

Driving Individual Performance: The Mediating Role of Innovation and Moderating Impact of Work-Life Balance among Indonesia's Professional Village Facilitators

ABSTRACT

Aims: This study investigates the role of Innovative Work Behavior (IWB) in mediating the effects of Job Crafting and Work Integrity on Individual Performance among professional village facilitators in Kediri Regency, Indonesia. Additionally, it examines the moderating effect of Work-Life Balance on the relationship between IWB and Individual Performance.

Study design: The research adopts a quantitative approach to explore the interrelations between the variables, focusing on professional village facilitators in a specific regional context.

Methodology: Data were collected through offline surveys from 203 respondents and analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The variables studied include Job Crafting, Work Integrity, Innovative Work Behavior, Individual Performance, and Work-Life Balance.

Results: The result of study is Job Crafting and Work Integrity significantly influence Innovative Work Behavior. Job Crafting, Work Integrity, and Innovative Work Behavior do not significantly affect Individual Performance. Innovative Work Behavior does not mediate the relationship between Job Crafting, Work Integrity, and Individual Performance. Work-Life Balance does not moderate the relationship between Innovative Work Behavior and Individual Performance.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that Job Crafting, Work Integrity, and Innovative Work Behavior are not significant contributors to Individual Performance among professional village facilitators in Kediri Regency. This highlights the need to explore alternative mediating and moderating variables to better understand the factors influencing their performance.

Keywords: Job Crafting, Integrity, Individual Performance, Innovative Work Behavior, Work-life Balance

1. INTRODUCTION

The conception that achieving self-reliant villages requires a sustainable development framework where social, economic, and ecological aspects synergize to maintain the potential and capacity of villages in improving their welfare is crucial in Kediri Regency, as part of Indonesia's territory. Setyowati (2019) explained that rural area development involves accelerating the quality of services, development, and community empowerment through a participatory development approach. However, indications of underperformance in village development, as measured by the Village Development Index in Kediri Regency, form the basis of this research framework. This condition becomes a primary responsibility for village professional facilitators in their tasks of assisting 26 sub districts and 343 villages, most of which are still classified as developing or advanced villages. This reality highlights that the majority of villages in Kediri Regency have yet to meet the target of becoming self-reliant. This phenomenon intrigues researchers to observe job crafting and work integrity behaviors in evaluating the individual performance of village professional facilitators, as these are

linked to the optimization of facilitators' performance. These facilitators, directly appointed by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, have not effectively fulfilled their roles and responsibilities.

Job crafting refers to proactive work behavior where employees actively reshape the characteristics (or perceptions) of their work (Tims et al., 2016). It involves modifications to balance employee expectations and desires, regardless of work environments and available resources (Berg et al., 2013). This process is vital in fostering engagement and job satisfaction in a workforce increasingly experiencing dissatisfaction and burnout (Gordon et al., 2018; Le Blanc et al., 2017). Studies show that job crafting significantly affects innovative work behavior (Afsar et al., 2019; Dixit & Upadhyay, 2021; Lambriex-Schmitz et al., 2020; Miao et al., 2022; Pradana & Suhariadi, 2020). However, other research suggests no significant impact of job crafting on innovative work behavior (Ok & Lim, 2022; Tho, 2022). Furthermore, studies have linked job crafting to performance improvement (Nguyen et al., 2019; Saryono et al., 2022; Supriatna et al., 2023; Yulivianto, 2019).

The suboptimal implementation of the tasks of professional facilitators is also due to the lack of mastery of duties and individual capacity in carrying out each key performance indicator in assisting village communities. This can be seen from placement positions not aligned with technical guidelines, leading to underdeveloped creative and innovative work behavior for each individual. Another issue that deserves attention as a scientific study is the underperformance of professional facilitators in reporting their performance through daily reports, causing significant delays in submissions. One of the visible indicators is the failure to meet the operational work hours, which are still below the requirement of >140 work hours/month. Professional facilitators do not assist in the implementation of projects entering the village or supervise the use of village funds but provide comprehensive assistance to the village (Meilina, 2021). Sandani et al., (2022) emphasized that facilitation should stand as an equal partnership with the facilitated entity. Research on the relationship between integrity and innovative work behavior suggests a positive influence (Manoppo et al., 2021; Paine, 1994; Palanski & Vogelgesang, 2011), though other studies dispute this (Kistan, 2018; Radjin, 2022). Similarly, while some research highlights the significant impact of integrity on performance (Palanski & Yammarino, 2009; Sabil et al., 2021; Yusuf, 2021), others find no substantial effect (Devi et al., 2022; Prijono et al., 2019; Sumardi et al., 2022).

Empirical studies on the relationship between the Big Five personality traits (openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism) and innovative work behavior reveal mixed findings (Baer & Oldham, 2006). While some researchers believe innovation occurs solely at the organizational level (Oldham & Cummings, 1996), others argue it originates from individual behavior (Jong & Hartog, 2010). Sudibjo & Prameswari (2021) further support this by linking innovation to knowledge-sharing antecedents. Innovative work behavior significantly impacts performance (Fairuz et al., 2018; Yumhi, 2021), though some findings contradict this (Leong & Rasli, 2014; Purwanto et al., 2020; Widyantari & Cipto, 2021). Other studies suggest that innovative work behavior mediates the positive effect on individual performance (Berliana & Arsanti, 2018; Fitrio et al., 2020; Ibrahim et al., 2022; Salwa et al., 2018), while contrasting findings claim otherwise (Dedahanov et al., 2017). The study also considers work-life balance as a factor in examining the performance of professional village facilitators. Work-life balance is the ability of employees to manage both their work and family life (Blanchard, 2012). This issue often arises in any work environment, as employees demand not only work-related support but also welfare (Talukder & Galang, 2021). Work-life balance refers to an individual's effectiveness in balancing satisfaction in work and family roles aligned with life priorities at a particular time (Clark, 2000). Studies by Medina & Prieto, (2022); Wan & Liu, (2020) explain

that work-life balance positively strengthens the relationship between innovative work behavior and performance.

The phenomena and empirical studies presented on the role of job crafting, work integrity, innovative work behavior, and work-life balance in relation to the individual performance of professional facilitators need to be linked to the grand theory of Goal Setting Theory, which states that setting specific, challenging, and measurable goals can improve individual performance. The novelty of this study lies in including work-life balance as a moderator, which has not been previously linked to innovative work behavior and individual performance.

The primary objective of this study are aim to build a theoretical and empirical model based on the concept of psychological contract theory (Argyris, 1960). The psychological contract reflects an individual's perception of what they should receive and contribute within the context of a working relationship (Rousseau, 1989). This study seeks to determine the direct influence of job crafting (JC) and work integrity (WI) on individual performance (IP). Additionally, it explores the mediating role of innovative work behavior (IWB) and the moderating role of work-life balance (WLB). The innovative aspect of this research is the integration of Goal Setting Theory and psychological contract theory as the primary theoretical foundations. This dual theoretical framework not only enhances the understanding of the complex interrelations between JC, WI, and IP, with IWB as a mediator and WLB as a moderator, but also sets a precedent for future research in this field. It highlights the interconnected relationships among cognitive processes, behavioral biases, and the overall organizational environment.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Literature Review

According to Wrzesniewski & Dutton (2001), is defined job crafting as behavior related to modifying or redesigning an employee's work, involving changes either in the physical or psychological aspects of their job while remaining within the boundaries of their tasks or roles (Baroudi & Khapova, 2017). Job crafting can take various forms, such as altering, redesigning, and redefining the scope of an employee's work. This scope includes physical, psychological, emotional, and relational aspects of the employee's interaction with their work (Blazejewski & Walker, 2018). The research findings Wang et al., (2020) suggest that job crafting contributes to employees' work creativity. These findings are supported by studies indicating that job crafting plays a positive and significant role in influencing employees' innovative behavior patterns (Adikara & Soetjipto, 2020; Afsar *et al.*, 2019; Miao *et al.*, 2022; Pradana & Suhariadi, 2020; Uppathampracha & Guoxin, 2021). However, different studies reveal that job crafting has an indirect effect on innovative behavior (Ok & Lim, 2022; Tho, 2022). Based on this theoretical development, the first hypothesis in this study is:

H1: *Job crafting* has a positive and significant effect on innovative work behavior

Integrity is a crucial aspect of professionalism and work ethics, while innovative work behavior involves an individual's ability to generate creative ideas and contribute to positive changes in the workplace (Sadiah & Rasmini, 2023). Integrity can influence innovative work behavior through various mechanisms. Employees perceived as having high integrity are more likely to gain trust from coworkers and supervisors, allowing them more freedom and support to develop innovative ideas (Manoppo et al., 2021; Paine, 1994). Integrity has been found to impact employees' innovative behavior at work (Palanski & Vogelgesang, 2011). In line with these findings, integrity has a direct effect on innovative work behavior (Hadi et al.,

2020; Lestari & Simatupang, 2020; Wasim & Ur Rehman, 2022). Other studies, however, indicate differing results, suggesting that integrity does not directly influence innovative behavior (Kistan, 2018; Radjin, 2022). Based on these considerations, the hypothesis is proposed:

H2: *Work integrity* has a positive and significant effect on innovative work behavior

The changes initiated by employees aim to foster positive feelings about meaning and identity in their work (Blazejewski & Walker, 2018). The relationship between job crafting and job performance is explained by Khan et al., (2020) define job crafting as an employee's behavior in finding more meaningful ways to perform their work, enhancing alignment between tasks and their strengths and interests. Moon et al., (2020) state that job crafting can be understood as an employee's proactive approach to altering work content and methods to find meaning in their jobs. Tims et al., (2016) mention that job crafting positively and significantly affects performance. Job crafting directly contributes to performance (Nguyen et al., 2019; Saryono et al., 2022; Supriatna et al., 2023; Yulivianto, 2019). However, different findings, such as those of Albana (2019), indicate that job crafting has no effect on performance, supported by Setyawati & Nugrohoseno (2019) argue that job crafting does not contribute to employees' performance. Based on this theoretical review, the hypothesis is proposed:

H3: *Job crafting* has a positive and significant effect on individual performance

Integrity, as a moral concept, is generally defined as upholding moral values in a consistent manner (Bauman, 2013). Honesty, virtue, and integrity build trust and social exchange relationships, ultimately enhancing organizational commitment (Ones & Viswesvaran, 2001). Yolanda & Syamsir (2020) found that integrity has the most significant effect on performance. This finding is supported by research showing a positive and significant relationship between integrity and professionalism in improving employee performance in the digital era (Rosmi & Syamsir, 2021). Other studies also suggest that integrity significantly affects employee performance (Palanski & Yammarino, 2009; Sabil et al., 2021; Salwa et al., 2018; Yusuf, 2021). Conversely, some studies indicate that integrity positively but insignificantly affects employee performance (Devi et al., 2022; Prijono et al., 2019). Moreover, reveal that integrity has no significant positive effect on employee performance (Sumardi et al., 2022; Yulianti & Wuryanti, 2020). Based on this research gap, the hypothesis is proposed

H4 : *Work integrity* has a positive and significant effect on individual performance

Innovative work behavior is a critical factor for organizational performance and long-term sustainability (Hosseini & Shirazi, 2021). It involves not only generating new ideas but also developing, adopting, and implementing these ideas to create new products, improve work methods, enhance service quality, and even boost job satisfaction (Mussner et al., 2017; Afsar & Rehman, 2015). Theurer et al., (2018) explain that identifying gaps in implementing innovation contributes to improving organizational performance. Woods et al., (2018) assert that employee innovation indirectly influences performance. Montani et al., (2014) acknowledge that innovation is vital for better organizational performance, emphasizing that organizations focusing on employee innovation and productivity are more competitive in the market. Research findings show that innovative work behavior significantly affects performance (Fairuz et al., 2018; Reynal et al., 2023; Yumhi, 2021). Other studies, however, report that innovative work behavior negatively and insignificantly influences performance (Leong & Rasli, 2014; Purwanto et al., 2021; Widyantari & Cipto, 2021). Based on these considerations, the hypothesis is proposed:

H5: Innovative work behavior has a positive and significant effect on individual performance

Starting with a meta-analytic study on *Openness to Experience* conducted by Madrid et al., (2014), the research aimed to examine organizational criteria and the openness trait by investigating facets at the trait level in predicting organizational outcomes. Innovative work behavior (IWB) is characterized by the generation, promotion, and implementation of new ideas by employees with open personality traits (Onne, 2000). Individuals with open-minded traits possess the ability to create and implement new and unique ideas, contributing to innovative work behavior. Lead them to generate new ideas and perspectives in crafting their work tasks (Baer & Oldham, 2006). Several studies have shown that innovative work behavior plays a positive mediating role in performance (Berliana & Arsanti, 2018; Fitrio et al., 2020; Purwanto et al., 2020). Other studies have revealed that innovative work behavior significantly mediates the relationship between job crafting and work engagement with performance (Aryee et al., 2012; Naranjo-Valencia et al., 2017). Innovative behavior has been found to mediate the role of job crafting on performance (Sung & Choi, 2021), with a significant role in mediating the relationship between job crafting and job performance (Noerchoidah et al., 2021). Therefore, the proposed hypothesis is:

H6: Innovative work behavior mediates the effect of job crafting on individual performance

Integrity plays a crucial role not only for the individual but also for the organization. Good integrity enables human resources to leverage other organizational resources and helps the organization achieve its objectives (Bataineh, 2020; Murphy & Lee, 1994; Rogers, 1961; Sekar et al., 2022). This study explains the role of innovative work behavior as a mediator between work integrity and the performance of professional village assistants. When an assistant exhibits a high level of innovative work behavior, they are expected to have the capability to find creative and innovative solutions to perform their duties with high integrity. Research findings explain the mediating role of innovative work behavior between integrity and performance (Ibrahim et al., 2022; Salwa et al., 2018). Other studies have shown that innovative work behavior positively and significantly mediates the role of integrity on performance effectiveness (Radjin, 2022). On the other hand Dedahanov et al., (2017) found that innovative work behavior does not mediate the relationship between integrity and performance. Based on these findings, the proposed hypothesis is:

H7 : Innovative work behavior mediates the effect of work integrity on individual performance.

The connection between work-life balance and innovative work behavior is explained by Storm & Muhr (2022) stating that innovative behavior should have measurable effects on both the organization and the individual employee. These effects include increased role effectiveness, a greater sense of compatibility between perceived job demands and employee resources, improved job satisfaction, and better interpersonal communication (Chen et al., 2018; Theurer et al., 2018; Woods et al., 2018). Research findings indicate that work-life balance positively strengthens the relationship between innovative behavior and job performance (Wan & Liu, 2020). Other findings suggest that work-life balance moderates the relationship between perceived innovative work behavior and work performance (Medina & Prieto, 2022). Chen et al., (2018) highlighted that work-life balance, through the conflict between work and innovative behavior, weakens the relationship between high-commitment work systems and performance. Conversely, other studies have found that work-life balance policies do not significantly moderate the relationship between job demands, work-family conflict, and performance (Nayak & Pandey, 2022). Work-life balance has been shown to

moderate the influence of innovative work behavior on employee performance, enhancing performance when innovative work behavior is strengthened by work-life balance (Darmawan & Widanaputra, 2022; Hasan et al., 2020). Referring to these findings, the proposed hypothesis is:

H8 : Work-life balance moderates the effect of innovative work behavior on individual performance

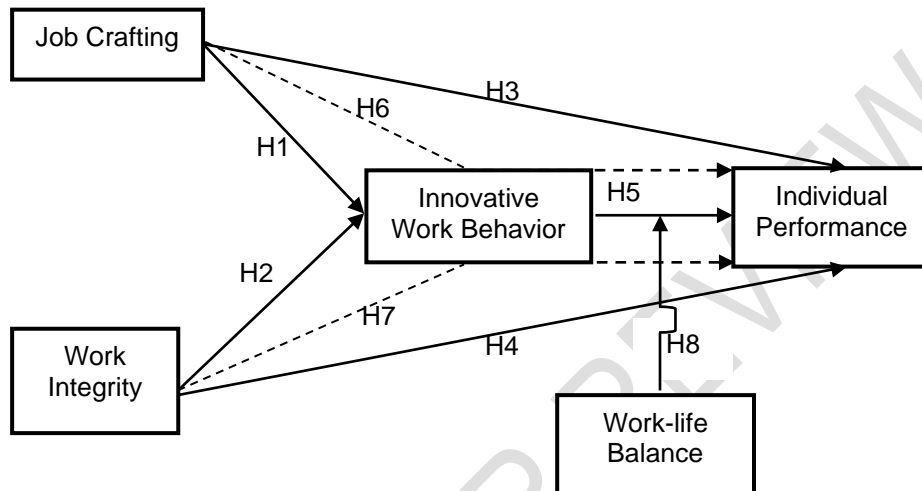


Fig 1. Framework Design

2.2 Methodology

2.1.1 Research design

This study employs a quantitative design approach to investigate the influence of Job Crafting (JC) and Work Integrity (WI) on Innovative Work Behavior (IWB) and Individual Performance (IP). The study adopts a theoretical framework that integrates IWB as a mediator and proposes a model illustrating Work-Life Balance (WLB) as a moderator in the relationship between IWB and IP. It provides a comprehensive understanding of how JC, WI, and IWB empirically contribute to the individual performance system of professional village assistants in Indonesia.

2.1.2 Sampling procedure

Data was collected from 203 individuals who work as professional village assistants from a specific region in Indonesia. The study uses a non-probability sampling method known as saturation sampling (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). This approach ensures that all members of the population are included in the study, with no selection process, as every individual in the population has an equal opportunity to be part of the sample (Saunders et al., 2009).

2.1.3 Data collected and strategy analysis

Data were collected offline using questionnaires distributed to professional village assistants. The responses were measured using a Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5, where 1 indicates "strongly disagreement" and 5 indicates "strongly agreement". This scale provides an in-

depth understanding of their perceptions and work experiences. The data were analyzed using SmartPLS, software designed for Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) (Hair et al., 2014). Additionally, SmartPLS is flexible with non-normally distributed data. To assess the reliability and validity of the constructs, the analysis is divided into two main stages: evaluation of the measurement model and assessment of the structural model (Ringle et al., 2020). Furthermore, to ensure the accuracy of results and the strength of the hypothesized relationships between constructs, a non-parametric resampling procedure known as bootstrapping was used to test the significance of path coefficients.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

3.1.1 Characteristics of participant's

Table 1 Overview of the respondents' characteristics.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	145	70.5%
Female	58	29.5%
> 21 - 30 years	35	17%
> 31 - 40 years	144	71%
> 41 - 50 years	24	12%
High School	60	30%
Diploma	13	6%
Bachelor's Degree	119	59%
Master's Degree	11	5%
< 2 years	3	1%
>2 - 4 years	41	20%
> 4 - 6 years	97	48%
> 6 years	62	31%

The demographic profile of the respondents, as depicted in Table 1, shows that 145 respondents (71%) were male, while 58 respondents (29%) were female, from a total of 203 respondents. This data indicates that the respondents are predominantly male professional village assistants in Kediri Regency. This finding may be attributed to traditional patterns in recruitment processes in rural areas, where men are often considered more suitable or prioritized for such roles. Regarding the respondents' age characteristics, 35 respondents (17%) were aged >21–30 years, 135 respondents (71%) were aged >31–40 years, and 23 respondents (12%) were aged >41–50 years. These results suggest that the average respondent is a professional village assistant predominantly in the >31–40 years age group. This age range represents a mid-career phase marked by productivity maturity, where individuals have carved their career paths and achieved stability in their roles as village assistants. This stage may be a determining factor in choosing or remaining in such roles, enabling professional village assistants to consistently develop the skills and knowledge necessary to enhance the potential of the villages they support. In terms of education, 60 respondents (30%) had completed high school or its equivalent, 13 respondents (6%) had a diploma or its equivalent, 119 respondents (59%) held a bachelor's degree (S1), and 11 respondents (5%) had a master's degree (S2). These findings indicate that the respondents in this study were predominantly professional village assistants with a bachelor's degree (S1). This reflects the need for a higher level of knowledge and skills in fulfilling their duties. While education level is not always the primary determinant of performance or competence, it can contribute to a better understanding of the issues encountered in the field. The in-

depth understanding of village development issues and analytical capabilities acquired through higher education may provide added value for professional village assistants in supporting local development. Regarding work experience, 3 respondents (1%) had less than 2 years of experience, 41 respondents (20%) had >2–4 years of experience, 97 respondents (47%) had >4–6 years of experience, and 62 respondents (31%) had >6 years of experience. These findings indicate that the respondents in this study were predominantly professional village assistants with 4–6 years of work experience. This suggests that a significant portion of the population of professional village assistants in Kediri Regency has substantial experience in performing their duties. This experience can be interpreted as an advantage in understanding their roles and responsibilities, as well as in the skills and knowledge they have accumulated over their years of assisting villages.

3.1.2 Descriptive statistic

The mean score offers insight into the average responses, while the standard deviation reveals the variability of responses around the mean. Excess kurtosis and skewness, which measure the shape of the distribution, are also reported.

Table 2. Deskriptive Statistics

Item	Mean	Standard Deviation	Excess Kurtosis	Skewness
IP1	4,123	0,762	-0,137	-0,549
IP2	3,936	0,860	0,118	-0,625
IP3	4,000	0,842	-0,516	-0,449
IP4	4,000	0,854	0,527	-0,718
IP5	4,005	0,766	1,015	-0,738
IWB1	4,261	0,880	1,515	-1,280
IWB2	4,345	0,694	1,415	-1,031
IWB3	4,355	0,731	0,588	-0,972
IWB4	4,429	0,715	1,993	-1,336
IWB5	4,360	0,725	1,425	-1,140
JC1	4,369	0,754	1,074	-1,148
JC2	4,310	0,707	1,086	-0,949
JC3	4,394	0,704	1,521	-1,157
JC4	4,330	0,698	0,872	-0,908
WI1	4,468	0,711	1,888	-1,379
WI2	4,256	0,668	1,505	-0,849
WI3	4,394	0,675	0,924	-0,965
WI4	4,374	0,657	1,047	-0,893
WLB1	4,054	0,703	0,400	-0,504
WLB2	3,980	0,702	0,479	-0,490
WLB3	4,015	0,712	0,189	-0,434

Based on the descriptive statistics in Table 2, the data analysis indicates that the average scores (mean) for each item range from 3.936 to 4.468. In terms of distribution shape, excess kurtosis suggests that the data distribution tends to approximate or slightly deviate from normal distribution. Most items show positive kurtosis, with the highest value observed in IWB4 at 1.993, indicating a sharper peak in the distribution compared to normal. Skewness values are mostly negative, indicating a slightly left-skewed distribution, with the most negative skewness observed in item WI1 at -1.379. Overall, the data demonstrate a tendency toward positive responses with relatively low variation across most items and a data distribution pattern that is largely near symmetric.

3.1.3 Common Method Bias

The Collinearity Statistics criteria, where the inner VIF values of each variable are < 5.00 , indicate that the multicollinearity assumption is not violated (Hair, et al., 2014), This includes direct relationships (e.g., JC to IP) and mediation interactions (e.g., JC→IWB→IP).

Table 3 Inner VIF

Construct	VIF
JC-->IP	1,582
JC-->IWB	1,254
WI-->IP	2,974
WI-->IP	2,234
IWB-->IP	1,268
WLB-->IP	1,010
IWB*WLB-->IP	1,042

Table 3 shows the results of the Collinearity Statistics (VIF), where the inner VIF value for the variable JC→IP is 1,582. The Value inner VIF JC→IWB is 1,254. Value of WI→IP is 2,974. Nilai inner VIF WI→IWB is 2,234. The inner VIF value for the IWB→IP is 1,268. WLB→IP is 1,010. The inner VIF value for the moderasi WLB→IWB→IP is 1,042. Overall, the variables in this study have inner VIF collinearity statistics values ranging from > 0.2 to < 5 , indicating that the assumption of multicollinearity is not violated.

3.1.4 Composite and discriminant validity

Table 4 reveals the factor loadings, Composite Reliability (CR), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) for each construct. Factor loadings indicate the strength of the relationship between items and their respective latent constructs. In accordance with the thresholds established in PLS-SEM literature, items with loadings below 0.7 are typically recommended for elimination as they do not contribute sufficiently to construct representation (J. F. Hair et al., 2017). The analysis results in our study demonstrate that all items have sufficiently high factor loadings, indicating strong relationships between these items and their respective constructs. The factor loadings range from 0.800 to 0.929, all exceeding the minimum threshold of 0.6, confirming the significant contribution of each item to the measured constructs. Some items, such as WLB1 (0.946) and WLB2 (0.929), show excellent Composite Reliability (CR) values, with overall CR values ranging from 0.916 to 0.946. These values far exceed the minimum threshold of 0.7, confirming the reliability of the constructs in this model. Additionally, the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) for each construct also demonstrates good values, ranging from 0.720 to 0.855, exceeding the minimum threshold of 0.5, thereby validating the constructs' validity. Overall, these results indicate that the model employed in this study exhibits high reliability and validity, with items effectively measuring the intended constructs.

Table 4 Outer Models

Item	Factor Loadings	Composite Reliability	AVE
IP1	0,872		
IP2	0,844		
IP3	0,892	0,941	0,762
IP4	0,883		
IP5	0,872		

IWB1	0,830		
IWB2	0,800		
IWB3	0,842	0,928	0,720
IWB4	0,864		
IWB5	0,905		
JC1	0,894		
JC2	0,823	0,923	0,751
JC3	0,893		
JC4	0,855		
WI1	0,868		
WI2	0,802	0,916	0,732
WI3	0,893		
WI4	0,856		
WLB1	0,922		
WLB2	0,929	0,946	0,855
WLB3	0,922		

3.1.5 Fornell-larcker criterion

Table 5 Fornell-Larcker Criterion

Construct	IP	IWB	IWB*WLB	JC	WI	WLB
IP	0,873					
IWB	-0,036	0,849				
IWB*WLB	0,073	-0,129	1,000			
JC	-0,018	0,909	-0,170	0,867		
WI	-0,021	0,892	-0,177	0,937	0,855	
WLB	0,826	-0,028	0,057	-0,051	-0,026	0,924

Based on Table 5, it can be observed that each indicator has the highest Fornell-Larcker Criterion value on its own latent construct compared to the Fornell-Larcker Criterion values on other constructs. This indicates that the indicators used in this study demonstrate good discriminant validity in forming their respective variables.

3.1.6 Structural model and hyphotesis testing result

Figure 2 illustrates that the bootstrapping method employs a non-parametric Bootstrapping allows us to draw conclusions about the population by repeatedly sampling the data without requiring strict distributional assumptions.

their effects on IP and the other mediation relationships cannot be substantiated within this model. Additionally, $WLB \cdot IWB \rightarrow IP$ does not act as a moderator affecting the relationship between IWB and IP in this model, leading to the rejection of this moderation hypothesis. These findings indicate that WLB does not significantly influence the strengthening or weakening of the relationship between IWB and IP.

3.1 Discussion

3.1.1 The effect of job crafting and work integrity on innovative work behavior

The direct effects of JC and WI \rightarrow IWB were proven to be positively significant, as evidenced by the positive direction of the relationships. Thus, the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted. The finding that job crafting significantly and positively influences innovative work behavior can be explained by goal setting theory, a key theory in organizational psychology. This theory posits that setting specific, challenging, and measurable goals can enhance individual performance. This result aligns with Wang et al., (2020) that job crafting contributes to workplace innovation by employees. It also supports findings indicating that job crafting plays a positive and significant role in shaping employees' innovative behaviors (Adikara & Soetjipto, 2020; Afsar et al., 2019; Miao et al., 2022; Pradana & Suhariadi, 2020; Uppathampracha & Guoxin, 2021). However, the findings differ from studies suggesting that job crafting does not directly influence innovative behavior (Ok dan Lim, 2022; Tho, 2022). Similarly, the finding that work integrity (WI) significantly and positively influences innovative work behavior is consistent with studies by Manoppo et al., (2021) & Paine (1994) which argue that integrity affects innovative work behavior. Additional support comes from (Palanski & Vogelgesang, 2011) and others, conclude that integrity directly impacts innovative work behavior (Hadi et al., 2020; Lestari & Simatupang, 2020; Wasim & Ur Rehman, 2022). Contrastingly, some studies found no positive effect of integrity on innovative behavior (Kistan, 2018; Radjin, 2022).

3.1.2 The effect of job crafting and work integrity on Individual Performance

The Relationship of JC \rightarrow IP dan WI \rightarrow IP were found to be insignificant. Although the trends were positive, the contributions of JC and WI to individual performance were not statistically strong. This result, viewed through the lens of psychological contract theory, suggests that although village assistants attempt to craft their jobs to make them more meaningful, the results are not directly reflected in measurable performance improvements. According to Tims et al., (2016) that show job crafting positively and significantly affects performance. These results are also in line with several studies revealing that job crafting directly contributes to performance (Nguyen et al., 2019; Saryono et al., 2022; Supriatna et al., 2023; Yulivianto, 2019). This study does not align with the findings of Albana (2019) which state that job crafting has no effect on performance. The results of this study are also not supported by Setyawati dan Nugrohoseno (2019) who argue that job crafting does not contribute to employees' performance. These findings can be explained by the mismatch between individual expectations and the organization. Assistants who prioritize integrity often face bureaucratic or rigid system constraints, so their potential to optimally contribute cannot be fully realized. The results of this study are consistent with the research by Manoppo et al., (2021) & Paine (1994) which stated that integrity can influence innovative work behavior. This is further reinforced by research showing that integrity has a direct effect on innovative work behavior (Hadi et al., 2020; Lestari & Simatupang, 2020; Wasim & Ur Rehman, 2022). However, these findings are not in line with studies reporting that integrity does not directly have a positive effect on innovative work behavior (Kistan, 2018; Radjin, 2022).

3.1.3 The effect of innovative work behavior on Individual Performance

The findings that Innovative Work Behavior (IWB) has a negative impact on the individual performance of professional village facilitators can be interpreted through the lens of psychological contract theory. When village facilitators exhibit high levels of initiative, creativity, and openness to change, they tend to develop higher expectations for recognition, rewards, or other positive outcomes from the organization or management. However, if the organization fails to meet these expectations or if the impact of the innovation does not align with individual expectations, a misalignment in the psychological contract may occur.

The findings of this study are supported by research that aligns with the notion that innovative work behavior has a significantly negative effect on performance (Leong & Rasli, 2014; Purwanto et al., 2021; Widyantari & Cipto, 2021). This study contradicts the arguments of Woods et al., (2018) who believe that innovative work influences performance. Furthermore, this study contrasts with research indicating that innovative work behavior has a positive and significant effect on performance (Reynal et al., 2023). Additionally, the findings are inconsistent with Montani et al., (2014), who acknowledged that innovative work behavior positively and significantly influences performance.

3.1.4 Innovative work behavior as mediation in the relationship between job crafting and integrity on individual performance

The findings also reveal that IWB cannot mediate the effects of JC and WI on IP. This study shows that innovative work behavior has not been able to play a significant role, either as a direct factor or as a mediator in influencing individual performance among professional village assistants in Kediri Regency. These findings emphasize the need for further efforts to create a work environment that supports effective innovation implementation, either by strengthening resources, providing rewards, or reducing bureaucratic obstacles, so that the potential for innovation from assistants can have a tangible impact on the performance of professional village assistants. This study contradicts research that states that innovative work behavior has a positive and significant effect on performance (Fairuz et al., 2018; Reynal et al., 2023; Yumhi, 2021). This result also does not align with Montani et al., (2014) acknowledge that innovative work behavior has a significant positive effect on performance. The results of this study do not align with research by Berliana & Arsanti (2018); Fitrio et al., (2020) dan Purwanto et al., (2020) which show that innovative work behavior plays a positive mediating role in performance. These findings are also supported by studies that state innovative work behavior significantly mediates the relationship between job crafting and performance (Aryee et al., 2012; Naranjo-Valencia et al., 2017). The presence of innovative behavior mediates the role of job crafting on performance (Sung & Choi, 2021). Innovative work behavior significantly mediates the relationship between job crafting and job performance (Noerchoidah et al., 2021).

3.1.5 Work-life Balance as Moderation in the Relationship between Innovative Work Behavior and Individual Performance

Work-life balance does not play a moderating role in the effect of innovative work behavior and individual performance among professional village assistants. The balance between work and personal life for assistants does not strengthen or weaken the influence of innovative work behavior on individual performance. This shows that although assistants can balance work demands and their personal lives, these conditions are not sufficient to influence the extent to which their displayed innovative behavior can be translated into better performance. This study is supported and reinforced by findings that work-life balance does not significantly moderate the relationship between work behavior (job demands and work-family conflict) but does not significantly moderate the relationship between performance (Nayak & Pandey, 2022). These findings contradict the results of studies that state that

work-life balance positively strengthens the relationship between innovative behavior and work performance (Medina & Prieto, 2022). Chen et al., (2018) revealed that work-life balance weakens the relationship between innovative behavior and performance. These findings also do not align with studies showing that work-life balance can moderate the effect of work behavior on improving performance (Darmawan & Widanaputra, 2022; Hasan et al., 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and analysis, it can be concluded that JC and WI have a significant impact on IWB among professional village assistants in Kediri Regency. This emphasizes that improvements in JC and WI can encourage innovative work behavior. However, JC and WI do not show a significant impact on IP, with WI even having a negative effect, indicating a weak or opposing relationship. IWB does not significantly affect IP, even showing a negative direction. This suggests that an increase in innovative work behavior may potentially decrease the individual performance of professional village assistants. Additionally, IWB does not serve as a mediator in the relationship between JC and WI and IP, indicating that innovation in work behavior does not effectively link to improving individual performance. Lastly, WLB does not function as a moderator in the relationship between IWB and IP. This suggests that work-life balance has no strengthening or weakening effect on this relationship, leading to the empirical rejection of WLB as a moderator. Overall, this study provides insight that although job crafting and work integrity play a role in enhancing innovative work behavior, these factors do not directly or indirectly affect the individual performance of professional village assistants in Kediri Regency. The practical implications that can be applied are as follows: the Indonesian government can develop employee training and development programs focusing on the concept of job crafting. Ministries and related agencies can introduce training programs that allow village assistants to understand and apply the concept of job crafting, thereby encouraging them to adapt tasks and roles to meet local needs and social dynamics. To strengthen the values of work integrity among professional village assistants, clear policies regarding ethical standards and work integrity should be established, along with providing adequate resources to support practices aligned with these values. Regular monitoring and evaluation should be conducted to ensure compliance with the established work integrity values. The Ministry of Village Development, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration can introduce policies and programs that support work-life balance, including flexible working hours, remote work facilities, and support for comprehensive health and wellness programs. This will enable individuals to achieve a healthy balance between work demands and personal needs, ultimately improving their performance as professional village assistants

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