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Article

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Impact of inclusive leadership on adaptive performance: The role of innovative work behaviour

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Abstract

As an organizational behaviour, job performance can be described from two perspectives, namely organizational citizenship behaviour and task performance. To enhance the concept of job performance, especially in servicing jobs (e.g., nursing), recent literature has considered the construct of adaptive performance. Thus, the major purpose of this research is to analyze the nexus between inclusive leadership (IL) and adaptive performance (AP) among private hospital nurses in Jordan using innovative work behaviour (IWB) as a mediating variable. Our study uses questionnaires to collect data from 169 nurses who work in different private hospitals in Jordan. The nature of the study is quantitative and cross-sectional, with individuals as the unit of analysis. The survey questionnaires, which consist of measures of IL, AP, and IWB, were distributed to the full-time nurses in the hospitals. The empirical outcomes show that IL has a direct and significant predictive effect on AP, and an indirect predictive effect through innovative work behaviour. This study discusses the practical and

theoretical implications of the empirical results. The outcomes of this study could help practitioners and policy makers to create effective IL and IWB that can enhance employees' adaptability towards their organization with a view to boosting their AP.

Keywords: inclusive leadership (IL), innovative work behaviour (IWB), adaptive performance (AP)

1. INTRODUCTION

It is generally acknowledged that the nature of jobs is rapidly changing, and this shift is evident in all phases of organizational research evaluation, including individual job efficiency and global business strategies (Charbonnier-Voirin & Roussel, 2012). Technological improvement, corporate globalization, and the recurring mergers and acquisitions have created smooth and dynamic work environments. Several factors are forcing businesses to stay competitive via creativity and innovation. This makes the leadership role inevitable in the pursuit of innovative and competitive. Recent literature has indicated that IL is fundamental for the era (Javed, Guo, & Figgis, 2017). According to Nembrand and Edmondson (2006), who initially developed the idea, the three essential attributes of inclusive leaders are being accessible, open and available. They noted that inclusive leaders are leaders who can be simply accessible as well as available to heed their subordinates' novel ideas.

Some previous studies have indicated a positive connection between the relational leadership role and IWB (Carmeli, Reiter-Palmon, & Ziv, 2010; Javed et al., 2017). Essentially, Krischer (2009) considered AP as the identification of the need or opportunities to vigorously enhance competence and good behaviour in reaction to current or expected changes, and the development of requirements and the ability to adjust to the workplace effectively. Constant technological changes and organizational integration and restructuring underscore the need for employees to acquire new skills and improve their flexibility and adaptability (Ilgen & Pulakos, 1999). Consequently, the role of AP in facilitating this process cannot be overemphasized. As a disregarded construct of job performance, AP has started to gain special attention in recent years. Fundamentally, boosting efficiency, effectiveness, and productivity are intimately associated with job performance (Krischer, 2009; Nasir, 2019). Nevertheless, one study has suggested that AP may possibly be a significant determinant if not a distinctive component of job performance. Pulakos et al. (2000) have contributed significantly to the discipline of the AP concept and configuration. They noted that the concept of AP can be described as "transform[ing] individuals' behavior to tackle changes in the environment, the new working situations or new work prerequisite resulting from the incident." Moreover, another recent study (Yu, 2020) reported that IL and AP have a significant positive link. Hence, anything that happens to employees in their workplace will appear from their emotional response. A supportive leader as well as cooperation among employees will improve goal achievement and personal development, thereby showing greater AP in the workplace.

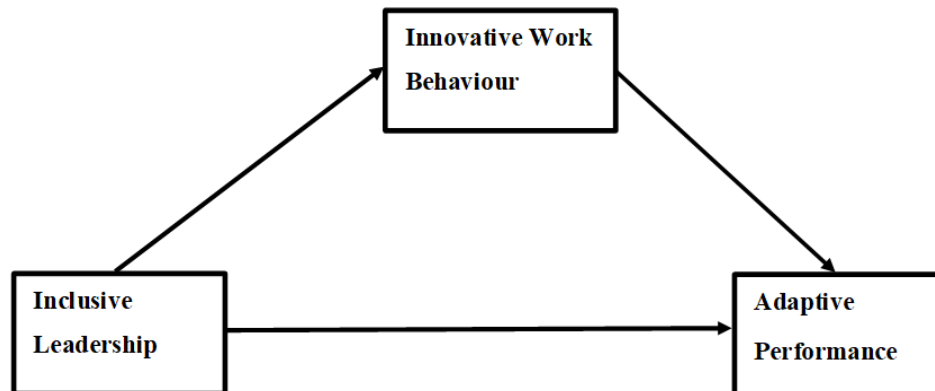
Although some studies have been conducted on the nexus between IL and IWB, the literature on IL is still developing (Javed et al., 2018; Qi et al., 2019). While Moss, Dowling and Callanan (2009) stressed the importance of leading procedures and attributes in dynamic job situations to create AP, there are limited theories and studies on this subject. Specifically, earlier studies focused mainly on the individual factors that determine AP. For instance, Naami et al. (2014) investigated the nexus between personality traits and AP, whereas Javed et al. (2017) examined Islamic Work Ethic, IWB, ethical leadership and AP, and Hoandă, (2017) examined transactional leadership, task conflict, cross-understanding, and AP. Particularly, our study underscores a distinctive method of relational leadership (i.e., IL) since the nexus between IL and AP has not been given adequate attention in the empirical literature. Therefore, our study contributes to the literature on the discipline of AP and enthusiasm at work in the following ways. First, our research seeks to ascertain the connection between IL and AP. Second, it determines the mediating role of IWB in the relationship between IL and AP. Therefore, this current research aims to add to the literature by incorporating AP into the criterion domain associated with IL and IWB.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Gerybadze et al. (2010) posited that the role of leaders in supportive behaviour is more essential than several explanatory factors for employees' IWB. Some studies revealed that IWB boosts job performance (Abdullah et al., 2019; Gong, Huang, & Farh, 2009; Janssen, 2000; Nasir, 2019) albeit the influence of IWB on AP has not been thoroughly explored. Employees adapt to job requirements effectively through IWB by improving themselves via innovation (Janssen, Van de Vliert, & West, 2004). Particularly, Gilson (2008) argued that employees with creative work usually display high performance. Some studies indicated that IWB improves the expected job performance of employees (Aryee, Walumbwa, Zhou, & Hartnell, 2012; Yuan & Woodman, 2010), and this anticipated performance within the context of change signifies the employees' AP. In fact, AP is critical to the success of staff in jobs with new or modified requirements (Jundt, Shoss, & Huang, 2015). AP is considered as a central tool for enhancing organizational efficiency (Kanten, Kanten, & Gurlek, 2015). It is perceived as one of the critical forces that drive company success. However, the mechanism of IL remains in the exploratory phase, as some studies have attempted to explore the factors that influence

employee innovation behaviour (Zhang & Ma, 2017). Zeng, Zhao, and Zhao (2020) examined the influence of IL on employees' taking-charge behaviour, as well as the mediating role of psychological safety and thriving at work. Yu (2020) also investigated the impact of IL on AP. Though considerable research has been conducted on the influence of IL on various work outcomes and individual or organizational behaviours, there are a number of overlooked research areas that require thorough investigation. What is more, the mediating role of IWB in the nexus between IL and AP has not been thoroughly explored. This study aims to propose a model of the influence of IL on IWB, IWB on AP, IL on AP, and IWB mediates the relation between IL on AP as presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Theoretical Framework



3. HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

3.1. Inclusive leadership and innovative work behaviour

According to Nembrand and Edmondson (2006: 947), IL refers to leaders' words and deeds that signify an invitation and appreciation of the contributions of others. Precisely, inclusive leaders ensure that employees participate in decision-making (Carmeli, Reiter-Palmon, & Ziv, 2010; Dorenbosch, Engen, & Verhagen, 2005; Khan et al., 2021) since they enhance the ability of employees to create new and novel ideas (Sharifirad & Ataei, 2012). Similarly, Basadur (2004) posited that the creation of new ideas is the first phase of IWB. Inclusive leaders make sure that employees have access to vital tangible and intangible resources of the organization (Mansoor et al., 2021) thereby facilitating the promotion and implementation of new ideas by the employees (Scott & Bruce, 1994; Afsar, Badir, & Saeed, 2014). Hence, it seems that inclusive leaders boost the individual innovative behaviour, which emphasizes the prominent role of leadership in this regard. For example, Shakil et al. (2021) and Kayaalp, Page, & Gumus (2021) noted that the supportive role of leaders in behaviour is more critical compared to most explanatory variables that determine IWB. The high risks associated with individual innovative behaviour show that it represents a non-routine behaviour that enables the employees to create new ideas, rather than the traditional thinking (Kanter, 1988; Kessel, HannemannWeber, & Kratzer, 2012). This indicates that employees interrogate the status quo by disagreeing with superiors. Thus, employees require a high degree of autonomy to encourage IWB (Janssen, 2005). The employees who are supported by leadership can have the autonomy and freedom to express novel ideas (Foss, Woll, & Moilanen, 2013). A significant connection with IL enables the employees to acquire leadership support relating to beneficial resources (e.g., time, materials, space, innovation-related information, political support for legitimacy), which enhances their capacity to promote, develop, and apply new ideas (Ilies, Nahrgang, & Morgeson, 2007; Hollander, 2009; Shore et al., 2011; Liu, Liao, & Loi, 2012; Kimura, 2012; Choi, Tran, & Park, 2015; Wang, Fang, Qureshi, & Janssen, 2015; Piansoongnern, 2016; Fang et al., 2019; Ng & Salamzadeh, 2020). Lastly, inclusive leaders can improve the emotions and positive feelings of employees (Javed et al., 2019), thereby inspiring them to engage in innovative tasks (Carmeli, Reiter-Palmon, & Ziv, 2010; Mansoor et al., 2021). Several studies have revealed that IL is a significant determinant of employees' IWB (Javed et al., 2017; Javed et al., 2019; Mansoor et al., 2021).

H1: Inclusive leadership has a positive and significant influence on innovative work behaviour.

3.2. Inclusive leadership and adaptive performance

Some studies have indicated that AP is a kind of job performance which differs from the organization's task performance and citizenship behaviour (Han & Williams, 2008). According to Allworth and Hesketh (1999), AP refers to the behaviours that show the capability to deal with change and transfer learning from one task to another since work requirements are different. This definition implies that adaptability is exhibited if employees can effectively cope with work adjustments. In addition, Pulakos et al. (2000) considered adaptive efficiency as the change that happens to someone's conduct in order to meet the conditions of a new situation. Therefore, two things necessary for adaptive behaviour to be achievable include a change in the environment, and the capacity of the individual to effectively deal with the change. The concept of employee performance has been enlarged to encompass behaviours that support organisational development since the early 1990s. Furthermore, AP refers to the individual's capacity to adapt to dynamic or changing work situations (Pulakos, et al., 2000, Pulakos et al., 2002; Pulakos, Dorsey & White, 2006), as well as the ability to adjust behaviour based on the requirements or demand of the new situations or environments (Johnson, 2001). Regrettably, these improvements have hardly been complemented by recommendations of measurement tools which incorporate the full range of required behaviours. Therefore, this current study uses the social exchange theory (Blau, 1964; Gouldner, 1960) to provide a reasonable explanation of how IL can enhance the task performance of subordinates with IL. More precisely, the social exchange theory postulates that social exchanges involve unspecified requirements, and when one person favours another, there exists an anticipation of future reciprocity (Gouldner, 1960).

In essence, if supervisors handle their subordinates in a good manner, the subordinates will reciprocate in a favourable manner by engaging in positive behaviour that will favour the supervisor, such as increasing their efforts or performance. Guo et al. (2014) conducted a study using the lens of social exchange theory and 202 supervisor-subordinate dyads from 12 enterprises in China. Evidence from the study showed that the supervisor's development feedback has a significant positive impact on the job performance of employees. IL in the group is capable of reducing the employees' perception of being overlooked and disregarded in the workplace. The need of individuals to belong is rooted in evolution, and a yearning for inclusion could create survival and reproductive benefits (Baumeister and Leary, 1995). Moreover, apart from employees responding to their supervisor's IL via the provision of greater effort and performance in the workplace, the employees can decide to be proactive in order to strengthen their relationship with their supervisor (Gouldner, 1960; Lam et al., 2015). IL implies that subordinates work together across levels, roles and demographic boundaries with a view to solving shared problems via participative decision making (Nishii, 2013). The integration of diverse employees' perspectives implies that the supervisors have confidence in the employees as well as having concern and respect for them (Huang et al., 2010). Particularly, Huang et al. (2010) revealed that supervisors' participative leadership behaviour has a positive influence on employee task performance. The study also showed that psychological empowerment and trust-in-supervisor have mediating effects on the impact of participative leadership on task performance.

Some studies in the field of IL and performance have documented a positive link between transformational leadership and AP, learning, and innovation climate (Han & Williams, 2008; El Akremi, Vandenberghe & Camerman, 2010). However, since the concept of IL is not fully developed, there is scanty empirical literature on IL's antecedents and outcomes. Nonetheless, some research has reported that IL can predict a positive work behaviour. For instance, Jundt, Shoss and Huang (2015) established a positive connection between transformational leadership and AP, whereas Carmeli, Reiter-Palmon and Ziv (2010) reported that IL has a significant influence on worker engagement in workplace creativity. Furthermore, Javed et al. (2017, 2018) showed that a positive association exists between IL and innovative work behaviours, while Choi, Tran, and Kang (2015) found that IL has a positive influence on the well-being of employees. The research conducted by Randel et al. (2018) indicated a positive effect of IL, whereas Khan et al. (2021) noted that IL has a direct impact on AP and an indirect effect via psychological safety. Results also confirmed the significant mediation of psychological safety and learning behaviours. Based on the analysis of previous studies, our study proposes a positive connection between IL and AP.

H2: Inclusive leadership has a positive and significant influence on adaptive performance.

3.3. Innovative work behaviour and adaptive performance

Employees that are Innovative usually gather and apply a variety of information to produce novel and creative ideas that can enhance existing practices (Aryee et al., 2012; Nimfa et al., 2021). Moreover, innovative workers have the willingness to acquire knowledge, and discover and create novel ideas to solve important issues, thereby improving job performance (Amabile et al., 2005). According to Walumbwa, Cropanzano & Hartnell (2009), the willingness of workers to learn is

essential to job performance because learning motivates workers to gain new knowledge that will enable them to accomplish their tasks LePine et al. (2005) noted that challenge stressors have the capacity to improve the motivation and performance of employees. Based on the extant literature, our study proposes that innovative behaviour has a positive link with employees' job performance. Janssen (2000) argued that innovative behaviour boosts the role performance of employees. Precisely, role performance is considered as the anticipated performance. In a dynamic context, it signifies the AP of employees which enables the worker to cope with new changes (Shoss, Witt & Vera, 2012). However, from the empirical viewpoint, only few scholars have investigated the correlation between workers' innovative behaviour and performances (Dörner, 2012; Fink et al., 2017). The innovative behaviour of employees enables them to accomplish the desired performance (Yuan & Woodman, 2010). In a dynamic setting, the expected performance signifies the AP that the organisation anticipates from the workers to survive in a new setting. The analysis above indicates that IWB has the capacity to enhance AP (Javed et al., 2017). Furthermore, some scholars (Rosenbusch et al., 2011; Campbell et al., 1996) have emphasized the need to conduct research into the link between innovative behaviour and job performance, especially at the individual level. Consequently, our research proposes the following relationship.

H3: Innovative work behaviour has a positive and significant influence on adaptive performance.

3.4. Inclusive leadership and adaptive performance: Mediating role of innovative work behaviour

Innovative employees have the tendency to gather and apply a variety of information to generate new ideas and enhance existing processes (Aryee et al., 2012). Employees who are innovative have the tendency and willingness to learn, discover and create new ideas to resolve crucial issues in order to enhance job performance (Amabile et al., 2005; Nasir et al., 2019). According to Walumbwa et al. (2009), the willingness of employees to learn is fundamental to job performance, since learning encourages employees to collect new information that will assist them to perform their jobs. LePine et al. (2005) and Nasir et al. (2019) posited that challenge stressors improve the motivation and performance of employees. Consistent with the extant literature, this current study anticipates a positive association between employees' innovative behaviour and job performance. Janssen (2000) also argued that individual innovative behaviour improves employees' role performance. Specifically, role performance refers to the anticipated performance. In a changing environment, it signifies the AP of employees as they adjust to new changes (Shoss, Witt, & Vera, 2012; Khan et al., 2021). However, few empirical studies have investigated the nexus between individual innovative behaviour, IL, and performance (Nemhard & Edmondson, 2006; Dörner, 2012). It is acknowledged that individual innovative behaviour helps employees to attain the anticipated performance (Yuan & Woodman, 2010). Within the perspective of new changes, expected performance implies the AP that the organization envisages from employees to deal with the new changes. This literature review indicates that individual innovative behaviour boosts AP (Javed et al., 2017). Some studies (Rosenbusch et al., 2011 & Campbell et al., 1996) have emphasized the need to conduct research on individual innovative behaviour and job performance at the individual level. The above findings revealed that IL improves employees' IWB, while IWB boosts AP. Charbonnie-Voirin et al. (2010) argued that AP encompasses five domains: learning, managing unexpected situations and emergencies, creative problem solving, work stress management, and interpersonal compatibility. Specifically, the first area emphasizes swift response and effective alternatives during difficulties and new situations. Nonetheless, not much research has been conducted on the mediating role of IWB on the nexus between work IL and AP. Hence, we propose the following hypothesis.

H4: Innovative work behaviour mediates the relationship between inclusive leadership and adaptive performance.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Sample and procedure

This study collected data from private hospital nurses in Jordan for the purpose of determining the relationship between IL and AP using IWB as a mediator. The rationale for choosing these organizations is because they are confronted with high pressure in a changing and complex environment even as they focus on AP. Moreover, the justification for choosing private hospital nurses is because most hospitals have challenges in the efficient management of nurses (Afsar, Cheema & Masood, 2017). As for the hospitals in Jordan, the prevalent types or causes of adverse events are linked to workload and insufficient personnel, poor management, technical performance, psychosocial

work demands, a lack of ethics and negligence (Gatasheh et al., 2017). Some studies have indicated that nurses in Jordan are confronted with challenges and high stress (Hamaideh & Ammouri, 2011; Nawafleh, 2014; USAID, 2016).

Prior to distribution of the questionnaires, the researcher contacted the HR Department in-charge of operations in every Departments to seek their consent or willingness to participate in this research. The researcher asked the HR Department to show the number of people who were willing to complete the survey in each Department. The data collection was done in a study program that sought to investigate the link between AP and IL, using IWB as a mediating variable among private hospital nurses. To recruit respondents as well as account for social desirability bias (i.e., predisposition of participants to provide responses to the question items in such a way another individual perceived it as favourable), the study adopted the following process. The author briefly introduced the purpose of the study in the work sites. The directors of the Human Resource Department were contacted, and the rationale for collecting the data was explained to them. In the meetings, the author presented a covering letter which indicated that it was voluntary to participate in this study, and the data gathered would remain confidential.

Beside the statement of confidentiality, the covering letter stated that none of the participants is known by the author. Other precise instructions provided in the questionnaire included: (i) Please, kindly spend some minutes completing the questionnaire. (ii) Your honesty is highly solicited since there are no right or wrong answers to these questions. (iii) Since all the responses will be reported in aggregated form, the participants are strictly anonymous. (iv) None of the participants can be identified by the researcher based on their responses. (v) Kindly remember that it is voluntary to participate in this survey. When people had understood the aim of the study, the covering letter was read by the directors, and they approved the data collection in their respective organizations.

Since this research is a time-lag study, the data collection was conducted with two time lags. At time 1, the respondents completed the question items regarding the predictor (IL) variable as well as the demographic variables. At time 2 (after a period of one month), the same participants were asked to complete the question items regarding the dependent variable (AP) and the mediating variable (IWB). For the purpose of matching the participants at time 1 and time 2, they were instructed at time 1 to indicate their job ID. Essentially, the researcher explained the rationale to them, emphasizing that the researcher would visit them after an interval of two months with additional question items. The respondents appreciated the idea of a job ID since it ensured their anonymity. Out of the 253 questionnaires administered, 192 were returned. However, after data cleaning, a sample of 169 was utilized for the analysis while 23 responses were rejected because of incomplete data. The total response rate stood at 66%. Table-1 contains the employees' demographic characteristics.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Respondents

| Variables | Categories | Frequency | Percentage % |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Status of your job | Full time | 169 | 100 |
| | - | - | - |
| Your Position | Nurses | 169 | 100 |
| | - | - | - |
| Gender | Male | 56 | 33.1 |
| | Female | 113 | 66.9 |
| Age (years): | 20 to 24 | 0 | 0 |
| | 25 to 29 | 55 | 32.5 |
| | 30 to 34 | 40 | 23.7 |
| | 35 to 39 | 39 | 23.1 |
| | 40 to 44 | 32 | 18.9 |
| | More than 44 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Highest level of education | Doctorate degree | 1 | 0.6 |
| | Master's degree | 19 | 11.2 |
| | Bachelor's degree | 122 | 72.2 |
| | Professional Certificate | 26 | 15.4 |
| | Diploma | 1 | 0.6 |
| | Others | 0 | 0 |

4.2. Measurements

AP scale: This scale covers 5 areas and 19 items obtained from Charbonnie-Voirin. et al (2010). The breakdown shows that 4 items deal with emergencies and unexpected situations; 3 items deal with work stress management; 4 items deal with creative problem solving; 4 items deal with learning; and 4

items deal with interpersonal adjustment. The measurement scales were validated with confirmatory factor analysis, and the coefficient alpha ranged from 0.84 to 0.89.

IL scale: The items were adapted from Carmeli, Palmon and Ziv, (2010), and they included “the manager is open to hearing new ideas”, “the manager is ready to listen to my requests”. There are 9 items that measure three dimensions: openness, effectiveness, and accessibility. Each item is measured on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 “strongly disagree” to 5 “strongly agree”.

IWB scale: The items on this variable were adapted from Janssen (2000), who described IWB as the deliberate introduction, creation and utilization of new ideas within a work role or organization to benefit role performance or the organization. The scale comprises 9 items that measure the degree to which an employee participates in IWB. The point-scale ranges from 1 = ‘never’ to 5 = ‘always’. The coefficient alpha of the nine items was a 0.94. The data coding was done such that a higher score signifies a higher level of innovative work behaviour.

4.3. Control variables

In this study, the control variables are age, gender and education. The extant literature indicated that these variables influence individual perceptions of IWB and AP in the workplace (Bell & Kozlowski, 2008; Pulakos et al., 2002).

5. COMMON METHOD VARIANCE

Our study employs a self-administered questionnaire for data collection from a single source. Consequently, there is a possibility that common method variance (CMV) could exist in the data. Hence, our research utilizes procedural and statistical techniques to tackle the issue (Schwarz et al., 2017). Specifically, we use the Harmon’s single factor to ascertain common method bias, and the outcomes indicated that the first factor accounts for 28% of the variation. This implies that common method bias has no effect on our research (Babin et al., 2016).

6. RESULTS

During the analysis of the measurement model, this study found that the loadings of some items were below 0.5. Consequently, 6 items were removed. The loading value of the remaining items' average construct validity ranges from 0.603 to 0.907. The results of convergent validity in terms of loading, average variance extracted (AVE), and the composite reliability (CR) were satisfactory. The AVE values range from 0.506 to 0.749, implying a satisfactory convergent validity. The CR values range from 0.929 to 0.964.

To assess the discriminant validity, we compare the AVE square root with the latent variable correlations. Discriminant validity is satisfactory if the AVE square root is greater than the values of all correlations (Chin, 2010), as presented in Table-2. What is more, all HTMT values are less than 0.85, suggesting discriminant validity of the three constructs (Henseler et al., 2015).

Table 2: Discriminant Validity HTMT

| S/N | Variables | Mean | SD | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 1 | Age | 4.83 | 1.004 | | | |
| 2 | Gender | 1.67 | 0.472 | | | |
| 3 | Adaptive Performance | 0.268 | 0.097 | (1) | | |
| 4 | Inclusive Leadership | 0.257 | 0.105 | 0.394 | (1) | |
| 5 | Innovative Work Behavior | 0.500 | 0.068 | 0.399 | 0.516 | (1) |

Having controlled for age, gender and tenure, the R² values are AP= 0.196 and IWB = 0.244. The results show that IL is positively related to AP ($\beta = 0.260$, $p < 0.05$); IL is positively related to IWB ($\beta = 0.494$, $p < 0.05$); IWB is positively related to AP ($\beta = 0.252$, $p < 0.05$). The study confirmed that IWB mediates the relationship between IL and AP ($\beta = 0.124$, $p < 0.05$). Consequently, H1, H2, H3, and H4 are supported.

Table 3: Path Coefficient and Hypothesis Testing

| Hypothesis | Relationship | Coefficient | t-Value | P Values | Supported |
|------------|--------------|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| H1 | IL -> AP | 0.260 | 2.676 | 0.007 | Yes |
| H2 | IL -> IWB | 0.494 | 7.251 | 0.000 | Yes |
| H3 | IWB -> AP | 0.252 | 2.400 | 0.016 | Yes |
| H4 | IL->IWB->AP | 0.124 | 2.385 | 0.017 | Yes |

7. DISCUSSION

The results show that IL is positively related to both AP and IWB. The study also indicates that IWB mediates the relationship between IL and AP. Hence, IL significantly predicts AP. This finding is consistent with the empirical outcome which indicated that IL enhances employees' attitude towards change (Yousef, 2000a), which enables them to meet new change (Ali, 1996), thereby displaying AP. Moreover, the positive relationship between IL and individual AP indicates that IL enables employees via creative involvement (Ikhwan-us-Safa, 1999, p. 286; Khan et al., 2015) to productively resolve the problems. Some studies indicated that creative problem-solving enables the employees to adopt new changes that engender AP (Jong & De Ruyter, 2004). Moreover, IL underscores persistence in work and assists employees' persistence in work and adapting to new changes, especially in dynamic conditions. Therefore, IL improves AP in organizations. In a work environment, leadership guides the behaviour of employees and encourages them to manifest job-related behaviour (Ali & Al-Owaidan, 2008). This suggests that IL fosters innovation in the context of new changes (Kumar & Rose, 2012), thereby enhancing the capacity of employees to show IWB. Furthermore, this study has provided empirical evidence to show the mediating role of IWB in the relationship between IL and AP. Since IL is based on high effort, precision and struggle (Ali & Al-Owaidan, 2008), employees who have high effort with precision in direction and struggle to create novel and valuable ideas assist them to manifest IWB. This enables them to adapt to the requirements of new work in a dynamic environment.

Employees can participate in a specific task with full concentration through IL (Khan et al., 2015) and this concentration at work improves individuals' IWB, especially in the context of innovation. IL boosts the innovation of employees by improving their capacity to create and execute novel ideas (Kumar & Rose, 2012), thereby accelerating their IWB. In fact, employees that have IWB can adapt effectively to their jobs (Janssen et al., 2004) by introducing and applying novel technology that enhances their performance (Benner & Tushman, 2003). Furthermore, IWB is capable of helping employees to achieve the expected performance (Farr & Ford, 1990; Yuan & Woodman, 2010), and organizations anticipate high employee performance by adapting to changes, especially in a dynamic environment. IWB encompasses the introduction and application of novel technologies and new techniques of work which are "better" than the existing ones (Yuan & Woodman, 2010), which leads to effectiveness/efficiency gains (Benner & Tushman, 2003). Hence, IWB enables employees to adjust themselves to adapt successfully to the job (Janssen et al., 2004) with a view to improving individual performance (Hammer & Stanton, 1999). The employees that possess IL have the tendency to display greater IWB, even if IWB is not a routine behaviour. Hence, as new challenges and perspectives confront the employees (Schermuly, Meyer, & Dämmer, 2013), they require assistance from leadership to cope with the new situation.

Essentially, IL feedback enables employees to freely articulate new ideas. Hence, employees receive greater encouragement from the leader and confront the new situation by disagreeing with the leader as they develop and implement novel ideas (Javed, 2017). If employees recognize IL in the work environment, their interest in the job will increase (Qi, 2019). They will consider themselves as mutually involved in effective leadership (Collinson & Collinson, 2009). Therefore, employees display greater IWB in the presence of inclusive leadership. Low IL makes the employees easily perceive the leader's controlling behaviour and consider the leader as an individual who maintains the standard operating procedures (Liu, Liao, & Loi, 2012). Thus, employees abstain from confronting the defined work standards in generating and implementing innovative ideas. Employees display lower IWB when there is a controlling leadership, which lessens the relationship between IWB and AP.

7.1. Theoretical implications

This study will contribute to the body of knowledge on private hospital nurses in Jordan by shedding light on the relation between IL, IWB and AP in the healthcare field, in which knowledge and skills are rapidly and constantly changing. This will help address the current shortage of research in this area and provide real-world value to health organizations by filling the gap of private hospital nurses in

Jordan according to the theoretical framework based on the review of recent literature. Some previous studies have investigated the link between IL and other variables, such as psychological safety, trust in a leader, IWB and innovative actions (Javed et al., 2017; Randel et al., 2018; Qi et al., 2019; Khan et al., 2021).

However, our research contributes to extant literature by using other outcome variables (i.e., employee AP) within a leader inclusion setting using social exchange theory (Blau, 1964; Gouldner, 1960). Workers receive greater leadership support, and sometimes interrogate the existing situation by not agreeing with the leader on the ways to develop and implement novel concepts (Tu & Yu, 2017). Essentially, the generation of ideas is critical in solving problems, thereby leading to greater efficiency of employees (Basadur, 2004). Some previous studies have reported that IWB enhances the expected job performance of workers (Aryee, Walumbwa, Zhou & Hartnell, 2012; Yuan & Woodman, 2010). This anticipated performance reflects workers' AP in a situation of change. IWB can enable workers to attain the required success (Farr & Ford, 1990; Yuan & Woodman, 2010). In addition, the existing research is based on the theory of social exchange, which states the dual-reciprocal relationship between IL and AP, which describes how an individual adapts / fits well into the organization. The theory of social exchange (SET) suggests that social elements exist in contractual relationships; individuals willingly provide benefits to other parties, which allows the party to provide benefits in return (Maguire, 2002). The study's research framework is consistent with the theory of social exchange (Blau, 1964), which conceptualized the impact of IL on both IWB and AP, an issue that has been overlooked by previous studies. The empirical outcomes of this study revealed the effect of IL on IWB and AP.

This study also conceptualized the impact of IWB on AP (an issue that has not been thoroughly explored in the literature) and confirmed a significant relationship between the two variables. In addition, this study conceptualized and confirmed the mediating role of IWB on the relationship between IL and AP. The findings confirmed the mediating mechanism of IWB on the nexus between IL and AP. This study emphasized the need for researchers to appraise the competing theories regarding the intervening variables, which could explain the capacity of IWB to predict AP and other outcomes. Additionally, our research expands the literature by analyzing the mediating influence of IWB on the nexus between IL and AP. Since this issue has not been thoroughly explored in the empirical literature, our research makes a unique contribution to the extant literature. According to the process viewpoint of leadership, the characteristics of IL enable the behaviour of workers to positively influence their perceptions of the organizational setting in a manner beneficial to AP.

7.2. Practical implications

This study has some practical implications for managers since it emphasized the other factors that have impacts on IL and adaptive efficiency. In a dynamic setting, IL enables employees to behave innovatively (Kessel et al., 2012; Janssen, 2005), which leads to adaptive efficiency. Consequently, this study stimulated interest in innovative behaviour, which will foster employees' capacity to integrate IL in their job performance. Moreover, this study draws the attention of management to the supportive role of leadership in the work environment. IL encourages employees by highlighting openness, availability and accessibility to create the necessary conditions for them to express their opinions and articulate new ideas or speak against the status quo (Dorenbosch, Engen, & Verhagen, 2005; De Jong & Den Hartog, 2010; Javed, 2017). Basically, employees consider IL as a supportive role of the leader which boosts their IWB. Therefore, to achieve IWB, it is imperative for managers to emphasize their role as an ethical leader. This is because leadership occupies a crucial position in organizational psychology by fostering sportsmanship behaviour at the group and individual levels. It is necessary for top management to underscore appropriate interventions to encourage positive psychology at the organizational level (Mayer, Aquino, Greenbaum, & Kuenzi, 2012). The empirical outcomes indicate that recognition practices and IL have significant effects on IWB and AP. Based on the findings, our study recommends that private hospitals should endeavor to integrate IL to achieve effective IWB and AP. It may be necessary for management to incorporate elements that can improve effective IL and IWB. Such elements include focusing on the goals / visions of the organization, as well as making the workers appreciate the significance of AP within the organization. Thus, it is imperative for leaders to initiate and execute training programs that can develop a close connection with employees. The environmental complications of new changes have emphasized innovation and creativity as vital sources of market competition (Pan, Sun, & Chow, 2012; Brettel, Chomik, & Flatten, 2015; Carmeli, Dutton, & Hardin, 2015). From this viewpoint, while some workers are socially interwoven, others are socially isolated. In particular, socially intertwined workers accept new changes whereas socially isolated workers prefer the status quo and detest novel changes. Through the creation of more IWB, IL can improve the AP of employees. Moreover the empirical outcomes of this study will be helpful to

private hospitals in meeting novel changes in a dynamic setting by considering leadership as a way to boost employees' innovation.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH SUGGESTIONS

Our study sought to examine the influence of IL on AP the role of IWB based on social exchange theory. The results of the study confirmed the positive relationship between IL and AP, the positive relationship between IL and IWB, the positive relationship between IWB and AP. The study confirms the mediating role of IWB between IL and AP. Although it achieved all the intended objectives, and made some contribution to the extant literature, there are some limitations worth mentioning. This is necessary because a recognition of a study's limitations is an element of the potency of any research (Van Dolen, De Ruyter & Lemmink, 2004). The shortcomings of this study provide opportunities for further research. One possible suggestion for future study is to investigate the role of the individual level of motivations and attitudes such as intrinsic motivation, psychological empowerment, and creative self-efficacy (Shin & Zhou, 2003; Zhang & Bartol, 2010). The second possibility is to determine the impacts of contextual factors such as the climate for innovation and leader– member exchange (Aarons & Sommerfeld, 2012; Jaiswal & Dhar, 2015; Wang et al., 2015). Moreover, the recommendations from this study on AP can be extended to other private hospitals. Specifically, the first limitation of this study is the small sample size, which constitutes a barrier to the generalization of the findings. Therefore, it is recommended that future studies should use larger samples, other cities and sectors. Secondly, since this study investigated the mediating role of IWB on the relationship between IL and AP, future studies should explore additional mediating variables on the relationship between IL and AP. Finally, the external validity of the empirical outcomes of this study may be limited due to the selected sample from Jordan. Hence, researchers may replicate this study by using a different culture or background to increase the generalizability of the findings.

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