

Problem Solving Through Cognitive Engagement

PhD thesis

By

Luke Houghton

Bachelor of Business awarded by the University of the Sunshine Coast
Masters of Business by Research awarded by the University of the Sunshine Coast

A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for the University of New England.

Supervisors:

Dr. Kala Saravanamathu
New England Business School
University of New England
Armidale, New South Wales

Associate Professor Mike Metcalfe
Division of Business and Enterprise
University of South Australia
Adelaide, South Australia

First Submission: July 2007
Second Submission: August 2007
Revisions: January 2008

Acknowledgments

I first and foremost want to thank God for helping me get through this and remaining “whole”. To my wife Danielle I wish to say thank you for giving me the space, time and energy to work on this when it seemed like it would never be finished. Claire and Natalie, my two daughters, thank you for distracting me when I became too serious. I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr Paul Ledington and his wife Jeannie Ledington for shaping this work in the early parts of this thesis. I wish you both the best. Special thanks to Kevin Burgess whose intellectual conversations and invaluable feedback formed the basis for many long periods of arguing, discussion and reflection during the production of this thesis. Dr Dale Mackrell, thank you for helping in the later phases of the thesis. Dr Donald Kerr, who gave good advice and access to research sites through his network of contacts ... without your help I wouldn't be writing this now! To the administration team at UNE, from the very beginning I gave you a massive headache and it seemed to continue throughout. Thanks for your understanding, patience and help during the past three years. To my supervisor at UNE, Dr Kala Saravanamathu, thank you for your continued support and help, not to mention the long phone calls, keeping me enrolled and getting my research back on track during a rough time. This would have never been completed without your help. Finally to Associate Professor Mike Metcalfe, thanks for resurrecting this research from the dead with your quick responses, thoughtful advice, supreme guidance and words of encouragement and support. Every doctoral student should have a supervisor as optimistic and encouraging as you! God bless you all.

Abstract

The traditional problem solving model characterised by Simon's chess playing steps of first collecting information and then evaluating alternative solutions, has been found to be problematic for dealing with complex, messy or wicked problems. Continuing in the tradition of the 'soft' management sciences and pragmatic systems thinking literature, this thesis seeks elaborations to this traditional problem solving model. It adopts an interpretive epistemology, believing problems to be social constructs. It therefore suggests that problem solving be seen more in terms of appreciating and responding to participants' cognitive frames. These frames are seen as the "windows" that form the conceptualisation of the way in which actors understand the world. Responding and interacting to these conceptual frames is called the 'cognitive engagement' approach to problem solving.

This thesis, therefore, first highlights some of the limitations of the traditional problem solving model to demonstrate that something more generic is required for messy or wicked problems. It then summarises the now extensive literature that argues that this sort of problem solving is best understood in terms of shifting participants' cognitive frame rather than in terms of information collection. Next, the cognitive engagement literature is summarised to demonstrate that this does seem to provide a viable alternative. The cognitive engagement concept is then justified by using it to interpret two areas of concern. One involves an aid agency, which solved its perceived funding problems only when it was forced to change its conceptual frame by a tragic event. The second is an in-depth case which involves a large transport company that was having problems implementing its supply chain enterprise system because operators had a different conceptual frame to that of the management. It is concluded that the cognitive engagement concept offers a useful alternative addition to how we should think about problem solving involving human activity.

Certification

I certify that the substance of this thesis has not already been submitted for any degree and is not currently being submitted for any other degree or qualification. I certify that any help received in preparing this thesis, and all sources used, have been acknowledged in this thesis.

Signed _____



Table of Contents

Acknowledgments.....	i
Abstract	ii
Certification	iii
Table of Contents.....	iv
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Tables	vii
Chapter 1 Introduction	2
1.1 Research Overview and Questions	3
1.2 Key terms and definitions	4
1.2.1 The social construction of reality.....	4
1.2.2 Framing social problems.....	5
1.2.3 Area of concern.....	8
1.2.4 Problem solving	9
1.2.5 Engagement.....	11
1.2.6 Conceptual frames	13
1.2.7 Discourse.....	14
1.2.8 Human activity systems	15
1.3 Importance of Research: the problem with problem solving.....	15
1.4 Towards engagement in problem solving.....	20
1.5 Complex problem solving is different	21
1.6 Thesis content	27
1.7 Summary	28
Chapter 2 Problem Dissolving.....	30
2.2 Making sense of the mess	37
2.3 The cause and effect frame	44
2.4 Stakeholders’ conceptual frames	51
2.5 The ‘systems’ conceptual frame	55
2.6 Conclusion	62
Chapter 3 The Engagement Model	64
3.1 The Ledingtons’ engagement model.....	64
3.2 Generic engagement literature	68
3.2.1 Civil engagement	72
3.2.2 The use of the term ‘Social Engagement’	77
3.3 Engagement in education literatures.....	81
3.3.1 Problem based education	86
3.4 Engagement in Psychology and Humanities literatures.....	93
3.5 Adding the dialectic to Ledington’s engagement model	96
3.6 Summary	98
3.6.1 A set of constitutive rules for the use of engagement.....	102
Chapter 4 Research Methodology and Design.....	104
4.1 Introduction.....	104
4.1.1 FMA model of the research	104
4.2 Knowledge	106
4.3 Interpretive research.....	107
4.4 Pragmatism	110

Chapter 1 Introduction

4.5	Justification of the case study approach.....	112
4.5.1	Connecting interpretive research and the case study approach	115
4.6	Reasons for case selection	119
4.7	Case study evidence.....	120
4.7.1	First Learning Loop Case Study 1 – Methodological Overview	121
4.7.2	Second Learning Loop (Case study) – interviews	123
4.7.3	Support from the IS literature	125
4.7.4	Interviews in case study.....	126
4.7.3	Retrospective analysis.....	128
4.8	Summary.....	129
Chapter 5	Findings and Discussions.....	130
5.1	First learning loop – IGC Aid Agency.....	130
5.1.1.	First Learning Loop – International Gospel Centre (IGC)	130
5.1.2	History and current problems.....	131
5.1.3	Focus of the First Learning Loop.....	134
5.2	First conceptual frame and subsequent expression of the problem	135
5.2.1	The event.....	147
5.2.2	Conclusion and discussion.....	154
5.2.3	Limitations of this study	158
5.3	Second Learning Loop Case – Firm A	158
5.3.1	History and problems.....	159
5.3.2	Focus of the case.....	163
5.4	Second Learning Loop Case Study 2: Firm A Case	163
5.4.1	Communications and relationships	167
5.4.2	Information sources	176
5.4.3	Job Definitions.....	184
5.4.4	Works well and improvements	188
5.4.5	Follow up study.....	191
5.4.6	Firm A case conclusion.....	206
5.4.7	Limitations of this study	208
5.5	Summary.....	209
Chapter 6	Conclusion.....	211
6.1	Summary.....	211
6.2	Revisiting the research questions.....	214
6.3	Contribution to knowledge	224
6.4	Publications.....	228
6.5	Future research on engagement	229
6.6	Concluding remarks about the nature of ill-structured problem solving.....	232
References	234
Appendices	253

List of Figures

Figure 1 Traditional Problem Solving Model (Newell & Simon 1972)	19
Figure 2 Engagement model of problem solving.....	66
Figure 3 LUMAS model from Checkland (1999).....	67
Figure 4 Enhanced engagement model	100
Figure 5 Enhanced model of engagement showing second learning loop.....	101
Figure 6 The FMA after Checkland and Holwell (1998a:23—5)	105
Figure 7 IGC marketing pamphlet, May/June 2002	137
Figure 8 IGC’s initial cognitive map	140
Figure 9 IGC conceptual schema of basic website	144
Figure 10 Snippet of IGC web template developed from discussions.....	146
Figure 11 New website prototype	148
Figure 12 New multiple cause diagram representing the new conceptual frame	152
Figure 13 John Beard’s new conceptual frame.....	153
Figure 14 Engagement model diagram	154
Figure 15 Problem expression as a causal frame	156
Figure 16 New conceptual frame	157
Figure 17 Firm A basic structure	159
Figure 18 Engagement model reprise	207
Figure 19 Engagement process rethought.....	223

List of Tables

Table 1 Thesis Chapter Summary.....	28
Table 2 Day-to-day staff interviewed	127
Table 3 Management staff interviewed.....	127
Table 4 Technical staff interviewed.....	128
Table 5 IGC development meeting 1	141
Table 6 IGC development meeting 2	143
Table 7 IGC development meeting 3	150

Chapter 1 Introduction

“To everyone who has a hammer, everything looks like a nail,” *Russell Ackoff*.