

DECOLONIZING THE CURRICULUM

An EDLAB session by Aincre Maame-Fosua Evans

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CLASSROOM APPROACHES



KEY LEARNING Objectives

- 1. Understand what the call for decolonization is and what targets
- 2. To be familiar with the concepts of reconstruction and deconstruction and the idea of connected sociologies
- 3. Practical tools that help assist in the integration of decolonizing strategies





'RHODES HALL', OXFORD UNIVERSITY



THE UNIVERSITY

•Whether we acknowledge the history of the university plays a key role in how we respond to the call.

By the West' and 'For the West'

Knowledge production as intimately tied to power



Payback time: academic's plan to launch Free Black University in UK

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Melz Owusu has crowdfunded £60,000 to start a decolonised institution. Will existing universities agree to help fund it?



▲ Melz Owusu, who has launched a crowdfunding campaign, says: 'Black students leave university traumatised.' Photograph: Alicia Canter/The Guardian



Decolonizing the Curriculum

Practical Pathways for Educators and Practitioners

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Interrogating and disrupting the Western project of civilization

> Presenting a Eurocentric canon as the 'truth'.

Recognizing this is integral to understanding the call

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(Bhambra, Gebrial, and Nisancioglu, 2018) [,]

02. UNDERSTANDING DECOLONIZATION



DECOLONIZATION

"This multiplicity of perspectives should not be surprising given the various historical and political sites of decolonization that span both the globe and 500 years of history. There are also important methodological and epistemological reasons to emphasize contestation of definitions of 'decolonising'."

DECOLONIZATION WITHOUT DEFINITION

Decolonizing' involves a multitude of definitions

- Decolonization as process not destination
- Racism framed as a 'historical accident'
- Unveil and recognize the intentionality, mass wealth, and labour invested into the colonial project

Underplaying the intentionality of the colonial project is to underplay the violence with which it operated

MOVING FORWARD



The point is not **only** to deconstruct knowledge and knowledge production mechanisms, but to **transform** them.





Knowledge and institutions that are more geopolitically **inclusive** and that decenter .



O3. BROADER APPROACHES





ACHILLE MBEMBE

Cameroonian Philosopher, and author of 'On the Postcolony'

Eurocentricity as a canon that disregards other epistemic traditions

Decolonization of the institution and of the knowledge itself

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"The first is a critique of the dominant Eurocentric academic model – that is, the fight against what Latin Americans in particular called "epistemic coloniality", that is, the endless production of theories that are based on European traditions; are produced nearly always by Europeans or Euro-American men who are the only ones accepted as capable of reaching universality"

GURMINDER Bhambra

Professor of postcolonial and decolonial studies. Author of 'Connected Sociologies'

Decolonizing processes needs to be accompanied by 'deconstruction' and 'reconstruction'

Reconstruction as a shift from a focus on comparative sociologies to connected sociologies



DECOLONIZATION THROUGH DECONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

"While knowledge can never be total, the selections we make have **consequences** for its ordering"

- Deconstruction to be taken as unpacking the canon
- Reconstruction can be taken as reconfiguring narratives
- The concept of connected sociologies

"There is no connection where there is no reconstruction; and no understanding remains **unchanged** by connection."

CONNECTED SOCIOLOGIES



References



STORY TELLING AS A DECOLONIZING APPROACH ?

Unpacking the methodology that we use to teach is part of decolonization

Placing narratives and stories in conversation can create a depth often missing

Allows for reflexivity and relatability

More complete conversation

DECOLONIZATION IN METHODOLOGY

- Workshop on African Feminism
- •'Changes' by Ama Ata Aidoo
- Using and unpacking narratives
- More intersectional and complete conversations
- Critical discourse into the concept of African feminism as a framework









"I would position storytelling in the realm of qualitative research. I would also position it alongside Narrative Inquiry and Self-Study research traditions. Both of these traditions turn the research gaze inward; a reflexive practice of telling the story then engaging in a critical examination of 'how you have come to know what you know"

04. OUR INTERACTIONS IN THE CLASSROOM

POSITIONALITY

- Situate the knowledge you teach
- Practices that reveal the geo-political location of knowledge
- Important in overcoming "the mono-cultural approach to knowledge"
- Be open about incomplete narratives particularly in course titles and content



(Icaza & Vazquez, 2018)²⁸

"A university that engages in **positioning its knowledge** practices is a university that reveals the intersectional conditions of **knowledge production** and that shows unequivocally how the axes of differentiation along race, class and gender have **been essential** for establishing the canon and, concurrently, how the canon has been essential to reproduce these **axes of discrimination**."

REFLEXIVITY

Encourage difficult an safe conversations

Communication tools in the classroom

Teaching as meaning making

Students will interact with your content differently

Lived experiences as adding value to classroom settings



AS A TEACHER OR LECTURER

- 1. Be open to learn in your teaching spaces
- 2. Encourage difficult conversations and spend time facilitating the communication tools necessary to conduct those conversations
- 3. Do not represent knowledge in your course through tokenism, but meaningfully construct your narratives
- 4. Be honest about what it is you are teaching and what you decided not to
- 5. Unlearning is difficult and takes time

CONCLUSION

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"OUR WORLD IS NOT THE 'MODERN WORLD', IT IS THE COLONIAL WORLD, BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT YET RECONFIGURED THIS"

- GURMINDER BHAMBRA

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