

# Employee Engagement in the Current Organizational Scenario: A Comprehensive Review

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**Abstract:** *Employee engagement has become a central concern for organizations seeking sustainable performance, innovation, and employee retention. Despite significant managerial attention and investment, empirical evidence suggests that engagement levels remain relatively low across industries and regions. Rapid changes in work arrangements, leadership practices, employee expectations, and technological integration have further complicated engagement dynamics. This paper presents a comprehensive review of peer-reviewed research and large-scale empirical reports to examine the current scenario of employee engagement. The review synthesizes evidence on global engagement levels, key antecedents, challenges, and organizational outcomes. Based on the literature, a conceptual model is proposed to guide future empirical research. The study highlights the need for integrated, evidence-based engagement strategies that address leadership quality, job design, employee well-being, and organizational culture.*

**Keywords:** Employee engagement, leadership, well-being, hybrid work, organizational performance

## 1. Introduction

Employee engagement has evolved into one of the most widely studied constructs in organizational behavior and human resource management. Early discussions of employee attitudes focused primarily on job satisfaction and organizational commitment. In contrast, contemporary research views engagement as a more active and motivational construct, reflecting employees' cognitive, emotional, and behavioral investment in their work (Schaufeli et al., 2002).

Engaged employees tend to display higher levels of energy, dedication, and absorption, which translate into improved performance and reduced withdrawal behaviors. As organizations face increasing competition, talent shortages, and changing workforce expectations, engagement is often regarded as a strategic resource rather than merely an HR outcome. However, despite widespread recognition of its importance, engagement levels across the globe remain modest, raising concerns regarding the effectiveness of existing organizational practices (Gallup, 2024).

The objective of this paper is to critically review the current state of employee engagement using evidence from academic research and secondary data. The paper also proposes a conceptual framework for future research to better understand and manage engagement in contemporary organizations.

## 2. Concept and Theoretical Background of Employee Engagement

Employee engagement is commonly defined as a positive, fulfilling work-related state characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption (Schaufeli et al., 2002). Vigor refers to high levels of energy and mental resilience, dedication involves a sense of significance and enthusiasm, and absorption reflects deep concentration in work activities.

One of the most influential theoretical explanations of engagement is the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model. According to this framework, engagement emerges when job resources such as autonomy, feedback, and social support outweigh job demands such as workload and emotional strain (Bakker & Demerouti, 2017). The model suggests that job resources play both a motivational role and a protective role against burnout.

Another foundational perspective is Kahn's (1990) theory of personal engagement, which emphasizes psychological meaningfulness, safety, and availability as key conditions enabling employees to engage fully in their work roles.

## 3. Current Global Scenario of Employee Engagement

Large-scale workforce studies provide a quantitative picture of engagement levels worldwide. Gallup's *State of the Global Workplace* report indicates that only approximately 23% of employees globally can be classified as engaged, while a significant proportion remain disengaged or actively disengaged (Gallup, 2024). From an economic standpoint, disengagement is estimated to cost the global economy nearly USD 8.8 trillion annually, equivalent to about 9% of global GDP.

Engagement levels also vary across regions. Emerging economies generally report higher engagement than many developed regions, where engagement levels have stagnated or declined (Albrecht et al., 2021). These differences suggest that engagement is influenced not only by organizational practices but also by broader economic, cultural, and institutional factors.

## 4. Changing Work Context and Engagement

### 4.1 Post-Pandemic Work Arrangements

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly reshaped work structures, accelerating the adoption of remote and hybrid

work models. Research indicates that hybrid work arrangements can enhance engagement by increasing autonomy and work-life balance, provided that employees maintain regular social interaction and managerial support (Bloom et al., 2022).

However, fully remote work has produced mixed outcomes. While some employees report improved focus, others experience isolation, reduced organizational identification, and weaker informal learning opportunities (Wang et al., 2021). These findings highlight that flexibility alone does not guarantee engagement; how work is designed and managed remains critical.

#### 4.2 Digitalization and HR Technology

Technological advancements have transformed engagement measurement and management. HR analytics, digital communication platforms, and pulse surveys enable organizations to track engagement in real time and respond more quickly to emerging issues. Empirical evidence suggests that data-driven HR practices improve decision quality and organizational responsiveness (Margherita, 2022).

At the same time, scholars caution that excessive monitoring and poorly governed analytics systems may erode trust and psychological safety, thereby undermining engagement (Tursunbayeva et al., 2021).

### 5. Determinants of Employee Engagement

#### 5.1 Leadership and Managerial Effectiveness

Leadership quality is one of the most consistently identified predictors of engagement. Transformational leadership behaviors, such as providing vision, recognition, and individualized support, have been shown to positively influence engagement by fostering trust and meaning at work (Decuyper & Schaufeli, 2020).

Survey data indicate that managers account for a substantial proportion of engagement variance at the team level, emphasizing the critical role of day-to-day leadership behavior (Gallup, 2024).

#### 5.2 Job Resources and Work Design

Job design plays a central role in shaping engagement. Autonomy, task significance, feedback, and opportunities for development function as motivational resources that encourage employees to invest effort in their work (Bakker & Demerouti, 2017). Empirical studies consistently show that employees with access to adequate job resources report higher engagement and lower burnout (Lesener et al., 2019).

#### 5.3 Employee Well-Being and Psychological Safety

Employee well-being has become a key concern in engagement research. Burnout, officially recognized by the World Health Organization as an occupational phenomenon, directly undermines energy and motivation

(Maslach & Leiter, 2016). Organizations that promote psychological safety and invest in mental health initiatives tend to report higher engagement and lower absenteeism (Edmondson & Lei, 2014; Harter et al., 2020).

### 6. Outcomes of Employee Engagement

A substantial body of research links employee engagement to positive organizational outcomes. Meta-analytic evidence demonstrates that highly engaged teams show higher productivity, better customer satisfaction, and significantly lower turnover rates (Harter et al., 2020).

Engagement is also associated with innovative work behavior. Engaged employees are more likely to share knowledge, propose new ideas, and engage in proactive problem-solving, thereby supporting organizational innovation (Agarwal et al., 2012).

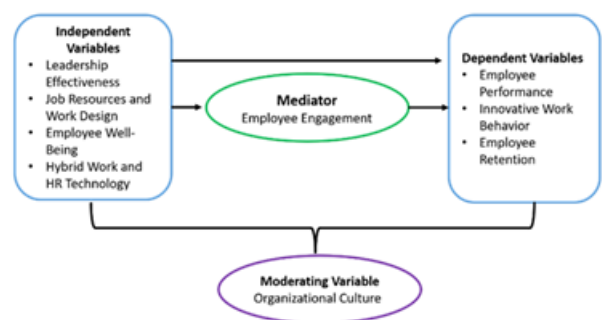
### 7. Challenges in Sustaining Engagement

Despite growing awareness, sustaining engagement remains challenging. Work intensification, role ambiguity, and emotional exhaustion have increased in many sectors. Younger employees, particularly Generation Z, report lower engagement levels and stronger intentions to leave their organizations, often citing limited development opportunities and lack of purpose (SHRM, 2023).

These trends suggest that traditional engagement initiatives may be insufficient in addressing evolving workforce expectations.

### 8. Proposed Conceptual Model for Future Research

Based on the reviewed literature, a conceptual model is proposed to guide future empirical studies.



**Figure 1:** Proposed Conceptual Model of Employee Engagement in the Current Organizational Scenario

Leadership effectiveness shapes employees' perceptions of support and fairness. Job resources provide the structural conditions necessary for motivation, while employee well-being influences energy and resilience. Hybrid work arrangements and HR technology represent contextual factors that can enhance or constrain engagement depending on implementation quality.

Employee engagement functions as a mediating mechanism through which organizational practices

influence performance, innovation, and retention. Organizational culture is expected to moderate these relationships by strengthening or weakening the effectiveness of engagement practices.

## 9. Conclusion

This paper provides a comprehensive review of employee engagement in the current organizational scenario. Despite increased managerial attention, empirical evidence indicates that engagement levels remain relatively low worldwide, with significant implications for productivity and retention. The review highlights leadership quality, job design, well-being, and organizational culture as critical determinants of engagement. The proposed conceptual model offers a structured framework for future empirical research aimed at developing more effective and sustainable engagement strategies.

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