

Examining The Influence Of Job Stress On Job Performance And Turnover Intentions Among Hospitality Industry Employees

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Abstract

Work stress and uncivil behaviors can have profound social, physical, and mental consequences on employees, hindering both individual and organizational performance and growth. Despite numerous studies focusing on stress reduction and its impact on job performance and turnover intention, there is a need to explore these dynamics specifically in the context of the Bikanerian hospitality industry. This study, involving 367 working adults, aims to investigate the influence of job stress on employee job performance and turnover intention. The research findings reveal a positive and significant relationship between emotional exhaustion (EE) and job performance (JP). Job Stress (JS) exhibits a significant negative relationship with job performance but a positive correlation with turnover intention and workplace incivility. Additionally, the study highlights a positive and significant relationship between workplace incivility (WI) and Turnover Intention (TI), while workplace incivility does not significantly relate to job performance. The implications suggest that managers should establish informal standards for workplace behaviors and encourage employees to adopt coping strategies for work stress, ultimately improving job performance. This study contributes novel insights into addressing job stress and developing effective employee strategies to mitigate workplace incivility and turnover intention.

Keywords – Job Stress, Job Performance, Turnover Intention, Workplace Incivility, Emotional Exhaustion.

1 Introduction

The nature of work in running today's organization has gone through various changes within the last century and affected every aspect of professionals around the globe. Over the past few decades, job stress has materialized as an increasing problem in an organization. It is costly and a setback in the western part of the world, specifically in the United States (Siu et al., 2003). Stress is a demanding obstacle that influences the effectiveness, efficiency, and performance of an organization. The sources of stress originate from various forms of business lifestyles. In conservation of resource theory (COR), job stress can be described as the feeling of stress at the workplace. The COR theory explains that employees experience stress when: they have the fear of losing resources on hand; deprived of their resources; or with required resources on hand, they are not able to complete their task in accomplishing their stated goals (Akgunduz, 2014). Stress is when an individual is faced with choices on how your body will react to demand or threat which is uncertain and vital. Stress founding researcher Hans Selye, 1936 defines stress as the drive, mental or emotional strain exerted on an individual and who repel these forces in a strive to ratify its true state. In 1956, he came out with the view that stress is not necessarily something negative, but it depends on how the individual handles it.

Organizations need to achieve their goals in a competitive industry and this makes employers demand job performance increases for employees (Akgunduz, 2014). Smith and Goddard (2002) define high job performance as the management of human capital, management of time, and being cost-efficient in utilizing organizational resources to accomplish the task on time. Employees' high job performance gives them a sense of satisfaction, increase in skills, self-confidence, and job involvement in the organization (Fay & Sonnentag, 2002). In other, for employees to perform at their maximum performance, it will depend on the working environment and the capability of the employee. Therefore, the expected level of performance from employees will need careful recruitment for the specific employee to be on duty to perform (Van Yperen & Hagedoorn, 2003). This study seeks to examine the impact of job stress on employee performance and turnover intention among employees in the hospitality industry in Bikaner. To the best of the knowledge of the researcher, the present study will contribute to filling the gap that exists in research on job stress and its impact on employee job performance and turnover intention in the context of Bikaner. The introduction of emotional exhaustion as the moderator also helps in explaining the link between workplace incivility and job performance.

2 Theoretical Review

Workplace incivility refers to "low-intensity behavior designed to hide the purpose of injury and violate mutually respectful work standards (Andersson & Pearson, 1999). Also, employee turnover refers to the phenomenon of

employees voluntarily leaving the organization (Shaw et al., 2005). Job performance describes the activities or procedures related to the formal duties, tasks, and responsibilities required for the job (Carpini et al., 2017). In this study, cognitive appraisal theory invented by Richard Lazarus and colleagues (Folkman & Moskowitz, 2004) to elaborate on coping responses to stressful situations was adopted. Appraisals are inversely related to dimensions in a way that their explanation of features of events combine to cause particular emotions, while dimensions are original genes of emotions. How an individual evaluates an encounter with the environment in which he/she lives concerning his /her well-being is known as cognitive appraisal. In primary appraisal, the person evaluates whether he or she has anything at stake in this encounter. In secondary appraisal, the person evaluates if there is anything to outwit or prevent harm or to improve the prospects for benefit. Primary and secondary appraisals link up to determine whether the person-environment transaction is seen as important for well-being, and if so, whether it is primarily threatening (containing the possibility of harm or loss), or challenging (holding the possibility of mastery or benefit). Folkman & Lazarus (1985) defined coping as the dynamic behavior of an individual and his/her management of inner and outer demands that are appraised and over his/her resources on hand. In real-life events, how a person experiences something that has occurred will depend on his/her instinct and conscience of what has happened. When there is no psychological arousal concerning the happened event, the person will react positively or negatively to what happened. After these occurrences, the individual starts to develop some thoughts on the cause of the event. A sequence of cognitive appraisal theory is realized in this scenario. There are particularly two well-known functions of coping, First, controlling or managing stressful emotions (emotions-focused coping). The second function has to do with changing the environment concerning the discomfort (problem-focused coping). Previous research results showed that both coping mainly involve both functions. Why Appraisal Theory: A stressed person feels emotionally upset and uneasy in the environment he/she has an attachment to. Appraisal theory will help to understand the theoretical picture for examining emotional differentiation (C.A. Smith et al., 2014). As in most current approaches to emotion (e.g., Frijda (1987)), emotions are viewed as largely adaptive responses to the perceived environmental demands confronting an individual, with emotion viewed, in part, as a signal system that serves important adaptational functions (Simon, 1967). Different emotions are generated by situations that have different types of adaptational priorities.

Hypothesis Development and Conceptual Framework Job Stress and Workplace Incivility

Some of the elements responsible and dominant in creating stress among employees in Bikaner are job content and demands, role conflict, and low salaries. These elements were used in figure 1 to elaborate on the causes and definition of job stress. Job content and demands refer to all aspects of a job, including the cost of the staff performing the duties required for the job (Bakker & Demerouti, 2007). Role conflict arises when the role requirements of an employee are contradictory to the other (Settles et al., 2002). Lastly, when the effort of employees is not rewarded to expectation and satisfaction, this creates stress among them and results in workplace incivility and job performance. Bacharach, Bamberger, and Sonnenstuhl (2002) found that work-related stress leads to higher levels of employees who drink alcohol in the workplace. Employees are forced to drink to cope with stressful working conditions. Bruk-Lee and Spector (2006) reported that there was a positive correlation between social stressors and counterproductive workplace behavior (CWB), and more people interacting with their peers under pressure than those who experienced a healthy interaction. Bowling and Eschleman (2010) prove that role-related stressors, organizational limitations, and interpersonal conflicts are related to CWB and that different types of stressors in the workplace have similar negative consequences. In addition to many studies citing a positive correlation between stress and workplace incivility, Lau, Au, and Ho (2003) published a meta-analysis report indicating that stress in the workplace was positively correlated with violence, substance abuse, absenteeism, and robbery. Our study correlates the relationship between stress and uncivilization with instances of an uncivilized work environment caused by uncivilized work, as supported by Penney and Spector (2005). Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed

H1: Job stress is positively related to workplace incivility.

Workplace Incivility and Job Performance

Workplace incivility impacts can affect the ability of current employees to perform their tasks in various ways (Pearson & Porath, 2005). First, workers exposed to rigor in the workplace may not be able to perform all the tasks required for the job within a relatively narrow range of cognitive options. Rude behavior in the workplace can cause subjective emotional reactions in employees and lead to cognitive decline (Griffin & Clark, 2014; Sakurai & Jex, 2012). Victims can have various forms of selective prosecution (Judge et al. 2001). For example, the ability of employees to learn and understand several daily tasks simultaneously is limited by negative emotional reactions (T. Foulk et al.,

2016). Their ability to remember and use knowledge in the workplace will also be affected (Nicholson & Griffin, 2014). Therefore, workers facing rudeness at work will reduce their chances of getting the job done at work. The task-oriented cognitive resources of employees are distracted by rude behavior (T. A. Foulk et al., 2018; Porath & Erez, 2007). According to Affective Events Theory (AET), victims can recall tense events, assess the legitimacy of peer behavior, and consider different responses to rude behavior (Porath et al., 2008; Sakurai & Jex, 2012). Ciarocco, Vohs, and Baumeister (2010) believe that stressful emotions and events can promote the active exploration of thoughts and emotions. While there are some benefits, it can destroy employee-focused cognitive resources and reduce their ability to perform this role. Based on the preceding discussion, the following hypothesis is proposed

H2: Workplace incivility is positively related to job performance.

Workplace Incivility and Turnover Intention

The employee's decision to leave the organization is costly to both the individual and the organization (Lee et al., 2004). The calculation of personnel costs usually considers three main factors, including redundancy, replacement, and training costs (Cascio, 1984). Starr et al. (2005) pointed out that the average employee turnover rate in the United States is about 15%; however, this varies from industry to industry. Abuse is a daily phenomenon, many organizations are often unaware of its damaging effects, and most executives are reluctant to deal with it. Pearson and Porath (2005) found that targets with disabilities, witnesses, and other participants reported that their actions would undermine the organizational value and waste organizational resources. Due to their experience with disability, employees noticed a decrease in labor, working hours, and job performance. Some employees even resigned due to the influence of this subtle form of deviation. There is evidence that organizations that promote a relationship-oriented culture experience more voluntary service than those that do not (Sheridan, 1992). Hansen (1993) found evidence that victims of workplace abuse may consider leaving the organization voluntarily, whether by relocating the headquarters or voluntarily leaving the company. As mentioned above, leaving a job due to a lot of activities can lead to burnout, which can lead to a change of intention. In other words, doing nothing leads to burnout, which in turn leads to sales intent. Based on the theoretical rationale discussed above and previous findings on the subject, we propose the following hypothesis

H3: Workplace incivility is positively related to turnover intention.

Emotional Exhaustion Impact on Workplace Incivility and Job Performance

In many cases, the resources available to people are limited and environmental factors such as uncivilized work (uncivilized colleagues, clients, managers) quickly deplete these resources. When these resources fall to a certain level, these people are exhausted (Neveu, 2007). The COR theory also suggests the loss of physical, emotional, and cognitive resources due to the uncivil behavior of colleagues. In addition to the mechanisms of resource availability, the loss of resources due to the uncivil behavior of colleagues seems to depend on human reaction. The reduction of resources is an important aspect of emotional distress (Neveu, 2007). Like COR theory, AET helps explain how rude behavior from colleagues affects emotional fatigue in frontline workers. In particular, workplace accidents are believed to be one of the main causes of employee emotional reactions. The work environment (i.e., uncivilized colleagues) is not only the emotional state of the staff (i.e., fatigue, anxiety, misery, anger) but also their behavioral reactions (emotional work, quality of service, organizational commitment), (Weiss & Cropanzano, 1996). Given the relationship between stress, emotional exhaustion, and job performance in the Koeske and Koeske (1993), the current study highlights the negative effects of emotional fatigue on the performance of front-line staff. This is confirmed by the COR theory, which shows that people always suffer negative psychological consequences that cause emotional fatigue in the face of the demands of social interaction and the threat of loss of resources (Hobfoll, 2001). Therefore, the following assumptions are made

H4: Emotional exhaustion moderates the relationship between workplace incivility and job performance.

Job Stress and Job Performance

Stress is also related to "demand" and "resources". Demands are the expectations, situations, and circumstances of an organization, and resources are used to meet the demands. If resources are sufficient to meet demand, stress levels are minimized. Different employees appreciate the workload differently. Some are convenient to handle at work, while others are difficult to manage. If the demands of a person's role are opposite, it causes role conflict. This is a critical situation because meeting the demands of one role makes it difficult to meet the demands of another role. When an

employee believes their efforts will not bear fruit this causes stress between them and therefore reduces their performance. By paying more, companies can recruit talented and motivated employees, which is one of the highest operating costs for a business. The effects of stressors, such as role conflicts and role ambiguity, have been shown to negatively affect the ability of employees to perform their tasks (Jackson & Schuler, 1985). In short, as Jex (1998) concludes, increased stress reduces work performance. Therefore, stress at work is believed to have a direct negative impact on work performance. Based on the theoretical arguments discussed above, we propose the following hypothesis

H5: Job stress has a direct positive influence on job performance.

Job Stress and Turnover Intention

High stress at work for experienced employees is always unhealthy, less motivated and less predictable, less determined to stay in Arshadi and Damiri (2013). Tett and Meyer (1993) argued that the intention to turn was a deliberate bias to reduce productivity and an intention to leave the job (Applebaum et al., 2010). A previous researcher found that higher stress levels increase the intention to change (Applebaum et al., 2010; Chen et al., 2010). Noor and Maad (2009) have confirmed links between stress and intentions for change. Furthermore, Arshadi and Damiri (2013) found that stress at work is strongly associated to rotate. Extreme stress at work negatively affects an individual's performance and also leads to undesirable behavior and attitude outcomes at work (Barling et al., 2005). High work-related stress provokes a rotational response (Sawyer et al., 2009). Feeling stressed, such as emotional exhaustion, not only lowers the level of job satisfaction, it can also increase employees' intention to quit. Therefore, employees who experience high levels of stress at work are expected to leave the organization more frequently (Shih-Tse Wang, 2014). Therefore, we propose the following hypothesis:

H6: Job stress has a direct positive influence on turnover intention.

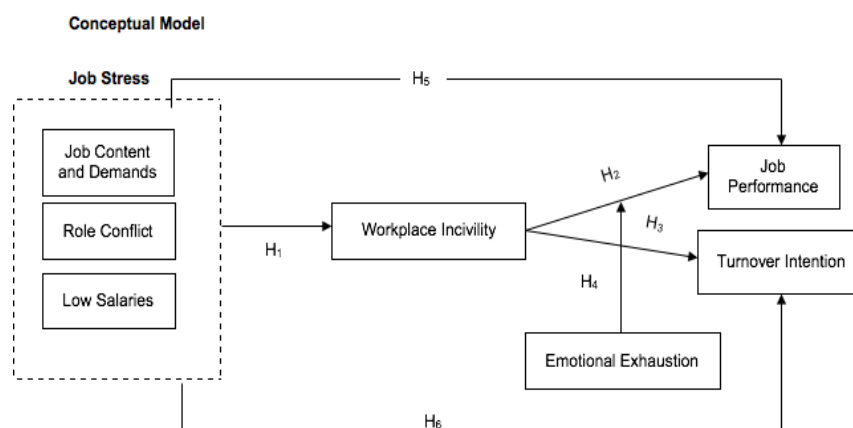


Figure 1: Conceptual Model

3 Methodology

Participants, Procedure, and Measurement

The study adopted a quantitative research approach and respondents were selected mainly from food and beverage service, event planning, and travel and tourism in Bikaner. These study participants were employees of these service providers in the hospitality industry. A total of 500 employees were randomly contacted to participate in the survey, of which 367 participated representing a 73.4% response rate. A non-probability sampling technique (convenience sampling) was adopted for this study. The main data collection instrument used for the study is questionnaire administration with the selected sample population. The researchers used a 7-point Likert scale from strongly disagree, disagree, somewhat disagree, neutral, somewhat agree, agree, and strongly agree, to collect responses from the participants. The main data collection instruments used for the study are primary data and questionnaire administration which were subsequently analyzed via SPSS version 26.0 to assess the demographic information of respondents. Smart PLS 3.2.9 was employed to assess the measurement and the structural model (Henseler et al., 2015) using Partial Least Square. Job stress measurement items were adopted from Firth, et al. (2004). Workplace incivility was jointly composed of items taken from Cortina et al. (2001). Respondents were asked the rate of experiences of uncivil behaviors from co-workers. The emotional intention to leave the organization was adopted from Alniaçik et al. (2013), and Maslach and Jackson (1981). Job performance was measured using five items adapted from Liao and

Chuang (2004) while the turnover intention was adapted from Netemeyer et al. (1997) and Brashear et al. (2003).

4 Data Analysis

The demographic characteristics of the respondents per the study are shown in Table 1. The study made use of 367 respondents of which the majority (58.3%) were females. Most of the respondents were between the ages of 31-40 years (50.1%) followed by 41-50 years (32.4%). With regards to their level of education, a greater number (80.4%) of them were those with bachelor's degrees and diplomas. As to which hospitality industry do each respondent work in, a majority (37.9%) of them worked at the food and beverages service followed by the event planning industry (34.3%).

Table 1: Statistics of Demographic Variables (N = 367)

Variables	Measurement Items	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	153	41.4
	Female	214	58.3
Age	18-30 years	37	10.1
	31-40 years	184	50.1
	41-50 years	119	32.4
	51 years and above	27	7.4
Educational Level	Diploma	120	32.7
	Bachelor	175	47.7
	Postgraduate	25	6.8
	Others	47	12.8
Which Hospitality Industry do you work in?	Food and Beverages Service	139	37.9
	Event Planning	126	34.3
	Travel and Tourism	95	25.9
	Others	7	1.9

Note: N = Sample Size

The study further employed Smart PLS version 3.2.9 to evaluate the composite reliability, internal consistency as well as discriminant validity of the measurement items (Table 2). Also, the result found that all the Cronbach's Alpha (CA) and Composite Reliability (CR) values of each construct surpass the threshold value of 0.70 suggesting constructs reliability and validity. At the same time, the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values for each construct were significantly higher than the 0.50 threshold recommended by Hair et al. (2011).

Table 2: Constructs Reliability and Validity

Construct	Loadings	CR	CA	AVE	Significance
Emotional Exhaustion (EE)	EE	0.897	0.847	0.685	***
	0.779				
EE2	0.839				
EE3	0.868				
EE4	0.822				
Job Performance (JP)	JP1	0.898	0.848	0.687	***
	0.843				
JP2	0.846				
JP3	0.818				
JP4	0.807				
Job Stress (JS)	JS1	0.922	0.889	0.748	***
	0.845				
JS2	0.849				
JS3	0.881				
JS4	0.884				
Turnover Intention (TI)	TI1	0.890	0.835	0.669	***
	0.810				
TI2	0.813				

TI3	0.817				
TI4	0.831				
Workplace Incivility (WI)WI1		0.917	0.879	0.733	***
	0.835				
WI2	0.863				
WI3	0.856				
WI4	0.871				

Note: CA = Cronbach's Alpha, CR = Composite Reliability, AVE = Average Vari-
ance Extracted

Table 3 displays the result of another form of discriminant validity assessment using heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT) to measure the strength of correlation among the constructs (Henseler et al., 2015). According to Henseler et al. (2015), the heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT) values have to be less than 0.90 for good discriminant validity. As per the result in Table 4, the HTMT ratio values were significantly lower than the maximum restrictive benchmark of 0.90 evidencing discriminant validity of constructs.

Table 3: Heterotrait-Monotrait ratio (HTMT)

Constructs	EE	JP	JS	TI	WI
EE					
JP	0.540				
JS	0.064	0.071			
TI	0.080	0.062	0.442		
WI	0.112	0.105	0.422	0.340	

Note: EE = Emotional Exhaustion, JP = Job Performance, JS = Job Stress, TI = Turnover Intention, WI = Workplace Incivility.

We further determined the significance of the path coefficients as well as the indirect effect of the constructs via the bootstrap re-sampling function method (Hair et al., 2011) integrated into the Smart PLS to examine the hypothesized relationship (Henseler et al., 2015). The constructs' path coefficient is made up of standardized values ranging from -1 to +1. The closer the estimated path coefficients are to 1 and 0, the stronger and weaker the estimated relationship respectively, according to the standardized values. The path coefficient for the structural model displaying the direct and total effect of the hypothesis is shown in Table 4. The result revealed four (4) out of the seven (7) hypotheses tested were statistically significant. For example, Emotional Exhaustion (EE) was found to behave positive significant relationship to Job Performance (JP) ($\beta = 0.832$, t -value = 32.557, p -value = 0.001) while Job Stress (JS) was found to have significant negative and positive relationship to Turnover Intention (TI) ($\beta = -0.411$, t -value = 6.715, p -value = 0.001) and Workplace Incivility (WI) ($\beta = 0.387$, t -value = 7.010, p -value = 0.001) respectively. At the same time, the relationship between Workplace Incivility (WI) and Turnover Intention (TI) has shown to be positive and significant ($\beta = 0.140$, t -value = 2.510, p -value = 0.012). However, Job Stress (JS) ($\beta = -0.019$, t -value = 0.702, p -value = 0.483) and Workplace Incivility (WI) ($\beta = -0.004$, t -value = 0.053, p -value = 0.958) did not have any significant relationship on Job Performance (JP) respectively. In conclusion, Emotional Exhaustion (EE) was found not to moderate the relationship between Workplace Incivility (WI) and Job Performance (JP) ($\beta = 0.038$, t -value = 0.712, p -value = 0.477).

Table 4: Structural Model Constructs Path Coefficients

Construct Effect	β	SD	t	p	Conclusion
EE -> JP	0.832	0.026	32.557	0.001***	Significant and Supported
JS -> JP	-0.019	0.027	0.702	0.483	Not Significant and Supported
JS -> TI	-0.411	0.061	6.715	0.001***	Significant and Supported
JS -> WI	0.387	0.054	7.010	0.001***	Significant and Supported
Moderating Effect (EE) -> JP	0.038	0.048	0.712	0.477	Not Supported
WI -> JP	-0.004	0.033	0.053	0.958	Not Supported
WI -> TI	0.140	0.057	2.510	0.012**	Significant and Supported

Note: *** p -values < 0.01, ** p -values < 0.05, β = Coefficient, SD = Standard Deviation, EE = Emotional Exhaustion, JP = Job Performance, JS = Job Stress, TI = Turnover Intention, WI = Workplace Incivility.

Table 5 summarizes the assessed result for the mediation role of Workplace Incivility (WI) to Job Performance (JP) and Turnover Intention (TI). From the result, it was revealed that the relationship between Job Stress (JS) and

Turnover Intention (TI) was mediated by Workplace Incivility (WI) ($\beta = 0.054$, t -value = 2.283, p -value = 0.023).

Table 5: Mediation Role of Workplace Incivility (Specific Indirect effect)

Constructs Effect	β	SD	t	p
JS -> WI -> JP	-0.001	0.013	0.052	0.959
JS -> WI -> TI	0.054	0.024	2.283	0.023**

Note: ** p -values < 0.05, JP = Job Performance, JS = Job Stress, TI = Turnover Intention, WI = Workplace Incivility.

Additionally, we evaluate the coefficient of determination via the R-Square adjusted to assess the amount of variation in the dependent constructs (such as Job Performance (JP), Turnover Intention (TI), and Workplace Incivility (WI)) that is explained by the independent construct. As shown in Table 6, the adjusted R-Square values of 0.704 (p -value = 0.001) revealed that Job Stress (JS), Workplace (WI), and Emotional Exhaustion (EE) jointly explained about 70.4% of the variability in the dependent variable, Job Performance (JP). Similarly, Job Stress (JS) and Workplace Incivility (WI) jointly explain about 23.6% (adjusted R-Square = 0.236, p -value = 0.001) of the variability in the dependent variable, Turnover Intention (TI) even though Job Stress (JS) explains about 15% (adjusted R-Square = 0.150, p -value = 0.001) of the variance in the dependent variable Workplace Incivility (WI).

Table 6: Adjusted R-Square Statistics

Constructs Effect	R ²	SD	t	p
Job Performance	0.704	0.036	19.442	0.001***
Turnover Intention	0.236	0.057	4.025	0.001***
Workplace Incivility	0.150	0.042	3.404	0.001***

Note: *** p -values < 0.01

As per this study, we assess the effect size via the f-square statistics to determine the structural model's predictive strength (Table 7). The effect size was evaluated using Cohen's (1992) guideline where the f-square values less than 0.02 were considered as no effect, between 0.02 and 0.14 as a weak or small effect, between 0.15 and 0.34 as the medium effect, and

0.35 above as large effect. From Table 7, Emotional Exhaustion (EE) was found to have a significant large effect on Job Performance (JP) while Job Stress (JS) has been shown to have a significant medium effect on Turnover Intention (TI) and Workplace Incivility (WI). However, there was no significant effect of Job Stress (JS) and Workplace Incivility (WI) on Job Performance (JP) besides Workplace Incivility (WI) having a significant small effect on Turnover Intention (TI). Again, there is no significant moderating effect of Emotional Exhaustion (EE) on Job Performance (JP).

Table 7: F-Square Statistics (Effect Size)

Constructs Effect	Effect Size (F-Square)
Emotional Exhaustion -> Job Performance	2.188****
Job Stress -> Job Performance	0.003*
Job Stress -> Turnover Intention	0.196***
Job Stress -> Workplace Incivility	0.183***
Moderating Effect (EE) -> Job Performance	0.005*
Workplace Incivility -> Job Performance	0.003*
Workplace Incivility -> Turnover Intention	0.026**

Note: Less than 0.02* = no effect, from 0.02 to 0.14** = small/weak effect, 0.15 to 0.34*** = medium effect, 0.35**** and above = large effect

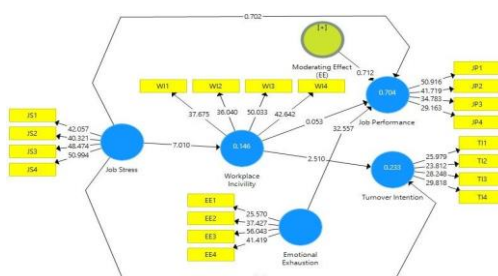


Figure 2: Structural model of Job Stress on job performance and turnover intention

5 Discussion and Implications

The study investigation tested a model of job stress on job performance and turnover intention among employees in the hospitality industry in Bikaner. Results indicated clear support for the model as demonstrated in Figure 1: job stress was positively associated with workplace incivility (*H1*). Also, workplace incivility was negatively associated with job performance (*H2*) while it was positively associated with turnover intention (*H3*). Furthermore, the moderation effect of emotional exhaustion on workplace incivility and job performance was not significant (*H4*). In addition, job stress was negatively associated with job performance (*H5*) but was positively associated with turnover intention (*H6*). The findings of the study were not influenced by common method variance which is a serious limitation in research on social and management sciences. According to Nunnally and Bernstein (1994) and Fornell and Larcker (1981), the Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha values have to be more than 0.70 to guarantee the reliability and validity of the constructs. The loading for all the measurement items was significantly higher than the 0.708 benchmarks according to Hair et al. (2011). Table 8 displays the summary of the tested hypotheses based on the research findings.

Table 8: Status of the Hypotheses based on the research findings

No.	Research Hypotheses	Research Status
H1	Job stress is positively related to workplace incivility.	Accepted
H2	Workplace incivility is positively related to job performance.	Rejected
H3	Workplace incivility is positively related to turnover intention.	Accepted
H4	Emotional exhaustion moderates the relationship between workplace incivility and job performance.	Rejected
H5	Job stress has a direct positive influence on job performance.	Rejected
H6	Job stress has a direct positive influence on turnover intention.	Accepted

Practical Implications

Results from the current study expand on previous research in diverse ways, all of which have managerial implications. Findings indicated that employees in the hospitality industry facing stressful working conditions are more likely to exhibit uncivil behaviors and increase turnover intention. First, organizations must be aware of the harmful effects of stress in the workplace and develop policies aimed at reducing stressful working conditions. Professionals must also create opportunities for employees to learn effective ways to cope with stress. Furthermore, a job is another important factor affecting employees' turnover intention. As financial institutions merge and acquire, job stress has increased, especially for employees in the hotel industry in Bikaner in recent years (Chen et al., 2011). Secondly, organizations can try to reduce the pressure on employees in the workplace by introducing a flextime system. Workplace pressure should be proportional to employee capabilities and resources. The findings of the study also affirm that job content and demands, role conflict, and low salaries play a major role in causing stress among employees in the hospitality industry which had a negative influence on job performance because in jobs in Bikaner is scarce employees will embrace the stress that comes with the job than to be jobless. Lastly, an emphasis should be placed on intervention at the organizational level to combat possible polite cases. Even if bosses and managers do their best to better understand and investigate workplace incivility, all efforts to combat workplace incivility will not work unless the right organization responds. Organizations need to ensure that their employees are not emotionally exhausted by the rude experience, as it has been found to alleviate emotional burnout between rude behavior in the workplace and the ability to perform their duties (Ferguson, 2012). One approach an organization can take is to help victims of ignorance in the workplace through free counseling and stress management training (Ferguson, 2012).

Limitation and Future Research Prospect

Although this study has many theoretical and practical implications, it is important to mention the limitations of our study. The main limitation is the nature of the non-probability sampling method (convenience sampling) used in the analysis. This fact means that we do not record longitudinal changes, so we must be very careful in determining the causal relationships between the variables. Studies involving longitudinal design will help overcome this limitation in future studies. Other mediators and dependent variables such as psychological capital, emotional intelligence, and job satisfaction were also not included in our study. These variables are important at the individual level in terms of emotional exhaustion and organizational outcomes, and these variables can further refine the model. Another limitation of this study is that the sample of employees was drawn from a specific industry in Bikaner. The sample size and variety of the hospitality staff are very limited, so great care must be taken in summarizing it based on the results.

Due to the limitations of our data, this study was not able to perform a longitudinal analysis that would allow us to further determine the causal relationships between the variables. Organizations in the hospitality industry can reduce employee stress by reducing employee workload, reducing role conflicts, and rethinking work to pay employees appropriately. In addition to this organizations should provide training to staff on learning stress management techniques to overcome stress issues to improve on job performance and turnover intention.

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