

Transformational Leadership in Education: Impacts and Practices Toward Enhancing School Performance

Ruth Deliarte-Ramos

Panique National High School, Panique, Aroroy, Masbate, Philippines

Author Email: ramosruth0203@gmail.com

Date received: July 15, 2025 Date revised: August 9, 2025 Date accepted: August 25, 2025 Originality: 90%
Grammarly Score: 99%
Similarity: 10%

Similarity: 10%

Recommended citation:

Ramos, R. (2025). Transformational leadership in education: Impacts and practices toward enhancing school performance. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, *3*(9), 527-536. https://doi.org/10.69569/jip.2025.574

Abstract. This study addresses the persistent issue of improving educational leadership to enhance teacher effectiveness and student outcomes in various institutional settings. Despite the growing interest in transformational and distributed leadership styles, empirical data regarding their practical effects in various educational contexts, particularly in the Philippines, remains limited. The findings demonstrate that the adoption of transformational tactics by educational leaders – such as individualized support and a shared vision – enhanced teacher motivation and cultivated a collaborative school culture. This paper conducts a comprehensive literature review of domestic and international studies to analyze the influence of transformational leadership-characterized by vision articulation, inspirational motivation, individualized support, and collaborative culture - on institutional development, teacher motivation, and student achievement. The findings demonstrate that the adoption of transformational tactics by educational leaders - such as individualized support and a shared vision - enhanced teacher motivation and cultivated a collaborative school culture. It also underscores distributed leadership as an ancillary approach that fosters collaborative decision-making and trust. Key effective strategies include cultivating a clear shared vision, enabling ongoing professional development, integrating digital leadership competencies, and encouraging innovation. Despite these advantages, challenges such as governmental constraints, cultural dynamics, and resistance to change remain significant obstacles. The findings support targeted leadership training and contextually appropriate application to improve the competencies of school leaders. The study emphasizes the imperative for politicians and educational institutions to promote hybrid leadership models that amalgamate transformational and distributed approaches tailored to local circumstances, leverage digital resources, and encourage continuous professional growth. Future empirical investigations are advised to validate these strategies across various educational settings, enabling more adaptable and efficient leadership that addresses contemporary challenges and fosters sustained academic success.

Keywords. Educational excellence; Leadership practices; School leadership; Teacher engagement; Transformational leadership

1.0 Introduction

Educational leadership styles have attracted considerable interest lately due to their important role in improving student performance and creating conducive learning environments. Among these, transformational and distributed leadership styles have been emphasized for promoting teamwork, cooperative decision-making, and inclusiveness among educational stakeholders. Transformational leadership, in particular, is recognized for increasing teacher involvement in ongoing professional development, which leads to improved instructional quality and enhanced student outcomes (Asimiran et al., 2020). Building on this foundation, Heenan et al. (2024)

advocate a hybrid leadership model that combines transformational and distributed leadership strategies to foster an ideal learning environment that encourages the holistic development of the entire school community.

Meanwhile, distributed leadership has gained popularity as an approach that encourages shared leadership responsibilities. As Huggins (2017) and Kumari (2021) explain, this style involves the distribution of tasks among multiple roles, thus leveraging the diverse skills and expertise of all school members. This inclusive leadership fosters teacher accountability and nurtures the collaborative environment necessary for improving student learning and strengthening institutions. Supporting this, research indicates that effective distributed leadership enhances professional relationships between school leaders and teachers, building trust and commitment essential to improving educational outcomes (Amzat et al., 2022; Ismail et al., 2022).

However, the effectiveness of these leadership strategies depends greatly on contextual variables. For instance, organizational structures and communication dynamics significantly influence how well leadership approaches function within educational settings (Amzat et al., 2022; Wang, 2018). Hallinger (2011) emphasizes that strong leadership requires establishing a clear vision and cultivating an environment conducive to teamwork. Furthermore, distributed leadership is highly context-sensitive and demands a nuanced understanding of each educational institution's unique dynamics (Ling et al., 2023).

Despite the clear benefits of both leadership philosophies, challenges exist in their practical implementation. Acton (2020) highlights the pressing need to equip school leaders with the tools necessary to navigate curricular changes effectively. Likewise, many researchers worldwide express ongoing concerns regarding the difficulty of providing continuous, research-based professional development programs tailored specifically to principals' needs (Acton, 2020). Furthermore, the relationship between leadership styles and educational outcomes requires further empirical investigation to verify its consistency across diverse settings (Ibrahim, 2022).

In the Bicol region, empirical investigations into leadership styles, particularly transformational and distributed leadership, reveal significant implications for educational settings. While studies in broader Philippine contexts provide valuable insights, there remains a specific paucity of localized research that directly explores how these leadership styles impact educational outcomes in Region 5. For instance, Griffith examined the relationship between transformational leadership and various facets of school performance, noting that principals' transformational behaviors significantly enhance job satisfaction and mitigate staff turnover, consequently improving overall school performance (Griffith, 2004). This research aligns with broader findings that transformational leadership fosters an inspirational environment, leading to increased teacher engagement and motivation (Begum & Thomas, 2020).

Moreover, while the notion of distributed leadership has garnered attention in other settings, empirical evidence regarding its effectiveness within Philippine education—particularly in the Bicol region—remains limited. For example, Pak and Desimone discuss how distributed leadership frameworks can facilitate the implementation of educational standards and improvement initiatives by empowering local leaders and fostering a collaborative professional culture (Pak & Desimone, 2018). When adapted to the local context of Bicol's educational landscape, this approach presents opportunities for enhancing teacher collaboration and engagement, which is crucial in a region characterized by diverse educational challenges. In light of these considerations, the evolving field of educational leadership highlights the necessity of combining transformational and distributed leadership styles to improve educational outcomes. Although significant advances have been made in understanding various leadership frameworks, further research is essential to bridge existing gaps and adapt leadership approaches to the complex challenges faced by modern educational environments.

2.0 Methodology

This study employs an integrative review design to comprehensively synthesize existing domestic and international literature on transformational and distributed leadership in education. An integrative review is appropriate because it allows for the inclusion and synthesis of diverse research designs, including qualitative, quantitative, and theoretical studies, to provide a holistic understanding of complex phenomena such as educational leadership (Whittemore & Knafl, 2005). This approach is beneficial for addressing broad research objectives that require the integration of varied evidence to identify patterns, implications, and gaps in the literature. A systematic literature search was conducted using electronic academic databases including Google

Scholar, Scopus, ERIC, and JSTOR. Keywords and Boolean operators employed were combinations of: "transformational leadership," "distributed leadership," "educational leadership," "school leadership," "teacher motivation," and "Philippines." The search was limited to peer-reviewed journal articles, books, and recent studies published between 2010 and 2024 to ensure contemporary relevance.

Inclusion criteria were: studies focused on transformational and/or distributed leadership in K-12 and higher education contexts, literature published in English, empirical research, systematic reviews, and theoretical papers pertinent to educational leadership.

On the other hand, exclusion criteria included; studies unrelated to education or leadership contexts, non-peer-reviewed articles, opinion pieces, or sources without sufficient methodological rigor, selected studies underwent a rigorous screening process, first by title and abstract, then by full-text review, ensuring alignment with inclusion criteria, an iterative reading allowed extraction of key information such as leadership constructs, research settings, outcomes, challenges, and strategies.

Furthermore, major themes were derived through a thematic analysis process adapted from Braun and Clarke (2006). This involved; familiarization with the data through careful reading of each source, initial code generation based on recurring concepts related to leadership impact, strategies, and contextual challenges, collation of codes into potential themes, reflecting broader patterns across studies, review and refinement of themes to ensure they accurately represented the data, defining and naming final themes to synthesize findings coherently.

3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 Transformational Leadership's Impacts on a Global Context

The literature surrounding transformational leadership's impacts in a global context reveals a complex interplay between leadership styles and educational outcomes. Transformational leadership, characterized by its ability to inspire and foster a positive organizational culture, plays a crucial role in enhancing various facets of educational institutions worldwide. Research demonstrates that transformational leadership positively affects organizational citizenship behavior and cultivates innovative work environments (Khan et al., 2020). This is particularly evident in educational settings, where leaders who adopt transformational styles can build constructive atmospheres that promote creativity and collaboration among staff and students (Khan et al., 2020).

Furthermore, studies emphasize the essential role of leadership in shaping educational experiences for diverse learner populations. For instance, Goryunova and Jenkins highlight that effective leadership must adapt to the various contexts of leadership education, including global and regional dynamics, to prepare future leaders for increasingly integrated challenges within educational systems (Goryunova & Jenkins, 2024). Similarly, Bragadóttir and Potter underscore the importance of nurturing global citizenship among educational leaders, advocating for innovative pedagogies that foster collaborative learning across international boundaries (Bragadóttir & Potter, 2019). This perspective suggests that transformational leaders facilitate an environment conducive to global engagement, critical in today's interconnected world.

Meta-analytical research further substantiates the link between transformational leadership and employee engagement within educational settings. Pounder's analysis indicates a solid effect of transformational leadership on engagement rates, demonstrating its critical importance for educators seeking to optimize performance (Pounder, 2022). Such engagement is vital in fostering a commitment to institutional goals and enhancing teaching practices that ultimately translate into improved student outcomes.

The multifaceted benefits of transformational leadership extend to teacher collaboration and professional development. Hsieh et al. provide evidence that school leadership directly impacts teacher collaboration and professional growth, highlighting how transformational leaders can elevate collective innovativeness (Hsieh et al., 2023). Their findings corroborate the essential role of leadership in shaping a culture of collaboration, driving improvements in pedagogical practices and institutional effectiveness.

Moreover, the implications of transformational leadership are highlighted in the context of digital transformation in education. Xie and Wang stress that digital leadership, as an extension of transformational concepts, is critical

in navigating the complexities faced by universities amid digital transitions (Xie & Wang, 2023). This alignment with technology ensures leaders adapt their strategies to incorporate digital tools that enhance educational delivery and stakeholder engagement.

The global literature strongly converges on transformational leadership's positive impact on educational outcomes, including fostering innovation, collaboration, and organizational citizenship behavior (Khan et al., 2020; Hsieh et al., 2023). There is consistent agreement that transformational leaders shape positive climates that nurture creativity, engagement, and shared vision. Divergences emerge, however, around contextual adaptability and leadership effectiveness. Pounder (2022) reports pronounced engagement improvements in Western educational institutions, often attributable to more mature systems with abundant resources and institutional support. Contrastingly, studies in Asia and developing contexts highlight that transformational leadership's effectiveness is tempered by cultural norms and institutional constraints (Goryunova & Jenkins, 2024; Bragadóttir & Potter, 2019). For instance, hierarchical traditions may inhibit open communication or innovation, requiring leaders to adopt culturally sensitive adaptations of transformational approaches. The integration of digital leadership (Xie & Wang, 2023) illustrates evolving leadership challenges globally. While digital transformation is prioritized in universities worldwide, technological infrastructure disparities create uneven adoption and outcomes, particularly between developed and less-developed contexts.

In conclusion, the global landscape of education reveals transformational leadership as a critical driver of effective practice. By fostering innovative environments, encouraging collaboration, and adapting to emerging digital challenges, transformational leaders are positioned to impact educational outcomes profoundly. This body of literature underlines the necessity for educational institutions worldwide to embrace transformational leadership principles to ensure enhanced performance, resilience, and inclusivity in learning experiences. Given the demonstrated benefits of transformational leadership globally, Philippine school leaders can adapt these principles to foster innovative and collaborative school environments. Emphasizing global citizenship and digital leadership will prepare educators to meet international educational standards and local challenges effectively.

3.2 Transformational Leadership's Impacts on Education in the Philippines

In the Philippines, transformational leadership has had a significant influence on local and international education. Encouragement, inspiration, and customized help—this leadership style emphasizes—can improve teacher effectiveness, student involvement, and educational results. Transformational leadership research conducted internationally shows favorable results for organizations, including educational institutions. For instance, transformational leadership, according to Ebrahimi et al. (2017), encourages long-term dedication within educational institutions, so influencing employees' learning orientations. Their results show that this kind of leadership motivates staff members to show innovation and creativity—qualities needed to meet the changing needs of contemporary education. Moreover, Alessa Alessa (2021) emphasizes how transformational leadership improves academic research quality, work performance, and outcomes of community involvement in Saudi Arabia's public universities. The findings show a consistent trend across many educational environments whereby transformational leadership corresponds with improved effectiveness and involvement among teachers and students.

On the other hand, in educational environments, the influence of transformational leadership approaches has been especially notable in the Philippines. Sarong (2023) found that staff development and student results were much improved in Philippine institutions through transforming leadership styles. By creating an environment based on empathy, creativity, and adaptability, transformational leadership improves the general effectiveness of educational institutions and so promotes professional development within a more dynamic learning environment. Moreover, studies have lately shown that transformational leadership significantly affects teacher performance in different Filipino educational environments. Effective educational leadership management techniques, according to Mallillin (2023), foster a high-moral environment that supports creative problem-solving and instructional advancements, leading to the development of innovative ideas. This link emphasizes the need for leaders capable of inspiring and motivating their people to reach shared educational objectives.

In the Philippine context, the literature aligns with global findings that transformational leadership boosts teacher motivation, professional development, and institutional performance (Mallillin, 2023; Sarong, 2023). These findings posit that transformational approaches benefit education broadly. These benefits include a strong

emphasis on emotional intelligence, empathy, and relationship-building as essential leadership qualities in Filipino schools, which may be less foregrounded in Western studies. This reflects cultural values prioritizing "kapwa" (shared identity) and interpersonal harmony (Sarong, 2023). Compared to countries like Saudi Arabia (Alessa Alessa, 2021) or China (Jing & Wang, 2024), the Philippines faces greater institutional and resource challenges, impacting the scale and sustainability of transformational efforts. For example, Sutisna et al. (2024) note that cultural resistance and hierarchical norms slow transformational adoption, whereas these might be less pronounced elsewhere. In conclusion, the evidence points to the importance of empathy, creativity, and adaptability in Filipino leadership styles. School administrators should prioritize training programs that build these skills, fostering environments that motivate teachers and students alike. Policymakers could support these efforts by allocating resources for leadership development that addresses local culture and educational needs.

3.3 Notable Strategies for Transformational Leadership

Transformational leadership has been identified as a pivotal style that encourages positive changes within organizations, particularly in educational settings. In the Philippines, notable strategies for implementing transformational leadership effectively can be categorized as follows:

Vision and Shared Goals

Leaders should cultivate a shared vision among stakeholders, ensuring that all members of the organization understand and align with its goals. Utami et al. (2024) emphasize that transformational leaders implement innovative strategies to achieve shared objectives, which is fundamental to building a coherent educational culture.

Building Trust and Respect

Effective transformational leaders focus on establishing strong relationships with their team members based on mutual trust and respect. Ferreira et al. Ferreira et al. (2020) highlight the importance of leaders' interpersonal relationships in promoting a positive environment where communication flourishes and team members feel valued.

Encouraging Professional Development

Providing opportunities for continuous professional growth is essential. This includes training programs that align with transformational leadership principles, which can improve teacher performance and contribute to the overall quality of education (Utami et al., 2024). Adwi et al. (2024) underscore the necessity for adaptive strategies that promote professional development while addressing implementation challenges.

Promoting Team Learning and Collaboration

Transformational leaders should foster a culture of collaboration and teamwork. Chiu et al. (2020) suggest that transformational leadership encourages team learning, enhancing the collective capacity of educators to innovate and improve performance.

Embracing Digital Leadership

As organizations increasingly undergo digital transformations, leaders must adapt by developing digital leadership competencies. Fitriani et al. Fitriani et al. (2023) stress that digital leadership is crucial for initiating technological changes that can enhance organizational effectiveness, particularly in today's digital learning environments.

Emotional Intelligence and Leadership

Incorporating emotional intelligence into leadership practices can significantly enhance transformational leadership effectiveness. Kashive and Raina (2023) suggest that leaders who are aware of their emotional labor can better connect with followers, fostering a supportive environment that promotes engagement and motivation.

Encouraging Innovation and Creativity

Transformational leaders should stimulate innovative thinking and creative solutions within their teams. Messmann et al. (2021) indicate that leaders who fulfill basic psychological needs foster innovative work behavior among followers, which is essential for adapting to changing pedagogical demands in educational settings.

Implementing Feedback Loops

Regular feedback mechanisms allow leaders to gauge the effectiveness of their practices and ensure continuous improvement. Tawse et al. (2023) indicate that transformational leadership directly impacts support for strategy implementation through practical coordination efforts, supported by feedback processes within the organization.

Navigating Change with Flexibility

Transformational leaders must be adaptive to challenges and uncertainties within their organizations. The ability to pivot strategies based on team dynamics and external pressures is crucial for maintaining organizational resilience (Adwi et al., 2024).

Recognition and Motivation

Recognizing the contributions of team members plays a key role in transformational leadership. Leaders should celebrate achievements and milestones, which fosters a culture of motivation and high performance (Ahmed et al., 2022).

Across contexts, strategies such as vision articulation, trust-building, and professional development recurrently emerge as keystones (Utami et al., 2024; Ferreira et al., 2020). This demonstrates convergence in leadership priorities globally. Differences arise in emphasis and implementation, such as emotional intelligence and digital leadership, which receive particular attention in the Philippines to address relational workplace dynamics and ongoing digital transformation challenges (Kashive & Raina, 2023; Fitriani et al., 2023). These themes are sometimes less emphasized or framed differently in Western literature, where technological integration may be more advanced. Feedback loops and adaptive change management (Tawse et al., 2023; Adwi et al., 2024) highlight evolving leadership competencies but require robust institutional support often lacking in the Philippine context, signaling gaps between strategy and structural capacity.

In summary, transformational leadership in the Philippines can be effectively realized by adopting these strategies, which focus on building a quality educational environment that not only meets current demands but also empowers educators and students alike. By contextualizing these approaches within the Filipino educational landscape, leaders can facilitate profound and lasting improvements in teaching and learning. School leaders can drive improvement by prioritizing professional growth, nurturing collaborative climates, and explicitly recognizing staff contributions. Emphasizing emotional intelligence and adaptive digital leadership will prepare institutions for both current demands and unforeseen challenges in Philippine education.

3.4 Obstacles in Adopting Transformational Leadership

Adopting transformational leadership in the Philippines encounters several obstacles that hinder effective implementation, shaped by cultural, institutional, and contextual factors. Understanding these barriers is essential for developing strategies that promote effective leadership in educational and organizational settings. Below are notable obstacles identified in the Philippine context:

Inadequate Institutional Support

Many educational and healthcare institutions lack the necessary framework and resources to implement transformational leadership effectively. For example, Lappalainen et al. Lappalainen et al. (2019) found that nurses reported a lack of full adoption of transformational leadership by their managers, citing insufficient feedback and recognition as critical barriers. This suggests a broader institutional issue where leadership development is not prioritized.

Resource Limitations

Acharya et al. (2022) highlight that resource constraints significantly impair the adoption of transformational leadership principles. Limited budgets and funding create challenges for training and development programs essential for cultivating transformational leaders, particularly in public sector institutions.

Cultural Resistance to Change

Cultural attitudes in the Philippines may resist the shifts necessary for transformational leadership. Sutisna et al.

Sutisna et al. (2024) assert that without structural support for collaboration and professional development, significant changes in teaching practices are challenging to realize. Resistance from staff accustomed to traditional leadership styles can undermine the adoption of more progressive transformational strategies.

Lack of Leadership Training and Experience

Insufficient training for leaders within organizations creates a gap in the practical application of transformational leadership principles. Ferreira et al. Ferreira et al. (2020) indicate that new leaders often lack the experience necessary to motivate and engage their teams fully. This novice status can lead to insubordination and weak implementation of transformational strategies.

Transactional Leadership Preferences

The prevailing preference for transactional leadership styles within specific sectors can overshadow transformational leadership initiatives. Sabbah et al. (2020) note that facilities led by transformational leaders have a greater ability to motivate their staff compared to those whose leaders use transactional leadership.

Innovation Resistance

In many institutions, there is resistance to innovative ideas and practices that transformational leadership encourages. The study by Basurto-Cedeño and Pennington-Gray (2024) emphasized that implementing transformational practices can encounter significant pushback from established systems and practices, especially in more traditional organizations.

High Turnover Rates

Rapid turnover among staff can disrupt the continuity needed to implement effective transformational leadership. Tocle Tocle (2021) indicates that a strong association exists between leadership styles and employee commitment, suggesting that without stable leadership, transformational initiatives may struggle to produce lasting effects.

Technological Barriers

As educational and organizational settings increasingly integrate digital strategies, a lack of digital leadership skills can complicate transformational efforts. Ngochembo et al. (2024) point out that inadequate technological engagement and training can impact the effectiveness of transformational approaches.

Workplace Dynamics and Power Hierarchies

The hierarchical nature of organizational structures in the Philippines can impede transformational leadership. Abid et al. Pojanes & Japos (2022) note that a workplace atmosphere may be hostile to transformational initiatives, particularly when power dynamics discourage open communication and idea-sharing.

Lack of Emphasis on Employee Well-Being

Without leadership placing significant focus on employee well-being, as suggested by Villegas-Puyod et al. (Villegas-Puyod et al., 2024), the impact of transformational leadership can be weakened. Leadership styles that fail to address psychological and professional needs can reduce employee engagement and enthusiasm for transformational programs. There is broad agreement across studies that institutional constraints—such as limited resources, cultural resistance, and inadequate training—form significant barriers to transformational leadership's success (Lappalainen et al., 2019; Acharya et al., 2022; Sutisna et al., 2024). Example of this are the Philippines' hierarchical workplace culture and preference for transactional leadership present a formidable challenge to transformational initiatives, more so than in more egalitarian or resource-rich contexts (Sabbah et al., 2020; Pojanes & Japos, 2022), high turnover rates uniquely disrupt leadership continuity in many Philippine institutions (Tocle, 2021), affecting sustained transformational leadership more acutely compared to countries with stable staffing, and technological and digital competency gaps are particularly salient obstacles as Philippine educational settings lag behind counterparts in more developed nations (Ngochembo et al., 2024).

While transformational leadership has the potential to significantly enhance performance and satisfaction across various sectors in the Philippines, overcoming the identified obstacles is essential for achieving meaningful change. Addressing these challenges will require coordinated efforts to provide adequate resources, training, and supportive environments conducive to transformational leadership practices. This understanding can drive strategies that enhance organizational effectiveness and employee commitment.

Thus, recognizing institutional, resource, and cultural barriers enables stakeholders to develop targeted interventions such as increased investment in leadership training, policy reforms to enhance institutional support, and initiatives designed to shift traditional hierarchical mindsets toward more collaborative leadership models.

3.5 Transformational Leadership as Path to Educational Excellence

The integration of transformational leadership into educational frameworks has emerged as a pivotal mechanism for driving educational excellence. Transformational leadership encourages a culture of innovation, inspiration, and collaboration, leading to enhanced educational outcomes. Recent literature highlights its profound impacts in varying contexts, particularly within the realm of education.

One of the fundamental assertions in this literature is that transformational leadership plays a crucial role in establishing a long-term vision and clear educational goals, essential for effective school management and transformation. Halimah et al. emphasize the necessity of innovative leadership in formulating educational objectives that motivate stakeholders and facilitate curricular advancements Halimah et al., 2024). This aligns with findings from Lamm et al. that underline the investment in leadership development as a necessary response to contemporary educational challenges, confirming that transformational leaders are instrumental in implementing adaptive strategies to navigate these challenges (Lamm et al., 2021).

The connection between transformational leadership and enhanced communication and collaboration in educational settings is further illuminated by Sutisna et al. Their research indicates that transformational leadership significantly improves team performance, fostering a conducive environment for cooperation among educators (Sutisna et al., 2024). This sentiment is echoed by Pounder, who demonstrates the relationship between transformational leadership and workplace engagement, emphasizing its effectiveness in enhancing educational performance (Pounder, 2022).

In higher education, the development of a culture of excellence through transformational leadership has been extensively documented. Fenech et al. illustrate that transformational leadership, coupled with leadership development strategies, leads to sustained organizational growth and a culture of excellence (Fenech et al., 2023). This assertion is corroborated by Al-Husseini et al., who explore how transformational leadership fosters innovation and knowledge sharing among faculty, thereby enhancing academic outcomes (Al-Husseini et al., 2019).

Moreover, the systemic approach advocated in recent studies emphasizes the importance of aligning transformational leadership with organizational goals. For instance, the study by Vu et al. highlights how transformational leadership improves academic research quality and cultivates a more engaged faculty, which enhances overall educational effectiveness (Vu et al., 2020). This aligns with the findings of Sarong, who posits that creating an empathic and adaptable leadership style can foster professional development and improve overall institutional performance in the Philippine educational context (Sarong, 2023).

Despite the promising outcomes associated with transformational leadership in pursuing educational excellence, there are notable challenges to its implementation. Cultural resistance to change, inadequate institutional support, and resource constraints have been identified as significant barriers that impede the full realization of transformational leadership benefits (Sutisna et al., 2024). Furthermore, the existing preference for transactional leadership styles within specific educational environments can overshadow transformational initiatives, leading to less engagement and innovation among educators (Lamm et al., 2021). Strengthening transformational leadership practices holds promise for advancing Philippine educational excellence. Initiatives should align school visions with inclusive, collaborative strategies and establish robust systems for professional growth and support. By championing adaptive, visionary, and emotionally intelligent leadership, schools can meet the evolving demands of the educational landscape.

4.0 Conclusion

This systematic review advances the understanding of transformational leadership by contextualizing well-established global leadership frameworks within the specific socio-cultural and institutional environment of

Philippine education. It highlights the critical dynamics between transformational leadership practices and the unique barriers inhibiting their full implementation locally, such as limited institutional support, resource constraints, and hierarchical organizational cultures. By elucidating these context-specific factors, the study provides a nuanced perspective that can guide more targeted leadership development efforts.

Practically, the findings underscore the need for Philippine schools to institutionalize continuous leadership training programs that emphasize emotional intelligence, digital competencies, and culturally responsive leadership practices. Educational policymakers, particularly the Department of Education (DepEd), should prioritize creating supportive policy environments that allocate resources for leadership capacity building and promote collaborative, participative decision-making models in schools. School heads must actively foster inclusive leadership cultures by setting shared visions, encouraging professional learning communities, and systematically implementing feedback and recognition mechanisms to sustain motivation and instructional improvement.

Future research should investigate the longitudinal impacts of transformational leadership interventions across diverse Philippine educational settings, identifying effective strategies to overcome entrenched obstacles. Such evidence-based inquiry will be vital for refining leadership models that drive sustainable improvements in educational quality and equity. Overall, this review emphasizes the imperative for deliberate, contextually informed leadership development initiatives that align educational leadership practices with the evolving challenges and opportunities faced by Philippine schools. Establishing such foundations will be essential for achieving measurable enhancements in teaching effectiveness, student outcomes, and institutional resilience in the years ahead.

5.0 Contributions of Authors

Not indicated

6.0 Funding

Not indicated

7.0 Conflict of Interests

Not indicated

8.0 Acknowledgment

Not indicated

9.0 References

Acton, K. (2020). School leaders as change agents: Do principals have the tools they need? Management in Education, 35(1), 43-51. https://doi.org/10.1177/0892020620927415

Alessa, G. (2021). The dimensions of transformational leadership and its organizational effects in public universities in Saudi Arabia: A systematic review. Frontiers in Psychology, 12.

Alessa, G. (2021). The dimensions of transformational leadership and its organizational effects in public universities in Saudi Arabia: A systematic review. Frontiers in Psychology, 12. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.682092

Balwant, P. (2016). Transformational instructor-leadership in higher education teaching: A meta-analytic review and research agenda. Journal of Leadership Studies, 9(4), 20-42. https://doi.org/10.1002/jls.21423

Barlan, J. (2023). Exploring the challenges faced by higher education institutions in implementing the Philippine quality award framework: Basis for action planning. https://doi.org/10.46254/ap04.20230114

Bayraktar, S., & Jiménez, A. (2020). Self-efficacy as a resource: A moderated mediation model of transformational leadership, extent of change and reactions to change. Journal of Organizational Change Management, 33(2), 301-317. https://doi.org/10.1108/jocm-12-2018-0368

Bragadóttir, H., & Potter, T. (2019). Educating nurse leaders to think globally with international collaborative learning. Nordic Journal of Nursing Research, 39(4), 186-190.

Bragadóttir, H., & Potter, T. (2019). Educating nurse leaders to think globally with international collaborative learning. Nordic Journal of Nursing Research, 39(4), 186-190. https://doi.org/10.1177/2057158519856271

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3(2), 77-101.

Brown, L., Whitaker, B., & Brungardt, C. (2012). A proposed framework for global leadership education: Learning objectives and curricula. Journal of Leadership Education, 11(2), 214-225. https://doi.org/10.12806/v11/i2/ab1

Fenech, R., Abdulla, A., Zairi, A., Kinsella, K., & Misra, A. (2023). Culture of excellence in academia in the UAE: A model of transformational leadership and leadership development. Journal of Research on Leadership Education, 19(3), 369-387. https://doi.org/10.1177/19427751231188388

Ferreira, V., Amestoy, S., Silva, G., Trindade, L., Santos, I., & Varanda, P. (2020). Transformational leadership in nursing practice: Challenges and strategies. Revista Brasileira De Enfermagem,

Ferreira, V., Amestoy, S., Silva, G., Trindade, L., Santos, I., & Varanda, P. (2020). Transformational leadership in nursing practice: Challenges and strategies. Revista Brasileira De Enfermagem, 73(6). https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2019-0364

Fitriani, F., Lekatompessy, R., Tambajong, H., Kontu, F., Laode, I., Haris, U., & Jeujanan, W. (2023). Digital leadership in managing public organization Indonesia. Technium Social Sciences Journal, 49(1), 383-388. https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v49i1.9829
Goryunova, E., & Jenkins, D. (2024). Macro view of the place and impact of artificial intelligence on the design, content, delivery, and student engagement in graduate leadership education

programs. Journal of Leadership Studies, 18(2), 35-42. https://doi.org/10.1002/jls.21899

Hatmansyah, H., Wasliman, I., Insan, H., & Hanafiah, H. (2021). Leadership strategies in improving higher education graduates' competitiveness. International Journal of Educational Review,

3(2), 173-190. https://doi.org/10.33369/ijer.v3i2.15979

Hsieh, C., Chen, Y., & Li, H. (2023). Impact of school leadership on teacher professional collaboration: Evidence from multilevel analysis of Taiwan TALIS 2018. Journal of Professional Capital and Community, 9(1), 1-18. https://doi.org/10.1108/jpcc-01-2023-0002

and Community, 9(1), 1-18. https://doi.org/10.1108/jpcc-01-2023-0002
Kang, L., Aziz, N., & Hassan, N. (2023). Improving work performance among academic staff through transformational leadership: A conceptual analysis. Journal of Public Administration

and Governance, 13(4), 49. https://doi.org/10.5296/jpag.v13i4.21588
Kashive, N., & Raina, B. (2023). Transformation leadership's emotional labor and follower's psychological capital: Mediating effect of emotional contagion. Journal of Organizational Effectiveness People and Performance, 11(3), 594-619. https://doi.org/10.1108/joepp-04-2023-0159

- Khan, M., Ismail, F., Hussain, A., & Al-Ghazali, B. (2020). The interplay of leadership styles, innovative work behavior, organizational culture, and organizational citizenship behavior. Sage Open, 10(1). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244019898264
- Laufer, M., Leiser, A., Deacon, B., Brichambaut, P., Fecher, B., Kobsda, C., & Hesse, F. (2021). Digital higher education: A divider or bridge builder? Leadership perspectives on EdTech in a COVID-19 reality. International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education, 18(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s4123
- Marfarrina, I., Omar, B., Zuo, Y., Lee, K., & Lee, S. (2023). Effect of teachers' transformational leadership on student engagement: Self-efficacy as a mediator. Hong Kong Journal of Social Sciences, (62). https://doi.org/10.55463/hkjss.issn.1021-3619.62.25
- Mathende, T., & Karim, A. (2022). Transformational leadership role on work performance under the COVID-19 pandemic in Zimbabwe. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 12(1). https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarbss/v12-i1/12053
- Messmann, G., Evers, A., & Kreijns, K. (2021). The role of basic psychological needs satisfaction in the relationship between transformational leadership and innovative work behavior.
- Human Resource Development Quarterly, 33(1), 29-45. https://doi.org/10.1002/hrdq.21451
 Metz, S., Piro, J., Nitowski, H., & Cosentino, P. (2019). Transformational leadership: Perceptions of building-level leaders. Journal of School Leadership, 29(5), 389-408. https://doi.org/10.1177/1052684619858843
- Ngochembo, G., Ful, H., & Mbouh, V. (2024). Significance of transformational leadership on project portfolio success within the micro financial sector in Cameroon. Finance & Economics Review, 5(2), 36-50. https://doi.org/10.38157/fer.v5i2.59
- Novita, M., Ritonga, A., & Jalaluddin, J. (2020). University leadership management for developing university students' entrepreneurship. International Journal of Educational Review, 3(1), ijer.v3i1.11283
- Pojanes, A., & Japos, G. (2022). Mediating effect of happiness at work in the relationship between transformational leadership and job performance: A literature review. JPAIR Multidisciplinary Research, 50(1), 85-117. https://doi.org/10.7719/jpair.v50i1.692
- Pounder, J. (2022). Transformational leadership and workplace engagement in education: Implications of a meta-analysis for educational leadership research. https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202206.0418.v1
- Puni, A., Hilton, S., & Quao, B. (2020). The interaction effect of transactional-transformational leadership on employee commitment in a developing country. Management Research Review, 44(3), 399-417. https://doi.org/10.1108/mrr-03-2020-0153
- Rubia, J., Niere, M., & Jortil, M. (2023). Transformational leadership and organizational commitment of selected higher education institutions in Zamboanga Peninsula. Spring Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, 2(06), 19-30. https://doi.org/10.55559/sjahss.v2i06.116
- Sabbah, I., Ibrahim, T., Khamis, R., Bakhour, H., Sabbah, S., Droubi, N., & Sabbah, H. (2020). The association of leadership styles and nurses' well-being: A cross-sectional study in healthcare settings. Pan African Medical Journal, 36. https://doi.org/10.11604/pamj.2020.36.328.19720
- Santos, R., Gatchalian, C., Handig, J., & Sumugat, M. (2024). Investigating the interplay between authentic leadership skills and second language proficiency in a higher education institution. Cognizance Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 4(2), 113-118. https://doi.org/10.47760/cognizance.2024.v04i02.011
- Sarong, J. (2023). Exploring transformative leadership approaches in modern educational institutions. Randwick International of Education and Linguistics Science Journal, 4(4), 873-881. https://doi.org/10.47175/rielsj.v4i4.845
- Sutisna, A., Khoriah, A., & Norman, E. (2024). Transformational leadership and team synergy in improving communication and collaboration in educational settings. Mes Management Journal, 3(3). https://doi.org/10.56709/mesman.v3i3.5
- Tawse, A., Atwater, L., Vera, D., & Werner, S. (2023). Strategy implementation: The role of middle manager leadership and coordination. Journal of Strategy and Management, 17(1), 59-77. https://doi.org/10.1108/jsma-01-2023-0007
- Tria, J. (2020). On becoming a leader: Catanduanes state university in its frame. The Academy of Educational Leadership Journal, 24.
- Tocle, R. (2021). The mediating role of organizational commitment between transformational leadership, job satisfaction, and turnover intention among call center agents in Metro Manila. WVSU Res J, 10(2), 26-47. https://doi.org/10.59460/wvsurjvol10iss2pp26-47
- Utami, B., Nelitawati, N., & Al-Kadri, H. (2024). The influence of principal transformational leadership on teacher performance and learning quality in schools. International Journal of Educational Dynamics, 6(2), 555-559. https://doi.org/10.24036/ijeds.v6i2.48
- Villegas-Puyod, J., Chaisanrit, M., & Ajah, S. (2024). The role of transformational leadership on employee job satisfaction: Mediated by organizational citizenship behavior. EATP, 527-534.
- https://doi.org/10.53555/kuey.v30i3.1307

 Vu, T., Vu, M., & Hoang, V. (2020). The impact of transformational leadership on promoting academic research in higher educational system in Vietnam. Management Science Letters, 585-
- Whittemore, R., & Knafl, K. (2005). The integrative review: Updated methodology. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 52(5), 546-553
- Xie, Y., & Wang, N. (2023). The connotation evolution and enhancement strategies of digital leadership in China's universities in the context of digital transformation. Advances in Education Humanities and Social Science Research, 8(1), 221. https://doi.org/10.56028/aehssr.8.1.221.2023
- Yayu, Z. (2024). University administrators' leadership style influencing instructors' job satisfaction in Shanxi, China. Pacific International Journal, 6(4), 160-164. https://doi.org/10.55014/pij.v6i4.506
- Zhu, X., & Tabajen, R. (2024). Exploring the link between transformational leadership and teacher innovation. International Journal of Education and Humanities, 16(3), 83-87. https://doi.org/10.54097/a6660y88