IJCRT.ORG

ISSN: 2320-2882



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Corporate Agility and Adaptability - A new way of empowering and up-skilling people

Dr. Pallavi Kumari

Associate Professor, Faculty of Management Studies

ICFAI University Jharkhand, India

Abstract

The nature and pattern of work culture are rapidly changing due to the evolving workplace and the increasing usage of technology. Today, it is expected that tasks will be completed more quickly, and research and development will hasten these improvements. The outcomes are more obvious to us now. The demand for talents from employers is rising as well, which will benefit the entire firm and boost profits. This paper will examine how increasing corporate agility is a sound strategy for assisting businesses in acquiring the ability to endure in the modern world. As technology advances, there has been a rise in organizational openness, and information that moves quickly and is easily accessible has increased.

Keywords: Work culture, Workplace, Corporate agility, Technology, organizational openness.

Introduction

Agile HR is a method of functioning where the HR function is organized, using a more responsive strategy. They concentrate on making changes to other HR-related operations. If necessary, the business can alter its structure and provide itself the flexibility to adjust its staff as needed. The focus of agility is largely on adapting to client feedback and requirements as they change. The different traditional HR practices and how Agile Recruitment are completely different may be seen when we try to understand how Agility is incorporated in HR.

Review of literature

In today's volatile, uncertain, complex, and confusing world, agility is regarded as one of the most critical attributes of successful enterprises. (Glenn, 2009). The primary objective of organizational agility is to take the organization in the direction of sustained, above-average performance (Worley et al., 2014). Moreover, organizational agility is a very ever versatile concept which discuss the capability that influences a firm's competitive actions; therefore, it becomes a significant antecedent of performance (Felipe, Roldan, & Leal-Rodruiguez, 2017; Sambamurthy, Bharadwaj, & Grover, 2003). Working from the framework proposed by Worley et al. (2014), A robust strategy, distinguished by its ability to achieve results under diverse external conditions, is a critical component in agile organisation design. Three parts make to a robust strategy: an alternative economic rationale, a strong future emphasis, and a flexible intent. (Worley & Lawler, 2010). Moving away from traditional concepts of organisational success, which place a premium on stability (e.g., in work environments and industry structures) and establishing longterm competitive advantages as a means of generating superior results, requires adopting alternative economic reasoning. According to agile design, short-term performance is obtained from transient competitive advantages, while long-term performance is derived from ongoing successful cycles of such advantages. As economic cycles, political change, disruptive technology, and other competitive dynamics ebb and flow, Worley and Lawler argue that agile organisations are better positioned to deliver superior results. Companies that are agile are more likely to have a strong future orientation and the ability to generate potential futures by generating short- and long-term scenarios. Scenario planning may be easier for agile firms as a result of their flexibility. Worley & Lawler, 2010). The principle underlying flexible intent is that an agile organisation may allocate resources to achieve the targets and also reorganise and redeploy them as needed to respond to ever-changing market conditions. Agile organisations view environmental change as a way of life. (Harraf et al., 2015Increasing rivalry and diversification necessitated mass manufacturing, the dominant methodology, to improve, speed up, and lower the cost of items. (Thilak, Devadasan, & Sivaram, 2015). The term agile manufacturing was first coined by the Iacocca Institute in 1991 (Razmi & Ghasemi, 2015). Agile manufacturing focuses on producing products based on customers' dynamic needs. A key aspect of this methodology is that it enables an organization to supply products according to the choice and specification of the customer (Thilak et al., 2015). In its application to the broader enterprise, where similar flexibility was needed to better adapt changing market conditions and help organisations compete, the concept quickly acquired prominence among practitioners and researchers. Agility encompasses more than just the ability to adapt. Instead, it is a nurtured capability that enables a company to adapt in a fast, effective, and long-term manner when changing circumstances necessitate it. (Williams, Worley, & Lawler, 2013). When one frames agility as a capability, it is easier to think about how it manifests, grows, and evolves within an organization, as depicted by Worley et al.'s (2014) An Agility Pyramid is a concept. Strategizing Traditional strategy varies from dynamic strategy in

that it has three explicit components: a feeling of shared purpose, a change-friendly identity that is solid enough to base the organisation, and a strong strategic intent that specifies how the firm differentiates itself. (Williams et al., 2013). Agile organizations refine their insights from their perceiving routines with a relatively high number of low-cost experiments. They encourage innovation and tolerate a good deal of failure (Williams et al., 2013) with the overall objective to identify the best possible solution or approach to change. Testing necessitates the organization's use of available resources and their swift deployment to test new concepts. It also necessitates that the company have a high risk tolerance and the discipline to not be discouraged by minor setbacks. Finally, the organisation must take what it has learned from each iteration and apply it to future projects. This creates a virtuous cycle that helps the business to expand.

Methodology

This research was primarily descriptive research emphasizes on explaining the importance of agile workplace and its benefits for HR from adapting agile practices. Information has been collected from the website, online articles, and ideas from the abstract, journal. Based on the different study the paper discusses the various interpretations. Based on the analysis discussion the conclusions were drawn.

Objectives of the study

- 1. To understand the relevance of agile HR
- 2. To understand the various ways of adapting agile practices
- 3. To highlight the ways to keep the organization agile

Ways as how the agile recruiting help optimize talent sourcing and hiring

Agile recruiting is viewed as a more transparent and adaptable hiring process that better responds to shifting job requirements and the labour market. There are now more options available than just the conventional recruitment approach, which places an emphasis on finding and integrating new people based on their potential and soft skills, particularly their capacity for adaptation.

Agile Performance Management

Outside of the workplace, employee contributions are occasionally evaluated, and it is also noted how much they help others flourish. On occasion, staff members ought to think creatively and evaluate how they could give the business a competitive edge. There are certain qualities that must be present in a candidate before hiring. Employees should never be forced to perform at their jobs; instead, they should be adaptable. An agile approach focuses on the client and aims to provide products and services in line with their needs in order to increase their level of satisfaction. There is a lot of motivation when Agile

organisation models evolve. However, the business could use a customer-centric approach to business to maintain proper supply of high-quality goods and services. It is critical that the decision be made quickly and in tune with the requirements of the customers.

Why is agile HR important?

Agile can be used by HR to divide up big, complex problems into manageable pieces. It aids them in knowing what is being done, structuring operations according to value, and expressing themselves clearly in the delivery method. Progress can be made quickly and easily with agility. However, in the context of HR, it refers to the capacity to adjust to a circumstance and support individuals and systems in keeping pace with unforeseen developments. All jobs, departments, and types of corporate operations now require agility. It cannot be argued that flexibility promotes innovation and, thus, the approval of the majority of strategies. Agile HR is more analytical and aims to offer strategic strategies to boost worker productivity and workforce effectiveness.

Tools to stay agile and productive

Employee experimentation and application in the work process are part of agility. If they are successful in the present circumstance, the procedure might be enhanced even more. In order to comprehend what they are doing and pay attention to consider how their work is appropriate and can be improved in the future, employees must also possess situational awareness. We can benefit from this type of exercise by ensuring the calibre of our current and future work. In order to stay agile, it is important to "quickly and readily identify issues that need to be fixed, create expertise to lower the real time required to implement a response." Additionally, managers who use analytics to forecast and plan operations to achieve the goal with the highest likelihood of success. Because work is continuously changing, it is crucial to adjust the work for better results. Flexibility will always be a problem; integrating continuous improvement into the workplace is a key component of the solution.

Advantages for HR from adapting agile practices

Every time a person joins a company, they also have a set of professional goals. It is the responsibility of HR to take care of every person's needs in terms of achieving their career goals. It is necessary to complete the skill mapping and comprehend the types of jobs that individuals would be interested in during this procedure. In order to design agile processes and create career optimization programmes, HR strives to identify these capabilities among the workforce. In order for the HR function to become nimble, analytics are now being used to support informed decision-making. The use of data and analytics shortens the time needed to accomplish a task and lowers the possibility of errors having negative impacts on the work.

The following strategies could be adopted to make the agile organization

HR is implementing all available technology to boost staff productivity as part of its agile strategy. The employees will be pleased to see their learning and ability to adjust to the shifting work environment when they see their contribution. The issues that the HR professional now confront are keeping employees, getting them involved, and maintaining diversity in the workforce. They must recognise the expanding necessity for adapting to a changing environment, refocusing their efforts, and refocusing their corporate objectives.

Developing a culture of learning and collaboration

Agile organizations should encourage flexibility and the free flow of information, as well as people who make quick decisions. And develop the ability to perform with a lot of consistency. Employees' leadership qualities and guts to go beyond planning and executing for results must improve in order to bring about this flexibility. To attain the shared objectives, the entire team may contribute. They ought to share the same viewpoint and understanding of the vision. If communication between them were to improve, they might work together, communicate more clearly, and share their opinions. They will work diligently and responsibly to achieve the objectives.

Build an agile culture

The values and procedures of the organization should guide the environment that an agile culture produces. They should implement a strategic approach to quickly embrace and make major changes to their operational model. If there is a problem with the task's execution, the plan of attack needs to be adjusted right away. Employee empowerment has a significant impact on the organization's growth and stability. Building a team that is dedicated to achieving and transforming an agile organization will be very simple if all employees are adaptable and cooperative.

The challenge in adoption of agility

The introduction of technology into every industry has changed the way we work and given us a fantastic opportunity to adapt and evolve to the shifting market conditions. Since all industries are changing so quickly, organisations are responding by building organisational agility, which many businesses have not yet adopted. With the changing circumstances, it is necessary to reevaluate the plan, develop people, comprehend reality, and accept the unavoidable truth of change.

Agile Methods

Adopting the software and methods for agility is a crucial component. Agile software development should place the greatest possible emphasis on customer value, and cross-functional teams should come together and cooperate resolutely. Customer input must be taken seriously in order to build a long-lasting relationship that is rich in value. Agile businesses should prioritise implementing solutions to customers' problems and their constantly shifting needs. A business should constantly strive to introduce fresh goods and services. Today, organisations must equally prioritise comprehending complexity and utilising connectedness and networks to find solutions to their issues.

Ways for Building Trust in the Workplace

- It's crucial that employees respect and adhere to an open workplace culture. The team members must have confidence in one another.
- Employees should produce results that are above expectations.
- Ask for assistance from others and use your abilities to complete the task.
- In order for us to continue to be trusted for any work, it is crucial to uphold the credibility of those around us.
- When it comes to HR, an agile concept implies they can react more rapidly, evolve with the times, and meet shifting expectations.
- They need to address any workplace interruptions and keep up with the expanding corporate needs.
- The key component of an agile company is "adaptability," which is crucial to addressing the constantly evolving environment.

Agile HR differ from traditional HR ways of working

Agile HR focuses on implementing structures, attitudes, processes, and technologies to become more adaptable, nimble, and quick to act. Organizations are constantly changing in the current environment to stay up with the rate of change. Furthermore, it is obvious that emphasis is being placed on the information and knowledge-intensive era. Since knowledge workers are frequently involved in complicated situations, dealing with them is required. Technology is advancing quickly and changing frequently.

Being Agile HR brings in various benefits within HR domains:

Agile Recruitment: Agile HR creates cross-functional hiring teams for each necessity. The complete onboarding of new staff is another important advantage of agile HR. Colleagues from the cross-functional onboarding team are now also involved, thus HR is no longer solely responsible for onboarding. Cross-functional teams assist and involve new personnel as a result, enabling them to adapt rapidly and produce. Through continuous feedback techniques, people offer comments in real time. On the basis of this ongoing data, regular evaluations have replaced the previous, ineffective feedback methods. goals decided upon along with managers. Employees are given the chance to grow. Performance awards and recognition become a real-time process in agile HR. This increases motivation, which in turn increases productivity. This encourages HR to keep track on market rates and adjust compensation as necessary to be competitive. Retention of memory is aided by this. Agile HR examines skill gaps and enrols the right personnel in the right training. Your budget for training is used more effectively since you set up the training properly. Here, employees pick things up more quickly and effectively. Employees can request training sessions that are customised to their particular needs and track their progress.

Agile mindset of working

Agile suggests encouraging the team to self-organize so they can make decisions quickly and react to client needs.

Creating multi-skilled people

Due to the rapidly changing demand for updated skills, it is critical that Agile HR adapt the HR operational paradigm to develop a pool of multi-skilled workers. These multi-talented individuals would be capable of working on cutting-edge models and designs.

Organization can have many more benefits of being Agile HR to the organization and business.

- 1. Agile teams build on Agile HR since each team member shares a common goal.
- 2. Agile HR must follow by ongoing feedback and improvement.
- 3. Agile HR's fundamental tenets are innovation and customer feedback.
- 4. The larger issue that the consumer was having is resolved. Thus, it is claimed that Agile HR promotes innovation and makes an attempt to find creative solutions to consumer problems.

- 5. The fact that everyone on the team communicates well and approaches collaboration with agility is actually a positive. Each team member needs to be clear about their responsibilities.
- 6. An agile mentality encourages good listening skills and values customer feedback.

When a problem is noticed, they catch it, react to the adjustments, and take input into account. The teams must respond more quickly, provide feedback, and advance quickly.

HR Strategies for Embracing Agility in workplace

Agile for HR refers to how HR may incorporate an Agile mindset into the many ways it operates and how it deploys teams to complete tasks. Agile for HR has the potential to lead people, assist them in creating novel methods of doing things, and reinvent useful models. The overall goal will be to complete the task using contemporary ideas.

- Lot more promotion of experts is needed.
- Open communication and encouragement must be there to exchange direct feedback.
- Rewards and recognition for colleagues must be there
- Developing programs to foster diversity in teams

Conclusion and discussion

Agile work environments give employees a lot of flexibility in how they can influence the ongoing process of change. The staff were allowed a great deal of flexibility to work within the restrictions of the company. Underperforming workgroups, changing work patterns, new understanding of what is feasible, and opportunities to improve work as a supplement to cost saving are a few of the reasons why we've seen agile workplaces. Strategic flexibility is a significant distinction in today's rapidly evolving company environment. In addition, technology can operate as a support system to assist businesses become more adaptable.

Reference:

- Albert Ellis and Lisa Heneghan, Harvey Nash / KPMG CIO Survey 2017, KPMG International, https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2017/07/harvey-nash-kpmg-cio-survey-2017.pdf, 2017.
- 2. Appelo J., 2011. Management 3.0. Leading Agile Developers, Developing Agile Leaders. Addison-Wesley Professional.
- 3. Abbaspour, AS Mirkamali, M. Hesam Amiri, R. Moradi, K (2014): Explaining the Role of Human Capital Agility in Strategic Agility Development (Case Study of Ansar Bank), Quarterly Journal of Monetary and Banking Management, 2 (4), pp. 1 -24
- 4. Beatty, R. (2005), Workforce Agility: The New Frontier for Competitive Advantage, New York: Price Waterhouse Coopers LLP. (White Paper)
- 5. Breu, K., Hemingway, C.J., Strathern, M., Bridger, D.,(2002). Workforce agility: the new employee strategy for the knowledge economy. Journal of Information Technology 17(1), 21 -31.
- 6. Brandes U., Gemmer P., Kuschek H., Schültken, L., 2014. Management Y: Agile, Scrum, Design-Thinking & Co.: so gelingt der Wandel zur attraktiven und zukunftsfähigen Organisation. Campus-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main.
- 7. Brinkmann S., 2013. Qualitative interviewing, Series in understanding measurement. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- 8. Conforto E.C., Salum F., Amaral D.C., da Silva S.L., de Almeida L.F.M., 2014. "Can Agile Project Management Be Adopted by Industries Other than Software Development? "Project Management Journal 45, 21–34.
- 9. Dove, R. & Wills, D. (1996). Transforming faculty into an agile workforce. in L. Richlin (Ed.), To Improve the Academy, Vol. 15, pp. 195 -207.
- 10. Dyer, L., and Shafer, R., (2003), "Dynamic organizations: achieving market -place and organizational agility with people", In: Peterson, R.S., Mannix, E.A. (Eds.), Leading and Managing People in the Dynamic Organization. Laurence Erlbaum Associates, Mahwah, NJ., pp. 1-39

- 11. Cappelli, P., & Tavis, A., (2021). HR Goes Agile. Harvard Business Review. Retrieved from https://hbr.org/2018/03/hr-goes-agile
- 12. Denning S., 2013. "Why Agile can be a game changer for managing continuous innovation in many industries". Strategy & Leadership 41, 5–11.
- 13. Dieckmann A. K. (2017). "Agilität im Einkauf–Eine Methoden-Architektur zur Konfiguration und Adaption einer agilen Belegschaft im Einkauf". In Personalentwicklung in der Beschaffung (pp. 51-74). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- 14. Dove, R. & Wills, D. (1996). Transforming faculty into an agile workforce. in L. Richlin (Ed.), To Improve the Academy, Vol. 15, pp. 195 -207.
- 15. Dyer, L., and Shafer, R., (2003), "Dynamic organizations: achieving market -place and organizational agility with people", In: Peterson, R.S., Mannix, E.A. (Eds.), Leading and Managing People in the Dynamic Organization. Laurence Erlbaum Associates, Mahwah, NJ., pp. 1 -39.
- 16. Ennals R., 2014. "Workplace Innovation", in: Responsible Management. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg, pp. 1311–129.
- 17. Flemm, R., (2020). Six Ingredients of Agile Organizational Design. Retrieved from https://www.dcme.nu/the-six-ingredients-of-agile-organizational-design/
- 18. Gkiontsi D., & Karanika-Murray M. (2016). "Dealing with economic and demographic challenges: Workplace innovation practices as a timely and effective response to older workers' needs". European Journal of Workplace Innovation, 2(1), pp.25-42.
- 19. Goll J., Hommel D., 2015. Mit Scrum zum gewünschten System. Springer Fachmedien, Wiesbaden. it-agile.de, 2015. The Scrum Cycle, it-agile.de. http://www.it-agile.de/wissen/methoden/scrum/
- 20. Goldman, S.L.; Nagel, R.N.; and Preiss, K., (1995), Agile Competitors and Virtual Organizations: strategies for Enriching the Customer, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, , pp. 32 -39.
- 21. Griffin, B., Hesketh, B. (2003). Adaptable behaviours for successful work and career adjustment. Aust. J. Psychol, 55 (2), 65 -73.

- 22. Gunasekaran, A. (1999), Agile manufacturing: A Framework for Research and Development, International journal of Production Economics, 62, pp.87 -105.
- 23. Hamdi, S., Silong, A. D., Omar, Z. B., & Rasdi, R. M. Nisar, T. (Reviewing Editor) (2016). Impact of T-shaped skill and top management support on innovation speed; the moderating role of technology uncertainty. Cogent Business & Management, 3 (1), doi: 10.1080/23311975.2016.1153768
- 24. Hopp, W.J., and Van Oyen, M.P., (2004), Agile workforce evaluation: a framework for cross training and coordination, IIE Transactions 36, 919 940.
- 25. Jackson, M., and Johansson, C., (2003), An agility analysis from a production system perspective, Integrated Manufacturing Systems, 14, 48 2 -488.
- 26. J.W. Ross, P. Weill and D.C. Robertson, Enterprise Architecture as Strategy: Creating a Foundation for Business Execution, Harvard Business School Press, 2006.
- 27. Jafarnejad, A. Shahi, B (2007): Introduction to Organizational Agility and Agile Production, Tehran: Mehraban Book Publishing Institute
- 28. Kalmi P., Kauhanen A., 2008. "Workplace Innovations and Employee Outcomes: Evidence from Finland". Industrial Relations 47, 430–459.
- 29. Kent B., Beedle M., van Bennekum A., Cockburn, A., Cunnigham W., Fowler M., Grenning J., Highsmith J., Hunt A., Jeffries R., Kern J., Marick B., Martin R.C., Mellor S., Schwaber K., Sutherland J., Thomas D., 2001. Manifesto for Agile Software Development.
- 30. Karin Zwiggelaar and Antoon van Luxemburg, CIO 3.0 Het verschil maken bij digitale transformatie, Van Haren Publishing B.V., 2016.
- 31. Kathuria, R, Partovi, F, (1999), work force management practice for manufacturing flexibility, Journal of operations management, 18
- 32. Khosravi, A (2011): PhD dissertation, Human Resources Management Architecture with Human Resources Agility, School of Management and Accounting, Allameh Tabatabaei University..
- 33. Kuckartz U. (Ed.), 2008. "Qualitative Evaluation: der Einstieg in die Praxis", 2., aktualisierte Aufl. ed. Lehrbuch VS, Verl. für Sozialwiss, Wiesbaden.

- 34. Laloux F. 2014. Reinventing Organizations: A Guide to Creating Organizations Inspired by the Next Stage in Human Consciousness. Nelson Parker
- 35. Leite M., Braz V., 2016. "Agile manufacturing practices for new product development: industrial case studies." Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management. 2016, Vol. 27 Issue 4, p560-576. 17p.
- 36. Mayring P., 2010. "Qualitative Inhaltsanalyse: Grundlagen und Techniken, 11"., aktualisierte und überarb. Aufl. ed, Beltz Pädagogik. Beltz, Weinheim.
- 37. Moe N.B., Dingsøyr T., Dybå T., 2010. "A teamwork model for understanding an agile team: A case study of a Scrum project". Information and Software Technology 52, 480–491.
- 38. Matt Bishop, Bob Hayward, Lisa Heneghan, Marc Snyder and Glenn Tjon, Moving agility to the CIO agenda, KPMG, 2015.
- 39. Pot F., 2011. "Workplace innovation for better jobs and performance". International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management 60, 404–415.
- 40. Pot F.D., Koningsveld E.A., 2009. "Quality of working life and organizational performance two sides of the same coin? "Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health 35, 421–428.
- 41. Ramstad E., 2014. "Can High-involvement Innovation Practices improve Productivity and the Quality of Working-life simultaneously? Management and Employee Views on Comparison". Nordic journal of working life studies 4, 25–45.
- 42. Randall R.M., 2014. "Agile at IBM: software developers teach a new dance step to management." Strategy & Leadership 42, 26–29.
- 43. Rigby D., Sutherland J., Takeuchi H., 2016. "Embracing Agile". Harvard Business Review. May2016, Vol. 94 Issue 5, p40-50.
- 44. Rubin K.S., 2012. Essential Scrum: a practical guide to the most popular agile process. Addison-Wesley, Upper Saddle River, NJ.
- 45. Rodriguez R., Minguella J., Fenollosa F., Ventayol B., Santos A., 2012. "Experiences in Agile R&D Project Management for New Product Design and Development in the Automotive

- Industry". A: International Research / Expert Conference. "TMT 2012 Proceedings". Dubai, p. 223-226.
- 46. S. Cullum, H. Bagg and D.Trivedi, Achieving Greater Agility The vital role of culture and commitment, https://www.pmi.org, 2017.
- 47. Sattelberger T., Welpe I., Boes A., 2015. Das demokratische Unternehmen: Neue Arbeits- und Führungskulturen im Zeitalter digitaler Wirtschaft. Haufe Lexware
- 48. Schwaber K., Sutherland J., 2013. The Scrum GuideTM.
- 49. http://www.scrumguides.org/docs/scrumguide/v1
- 50. Sutherland J.V., 2014. Scrum: a revolutionary approach to building teams, beating deadlines, and boosting productivity, Random House, London
- 51. Takeuchi H., Nonaka I., 1986. "The new product development game." Harvard Business Review 64, 137–146.
- 52. Thoren, P. (2017). Agile people. Austin, TX: Lioncrest Publishing.
- 53. Tidd J., Bessant J.R., 2013. Managing innovation: integrating technological, market and organizational change, Fifth edition. ed. John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, West Sussex, United Kingdom.
- 54. Totterdill P., 2015. "Closing the Gap: The Fifth Element and Workplace Innovation". EJWI 1, 55–74.
- 55. Williams L., 2012. "What agile teams think of agile principles." Communications of the ACM 55, 71.
- 56. https://www.agilehrmanifesto.org/principles-behind-the-hr-manifesto
- 57. https://tech.gsa.gov/guides/applying agile practices HR/