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Hybrid Work Models and Employee Productivity: Evidence from Indian Corporates Post-Pandemic

^{*1}Dr. Rajkumar Nagarwal, ²Dr. Mahesh Chand Meena and ³Dr. Saroj Kumar

^{*1}Associate Professor, Department of ABST, S.P.C. Govt. College, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

²Associate Professor, Department of EAFM, S.P.C. Govt. College, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

³Assistant Professor, Department of ABST, S.P.C. Govt. College, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract

This paper examines the evolving role of hybrid work models in large Indian corporates post-pandemic, moving beyond the binary debate of “good or bad” to focus on conditions under which hybrid arrangements enhance or erode productivity. Drawing on international telework and knowledge-work research, the study contextualizes hybrid work in India’s IT/ITeS, BFSI, consulting, and corporate sectors. It identifies both positive channels such as reduced commuting time, task–location fit, stabilized routines, and broader talent access and negative channels, including diminished informal learning, intensified work–family conflict, home-environment constraints, and coordination failures. The analysis highlights design levers for Indian firms: role-based task segmentation, integrated digital infrastructure, outcome-focused performance management, supportive HR practices, boundary management, and equity-sensitive policies. The findings underscore that hybrid work is not a cost-saving shortcut but a deliberate work design choice requiring managerial capability, social support, and wellbeing safeguards. The paper concludes with implications for Indian management and calls for India-specific research on capability development, innovation, gender disparities, and cultural influences in hybrid contexts.

Keywords: Hybrid Work Models, Employee productivity, Indian Corporates, Work–family conflict, Digital Infrastructure, Managerial Capability.

Introduction

1. Post-pandemic Hybrid in India: Positioning the Debate

In large Indian corporates, hybrid work has shifted from an emergency response to a long-term work design choice, especially in IT/ITeS, BFSI, consulting, and corporate functions of conglomerates. The central problem for management is not whether hybrid is “good or bad,” but under what conditions it raises sustainable productivity versus when it erodes collaboration, learning, and well-being.

International research on telework, hybrid work characteristics, and knowledge-work productivity provides useful mechanisms that can be adapted cautiously to the Indian context. These mechanisms align closely with what Indian firms report: productivity is contingent on task design, technology, managerial capability, and employees’ home and family environments.

2. Theoretical Lenses: Why Hybrid Work affects Productivity

2.1. Work Design and “Hybrid Work Characteristics”

Hybrid arrangements intensify:

- i) Boundarylessness (work can continue anywhere, anytime),
- ii) Multitasking across work and non-work domains,
- iii) Non-work interruptions, and
- iv) Constant learning demands when tools and processes keep changing.

These “hybrid” work characteristics have both enriching and depleting effects: boundarylessness and multitasking can expand autonomy and learning, but also fuel exhaustion; non-work interruptions are consistently depleting for satisfaction and health (Xie *et al.*, 2018) ^[1]. In India’s dense urban and multigenerational living settings, these characteristics are likely to be amplified, making boundary management and interruption control especially critical.

2.2. Job Demands–Resources (JD-R) and Knowledge-Work Productivity

Evidence from hybrid/telework shows that:

- i) Performance gains tend to flow through *resources* such as concentration, engagement, task control, social support, and good tools.

- ii) Performance risks arise from heightened demands interruptions, blurred boundaries, overload without corresponding resources.

A diary study of hybrid workers found that work from home improved daily performance indirectly via better concentration and engagement, while social isolation could lower engagement and performance when not managed (Toscano *et al.*, 2024) [2]. Broader work-design research on knowledge work also finds that the largest productivity levers are worker well-being and work practices, alongside the social environment (Palvalin, 2019) [3]. This strongly supports an India-relevant principle: hybrid will not “automatically” save costs and raise productivity; it must be resourced and managed as a deliberate work system.

3. Channels Linking Hybrid Work and Productivity in Indian Corporates

3.1. Positive Productivity Channels

a. **Time and Energy Reallocation (Especially in Metro Commutes):** Flexible presence eliminates long commutes, allowing more time for work and rest similar to evidence that flexible schedules can yield sizable productivity gains when they reduce absenteeism and stress (Shepard *et al.*, 1996) [4]. In Indian metros, this effect is often stronger because of extreme congestion and travel times.

b. **Task–location Fit and Workplace Suitability:** International research shows that *task suitability* for telework and *home-workplace suitability* both have positive links with collaboration and work performance (Müller *et al.*, 2022) [5]. For Indian firms, this implies:

- i) Coding, analytics, documentation, and routine processing can be scheduled on home days.
- ii) Cross-functional problem solving, complex sales, creative design, and onboarding are better centred on office days.
- iii) Investments in ergonomic setups and reliable connectivity at home are not “perks” but productivity infrastructure.

c. **Learning by Doing Hybrid (“Time-after-Time” Effect)**

Repeated telework experience and higher frequency of remote days correlate with greater willingness to telework and higher self-reported productivity, contrary to the idea that only occasional telework is beneficial (Antolín *et al.*, 2022) [6]. For Indian corporates, this supports:

- i) Avoiding constant policy reversals (“back-to-office” whiplash).
- ii) Training managers and teams so that hybrid work routines stabilize and mature.

d. **Broader Talent Access and Retention**

Hybrid allows firms to hire from Tier-2/3 cities and retain employees with caregiving responsibilities or mobility constraints. Over time, lower turnover protects firm-specific human capital, a key driver of knowledge-work productivity.

3.2. Negative Productivity Channels

i). **Reduced Informal Learning and Social Capital**

While telework can raise individual focus, reduced spontaneous interaction and mentoring can slow capability building, particularly for fresh graduates and junior staff.

Qualitative evidence on hybrid employees notes that poor communication, inadequate training, and leadership issues undermine positive hybrid experiences and behaviours (Teng-Calleja *et al.*, 2023) [7]. In India, where apprenticeship-style learning is common, this is a major risk.

ii). **Work–family Conflict and Boundary Blurring**

Studies on telework during crises show that blurred home–work borders intensify family–work conflict, which then shapes commitment and productivity in complex ways (Tran *et al.*, 2024) [8]. Evidence from Indian service professionals indicates that work-to-family and family-to-work conflict both damage well-being, with family satisfaction mediating these effects (Kalliath *et al.*, 2017) [9]. For Indian corporates this implies:

- i. Without explicit norms on working hours and contactability, hybrid can silently degrade well-being and, eventually, productivity.

iii). **Home-environment Constraints and Gendered Impacts**

- a. The productivity impact of working from home is mediated by the suitability of the home environment and by social norms. Telework research finds that a proper home workspace and supportive supervisors are critical for satisfaction and self-reported productivity (Nakrošienė *et al.*, 2019) [10].
- b. In India, gendered division of unpaid domestic work and mobility norms mean that flexible work may load women with additional care and household tasks. Evidence on Indian women-owned firms run from home shows that the home location itself—shaped by restrictive norms—accounts for a significant share of the gender productivity gap (Bose, 2022) [11]. This warns that, if poorly designed, hybrid policies may unintentionally reproduce or deepen gender disparities in performance evaluations and progression.

iv). **Coordination, Technology, and Communication Failures**

Hybrid work depends on advanced communication technologies (ACTs). Research on remote collaboration shows that employees in complex, interdependent roles make better use of ACT “affordances” when systems are comprehensive, organization-wide, and supported by clear rules; HR’s early involvement is critical to enable effective relational coordination (Fuchs & Reichel, 2023) [12]. In Indian firms with fragmented tools, weak integration, or ad-hoc rules, coordination costs and meeting overload are common complaints and can neutralize other productivity gains.

4. What Makes Hybrid Productive? Design Levers for Indian Corporates

4.1. Role-based Hybrid and Task Segmentation

- i). Systematically classify roles by:
- ii). Need for physical assets or confidentiality,
- iii). Task interdependence and innovation intensity,
- iv). Client-facing requirements.
- v). Combine this with evidence on telework task and workplace suitability to define default patterns (e.g., developers 2–3 office days; cross-functional product teams 3–4 office days; support and analytics roles more flexible) [5].

4.2. Digital Infrastructure and Integrated Collaboration Tools

- i). Provide secure VPN, standardized collaboration platforms, and cloud access for all hybrid-eligible staff.
- ii). Minimize tool proliferation and set clear communication norms (what is used for what; response-time expectations) to support frequent, accurate, problem-solving communication rather than reactive “always-on” behaviour ^[12].

4.3. Performance Management and Managerial Capability

Shift from presence-based assessment to output- and outcome-based metrics (OKRs/KPIs), with particular focus on:

- i). Deliverables, error rates, cycle times, customer metrics.
- ii). Train managers in:
- iii). Remote coaching and feedback,
- iv). Running effective virtual/hybrid meetings,
- v). Monitoring workload and well-being, not just activity logs.
- vi). Evidence from knowledge-work productivity research suggests that strengthening management and work practices offers higher returns than investing only in physical or virtual environments ^[3].

4.4. Hybrid-supportive HR and Team Practices

Findings from hybrid employees highlight helpful organizational and team actions: provision of equipment, financial support, wellness and engagement initiatives, clear performance systems, and technology-based communication routines ^[7]. For Indian corporates, this translates into:

- i). Subsidies or support for home workspaces and connectivity, especially for lower-income staff.
- ii). Deliberate onboarding design:
- iii). Higher in-office intensity for the first 6–12 months,
- iv). Structured mentoring, shadowing, and “anchor days” where full teams meet.
- v). Team rituals:
- vi). Weekly or bi-weekly in-person collaboration days,
- vii). Regular 1:1s and retrospectives on what is and isn’t working in the hybrid setup.

4.5. Boundary Management and Well-being

Hybrid work intensifies boundarylessness and multitasking, which are double-edged ^[1]. To draw out the enriching rather than depleting side:

- i). Set explicit norms on:
- ii). Meeting-free blocks,
- iii). No-meeting hours around the start/end of the workday,
- iv). Expected response windows for email/chat.
- v). Encourage employees to establish personal boundary rituals (separate workspace, start–stop routines, digital disconnection).
- vi). Integrate regular well-being checks into manager routines, given the clear links between conflict, satisfaction, and well-being in Indian samples ^[9].

4.6. Equity and Inclusion in Hybrid

Given the evidence on gendered productivity penalties when work is anchored in the home ^[11]:

- i). Avoid assuming that all employees *want* maximum home days.
- ii). Offer optionality in hybrid patterns where feasible, while maintaining team-level anchor days.

- iii). Evaluate performance and promotion on clear outcomes, not visibility; monitor data for gender and location-based disparities in ratings and advancement.

5. Implications for Indian Management and Future Research

5.1. Managerial Implications

- i). **Treat Hybrid as Work Design, not Just a Location Policy:** Decisions on days-in-office should follow from task analysis, technology readiness, and workforce characteristics, not from real-estate or “culture” slogans alone.
- ii). **Invest in Intangible Drivers of Productivity:** Evidence across telework and knowledge work points to managerial practices, social environment, and employee well-being as the main levers of performance ^[3, 10].
- iii). **Continuously Measure and Iterate:** Track output, error rates, customer outcomes, engagement, attrition, and promotion patterns across different hybrid configurations. Use pilots (e.g., different office-day patterns across comparable teams) and adapt.

5.2. Research Opportunities with an Indian Focus

There is a clear need for India-specific, firm-level research that:

- i). Estimates causal effects of different hybrid patterns on objective productivity measures in sectors like IT/ITeS and BFSI, using panel data and quasi-experimental designs.
- ii). Studies how hybrid impacts:
 - Early-career capability development,
 - Innovation outputs (patents, new products),
 - Gender gaps in performance ratings and career progression.
- iii). Compares Tier-1 vs Tier-2/3 city employees in terms of:
 - Home-infrastructure constraints,
 - Family and social norms,
 - Preferences and sustained productivity.
- iv). Explores how Indian organizational culture (hierarchy, collectivism, informal networks) shapes the effectiveness of hybrid-supportive practices identified in other Asian and Western contexts ^[7, 8].

6. Conclusion

The emerging picture for Indian corporates is that hybrid work is neither a universal boon nor a threat. It is a powerful, but demanding, work design choice. When:

- i). Tasks are matched to locations,
- ii). Digital infrastructure and integrated tools are in place,
- iii). Managers are trained for outcome-based, trust-rich supervision,
- iv). HR and leaders actively manage boundaries, inclusion, and learning,

Hybrid arrangements can sustain or improve productivity while boosting retention and widening the talent pool. Without these conditions, hybrid easily degenerates into boundaryless overwork, weakened social capital, and uneven opportunities particularly for junior staff and women ultimately undermining the very performance gains firms seek.

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