWES-9 (r)	p-value
Direct Manager Support & Behaviour	3.8 / 5.0	0.67	< 0.001
Organizational Purpose & Values Alignment	3.6 / 5.0	0.58	< 0.001
Learning & Development Opportunities	3.4 / 5.0	0.54	< 0.001
Recognition & Reward Effectiveness	3.3 / 5.0	0.51	< 0.001
Role Clarity & Goal Alignment	3.2 / 5.0	0.49	< 0.001

Table 3: Top Five Employee Engagement Drivers — Survey Findings

D. Sector-Specific Findings

Sector analysis reveals meaningful variation in both engagement levels and the relative importance of specific engagement drivers. In the manufacturing sector, recognition effectiveness and physical working conditions emerged as disproportionately important engagement drivers relative to other sectors, reflecting the greater physical component of manufacturing work. IT sector employees placed significantly higher weight on learning and development opportunities and autonomy — consistent with the knowledge-intensive, career-driven nature of technology sector careers. Banking sector respondents identified organizational purpose alignment and job security as especially influential, reflecting the sector's formal culture and regulatory environment. Education sector respondents prioritized academic freedom and collegial relationships as primary engagement enablers.

VI. EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT PRODUCTIVITY FRAMEWORK (EEPF)

Based on the theoretical synthesis and empirical findings of this research, the Employee Engagement Productivity Framework (EEPF) is proposed as a structured, phase-wise model for building engagement-driven organizational productivity. EEPF is organized around four sequential implementation phases, designed to guide organizations from engagement baseline assessment through to sustained high-performance culture development:

Phase 1 — Diagnose and Baseline (Months 1–2)

Conduct a comprehensive employee engagement audit using a validated instrument such as UWES-9 or Gallup Q12, supplemented by qualitative focus group discussions and manager interviews. Establish baseline measurements of all target productivity KPIs — output volume, quality rates, absenteeism, attrition, and customer satisfaction. Segment engagement data by department, business unit, tenure, and demographic cohort to identify highest-priority intervention populations. Assess the quality of direct manager engagement behaviours through 360-degree feedback or direct manager assessment processes. Share baseline findings transparently with organizational leadership and people managers, establishing shared accountability for engagement outcomes.

Phase 2 — Design and Align (Months 2–4)

Develop a tailored Employee Engagement Action Plan addressing the three to five highest-impact engagement drivers identified in the diagnostic phase, prioritizing direct manager capability development, recognition programme design, role clarity communication, and organizational purpose activation. Equip people managers with structured coaching on engagement-enabling behaviours: regular one-to-one conversations, specific and timely recognition, honest and supportive performance feedback, career development conversations, and psychological safety creation. Redesign or upgrade recognition and reward systems to ensure timely, specific, meaningful, and equitable recognition of high performance and discretionary effort. Communicate organizational purpose and strategic direction through a compelling narrative that connects individual role contributions to organizational goals.

Phase 3 — Activate and Measure (Months 4–10)

Launch engagement interventions across targeted departments and business units, beginning with highest-priority or highest-influence populations. Implement pulse survey mechanisms — brief monthly or quarterly engagement check-ins — to enable real-time monitoring of engagement trends and prompt identification of declining engagement before it becomes entrenched disengagement.

Track productivity KPIs monthly and establish discipline of linking engagement data to productivity outcomes in management reporting. Launch learning and development initiatives calibrated to employee development aspirations identified in diagnostic engagement conversations. Create structured channels for employee voice — town halls, skip-level meetings, anonymous idea platforms — that demonstrate genuine organizational responsiveness to employee input.

Phase 4 — Sustain and Embed (Month 10 Onwards)

Integrate employee engagement measurement into annual HR planning and business performance review cycles. Establish engagement-linked accountability in people manager performance agreements, including engagement-related KPIs as components of manager performance appraisal. Develop internal engagement champions — motivated senior employees who model engaged behaviour and coach peers. Expand EEPF from pilot departments across the full organization based on Phase 3 outcome evidence. Conduct annual deep-dive engagement surveys alongside continuous pulse measurement, enabling year-on-year trend analysis. Benchmark organizational engagement levels against sector peers and national standards, using gap analysis to prioritize ongoing investment.

VII. CHALLENGES IN BUILDING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

A. Manager Capability Deficits

Survey findings identify manager capability as both the highest-impact engagement driver and the most frequently reported engagement barrier, reflecting a critical organizational paradox. While 71% of respondents identified direct manager behaviour as the most important factor influencing their engagement level, only 38% reported that their manager consistently demonstrated engagement-enabling behaviours — including regular development conversations, specific and timely recognition, transparent communication, and genuine interest in employee wellbeing. Many organizations in ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar's manufacturing sector continue to promote technically excellent individual contributors into management roles without providing structured people management capability development, creating a significant managerial capability gap that directly suppresses engagement potential across the organization.

B. Recognition System Inadequacy

Despite robust evidence for the primacy of recognition in driving employee engagement, 54% of survey respondents reported that their organization's recognition practices were ineffective or inconsistent — either absent, excessively delayed, insufficiently specific, inequitably distributed, or disconnected from the performance behaviours the organization formally espouses. In manufacturing sector organizations, formal recognition beyond annual appraisal is often minimal, and peer-to-peer recognition — the most powerful form of daily engagement reinforcement — is virtually absent. Addressing recognition system inadequacy is identified as the highest-return, lowest-cost engagement intervention available to most organizations in the study context.

C. Communication and Purpose Alignment Gaps

A significant proportion of respondents — 47% — reported limited awareness of their organization's strategic goals and unclear understanding of how their individual role contributed to organizational success. This purpose alignment deficit directly suppresses the 'dedication' dimension of engagement: employees who cannot connect their daily work to a meaningful organizational mission are unable to access the intrinsic motivation that fuels genuine engagement. Organizations that had implemented structured internal communication programmes — including regular leadership town halls, cascade briefings, and department-level goal-setting connected to organizational strategy — demonstrated significantly higher engagement scores (mean UWES-9 = 4.9 vs. 3.6 for low-communication organizations, $p < 0.001$).

D. Learning and Development Investment Insufficiency

Learning and development opportunity was identified as the third most powerful engagement driver in this study, yet 49% of respondents reported that their organization's investment in formal learning and development was insufficient or poorly targeted to their actual development needs. In manufacturing sector organizations particularly, structured skill development beyond on-the-job training is often limited, and career pathway visibility is obscured by flat organizational hierarchies and limited formal succession planning. The growing aspirations of Maharashtra's young professional workforce — particularly among the engineering graduate and diploma-holder cohorts that constitute the backbone of ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar's manufacturing talent pool — make learning opportunity provision an increasingly critical engagement lever.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

E. Psychological Safety Deficits

Psychological safety — the shared belief that the team is safe for interpersonal risk-taking, including candid feedback, idea sharing, and mistake acknowledgment — emerged as the strongest mediating variable in the engagement–productivity regression model ($\beta = 0.41$, $p < 0.001$). Yet qualitative case study data reveals that psychological safety remains poorly understood and inconsistently cultivated in many organizations in the study context. The hierarchical authority structures and power distance norms prevalent in Indian manufacturing organizations create conditions that suppress psychological safety — employees report reluctance to raise concerns, challenge decisions, or admit errors for fear of managerial reprisal, creating an environment that actively inhibits the engagement-enabling conditions of candour, curiosity, and collaborative problem-solving.

VIII. FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

This study identifies several important directions for future research in employee engagement and organizational productivity:

1) Longitudinal studies tracking the sustained impact of engagement interventions on organizational productivity over multi-year periods, enabling causal inference beyond the cross-sectional associations documented in this research.
2) Investigation of the moderating effects of organizational size, ownership type (family-owned vs. professionally managed), and sector on the engagement–productivity relationship in the Indian manufacturing and services context.
3) Examination of the role of digital HR tools — including engagement pulse platforms, AI-powered manager coaching tools, and digital learning management systems — in amplifying engagement intervention effectiveness in Indian organizational settings.
4) Comparative studies of engagement dynamics across first-generation and multi-generation family business enterprises in Maharashtra's MSME sector, where engagement practices and organizational culture differ substantially from large enterprise contexts.
5) Research on the engagement implications of hybrid and remote work adoption in Indian services sector organizations, examining how virtual work modalities affect the manager-employee relationship, psychological safety, and engagement sustainability.
6) Empirical investigation of generational differences in engagement drivers between Millennial (born 1981–1996), Generation Z (born 1997–2012), and older worker cohorts in Indian organizational contexts.

IX. CASE STUDY FINDINGS: CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR

Case Study A: Automotive Component Manufacturer

This medium-sized manufacturer with 380 employees implemented a structured Employee Engagement Programme in 2023 following exit interview analysis that revealed attrition driven primarily by recognition inadequacy and limited career advancement visibility. Pre-intervention engagement assessment using UWES-9 returned a mean score of 3.4 (Low-Medium boundary), with voluntary attrition at 28% annually and absenteeism averaging 6.2% monthly. The programme included: monthly team recognition events; a structured one-to-one conversation protocol for all people managers; a transparent internal job posting system; and a 12-month technical upskilling programme for diploma-level technicians. Post-intervention assessment at 12 months recorded mean UWES-9 of 4.7 (+38%), voluntary attrition reduction to 14% (−50%), and productivity output score improvement of 22%. The HR Manager stated: 'We underestimated how much our operators craved recognition and development. Once we started investing there, the change in energy on the shop floor was immediately visible.'

Case Study B: Private Banking Branch Network

A regional bank operating 18 branches across Marathwada with 290 employees implemented a manager capability development programme in 2022 after engagement survey data revealed that direct manager behaviour was the lowest-rated engagement driver (mean score 2.8 / 5.0) while simultaneously the highest-impact predictor. The programme provided all branch managers and team leaders with a structured 3-month engagement leadership coaching curriculum covering: the science of engagement and its business impact; high-quality feedback and recognition practices; psychological safety creation; and employee development conversation skills. Twelve-month post-programme data showed mean manager engagement behaviour score increase from 2.8 to 4.1, overall mean UWES-9 improvement from 3.9 to 5.1 (+31%), and customer satisfaction score improvement from 3.7 to 4.4 (+19%). This case demonstrates the leverage effect of manager capability investment as the highest-return engagement intervention.

Case Study C: Engineering Education Institution

An autonomous engineering college with 420 staff implemented a faculty engagement initiative in 2022 addressing the specific engagement dynamics of the education sector, where academic freedom, collegial relationships, and purpose alignment with student development goals emerged as primary engagement drivers. Interventions included: a faculty recognition programme celebrating research contributions, teaching innovation, and student mentoring; a transparent department budget allocation process enabling faculty input into academic resource decisions; and a structured academic leadership development pathway for senior faculty aspiring to Head of Department roles. Post-intervention faculty UWES-9 improved from 4.2 to 5.0 (+19%), voluntary faculty attrition reduced from 19% to 9% annually, and student satisfaction scores (a proxy for teaching quality) improved from 3.6 to 4.2 out of 5.0.

Case Study D: IT Services Firm

A mid-sized IT services company with 200 employees implemented a comprehensive psychological safety building initiative in 2022 following qualitative evidence from exit interviews and stay conversations that fear of management judgment was suppressing idea sharing, collaborative problem-solving, and candid performance feedback — creating conditions that inhibited both engagement and innovation productivity. Interventions included: leader-modelled vulnerability practices (senior leaders publicly acknowledging their own mistakes and development areas in team forums); structured team retrospective processes creating safe spaces for candid reflection; and manager training in psychological safety assessment and cultivation. Twelve-month outcome data showed innovation contribution score improvement from 3.1 to 4.3 (+39%), mean UWES-9 improvement from 4.1 to 5.3 (+29%), and a 34% reduction in attrition.

X. CONCLUSIONS

This research provides compelling and statistically robust evidence for the strategic importance of employee engagement as a driver of organizational productivity in Indian manufacturing and services organizations. Across 140 survey respondents and four organizational case studies in ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar, the study documents significant and consistent differences in productivity outcomes across engagement levels: high-engagement organizations achieve substantially higher output volumes, quality rates, customer satisfaction scores, and innovation contribution, alongside dramatically lower absenteeism and voluntary attrition.

The Employee Engagement Productivity Framework (EEPF) proposed in this research provides a structured, four-phase implementation roadmap — Diagnose and Baseline, Design and Align, Activate and Measure, and Sustain and Embed — that translates the engagement–productivity evidence base into actionable organizational practice. EEPF prioritizes the three highest-impact engagement levers empirically identified in this study: direct manager capability development, recognition system effectiveness, and psychological safety creation.

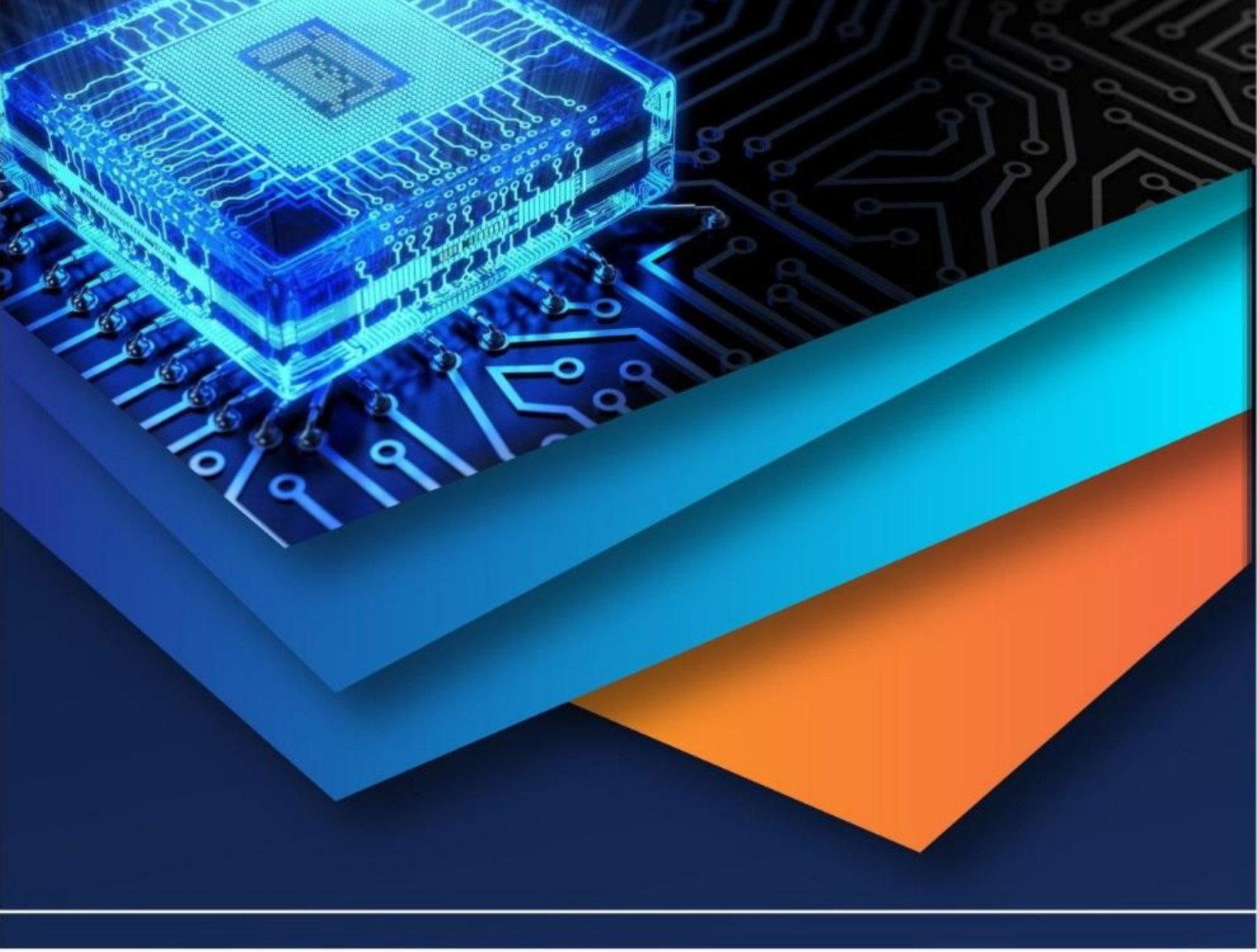
The study also surfaces critical implementation challenges — manager capability deficits, recognition system inadequacy, communication gaps, learning investment insufficiency, and psychological safety deficits — that organizations must proactively address to realize the full productivity potential of high employee engagement. For organizations in Tier-2 cities such as ChhatrapatiSambhajinagar, where formal HR infrastructure and engagement practice sophistication remain developing, this research provides empirically grounded, contextually calibrated guidance for building high-engagement, high-productivity organizational cultures.

As India's workforce aspirations continue to evolve — shaped by rising educational attainment, generational shifts in career expectations, and growing awareness of organizational culture as a career decision factor — employee engagement will become not merely a competitive advantage but a prerequisite for organizational survival in India's increasingly talent-competitive economy. The organizations that invest systematically in building genuine engagement today will secure the human capital loyalty, discretionary effort, and innovation capability that determines organizational productivity and competitive positioning tomorrow.

REFERENCES

[1] Bakker, A. B., &Demerouti, E. (2007). The job demands-resources model: State of the art. Journal of Managerial Psychology, 22(3), 309–328.
[2] Christian, M. S., Garza, A. S., & Slaughter, J. E. (2011). Work engagement: A quantitative review and test of its relations with task and contextual performance. Personnel Psychology, 64(1), 89–136.
[3] Gallup Inc. (2023). State of the Global Workplace 2023 Report. Gallup Press, Washington D.C.
[4] Gallup Inc. (2023). India Workforce Report 2023. Gallup Press.
[5] Harter, J. K., Schmidt, F. L., & Hayes, T. L. (2002). Business-unit-level relationship between employee satisfaction, employee engagement, and business outcomes: A meta-analysis. Journal of Applied Psychology, 87(2), 268–279.

[6] Jain, A. K., & Jain, S. (2014). Employee engagement in manufacturing sector in Maharashtra: Drivers and determinants. Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, 50(1), 87–103.
[7] Kahn, W. A. (1990). Psychological conditions of personal engagement and disengagement at work. Academy of Management Journal, 33(4), 692–724.
[8] MacLeod, D., & Clarke, N. (2009). Engaging for success: Enhancing performance through employee engagement.Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, UK Government.
[9] Maslach, C., &Leiter, M. P. (1997). The truth about burnout: How organizations cause personal stress and what to do about it. Jossey-Bass.
[10] Rao, T. V. (2016). Performance management and appraisal systems: HR tools for global competitiveness. Response Books, New Delhi.
[11] Saks, A. M. (2006). Antecedents and consequences of employee engagement. Journal of Managerial Psychology, 21(7), 600–619.
[12] Schaufeli, W. B., Salanova, M., González-Romá, V., & Bakker, A. B. (2002). The measurement of engagement and burnout: A two sample confirmatory factor analytic approach. Journal of Happiness Studies, 3(1), 71–92.
[13] Sharma, P., &Dhar, R. L. (2016). Effect of organizational culture on employee engagement: The mediating role of psychological empowerment. International Journal of Human Resource Management, 27(5), 523–546.
[14] NASSCOM. (2024). India HR Technology and Employee Experience Report. NASSCOM, New Delhi.
[15] Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. (2023). Annual Report on Labour Force and Employment.Government of India Press, New Delhi.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)