The Rhetoric of Relational Leadership: A Qualitative Case Study Analysis on the Influence of Appreciative Inquiry

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The purpose of this research study is to explore the importance of mentoring based on the pillars of relational leadership and appreciative inquiry.

The study is intended to provide relevant inputs to enhance the professional development of students and faculty by seamless transformation of their educational relationship into mentorship.
What informed the Study?

- Perspectives by Dr. Rao
- Perspectives by Dr. Scott
- Presentation Goals
The Successful Learning Experiences of African American Male Student-Athletes and the Successful Learning Experiences that Support Them

Research that informed the study?

What were the findings?

What were the themes?

What are the goals for incorporating these findings into a study that can be generalized.
Relational Leadership Theory (RLT)

- Relational Leadership Theory (RLT) defined.
  - Leaders and followers are not viewed separately
  - More than a transaction process
  - The process of leadership-What are we making together?
  - Investments by the leader and follower in each other
  - Each motivated by this reciprocal process
Relational Leadership Theory (RLT)

- RLT is used as a conceptual lens understand the leader/follower relationship between students and instructors (Ospina & Uhl-Bien, 2012)
- How does one use RLT to develop better leader/follower relationships?
  - Focus on the goals and improving the process and communication
Relational Leadership Model

- Purposeful
- Inclusive
- Empowering
- Ethical
- Process-oriented
Building relationships
Supporting and encouraging
Positive affirmation
Valuing contribution
Creating opportunities

Through the Lens of Relational Leadership
So what does it look like?

- Respect
- Listen
- Agenda planning
- Collaborative decision making
Appreciative Inquiry

• Philosophical Approach our Research is Qualitative

• Involves the passionate search for what is best in everyone (Cooperrider, Whitney, & Stavros, 2008).

• Positive questions which contrasts many of the traditional deficiency approaches

• Focus on the outward and inward discovery of what gives life to the living system (Reed, 2007).

• Assists a person to understand the specifics that make the living organism vibrant or most alive (Cooperrider & Whitney, 2005).
The most serious mistakes are not being made as a result of wrong answers. The truly dangerous thing is asking the wrong question.
Appreciative Inquiry Cont.

Appreciative Inquiry: Paradigm Shift

Problem Solving → Appreciative Inquiry

- Analysis of causes
- Leading with answers
- Blame and division
- Analysis of possible solutions
- Top-down approach

Fixing a Problem

- Appreciation of what’s working
- Leading with questions
- Ownership & collaboration
- Envisioning what might be
- Open conversation

Leveraging the Positive

AI – 5 D Cycle

Define
“What is the inquiry?”

Discovered
Appreciate ‘the best of what is.’

Dream
Imagine ‘what could be.’

Design
Determine ‘what should be.’

Destiny
Create ‘what will be.’

Art of Positive Questions

Motivate

Constructive

Optimistic

Prudent
Aiming at the Extra-Ordinary

WHAT WAS THE PEAK EXPERIENCE OF YOUR ACADEMIC LIFE?

WHAT ARE YOUR GOALS FOR A HEALTHY LEADERSHIP?

IDENTIFY A TIME IN YOUR EXPERIENCE WHEN YOU WERE MOST PRODUCTIVE AND ENGAGED
Activity

Share your thoughts with a neighbor:

• Describe successful mentor experiences.
• What do you do to enhance learning your mentees?
• What can mentors do to better facilitate learning?
Leader Takeaways

• High Beliefs
• High Expectations
• Relational Leader/Mentorship
• How can we ask more positive questions about successful learning?
• How can we be more relational in our connections with those who we mentor, teach, and train?
References


Q and A