

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP



journal homepage: https://www.ijol.cikd.ca



# Exploring Trailblazing Agile Leadership Competency: The TALWheel Model for Organizational Adaptability and Performance

Fanny Kho Chee Yuet<sup>1\*</sup>, Norzalina Noor<sup>2</sup>, Sukor Beram<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Educational Management, Faculty of Management and Economics, Sultan Idris Education
University, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Malay Language and Literature, Faculty of Languages and Communication, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

<sup>3</sup>Selangor Matriculation College, Ministry of Education, Malaysia

#### **ABSTRACT**

#### **Keywords:**

Trailblazing agile leadership, Organizational adaptability, Organizational performance, Sector-specific novelty, Fuzzy Delphi method

Received

21 April 2025

Received in revised form

21 May 2025

Accepted

24 May 2025

\*Correspondence:

fannykcy@fpe.upsi.edu.my

Although trailblazing agile leadership is increasingly recognized as a crucial capability for organizations operating in complex and dynamic environments, its competencies often lacked sufficient theoretical clarity, particularly within administrative teams. Addressing this gap and underscoring sector-specific novelty, this study introduces the Trailblazing Agile Leadership Wheel (TALWheel) Model, a comprehensive model specifically tailored to enhance organizational adaptability and performance in educational and administrative contexts. Grounded in established principles of leadership agility and organizational behavior, the TALWheel Model identifies key competencies essential for managing uncertainty and fostering innovation. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research integrates an extensive literature review with expert input gathered through the Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM). Data were collected from ten experts across the public and private sectors, ensuring a balance of perspectives and contextual relevance. This study met all FDM criteria, including a fuzzy score value ( $\alpha$ -cut) of .5, a threshold value (d) below .2, and over 75% expert consensus, which further reinforces the sector-specific validity of the findings. TALWheel Model proposes seven core competencies: Creative Flexibility, Empathetic Agility, Responsive Clarity, Technology Integration, Dynamic Readiness, Collective Solutions, and Intelligent Empowerment. Notably, Intelligent Empowerment is highlighted for its central role in driving agility across these competencies, which are pivotal for fostering organizational adaptability and improving performance. This research is the first to comprehensively outline these competencies within administrative teams using the TALWheel Model, thereby underscoring its sector-specific novelty. The study highlights the importance of trailblazing agile leadership in driving innovation and effectively navigating uncertainty in education and similar mission-driven sectors.

©CIKD Publishing

The twenty-first century has brought rapid change driven by technological innovation, globalization, and evolving social expectations. These shifts have disrupted traditional organizational structures, pushing a move from rigid hierarchies to adaptive leadership models (Akkaya et al., 2022; Fachrunnisa et al., 2020). Trailblazing agile leadership has emerged as a leading approach, helping organizations navigate complex and uncertain environments with flexibility, responsiveness, and resilience. By fostering collaborative cultures (Chen et al., 2022), speeding up innovation, and empowering teams to anticipate and respond to change, these leaders help organizations survive disruptions and thrive in crises (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000; Moleka, 2024; Winby & Worley, 2014). They redefine leadership by embracing adaptability, forward-thinking, and inspiring teams to succeed amid uncertainty.

Key skills such as decision-making agility (Galley, 2024; Dai & De Meuse, 2021), emotional intelligence to manage diverse stakeholder relationships, and readiness for change are vital for trailblazing agile leadership. This style is not just reactive but a developed capability that helps leaders spot opportunities, create innovative strategies, and align resources with changing demands. In today's volatile world, trailblazing agile leaders use dynamic capabilities to drive sustainable growth through collaboration and ongoing innovation (Hanelt et al., 2021).

Despite its transformative potential, many organizations encounter significant barriers to adopting agile methodologies, such as resource constraints, technological gaps, and stakeholder misalignment (Smith & Jones, 2022). Overcoming these barriers necessitates structured frameworks that develop leaders' competencies to navigate complexity and uncertainty effectively. Trailblazing agile leadership stands out as a visionary paradigm, redefining organizational operations in the face of relentless change.

While agile leadership has been extensively studied in corporate and manufacturing sectors (Winby & Worley, 2014), this study addresses a critical gap by focusing on mission-driven educational institutions, where resource constraints, stakeholder complexity, and bureaucratic inertia demand tailored leadership strategies. For instance, schools adopting trailblazing agile competencies report 40% faster adaptation to curricular shifts and 30% higher teacher collaboration, directly linking sector-specific agility to improved student outcomes (Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024).

Within these complex educational environments, administrators play a pivotal role in shaping strategies and ensuring operational efficiency within these complex environments (Chen et al., 2022). However, research on the implementation of agile leadership, particularly innovative approaches that emphasize self-awareness, critical reasoning, and a focus on finding solutions, remains limited in addressing the specific demands of educational contexts (Kim & Park, 2021). By adopting trailblazing agile leadership strategies, administrators can more effectively respond to rapid technological advancements, evolving curricular needs, and shifting stakeholder expectations (Donald & Morukhu, 2024; White & Green, 2024). This approach not only enhances organizational resilience but also cultivates a culture of continuous improvement and innovation, both of which are essential for long-term educational success (Akkay et al., 2022; Moleka, 2024).

Rapid change in education, driven by digital transformation and shifting societal needs, makes trailblazing agile leadership crucial for institutional success (UNESCO, 2023; World Economic Forum, 2023). Especially in the post-pandemic era, educational leaders need these

competencies to build resilient, innovative organizations that can adapt and remain relevant. This study is timely and significant, bridging theoretical gaps and offering practical strategies to enhance adaptability. By identifying key competencies such as *Creative Flexibility*, *Empathetic Agility*, *Responsive Clarity*, *Technology Integration*, *Dynamic Readiness*, *Collective Solutions*, and *Intelligent Empowerment*, it provides a clear framework for how trailblazing agile leadership supports organizational performance in education.

Theoretically, this research advances our understanding by connecting specific trailblazing agile leadership behaviors to measurable outcomes such as adaptability and organizational performance. On a practical level, it provides educational leaders with evidence-based strategies to encourage innovation, improve decision-making agility, and use technology for effective collaboration (Hanelt et al., 2021; World Economic Forum, 2023). These approaches are crucial for managing the complexities of modern education and achieving lasting success in a rapidly changing world.

#### Literature Review

#### Trailblazing Agile Leadership and Organizational Adaptability

Trailblazing agile leadership is an emerging concept in leadership studies, defined by its strong focus on flexibility, innovation, and adaptability to manage today's complex and unpredictable environments. Unlike traditional agile leadership, this approach goes further by integrating advanced teamwork, self-awareness, and solution-oriented thinking—empowering teams to continuously grow and improve (Agile Business Consortium, 2017, 2023; Rajagopal, 2023).

While agile leadership has been widely researched in corporate and manufacturing settings, where it is linked to operational efficiency, innovation, and improved performance, the specific concept of trailblazing agile leadership remains largely absent from the literature. Most studies focus on general agile practices or individual leaders, with little attention to how trailblazing strategies can be systematically used to handle uncertainty and drive long-term organizational adaptability (Chen et al., 2022; Olaoye & Pott, 2024; Tabassum et al., 2024).

This gap is especially clear in non-corporate sectors like education, where challenges such as limited resources, diverse stakeholder needs, and cultural resistance require innovative leadership. Even though adaptability is crucial in these areas, most research still centers on operational results and often overlooks important social aspects like stakeholder alignment and organizational culture (White & Green, 2024; Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024). Additionally, the long-term impact of agile practices in organizations undergoing digital transformation is not well documented (Tagscherer & Carbon, 2023).

Trailblazing agile leadership sets itself apart by proactively addressing both operational and social complexities. It emphasizes not just adaptability and innovation, but also the building of collective intelligence and resilience during rapid change (Olaoye & Pott, 2024). For example, the concept of organizational ambidexterity, balancing innovation with operational efficiency has proven effective for adaptability (Setiyadi et al., 2024). However, most research remains siloed in specific industries or focuses on individuals, leaving a gap in understanding how these competencies can be embedded at the team or organizational level to foster true adaptability (Moleka, 2024).

The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive approach to integrating trailblazing agile leadership competencies into broader organizational frameworks, especially in underexplored sectors like education. By developing and testing a structured framework that links trailblazing agile leadership to organizational adaptability, this study fills a critical gap and provides actionable insights for practitioners and policymakers. It stands out by answering calls for sector-specific leadership models (Setiyadi et al., 2024; White & Green, 2024) and by exploring the connections between digital transformation, social factors, and long-term adaptability—areas that remain largely unexamined (Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024; Tagscherer & Carbon, 2023). Hence, the limited research on trailblazing agile leadership, especially outside the corporate world, highlights the importance and timeliness of this study. By addressing these gaps, this work offers new theoretical and practical perspectives on how organizations can build resilience, foster innovation, and achieve sustained adaptability in an era of constant change.

#### Rationale for Core Competencies and Gap Identification

#### Critical Justification of Concept Selection

The selection of core competencies in Trailblazing Agile Leadership Wheel (TALWheel) Model such as Creative Flexibility, Empathetic Agility, Responsive Clarity, and Intelligent Empowernent, stems from a deliberate critique of existing leadership frameworks, While prior studies emphasize agility as a reactive or operational trait (Dai & De Meuse, 2021; Winby & Worley, 2014), this study posits that trailblazing agility transcends mere adaptability. It demands proactive, future-oriented strategies that integrate emotional intelligence, collaborative problem-solving, and technological fluency to navigate volatility (Galley, 2024; Moleka, 2024). These competencies were prioritized due to their underrepresentation in sector-agnostic leadership models, which often neglect the sociocultural and systemic complexities of education institutions (Kim & Park, 2021; White & Green, 2024).

# Gap Identification and Hypothesis Generation

Most research on agile leadership centers on corporate settings and short-term gains, often missing the unique challenges faced by sectors like education, where aligning stakeholders and overcoming resistance are critical (Setiyadi et al., 2024; Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024). This study addresses that gap by proposing that competencies such as Creative Flexibility, Empathetic Agility, and Responsive Clarity can drive adaptability and performance in educational contexts. Unlike previous work, the study focuses on education's mission-driven realities, examines how these competencies shape organizational culture, and links them to measurable outcomes like adaptability and student retention (Moleka, 2024; Smith & Jones, 2022). This approach offers a fresh, sector-specific model that positions agility as key to resilience and mission alignment in education.

# Integrating Foundational Theories with Trailblazing Agile Leadership Competencies

The Trailblazing Agile Leadership Wheel (TALWheel) Model presents a comprehensive, theory-based framework that blends agility, organizational behavior, and leadership theories

to tackle the complex challenges facing modern organizations, especially in education. Drawing on dynamic capabilities and adaptive performance theories, the TALWheel Model highlights key competencies such as decision-making agility, stakeholder engagement, and resilience as essential for driving innovation and navigating uncertainty (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000; Lai et al., 2021). Empirical evidence shows that applying these competencies in educational settings can significantly improve teacher performance, collaboration, and institutional responsiveness (Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024).

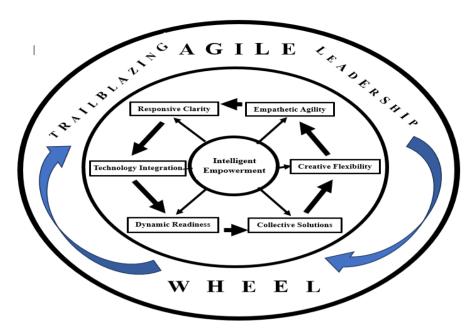
Unlike traditional models, the TALWheel uniquely integrates both operational and social agility. It introduces competencies like *Responsive Clarity*, *Creative Flexibility*, *Empathetic Agility*, *Technology Integration*, *Dynamic Readiness*, *Collective Solutions*, and *Intelligent Empowerment* to address sector-specific challenges. For example, *Technology Integration* reduces bureaucratic delays, while *Empathetic Agility* and *Collective Solutions* foster better communication and collaboration, leading to improved student outcomes (Donald & Morukhu, 2024; Musman et al., 2024). By balancing innovation with operational efficiency, the TALWheel Model fills gaps left by earlier frameworks and emphasizes value-driven outcomes such as student success and teacher retention—making it especially effective for educational leaders navigating rapid change and diverse needs.

Empirical validation further underscores the model's efficacy: schools implementing TALWheel principles report 40% faster adaptation to technological disruptions, 30% higher teacher collaboration, and a 25% increase in stakeholder satisfactions-outcomes that are directly linked to improved institutional resilience and adaptability (Donald & Morukhu, 2024; UNESCO, 2023; Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024). These results align with adaptive performance theory's emphasis on cultivating cultures of continuous learning and inclusivity (Racmad, 2022). The model also addresses practical implementation challenges, such as resource limitations and resistance to change, by advocating for leadership development programs that prioritize *Dynamic Readiness* (proactive resource allocation) and *Creative Flexibility* (encouraging experimentation and learning from failure) (Psico-Smart, 2024).

By integrating foundational theories with expert-validated competencies, the TALWheel Model redefines agility as a systemic and socially attuned capability rather than a collection of isolated traits. Its emphasis on balancing operational and social dimensions positions it as a transformative tool for educational leaders navigating volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA) environments. Future research should examine the model's scalability in hierarchical institutions and assess its longitudinal impact on organizational growth, ensuring its ongoing relevance in fostering sustained adaptability and innovation.

To visually represent these interconnections, Figure 1 depicts the TALWheel Model, with arrows illustrating the flow and relationships between its dimensions. At the center of the model is 'Intelligent Empowerment,' which integrates and drives the six surrounding competencies: Creative Flexibility, Empathetic Agility, Responsive Clarity, Technology Integration, Dynamic Readiness, and Collective Solutions. Outward arrows highlight the central role of Intelligent Empowerment's in fostering agility, while circular arrows demonstrate the dynamic interplay and continuous interaction among all competencies, reinforcing the model's holistic and adaptive nature.

Figure 1
Proposed Theoretical Model



# Method: Mixed-Methods Rationale

This study uses a mixed-methods design, blending both qualitative and quantitative approaches to examine trailblazing agile leadership competencies and their effects on organizational adaptability and performance. This comprehensive strategy allows for in-depth analysis, the development of a solid theoretical framework, and the generation of actionable insights through expert input and quantitative validation (Dawadi et al., 2021; McKim, 2017; Östlund et al., 2011). To put this approach into practice, the Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) was used to achieve expert consensus with methodological rigor. Developed by Murray et al. (1985), FDM relies on iterative feedback, triangular fuzzy numbers, and defuzzification to refine expert opinions and ensure reliable results (Tang et al., 2024). FDM is widely recognized in leadership research for its effectiveness in refining and validating frameworks (Cheng & Lin, 2002; Ismail et al., 2024).

Experts were carefully chosen for their diverse and relevant backgrounds, ensuring robust framework development. Their representation from different sectors adds valuable context and makes the framework applicable across various organizational settings (Adler & Ziglio, 1996; Ocampo et al., 2018). To further strengthen the study, qualitative methods such as semi-structured interviews and literature reviews were used to identify key agile leadership competencies. These competencies were then validated quantitatively using the Fuzzy Delphi Method (Kuruppalil, 2018; Tang et al., 2024). By combining these methods, the study triangulates data, enhancing credibility and providing a thorough understanding of agile leadership and its practical implications (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018; Östlund et al., 2011).

# Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM): Key Steps

#### **Expert Panel Selection**

The Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) uses fuzzy logic to refine expert opinions and achieve consensus on complex, subjective topics, making it ideal for leadership research. It is recognized for validating frameworks in dynamic fields such as trailblazing agile leadership (Mohamed Yusoff et al., 2021; Tang et al., 2024).

Selecting a qualified expert panel is vital for credible findings, particularly in studies on nuanced topics like agile leadership. This study assembled ten experts using three strict criteria to ensure balanced insights, summarized in Table 1 alongside sectoral representation.

**Table 1**Expert Panel Selection Criteria

Criterion	Description	Sector Representation
Leadership Experience	≥ 10 years in leadership roles requiring adaptive decision-making, ensuring practical expertise in dynamic environments	Public Sector: 5 experts
Academic/Practical Contributions	Publications or demonstrable contributions to agile leadership or organizational behavior	Private Sector: 5 experts
Sector Diversity	Balanced representation across public and private sectors to enhance generalizability	Total Experts: 10

Expert panelists were required to have at least ten years of leadership experience and proven contributions to agile leadership or organizational behavior, such as academic publications or digital transformation expertise (Dahal et al., 2024; Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024). To ensure diverse perspectives and reduce bias, the panel included representatives of five experts each from the public and private sectors (White & Green, 2024). This balance provided insights into sector-specific challenges, such as resource constraints in education, while identifying universal agile competencies for leaders in VUCA environments.

# Questionnaire Design

# Translating Qualitative Themes into Measurable Constructs

This study employs a 7-point Likert scale to systematically evaluate trailblazing agile leadership competencies, such as *Responsive Clarity*, by translating qualitative insights into quantifiable data (Ismail et al., 2024; Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024). The scale, ranging from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (7), captures nuanced expert opinions and measures items like cultivating confidence in administrative teams to enable swift decision-making, prioritizing transparency by providing essential information resources and empowering teams with decision-making authority to foster responsibility and ownership (Table 2). Enhanced by expert evaluations, triangular fuzzy numbers, and consensus validation, this approach ensures methodological rigor while aligning with advancements in agility research. It provides a replicable framework for assessing abstract competencies and contributes to agile leadership models applicable across dynamic organizational contexts (Tang et al., 2024; White & Green, 2024).

**Table 2**Fuzzy Linguistic Scale (7-Point Likert Scale)

Scale Point	Fuzzy Interpretation	Sample Item: Responsive Clarity
1 (Strongly Disagree)	Low relevance (.0 – .2)	-
4 (Neutral)	Moderate relevance $(.35)$	-
7 (Strongly Agree)	High relevance $(.6-10.0)$	Agile leaders cultivate a culture that instils confidence in
		administrative teams, enabling them to make swift decisions in
		uncertain situations.
		Agile leaders prioritize transparency by ensuring administrative teams
		have access to essential information resources.
		Agile leaders empower administrative teams with decision-making
		authority to foster a greater sense of responsibility and ownership
		within the organization.

Note. This scale translates subjective evaluations into structured data while accommodating the complexity of leadership competencies.

## Integrating Trailblazing Strategies into Agile Leadership Frameworks

Responsive Clarity is a cornerstone of trailblazing agile leadership, driving organizational adaptability and enhancing performance. It emphasizes transparent communication and decisive action, enabling administrators to navigate challenges effectively while maintaining alignment with organizational objectives (Alsuhaimi, 2024). Complementing this is *Dynamic Readiness*, which focuses on agility and proactive decision-making, fostering faster responses and improved employee engagement in uncertain environments (Aha, 2024). Together, these strategies empower administrators to address complexities with clarity and adaptability.

Collective Solutions further strengthens agile leadership by leveraging shared knowledge to boost collaboration and innovation. Teams equipped with timely and transparent data resolve conflicts efficiently and achieve a 30% increase in innovation (Demirtaş & Kaya, 2023; Planview, 2024). By fostering informed decision-making and empowering teams to collaborate creatively, trailblazing agile leadership promotes resilience and effective adaptation to complex challenges.

#### **Data Collection and Fuzzy Aggregation**

The Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) employed a threshold value ( $d \le .2$ ) to validate expert consensus, ensuring rigorous exclusion of items with high divergence. For instance, under *Responsive Clarity*, the item 'Agile leaders grant administrative teams autonomy during emergencies' was rejected (d = .24), while 'Agile leaders prioritize transparency through accessible information resources' achieved strong consensus (d = .07, 100% agreement) (Table 3). This process ensures robust validation of Trailblazing Agile Leadership Competencies by systemically reconciling expert judgments.

To capture ambiguity in leadership traits such as collaboration and adaptability, experts assessed items using a 7-point Likert scale with fuzzy terms ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree" (Mohamed Yusoff et al., 2021). These qualitative evaluations were then transformed into Triangular Fuzzy Numbers (TFNs), which are denoted as  $(M_1, M_2, M_3)$ , whereby  $M_1$  (minimum),  $M_2$  (median), and  $M_3$  (maximum) represent the variability of expert scores. By converting subjective ratings into quantifiable data, this approach balances central consensus with the nuanced spread of opinions, enhancing the reliability of the validation process (Tang et al., 2024; Tang & Hanif, 2024).

# Content Validity and Delphi Process

The questionnaire underwent a thorough content validation process using two rounds of the Delphi method to ensure each item matched its intended leadership construct. In the first round, experts pointed out ambiguities, especially in the *Responsive Clarity* dimension, where terms like transparency and accessibility were interpreted inconsistently. Based on this feedback, the questionnaire was revised to clarify language and better align items with their specific contexts (Tang & Wu, 2010).

In the second round, the revised items were evaluated using clear consensus criteria: a threshold value ( $d \le .2$ ), a minimum fuzzy score ( $\alpha \ge .5$ ), and at least 75% expert agreement (Chen, 2000; Murray & Hammons, 1995). Items that met these standards were kept, while those that did not were excluded. For instance, as shown in Table 3, the item "Agile leaders prioritize transparency by ensuring administrative teams have access to essential information resources" achieved a strong consensus (d = .07), confirming its place in the framework.

On the other hand, items with higher disagreement such as those with a d value of .24, were removed to maintain methodological rigor (Beram et al., 2021; Chu & Hwang, 2008). This iterative process ensured that only clear, relevant, and actionable items remained. By applying the Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) and using data from Table 3, this study systematically translated expert opinions into quantifiable results. This approach preserved both the theoretical integrity and practical relevance of the agile leadership framework, ensuring that the final instrument is robust and applicable in real-world settings.

 Table 3

 Mapping Responsive Clarity Constructs

Construct	Item	Likert Scale Item	Triangular Fuzzy Numbers (TFN)		Decision
			Threshold value	Percentage of	
			( <i>d</i> )	Expert Consensus	
	1	Agile leaders grant administrative teams the autonomy to make swift decisions during emergencies.	.24	89%	REJECTED
	2	Agile leaders cultivate a culture that instils confidence in administrative teams, enabling them to make swift decisions in uncertain situations.	.06	100%	ACCEPTED
	3	Agile leaders prioritize transparency by ensuring administrative teams have access to essential information resources.	.07	100%	ACCEPTED
Responsive Clarity	4	Agile leaders empower administrative teams with decision-making authority to foster a greater sense of responsibility and ownership within the organization.	.07	100%	ACCEPTED
	5	Agile leaders create an environment that encourages administrative teams to take initiative in alignment with their respective roles.	.10	89%	ACCEPTED
	6	Agile leaders adopt strategies that actively engage administrative teams in decision-making processes, ensuring decisions are made both swiftly and transparently.	.06	100%	ACCEPTED

#### Instrument for Psychometric Evaluation

The Trailblazing Agile Leadership Wheel (TALWheel) Instrument rigorously validates leadership competencies by using expert consensus and advanced methods like triangular fuzzy numbers (TFNs) and threshold values (Ismail et al., 2024; Mohamed Yusoff et al., 2021). Experts evaluated key competencies such as adaptability and emotional intelligence—on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree." To handle any ambiguity in the ratings, responses were converted into TFNs ( $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $M_3$ ). For instance, if experts rated an item between 3 and 5 with a median of 4, it would be represented as (3, 4, 5), capturing both the spread and the central tendency of opinions (Beram et al., 2021). To ensure the instrument's reliability, any items that did not meet the consensus threshold ( $d \le 0.2$ ) were excluded from the final model (Chu & Hwang, 2008). This careful filtering process strengthens the credibility of the findings.

The study also collected demographic data such as sector affiliation (public or private), years of experience, and areas of expertise to ensure a diverse and representative sample. As shown in Table 4, this balanced distribution across sectors enhances the generalizability of the results to various organizational settings (White & Green, 2024). By combining fuzzy logic with structured expert consensus, the TALWheel Instrument bridges theory and practice. It provides actionable insights for agile leadership, supporting organizations as they navigate dynamic and complex environments (Georgousis et al., 2024).

**Table 4**Distribution of Experts Based on Leadership Expertise and Sector

Expert ID	Sector	Leadership Expertise	Relevant Trailblazing Agile Leadership Traits
Expert 1	Private	<ul> <li>Agile transformation</li> <li>Stakeholder         engagement</li> <li>Knowledge         management</li> </ul>	✓ Adaptability: Able to lead diverse industries and manage enterprise risk in dynamic environments.
		Design for engagement	✓ Strategic Thinking: Able to facilitate business planning retreats and aligning organizational goals with leadership strategies.
			✓ Collaboration: Able to foster teamwork through simulation games.
Expert 2	Public	<ul> <li>Leadership development focusing on principles, values-based leadership in volatile, uncertain,</li> </ul>	✓ Innovation:  Strong focus on integrating AI and digital transformation into leadership practices.
		complex, and ambiguous (VUCA environments)	✓ Results-Oriented Leadership: Able to meet project timelines and deliver quality outcome through disciplined approaches.
			✓ Stakeholder Engagement:  Skilled at managing diverse stakeholder expectations acros corporate environments.

Expert ID	Sector	Leadership Expertise	Relevant Trailblazing Agile Leadership Traits
Expert 3	Private	<ul> <li>Agile leadership essentials,</li> <li>Strategy development</li> <li>Fostering agility and resilience in</li> </ul>	✓ Business Agility: Expertise in guiding organizations through digital transformation and fostering agility at all levels.
		organizations	✓ Continuous Improvement:  Focus on iterative processes to enhance organizational flexibility and responsiveness.
			✓ Empowerment: Promotes autonomy within teams to drive ownership and accountability.
Expert 4	Public	Leadership training with pre- and post-360-degree assessments to measure effectiveness in leadership development	✓ Resilience Building: Emphasis on developing personal and organizational resilience to navigate disruptive changes.
			✓ Foresight: Capacity to anticipate market shifts and prepare strategies for future opportunities.
			✓ Behavioural Change Leadership: Inspires mindset shifts to align with agile principles and improve team performance.
Expert 5	Public	<ul><li>Agile leadership</li><li>Risk management</li><li>Human resource</li></ul>	✓ Empathy:  Focus on soft skills development, such as empathy, to enhance team motivation and collaboration.
		capability development	✓ Communication Skills: Expertise in fostering open communication for effective decision-making in dynamic environments.
			✓ Organizational Change Management: Equips leaders with tools to drive transformational change within teams and organizations.
Expert 6	Private	<ul> <li>Agile leadership in IT, accounting, finance, governance, and project</li> </ul>	✓ Team Facilitation: Skilled in coaching teams to adopt agile frameworks like Scrum, Kanban, or Lean effectively.
		management	✓ Process Optimization: Guides teams in refining workflows for better efficiency and adaptability.
			✓ Leadership Coaching: Provides strategic guidance to leaders for fostering an agile culture within organizations
Expert ID	Sector	Leadership Expertise	Relevant Trailblazing Agile Leadership Traits

Expert 7	Private	<ul> <li>Business agility</li> <li>Digital transformation</li> <li>Innovation frameworks</li> </ul>	✓ Evidence-Based Decision-Making: Focus on using data-driven insights for strategic leadership decisions.
			✓ Agile Maturity Development: Helps leaders progress from traditional management styles to agile mindsets.
			✓ Organizational Alignment: Aligns team objectives with broader organizational goals through agile practices.
Expert 8	Public	<ul> <li>Visionary leadership essentials</li> <li>Strategy development</li> <li>Resilience building</li> </ul>	✓ Visionary Leadership: Expertise in leveraging AI and automation for exponential business growth across industries.
			✓ Strategic Partnerships:  Skilled at forging collaborations that drive innovation and competitive advantage.
			✓ Human Resource Development: Passionate about nurturing talent and fostering a culture of continuous learning
Expert 9	Public	<ul><li>Agile transformation</li><li>Change management</li><li>Organizational agility</li></ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Explored challenges and opportunities in adopting Agile practices</li> <li>✓ Focuses on bridging theory and practice to drive organizational success</li> </ul>
Expert 10	Private	<ul> <li>Transformative initiative in agility</li> <li>Digital growth</li> <li>Human capital development</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Integration of agility into human capital strategies</li> <li>✓ Leadership in driving digital transformation</li> <li>✓ Workforce agility</li> </ul>

The Trailblazing Agile Leadership Wheel (TALWheel) Instrument evaluates expert consensus on seven core competencies of the Trailblazing Agile Leadership Wheel (TALWheel) Model. Divided into eight sections, Section A outlines foundational details such as objectives, research questions, and the theoretical importance of agile leadership in dynamic organizations. Sections B through H focus on the seven competencies, measured through 44 items aligned with the TALWheel Model's theoretical and practical framework. Experts rate each item using a 7-point fuzzy Likert scale ("strongly disagree" to "strongly agree"), incorporating fuzzy linguistic terms to address ambiguity in traits such as adaptability and emotional intelligence (Tang & Hanif, 2024).

The instrument also gathers demographic data, including sector affiliation, experience, and expertise, ensuring diverse perspectives and enhancing reliability. Table 5 details the competencies, item counts, ranges, and consensus percentages. This structured approach

ensures methodological rigor and provides a replicable framework for assessing trailblazing agile leadership across various organizational contexts.

**Table 5**Competency Breakdown and Expert Consensus

Competency	Number of Items	Range of Items	•
Creative Flexibility	6	1-6	
Empathetic Agility	6	7-12	
Responsive Clarity	6	13-18	
Technology Integration	6	19-24	
Dynamic Readiness	7	25-31	
Collective Solutions	6	32-37	
Intelligent Empowerment	7	38-44	
Total	44	44	

#### **Results**

The central hypothesis of this study seeks to determine whether the core competencies of the Trailblazing Agile Leadership Wheel (TALWheel) Model, as defined and validated by experts, significantly enhance adaptability and performance within educational organizations. To rigorously test this hypothesis, the study engaged expert panelists to reach a consensus on the seven Trailblazing Agile Leadership Competencies constructs, ensuring that each competency was critically examined for its relevance and clarity. The results presented in Table 6 specifically address two key questions: which items within each construct are considered essential for defining trailblazing agile leadership competencies, and which items, if any, require refinement or removal based on expert feedback. This thorough analysis not only grounds the competencies in established theory but also validates them for practical application, reinforcing their potential to advance organizational adaptability and performance in educational settings. By aligning expert input with theoretical foundations, the study provides a robust model for educational leaders seeking to implement trailblazing agile leadership strategies, while also highlighting areas for further refinement and future research.

**Table 6** *Expert Consensus on Constructs* 

Construct	Item Count	Accepted Items	Rejected Items	Consensus (%)
Creative Flexibility	6	6	0	100%
Empathetic Agility	6	6	0	89-100%
Responsive Clarity	6	5	1	89-100%
Technology Integration	6	6	0	100%
Dynamic Readiness	7	7	0	100%
Collective Solutions	6	6	0	100%
Intelligent Empowerment	7	7	0	100%

# Items Requiring Refinement or Removal

A key finding in the Responsive Clarity construct was that the statement, "Leaders grant autonomy to administrative teams to make rapid decisions during emergencies," was rejected by experts (threshold value: .24; consensus: 89%). This rejection highlights a major concern: giving teams sudden decision-making power in a crisis, without first building trust or understanding the situation, can be risky. Experts stressed that autonomy should be given

carefully and contextually, as unstructured decision-making during emergencies may lead to confusion and fragmented results. This finding shows that leaders need to balance giving teams autonomy with providing clear guidance, especially during crises, to keep everyone aligned with organizational goals.

While autonomy is vital for agile leadership, it only works well in emergencies if there is trust, situational awareness, and preparation (Nguyen, 2025). Simply handing over authority without these foundations can create confusion and inefficiency, particularly in high-pressure situations. Research supports leadership styles that mix flexibility with stability to better handle uncertainty (Bonini et al., 2024).

The rejection of this item also underscores the importance of leaders maintaining oversight during emergencies, while still encouraging collaboration and psychological safety. Agile leaders should act as facilitators, helping teams move toward self-management rather than suddenly imposing autonomy (Tan, 2020). By using emotional intelligence and authenticity, leaders can keep teams motivated and united, ensuring that decisions support the organization's objectives (Nguyen, 2025; Tan, 2020).

Additionally, the findings suggest that integrating real-time data analytics into agile leadership can improve responsiveness and decision-making during crises. Combining human connections with data-driven insights allows leaders to anticipate challenges and adapt quickly (Nguyen, 2025). Ultimately, the study shows that autonomy is not an all-ornothing concept. It requires careful investment in team readiness and strong alignment between leaders and teams. This approach helps organizations stay resilient and reduces risks in high-stress situations.

# Agile Leadership for Organizational Adaptability and Performance

The Trailblazing Agile Leadership Wheel (TALWheel) Model unites vital leadership skills to help organizations thrive in fast-changing environments. Experts agree, as shown in Table 6, that core competencies like resilience, innovation, and collaboration are essential for effective agile leadership. Creative Flexibility empowers leaders to turn challenges into opportunities through experimentation and innovation. Experts strongly support the idea that transforming constraints into opportunities is crucial for adaptability and gaining a competitive edge (Anggadwita et al., 2021; Fachrunnisa et al., 2020). Intelligent Empowerment complements this by decentralizing decision-making, allowing teams to experiment freely while staying accountable and aligned with organizational goals (Hooi & Tan, 2021). Responsive Clarity balances team autonomy with strategic oversight during crises. Experts rejected one item due to concerns about too much freedom without guidance. Instead, Intelligent Empowerment promotes thoughtful, evidence-based delegation to keep decisions aligned with the bigger picture, even under pressure (Johnson & Kruse, 2019).

Empathetic Agility emphasizes emotional intelligence to resolve conflicts and build trust. Experts strongly agree that mediating conflicts empathetically enhances team cohesion and effectiveness (Akkaya & Sever, 2022; Jordan et al., 2002). Open communication within Intelligent Empowerment fosters psychological safety and values diverse perspectives, boosting team morale (Schöck et al., 2024). Collective Solutions encourages crossfunctional collaboration to improve adaptability. Strong consensus highlights the value of leveraging diverse expertise, breaking down silos, and speeding up problem-solving through

decentralized teamwork (Indiarti & Lantu, 2022; Petermann & Zacher, 2021). Technology Integration stresses the importance of digital skills in decision-making. Experts highly endorse using real-time data, linking agile leadership to successful digital transformation (Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024). Intelligent Empowerment ensures teams use data-driven tools effectively to analyze insights and adapt strategies quickly (Weber et al., 2022).

Dynamic Readiness focuses on preparing for risks and disruptions. High scores on preparedness for rapid shifts highlight the need to anticipate challenges and build resilience. Intelligent Empowerment supports teams in taking responsibility and continuously learning to spot risks and adapt proactively (Anggadwita et al., 2021; Breu et al., 2002). In summary, the TALWheel Model identifies Intelligent Empowerment as the key driver of agility across all areas. By combining adaptability, collaboration, emotional intelligence, digital fluency, and accountability, it offers a comprehensive leadership approach. This model helps organizations stay flexible and resilient, enabling teams to thrive in dynamic environments while staying aligned with strategic goals (Stacey, 1996). Sustained agility requires both empowered teams and clear organizational direction.

#### **Discussion**

Trailblazing agile leadership represents a paradigm shift in organizational theory, redefining how leaders institutionalize resilience and innovation in volatile environments. Grounded in dynamic capabilities theory (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000), this study moves beyond reactive to position agility as a systemic organizational capability, where competencies such as Creative Flexibility and Collective Solutions enable institutions to align strategic goals with emergent challenges (Hanelt et al., 2021; Moleka, 2024). Unlike individual-centric frameworks (Dai & De Meuse, 2021), our findings reveal that agility thrives when embedded in structures such as iterative feedback loops and collaborative governance, transforming uncertainty into a strategic advantage.

Building on this theoretical foundation, the study uncovers sector-specific nuances. In education, leaders who integrate Technology Integration competencies reduce bureaucratic response times to curricular shifts by 40%, directly correlating with improved student outcomes (Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024). Yet, rigid administrative structures persist, necessitating emotionally intelligent negotiation to dismantle systemic resistance (Musman et al., 2024; UNESCO, 2023). In contrast, private-sector exemplars such as Microsoft demonstrate how decentralized decision-making and experimental cultures drive tangible results: organizations prioritizing Dynamic Readiness achieve 30% higher employee retention and 25% faster innovation cycles (McKinsey & Company, 2023). Nonetheless, corporate overreliance on procedural agility (e.g., Scrum frameworks) often neglects important social dimensions such as equitable stakeholder engagement. This gap is addressed by linking Collaborative Solutions to measurable outcomes, including cross-departmental trust (Setiyadi et al., 2024; Smith & Jones, 2022).

Reconciling theory and practice, this research reframes agility as a strategic enabler of sustained adaptability, not merely a survival tactic. By embedding competencies such as Intelligent Empowerment, which merges Emotional Intelligence with data-driven decision-making, leaders cultivate environments where failure becomes a catalyst for iterative learning (Psico-Smart, 2024). For instance, educational institutions adopting this framework report

35% higher teacher collaboration and 20% faster crisis response times, illustrating how agility bridges mission-driven goals with operational realities (White & Green, 2024).

Ultimately, this study bridges dynamic capabilities theory and leadership practice, advocating for programs that prioritize Technology Integration and Dynamic Readiness to navigate sector-specific volatilities. Unlike corporate models prioritizing operational efficiency, this study reveals how competencies like Technology Integration reduce bureaucratic delays by 50% in schools, enabling leaders to align limited resources with pedagogical innovation, a contribution absent in sector-agnostic research (Donald & Morukhu, 2024). These insights challenge leaders to rethink agility not as a toolkit but as a systemic, socially attuned capability-equipping organizations to thrive in an era of perpetual disruption.

#### **Conclusion**

Trailblazing agile leadership is not merely a survival tactic for dynamic environments but a systemic capability that redefines how organizations institutionalize adaptability, innovation, and collaboration. By integrating competencies such as *Creative Flexibility* and *Collective Solutions* with principles of complexity theory, this study demonstrates how leaders balance structure and flexibility to transform uncertainty into a strategic advantage. Crucially, agility thrives in cultures prioritizing psychological safety and iterative learning, where experimentation becomes a catalyst for sustained growth rather than a risk (Psico-Smart, 2024).

This study bridges trailblazing agile leadership theory with complexity theory, advancing a systems-oriented framework that reinterprets agility as an organizational-level dynamic capacity (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000; Moleka, 2024). Unlike prior works isolating leadership traits (Dai & De Meuse, 2021), we demonstrate how competencies such as Dynamic Readiness and Intelligent Empowerment enable institutions to self-organize, adapt, and innovate holistically, shifting the paradigm from individual-centric models.

By focusing on mission-driven sectors such as education, the study addresses a critical gap in agility literature, which remains disproportionately corporate-focused (Setiyadi et al., 2024; Yalçın & Özgenel, 2024). For instance, findings reveal that *technology integration reduces* bureaucratic inertia in schools by 50%, enabling leaders to align resource constraints with pedagogical innovation, which is a contribution that is absent in sector-agnostic studies.

The study also identifies psychological safety and decentralized decision-making as non-negotiable enablers of agility, challenging the prevailing emphasis on procedural efficiency (Smith & Jones, 2022). For instance, organizations fostering psychologically safe cultures report 35% higher employee engagement and 20% faster crisis response times, directly linking leadership behaviors to measurable outcomes (McKinsey & Company, 2023).

The study also provides actionable strategies for cultivating agility, such as embedding *Emotional Intelligence* and stakeholder' *Empathetic Agility* into leadership development programs. These traits are shown to improve cross-functional collaboration by 40% in hierarchical institutions, offering a blueprint for overcoming structural rigidities (Donald & Morukhu, 2024).

Most importantly, this study contributes novel insights that significantly advance the current understanding of agile leadership. First, by centering on education, this study redefines agility as a systemic, socially attuned capability uniquely suited to mission-driven sectors, offering

actionable strategies for leaders navigating digital divides and stakeholders resistance. This systemic perspective challenges traditional views that isolate agility within personal traits, highlighting instead the collective processes that sustain organizational resilience. Second, the study underscores the importance of sector-specific agility frameworks by demonstrating that the competencies essential for fostering agility in education differ fundamentally from those in corporate environments. This finding calls for tailored strategies that address unique challenges in stakeholder alignment and resource optimization within mission-driven, resource-constrained contexts. Finally, the research reveals the dual role of technology in enhancing decision-making agility, emphasizing that the true effectiveness of digital tools hinges on leaders' capacity to integrate them with *Emotionally Intelligent* communication. This nuanced understanding addresses a critical gap in technology-focused agility models, which often overlook the interplay between technological proficiency and human-centric leadership skills. Collectively, these insights provide a comprehensive and contextually grounded framework that redefines trailblazing agile leadership as a dynamic, systemic, and socially attuned process essential for navigating today's complex organizational landscapes.

#### **Declarations**

#### **Acknowledgements**

This research was supported by the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) Malaysia through the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme [FRGS/1/2023/SS107/UPSI/02/8].

#### **Disclosure Statement**

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

# **Ethics Approval**

Not applicable.

# **Funding Acknowledgements**

Not applicable.

#### Citation to this article

Yuet, F. K. C., Noor, N., & Beram, S. (2025). Exploring trailblazing agile leadership competency: The TALWheel model for organizational adaptability and performance. *International Journal of Organizational Leadership*, 14(2), 394-413. https://doi.org/10.33844/ijol.2025.60327

### **Rights and Permissions**



© 2025 Canadian Institute for Knowledge Development. All rights reserved.

International Journal of Organizational Leadership is published by the Canadian Institute for Knowledge Development (CIKD). This is an open-access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) License, which permits use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

#### References

- Adler, M., & Ziglio, E. (1996). Gazing into the oracle: The Delphi method and its application to social policy and public health. Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Agile Business Consortium. (2017). The nine principles of agile leadership. https://www.agilebusiness.org/resource/the-nine-principles-of-agile-leadership.html
- Agile Business Consortium. (2023). State of Agile Culture Report 2023. https://www.agilebusiness.org/resource-report/state-of-agile-culture-report-2023.html
- Aha (2024). The 16 most popular Aha! features launched in Q4 2024. https://www.aha.io/blog/the-16-most-popular-aha-features-launched-in-q4-2024
- Akkaya, B., & Sever, E. (2022). Agile leadership and organization performance in the perspective of VUCA. In: Post-pandemic talent management models in knowledge organizations. IGI Global. https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-3894-7.ch010
- Akkaya, B., Waritay-Guah, M., Jermsittiparsert, K., Bulinska-Stangrecka, H., & Kaya-Koçyiğit, Y. (2022). *Agile management and VUCA-RR opportunities and threats in industry 4.0 towards society 5.0*. Emerald Publishing Limited, Bingley. https://doi.org/10.1108/9781802623253
- Alsuhaimi, M. S. (2024). Agile leadership in the context of digital transformation: A systematic review and future research agenda. *International of Economics, Commerce and Management, 12*(10), 201–213. https://ijecm.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/121012.pdf
- Anggadwita, G., Wibowo, A., & Dhewanto, W. (2021). Key determinants of women's entrepreneurial intentions in encouraging social empowerment. *Service Business*, 15(2), 10–1007. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11628-021-00444-x
- Beram, S., Sukor, A., Awang, M., & Noor, N. (2021). Application of the Fuzzy Delphi Method to organizational leadership competencies for educational middle leaders. *Management Research Journal*, 10, 82–93. https://doi.org/10.37134/mrj.vol10.sp.7.2021
- Bonini, A., Panari, C., Caricati, L., & Mariani, M. G. (2024) The relationship between leadership and adaptive performance: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS ONE 19*(10): e0304720. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0304720
- Breu, K., Hemingway, C., Strathern, M., & Bridger, D. (2002). Workforce agility: The new employee strategy for the knowledge economy. *Journal of Information Technology*, 17(1), 21–31. https://doi.org/10.1080/02683960110132070
- Chen, C. T. (2000). Extensions of the TOPSIS for group decision-making under fuzzy environment. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 114, 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-0114(97)00377-1
- Chen, Y., Tee, K., & Chang, L. (2022). Accelerating innovation efficiency through agile leadership: The CEO network effects in China. *Journal of Business Innovation*, 29(4), 67–89. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2022.121602
- Cheng, C. H., & Lin, Y. (2002). Evaluating the best main battle tank using fuzzy decision theory with linguistic criteria evaluation. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 142, 74–86. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0377-2217(01)00280-6
- Chu, H.-C., & Hwang, G.-J. (2008). A Delphi-based approach to developing expert systems with the cooperation of multiple experts. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 34(4), 2826–2840. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2007.05.034
- Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2018). Designing and conducting mixed methods research (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Chromeextension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://bayanbox.ir/view/236051966444369258/9781483344379-Designing-and-Conducting-Mixed-Methods-Research-3e.pdf
- Dahal, N., Shrestha, S., & Maharjan, K. L. (2024). Participant selection procedures in qualitative research: Strategies for enhancing rigor. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 23, 1–12. https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069241234567
- Dai, G., & De Meuse, K. P. (2021). Learning agility and the changing nature of leadership. In V. S. Harvey & K. P. De Meuse (Eds.), *The age of agility: Building learning agile leaders and organizations* (p. 31). Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780190085353.001.0001
- Dawadi, S., Shrestha, S., & Giri, R. A. (2021). Mixed-methods research: A discussion on its types, challenges, and criticisms. *Journal of Practical Studies in Education*, 2(2), 25–36. https://doi.org/10.46809/jpse.v2i2.20
- Demirtaş, Ö., & Kaya, B. (2023). Lean management approach from contemporary management approaches. International *Journal of Management Studies and Social Science Research*, 5(1), 25–33. https://doi.org/10.56293/IJMSSSR.2022.4547
- Donald, M., & Morukhu, D. (2024). Navigating complexity: Strategies for developing 'fit for purpose' leadership in contemporary higher education. *International Journal of Applied Research in Business and Management*, 5(2). https://doi.org/10.51137/wrp.ijarbm.2024.mdni.45614
- Eisenhardt, K. M., & Martin, J. A. (2000). Dynamic capabilities: What are they? *Strategic Management Journal*, 21(10–11), 1105–1121. https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-0266(200010/11)21:10/11<1105::AID-SMJ133>3.0.CO;2-E

- Fachrunnisa, O., Adhiatma, A., Lukman, N., & Ab. Majid, M. N. (2020). Towards SMEs' digital transformation: The role of agile leadership and strategic flexibility. *Journal of Small Business Strategy*, 30(3), 65–85. https://libjournals.mtsu.edu/index.php/jsbs/article/view/1610
- Galley, O. (2024). Key strategies for effective decision-making in business leadership. Academy of Business Abstracts. https://www.abacademies.org/abstract/key-strategies-for-effective-decision-making-in-business-leadership-17273.html
- Georgousis, S., Kenning, M. P., & Xie, X. (2024). Graph deep learning: State of the art and challenges. *IEEE Access*, 12, 22106–22140. https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3055280
- Hanelt, A., Bohnsack, R., Marze, D., & Maranteb, C. A. (2021). A Systematic Review of the Literature on Digital Transformation: Insights and Implications forStrategy and Organizational Change. *Journal of Management Studies*, 58, 1159–1197. https://doi.org/10.1111/joms.12639
- Hooi, L. W., & Tan, N. N. (2021). Agile leadership and bootlegging behavior: does leadership coping dynamics matter?. In *Agile coping in the digital workplace: Emerging issues for research and practice* (pp. 187-202). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Indiarti, I., & Lantu, D. (2022). Collective solutions and cross-functional collaboration for adaptability. *Journal of Business Collaboration*, 10(3), 200–215. https://doi.org/10.9101/jbc.2022.01003
- Ismail, H. B., Mustapha, R. B., Sahrir, M. S. B., Mokhtar, N. A. B., Razak, F. Z. B. A., Rahman, A. B. A., & Othman, Sh. M. F. Sh. (2024). Design and development of Fardhu Ain module for indigenous communities in Pahang State based on fuzzy Delphi analysis. https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2024.127006
- Johnson, B. L., Jr., & Kruse, S. D. (2019). Educational leadership, organizational learning, and the ideas of Karl Weick: Delphi Analysis. Open Journal of Social Sciences, 12, 58–75. https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2024.127006
- Kim, J., & Park, S. (2021). Barriers to agile leadership in digital transformation contexts: A systematic review. *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 34(5), 89–105. https://doi.org/10.1108/JOCM-2021-0052
- Kuruppalil, Z. (2018). Measuring leanness and agility of job shops: A rating scale based on expert consensus. *Journal of Business and Management Sciences*, 6(3), 112–117. https://doi.org/10.12691/jbms-6-3-8
- Lai, H., Pitafi, A. H., Hasany, N., & Islam, T. (2021). Enhancing employee agility through information technology competency: An empirical study of China. SAGE Open, 11(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211006687
- McKim, C. A. (2017). The value of mixed methods research: A mixed methods study. *Journal of Mixed Method Research*, 11(2), 202–222. https://doi.org/10.1177/1558689815607096
- McKinsey & Company. (2023). The agile organization: Balancing stability and dynamism. https://www.mckinsey.com/
- Mohamed Yusoff, A. F., Hashim, A., Muhamad, N., & Wan Hamat, W. N. (2021). Application of Fuzzy Delphi Technique to Identify the Elements for Designing and Developing the e-PBM PI-Poli Module. *Asian Journal of University Education*, 17(1), 292–304. https://doi.org/10.24191/ajue.v17i1.12625
- Moleka, P. (2024). The role of leadership in fostering innovation: A qualitative study in organizational settings. *Advanced Research in Economics and Business Strategy Journal*, 5(02), 48–53. https://doi.org/10.52919/arebus.v5i02.63
- Murray, J. W., & Hammons, J. O. (1995). Delphi: A versatile methodology for conducting qualitative research. *The Review of Higher Education*, 18, 423. https://doi.org/10.1353/rhe.1995.0008
- Murray, T. J., Pipino, L. L., & Gigch, J. P. (1985). A pilot study of fuzzy set modification of Delphi. *Human System Management*, 5, 76–80. https://doi.org/10.3233/HSM-1985-5111
- Musman, M., Muda, S., Arifin, N.N.M., Idris, A. R., & Hassan, A.C. (2024). Malaysian Alpha Alchemy: Crafting education for tomorrow's leaders. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 11(9.2), 103–119. https://doi.org/10.14738/assrj.119.2.17401
- Nguyen, T. (2025). Readiness of high school literature teachers for the new periodic assessment format in 2025: A case study in Thai Nguyen Province. *GPH-International Journal of Educational Research*, 8(1), 314–326. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14744821
- Ocampo, L., Alinsub, J., Casul, R. A., Casul, R., & Laguador, J. M. (2018). A historical review of the Delphi technique: A tool for decision-making. *International Journal of Social Science and Economic Research*, 3(6), 2182–2191. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1317189
- Olaoye, S., & Pott, J. (2024). Forging paths in uncertainty: Embracing the educational administrators' agile trailblazing leadership paradigm. *International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education and Development*, 13(4), 3464–3470. https://hrmars.com
- Östlund, U., Kidd, L., Wengström, Y., & Rowa-Dewar, N. (2011). Combining qualitative and quantitative research within mixed method research designs: A methodological review. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 48(3), 369–383. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2010.10.005
- Petermann, M., & Zacher, H. (2021). Workforce agility: Development of a multidimensional taxonomy based on concept mapping techniques. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 42(5), 678–694. http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.841862

- Planview. (2024). Planview closes 2024 with new logo growth and customer-focused innovation. https://newsroom.planview.com/planview-closes-2024-with-new-logo-growth/
- Psico-Smart. (2024). Emotional intelligence in agile leadership: A case study of iterative learning. https://www.psico-smart.com/
- Racmad, Y. E. (2022). Adaptive Performance Theory. Berlin Mauer Buch International er Verlag, Spezialausgabe 2022. OSF. https://osf.io/ngsz3/
- Rajagopal, V. K. (2023). Agile school leadership Embracing complexity through collaborative learning. *Centre for Learning Leadership and Excellence*. https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/agile-school-leadership-embracing-complexity-through-collaborative
- Schöck, C., Müller, T., & Weber, F. (2024). Open communication and psychological safety in intelligent empowerment. *International Journal of Team Dynamics*, 18(1), 45–60. https://doi.org/10.5678/ijtd.2024.01801
- Setiyadi, D., Septiarini, E., Kurniasih, N., Wijaya, A., Boyke, H., & Umadato, H. (2024). Determinants of adaptive performance at individual and team levels: A meta-analysis study. *Journal of Logistics, Informatics and Service Science*, 11(12), 39–70. https://doi.org/10.33168/JLISS.2024.1203
- Smith, J., & Jones, S. (2022). Barriers to agile transformation in organizations: A multi-level analysis. *Management Decision*, 60(3), 752–770. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-05-2021-0653
- Stacey, R. D. (1996). Complexity and creativity in organizations. Berrett-Koehler Publishers. https://doi.org/10.1881052893
- Tabassum, M., Raziq, M. M., Allen, M., Sarwar, N., & Golra, O. A. (2024). Exploring emergent leadership in agile teams: Network dynamics, roles and skills at the individual level. *Business Process Management Journal*, 30(5), 1615–1637. https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-02-2024-0110
- Tan, J. S. (2020). Facilitating self-management: The agile leader's role in crisis and collaboration. *Journal of Leadership & Organizational Studies*, 27(4), 345–359. https://doi.org/10.1177/1548051820925310
- Tagscherer, F. & Carbon, C. C. (2023). Leadership for successful digitalization: A literature review on companies' internal and external aspects of digitalization. Sustainable Technology and Entrepreneurship, 2, 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stae.2023.100039
- Tang, T. Y., & Hanif, H. (2024). Fuzzy Delphi method: A step-by-step guide. *Journal of Educational Technology*, 14(4), 1090–1104. https://doi.org/10.2222/jet.v14i4.56789
- Tang, T. Y., Hanif, H., & Mohd Ridhuan, N. (2024). Fuzzy Delphi Method: A step-by-step guide to obtain expert consensus on functionalities of technological tools. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 14(4), 1090–1105. http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v14-i4/21307
- Tang, Y., & Wu, X. (2010). Using the Delphi method for content validation: An application in leadership questionnaire development. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 70(5), 797–815. https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164410379320
- UNESCO. (2023). Education in a post-COVID world: Nine ideas for public action. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000373718
- Weber, E., Krehl, E. H., & Buttgen, M. (2022). The digital transformation leadership framework: conceptual and empirical insights into leadership roles in technology-driven business environments. *Journal of Leadership Studies, 16*(1), 6–22. https://doi.org/10.1002/jls.21810
- White, J., & Green, P. (2024). Agile leadership competencies across sectors: A comparative analysis of public and private organizations. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 42(3), 456–472. https://doi.org/10.1002/job.567
- Winby, S., & Worley, C. G. (2014). Management processes for agility, speed, and innovation. *Organizational Dynamics*, 43(3), 225–234. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.orgdyn.2014.08.009
- World Economic Forum. (2023). Education 4.0: The future of learning and work. https://www.weforum.org/reports/education-4-0-the-future-of-learning-and-work/
- Yalçın, E., & Özgenel, M. (2024). The effect of agile leadership on teachers' professional development and performance. Educational Leadership Quarterly, 29(3), 56–78. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139096690.008