

A group of students in a classroom setting. One student is standing and smiling, while others are seated at a table working on laptops. The room has large windows and bookshelves in the background.

Caring and Pedagogy

Stephen Downes

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Democratic Education

“Educators who challenge themselves to teach beyond the classroom setting, to move into the world sharing knowledge, learn a diversity of styles to convey information.” (bell hooks, teaching community, p. 43)

“Authoritarianism in the classroom dehumanizes and thus shuts down the “magic” that is always present when individuals are active learners.” (p.43)



Reference Framework of Competences for Democratic Culture, Council of Europe, 2021
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/campaign-free-to-speak-safe-to-learn/reference-framework-of-competences-for-democratic-culture>

Diversity and Pluralism

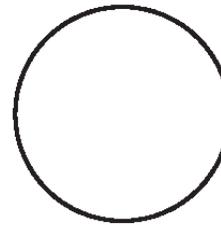
“Pluralism is not diversity. Pluralism... is a response to the fact of diversity. In pluralism, we commit to engage with the other person or the other community. Pluralism is a commitment to communicate with and relate to the larger world.”

- The problem of embracing diversity but resisting pluralism

(bell hooks, teaching community, p. 47, citing Commitment and Openness: A Contemplative Approach to Pluralism,” Judith Simmer-Brown)

Frans Boas – Plurality of Cultures <https://www.studocu.com/en-gb/document/the-chancellor-masters-and-scholars-of-the-university-of-cambridge/anthropological-theory-and-methods/san3-psychological-anthropology-yael-navaro/15672771>

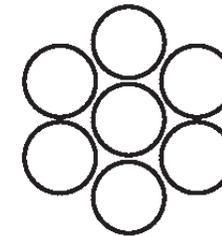
Modern Ontology
(Positivism)



a.

Singularity
(One)

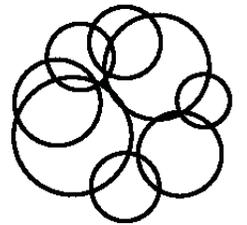
Postmodern Ontology
(Relativism)



b.

Discontinuity
(Many)

Integral Ontology
(Pluralism)



c.

Multiplicity
(One and Many)

<https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/AN-ONTOLOGY-OF-CLIMATE-CHANGE-Integral-Pluralism-of-Esbj%C3%B6rn-Hargens/a16c17166a85ad93da8449adbaf3e75be7390896>

Cultural Responsiveness

- “Culturally responsive instruction should:
- Focus on improving the learning capacity marginalized educationally because of his school systems.
- Center around both the affective and cognitive and learning.
- Build cognitive capacity and academic mindset by pushing back on dominant narratives about people of color.”

DISTINCTIONS OF EQUITY

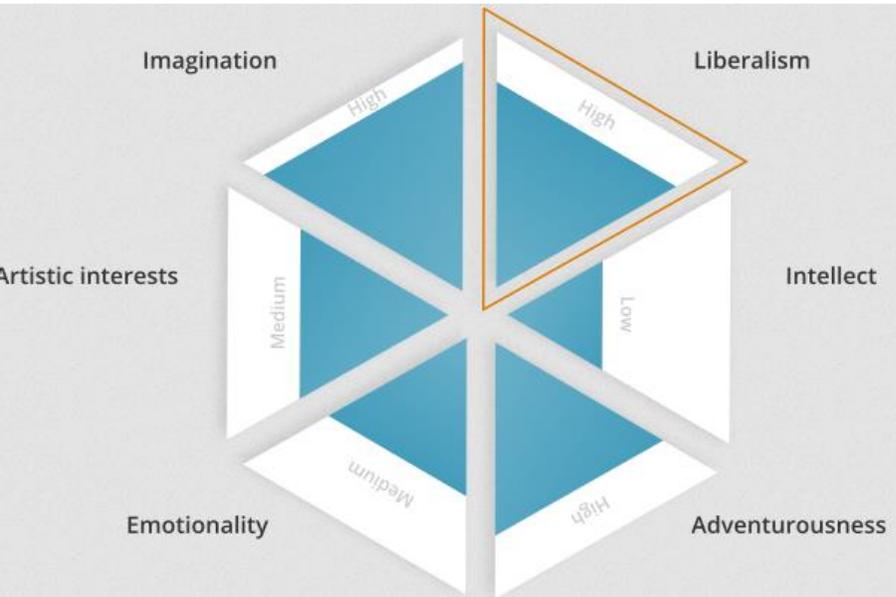
It is important to distinguish between three key areas when engaged in equity work. We often confuse their particular purposes. As a result, we use them interchangeably when they are not. Below is a simple chart to help you understand the distinctions between them. Remember, it is NOT a continuum. You cannot begin with multicultural education and believe it will lead to culturally responsive instruction. Why? CRT is focused on the cognitive development of under-served students. Multicultural and social justice education have more of a social supporting role.

MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION	SOCIAL JUSTICE EDUCATION	CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE EDUCATION
Focuses on celebrating diversity.	Focuses on exposing the social political context that students experience.	Focuses on improving the learning capacity of diverse students who have been marginalized educationally.
Centers around creating positive social interactions across difference. Diversity and inclusion efforts live here.	Centers around raising students' consciousness about inequity in everyday social, environmental, economic, and political situations. Anti-racist efforts live here.	Centers around the affective & cognitive aspects of teaching and learning. Efforts to accelerate learning live here.
Concerns itself with exposing privileged students to multiple perspectives, and other cultures. For students of color, the focus is on seeing themselves reflected in the curriculum. Social Harmony	Concerns itself with creating a lens to recognize and interrupt inequitable patterns and practices in society. Critical Consciousness	Concerns itself with building cognitive capacity and academic mindset by pushing back on dominant narratives about people of color. Independent Learning for Agency

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<https://www.kqed.org/mindshift/55941/how-to-develop-culturally-responsive-teaching-for-distance-learning>

Openness



“One of the most positive outcomes is a commitment to “radical openness,” the will to explore different perspectives and change one’s mind as new information is presented.” (hooks, teaching community, p. 48)

“Competitive education rarely works for students who have been socialized to value working for the good of the community.” (p. 49)

https://go-gn.net/gogn_outputs/openness-and-education-a-beginners-guide/

Title Image: <https://lead-prep.org/2020/07/embodying-a-pedagogy-of-care/>

Against Method

- Noddings: “The desire to reduce all teaching and learning to one well-defined method is part of a larger pattern in science, epistemology, and ethics. It has been criticized by many contemporary theorists.
- “Feminist theologian Mary Daly (1973) has called the pursuit ‘methodolatry,’ the worship of method. Philosophers, scientists, ethicists, and many other thinkers have tried since the time of Descartes to substitute fool-proof method for the situated, living human being who must think and decide. Method became all-important.”

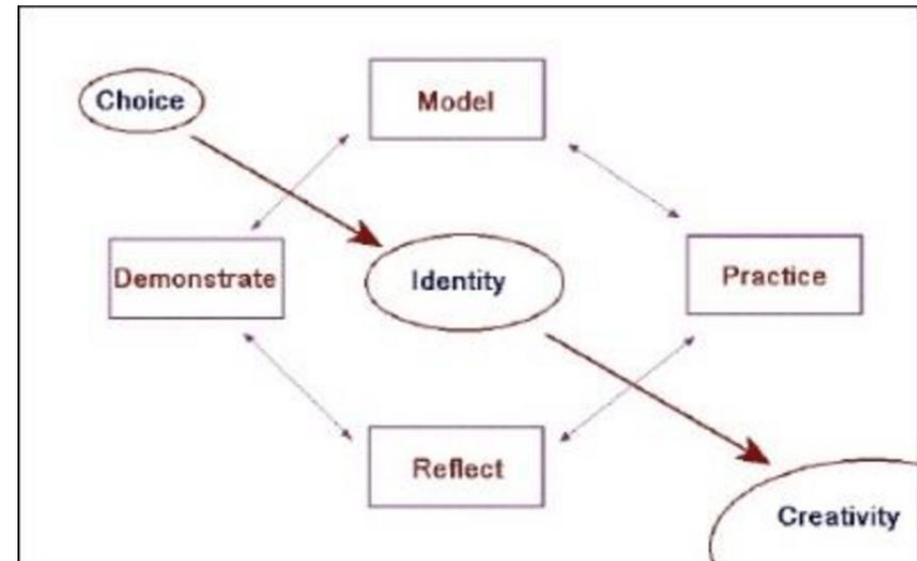
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Against_Method

Moral Education

“The ethical ideal is to be one-caring and to meet the other morally.”

Noddings: Moral education from the perspective of an ethic of caring has four major components: modeling, dialogue, practice, and confirmation

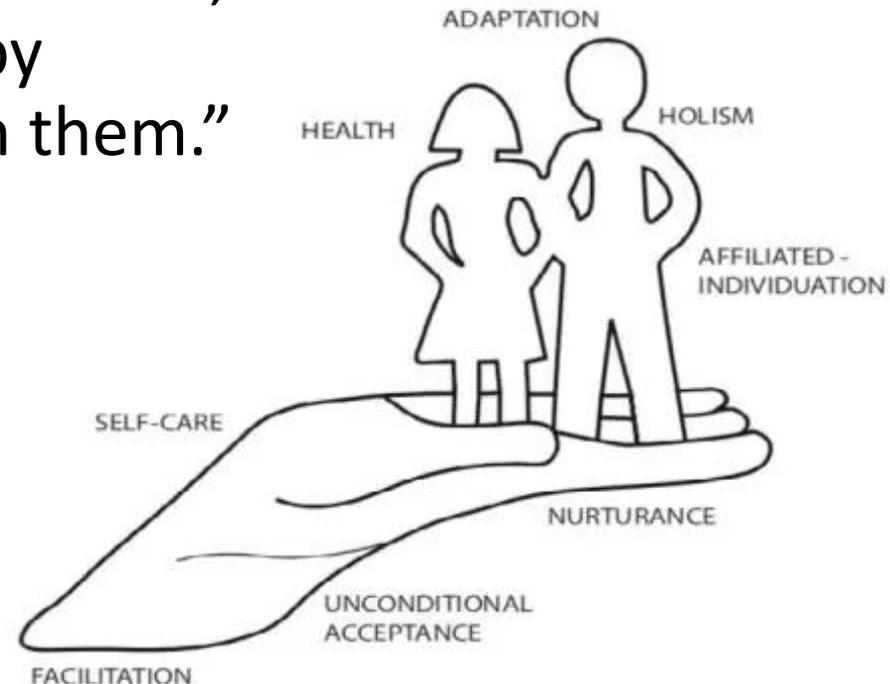
Compare with:



<https://jennymackness.wordpress.com/2021/06/08/nel-noddings-a-feminine-approach-to-ethics-and-moral-education-notes/>

Modeling

- “we do not tell our students to care; we show them how to care by creating caring relations with them.” (p.22)
- “the capacity to care may be dependent on adequate experience in being cared for.” (p.23)



<http://mehrmohammadi.ir/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/The-Challenge-to-Care-in-School-Nel-Noddings.pdf>

<https://nursology.net/nurse-theories/modeling-and-role-modeling/>

Dialogue

- Noddings: Not just talk or conversation, not presentation, but open-ended
 - A common search for understanding, empathy or appreciation
 - “Dialogue is implied in the criterion of engrossment. To receive the other is to attend fully and openly.” (p. 23)
- “To engage in dialogue is one of the simplest ways we can begin as teachers, scholars, and critical thinkers to cross boundaries.” (bell hooks, p. 130)
- “Conversation is the central location of pedagogy for the democratic educator.” hooks, teaching community, p. 44

<http://mehrmoammadi.ir/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/The-Challenge-to-Care-in-School-Nel-Noddings.pdf>

<https://academictrap.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/bell-hooks-teaching-to-transgress.pdf>

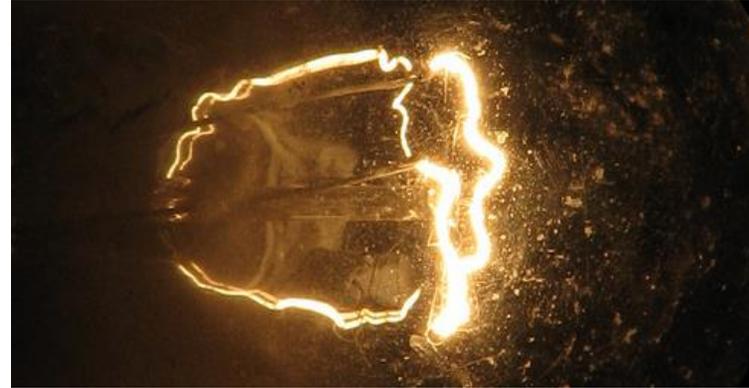
Critical Digital Pedagogy

Critical:

- as in mission-critical;
- as in literary criticism
- as in reflective and nuanced
- as in criticizing impediments
- as a disciplinary approach

Jesse Stommel

<https://hybridpedagogy.org/critical-digital-pedagogy-definition/>

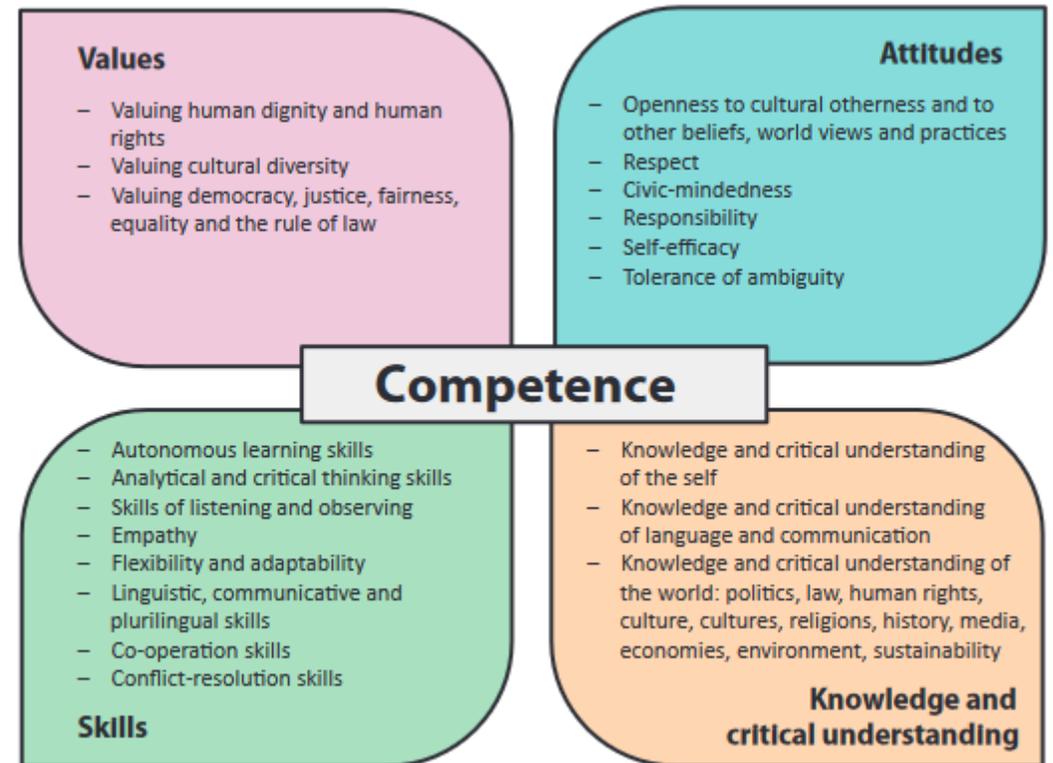


“A Critical Digital Pedagogy perspective on MOOCs involves... generating collaborative spaces for intrinsically motivated co-intentional education, online learning, and critical practice (and) demands that open educational environments be more than content repositories, therefore, a MOOC cannot simply be a delivery device, but must first be aimed at building empowered communities, making MOOCs a space for dialogue, openness and change.”

<https://www-jime.open.ac.uk/articles/10.5334/jime.657/>

Practice

- Attitudes and mentalities are shaped by experience – there’s lots of evidence for this
- Training programs don’t just teach knowledge or skills, but “shape minds”
- E.g. community service, but “with people who can demonstrate caring.”



Confirmation



- Martin Buber (1965) describes confirmation as an act of affirming and encouraging the best in others. (Noddings, 2005, p. 25)
- “We do not set up a single ideal or set of expectations for everyone to meet, but we identify something admirable, or at least acceptable, struggling to emerge in each person we encounter.” (p.25)

Image: <https://www.innerrainbowproject.com/108-positive-affirmations-empower-girls/>

Thinking With Care

Relations of thinking and knowing require care and affect how we care.
C.f. Donna Haraway's relational ontology:

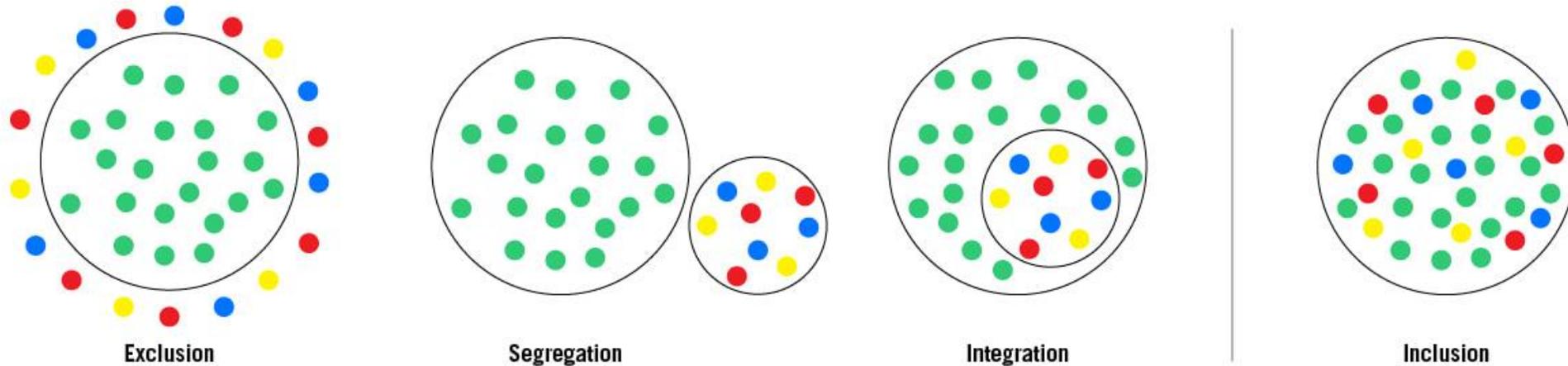
- *Thinking-with*: thinking with many people, beings, and things; it is thinking in a populated world. “the embeddedness of thought in the worlds one cares for.”
 - in the late 1990s... Haraway surprised a room's expectant audience by articulating her keynote around stories of personal care for her dog Cayenne. P. 77
- *Dissenting-Within*: “Relationality is all there is, but this does not mean a world without conflict or dissension.” p. 78
- *Thinking-for*: “a commitment to value knowledge generated through any context of subjugation.” p. 84

María Puig de la Bellacasa (2017) Matters of Care.

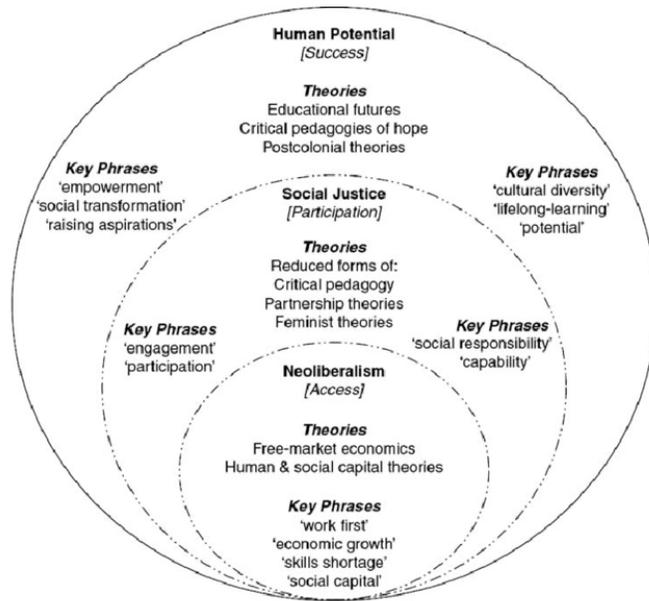
[https://syllabus.pirate.care/library/Maria%20Puig%20de%20La%20Bellacasa/Matters%20of%20Care%20\(171\)/Matters%20of%20Care%20-%20Maria%20Puig%20de%20La%20Bellacasa.pdf](https://syllabus.pirate.care/library/Maria%20Puig%20de%20La%20Bellacasa/Matters%20of%20Care%20(171)/Matters%20of%20Care%20-%20Maria%20Puig%20de%20La%20Bellacasa.pdf)

Inclusion

Social inclusion is defined as “the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society—improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity” (World Bank 2019).



And Exclusion



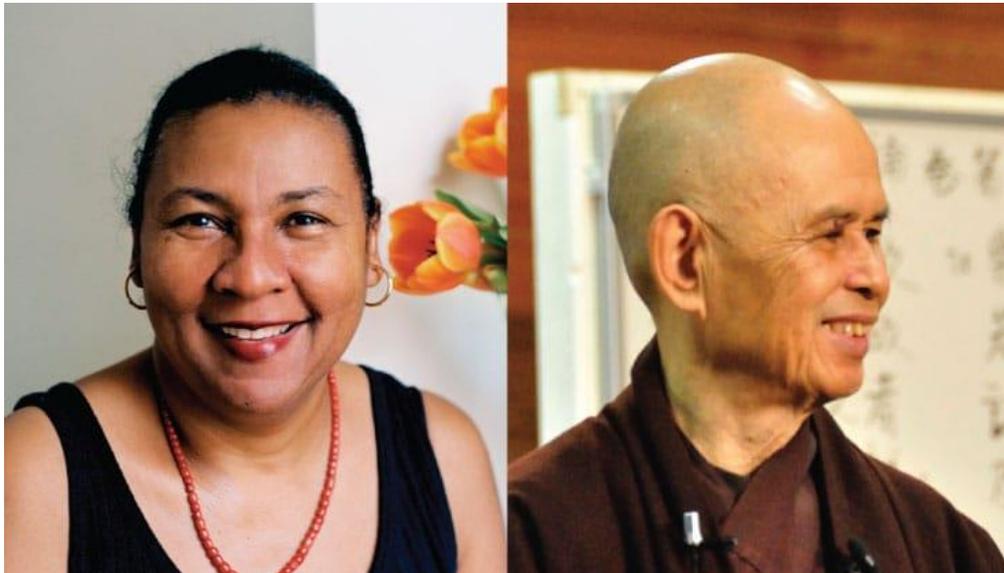
Disadvantaged groups are potentially excluded because of their “socio-economic status, culture (including indigenous cultures), linguistic group, religion, geography (rural and remote/isolated), gender, sexual orientation, age (including youth and old age), physical and mental health/ability, and status with regard to unemployment, homelessness and incarceration” (Gidley et al. 2010: 1).

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228674646> From Access to Success An Integrated Approach to Quality Higher Education Informed by Social Inclusion Theory and Practice

Exclusion, Gender and Education <https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/9781933286228-Lewis-Lockheed-exclusion.pdf>

Love

“Without an ethic of love shaping the direction of our political vision and our radical aspirations, we are often seduced, in one way or the other, into continued allegiance to systems of domination—imperialism, sexism, racism, classism.” (hooks, 1994)



<https://uucsj.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/bell-hooks-Love-as-the-Practice-of-Freedom.pdf>

<https://www.lionsroar.com/bell-hooks-and-thich-nhat-hanh-on-building-a-community-of-love/>

And Danger

“When we talk about loving our students, these same voices usually talk about exercising caution. They warn us about the dangers of getting ‘too’ close.” (hooks, teaching community, p. 127)

“when we teach with love we are better able to respond to the unique concerns of individual students while simultaneously integrating those of the classroom community”. (p. 133)

“LOVE HEALS. - WE GO FORWARD WITH THE FRESH INSIGHT THAT THE PAST CAN NO LONGER HURT US. MINDFUL REMEMBERING LETS US PUT THE BROKEN BITS AND PIECES OF OUR HEARTS TOGETHER AGAIN. THAT IS THE WAY HEALING BEGINS”
- BELL HOOKS



ARTWORK BY ANGÉLICA BECERRA

Pedagogy of Care

“Sometimes, the most valuable thing we can offer our students is genuine care for them, their well-being, their happiness. Not just their grades. Not just their learning. But their whole selves.” Maha Bali

- Caring involves sharing and empathy
- “If you want students to share of themselves, to make themselves vulnerable, you need to start with yourself, as bell hooks suggests.”

<https://hybridpedagogy.org/pedagogy-of-care-gone-massive/>



A Pedagogy of Hope

“In the last twenty years, educators who have dared to study and learn new ways of thinking and teaching so that the work we do does not reinforce systems of domination, of imperialism, racism, sexism or class elitism have created a pedagogy of hope.” bell hooks, Teaching Community, p. xiv



Whence Care?

We can begin with some questions...

- How can neurons care?
- Is caring driven by evolution?
- Cultural evolution or biological evolution?
- Does caring depend on rules and rationality?
- Does caring require attachment?

