

A Conceptual Approach To The Determinants Of Employee Productivity Among Workers In Malaysia

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Abstract

Employee productivity is a determining factor in an organisation's success and national economic growth, particularly in Malaysia, where it continues to work against its Vision 2030. Despite the start of investments in technology and modernization, the productivity paradox persists, and the anticipated growth in employee performance has yet to be achieved. This implies the significance of human and organizational factors. The theoretical paper is grounded in the Human Relations Theory and Herzberg's Two Factor Theory, and the research questions are to determine whether physical ability, work environment, supervision, and quality circles affect employee productivity. It implies a holistic paradigm, a blend of environmental, managerial, and psychological predictors, to provide a clearer picture of the dynamics of productivity in the Malaysian context. The paper argues that an integrative model, combining favourable working conditions with motivational and participatory mechanisms, is crucial to enhancing workforce performance. The views arrived at will guide human resource management strategies and organizational policies to bridge the productivity gap and enable Malaysia to reach its economic objectives.

Keywords: *employee productivity, work environment, supervision, quality circles, Malaysia*

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I. Introduction

Productivity is driven by economic growth, organizational success, and national competitiveness. The modern knowledge-based economy is becoming increasingly reliant on human capital to sustain innovation, service quality, and work efficiency (Armstrong & Taylor, 2020). In the case of Malaysia, a rapidly developing industrial nation whose development policy is oriented towards a high-income economy as one of the components of the Vision 2030, employee productivity is a highly pressing concern. Despite Malaysia's significant investment in technology, training, and the modernization of industries, productivity improvements have not been as high as those in neighboring economies, including Singapore and South Korea (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022). Despite macroeconomic interventions being oriented to capital formation and digital transformation, empirical research shows that micro-level factors, such as employee motivation, supervision conditions, and working conditions, are also relevant to productivity determination (Chandrasekar, 2011; Bakotić, 2016). These aspects do not only affect the level of output but also job satisfaction, commitment, and retention in the long term. The Malaysian service and industrial sectors, particularly in the Klang Valley, are under mounting pressure to enhance workforce efficiency in the face of globalization, competition, and restructuring following the pandemic. This paper, therefore, explores the human and organizational factors that drive productivity at the individual employee level.

The reason this study is conducted is based on two overlapping issues. To begin with, many Malaysian organizations still face a productivity paradox, where a significant investment in systems and technology fails to translate into gains in employee performance. This paradox is directed at further behavioral and contextual aspects in the work system (Kaur & Kaur, 2020). Second, previous research on productivity in Malaysia has largely concentrated on the sector-specificity of productivity research, i.e., manufacturing productivity, total quality management, or macroeconomic variables; however, little discussion has been given to the psychological and managerial aspects that affect the productivity of workers at the individual level. Hence, the interaction between work environment, supervision, quality circles, physical ability, and motivation should be the subject of discussion to enable policymakers and organizational leaders to implement effective actions. This knowledge is particularly useful as Malaysian companies transition to digital, knowledge-driven processes, where employee flexibility and involvement are essential to maintaining performance (Ismail & Zainuddin, 2021).

The paper is based on Human Relations Theory (Mayo, 1933) and the Two-Factor Theory (Herzberg, 1959). Human Relations Theory assumes that the nature of social relations, supportive supervising, and group dynamics have a substantial influence on worker motivation and productivity. It focuses more on the human aspects of work —such as recognition, morale, and communication —rather than on mechanistic or economic

incentives. Along with this, Herzberg, in his Two-Factor Theory, divides motivators (achievement, recognition, and work itself) and hygiene factors (work environment, supervision, and pay), arguing that these factors, by themselves, do not result in actual satisfaction and productivity, but that the presence of intrinsic motivators does. Integrating these theoretical points of view, the present work establishes employee productivity as a multidimensional phenomenon influenced by both environmental (work environment, physical ability, supervision) and psychological factors (quality circles, participatory engagement). Both lenses can be used to analyze a holistic picture of the determinants of productivity that goes beyond conventional economic measures. Despite the fact that Malaysia can be defined by its slow growth rates in economic development and the Malaysian policy centered around labor productivity, various studies have found out that there are still unaddressed inefficiencies in workplace performance and worker engagement (Aminuddin, 2019; Tan & Nasuridin, 2020). The problem areas experienced in organizations within the Klang Valley, particularly during the post-pandemic period, include high turnover, absenteeism and crashing morale as the organization is trying to adapt to the post-pandemic hybrid work arrangements, and the technological upheavals that have changed the work dynamics in the traditional structure. Additionally, most companies overlook the importance of integrating human-based management practices with physical and structural enhancements. It is common to obtain suboptimal results in a favorable work environment that lacks motivational reinforcement, and vice versa (Bakotić, 2016). On the same note, lack of proper supervision and participatory practices, including quality circles, undermines organizational cohesion. Therefore, there is a need to conduct a methodical study of how these interacting factors affect productivity.

The primary aim of the proposed study is to examine how the human resource-related and organizational factors affect employee productivity in Malaysia, with emphasis on the effects of working environment, supervision, quality circles, and physical ability.

Specific objectives are to:

1. Test the influence of work environment, supervision, quality circles, physical ability, and motivation on employee productivity.
2. Determine the greatest impacting factors on the productivity of the employees.
3. Present theoretical and management knowledge to enhance the performance of the workforce in Malaysian companies.

The research questions used in this study are as follows:

1. What is the impact of work environment, supervision, quality circles, physical ability, and motivation on the productivity of the employees?
2. Which among these factors has the biggest predictive power on productivity outcomes among employees in Malaysia?
3. Which practical implications may be made for the improvement of productivity by using effective HRM strategies?

The importance of studying is threefold. To begin with, it adds to the body of HRM and organizational behavior literature by integrating environmental, managerial, and motivational influences on productivity in a single empirical study. Second, it also makes practical recommendations that can be implemented in Malaysian institutions to develop policies that will help motivate and improve working environments, contributing to the national productivity targets of Vision 2030. Third, it may help policymakers and business executives engage with high-impact workforce efficiency and retention levers that affect manufacturing and service industries. The remainder of this paper will be structured as follows. Section 2 will provide a review of the relevant literature and the theoretical foundations of employee productivity and its determinants, while Section 3 will outline the research's theoretical and managerial implications, limitations, and future research directions.

II. Theoretical Foundations

One of the earliest explanations of productivity in terms of social and psychological aspects is the Human Relations Theory by Elton Mayo (1933). The theory stems from the Hawthorne Studies, which discovered that when workers feel valued, supported, and socially engaged, their productivity tends to rise. Mayo concluded that productivity is strongly influenced by social relationships, communication patterns, and the degree of managerial concern for employee well-being. In the current study, Human Relations Theory is used to explain the influence of supervision, quality circles, and organizational climate on employee productivity. 100% of your text is likely AI-generated. Supervisors who connect with their employees through empathy, constructive feedback, and active participation foster a positive atmosphere that boosts morale and ultimately leads to improved overall performance (Yukl, 2013). Similarly, participatory mechanisms such as quality circles align with Mayo's notion of belonging and recognition as key drivers of productivity.

Conceptual Framework And Hypotheses Development

Relationship between work environment and employee productivity

Workers wanted to create a snug environment that would motivate them to do their work well. An improved work environment will enhance employee productivity (Hanaysha, 2016). For instance, standard health facilities will protect the lives of their workers. In the event of any workplace hazard, they need assurance of some income. This assured income tends to alleviate any inhibiting fears that workers may have about devoting themselves fully to their work. Additionally, in an honest working environment, employees tend to be more productive (Hanaysha, 2016). Moreover, the standard level of comfort in the work environment significantly influences the extent of worker satisfaction and productivity. Workers' productivity can't be optimal if the work environment is unfavorable (Hanaysha, 2016). Therefore, the hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

Proposition 1: Work environment affects employee productivity in a positive way.

Relationship between supervision and employee productivity

No employee is automatically ready for optimal job performance, so pressure factors are required for everyone to make the best use of their abilities. The push is typically called motivation, one of which is by supervising the workers on the job. This enables an individual to undertake a task that could help them achieve their objectives. According to Irfan Nasution (Nasution et al., 2017), Supervision within the corporation is an important consideration, as it enables the business to meet its goals. Every company needs to be monitored increasingly. Supervision is significantly governed if the operation complies with the planning criteria. Supervisors will look ahead, while details will be discovered. It ensures that supervision is not only tracked but also consistent with expectations for the outcomes of the work carried out. Supervision of employees thus plays a crucial role for an organization, including agencies and private companies, in optimizing their performance. (Nasution et al., 2017). The study postulates the following:

Proposition 2: Supervision can affect employee productivity in a positive way.

Relationship between quality circle and employee productivity

According to Dhage (2019), a Quality Circle is an integrated system comprising small groups of individuals from the same or similar work areas, who voluntarily come together to spot, analyze, and solve problems, thereby improving their overall performance and enriching their work life. Quality Circle may be a tool for people's development, as engagement in QC events brings in workers' self-esteem and collective esteem. It also helps improve employee-management relations and creates an honest working environment (Kulkarni et al., 2017) (Quality circle to boost productivity: A case study in an exceedingly medium-scale aluminium coating industry). The research can be postulated as follows:

Proposition 3: Quality Circle affects employee productivity in a positive way.

Relationship between physical ability and employee productivity

Productivity is also influenced by workers' health. Well-being at work is crucial and has a significant impact on competitive advantages in various ways. Promoting workplace health enhances workplace safety and employee well-being, benefiting both employees and employers. Efficiency in the workplace is a good and productive way of working for people. It's also associated with working well-being and market success (Snellman & Oy, 2018). Thus, in line with Ullah and Malik (2019), people with a longer life expectancy are expected to avoid wasting resources on individuals with poor health. As a result, higher savings will contribute more to national output, thereby increasing investment prospects, which can subsequently raise output. A decline in expectancy and unhealthiness will retard economic growth by reducing labour productivity. The research postulates thus:

Proposition 4: Physical ability affects employee productivity in a positive way.

Based on the theories and literature presented, the conceptual framework posits that the work environment, supervision, quality circles, and physical ability are significant predictors of employee productivity. The model integrates environmental, managerial, and psychological aspects to provide a holistic understanding of productivity dynamics. According to the literature reviewed, productivity is influenced by a combination of interacting factors, including physical work conditions, supervisor support, and participatory practices. Nevertheless, little has been done empirically in relation to these factors within a single integrative framework in the Malaysian context, despite extensive research worldwide. The existing research tends to focus on a single or two determinants without paying much attention to the potential synergies between them.

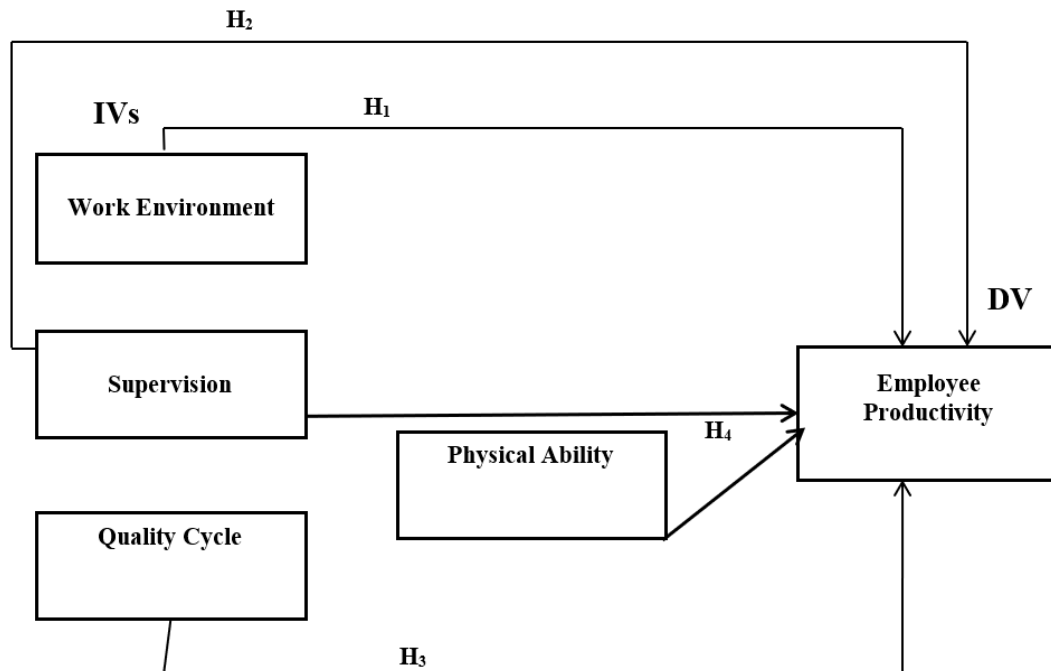


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

III. Conclusion

This conceptual paper presents a strong argument for adopting a multidimensional perspective to understand and enhance employee productivity in Malaysia. The research conceptualizes productivity as the interaction among environmental, supervisory, participatory, and individual factors, accounting for both the Human Relations Theory and the Two-Factor Theory developed by Herzberg. The proposed framework suggests that work environment, supervision, quality circles, and physical ability are crucial and interrelated predictors of productivity. The ongoing productivity paradox in Malaysia highlights the limitations of relying solely on technological and macroeconomic fixes. The points made here indicate that to truly boost workforce performance, we need to focus on the human side of organizations. A productive work environment can't thrive without effective and motivating supervision; similarly, initiatives like quality circles need a solid physical and managerial support system to succeed. So, if Malaysian organizations want to enhance efficiency, lower turnover, and gain a competitive edge, they should tap into the synergies that come from valuing and investing in their human capital. This conceptual exploration not only lays the groundwork for future empirical research to validate these ideas but also serves as a strategic roadmap for managers and policymakers dedicated to unlocking Malaysia's productivity potential.

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