Review of agile project management research through systematic literature network analysis approach

Ahmed Khatfan Al Jabri\textsuperscript{a} | Muhammad Khairul Islam\textsuperscript{b} | Salina BT Daud\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a}College of Graduate Studies, Universiti Tenaga Nasional, Kajang 43000, Selangor, Malaysia. \\
\textsuperscript{b}College of Business Management and Accounting, Universiti Tenaga Nasional, Kajang 43000, Selangor, Malaysia. \\
\textsuperscript{c}Sultan Haji Ahmed Shah Campus, Universiti Tenaga Nasional, Muadzam Shah 26700, Pahang, Malaysia.

Abstract In the present digital era, the concepts of Agile project methodology or Agile methods have transformed technology as perceived in learning organizations. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Agile methods domain has gained considerable attention from practitioners and researchers. While past review studies have provided valuable insights into Agile methods research, none have addressed the trends, structure, and opportunities in this domain. Therefore, this research aims to conduct a systematic review of Agile project management or Agile methods using a novel research methodology called Systematic Literature Network Analysis (SLNA). A corpus of fifty research articles from 2006 to 2023 is extracted from the Web of Science (WoS) database. The bibliometric technique has been applied to systematically collected documents. The research findings highlight that the Agile project method domain gained considerable attention during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, with most research conducted in developed countries. The outcomes suggest that future studies should focus on people and technical factors and explore different frameworks and variables to strengthen the field of Agile project methodology. These findings are valuable for future researchers, practitioners, and industry personnel. Emphasize people and technical factors while implementing Agile methods, fostering effective collaboration, and utilizing appropriate technical resources. Investigate emerging trends in Agile project management, including the impact of remote work, and conduct cross-country studies to understand the applicability of Agile methods across different contexts. The impact of Agile project management methods on society includes fostering adaptability and resilience in organizations, promoting efficient collaboration and innovation, and facilitating the successful delivery of projects that meet the evolving needs of society. A broader set of keywords, a longer time frame, and additional online databases could have resulted in a greater number of articles being analysed.

Keywords: agile, industry 4.0, literature review, methodology, project

1. Introduction

In the age of digitalisation, the concept of Agile project management has become increasingly popular (Ozkan and Mishra, 2019). The Association of Project Management (APM, 2022) defines Agile project management as “an iterative approach to delivering a project throughout its life cycle”. APM (2023) further emphasises that the primary purpose of the Agile approach is to release positive outcomes continuously throughout the project’s lifespan rather than only at the end. Agile methods are strongly connected with the history of incremental and iterative development (Abrar et al., 2020). The term was first coined in 2014 by a software developer who formed the Agile alliance, providing a base to showcase the Agile manifesto to the real world (Rokooei et al., 2023). The Agile manifesto brought an industry-led vision for a reflective change in the software engineering domain.

In reality, the application of Agile methods is not limited to the software domain; it is well applied in other domains. According to the Scrum report (2018), Agile methods are efficiently applied in operations (42%), R&D (31%), Marketing (25%), and other areas. The report highlights that Agile methods can be applied at various organisational levels. In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in Agile methods among researchers and practitioners. The Scrum report (2018) highlights that Agile methods contribute to delivering value to the customers (71%), responsiveness (56%), quality (44%), and transparency (42%).

In the same vein, CA technologies (2022) conducted research on 160,000 projects, and 50,000 Agile teams found that productivity doubled while responsiveness, quality of life, and predictability were significantly improved. Ozkan and Mishra (2019) also argued that projects that applied Agile methods were more successful (28%) than those managed with a traditional approach. Additionally, Marnada et al. (2022) affirmed that the application of Agile methods has significantly
increased by 33% in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the various economic sectors of both developed and developing nations.

The outbreak of the pandemic caused extreme uncertainty for every institution and individual (Sharma et al., 2022). Consequently, organisations have searched for new technologies and methods to tackle uncertainty. According to Koch and Schermuly (2021), Agile project management can act as a buffer of job resources to minimise the pandemic impacts on employee performance. Goker (2021) also affirmed that Agile project management is an appropriate approach to mitigate COVID-19-related issues. Additionally, Marnada et al. (2022) found that the adoption of Agile methods has considerably increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.1. Motivation and Research Questions

The agile project method is considered the most effective method for software development globally. With the advent of Industry 4.0 technologies, many organisations have started upgrading their existing resources and capabilities. Consequently, firms require a different way of thinking at the individual and management levels. A comprehensive systematic review is needed to fully benefits from Agile project management. Although few review studies have been on Agile project methods, for instance, Dyba and Dingsoyr’s (2008) systematic literature review on Agile methods and collected data from 1996 to 2005. Meanwhile, Abrar et al. (2019; 2020) performed SLR to identify the motivating and demotivating factors related to Agile methods in large firms. Prior review literature has limitations in terms of defining the search strings (Dyba and Dingsoyr, 2008), vague inclusion and exclusion criteria (Abrar et al., 2019), and lack of database selection (Matalonga et al., 2013). Based on these research gaps, the study aims to address the following research questions:

- How are the Agile project methods studies distributed across their year of publications?
- What are the most active countries and authors in the context of selected studies?
- What are the dynamics of the conceptual and intellectual structure of Agile project methods?

The remainder of the article is structured into three main sections. The first section highlights the methodology, which includes the study’s design and data collection techniques. The following section covers the analysis of the selected studies, and the results are presented. Finally, the article discusses future research directions and contributions.

2. Literature Review

In recent years, companies have posed a question to the Agile network “For what reason should we adopt the Agile practices?” (Bergmann and Karwowski, 2018). Success stories from organisations that have effectively embraced Agile practices provide an answer to this inquiry (Bergmann and Karwowski, 2018; Prommegger et al., 2019; Williams, 2012), and as a result, numerous organisations are currently looking to adopt Agile practices. However, these organisations are now asking a different question: “How would we begin to adopt the Agile practices?” (Bergmann and Karwowski, 2018). Unfortunately, there is no organised methodology available for Agile adoption, at least within the public domain.

This research addresses the lack of direction and guidance for companies seeking Agility, and one of the critical factors it discusses is the need for an organised methodology. This method should address specific issues that can assist companies and organisations in successfully adopting the Agile practice. The Agile Adoption Framework, initiated by Sidky and Arthur (2014), is an effort to deal with the issues referenced above by providing an organised and repeatable methodology to guide and assist in the Agile methods adoption efforts. This framework helps the Agile community support the increasing demand from companies interested in Agile methodologies. However, the Agile Adoption Framework is only one fundamental ingredient (Al-Maroo et al., 2020), and the other ingredient is an Agile mentor who is knowledgeable and capable of implementing the framework. Such an individual could be an Agile advisor recruited to facilitate the process or an in-house worker who possesses adequate preparation and training on Agile methodologies and the utilisation of the framework (Al-Maroori & Raji, 2020).

An Agile methodology that was initially established for software development is still transcendently an Information Technology marvel. However, because of its prosperity and accomplishment, the Agile methodology has expanded to non-IT ventures as well (Serrador and Pinto, 2015). The IT project advancement teams have been able to evaluate their success by assessing project scope, value, quality, expenditure, and timing. Rasncis and Berzisa (2017) surveyed Agile software development experts from 25 nations and analysed data from 109 Agile ventures using regression analysis to identify which factors positively affect project accomplishment. Out of 48 hypotheses tested, only ten were confirmed, identifying three critical success factors, including a proper delivery strategy, effective use of Agile methods, and a high-gauge group of workers.

Vein and Misra et al. (2009) conducted a study to collect data from 174 experts who had transitioned from conventional system development methods to Agile methodologies. These experts stemmed from numerous sectors, including CIO Magazine and Agile Alliance, and other networks and system administrators. Multiple regression was used with a significant point of 0.05 to establish which elements had a significant impact on establishing the achievement level of a project. The result showed several statistically significant variables comprising consumer satisfaction, collaboration, client
commitment, corporate culture, and decision time. Other variables include control, individual attributes, society culture, training, and skills acquisition, which were positively correlated with project success. However, group allotment, team size, plans, competence, and communication were found to be unrelated to project achievement.

3. Methodology

3.1. Study design

An SLR is defined as a form of research that deals with existing publications and follows a systematic methodology for synthesising already published data (Tranfield et al., 2003). Kraus (2020) adds that an SLR is a review of an existing body of literature that follows a transparent and reproducible methodology in searching, assessing its quality and synthesising it with a high level of objectivity. While SLRs are an efficient way to evaluate a large amount of information, they have several limitations. For instance, many SLRs focus on a single analysis type and fail to consider alternative perspectives. Additionally, they often rely on a limited database, leading to biased article selection and their search strategies are not always explicitly outlined (Dahabreh et al., 2012). This study employs a novel approach known as Systematic Literature Network Analysis (SLNA) to address these limitations. Inamdar et al. (2020) describe SLNA as a two-step methodology that combines an SLR to identify relevant articles and a bibliometric analysis to explore the transfer and development of knowledge. Colicchia and Strozzi (2012) suggest dividing this approach into two phases: an SLR and a bibliometric analysis.

3.2. Systematic literature review

A systematic literature review was carried out using a three-step process, which involved defining the study scope, selecting the relevant database, and establishing the selection & evaluation criteria.

3.2.1. Scope of the study

The scope of the study is set in the initial step of SLR following research objectives and questions. According to Denyer and Tranfield (2009), the scope should follow the CIMO logic, which includes context, intervention, mechanism, and outcomes. Thus, for this study, the scope is focused on Agile project methods and similar terms in the education sector between 2006 and 2023.

3.2.2. Search Strategy and Data Sources

The second step of the SLR involved selecting the appropriate search string and database. Based on prior literature, a combination of keywords with boolean operators was used to identify the relevant documents. Keywords such as “Agile methodology”, “Agile methods”, “Agile system development”, and “Agile software development” were used to identify relevant studies (Abrar et al., 2019). For this study, the Web of Science (WoS) database was chosen to gather articles for analysis. The WoS is a reputable source for identifying high-quality journals worldwide (Eluish et al., 2022). Furthermore, the articles in this database are well-organised in terms of research quality (Eluish et al., 2021). The search was conducted in January 2023, resulting in more than five hundred. By limiting the search to journal articles, fifty articles were deemed relevant for further selection.

3.2.3. Selection Criteria and Quality Assessment

The inclusion criteria were defined to select the primary documents. Studies that focused on the application of Agile methods in organisational or work environments were selected. Additionally, studies that investigate factors related to the adoption and acceptance of Agile methods in an organisational context were also selected. The studies needed to be written in English and published between 2006 and 2023; both years were inclusive. Table 1 provides a brief explanation of the selection criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion</th>
<th>Exclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Should Involve Agile project methods and related keywords</td>
<td>Agile project methods are used as another context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should involve organisational context</td>
<td>Review, theses, and non-peer review articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should be written in the English language</td>
<td>The paper was published in other than English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should be published between 2006-2023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the selected articles were evaluated using a quality assessment comprising nine criteria (N = 50). This checklist was adapted from Kitchenham & Charters (2007) and was not intended to criticise the work of any scholars. Each criterion was rated on a three-point scale, where “Yes” received 1 point, “No” received 0 points, and “Partially” received 0.5 points. The resulting score range was from 0 to 9, with higher scores indicating that the study was more effective in addressing the research questions. The quality assessment checklist can be found in...
Appendix. The PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) diagram was used to present the SLR, which can be seen in Figure 1.

4. Results and Analysais

4.1. Bibliometric Analysis

The second phase of the SLNA approach is bibliometric analysis, which employs quantitative methods to assess the academic quality of journals or authors through citation rates (Ahamer et al., 2014). It is important to carefully establish the quality criteria for article selection before conducting bibliometric analysis to avoid misinterpreting the term ‘quality’. Fonseca and Borges-Tiago (2021) state that bibliometric analysis uses quantitative and qualitative statistical methods to analyse publication contents, references, citations, and co-authorship. This type of analysis allows researchers to explore citation patterns, author networks, knowledge bases, trends, reader usage, and the impact and significance of the subject (Inamdar et al., 2021).

This study employed bibliometric analysis to evaluate the performance and connections within the Agile methods research. The results are divided into two categories: performance analysis and science mapping. Performance analysis techniques were used to identify the contribution of research to a specific field (Donthu et al., 2021). Typically, this type of analysis typically includes descriptive measures such as the number of publications and citations per year and the contributions of authors, countries, institutions, and journals. These measures are used because publication is a proxy for productivity, while citations measure the influence and impacts of the research (Donthu et al., 2021).

Science mapping techniques pertain to the structural connections and intellectual interactions among research constituents. This type of analysis includes various techniques, such as citation & co-citation, co-word, co-authorship, and...
bibliographic coupling. These techniques allow researchers to investigate the connections and relationships within the field, providing a deeper understanding of the Agile project methods research. Overall, bibliometric analysis is a valuable tool for evaluating the performance and connections within a specific research field (Donthu et al., 2021).

4.2. Performance Analysis

Drawing on previous research and recommendations of Donthu et al. (2021), the initial stage of analysing the overall performance of a research field is through performance analysis (Kumar et al. 2022). This study’s performance analysis involves examining trends in publications, the most impactful journals, the most influential publications, and the countries involved.

4.2.1. Publication Trends

In the performance analysis, the first aspect presented is the publication trends. Figure 2 illustrates the publication trends related to the Agile method from 2006 to 2023. The first study on the Agile method was identified in 2006, followed by four studies in 2009. Between 2006 and 2015, the publications related to the concept did not gain much attention, and only eight research articles were found during this period. However, after 2015, the concept gained significant attention, with more than 90% of studies being published from 2017 to 2023.

4.2.2. Impactful Journals

The corpus of fifty studies on Agile project methods was published across 39 journals. Table 2 highlights the top five journals in the research domain. The top three most prolific journals are “European Journal of Information Systems”, “IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management”, and “Journal of Enterprise Information Management”. In terms of influence/impact “European Journal of Information Systems” leads the pack with 279 citations, followed by the “Journal of Enterprise Information Management” and “International Journal of Project Management” with 90 and 62 citations, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Name</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>TC</th>
<th>h_index</th>
<th>g_index</th>
<th>m_index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOURNAL OF ENTERPRISE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGING PROJECTS IN BUSINESS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT MANAGEMENT JOURNAL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.3. Most Influential Authors and Country

This section showcases the most impactful authors and countries for Agile project management research. Table 3 highlights the top five most influential authors in this field. Mangalaraj RK has published two articles on Agile methods and
gained 118 citations with $h$-index and $g$-index values of two. Balijepally VG has published one article, which has garnered 79 citations with $h$-index and $g$-index values of one. In the third place, Ahimbisibwe A has authored two articles that received 75 citations with $h$-index and $g$-index values of two.

Table 3 Most impactful authors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>NP</th>
<th>TC</th>
<th>$h$-index</th>
<th>$g$-index</th>
<th>$m$-index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAHAPATRA RK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALIJEPALLY VG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHIMBISIBWE A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVANA RY</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAELENBACH U</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 highlight the influential country in term of scientific production and citations. In terms of scientific production, the USA (39), Brazil (19), and India (9) are the countries that published a higher number of articles. Ireland, the USA, and New Zealand are the most cited countries, with 232, 170, and 58 citations, respectively.

Table 4 Most impactful country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Scientific Production</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Most Cited country</th>
<th>TC</th>
<th>AC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>IRELAND</td>
<td></td>
<td>232</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td>170</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NEW ZEALAND</td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALAYSIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>FINLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3. Science Mapping

In bibliometric analysis, science mapping is utilised to explore the relationship between research elements. Science mapping relies on techniques such as word cloud analysis and thematic evolution. The following sub-sections will provide a more comprehensive explanation of these methods.

4.3.1. Thematic Analysis

The corpus of 50 studies highlights the thematic analysis based on a three-fold diagram, as presented in Figure 3. The three-fold diagram reveals the connection between the publication titles, authors’ keywords, and abstracts. The left side of the diagram highlights the publication titles, while the middle layer indicates the author’s keywords and the right side represents the abstracts. According to the diagram, the most frequent words that appear in all three domains are Agile, project management, development, software, and critical success factors.
4.3.2. Temporal Analysis Through a Word Cloud

Apart from thematic analysis, temporal analysis using word clouds can also help understand the most important keywords. The corpus of 50 studies on Agile methods was analysed based on the author’s keywords and abstract. The most frequently occurring keywords in the author’s defined keywords section are project management (10), Agile methodologies and related words (24), Agile software development (5), agility (4), critical success factors (4), and scrum (4). Similarly, the most commonly occurring words in the abstracts are Agile (182), project (131), development (108), software (88), and factors (76). Figure 4 highlights a more detailed representation of the word cloud analysis.

Figure 4 Words Clouds.

4.4. Network Analysis

The aim of network analysis is to improve the evaluation of bibliometric analysis by shedding light on the relative relevance of research constituents. The network analysis in this study is presented in the following subsections using co-occurrence and co-citation methodologies.

4.4.1. Co-citation Analysis

A co-citation analysis was performed to unravel the intellectual structure of the research domain. This technique assumes that publications that are cited together are thematically similar. In this research, co-citation analysis was conducted based on authors and sources. Figure 5 illustrates the co-citation analysis based on the authors, which resulted in the formation of three clusters. The core and most significant cluster is represented by green with more than 24 nodes, and each node is linked with the cluster and other authors. The second most prominent cluster is depicted in red, comprising 22 nodes with associations both within and outside the cluster. Lastly, the third cluster is shown in blue and has 16 nodes, with each node having linkages with other authors both inside and outside the cluster.

Figure 5 Co-citation Based on Authors.
In addition to the above, co-citation analysis was performed based on sources/journals. Figure 6 highlights the co-citation analysis on a journal basis, which resulted in the formation of six clusters. The most significant cluster, depicted in red, has over 25 nodes. The second cluster is represented in green with 18 nodes. The third and fourth clusters are illustrated in blue and pink, respectively. The fifth cluster is depicted in yellow, and the last cluster is represented in purple.

**Figure 6 Co-citation Based on Sources.**

### 4.4.2. Bibliographic Coupling

The aim of performing bibliographic coupling analysis on the fifty corpora of studies was to unravel the conceptual structure of selected publications. This technique relies on the assumption that two publications that share a common reference also have similar content (Donthu et al., 2021). The results of the bibliographic coupling analysis were conducted based on documents and sources. Figure 7 depicts the bibliographic coupling based on sources, which resulted in the formulation of seven clusters. All the clusters are interconnected with one another.

**Figure 7 Bibliography Coupling Based on Sources.**
Additionally, bibliographic coupling analysis was conducted on the selected publications. Figure 8 highlights the bibliographic coupling analysis based on documents. The analysis resulted in the formulation of six clusters, all of which are interconnected with each other.

5. Discussion

The goal of this systematic review study was to conduct a thorough qualitative and quantitative analysis of the Agile project management domain, with a particular emphasis on organisational context. The study posed five research questions to achieve the broader study objectives. This study adopted a novel research methodology called SLNA to answer the study questions. The results of the first research question affirmed that the Agile project management domain has gained considerable attention since 2017, with a notable increase in 2021. The reason for this upward trend is likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which prompted numerous organisations to adopt new approaches to deal with the situation (Mohtar et al., 2022; Ali and Johl, 2022; Zhang et al., 2022).

The second research question of this study focuses on the most influential authors and countries in the Agile project management domain. This research selected articles published from 2006 to 2020 and indexed by the Web of Science to analyse and review the most influential articles. Laato et al. (2022) and Elaish et al. (2022) argued that the WoS database is best for scientific journal citation coverage. The study then presented the top five most influential authors and countries in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. According to Elaish et al. (2022), a high number of citations is considered a sign of valuable and high-quality research. Similarly, Lai (2019) suggests that by examining the articles that receive the most citations, potential research areas and designs of great interest can be identified, providing valuable suggestions for future research.

The third question of this study focused on the conceptual and intellectual structures of the selected publications in the Agile project management domain. The literature review revealed the conceptual composition of Agile methods, and co-citation analysis showed that the most trending topics among researchers are the adoption and application of Agile methods in an organisational context. Furthermore, the technology acceptance framework has gained attention in the scholarly world. Rao and Kumar (2019) argued that applying industry 4.0 technologies is a significant step in implementing an efficient, Agile framework.

6. Final Considerations and Future Direction

The novelty of this research lies in its contributions to understanding the research trends based on the systematic evolution of literature related to Agile project management. The study reviewed fifty articles in the WoS database and found a surge of articles after 2018 because the COVID-19 pandemic triggered a higher number of publications. Additionally, most research on Agile project methodology was conducted in the context of developed countries. The study also found that intangible aspects such as intentions, adoption, perceptions, and success dominated Agile studies. However, technical aspects such as success factors, technology, and process also gained significant attention. Based on the study findings, future research directions for Agile methods are suggested.

The results of the current study highlight that technology acceptance models provide valuable theoretical support in the Agile domain. Therefore, future studies may underpin the concept of Agile with technology theories, such as the...
technology acceptance model (TAM) and related frameworks. These well-established frameworks may promote the meaningful adoption of Agile methods in the digital era. Despite being developed decades ago, TAM frameworks remain influential and can meet the organisational demands of students in the 21st century.

6.1. Limitations

The present study provides a comprehensive analysis of the literature on Agile project methods and related terms. However, the scope of the study is limited by the choice of keywords, time frame, and database used. A broader set of keywords, a longer time frame, and additional online databases could have resulted in a greater number of articles being analysed. This idea, in turn, could have made the study findings more representative and generalisable.

Ethical considerations

This article does not contain any studies with human participants performed by any of the authors.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Funding

The research received no specific funding from any agency.

References


https://www.malque.pub/ojs/index.php/mr


