



Module 6: ACTION LEARNING SET

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Erasmus+iHiLead Pilot Training – Day 4 14 July 2022





Finding My Metaphor

- Think about yourself as a leader: strengths, weaknesses, habits, goals, etc.
- Find a metaphor that best describes you as a leader
- Draw it on a piece of paper or your notebook
- Share with your group





Outline

01 Theoretical Background 02 Group work





Training objectives

- To introduce definition, element, and stages of Action Learning and Action Learning Set
- To demonstrate an actual short process of an Action Learning process





Reginald Revans (1907 - 2003)

'There is no learning without action and no (sober and deliberate) action without learning'







Action learning is a process that involves a small group working on real problems, taking action, and learning as individuals, a team, and an organization while doing so.

> (Michael Marquardt in Silberman, 2007)





Action Learning IS NOT

FORMAL MEETING	SEMINAR	SUPPORT OR SELF- DEVELOPMENT GROUPS
Have a chairperson, an agenda, open discussion, minutes and sometimes a vote	Presentation of prepared material for discussion by the group. The material is based on factual knowledge in the public domain	Focused more on support than challenge
ACTION LEARNING		

Focuses on the presenter's issue and set minutes are simply action points, not a record of the meeting.

Focused on assisting the presenter to reflect on action and move towards action

To enable the individual to take responsibility, decide on action and move on



Four elements in action learning

Abbott, C., & Pedler, M. (2013). Facilitating Action Learning: A Practitioner's Guide.







LEARNING is a combination of

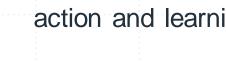
PROGRAMMED KNOWLEDGE (what we already know) and

QUESTIONING INSIGHT (fresh questions about the challenges where we

do not know and do not have solutions)

PUZZLES PROBLEMS

- Have 'best' solutions
- Can be solved by applying P with the help of experts or Standard **Operating Procedures**







- There are no right answers
- Best approached through questioning which provokes new lines of thinking, action and learning

NOT action learning

Action learning





Formation of group

Selection and presentation of problem to group

Reframing the problem

Determining goals

Developing action strategies

Taking action

Capturing learnings

Stages of **Action** Learning

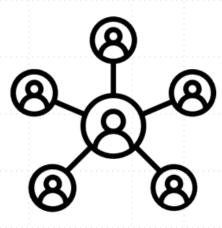
Silberman, M. L. (Ed.). (2007). The handbook of experiential learning. John Wiley & Sons.





Formation of the Group

- 4-8 people
- Diversity of background and experience
- May be volunteers or be appointed
- May be from various functions or departments
- May include individuals from other organizations or professions







Selection and Presentation of Problem

- The problem is briefly presented to the group
- Problem should be:
 - feasible and manageable
 - urgent and important
 - provide opportunities for learning and development
- Story, experience, feeling, metaphors
- Inquiry: <u>ask questions</u> to gather more information about the problem







Reframing the problem

- Reach clarity and a consensus as to the most critical and important problem that the group should work on
- May differ from the original presenting problem
- Identify all obstacles
- Identify all stakeholders







Determining Goal(s)

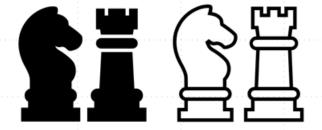
- Focus on the goal that when achieved would solve the reframed problem for the long term
- Goals with positive rather than negative consequences for the individual, team, or organization
- Goal(s) are specific, measurable, feasible, and beneficial
- Innovative, high-quality goals rather than quick solutions





Developing action strategies

- Identify and pilot-testing possible action strategies
- Identify outside resources and links that may be needed
- Pilot-test the strategies and learn from it
- Strategies for the actions clear, systems-oriented, and timebased







Taking action

- Implement the strategies developed and agreed to by the group
- Have the authority to implement
- 5W+1H
- Consider any difficulties in implementation
- Sufficient support from top management?
- Follow-up to the action learning actions?







Capturing learnings

- Learnings apply throughout the organization
- Review of learning after each meeting
- Ensure benefits to the members of the action learning program
- Plan for follow-up







GROUP WORK







Activities

- ☐ Make groups of four to five people
- ☐ Discuss and choose one significant problem that happen in all of your institutions (an example is available in the Working sheet). Write down some facts related to the chosen problem. Write it in column 1.
- □ Reflect on (your) leadership practice and try to figure out the leadership issues potentially cause the problem. Write them in column 2.
- ☐ Find three innovative ideas your group could think to address the unit problem and tackling the leadership issue (self improvement). Try to make it concrete enough and highly possible for you as a leader (in your current position) to implement. Write them column 3.
- ☐ Afterwards, present your worksheet by choosing one presenter from each group and the presenter will present the worksheet





Worksheet

https://bit.ly/ActionLearningExercise





Group presentation

All groups will present the result of the group work (10 minutes/group)





SHARING LEARNING EXPERIENCES



What have you learn about yourself/ your team/ your institution?





Reading materials

- ✓ Abbott, C., & Pedler, M. (2013). Facilitating Action Learning: A Practitioner's Guide.
- ✓ Brockbank, A., & McGill, I. (2003). The action learning handbook: powerful techniques for education, professional development and training. Routledge.
- ✓ Silberman, M. L. (Ed.). (2007). The handbook of experiential learning. John Wiley & Sons.





Thank you very much!

