**Significance of interactional justice on human dignity that shapes mass exodus of employees in an organization:**

**A case study of SMEs in private sector of Pakistan**

# Abstract

The study aims to investigate the relationship between perceived interactional justice and mass exodus of employees or employee’s turnover intentions in the employees of private sector Small and Medium Sized Entities (SMEs) of Pakistan, while considering the mediating impact role of human dignity/self-interest of employees. Deductive research approach with quantitative methodology was used for conducting this study and responses from 50 employees working in 10 different SMEs located in twin-cities Rawalpindi and Islamabad were obtained through pre-structured questionnaires. Multiple regression and inter-variable correlation analysis were applied for evaluating the relationship between the given variables of the study. SPSS data analysis tool is used for the statistical evaluation of responses obtained from the participants of the study, which are then interpreted and explained under each relevant section. The findings of this study fully supported the conceptual framework by accepting all the three hypothesis of the study. Finally, the researcher identified certain limitations related to the given evaluation and also provided explanations regarding the possible future implications of the given study, so that the future researcher can use this study as an effective pool of knowledge before starting their respective studies.

**Key Words|:** Interactional Justice, Human Dignity, self-respect, mass exodus of employees, employees turnover intentions, SMEs in Pakistan and Private sector organizations.

# Introduction

Since the inception of this world and creation of mankind, human beings always tried to build an in-depth understanding of their talent and abilities to change their underlying environment, where they live or work. However, with the passage of time and globalization of the world, organizational structures become more complex day by day, which increases the concerns of individuals regarding the attitudes and approaches that their organizations extend towards them. Therefore, organizational justice and its implications over the performance of employees of an organization and its overall sustainability in the market remained a hot topic of investigation for the researchers, however, due to further development and integration of more complex practices in an organizational structure, the researchers’ and management’s focus of attention has been moved on towards the self-efficacy or self-dignity of employees. Bosman (2014) commented that it is the innate desire or objective of each individual to make his/her own value or respect in a particular organization, while whenever, they feel that their respect and dignity is compromised, they are not expecting to continue with such organization at any cost. Hence, the employee’s turnover intention automatically increases and the overall corporate sustainability of such organizations becomes at risk.

## Background of the industry

Since the foundation of Pakistan in 1947, it excessively relied upon the private sector as a primary source for the goods and services output. However, in late 1970s, a significant shift in national level polices of the country was observed towards the command economy and as a result majority of the private sector companies was acquired by the government under the policy of nationalization (Malik & Mujtaba, 2018). Soon after this initiative, the economic growth of the country were considerably compromised and therefore, in 2000, the newly appointed government started economic reforms with a greater focus upon generation of such economic reforms that can ensure the macroeconomic stability of the economy, these reforms includes the promulgation of the Privatization act of 2000, establishment of the ministry of investment and privatization, empowering the SBP central board for implementing and devising the country’s monetary policy, establishment of the Board of Investment and creation of the fiscal and monetary board to regulate the country’s economic policies. As a result of the improved economic conditions and stability in microeconomic growth indicators, the country has privatized majority of the national level organizations and currently about 90% of the commercial banks of Pakistan are privatized (MA & FA, 2017), 100% of the telecommunication and textile sectors and a significant portion of the automobile, cement, services industry, sugar and fertilizers companies are privatized. As a result a number of Small and Medium Sized entities in each of the before mentioned industries have been emerged, which in turns increases dependence of Pakistani economy over the private sector of the country (Khaliq, 2017). Moreover, in the financial services industry, in addition to the commercial banks, the capital market of the company have been developed on a rapid pace and with the establishment of Pakistan Stock Exchange, it has been emerged as the most important institution for capital market formulation and recognized as the strongly performing stock market among the emerging Asian countries/markets (Sharif, 2017).

## Problem Statement

The increasing dominance of privatization in Pakistan has on one side created a high number of employment opportunities in the country and contributed effectively into the macroeconomic stability of Pakistan. Majority of the large conglomerates and multinational brands follow a complete code of good corporate governance practices with respect to their attitude and approach towards their employees. However, due to the increasing purchasing power of the general public, competition in domestic industry is drastically increased, which in turns encouraged the local investors to start business and as a result a number of small and medium sized private companies have been established in Pakistan. These companies do not follow code of corporate governance and also lack proper HR policies and procedures to deal with their employees, therefore the employees’ turnover rate in such companies is significantly high. Another reason identified for the higher employees’ turnover rate is that, majority of such companies are mostly under the direct supervision or control of its owners, who usually exhibits autocratic style of leadership and do not take into account the organizational justice factor, while dealing with his/her employees.

**Purpose of the Study**

The present study was aimed to establish an understanding regarding the relationship of interactional justice and employees turnover intentions in the private sector organizations of Pakistan, especially in the (SMEs) organizations and how the perceptions of employees regarding whether their dignity and self-respect is valued in their respective organizations or not shapes their turnover intentions with respect to their organizations. Human dignity plays a mediating role in the given evaluation because it is an important factor that logically explains the reasons behind employees’ decisions regarding continuing their employment within a particular organization. The study also helped in building an understanding regarding factors affecting human dignity or self-respect of employees in an organization and how it can affect the interactional justice practices in such SMEs and its relationship with the employees turn over intentions. Moreover, past literature have mainly focused upon evaluation of the relationship between interactional justice and employees turnover intentions, while considering factors like organizational structure, culture and monetary/moral recognition of employees and very few studies have considered the factors like human dignity or self-respect (Başar, U., & Sığrı, Ü. 2015). This study mainly focused upon the human dignity/self-respect factor that how it can affect the relationship between interactional justice and employees turnover intentions.

## Research Question

In order to achieve the mentioned purpose and objectives of the given study, the researcher formulated the following main research question:

“*What were the factors affecting human dignity of employees in SME firms in private sector of Pakistan and how it shaped the relationship between interactional justice and employees’ turnover intentions?”*

The researcher’s investigations under the given research question can be supported by the following listed sub questions for this study:

* What are the factors that affect human dignity of employees of SMEs in private sector of Pakistan?
* What are the perceptions of employees regarding interactional justice in SMEs in private sector of Pakistan?
* What are the implications of perceived interactional justice over the employees turn over intentions in SMEs in private sector of Pakistan?

# Literature Review

## Interactional Justice Impact on Mass Exodus/Turnover

Interactional justice is one of the five dimensions of the organizational justice. Dai & Xie, (2016) explained the term interactional justice as “the degree to which people are affected by the decisions of an organization and how they are treated with respect and dignity” (p.no…..??). As per this definition, interactional justice focuses on the interpersonal treatment that the members of an organization receive as an outcome of the implementation of procedures (Dai & Xie, 2016).

Mass Exodus refers to the turnover/departure of employees in a larger number from an organization or an incident in which a large group of people leave a place at a same time (Caldas, Elkington, O’Connor & Kim, 2015).

Otto & Mamatoglu, (2014) explained that the organizational justice, regardless of its type has a great potential to influence the performance of employees in an organization. Their study further suggested that employees who are highly satisfied with organizational justice are usually high performers and highly committed to their organization.

Organizational justice regardless of its type has emerged as a crucial phenomenon helping in understanding the workplace behaviors and attitudes as well as its potential consequences on people (Nery, Neiva & Mendonça, 2016; Castillo & Fernandez, 2017; Tourani et al., 2016). Interactional justice has also a great level of influence on the intentions of employees to leave an organization. Zagladi, Hadiwidjojo, Rahayu & Noermijati (2015) identified six different characteristics to explain the nature of interactional justice. These characteristics include honesty, respect for individual rights, justifying decisions, avoiding deception, propriety of behavior, and courtesy. The perception of employees regarding a particular characteristic of interactional justice actually affects the degree of turnover intentions.

The areas of interactional justice normally encompass employee’s loyalty, theft and alienations, citizenship behavior, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and turnover intentions (Ravangard, Ansarizade & Sajjadnia, 2013). Başar & Sığrı, (2015) divided interactional justice in two sub categories: informational justice, and interpersonal justice. Informational justice demonstrates that employees are furnished with objective data and provided with certain sensible amount of explanations, whenever there is a withdrawal from expectations. Whereas, interpersonal justice is the degree of politeness, respect, and dignity to which employees are treated in an organization. The absence of any of these forms of interactional justice results in an increase in mass exodus. Majority of the past literature focused upon the impact of organizational justice over the overall satisfaction of employees in an organization, however, the interactional justice dimension of the organization justice is not investigated with respect to employee’s intentions of continuing their sty or leaving an organization (Yuan, Jia & Zhao, 2016).

## The Relationship between Interactional Justice and Human Dignity

Human dignity at workplace refers to the behavior of an organization towards its people in a way that it recognizes their presence in a respectful way and devising such policies and procedures to enhance their individual performance and well-being. When employees are treated with high human dignity, they become high performers of the organization because only then they can experience a direct correlation between their personal goals and organizational goals (Lucas, 2015; Kostera & Pirson, 2016; Kirchhoffer, 2017).

Interactional justice has a great influence on human dignity because it is the basic way that defines how the procedures and decisions of an organization treat its people. If employees fairly perceive interactional justice in an organization, there must be high importance given to human dignity. The human dignity and interactional justice has a positive relationship because both are related with humanistic management of the procedures and methods of an organization (Kostera & Pirson, 2016). Under the concept of human dignity, the focus of the management remains on those priceless things that cannot be exchanged such as emotions, happiness, self-esteem, and commitment. When organizations do have this concept, the chances of fairness in organizational justice in all of its five dimensions become high (Al-Kilani, 2017).

Organizational justice has a strong connection with people, from an individual perspective it involves the long-term interests of individuals both in terms of material and emotional aspects, and also exhibits a strong association with their current and future plans. From the perspective of interpersonal relationship organizational justice demand for human dignity, the degree of interpersonal relationship and status, and from the perspective of organizational management, organizational justice demand for the positive degree of relationship between the upper and lower management, team cohesion, sustainable development, group interaction, and organizational performance, whereas from the social development point of view, it exhibits a strong and positive correlation between the social stability and advancement (Chunlei, 2017).

The individual perception of employees regarding fairness of interactional justice in an organization varies from person to person due to difference between understanding levels of the staff members. Therefore, the perception towards human dignity in an organization might also differ from person to person due to its strong connection with organizational justice (Lucas, 2015).

## Implications of Human Dignity in an organization and its impact on Mass exodus

MACHADO & TEIXEIRA, (2017) found that human dignity has an inverse relationship with mass exodus/employee turnover. When an organization practice human dignity fairly the degree of mass exodus will be relatively lower because the commitment level and job satisfaction among employees will be high. Similarly, the lower level of human dignity in an organization can cause higher chances of mass exodus due to high job dissatisfaction and lower organizational commitment among employees.

Organizations that are violating the rights and policies of human dignity are actually raising questions related to the fairness of the level of organizational justice and also affecting the degree of job satisfaction, citizenship behavior, organizational commitment, and employee self-esteem and self-efficacy. The prevalence of such practices in an organization causes negative impact over the level of human dignity and also negatively affects the employee’s motivation level at workplace, which in turns lower down their job satisfaction and commitment in the long run. Furthermore, it also causes negative perception of organizational justice among its employees and adversely affects the organizational citizenship behavior, which in turns increases the turnover intentions among its employees (Lucas, 2015). Pirson and Dierksmeier, (2014) suggested that to avoid mass exodus, human dignity in an organization should be “respected, protected, and promoted” (p.no……?). He further explained that dignity in an organizational setting is not the responsibility of the management alone, and this is the thing that people usually perceive wrongly. Every member of an organization should respect, protect and promote the dignity of others to create a positive and fair organizational culture.

The negative relationship between human dignity in an organization and mass exodus has also been found by Bosman, (2014) because according to him the status of human dignity in an organization works as a foundation to the fair and just distribution of financial and socio-emotional rewards.

## Conceptual Framework

The concept of mediated moderation has been used for developing hypothesis to test the given variables of the study. This concept will help in evaluating whether the factor of self-respect and dignity of employees mediates the impact of interactional justice over the turnover intentions of employees. The impact of mediating moderation in the given study among the selected variables will be tested under the theoretical framework established by Baranowski, Anderson & Carmack, (1998), the graphical representation of the theoretical framework is given as under:

**H – 1**

**Mass Exodus of Employees / Employee’s Turnover Intentions**

**Human dignity/ Self respect**

**Interactional Justice**

**H – 3**

**H - 2**

Figure – 1: The model is showing relationship between interactional justice and employee’s turnover intentions that is mediated by the Human Dignity Factor.

## Hypothesis

On the basis of the given theoretical framework, the researcher has developed the following listed hypothesis:

**H – 1:**  Interactional Justice has a significant impact over employee’s turnover intentions.

**H – 2:** Human dignity / self-respect factor significantly affects employees’ perceptions towards interactional justice.

**H – 3:** Human dignity / self-respect factor significantly affects employees’ turnover intentions.

# Methodology

The researcher has adopted deductive approach for conducting this study because it is the most appropriate research approach for investigation of the cause and effect relationship between the given variables.

## Research Design

The researcher has adopted quantitative research design for conducting this study and used the theoretical framework of Baranowski, Anderson & Carmack, (1998) to investigate the cause-effect relationship between the given variables of the study. Moreover, for collection of quantitative data, the researcher has used pre-structured questionnaires that contain information regarding all the variables of the study and collection of data regarding the demographic characteristics of the participants.

## Sampling Procedures

Population for this study is all the Small and Medium Sized Entities of private sector industry of Pakistan, while for the convenience of the researcher and practically execution of the study, the researcher has selected a representative sample of 10 companies from Rawalpindi and Islamabad that fall into the definition of Small and Medium Sized companies. The selection of these companies was made by a list of Small and Medium Sized Companies on the SECP website on random basis, while a representative sample of 50 employees from these companies was selected and questionnaires were distributed among these participants through personal reference and social media communication channels.

## Data Collection Instruments

Pre-structured questionnaires were used by the researcher for the collection of data from the target participants of the study, the questionnaires consists upon two parts, the 1st part is developed for seeking demographic information from the participants, while the second part contains questions that are aimed to obtain responses of the participants regarding the given variables of the study, i.e. human dignity/self-respect of employees, interactional justice in the organization and employees turnover intentions. For the purpose of measuring responses of the participants, the researcher has established a 5 point Likert scale chart ranging from 1= strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree.

# Data Analysis and Discussion

SPSS data analysis tool is used for the evaluation of the responses that are collected from the participants of the study to investigate the possible relationship between interactional justice and employees turnover intentions, while taking into consideration the mediating role of human dignity/self-respect of the selected participants. SPSS provided results regarding t-values, frequencies, correlations, mean values, standard deviations and helped the researcher in conducting multiple regression analysis. Reliability testing was also performed for increasing effectiveness of the items provided in the questionnaires. Items having more than 0.70 value of Chronbach’s Alpha were considered as reliable, while those having less value were eliminated from the final questionnaire (Table – 1). Hence, the final questionnaire of the study contained 3 items for interactional justice variable, 4 items for employee’s turnover intentions and 3 items for human dignity / self-respect of employees. Moreover, the researcher has taken mean value of more than 3 as a qualifying indicator for assessing the high consciousness of employees towards factors like human dignity and self-respect. The researcher has used independent sample t-test, one-way ANOVA, one sample t-test and applied multiple regression and correlation analysis for identifying/explaining possible relationships between the given variables of the study.

## Table – 1: Reliability Measurement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Factor Loading** | **Cronbach's Alpha** |
| **Interactional Justice** |  | **0.82** |
| IJ-1 | .585 |  |
| IJ-2 | .712 |  |
| IJ-3 | .827 |  |
| IJ-4 | .783 |  |
| IJ-5 | .396 |  |
| **Employee’s turnover Intention** |  | **0.91** |
| ETI-1 | .631 |  |
| ETI-2 | .789 |  |
| ETI-3 | .892 |  |
| ETI-4 | .864 |  |
| ETI-5 | .906 |  |
| ETI-6 | .478 |  |
| **Human Dignity/Self Respect** |  | **0.87** |
| HD-1 | .752 |  |
| HD-2 | .870 |  |
| HD-3 | .621 |  |
| HD-4 | .831 |  |

Discuss here

## Table – 2: Demographic Evaluation of the Respondents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Category | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percentage |
| Gender | Male  Female | 30  20 | 60  40 | 60  40 | 60  100 |
| Age | 20-30  30-40  40-50  above 50 | 35  5  5  5 | 70  10 10  10 | 70  10 10  10 | 70  80  90  100 |
| Education Level | Illiterate  high school  graduates  post graduates | 0  12  25  13 | 0  24  50  26 | 0  24  50  26 | 0  24  74  100 |
| Occupation | Operational Level  Tactical Level  Strategic Level | 30  12  8 | 60  24  16 | 60  24  16 | 60  84  100 |

Table – 2 above shows the results obtained from participants on the basis of their demographic information, which shows that 60% of the respondents were male and 40% were female, because of the man dominant social culture of Pakistani society. Moreover, with respect to age 70% of the participants fell into the age group of 20 – 30 years, while rest of the three groups, i.e. from 30 – 40, 40 – 50 and above 50 age individuals showed 5% response rate, respectively. Attribution of the highest number of respondents to that particular group is due to the fact that mostly fresh graduates join private sector organizations at the startup of their career because they do not find any suitable public sector job at that instance of time due to the prevailing high unemployment rate in the country. With respect to education, the highest number of respondents fell into the graduates’ category for the same reason as stated above in connection with age group. In terms of occupational level majority of the operational level employees responded to the questionnaire because the mass exodus of employees usually occurs at this level of the private SMEs organizations.

## Table – 3: Inter-variable Correlation

The following table shows inter-variable correlation analysis for evaluating the relationship between independent and dependent variables of the given study:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Mean | Standard Deviation | IJ | HD |
| Interactional Justice | 3.060 | 1.349 |  |  |
| Human Dignity / Self Respect of Employees | 3.085 | 1.204 | 0.783\*\* |  |
| Employees Turnover Intentions/ Mass Exodus of Employees | 3.437 | 1.231 | 0.740\*\* | 0.791\*\* |
| \*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).  Significance level <……… | | | | | |

Results in the given table shows that human dignity or employees’ self-respect plays a vital role in establishing a relationship between interactional justice and employees turnover intentions or mass exodus of employees in private sector SMEs of Pakistan, i.e. (P<0.01), hence all the given three hypothesis of the study are supported. This further evaluates that if employees are feeling respectful or their dignity is not compromised in an organization, then they feel motivated and satisfied with their workplace because majority of the employees were of the view point that they are struggling only to earn a respectful life in their communities, if someone even their bosses gets personal or target their dignity, they won’t going to continue their jobs at such organizations.

## Table – 4: Multiple regression Analysis

The researcher has conducted multiple regression analysis to confirm the evaluations obtained by correlation analysis regarding the validity of the given hypothesis of the study. The following table – 4 shows results of multiple regression analysis, the evaluations of this analysis tool showed that there is a significant positive relationship between the interactional justice and employee’s turnover intentions in an organization. It also confirms the mediating role of Human dignity or self-respect of employees in defining such relationship, i.e. (P<0.01) hence accepting all the three hypothesis of the study. Moreover, the independent variable Interactional Justice can cause 46.3% variations in the dependent variables, which shows that a unit change in independent variable can cause a considerable level of corresponding change in the dependent variable.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| β | Std. Error | Beta |
| (Constant) | 2.603 | .415 |  | 5.395 | .000 |
| HD | .417 | .108 | .437 | 4.419 | .000 |
| ETI | .283 | .176 | .267 | 3.420 | .000 |
| Adjusted R Square = 0.463 | | | | | |

# Conclusion

The current study has performed investigation over evaluation of the relationship between interactional justice and mass exodus of employees/turnover intentions of employees, while considering the mediating role of human dignity or self respect of employees in SMEs in private sector of Pakistan. For the given purpose, the researcher considers one main question and three sub questions, which were highly aligned with the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The findings of statistical analysis showed that all the three hypothesis of the study supports the relationship between interactional justice and employees turnover intentions and hence accepting all the three hypothesis. The researcher also concluded that human dignity is an important factor especially with respect to the psychological and social background of Pakistani employees, who are comparatively more emotional. Employees mostly responded that they would never compromise over their self respect and dignity in an organization, while in SMEs majority of the owners are also working as directors or managers of the company and have a direct relationship with the employees, therefore they impose direct influence over their employees and most of the time start controlling them like slaves. Similarly, the salaries in these organizations are also quite low and unjustifiable against the extent of work, employees are required to perform. Hence, this in turns negatively affects their motivation level and sometime affects their inner self respect and dignity, which in turn causes mass exodus from such organization. Another reason behind mass exodus is that there are very limited numbers of employees in such SMEs, so they usually have strong ties and emotional bonds with one another , so whenever an employee become victim of any sort of insulting behavior of his/her employer, the other employee leave the organization to record their protest.

# Limitation and future recommendations

This study has focused upon the impact of interactional justice over employees turnover intentions in SMEs in private sector of Pakistan only, therefore, the findings of this study may not be applicable or valid over the employees or private sector organizations of developed countries. Similarly, the study has based its evaluations on an emotional state of mind or characteristic of an individual, therefore, the societal norms and priorities changes with change in culture and religion, hence the findings of this study may also not be valid or applicable over the residents of other ethnicities or regions of the world. Moreover, the researcher has selected very few numbers of SMEs within a limited geographical jurisdiction, therefore the genralizability of this study might be affected due to the fact that employees in other cities of Pakistan might have different emotional state of mind, for example, the cultural values and emotional state of individuals belongs to Pukhtoon ethnicity is quite different from that of other ethnicities residing in the country, like Baloch, Punjabi and shindi. So the implications of this study might give different results even in other regions within Pakistan. Future researcher can use this study as a valuable piece of information regarding this new aspect of the emotional state of mind of individuals that could affect the relationship between the interactional justice and employee’s turnover intentions, similarly this study will also work as a basis of conceptual evaluation for future qualitative investigations in the given field of interest or topic of this study.

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