

# Leadership-as-Practice

Theory and Application

*Edited by*  
**Joseph A. Raelin**



Routledge Studies in Leadership Research

# LEADERSHIP-AS-PRACTICE

Theory and Application

*Edited by Joseph A. Raelin*

First published 2016  
by Routledge  
711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

and by Routledge  
2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

*Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business*

© 2016 Taylor & Francis

The right of the editor to be identified as the author of the editorial material, and of the authors for their individual chapters, has been asserted in accordance with sections 77 and 78 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

*Trademark notice:* Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation without intent to infringe.

*Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data*

Leadership-as-practice : theory and application / edited by Joseph A. Raelin.

pages cm. — (Routledge studies in leadership research ; 2)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Leadership—Study and teaching. 2. Organizational behavior. I. Raelin, Joseph A., 1948- editor.

HD57.7.L431645 2016

658.4'092—dc23

2015029509

ISBN: 978-1-138-92485-7 (hbk)

ISBN: 978-1-138-92486-4 (pbk)

ISBN: 978-1-315-68412-3 (ebk)

Typeset in Bembo  
by Taylor & Francis Books

# LEADERSHIP-AS-PRACTICE

This book develops a new paradigm in the field of leadership studies, referred to as the “leadership-as-practice” (L-A-P) movement. Its essence is its conception of leadership as occurring as a practice rather than residing in the traits or behaviors of particular individuals. A practice is a coordinative effort among participants who choose through their own rules to achieve a distinctive outcome. It also tends to encompass routines as well as problem-solving or coping skills, often tacit, that are shared by a community. Accordingly, leadership-as-practice is less about what one person thinks or does and more about what people may accomplish together. It is thus concerned with how leadership emerges and unfolds through day-to-day experience. The social and material contingencies impacting the leadership constellation—the people who are effecting leadership at any given time—do not reside outside of leadership but are very much embedded within it. To find leadership, then, we must look to the practice within which it is occurring.

The leadership-as-practice approach resonates with a number of closely related traditions, such as collective, shared, distributed, and relational leadership, that converge on leadership processes. These approaches share a line of inquiry that acknowledges leadership as a social phenomenon. The new focus opens up a plethora of research opportunities encouraging the study of social processes beyond influence, such as inter-subjective agency, shared sensemaking, dialogue, and co-construction of responsibilities.

**Joseph A. Raelin** holds the Asa S. Knowles Chair of Practice-Oriented Education at Northeastern University, USA.

## ROUTLEDGE STUDIES IN LEADERSHIP RESEARCH

### **1. Executive Team Leadership for the 21st Century**

*Richard L. Nolan*

### **2. Leadership-as-Practice**

Theory and application

*Edited by Joseph A. Raelin*

# LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

**Joseph A. Raelin** holds the Asa S. Knowles Chair of Practice-Oriented Education at Northeastern University where he is also Professor of Management and Organization Development in the D'Amore-McKim School of Business. Joe's recent work has focused on collective leadership and collaborative learning and the merger between the two. He is a prolific writer and among his books are the classics: *The Clash of Cultures: Managers Managing Professionals*, *Work-Based Learning: Bridging Knowledge and Action in the Workplace*, and *Creating Leaderful Organizations: How to Bring Out Leadership in Everyone*.

**Brigid J. Carroll** is an Associate Professor in the Department of Management and International Studies and Research Director of the New Zealand Leadership Institute both at the University of Auckland. Her research interests closely focus on identity, discourse, and power in leadership and the development of leadership practice. She is also involved in the development and design of leadership development interventions and programs in organizations across New Zealand. In this way, along with the Institute, she tries to intentionally live a theory/practice relationship.

**Lucia Crevani** is senior lecturer at Mälardalen University in Västerås, Sweden. Her research is focused on the study of leadership, entrepreneurship, project management, and gender and ethnicity as social processes taking place in and between organizations. Her work has been published in international journals as *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, *Service Business*, *Ephemera: Theory & Politics in Organization*, and *Project Management Journal*. She is also co-organizer of the After Method workshops, a series of workshops focusing on the methodological challenges of studying a world of change.

**Ann L. Cunliffe** is 50th Anniversary Professor of Organization Studies at the University of Bradford, UK, and Visiting Professor at Escola de Administração da Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil. Ann's current research addresses how leaders shape responsive and ethical organizations and she publishes on qualitative research methods and reflexivity. Her recent publications include *A Very Short, Fairly Interesting and Reasonably Cheap Book about Management* (2014) and articles in *Organizational Research Methods*, *Human Relations*, the *Journal of Business Ethics*, and the *Journal of Management Inquiry*. She is Co Editor-in-Chief of *Management Learning*, and organizes the biennial Qualitative Research in Management and Organization Conference.

**David Denyer** is Professor of Leadership and Organizational Change and Director of Research at Cranfield School of Management. His research interests include complexity leadership, organizational change and resilience, evidence-based management, and new approaches to leadership development. David helps senior leaders in a wide range of organizations to establish strategic direction and deliver sustained performance improvement. He has published a large number of important and highly cited articles and book chapters. His latest edited book is on *Managing Change in Extreme Contexts* (Routledge).

**Nada Endrissat** is a lecturer at Bern Business School, Switzerland. She has a Ph.D. in Management from Basel University and has spent research visits at HEC Montreal and MGSM Sydney. Her current research interests include processes of (creative) projects, aesthetic practices, and the interplay between branding and identity construction. Her research has been published in *Leadership* and is forthcoming in *Organization Studies* and the *Journal of Business Research* special issue on creative industries.

**Jackie Ford** is Professor of Leadership and Organization Studies at the University of Bradford, with former Professorial roles since 2008 at the Universities of Leeds and Bradford. Her research interests include the exploration of working lives, with a particular interest in studying leadership, gender, ethics, and management practices through critical, post-structural lenses. She has co-authored a monograph entitled *Leadership as identity: Constructions and deconstructions* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2008); co-edited *Making public services management critical* (Routledge, 2010); co-edited a textbook entitled *Leadership: Contemporary critical perspectives* (Sage, 2015); and has published in a range of journals including *British Journal of Management*, *Human Relations*, *Journal of Management Studies*, *Leadership*, *Management Learning*, *Organization*, *Sociology*, and *Work Employment and Society*.

**Kenneth J. Gergen** is a Senior Research Professor in Psychology at Swarthmore College, and the President of the Board of the Taos Institute. He is also the Associate Editor of *Theory and Psychology*, a position in which he has also served

for the *American Psychologist*. He is internationally known for his contributions to social constructionist theory, technology and cultural change, and relational practices. Among his most notable books are *Realities and Relationships*, *The Saturated Self*, *An Invitation to Social Construction*, and *Relational Being: Beyond Self and Community*. Gergen has received numerous awards for his work, including honorary degrees in both the US and Europe.

**Lone Hersted** (M.A.) is a lecturer and Ph.D. fellow at the Department of Learning and Philosophy at the University of Aalborg (Denmark). Her teaching and research is concerned with leadership, organizational development, coaching, and creative change processes. At Aalborg she is coordinator and lecturer for the Masters program in Organisational Coaching and Learning. Lone has also worked as a consultant since 2003 and was earlier educated at the Nordic Theatre School. Among her publications, she is the co-author of the books, *Behind the scenes of artistic creativity*, *Relationelle perspektiver på Ledelse*, and *Relational leading: Practices for dialogically based collaboration*.

**Paul Hibbert** is Professor of Management at the University of St Andrews School of Management, Associate Editor of *Management Learning* and Associate Editor of *Management Teaching Review*. Paul's recent work has focused on collaborative and relational processes of organizing and learning. His work appears in a wide range of international journals, such as: *Academy of Management Learning and Education*, *Journal of Business Ethics*, *Journal of Management Education*, *Management Learning*, *Organizational Research Methods*, and *Organization Studies*.

**Brad Jackson** is the Head of School of Government and Professor of Public and Community Leadership at Victoria University of Wellington. Prior to this he was the Fletcher Building Education Trust Chair in Leadership and Co-Director of the New Zealand Leadership Institute at The University of Auckland Business School. He is a former co-editor of the journal, *Leadership*, the former Vice-Chair of the International Leadership Association, a Fellow of the Australian and New Zealand Academy of Management, the Leadership Trust, and the Lancaster Leadership Centre.

**Stephen Kempster** is Professor of Leadership Learning and Development and Director of the Lancaster Leadership Centre at Lancaster University Management School. With a Ph.D. in leadership learning, Steve has published articles, chapters, and books that explore leadership learning, entrepreneurial leadership development, purpose, and responsibility in leadership. His work on research methods includes examining critical realism and developing grounded theory and auto-ethnography. Journals he has published in include: *International Journal of Management Reviews*, *Leadership Quarterly*, *Management Learning*, and *Leadership*. Steve has



been a Board Director of the International Leadership Association and is on the Editorial Boards of *Management Learning* and *Leadership*.

**Ken Parry** is Professor of Leadership Studies at Deakin University. He is a Fellow of four professional academies. He was Founding Director of the Centre for the Study of Leadership, a joint venture with private industry, and Founding Editor of the journal of the Australian and New Zealand Academy of Management. He has won awards for qualitative and quantitative research, and is a regular keynote speaker at industry conferences.

**Caroline Ramsey** is a senior lecturer and director of the Doctor of Business Administration program at the University of Liverpool, UK. Most of her writing in management learning and organizational studies has been about practice-based learning, but research projects have included developing practices for the management of innovation, judgment, and conversations within and across organizational boundaries. It is this interest in talk and conversation that has led Caroline to research leadership as a relational process worked out in the day-to-day practice of organizing.

**Viviane Sergi** is assistant professor at the Management and Technology department at ESG UQAM, Canada. She is a member of the Strategy as Practice Study Group (GéPS) at HEC Montréal. Her research interests include leadership, materiality, project organizing, performativity, and methodological issues related to qualitative research. Her work has been published in *Academy of Management Annals*, *Human Relations*, *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, *Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management*, and in the *International Journal of Managing Projects in Business*.

**John Shotter** is Emeritus Professor of Communication in the Department of Communication, University of New Hampshire, and a Research Associate, Centre for Philosophy of Natural & Social Science (CPNSS), London School of Economics, London, UK, and also a Visiting Professor at the Open University and Leeds University Business Schools. His long-term interest has been, and still is, in the social conditions conducive to people having a voice in determining the conditions of their own lives, that is, in the development of participatory democracies and civil societies. He is the author of: *Social Accountability and Selfhood*, *Cultural Politics of Everyday Life*, *Conversational Realities: The Construction of Life through Language*, *Conversational Realities Revisited: Life, Language, Body, and Word*, *Social Construction on the Edge*, and *Getting It: Witness-Thinking and the Dialogical ... in Practice*.

**Barbara Simpson** is Professor of Leadership and Organisational Dynamics at Strathclyde Business School in Glasgow. Her Ph.D. in Management, which was

awarded by the University of Auckland in 1998, marked a sea change from her earlier career as a physics-trained geothermal scientist, traces of which nevertheless remain evident in her work today as she brings the principles of action, flow, and movement to bear on the processes of creativity, innovation, leadership, and change. Her current research is deeply informed by the philosophies of the American Pragmatists, especially George Herbert Mead's thinking on process and temporality. She has published in a variety of journals including *Organization Studies*, *Human Relations*, *Organization*, *R&D Management*, and *Journal of Management Inquiry*.

**Kim Turnbull James** is Professor of Leadership and Executive Learning at Cranfield School of Management. Her research interests include new approaches to leadership development, collaborative learning for leadership, organization politics, and the impact of group and organization dynamics in organizational leadership. Kim is on the editorial boards of *Management Learning* and *Leadership*, international journals in this field, and her latest edited books are *Leadership Perspectives: Knowledge into Action* and *Leadership Learning: Knowledge into Action*, both with Palgrave. Executive coaching, consulting to teams, and leadership development are all part of Kim's portfolio.

**Philip A. Woods** is Professor of Educational Policy, Democracy and Leadership at the University of Hertfordshire, UK, and Chair of the British Educational Leadership, Management and Administration Society (BELMAS). Author of over 120 publications, his work particularly focuses on distributed and democratic leadership, governance, equity, and change towards more democratic and holistic learning environments. Awards include best conference paper at the International Philosophy of Management Conference in Oxford, published in 2010 as 'The Geography of Reflective Leadership: The inner life of democratic learning communities' (co-authored with Dr Glenys Woods) in *Philosophy of Management*. His books include *Transforming education policy: Shaping a democratic future*.

# CONTENTS

<i>List of illustrations</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>List of contributors</i>	<i>ix</i>
 1 Introduction to <i>Leadership-as-Practice</i> : <i>Theory and Application</i> <i>Joseph A. Raelin</i>	  1
 <b>PART I</b> <b>Background</b>	  <b>19</b>
 2 Mapping the leadership-as-practice terrain: Comparative elements <i>Lucia Crevani and Nada Endrissat</i>	  21
 3 The philosophical basis of leadership-as-practice from a hermeneutical perspective <i>Ann L. Cunliffe and Paul Hibbert</i>	  50
 4 Democratic roots: Feeding the multiple dimensions of leadership-as-practice <i>Philip A. Woods</i>	  70

<b>PART II</b>	
<b>Embodied nature</b>	<b>89</b>
5 Leadership as identity: A practice-based exploration <i>Brigid J. Carroll</i>	91
6 Who's leading the way? Investigating the contributions of materiality to leadership-as-practice <i>Viviane Sergi</i>	110
7 Turning leadership inside-out and back-to-front: A dialogical-hermeneutical account <i>John Shotter</i>	132
<b>PART III</b>	
<b>Social interactions</b>	<b>157</b>
8 Where's the agency in leadership-as-practice? <i>Barbara Simpson</i>	159
9 Developing leadership as dialogic practice <i>Kenneth J. Gergen and Lone Hersted</i>	178
10 Conversational travel and the identification of leadership phenomena <i>Caroline Ramsey</i>	198
<b>PART IV</b>	
<b>Application</b>	<b>221</b>
11 Gendered relationships and the problem of diversity in leadership-as-practice <i>Jackie Ford</i>	223
12 Methodologies to discover and challenge leadership-as-practice <i>Stephen Kempster, Ken Parry and Brad Jackson</i>	242
13 Doing leadership-as-practice development <i>David Denyer and Kim Turnbull James</i>	262
<i>Index</i>	284

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

## Figures

2.1	A comparative framework of leadership-as-practice	22
2.2	A second example of relational leadership	30
2.3	A conceptual comparison between relational leadership and leadership-as-practice	36
4.1	Trialectic process	71
4.2	Affinities	76
12.1	The activity system of a community of leadership practice	257
13.1	Leadership-as-practice development and collaborative leadership learning groups	270

## Tables

2.1	Comparison between three leadership approaches by unit of analysis	37
3.1	Three problematics	53
3.2	The philosophical underpinnings of leadership-as-practice	55
6.1	Producing leadership during the team meeting	124
8.1	Comparison of three different practice perspectives of leadership	173
12.1	An integrated approach to process theorization	250

## Boxes

2.1	The leadership styles approach	26
2.2	A first example of relational leadership	29
2.3	A first example of leadership-as-practice	33
2.4	A second example of leadership-as-practice	34
2.5	An example of strategy-as-practice	40
2.6	Coordination-as-practice—example	41
4.1	Multiple distributions framework	84

# 1

## INTRODUCTION TO LEADERSHIP-AS-PRACTICE

### Theory and application

*Joseph A. Raelin*

#### Overview

Welcome to our research volume on *Leadership-as-Practice*, a new movement in leadership research and practice destined to shake the foundations of the very meaning of leadership in the worlds of both theory and application. Its essence is its conception of leadership as occurring as a practice rather than residing in the traits or behaviors of particular individuals. The book seeks to assemble what we know about the leadership-as-practice (L-A-P) movement and extend its conceptualization through a number of critical themes that have not been sufficiently explored or, in some cases, not explored at all.

The editor and authors of this volume sincerely hope that this work will provide an indispensable resource for scholars working in the more progressive domains of leadership studies. As an authoritative text on leadership as a social, material, and jointly accomplished process, it seeks to offer greater insights into the realities of leadership than texts focusing on the role of individual leaders. In this way we hope to create momentum for a new movement in the field of leadership that is ripe for a more critical perspective that incorporates the emerging practice view. We refer to our approach as a movement because we are observing some of the attributes of social mobilization from social movement theory (see, e.g., James & van Seters, 2014). In particular, those of us working in the broadly defined practice domain have formed a collective identity that has assumed a normative orientation for changing the conventional view of leadership. In the end, we hope that our collective efforts will continue across time as other adherents join us to advance our agenda of change.

In the current volume, we seek to present an integrated and coherent thematic assemblage of chapters that build on one another and fill out a needed

conceptualization in leadership-as-practice. In places, readers will notice that authors approach our movement from somewhat different perspectives, but it is thought that any exposition of contentions and variations (some of which will be referred to below) will only serve to enrich the movement by encouraging continuing research and development in a spirit of transparency. Among the themes that we will explore are:

- The distinctions between L-A-P and other collective and relational perspectives of leadership as well as between L-A-P and other “as-practice” approaches;
- The historical, philosophical, critical, and ideological foundations of L-A-P that make it exigent in understanding the contemporary organization and workforce;
- The complex site where activity and its representation embodied in leadership practices intersect;
- The artifacts, symbols, material, and language games that establish identity and achieve leadership in L-A-P;
- The nature of agency including the inter-active and trans-active agency underlying L-A-P;
- The dialogic patterns that produce sustainable collective practices;
- The methodologies that in attempting to capture L-A-P change the tools, methods, and technologies underlying the study of leadership and leadership development; and
- The change in leadership development when conceived as a practice rather than as a psychological parameter within the consciousness and behavior of particular individuals.

Finally, we hope you will find that the selected authors of this book are among the most prominent and highly cited progressive scholars in the world undertaking critical studies in the field of leadership. What is also compelling about these authors is that none of them is merely a transcriber of thoughts, rather each is actively involved in the practice world through their own empirical studies, although most indicate a preference for qualitative ethnographies over a priori theory construction and quantitative testing. The chapters thus combine the authors’ applications with theory. As the editor, it will be my pleasure to introduce these chapters later in this Introduction. At this point, I will provide a brief introduction to leadership-as-practice to orient the reader to this emerging and what we hope you will find exciting movement in leadership research and practice. Following a preamble to the “practice view,” I will cover some of the basic parameters of the L-A-P movement: its prior traditions, the problem of structure and agency in L-A-P, its enumerated activities, and end with its development orientation, research, and ideology.



## Introducing the “practice view”

The foundation of the leadership-as-practice approach is its underlying belief that leadership occurs as a practice rather than from the traits or behaviors of individuals. A practice is a coordinative effort among participants who choose through their own rules to achieve a distinctive outcome. Accordingly, leadership-as-practice is less about what one person thinks or does and more about what people may accomplish together. It is thus concerned with how leadership emerges and unfolds through day-to-day experience. The social and material-discursive contingencies impacting the leadership constellation—the people who are effecting leadership at any given time—do not reside outside of leadership but are very much embedded within it. To find leadership, then, we must look to the practice within which it is occurring.

The practice view may consequently upend our traditional views of leadership because it does not rely on the attributes of individuals, nor does it focus on the dyadic relationship between leaders and followers, which historically has been the starting point for any discussion of leadership. Rather, it depicts immanent collective action emerging from mutual, discursive, sometimes recurring and sometimes evolving patterns in the moment and over time among those engaged in the practice. This definition suggests an ecumenical approach to practice because at times it refers to routine activities; at other times, it suggests a more perpetually unfolding dynamic. Perhaps the simplest way to account for this difference is to compare the concepts of practices and practice.

Practices, as per the definition of Pickering (1995), refer to specific sequences of activities that may repeatedly recur, whereas practice refers to emergent entanglements that tend to extend or transform meaning over time. In Chapter 8 of this volume, Simpson links practices to an inter-actional mode of activity in which pre-formed entities—be they people or discourses or institutions—vie for influence over other “inter-actors.” Practice, on the other hand, is associated with a more trans-actional mode characterized by a continual flow of processes where material-discursive engagements produce meaning that is emergent and mutual. Practices, therefore, as Crevani and Endrissat point out (Chapter 2, this volume) rely on an entitative ontology of subject-object or subject-subject relations in which individuals may be viewed within fields of relationships. Practice, on the other hand, is processual and thus considered more situated and recursive. Another way to differentiate these two forms of activity is to use the philosophical language employed by Cunliffe and Hibbert (Chapter 3, this volume) in which practices may be considered objectivist or subjectivist, depending on whether the practices in question are studied as objects separate from the people engaged in them or whether they are subject to the intentions and interpretations of the actors who experience them. Practice, meanwhile, may be considered intersubjective in character because it is interwoven not between people but “within” the dynamic unfolding of their becoming (see Shotter, Chapter 7, this volume).

When we associate leadership with practice, we think of it as not only material-discursive but shared or collective (Bolden, Petrov & Gosling, 2008; Pearce &