From Micreate to Drassanes World: Transforming School Culture through School and University Collaboration

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 How MiCREATE project displaced a school from an inclusive to a post-colonial curriculum



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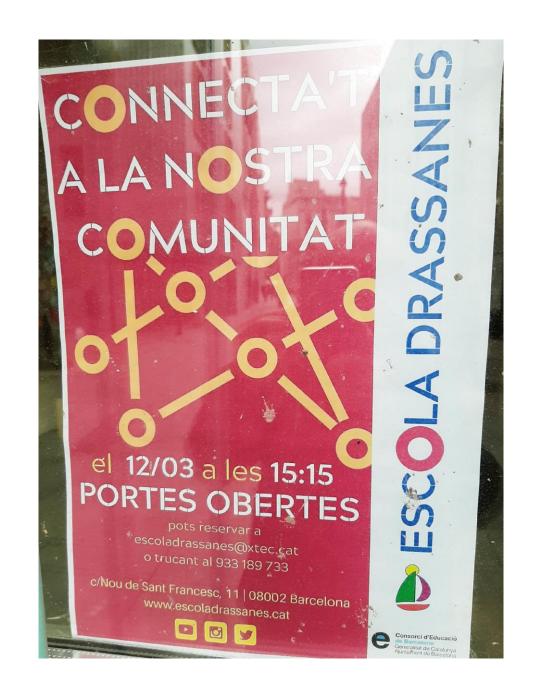
We (Drassanes school) look at children as

- a global being that defines themselves as: Intellectual [thinking]
 Emotional [feeling] Corporal [doing] and Relational [relating]
- a being that learns and builds themselves in relationship with others (adults and children)
- a being that learns globally, not from the compartmentalisation of school subjects
- a being that has a history and therefore some learning about life and the environment
- each child is a different being from the others



- Cultural diversity refers to the multiplicity of ways in which the groups cultures and societies are expressed. These expressions are transmitted within and between groups and societies.
- Interculturality refers to the presence and equitable interaction of diverse cultures and the possibility of generating shared cultural expressions, acquired through dialogue and an attitude of mutual respect.









This year we have also participated in the MICREATE, a European research project whose general objective is to stimulate the inclusion of various groups of children of immigrant origin by adopting a child-centred approach to their integration at an educational and political level.



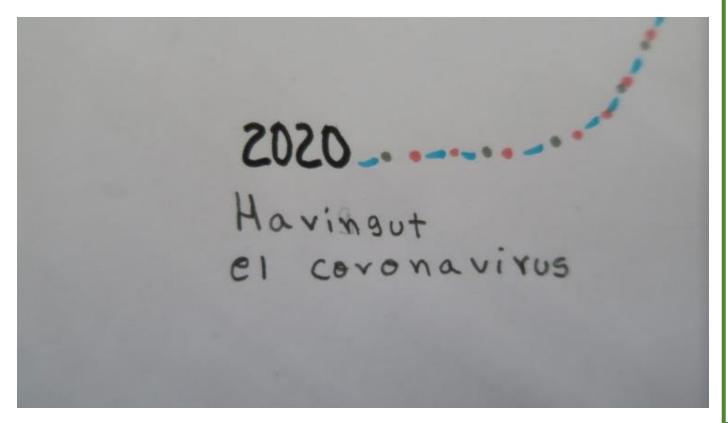


MICREATE has shown us that the concept of integration, as commonly understood, often resembles assimilation more than a two-way process.



There are even practices that emphasise the personal responsibility of migrants in their integration process (a failed integration is seen as the migrant failure).

In addition, proposed integration activities often emphasise the adoption of the host country cultural values.



The pandemic has made it clear that the school is a net that unites and protects.

And it has also shown, more than ever, that school is fundamentally about relationships.

Learning to do, to think and feel in RELATIONSHIP with others.

School is community. School is a world.

- When we invite the school managerial team to explore how the institution is coping and responding to the students' cultural diversity, they told us "you are helping us to look at something we usually neglecting".
- This neglected zone is about how Eurocentrism and colonialism has a place in the curriculum, the pedagogical relations and the views of the teachers at school.
- Our ongoing relationship with this school and others has been possible by the institutional ethos (willingness to learn and to improve) and our research group positioning (researching with not on others based on a relational ethic).

- How to develop a relational curriculum where young students, teachers, parents and the community could contribute to learning from differences and questioning the hegemonic narratives on cultural identities and the preeminence of Western knowledge.
- Exploring this question, they released several controversial questions regarding the notion of cosmopolitism (Popkewitz, 2012).
- Based on these ideas this academic year, the school launched the project "WorldDrassanes: Who I am, How we learn, Who we are".



Who am I? How do I learn with others? Who are we?

A school life project that moves towards a plural and diverse curriculum from a collective viewpoint, of those affected, of responsibility and uncertainty

- Therefore, following the pandemic and MICREATE evidence, we understand that we must influence the school project for the academic year 20/21 as:
- a welcoming and supportive school that generates,
 maintains and reinforces community support networks and
- that works for the collective and aims to define a noncolonialist curriculum that reflects all the realities that coexist.



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Thank you!!!