


Diversity Climate Perceptions and Turnover Intentions: Evidence From the Indian IT Industry

Itinpreet Kaur, Amity College of Commerce and Finance, Amity University, Noida, India*

Geeta Mishra, Amity College of Commerce and Finance, Amity University, Noida, India

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1587-4053>

Rahela Farooqi, Jamia Millia Islamia, India

ABSTRACT

The present research aims to examine the sequential mediating effect of inclusion and job satisfaction in the relationship between diversity climate and employee turnover intentions. Data has been collected from 302 full-time employees working in the Indian IT industry using a self-administered questionnaire. Current research work tests the hypothesized connection using the structural equation modeling (SEM) approach. Further, the proposed indirect effect was determined using the PROCESS program. Study results revealed that employee sense of inclusion and job satisfaction sequentially mediates the relationship between diversity climate and turnover intentions. Taking into consideration the practical implications of the research, the present study stresses the importance of enforcing inclusive HR policies for the establishment of a positive climate for diversity. The present study adds up to the literature database by assessing the fundamental mechanism that clarifies the relationship between diversity climate and turnover intentions.

KEYWORDS

Diversity Climate, Inclusion, Indian IT Industry, Job Satisfaction, Turnover Intentions

INTRODUCTION

The revival of research on diversity climate has gradually transpired throughout the decade (McKay *et al.*, 2011; Shore *et al.*, 2011). Advent with globalization, internationalization, and technological advancement, the emerging markets are undergoing a landscape change. The world today has become a global village, making organizations increasingly diverse. The universality of diversity in workplaces cannot be overlooked as its quintessence has transformed from juridical responsibility to strategic paramountcy (Kundu and Mor, 2017). Diversity in the workforce position itself as an indispensable element in organizations and thus, the diversified workforce is recognized by contemporary organizations as a tactic for optimizing market opportunities.

The Indian workforce engirds a diversity of caste, religion, education, gender, age, disability, language, and regional background. Organizations have recognized the importance of having a motivated and diverse workforce to reach the milestone at a rapid pace (Sinha and Bhatt, 2020). Therefore, to gain strategic advantage from the workforce, organizations emanate diversity management to the forefront. Diversity management is a deliberate mechanism for establishing and maintaining a supportive work environment

DOI: 10.4018/IJHCITP.300309

*Corresponding Author

This article published as an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and production in any medium, provided the author of the original work and original publication source are properly credited.

that values all individuals' commonalities and dissimilarities (Singh, 2018). Managing diversity effectively needs an appropriate diversity climate across the organizational hierarchy. Consequently, researchers emphasize diversity climate which is delineated as "employee behaviors and attitudes that are grounded in perceptions of the organizational context related to women and minorities" (Mor Barak *et al.*, 1998, p.83).

Dwertmann *et al.*, (2016) contended that the climate for diversity is perceived from two different viewpoints. The first perspective is alluded to as the "fairness and discrimination" viewpoint, which emphasizes providing equal opportunities, ensuring fair representation, mitigating discrimination in workplaces as well as eradicating social exclusion while the second viewpoint is the "synergy perspective", which is concerned with realizing the possible performance advantages of diversity by encompassing divergent skills, strengths, experiences, and perspectives. The two points of view are founded on different theoretical foundations, and therefore, representing two fundamentally divergent (but interconnected) notions. The synergy perspective is more oriented on how teams or units can maximize organizational efficiency by incorporating different perspectives, experiences, abilities, and talents but has a debilitated analytical footing to anticipate outcomes like employee turnover. As a result, the current study sheds light on the "fairness and discrimination" viewpoint, which emphasizes perceptions of individuals regarding workplace policies, processes, and numerous different cues enabling them to discern whether their organization values or do not value diversity.

The concept of diversity climate has acquired attention as it serves a significant role in optimizing the favorable and positive effects of diversity in the workplace (Cachat-Rosset *et al.*, 2019). Various researchers have documented the association between diversity climate and positive outcomes (Reinwald *et al.*, 2018) little work has been carried to explore the mechanisms by which diversity climate results in positive outcomes. Though some studies explored mediating processes like organizational embeddedness, organizational justice, calculative attachment, organizational commitment (Jolly and Self, 2020; Madera *et al.*, 2016; Kaplan *et al.*, 2011; McKay *et al.*, 2007) a deeper comprehension of the concurrent mediating process is needed (Barreto, 2019). Thus, the study postulate that employee sense of inclusion and job satisfaction concurrently account for the underlying mediating mechanism through which diversity climate relates to employee turnover intentions to elicit beneficial outcomes.

The context of the Indian IT industry, for this study, is incredibly significant. The Indian IT industry is the largest private-sector employer and emboldens a diverse array of human assets (Kundu and Mor, 2017). As asserted by Patrick and Kumar (2012) the industry lays its focus on mitigating prejudices and discrimination in the workplace by stimulating consciousness regarding workplace diversity through various tactics like admitting dissimilarities, recognizing diversity, and valuing fundamental rights. In this context, Donnelly (2015) accentuated that the IT industry puts a major focus on diversity inclusion through affirmatives actions in order to make the most of diversity. Furthermore, the Indian government has designated the information technology industry as a key priority for the development of the nation and has committed significant resources to expedite its growth (Ilavarasan, 2007; Balakrishnan, 2006). This industry's growth acts as a barometer for other industries.

The paper is further structured as follows: the next section discourse regarding the theory and hypotheses. The third section outlines the research methodology, which includes the sample and study procedure, followed by the fourth section, which addresses the results and their interpretation, and finally, the research conclusions, implications, limitations, and future research directions are discussed. The structure of the paper, its organization, reporting, and discussion of the results were improved using Misra (2021).

THEORY AND HYPOTHESIS

Diversity Climate and Turnover Intentions

Diversity climate alludes to employees' common perspectives regarding the HR policies and practices directed at identifying and valuing the differences among individuals (Choi, 2013). Diversity climate

transpires at the unit level (characterized as collective viewpoints of the members of a group or unit) or at the individual level (engrossed in the perspective of individual employees). Adhering to prior studies on diversity climate (Jolly and Self, 2020; Lee *et al.*, 2020; Al Doghan *et al.*, 2019; Madera *et al.*, 2016), the current study kingpins its work at the individual level since driving factors of employee attitude and behavior are not objective social stimuli but rather their viewpoints and interpretation of those social stimuli.

When employees experience disparity and discontent within their work team arrangements, they are more likely to endeavor new employment possibilities. This cogitation can lead to a concrete decision of quitting their employment in the final phase of the thought process. As asserted by Chiu & Francesco (2003), this final phase in the thought process is referred to as turnover intention. Vandenberg and Nelson (1999, p.1315) defined turnover intention as “individuals’ own estimated probability (subjective) that they are permanently leaving the organization at some point in the near future”. Hom and Griffeth (1991) asserted that the withdrawal cognitive process comprises three subject matters: the thought of quitting, search intent, and quitting intent. It is a feeling or a thought to quit an organization, but not necessarily leaving or quitting it. Despite the recent accumulation of evidential results demonstrating a disparity between employee turnover intent and actual turnover (Vardaman *et al.*, 2015; Rubenstein *et al.*, 2018), the turnover intention is indeed regarded as the reliable predictor of actual turnover behavior (Oh, 2020; Omar and Tajudeen, 2020).

As anticipated by Basu (2001), the IT industry has eventuated as “India’s philosopher’s stone” leading India to establish a foothold in the global market and positioning itself as a global player to be reckoned with (Gupta *et al.*, 2015). While the Indian IT sector has established a global influence, this emerging sector faces its own human resource challenges. One of them is high turnover rates (Lo, 2015). This high employee turnover is one of the most problematic challenges confronting all global organizations, as it is enormously expensive and destructive to the organizations. Though there are numerous reasons for leaving the organizations, one of them is lack of diversity management. Indian IT industry is the largest private-sector employer and emboldens a diverse array of human assets (Kundu and Mor, 2017), and therefore managing diversity is a prime requisite in IT companies. Differing from the mainstream diminishes an employee’s perception of being accepted by members in the mainstream. As a result, minority individuals tend to develop hostility towards other group members and feel rage and frustration. Managing diversity effectively needs an appropriate diversity climate and therefore accentuating a positive diversity climate is indispensable for personnel in the IT sector.

Social identity theory (Tajfel, 1982) states that individuals sort themselves based on salient traits like gender, age, or race, and behave in congruence with their salient ideologies (Hog and Terry, 2000). This identity boosts one’s self-esteem and makes them proud of the team they’re a part of. Individuals might be enticed to an organization with personnel having common traits and beliefs, and therefore personnel unfitting within an organization tends to quit (Mobley, 1982) making organizations more homogeneous (Schneider, 1987). As asserted by Tsui *et al.*, (1992) this demographic maladaptation has been evidenced to impact turnover and the result implicitly indicates the significance of climate for diversity on turnover. Employees experiencing an unfavorable climate for diversity contends that the organization does not appreciate their efforts, thus resulting in increased intentions to quit (Buttner and Lowe, 2017). On the contrary, experiencing a favorable and positive diversity climate perception increases commitment (Lee *et al.*, 2019), job satisfaction (Brimhall *et al.*, 2014), and performance (Lauring and Selmar, 2011) as well as improve social relations (Moon, 2018) and lowers employee turnover intentions (Barreto, 2019).

Collecting a sample from the multitude of racial groups in the United States, McKay *et al.*, (2007) reported a negative relationship between diversity climate perception and turnover intention. Further, Lee *et al.*, (2020) also documented the negative relationship between diversity climate and turnover intent in Korean multinational corporations. Indeed, factual corroboration supports that diversity climate is negatively linked to employee turnover intentions (Barreto, 2019; Brimhall *et al.*, 2014; Buttner *et al.*, 2012; Stewart *et al.*, 2011). In light of the above discussion, the study hypothesizes:

H1. Diversity climate relates negatively to turnover intentions.

The Mediating Effect of Inclusion

The concept of inclusion is gradually growing and has gain prominence around the world (Shore *et al.*, 2018). Inclusion is referred to as how profoundly individuals believe their diverse backgrounds, knowledge, abilities, and viewpoints are acknowledged in the workplace (Nishii, 2013). According to Mor Barak and Cherin (1998, p. 48) inclusion is “a continuum of the degree to which individuals feel a part of critical organizational processes such as access to knowledge and resources, participation in workgroups, and ability to influence decision-making”.

Optimal distinctiveness theory (Brewer, 1991) puts the spotlight on a significant aspect of encouraging inclusion in workplaces. The Foundation of the theory is based on considering the following two statements as true - “Everyone needs to belong” and “Everyone needs to be unique”. The theory is about social identification as to how individuals identify themselves concerning membership in their social group. Social identities cropped up from a profound confrontation between the desire for inclusion and counteract the desire for individuality – the two contended social needs. Individuals endeavor inclusiveness to mitigate and inhibit isolation, insecurity, and ostracism. The theory contends that individuals achieve the optimum inclusion level by cushioning the disparities from two diametrically opposite needs (Shore *et al.*, 2011).

When organizations participate actively in handling disparities between the workforce by encouraging an inclusive climate, enhances employee commonality, increases satisfaction with one’s job, and reduces the intention to quit. Conversely, if the climate of exclusion pervades throughout the organization, increased diversity is perceived as increased differences amongst the organizational members. These disparities persuade employees to disassociate themselves from others, thus, leading towards exclusion, conflict, and turnover. Diversity climate stimulates a sense of belongingness in workplaces by valuing an individual’s unique perspective (Shore *et al.*, 2011). It encourages personnel, irrespective of their unique traits, to engage in decision-making and contributing without compromising their individuality (Shore *et al.*, 2011; Sabharwal, 2014). With the increase in acceptance, the sense of inclusiveness also increases (Brimhall *et al.*, 2017) which results in an improvement in an employee such as an increase in job satisfaction (Brimhall *et al.*, 2014), performance (Mitchell *et al.*, 2015), retention (Buttner *et al.* 2012), commitment and lower turnover intentions (Hwang and Hopkins, 2012), thus leading to the following hypothesis:

H2. Inclusion mediates the relationship between diversity climate and turnover intentions.

The Mediating Effect of Job Satisfaction

While addressing the work environment settings and procedures, job satisfaction is a critical factor to consider. Job satisfaction is delineated as “the pleasurable emotional state resulting from the appraisal of one’s job as achieving or facilitating the achievement of one’s job values” (Locke, 1969, p. 316). It is indeed a key success metric across every institution and organization. This requires the organization leaders to lead, influence, and motivate the followers towards achieving commons objectives and goals. As argued by Son and Ok (2019), increasing satisfaction among employees with one’s job is the paramount responsibility of the corporations, which would, therefore, have propitious results and implications. In general, it alludes to the sense of pleasure in an individual’s employment, that further acts as a motivation to fulfill their work obligations.

Social exchange theory (Blau, 1964) presents a fundamental basis to elucidate the association between diversity climate and individual-level outcomes. The theory kingpins on the resources that individuals acquire and add to social interaction. The exchanging groups adhere to the reciprocity principle, which states that the group receiving the resources is obliged to reciprocate to the group rendering the resources. Employees and organizations are the two groups involved in workplace exchange (Oh, 2020). The perception of employees and their behavioral standards are shared based on organizational protocols, policies, and procedures which further creates the climate of the organization (Bowen and Ostroff, 2004). Mor Barak *et al.*, (1998) contended that incorporating under-represented personnel with fair and equitable policies leads

to a positive impact on the perception of employees regarding climate for diversity. Equal opportunities for advancement are deemed as pro-diversity. In supporting environmental settings, employees perceive themselves as an integral part of the organization (McKay et al., 2007; Ely and Thomas, 2001), thus, reciprocating towards the organization with high satisfaction and lower turnover intentions.

A meta-analysis by Rubenstein *et al.*, (2018) documented that job satisfaction reduces employee turnover by a substantial amount. Job satisfaction is affected by a multitude of factors, including achievement of work objectives, incentives, and advancement opportunities (Chan *et al.*, 2016). When employees perceive satisfaction with their job, they develop a strong commitment towards the organization and exhibit little desire to quit the organization (Tarigan and Ariani, 2015). Although the relationship between job satisfaction and turnover intentions has been documented by previous studies (Bello and Steil, 2020; James, 2020; Alam and Asim, 2019; Smith, 2018; Brimhall *et al.*, 2014), various researchers (Hsiao *et al.*, 2020; Choi, 2009) has also offered insight that job satisfaction could be an intervening factor in linking diversity and turnover intention. Thus, the study hypothesizes:

H3. Job satisfaction mediates the relationship between diversity climate and turnover intention.

The Sequential Mediating Effect of Inclusion and Job Satisfaction

Affirmative action policies, for example, bring uniformity in employee proportions by incorporating underrepresented and disadvantaged groups, however, this vigorous arrangement may entail unintended consequences (Lee *et al.*, 2020). Diversity generated politically does not suffice, organizations should embosom diversified workforce through inclusion and satisfaction in order to retain the employees.

The present study respond to the call by Barreto (2019), asserting to forge ahead of the diversity climate research by examining multiple mediators to elucidate the link between diversity climate and employee turnover intentions. Therefore, towards a deeper comprehension of the concurrent mediating process the present study presents a serial mediation model: diversity climate (X) → inclusion (M₁) → job satisfaction (M₂) → turnover intentions (Y). Lawler (1994) opined that the perception of employees being accepted (inclusion) by corporations is directly correlated with the extent of job satisfaction. Subsequently, inclusiveness and employee job satisfaction may influence the intention of employees to quit thus, leading to the following hypothesis:

H4. Inclusion and job satisfaction sequentially mediate the relationship between diversity climate and turnover intention.

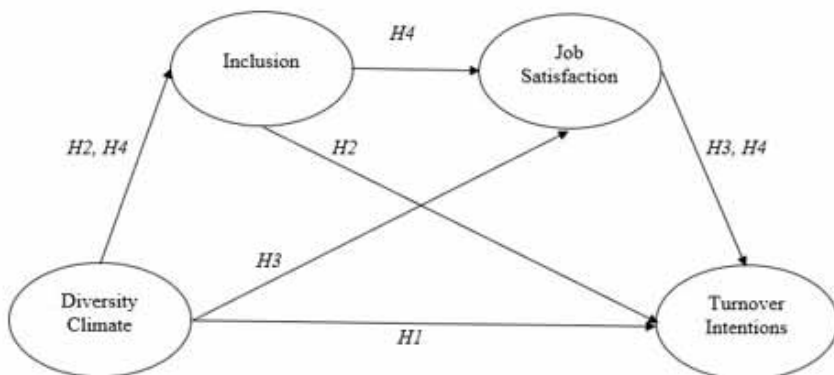


Figure 1. The hypothesized model

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection and Sample

The sample for the analysis was drawn from various IT companies located in the Delhi-NCR region, one of the major hubs of IT companies in India. As asserted by Sekaran and Bougie (2016) self-administered questionnaire enables the researcher to build rapport with respondents while introducing the purpose of the study. Therefore, the collection of the data has been done with the help of a self-administered questionnaire floated online via the Google forms platform using the non-probability convenience sampling method. The questionnaire used for data collection consisted of 2 types of information, first demographic and second, statements used to know the perception of employees using various adapted scale items. 389 questionnaires were floated out of which 311 responses were received; yielding a 79.9 percent response rate. We retained 302 valid responses after the post-data screening for missing and incomplete values. For data analysis using structural equation modeling, the sample size of 302 was adequate (Wetson and Gore Jr, 2006).

The data for this study was collected by a diverse group of respondents. The sample comprised of both male (54.6%) and female (45.4%) full-time employees. Respondents from different age strata were included in the sample, to represent a diverse sample of the total population. While 52.3% of respondents described themselves as single, 47.7% were married. Respondents have shown diversity in their total work experience as well, with differential educational backgrounds. Table I summarizes the profile of the respondents.

Table 1. Respondent's profile (n=302)

Demographic variable	Category	Sum	%
Gender	Male	165	54.6
	Female	137	45.4
Age (in years)	Below 25	65	21.5
	26-30	81	26.8
	31-35	86	28.5
	36-40	54	17.9
	40-45	11	3.6
	Above 45	5	1.7
Marital status	Single	158	52.3
	Married	144	47.7
Educational qualification	Bachelors	221	73.2
	Masters	77	25.5
	Other	4	1.3
Total work experience	Less than 5 years	99	32.8
	6-10	102	33.8
	11-15	81	26.8
	16-20	16	5.3
	More than 20 years	4	1.3

Source(s): The Authors

Measures

The estimation of each latent variable was based on indicators. Unless otherwise specified, all indicators used a Likert response scale arrayed from 1 = “strongly disagree” to 7 = “strongly agree”.

Diversity climate: This construct has been measured using 6-items (organizational fairness factor) adapted from the ‘Diversity perception scale’ developed by Mor Barak *et al.*, (1998). The sample item includes “I feel I have been treated differently here because of my sex, religion, or age”.

Inclusion: This study used a 14-items scale developed by Mor Barak and Cherin (1998) for assessing inclusion (6 items measuring employees workgroup involvement (WGI), 4 items measuring employee influence in decision making (IDM), and 4 items measuring employees’ access to communication and resources (ACR)). The sample items include “I feel part of informal discussions in my workgroup”.

Job satisfaction: The present research assessed the job satisfaction of employees at the individual level using 6-items adapted from ‘An index of job satisfaction’ developed by Brayfield and Rothe (1951). The measure offered an “overall” job satisfaction rather than specific facets of the employment situation. The sample item includes “I feel fairly well satisfied with my present job”.

Turnover intentions: Since measuring turnover is quite problematic, numerous studies pivoted on turnover intentions. For measuring turnover intentions, this study adapted a 3-item scale developed by Liu (2005). The sample item includes “It is very possible that I will look for a new job next year”.

Common Method Bias (CMB)

Our research relied on self-reported measures, that may open on to the concerns regarding CMB. To eradicate or curtail the issues of CMB, the study followed the documented recommendations by Podsakoff *et al.*, (2012). The cover letter clinched the obscurity of respondents and the confidentiality of data responses. Furthermore, the letter indicated unequivocally that there are no correct or incorrect answers and that individuals have divergent yet valid viewpoints. Additionally, CMB was identified using Harman’s single factor method. Only 30 percent of the total variance was explained by a single factor which is less than the acceptable limit of 50 percent (Harman, 1976), indicating that CMB is not an issue.

Analytics Procedure

For analysis, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approach was employed. Firstly, there was a separate evaluation of the measurement model using CFA. Secondly, the structural model was examined by calculating the standardized path coefficient. Furthermore, as advocated by Taylor *et al.*, 2008, we employed bootstrap analysis (5000 bootstrap samples) to determine bias-corrected confidence intervals for the proposed indirect effect. These evaluations were conducted using Hayes (2013) PROCESS program.

RESULTS

To address multicollinearity concerns, a variance inflated factor (VIF) has been used. As asserted by Hair *et al.*, (2014), variables exhibit multicollinearity if values of VIF surpass the acceptable limit of 5. As shown in Table III, the values of VIF arrayed from 1.34 to 2.57, indicating the absence of multicollinearity among variables.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis

CFA gauges the dimensionality and acceptability of the measurement model. In the current study, a CFA-based measurement model was tested using AMOS 22.0.

To test the model fit, the study used the traditional cut-off values of fit indices (i.e., CMIN/df < 3, RMSEA < 0.08, SRMR < 0.08, CFI > 0.90, NFI > 0.90; Hair *et al.*, 2014). A good model fit is indicated by fit indices for our proposed measurement model (CMIN/df = 1.732, RMSEA = 0.049, SRMR = 0.077, CFI = 0.957, NFI = 0.906).

Furthermore, various statistical metrics have been employed to assess the constructs' reliability and validity. In CFA, composite reliability (CR) is a frequently used metric to assess construct reliability, with a touchstone value of 0.7 (Hair *et al.*, 2014). The constructs used in the analysis were reliable as shown in Table II., with composite reliability (CR) ranging from 0.868 to 0.943. Chronbach's α reliabilities also surpassed the threshold of 0.70 (Nunnally, 1994) arraying from 0.867 to 0.934. Consequently, all measures alluded to the item's internal consistency.

Table 2. Confirmatory factor analysis results

Latent variables	Indicators	Loadings (λ)	Mean	SD	AVE	CR	Cronbach α
Diversity climate (DC)	DC1	0.634	5.63	1.234	0.529	0.869	0.867
	DC2	0.555	5.01	1.126			
	DC3	0.820	5.60	1.282			
	DC4	0.799	5.87	1.313			
	DC5	0.771	5.60	1.282			
	DC6	0.749	5.57	1.344			
Work group involvement (WGI)	WGI1	0.850	5.86	1.367	0.598	0.899	0.913
	WGI2	0.756	5.76	1.313			
	WGI3	0.670	5.57	1.279			
	WGI4	0.741	5.65	1.348			
	WGI5	0.766	5.59	1.370			
	WGI6	0.843	5.94	1.342			
Influence in decision making (IDM)	IDM1	0.772	5.62	1.249	0.623	0.868	0.890
	IDM2	0.759	5.62	1.259			
	IDM3	0.787	5.61	1.241			
	IDM4	0.837	5.75	1.366			
Access to communication and resources (ACR)	ACR1	0.721	5.51	1.729	0.620	0.876	0.869
	ACR2	0.880	5.82	1.568			
	ACR3	0.780	5.69	1.511			
	ACR4	0.760	5.70	1.520			
Job satisfaction (JS)	JS1	0.629	5.52	1.272	0.570	0.888	0.897
	JS2	0.773	5.81	1.322			
	JS3	0.768	5.75	1.312			
	JS4	0.792	5.79	1.229			
	JS5	0.754	5.67	1.234			
	JS6	0.802	5.87	1.389			
Turnover intentions (TI)	TI1	0.917	2.92	1.956	0.846	0.943	0.943
	TI2	0.945	2.89	1.979			
	TI3	0.897	2.89	1.960			

Note(s): AVE = average variance extracted; CR = composite reliability Source(s): The Authors

Convergent validity ascertains the degree of correlation between two measures of a similar construct (Hair *et al.*, 2014). It indicates whether two theoretically similar measurements of constructs are, in fact, related or not. Touchstone for ensuring convergent validity: factor loadings > 0.50 (Hair *et al.*, 2014); CR > 0.70 and AVE > 0.50 (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Table II. shows that each metric ladened substantially on the relevant constructs, with loadings surpassing 0.50. Additionally, CR's and AVE's arrayed from 0.868 to 0.943 and 0.529 to 0.846, indicates robust convergent validity.

Discriminant validity ascertains the extent of the difference between two conceptually related concepts (Hair *et al.*, 2014). The discriminant validity is determined by AVE. According to Hair *et al.*, (2014), the AVE square root's value should be greater than the construct correlation value. In Table III, brackets' values represent the AVE's square root, implying that the discriminant validity is supported for all variables. Additionally, as shown in Table II. AVE has been found above the stated limit of 0.50 (Fornell and Larcker, 1981).

Table 3. VIF, descriptive statistics, and discriminant validity

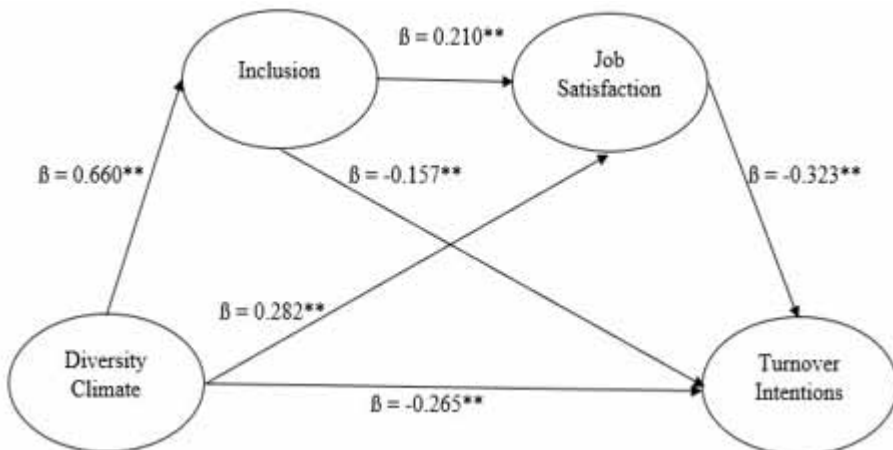
	VIF	Mean	SD	DC	WGI	IDM	ACR	JS	TI
DC	1.67	5.40	0.93	(0.727)					
WGI	2.57	6.13	1.09	0.605	(0.773)				
IDM	2.18	4.90	0.89	0.236	0.632	(0.789)			
ACR	2.14	4.94	1.07	0.272	0.603	0.703	(0.787)		
JS	1.34	5.12	0.93	0.439	0.403	0.049	0.034	(0.755)	
TI	-----	3.07	1.96	-0.116	-0.134	-0.054	-0.030	-0.138	(0.920)

Note(s): bracket values on the diagonal reflect AVE'S square root; Source(s): The Authors

Structural Model

After ensuring that the measurement model possessed sufficient reliability and validity, the proposed structural model has been tested. As illustrated in Figure 2, all proposed paths between the constructs are significant. The results (see Figure 2) showed that diversity climate significantly predicted inclusion ($\beta = 0.660$, $p < 0.05$) and job satisfaction ($\beta = 0.282$, $p < 0.05$). Inclusion was found to

Figure 2. Structural path coefficient



have positive effect on job satisfaction ($\beta = 0.210, p < 0.05$). Both inclusion and job satisfaction had a significant impact on turnover intentions: $\beta = -0.157, p < 0.05$ for inclusion; $\beta = -0.323, p < 0.05$ for job satisfaction. Moreover, as hypothesized the total effect of diversity climate on employee turnover intentions was significant ($\beta = -0.265, p < 0.05$), thus supporting *H1*.

Serial Mediation Analysis

According to Oh (2020, p.153) “An indirect effect is considered to be significant if 95% bias-corrected confidence intervals does not include 0”. Adhering to this, both inclusion and job satisfaction were found to mediate the relationship diversity climate and turnover intentions, ($\beta = -0.095, SE = 0.082, 95\% CI = [-0.260, -0.066]$, not including ‘0’) for inclusion; ($\beta = -0.082, SE = 0.045, 95\% CI = [-0.181, -0.007]$, not including ‘0’) for job satisfaction. Thus, both *H2* and *H3* were found to be supported. Moreover, as shown in Table IV, the study results also confirmed the serial mediating effect of inclusion and job satisfaction in the relationship between diversity climate and turnover intentions (indirect effect = -0.040 ; $SE = 0.027$; and $95\% CI [-0.108, -0.001]$, not including ‘0’), thus supporting *H4*.

Furthermore, the direct effect was found to be -0.183 with a standard error of 0.149 . With zero appearing within the confidence interval ($-0.477, 0.110$) we conclude that in the presence of the mediators the direct relationship between diversity climate and turnover intentions was insignificant, thus signifying full mediation effect.

Table 4. Mediation results

	Hypothesis	(β)	SE	95% confidence interval
Total Direct effect		-0.183	0.149	(-0.477, 0.110)
Total Indirect effect		-0.217	0.097	(-0.415, -0.033)
<i>Indirect mediation path hypothesized</i>				
DC @ INC @ TI	H2	-0.095	0.082	(-0.260, -0.066)
DC @ JS @ TI	H3	-0.082	0.045	(-0.181, -0.007)
DC @ INC @ JS @ TI	H4	-0.040	0.027	(-0.108, -0.001)

Note(s): DC = Diversity climate; INC = Inclusion; JS = Job satisfaction; TI = Turnover intentions
 Source(s): The Authors

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Paralleling the burgeoning interest in diversity issues, researchers have investigated the impact of workplace diversity and concluded that managing diversity effectively results in an increase in organizational effectiveness by identifying diverse market segments, developing innovative problem-solving techniques, and cultivating positive goodwill of the organization (Ely and Thomas, 2001; Robinson and Dechant, 1997). Though the majority of previous research has concentrated on elucidating the direct impact on employee behavior and outcomes (Dwertmann *et al.*, 2016), we adhere to the work of Barreto (2019) for modeling the link between diversity climate and employee turnover intentions through the sequential mediating mechanism for deeper cognizance. As a result, we examine the sequential mediation of inclusion and job satisfaction in the relationship between diversity climate and turnover intentions. Understanding the interrelationships among each of these organizational variables can aid in designing workplace interventions to improve employee outcomes.

This study elucidates how employee effect is shaped by the diversity climate, with inclusion as a main contextual element. By embracing this element, the study contributes to the inclusion literature which is empirically under-researched in India's diverse context. Our findings indicate that employees who have a more favorable view of the diversity climate report lower intention to quit not only directly but also indirectly through inclusion and job satisfaction. Inclusion exemplifies how a diversity climate can be leveraged to enhance employee affective outcomes such as job satisfaction which is further associated with lower turnover intentions. The results were congruent with Brimhall *et al.*, 2014. The trajectory of connections appears to be entirely positive among diversity climate, inclusion, and job satisfaction, concluding that positive employee behavior can be achieved by creating and managing a climate for diversity. Thus, we profess that the study results will help in advancing the research on diversity climate by providing sequential insights for building a positive workplace environment and minimizing employee turnover.

IMPLICATIONS

Theoretical Implications

While researchers have investigated at the causal processes underlying the association between diversity climate and turnover intentions, the majority of the models focused on a single mechanism (Jolly and Self, 2020; Madera *et al.*, 2016; Kaplan *et al.*, 2011; McKay *et al.*, 2007). The present study contributes to the existing body of knowledge by postulating a serial mediation model linking diversity climate and turnover intentions. The proposed framework boons by demonstrating multiple mechanisms of effects within a single integrated causal pathway. Current findings revealed that employee sense of inclusion and job satisfaction act as key mediators in linking diversity climate and turnover intentions.

Managerial Implications

To begin, this study intends to enhance managers' cognizance of the impact of diversity climate on the retention of employees. Herdman and McMillan-Capehart (2010) delineated that the establishment of a positive climate for diversity is critical for workplaces seeking to maximize the benefits of diversity. Consequently, organizations should implement a variety of initiatives to strengthen employee perspectives regarding diversity climate to increase employee retention. Organizations can influence employee perception of diversity climate by enforcing inclusive HR policies like group-neutral recruitment, equal training and development opportunities, equal opportunities for promotion or career advancement (Boehm *et al.*, 2014). Additionally, organizations must recognize that although they have specific policies and procedures in place, the attitudes of managers have a significant impact on how such policies and procedures are perceived (Hicks-Clarke and Iles, 2000). Thus, the ministrations of individuals is important, and also to communicate managers individually regarding the policies and procedures within the organization that can help create a positive climate for diversity. Managers must be provided with training to manage a diversified workforce and deal with their unique needs. Furthermore, this study elucidates a strong link between diversity climate and inclusion as well as a strong causal relationship between job satisfaction and diversity climate. In this context, organizations should concentrate on employee sense of inclusion by fostering a positive climate for diversity that they can perceive. The findings indicate that such initiatives can enhance satisfaction and retention.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Due to the compilation of data from the Indian IT industry located in the Delhi-NCR region, the generalizability of findings in other sectors or geographical locations cannot be assured. To improve external validity, future researchers can replicate the model to different geographical and occupational settings. Secondly, a cross-sectional design has been used for data collection. The current results cannot

be used to construct causal relationships. For example, no follow-up was conducted to ascertain whether the respondent's intent to quit manifested in actual actions. Future research initiatives may solve this problem by incorporating longitudinal studies that examine the antecedents and consequences of a diverse climate. Therefore, future researchers may use a longitudinal research design to provide a thematic apprehension of the concerned topic. Lastly, the current research kingpins its work at the individual level. Future research should focus on the group-level investigation.

FUNDING AGENCY

Publisher has waived the Open Access publishing fee.

REFERENCES

- Al Doghan, M. A., Bhatti, M. A., & Juhari, A. S. (2019). Do psychological diversity climate, HRM practices, and personality traits (big five) influence multicultural workforce job satisfaction and performance? Current scenario, literature gap, and future research directions. *SAGE Open*, 9(2), 2158244019851578. doi:10.1177/2158244019851578
- Alam, A., & Asim, M. (2019). Relationship between job satisfaction and turnover intention. *International Journal of Human Resources Studies*.
- Balakrishnan, P. (2006). Benign neglect or strategic intent? Contested lineage of Indian software industry. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 3865–3872.
- Barreto, E. A. (2019). *Diversity Climate and Turnover Intention: The Mediating Roles of Support at Work and Respectful Treatment*. University of Puerto Rico.
- Basu, K. (2001). India and the global economy: Role of culture, norms and beliefs. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 3837–3842.
- Bello, J. S. A., & Steil, A. V. (2020). Intent to Leave Versus Intent to Stay in Technology Organizations. *International Journal of Human Capital and Information Technology Professionals*, 11(2), 79–90. doi:10.4018/IJHCITP.2020040106
- Blau, P. M. (1964). Justice in social exchange. *Sociological Inquiry*, 34(2), 193–206. doi:10.1111/j.1475-682X.1964.tb00583.x
- Boehm, S. A., Kunze, F., & Bruch, H. (2014). Spotlight on age-diversity climate: The impact of age-inclusive HR practices on firm-level outcomes. *Personnel Psychology*, 67(3), 667–704.
- Bowen, D. E., & Ostroff, C. (2004). Understanding HRM–firm performance linkages: The role of the “strength” of the HRM system. *Academy of Management Review*, 29(2), 203–221.
- Brayfield, A. H., & Rothe, H. F. (1951). An index of job satisfaction. *The Journal of Applied Psychology*, 35(5), 307–311. doi:10.1037/h0055617
- Brewer, M. B. (1991). The social self: On being the same and different at the same time. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 17(5), 475–482. doi:10.1177/0146167291175001
- Brimhall, K. C., Lizano, E. L., & Barak, M. E. M. (2014). The mediating role of inclusion: A longitudinal study of the effects of leader–member exchange and diversity climate on job satisfaction and intention to leave among child welfare workers. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 40, 79–88. doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2014.03.003
- Brimhall, K. C., Mor Barak, M. E., Hurlburt, M., McArdle, J. J., Palinkas, L., & Henwood, B. (2017). Increasing workplace inclusion: The promise of leader-member exchange. *Human Service Organizations, Management, Leadership & Governance*, 41(3), 222–239. doi:10.1080/23303131.2016.1251522
- Buttner, E. H., & Lowe, K. B. (2017). Addressing internal stakeholders’ concerns: The interactive effect of perceived pay equity and diversity climate on turnover intentions. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 143(3), 621–633. doi:10.1007/s10551-015-2795-x
- Buttner, E. H., Lowe, K. B., & Billings-Harris, L. (2012). An empirical test of diversity climate dimensionality and relative effects on employee of color outcomes. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 110(3), 247–258. doi:10.1007/s10551-011-1179-0
- Cachat-Rosset, G., Carillo, K., & Klarsfeld, A. (2019). Reconstructing the concept of diversity climate—a critical review of its definition, dimensions, and operationalization. *European Management Review*, 16(4), 863–885. doi:10.1111/emre.12133
- Chan, S. H., Mai, X., Kuok, O. M., & Kong, S. H. (2016). The influence of satisfaction and promotability on the relation between career adaptability and turnover intentions. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 92, 167–175. doi:10.1016/j.jvb.2015.12.003
- Chiu, R. K., & Francesco, A. M. (2003). Dispositional traits and turnover intention. *International Journal of Manpower*, 24(3), 284–298. doi:10.1108/01437720310479741
- Choi, S. (2009). Diversity in the US federal government: Diversity management and employee turnover in federal agencies. *Journal of Public Administration: Research and Theory*, 19(3), 603–630. doi:10.1093/jopart/mun010
- Choi, S. (2013). Demographic diversity of managers and employee job satisfaction: Empirical analysis of the federal case. *Review of Public Personnel Administration*, 33(3), 275–298. doi:10.1177/0734371X12453054
- Donnelly, R. (2015). Tensions and challenges in the management of diversity and inclusion in IT services multinationals in India. *Human Resource Management*, 54(2), 199–215. doi:10.1002/hrm.21654

- Dwertmann, D. J., Nishii, L. H., & Van Knippenberg, D. (2016). Disentangling the fairness & discrimination and synergy perspectives on diversity climate: Moving the field forward. *Journal of Management*, 42(5), 1136–1168. doi:10.1177/0149206316630380
- Ely, R. J., & Thomas, D. A. (2001). Cultural diversity at work: The effects of diversity perspectives on work group processes and outcomes. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 46(2), 229–273. doi:10.2307/2667087
- Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *JMR, Journal of Marketing Research*, 18(1), 39–50. doi:10.1177/002224378101800104
- Gupta, S. D., Raychaudhuri, A., & Haldar, S. K. (2015). Information technology sector in India and gender inclusivity. *Gender in Management*.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2014). *Multivariate data analysis William C. Black* (7th ed.). Pearson Education Limited.
- Harman, H. H. (1976). *Modern factor analysis*. University of Chicago press.
- Hayes, A. F. (2013). *Introduction to mediation, moderation, and conditional process analysis: A regression-based approach*. Guilford publications.
- Herdman, A. O., & McMillan-Capehart, A. (2010). Establishing a diversity program is not enough: Exploring the determinants of diversity climate. *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 25(1), 39–53. doi:10.1007/s10869-009-9133-1
- Hicks-Clarke, D., & Iles, P. (2000). Climate for diversity and its effects on career and organisational attitudes and perceptions. *Personnel Review*, 29(3), 324–345. doi:10.1108/00483480010324689
- Hogg, M. A., & Terry, D. I. (2000). Social identity and self-categorization processes in organizational contexts. *Academy of Management Review*, 25(1), 121–140. doi:10.5465/amr.2000.2791606
- Hom, P. W., & Griffeth, R. W. (1991). Structural equations modeling test of a turnover theory: Cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses. *The Journal of Applied Psychology*, 76(3), 350–366. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.76.3.350
- Hsiao, A., Ma, E., Lloyd, K., & Reid, S. (2020). Organizational ethnic diversity's influence on hotel employees' satisfaction, commitment, and turnover intention: Gender's moderating role. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research (Washington, D.C.)*, 44(1), 76–108. doi:10.1177/1096348019883694
- Hwang, J., & Hopkins, K. (2012). Organizational inclusion, commitment, and turnover among child welfare workers: A multilevel mediation analysis. *Administration in Social Work*, 36(1), 23–39. doi:10.1080/03643107.2010.537439
- Ilavarasan, V. (2007). Is Indian software workforce a case of uneven and combined development? *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion*, 26(8), 802.
- James, G. L. (2020). *Relationship between intrinsic job satisfaction, extrinsic job satisfaction, and turnover intentions in luxury hotels*. Academic Press.
- Jolly, P. M., & Self, T. T. (2020). Psychological diversity climate, organizational embeddedness, and turnover intentions: A conservation of resources perspective. *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly*, 61(4), 416–431. doi:10.1177/1938965519899935
- Kaplan, D. M., Wiley, J. W., & Maertz, C. P. Jr. (2011). The role of calculative attachment in the relationship between diversity climate and retention. *Human Resource Management*, 50(2), 271–287. doi:10.1002/hrm.20413
- Kundu, S. C., & Mor, A. (2017). Workforce diversity and organizational performance: A study of IT industry in India. *Employee Relations*, 39(2), 160–183. doi:10.1108/ER-06-2015-0114
- Lauring, J., & Selmer, J. (2011). Multicultural organizations: Does a positive diversity climate promote performance? *European Management Review*, 8(2), 81–93. doi:10.1111/j.1740-4762.2011.01011.x
- Lawler III, E. E. (1994). *Motivation in work organizations*. Academic Press.
- Lee, J., Kim, S., & Kim, Y. (2020). Diversity climate on turnover intentions: A sequential mediating effect of personal diversity value and affective commitment. *Personnel Review*.
- Lee, J. W., Zhang, L., Dallas, M., & Chin, H. (2019). Managing relational conflict in Korean social enterprises: The role of participatory HRM practices, diversity climate, and perceived social impact. *Business Ethics (Oxford, England)*, 28(1), 19–35. doi:10.1111/beer.12204

- Liu, Y. (2005). *Investigating turnover intention among emergency communication specialists*. University of South Florida.
- Lo, J. (2015). The information technology workforce: A review and assessment of voluntary turnover research. *Information Systems Frontiers, 17*(2), 387–411. doi:10.1007/s10796-013-9408-y
- Locke, E. A. (1969). What is job satisfaction? *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, 4*(4), 309–336. doi:10.1016/0030-5073(69)90013-0
- Madera, J. M., Dawson, M., & Guchait, P. (2016). Psychological diversity climate: Justice, racioethnic minority status and job satisfaction. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, 28*(11), 2514–2532. doi:10.1108/IJCHM-06-2015-0304
- McKay, P. F., Avery, D. R., Liao, H., & Morris, M. A. (2011). Does diversity climate lead to customer satisfaction? It depends on the service climate and business unit demography. *Organization Science, 22*(3), 788–803. doi:10.1287/orsc.1100.0550
- McKay, P. F., Avery, D. R., Tonidandel, S., Morris, M. A., Hernandez, M., & Hebl, M. R. (2007). Racial differences in employee retention: Are diversity climate perceptions the key? *Personnel Psychology, 60*(1), 35–62. doi:10.1111/j.1744-6570.2007.00064.x
- Misra, S. (2021). A Step by Step Guide for Choosing Project Topics and Writing Research Papers in ICT Related Disciplines. In S. Misra & B. Muhammad-Bello (Eds.), *Information and Communication Technology and Applications. ICTA 2020. Communications in Computer and Information Science* (Vol. 1350). Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-030-69143-1_55
- Mitchell, R., Boyle, B., Parker, V., Giles, M., Chiang, V., & Joyce, P. (2015). Managing inclusiveness and diversity in teams: How leader inclusiveness affects performance through status and team identity. *Human Resource Management, 54*(2), 217–239. doi:10.1002/hrm.21658
- Mobley, W. H. (1982). Some unanswered questions in turnover and withdrawal research. *Academy of Management Review, 7*(1), 111–116. doi:10.2307/257255
- Moon, K. K. (2018). How does a diversity climate shape the relationship between demographic diversity and organizational social capital in the US federal government? *Public Management Review, 20*(8), 1246–1264. doi:10.1080/14719037.2017.1400582
- Mor-Barak, M. E., & Cherin, D. A. (1998). A tool to expand organizational understanding of workforce diversity: Exploring a measure of inclusion-exclusion. *Administration in Social Work, 22*(1), 47–64. doi:10.1300/J147v22n01_04
- Mor Barak, M. E., Cherin, D. A., & Berkman, S. (1998). Organizational and personal dimensions in diversity climate: Ethnic and gender differences in employee perceptions. *The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, 34*(1), 82–104. doi:10.1177/0021886398341006
- Nishii, L. H. (2013). The benefits of climate for inclusion for gender-diverse groups. *Academy of Management Journal, 56*(6), 1754–1774. doi:10.5465/amj.2009.0823
- Nunnally, J. C. (1994). *Psychometric theory* (3rd ed.). Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
- Oh, J. (2020, March). Employee perceptions of HRM practices and their turnover intentions: evidence from South Korea. In *Evidence-based HRM: A Global Forum for Empirical Scholarship*. Emerald Publishing Limited. doi:10.1108/EBHRM-04-2019-0037
- Omar, S., & Tajudeen, F. P. (2020). The influence of career adaptability and career commitment to minimize intention to leave among ICT professionals. *International Journal of Human Capital and Information Technology Professionals, 11*(2), 23–38. doi:10.4018/IJHCITP.2020040102
- Patrick, H. A., & Kumar, V. R. (2012). Managing workplace diversity: Issues and challenges. *SAGE Open, 2*(2). doi:10.1177/2158244012444615
- Podsakoff, P. M., MacKenzie, S. B., & Podsakoff, N. P. (2012). Sources of method bias in social science research and recommendations on how to control it. *Annual Review of Psychology, 63*(1), 539–569. doi:10.1146/annurev-psych-120710-100452 PMID:21838546
- Reinwald, M., Hüttermann, H., & Bruch, H. (2018, July). More than the average: Examining variability in employee perceptions of diversity climate. In *Academy of Management Proceedings* (Vol. 2018, No. 1, p. 10789). Academy of Management.
- Robinson, G., & Dechant, K. (1997). Building a business case for diversity. *The Academy of Management Perspectives, 11*(3), 21–31. doi:10.5465/ame.1997.9709231661
- Rubenstein, A. L., Eberly, M. B., Lee, T. W., & Mitchell, T. R. (2018). Surveying the forest: A meta-analysis, moderator investigation, and future-oriented discussion of the antecedents of voluntary employee turnover. *Personnel Psychology, 71*(1), 23–65. doi:10.1111/peps.12226

- Sabharwal, M. (2014). Is diversity management sufficient? Organizational inclusion to further performance. *Public Personnel Management, 43*(2), 197–217. doi:10.1177/0091026014522202
- Schneider, B. (1987). The people make the place. *Personnel Psychology, 40*(3), 437–453. doi:10.1111/j.1744-6570.1987.tb00609.x
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2016). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Shore, L. M., Cleveland, J. N., & Sanchez, D. (2018). Inclusive workplaces: A review and model. *Human Resource Management Review, 28*(2), 176–189. doi:10.1016/j.hrmr.2017.07.003
- Shore, L. M., Randel, A. E., Chung, B. G., Dean, M. A., Holcombe Ehrhart, K., & Singh, G. (2011). Inclusion and diversity in work groups: A review and model for future research. *Journal of Management, 37*(4), 1262–1289. doi:10.1177/0149206310385943
- Singh, S. (2018). Diversity management in the age of globalisation. *Journal of Management, 5*(3), 251–257.
- Sinha, V., & Bhatt, S. (2020). Job Satisfaction and Motivation Study of Distinct Gender Perspective in IT Sector. *International Journal of Human Capital and Information Technology Professionals, 11*(4), 1–20. doi:10.4018/IJHCITP.2020100101
- Smith, T. D. (2018). An assessment of safety climate, job satisfaction and turnover intention relationships using a national sample of workers from the USA. *International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics, 24*(1), 27–34. doi:10.1080/10803548.2016.1268446 PMID:28010625
- Son, J., & Ok, C. (2019). Hangover follows extroverts: Extraversion as a moderator in the curvilinear relationship between newcomers' organizational tenure and job satisfaction. *Journal of Vocational Behavior, 110*, 72–88. doi:10.1016/j.jvb.2018.11.002
- Stewart, R., Volpone, S. D., Avery, D. R., & McKay, P. (2011). You support diversity, but are you ethical? Examining the interactive effects of diversity and ethical climate perceptions on turnover intentions. *Journal of Business Ethics, 100*(4), 581–593. doi:10.1007/s10551-010-0697-5
- Tajfel, H. (1982). *Social identity and intergroup relations*. Cambridge University.
- Tarigan, V., & Ariani, D. W. (2015). Empirical study relations job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and turnover intention. *Advances in Management and Applied Economics, 5*(2), 21.
- Taylor, A. B., MacKinnon, D. P., & Tein, J. Y. (2008). Tests of the three-path mediated effect. *Organizational Research Methods, 11*(2), 241–269. doi:10.1177/1094428107300344
- Tsui, A. S., Egan, T. D., & O'Reilly, C. A. III. (1992). Being different: Relational demography and organizational attachment. *Administrative Science Quarterly, 37*(4), 549–579. doi:10.2307/2393472
- Vandenberg, R. J., & Nelson, J. B. (1999). Disaggregating the motives underlying turnover intentions: When do intentions predict turnover behavior? *Human Relations, 52*(10), 1313–1336. doi:10.1177/001872679905201005
- Vardaman, J. M., Taylor, S. G., Allen, D. G., Gondo, M. B., & Amis, J. M. (2015). Translating intentions to behavior: The interaction of network structure and behavioral intentions in understanding employee turnover. *Organization Science, 26*(4), 1177–1191. doi:10.1287/orsc.2015.0982
- Weston, R., & Gore, P. A. Jr. (2006). A brief guide to structural equation modeling. *The Counseling Psychologist, 34*(5), 719–751. doi:10.1177/0011000006286345

Itinpreet Kaur is a Research Scholar at Amity College of Commerce and Finance, Amity University, Uttar Pradesh (AUUP), Noida, India. She is pursuing Ph.D. in the field of human resource management, with the research area on 'Workplace Diversity'. She has qualified for UGC-NET in November 2017. She has presented research papers in various International & National Conferences held at prestigious institutions (at IIMs, NIT, and MDI). She has worked with Axis College as an assistant professor for a year. She has obtained her masters and bachelors with distinction from Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Geeta Mishra is an Associate Professor (HR & OB) at Amity College of Commerce and Finance, Amity University, Noida. She is a trainer in the area of soft skills development for banking professionals and has published case studies with Ivey League and IMD Laussane which are listed in Harvard. She has also published papers in journals of national and international repute and has a rich teaching and research experience of more than 14 years and is on the reviewer and editorial board of national and international journals of repute. Her research interests lie in performance management, gender studies and entrepreneurship. She has done her Ph. D. from Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi and M.Com. from University of Delhi.

Rahela Farooqi, PhD, is a Professor with Centre for Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia (Central University), New Delhi, India. She completed her MBA from Faculty of Management Studies and Research, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. With more than two decades of academic and industrial work experience, Dr. Rahela Farooqi has guided more than 15 doctoral students. She is a recipient of Junior Research Fellowship from University Grants Commission of India. She has published more than 35 papers in refereed national and international journals published by Emerald, Sage, Springer etc. Apart from India, she has presented papers in international conferences held in Denmark, Germany, Bangkok, and Malaysia to name a few. Dr. Rahela Farooqi has edited three books and coauthored two. She has held important positions in university and is on the Boards of Studies of various management departments of other universities.