

Zaidi, Nur Farhana; Yakub, Nur Afifah; Izhar, Tengku Adil Tengku

Article

Recent development on key determinants of employees' innovative work behavior in knowledge intensive firms

The International Journal of Management Science and Information Technology (IJMSIT)

Provided in Cooperation with:

North American Institute of Science and Information Technology (NAISIT), Toronto

Suggested Citation: Zaidi, Nur Farhana; Yakub, Nur Afifah; Izhar, Tengku Adil Tengku (2017) : Recent development on key determinants of employees' innovative work behavior in knowledge intensive firms, The International Journal of Management Science and Information Technology (IJMSIT), ISSN 1923-0273, NAISIT Publishers, Toronto, Iss. 26, pp. 63-72

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/219401>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

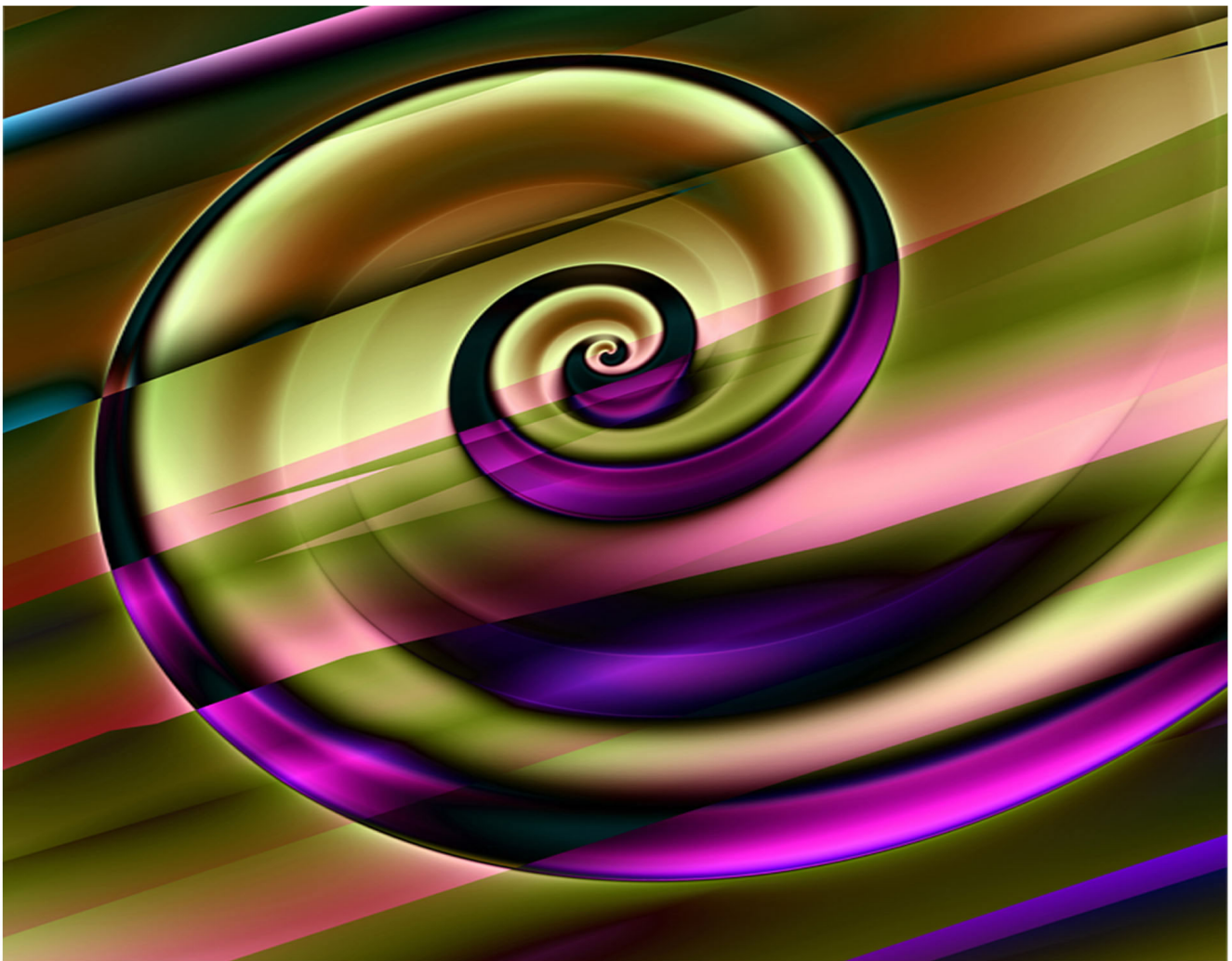
If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

An official publication of The North American
Institute of Science and Information Technology

ISSN:1923-0265

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF

Management Science and Information Technology



NAISIT
PUBLISHERS **III**

www.naisit.org

The International Journal of Management Science and Information Technology (IJMSIT)

NAISIT Publishers

Editor in Chief

J. J. Ferreira, University of Beira Interior, Portugal, Email: jjmf@ubi.pt

Associate Editors

Editor-in-Chief: João J. M. Ferreira, University of Beira interior, Portugal

Main Editors:

Fernando A. F. Ferreira, University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal and University of Memphis, USA

José M. Merigó Lindahl, University of Barcelona, Spain

Vanessa Ratten, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia

Assistant Editors:

Cristina Fernandes, Polytechnic Institute of Castelo Branco, Portugal

Jess Co, University of Southern Queensland, Australia

Marjan S. Jalali, University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

Editorial Advisory Board:

Adebimpe Lincoln, Cardiff School of Management, UK

Aharon Tziner, Netanya Academic College, Israel

Alan D. Smith, Robert Morris University, Pennsylvania, USA

Ana Maria G. Lafuente, University of Barcelona, Spain

Anastasia Mariussen, Oslo School of Management, Norway

Christian Serarols i Tarrés, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Cindy Millman, Business School -Birmingham City university, UK

Cristina R. Popescu Gh, University of Bucharest, Romania

Dessy Irawati, Newcastle University Business School, UK

Domingo Ribeiro, University of Valencia, Spain

Elias G. Carayannis, Schools of Business, USA

Emanuel Oliveira, Michigan Technological University, USA

Francisco Liñán, University of Seville, Spain

Harry Matlay, Birmingham City University, UK

Helen Lawton Smith, Birkbeck, University of London, UK

Irina Purcarea, Adjunct Faculty, ESC Rennes School of Business, France

Jason Choi, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, HK

João Ricardo Faria, University of Texas at El Paso, USA

Jose Vila, University of Valencia, Spain

Kiril Todorov, University of National and World Economy, Bulgaria

Louis Jacques Filion, HEC Montréal, Canada

Luca Landoli, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Luiz Ojima Sakuda, Centro Universitário, Brazil

Mário L. Raposo, University of Beira Interior, Portugal

Marta Peris-Ortiz, Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain

Michele Akoorie, The University of Waikato, New Zealand

Pierre-André Julien, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada

Radwan Karabsheh, The Hashemite University, Jordan

Ricardo Chiva, Universitat Jaume I, Spain

Richard Mhlanga, National University of Science and Technology, Zimbabwe

Rodrigo Bandeira-de-Mello, Fundação Getulio Vargas – Brazil
Roel Rutten, Tilberg University - The Netherlands
Rosa Cruz, Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Empresariais, Cabo Verde
Roy Thurik, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands
Sudhir K. Jain, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India
Susana G. Azevedo, University of Beira Interior, Portugal
Svend Hollensen, Copenhagen Business University, Denmark
Walter Frisch, University of Vienna, Austria
Zinta S. Byrne, Colorado State University, USA

Editorial Review Board

Adem Ögüt, Selçuk University Turkey, Turkey
Alexander B. Sideridis, Agricultural University of Athens, Greece
Alexei Sharpanskykh, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Ali Kara, Pennsylvania State University -York, York, USA
Angilberto Freitas, University of Grande Rio, Brazil
Arminda do Paço, University of Beira Interior, Portugal
Arto Ojala, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Carla Marques, University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Portugal
Carla Pereira, University of Beira Interior, Portugal
Cem Tanova, Çukurova University, Turkey
Cristiano Tolfo, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil
Cristina S. Estevão, Polytechnic Institute of Castelo Branco, Portugal
Dario Miocevic, University of Split, Croatia
Davood Askarany, The University of Auckland Business School, New Zealand
Debra Revere, University of Washington, USA
Denise Kolesar Gormley, University of Cincinnati, Ohio, USA
Dickson K.W. Chiu, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong
Domènec Melé, University of Navarra, Spain
Dina Miragaia, University of Beira Interior, Portugal
Emerson Mainardes, FUCEPE Business School, Brazil
Eric E. Otenyo, Northern Arizona University, USA
George W. Watson, Southern Illinois University, USA
Gilnei Luiz de Moura, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil
Jian An Zhong, Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, China
Joana Carneiro Pinto, Faculty of Human Sciences, Portuguese Catholic University, Lisbon, Portugal
Joaquín Alegre, University of Valencia, Spain
Joel Thierry Rakotobe, Anisfield School of Business, New Jersey, USA
Jonathan Matusitz, University of Central Florida, Sanford, FL, USA
Kailash B. L. Srivastava, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India
Karin Sanders, University of Twente, The Netherlands
Klaus G. Troitzsch, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Kuiran Shi, Nanjing University of Technology, Nanjing, China
Liliana da Costa Faria, ISLA, Portugal
Luiz Fernando Capretz, University of Western Ontario, Canada
Lynn Godkin, College of Business, USA

Maggie Chunhui Liu, University of Winnipeg, Canada
Marcel Ausloos, University of Liège, Belgium
Marge Benham-Hutchins, Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas, USA
María Nieves Pérez-Aróstegui, University of Granada, Spain
Maria Rosita Cagnina, University of Udine, Italy
Mayumi Tabata, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan
Micaela Pinho, Portucalense University and Lusíada University, Portugal
Paolo Renna, University of Basilicata, Italy
Paula Odete Fernandes, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal
Paulo Rupino Cunha, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Peter Loos, Saarland University, Germany
Pilar Piñero García, F. de Economía e Administración de Empresas de Vigo, Spain
Popescu N. Gheorghe, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania
Popescu Veronica Adriana, The Commercial Academy of Satu-Mare and The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania
Ramanjeet Singh, Institute of Management and Technology, India
Ricardo Morais, Catholic University of Portugal
Ruben Fernández Ortiz, University of Rioja, Spain
Ruppa K. Thulasiram, University of Manitoba, Canada
Soo Kim, Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ, USA
Wen-Bin Chiou, National Sun Yat-Sem University, Taiwan
Willaim Lawless, Paine College, Augusta, GA, USA
Winston T.H. Koh, Singapore Management University, Singapore

The International Journal of Management Science and Information Technology (IJMSIT)

NAISIT Publishers

Issue 26 (Oct-Dec 2017)

Table of Contents

- 1 **AN ANALYSIS ON THE MOBILE READINESS OF AMERICAN FORTUNE TOP 500 COMPANIES' WEBSITES**
JUYUN CHO , Colorado State University, USA
JONGHEON KIM, Auburn University – Montgomery, USA
- 21 **CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR KNOWLEDGE REPOSITORY IMPLEMENTATION: CONTENT, TECHNOLOGY AND PROMOTION**
NORFATIN FARHANAH ZAMANI , Universiti Teknologi MARA , Malaysia
TENGGU ADIL TENGGU IZHAR, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
- 44 **A STUDY ON LIBRARY SPACE AND USERS SATISFACTION OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY USERS NEED**
NUR AINA ALIAA AHMAD LATFI , Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
TENGGU ADIL TENGGU IZHAR, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
- 63 **RECENT DEVELOPMENT ON KEY DETERMINANTS OF EMPLOYEES' INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR IN KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE FIRMS**
NUR FARHANA ZAIDI, Universiti Teknologi MARA , Malaysia
NUR AFIFAH YAKUB , Universiti Teknologi MARA , Malaysia
TENGGU ADIL TENGGU IZHAR, Universiti Teknologi MARA , Malaysia

This is one paper of
The International Journal of Management Science and
Information Technology (IJMSIT)
Issue 26 (Oct-Dec 2017)

Recent Development on Key Determinants of Employees' Innovative Work Behavior in Knowledge Intensive Firms

Nur Farhana Zaidi, Nur Afifah Yakub and Tengku Adil Tengku Izhar

Faculty of Information Management,
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)
UiTM Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

In order to remain competitive in an aggressive business environment, firms are embracing on innovation. Innovation is crucial for the process of identifying new opportunities and keeping the firm to be a few steps ahead of their competitors. Innovation of knowledge intensive firms is dependent to the knowledge workers and their innovative work behavior. In the literature review study, the author highlighted key determinants of employees' innovative work behavior in knowledge intensive firms in Malaysia which are transformation leadership, commitment (affective commitment, continuance commitment and normative commitment) and rewards (intrinsic reward and extrinsic reward). The literature review is significant to knowledge management scholars, policy makers and knowledge workers.

Keywords: innovative work behavior; knowledge intensive firm; transformational leadership; commitment; reward

1. Introduction

In order to remain competitive in dynamic and complex environments, firms must analyze more opportunities by enhancing their innovativeness. Innovation in firms relies massively on their human capital and behavior at work. Based on previous literatures, there is a high interest among management scholars in studying possible factors that may influence employees' innovative behavior at work (Shalley et al., 2004; Chen and Huang, 2009; Prieto and Perez-Santana, 2014). In progressive business environments, firms cannot retain their marketability by producing the same services or products over time as it will lead to customers' declination. Innovations are not only can be done in research and development (R&D) laboratories but it is the synthesization of tacit knowledge resides in the human mind through services, products, processes, work methods and market strategies. More specifically, innovations are not only associated with R&D laboratories and technological or scientific work (Kanter, 1988; Smith, 2002; Kheng et al., 2013).

It is very critical for the development of firms to become more innovative and creative by increasing their innovation initiatives. Through innovation, sustainable success and competitive advantage can be determined (Gumusluoglu and Ilsev, 2009b; Hu et al., 2013). In today's business environment, regardless of service or manufacturing sector, innovation is

vital. As of today, it is anticipated that the economic growth of Malaysia is dependent on the services sector. Consistent with the aim of the country, Malaysia is going forward to evolve as a knowledge based economy, the ability of knowledge-intensive business services or knowledge intensive firms must be tapped. Knowledge intensive firms possess one of crucial characteristics on the boost of the knowledge-based economy (Muller and Zenker, 2001; Strambach, 2001; Kheng et al., 2013).

Knowledge intensive firms in Malaysia are built in a niche sector comprising medical services, information technology consulting, creative services, environmental engineering, civil and mechanical engineering, accounting services and project management. Most of the time, knowledge intensive firms do not have an isolated R&D department. They are relying on the knowledge of their knowledge workers as in the innovative engagement and creativity (Bessant, 2003; Kheng et al., 2013). The term of knowledge worker was established and made widely popular by Peter Drucker in 1968. He characterized knowledge workers as the man or woman doing productive work ideas, information and theories rather than manual skill. Knowledge workers can be among engineers, doctors, managers, lawyers, teachers and other experienced professionals (Lund et al., 2009; Schlechter et al., 2015).

The study aims to review recent literature review regarding key determinants of employees' innovative work behavior in a knowledge intensive firm in Malaysia consisting transformational leadership, affective commitment, normative commitment, continuance commitment, extrinsic reward, intrinsic reward as independent variables and innovative work behavior as dependent variable.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Innovative work behavior

Innovative work behavior is determined as intentional efforts of knowledge workers that can provide benefits to the firms they are employed (Janssen, 2000; Prieto and Perez-Santana; 2014). Until today, there is no universal definition of innovation. However, innovation can be defined as the implementation of relevant ideas, procedures, processes and products that will produce significant benefit to an individual, group or firm. Innovation is also a social process happened in the interaction of people who innovated and people influenced by the innovation. The innovative work behavior can also be termed as the action of a knowledge worker in the creation, application and execution of original ideas, processes, procedures and products into their designation, unit or firm (West and Farr, 1989; Kheng et al., 2013). Innovation is an essential factor as a means to achieve organizational success and competitiveness. In some theories, innovation consists of two main stages which are

initiation and implementation (Zaltman et al., 1973; Nusair et al., 2012). A new idea will be generated and implemented in a new process, product or service such as to a system, process, device, program, service or product as long as it is also new to the firm. The success of creative ideas implementation in a firm can also be defined as innovation (Urabe et al., 1988; Nusair et al., 2012).

Innovation is a complex process and it can only happen if a new idea is created and implemented in practice. Furthermore, innovation will produce a valuable creation regardless of service and products of any firm. As in this paper, innovative work behavior is regarding the efforts of knowledge workers' that can be tapped to promote initiation and implementation of ideas to bring success to the firms. Knowledge workers' innovative work behavior is crucial to the firms as they must be quick in adapting and responding to technological and environmental changes. Innovation initiatives must be continuous and attained frequently by execution of operational initiatives and effective strategies (Kellermanns et al., 2008; Oldham and Cummings, 1996; Scott and Bruce, 1994; Nusair et al., 2012).

2.2. Transformational leadership

Transformational leadership is a now a new style of leadership. It is a situation where a leader and his employees raising each other's motivation. Transformational leadership happens when people are encouraged to look further than self-interest to the organizational interests and when this engagement is tapped, it will raise leaders and employees' level of morality and motivation (Burns, 1978; Nusair et al., 2012). Leadership plays a vital aspect in order to support and practice innovation and creativity in knowledge intensive firms. Based on literatures, there are many types of leadership, however transformational leadership takes the most attention among scholars. Many researchers have made the relationship of organizational creativity and innovation and transformational leadership as the prime focus of their studies (Hu et al., 2013).

Transformational leaders possess an ability to encourage their employees to lift up their aspirations and needs by transforming employees' self-concepts and personal values. Employees or knowledge workers' creativity can be facilitated through transformational leadership as transformational leaders can be characterized as charismatic. Charismatic leaders are often can attract respect and admiration from their employees. Once the employees develop the feeling of respectfulness to their leaders, they tend to be loyal as well. The behavior of transformational leader can intensify knowledge workers' capability in developing new ideas during working operations. Transformational leaders support intellectual engagement and become the creative champion to their employees. Moreover,

transformational leaders help their employees to conquer their doubt and anxiety in challenging their status quo by showing empathy, giving support and consideration thus directing them to a higher level of creativity (Gong et al, 2009). In the working environment with transformational leaders, employees are given an enormous extent of autonomy, making them empowered to be self-starters, take initiatives and actively participate in any situation in firms (Jung et al., 2002; Hu et al., 2013). Researchers stand in majority of transformational leaders is the champion in rising employees' innovative work behavior. With the combination of promoting inspirational motivation and exploratory thinking, transformational leaders are able to encourage employees to deliver beyond expectations (Mumford, 2002; Hu et al., 2013).

2.3. Commitment

There are three types of commitment which are affective commitment, continuance commitment and normative commitment.

2.3.1. Affective commitment

Affective commitment is a type of employees' emotional attachment to the firms they are employed. Alternatively stated as it is a position where employees stay with the firms because they want to as they feel there is an attachment and involvement in the firms. Employees that want to keep on working at the same firms are usually satisfied with positive work experiences provided by the firms so the firms are valuable to them and they expect to continue working in the same firms. Job challenge and comforting working environment are popular factors that can retain employees in a firm (Meyer and Allen, 1991; Fatemeh et al., 2016). Employees or knowledge workers that possess affective commitment likely to be innovative and involve in knowledge sharing. When employees are affectively committed to their firms, there is a tendency to intensify employees' innovativeness, learning and work engagement. In the past research, it is examined that there is indirect relationship between innovative behavior and affective commitment (Chughtai, 2013). Positive work engagement between employees can inculcate a feeling of commitment and create collaboration between team members such as technical knowledge sharing that can be transformed to innovative products or services as well as securing firm's sustainability (Liu et al., 2011; Fatemeh et al., 2016).

2.3.2. Normative commitment

The second type of commitment is normative commitment. It is when employees feel they are accountable to stay with the firms (Meyer and Allen, 1991; Chang and Lin, 2008; Fatemeh et al., 2016). However, it is not due to the age, pay or education but it is a mutual

feeling of trust where they feel it is their responsibility to remain in the firms (Munene and Dul, 1989; Fatemeh et al., 2016). It has been determined that employees that possess a normative commitment to the firms they are currently employed, their level of organizational trust is higher and it can enhance their work behavior reflecting to their job performance, organizational citizenship and work attendance (Powell et al., 2006; Muhwezi, 2008; Ozag, 2006; Fatemeh et al., 2016). Normative commitment is also a dominant force of organizational participation (Malewicki, 2005).

2.3.3. Continuance commitment

The third type of commitment is continuance commitment which can be considered as the employees have to remain in the firm because the leaving cost is too high. High leaving cost means they are reluctant to stop working at the current firm but they are afraid it may affect them by feeling frustrated and influenced inappropriate behavior. However, even though they do not want to leave the firms, it does not mean they want to be partly responsible for the success of their employed firms (Meyer and Allen, 1991; Fatemeh et al., 2016).

2.4. Rewards

Nowadays, firms offer different types of rewards to their employees in order to step up their performance. It is crucial to determine the effectiveness of rewards as it will influence employees' innovative working behavior and affect organizational goals (Bandura, 1997; Luthans, 2002; Ghosh et al., 2016). There are two types of rewards which are monetary and non-monetary rewards. Based on previous literatures, the rewards can externally control behavior of people and even increasing it to the next level. Non-monetary rewards such as recognition is also a significant motivator in determining employees' behavior. However, rewards without recognition cannot motivate employees in a long run and vice versa because many employees want to be recognized and rewarded at the same time for their phenomenal performance. Thus, employees' motivation can be boosted up when rewards and recognition come in a package (De Lacy, 2009; Ghosh et al., 2016).

2.4.1. Extrinsic reward

Extrinsic reward is a compensation type of reward given to employees when they have contributed something to the firm they are employed. In a knowledge based economy, knowledge is valued as a crucial factor of organizational competitive advantage. Thus, in order to motivate the employees to become more innovative, extrinsic rewards will be compensated based on employee contribution (Liu and Li, 2017). Extrinsic reward is also

known as financial incentives such as bonus and incentive pay. Based on literatures, extrinsic rewards have an ability to intensify employees' innovative behavior at work. Assessing extrinsic rewards can be done in a scale of "When I perform creatively, I receive financial rewards, such as incentives or bonuses", "When an employee exhibits creative performance, my company offers some treats such as a celebration dinner" and "When I perform creatively at work, my company offers corresponding benefits in return" (Ghosh et al., 2017).

2.4.2. Intrinsic reward

Extrinsic reward is associated with financial elements while the intrinsic reward is related to non-financial elements. Today, firms are focusing on providing various offers of intrinsic rewards in motivating employees to be creative and attracting the best talent. Intrinsic reward is intangible such as learning and development, flexibility of working hours, training and career opportunities and career advancement. It is believed that intrinsic rewards can influence employees' motivation and work behavior. Furthermore, firms that practice on work-life balance can be termed as a situation where its programmes and policies actively provide support to employees to be successful within and outside of the workplace. Moreover, employees are motivated when their individual effort and achievement for the organization are recognized. Special attention from recognition can affect employees' behavior and performance at work. Careers opportunities and advancement are intended to improve employees' competencies and skills thus they are able to go after their career goals through the initiatives (Pregolato, 2010; Schlechter et al., 2015).

3. Analysis of Review

An analysis of review table has been developed in order to show summarization of related previous studies. All of the previous studies are focusing on fostering innovative work behavior in knowledge intensive firms. However, each of previous study has different antecedents in exploring their effects towards employees' innovative behavior. There is a study by Fatemeh et. al (2016) on the Importance of commitment in encouraging employees' innovative behavior by exploring three forms of commitment and innovative behavior of employees. There are three independent variables which are affective commitment, continuous commitment and normative commitment while its dependent variable is employees' innovative behavior. Some previous studies discussed on employees' innovative work behavior and connecting it with transformational leadership (Hu et al., 2013; Kheng et al., 2013 and Nusair et al., 2012). Other previous studies by Kheng et al. (2013), Liu and Li

(2017), Prieto and Perez-Santana (2014) and Schlechter et al. (2015) discussed on the effect of extrinsic and intrinsic rewards on employees' innovative work behavior.

Table 1. Analysis Review for Literature Review Study

Authors	Independent and Dependent Variables						
	Innovative work behavior	Transformational leadership	Affective commitment	Normative commitment	Continuance commitment	Extrinsic reward	Intrinsic reward
Fatemeh et al. (2016)	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Hu et al. (2013)	✓	✓					
Kheng et al. (2013)	✓	✓				✓	✓
Liu and Li (2017)	✓					✓	
Nusair et al. (2012)	✓	✓					
Prieto and Perez-Santana (2014)	✓						✓
Schlechter et al. (2015)	✓					✓	✓

4. Conclusion

Knowledge intensive firms are a driver and catalyst for Malaysia in their transformation process into a knowledge based economy. Knowledge based economy requires employees or termed as knowledge workers to elevate their creativity and support organizational goals through their continuous innovation initiatives (Kheng et al., 2013). Continuous innovation can help knowledge intensive firms to become a crucial role in sustaining their competitiveness. This literature review study is focusing on important issues associated with knowledge workers and their innovative work behavior. Therefore, this study will inspire researchers on theory building and become a good reference for private or public organization policy maker to look beyond current perspectives in enhancing employees' innovative work behavior.

References

- Bandura, A. (1977). Self– efficacy: toward a unifying theory of behavioural change. *Psychological Review*, 84(2), 191-215.
- Bessant, J. (2003). Challenges in innovation management. In L. V. (Ed.), *The international handbook on innovation* (pp. 761-774). Oxford, UK: Elsevier.
- Burns, J. (1978). *Leadership*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Chang, T. T., & Lin, H. Y. (2008). A study on service employees' customer-oriented behaviors. *Journal of American Academy of Business*, 13(1), 92-97.
- Chen, C., & Huang, J. (2009). Strategic human resource practices and innovative performance: the mediating role of knowledge management capacity. *Journal of Business Research*, 62(1), 104-114.
- Chughtai, A. A. (2013). Linking affective commitment to supervisor to work outcomes. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 28(6), 606-627.
- De Lacy, J. C. (2009). *Employee Engagement: The Development of a Three Dimensional Model of Engagement; and an Exploration of its Relationship with Affective Leader Behaviors*. Brisbane: School of Management, Queensland University of Technology.
- Fatemeh, H., Hadi, F., Mohd Nazari, I., & Nair, P. K. (2016). Importance of commitment in encouraging employees' innovative behaviour. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration*, 8(1), 70-83.
- Ghosh, P., Rai, A., Chauhan, R., Baranwal, G., & Srivastava, D. (2016). Rewards and recognition to engage private bank employees: Exploring the "obligation dimension". *Management Research Review*, 39(12), 1738-1751.
- Gong, Y. P., Huang, J. C., & Farh, J. L. (2009). Employee learning orientation, transformational leadership, and employee creativity: the mediating role of employee creative self-efficacy. *Academy of Management Journal*, 26(3), 264-277.
- Gumusluoglu, L., & Ilsev, A. (2009b). Transformational leadership, creativity, and organizational innovation. *Journal of Business Research*, 30(7), 461-473.
- Hu, H., Gu, Q., & Chen, J. (2013). How and when does transformational leadership affect organizational creativity and innovation? Critical review and future directions. *Nankai Business Review International*, 4(2), 147-166.
- Janssen, O. (2000). Job demands, perceptions of effort-reward fairness and innovative work behavior. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 73(3), 287-302.
- Jung, D. I., & Sosik, J. J. (2002). Transformational leadership in work groups – the role of empowerment, cohesiveness, and collective-efficacy on perceived group performance. *Small Group Research*, 33(3), 313-336.

- Kanter, R. M. (1998). When a thousand flowers bloom: structural, collective and social conditions for innovation in organization. *Research in Organizational Behavior*, 10, 169-211.
- Kellermanns, F., Eddleston, K., Barnett, T., & Pearson, A. (2008). An exploratory study of family member characteristics and involvement: effects on entrepreneurial behavior in the family firm. *Family Business Review*, 21(1), 1-14.
- Kheng, Y. K., June, S., & Mahmood, R. (2013). The Determinants of Innovative Work Behavior in the Knowledge Intensive Business Services Sector in Malaysia. *Asian Social Science*, 9(15), 47-59.
- Liu, H., & Li, G. (2017). To gain or not to lose? The effect of monetary reward on motivation and knowledge contribution. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 21(2).
- Liu, Y., Keller, R. T., & Shih, H. A. (2011). The impact of team-member exchange, differentiation, team commitment, and knowledge sharing on R&D project team performance. *R&D Management*, 41(3), 274-287.
- Lund, S., Manyika, J., & Ramaswamy, S. (2012). Preparing for a new era of knowledge work. *McKinsey Quarterly*, 4, 103-110.
- Luthans, F. (2002). The need for and meaning of positive organizational behavior. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 23(6), 695-706.
- Malewicki, D. S. (2005). Member involvement in entrepreneur network organizations: the role of commitment and trust. *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship*, 10(2), 141-166.
- Meyer, J. P., & Allen, N. J. (1991). A three-component conceptualization of organizational commitment. *Human Resource Management Review*, 1(1), 61-89.
- Muhwezi, M. (2008). Using the behavioural perspective to explain the current state of horizontal collaborative purchasing the public sector in Uganda. *24th IMP Conference*. Uppsala, September 4-6.
- Muller, E., & Zenker, A. (2001). Business services as actors of knowledge transformation: The role of KIBS in regional and national innovation systems. *Research Policy*, 30, 1501-1516.
- Mumford, M. D., Scott, G. M., Gaddis, B., & Strange, J. M. (2002). Leading creative people: orchestrating expertise and relationships. *Leadership Quarterly*, 13(6), 705-750.
- Munene, J., & Dul, R. (1989). Exploring normative commitment with nigerian extension workers. *Public Administration and Development*, 9(2), 169-183.
- Nusair, N., Ababneh, R., & Bae, Y. K. (2012). The impact of transformational leadership style on innovation as perceived by public employees in Jordan. *International Journal of Commerce and Management*, 22(3), 182-201.

- Oldham, G., & Cummings, A. (1996). Employee creativity: personal and contextual factors at work. *Academy of Management Journal*, 39, 607-34.
- Ozag, D. (2006). The relationship between the trust, hope, and normative and continuance commitment of merger survivors. *Journal of Management Development*, 25(9), 870-883.
- Powell, A., Galvin, J., & Piccoli, G. (2006). Antecedents to team member commitment from near and far: a comparison between collocated and virtual teams. *Information Technology and People*, 19(4), 299-322.
- Pregolato, M. (2010). *Total Rewards that Retain: A Study of Demographic Preferences*. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
- Prieto, I. M., & Perez-Santana, M. P. (2014). Managing innovative work behavior: the role of human resource practices. *Personnel Review*, 43(2), 184-208.
- Schlechter, A., Thompson, N. C., & Bussin, M. (2015). Attractiveness of non-financial rewards for prospective knowledge workers: An experimental investigation. *Employee Relations*, 37(3), 274-295.
- Scott, S., & Bruce, R. (1994). Determinants of innovative behavior: a path model of individual innovation in the workplace. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 37(3), 580-607.
- Shalley, C. E., Zhou, J., & Oldham, G. R. (2004). The effects of personal and contextual characteristics on creativity: where should we go from here? *Journal of Management*, 30(6), 933-958.
- Smith, G. P. (2002). *The new leader: bringing creativity and innovation to the workplace*. Conyers: Chart Your Course.
- Strambach, S. (2001). Innovation process and the role of knowledge-intensive business services. In M. K. K. Koschatzky, *Innovation networks-concepts and challenges in the european perspective* (pp. 53-68). Heidelberg, New York: Physica-Verlag.
- Urabe, K., Child, J., & Kagono, T. (1988). *Innovation and Management: International Comparisons*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- West, M. A., & Farr, J. L. (1989). Innovation at work: Psychological perspectives. *Social Behavior*, 4, 15-30.
- Zaltman, G., Duncan, R., & Holbeck, J. (1973). *Innovations and Organizations*. New York: Wiley.