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Researchers' positions and construction of curricula of education for sustainable development in France

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ABSTRACT

The article sets the international context for the development of a curriculum of education for sustainable development and shows the directions being taken in the Francophone community. Building on a significant number of studies carried out in France, we constitute a typology of the positions of French-speaking researchers involved in those studies and contributing to the establishment of the national curriculum. This typology is constructed using a methodology based on the frequency of lexical occurrences in a bibliographic database, combined with a methodology of research on the social representations of the researchers of this community. We first present a broad comparison with the Anglo-Saxon sphere, we postulate that these positions influence the curriculum construction and raise the issue of the social responsibility of education science researchers in the face of international political demands.

KEYWORDS

Education for sustainable development; curriculum; researchers' positions; France

1. Introduction

In accordance with UN/UNESCO prescription, education for sustainable development (ESD) emerged in France, in the early 2000, in the wake of the international development of environmental education (Jickling & Wals, 2008; Lucas, 1991; Reid & Dillon, 2015; Smyth, 1995). The specificity of ESD, its explicitly political nature, institutional instability and position as an emerging curriculum, have brought to light issues that concern all curricula (Fien, 1991; Goodson, 1983 Gough, 1989; Reid, 2015).

Research in both the Francophone and English-speaking worlds, approach the issue of the curriculum by stressing the necessary articulation between the political, strategic and programmatic perspectives. Thus, the formal curriculum appears as a political issue, which varies according, among other things, to the degree of centralization of education systems.

That is why, in line with the research conducted by English speaking scholars (Reid, 2015), we propose to examine the question of ESD in France and look at how it is addressed by French researchers. For this purpose, we identify various positions found in the French research community and discuss their national implications in terms of curriculum development.

2. Issues pertaining to the curriculum of ESD in France

Today, just as in the past, supra-national political bodies can influence the local or national curriculum. This is true, for example, in the case of the implementation of the Decade of ESD (2004–2014) by UNESCO—as an executive agency of the UN. The implementation of this project has been

accompanied by academic research undertakings. Among them, the research group ‘Education for sustainable development- supports and barriers’ (ED2AO), supported by the ANR1 and its international networks, have initiated pioneering studies on formal and informal curricula related to the emergence and generalization of ESD, and in various educational forms and context. Thus, sustainable development potentially falls within the scope of *controversial socio-scientific issues*, also called *socially acute issues*, which are considered an educational challenge for society (Levinson, 2006), as shown, for example, by the studies on the emblematic question of climate change (Fahey, 2012; Levinson, 2012).

Sustainable development is, indeed, a political idea. It is therefore necessarily challenged (Jacobs, 1998; Jickling & Wals, 2008). Envisaged initially as a means of embarking on a virtuous path in terms of environmental protection, sustainable development can, for some authors, be considered as a failure because of the inability to reconcile growth and reduce the environmental impact, especially on resources (Foster, 2011; Zaccai, 2011). However, the value of this idea lies in its having firmly placed in international political agendas, the question of development sustainability and that of development itself, 2 as well as that of a necessary development of critical education (Greenall Gough & Robottom, 1993; Greenwood, 2008).

There remains, therefore, to develop a new grammar of this primarily political and galvanizing idea (Theys, 2014). While, education is considered to be the condition and the means of promoting sustainable development, it is subject to the ideological risk of being exploited to serve a economistic (Sauvé, 2006) or even a techno-economistic world vision (Morin, 2014; Theys, 2014), which would then constitute the hidden curriculum of this education (Barthes & Alpe, 2013; Greenall Gough, 1991). The teaching of sustainable development is conditioned by specific epistemological and didactic positions (Fien, 1991; Goodson, 1983; Gough, 1989; Simonneaux, 2011), whose legitimacy is also debated and even challenged. These positions have a great impact in terms of potential variability in curriculum elaborations and didactic transpositions, which are associated to sometimes divergent and conflictual societal priorities. Thus, Ross (2000) has characterized three ideal types of curriculum development models, and has emphasized that these possible strategic choices and orientations are ideologically marked.

In this context, examining the different positions of researchers in response to the emergence of ESD seems essential, and provides a representative overview of the positions adopted by the ‘noosphere’. We propose to do so in the French-speaking community. Given the complexity of the task and the intellectual and applicative implications of this exercise, this article provides a preliminary analysis of the positions to consider, not as a final research result, but as the basis for future collective research and for comparison with the positions of Anglo-Saxon scholars.

3. Corpus and methodology

To this end, we have set up a solid working methodology based on two corpuses, studied according to two different processes, providing us with key indicators. Corpus 38 Researchers in the field of ESD 98 Works published about ESD (2008–2015)

	1	2
Corpus	38 Researchers in the field of ESD	98 Works published about ESD (2008–2015)
Methods	Social representations	Content studies
Indicators	Frequency of lexical occurrences Co-occurrences	Frequency of lexical occurrences

The first corpus of 38 researchers’ positions was developed on the basis of a questionnaire completed by the researchers participating in the ED2AO programme (or from the Frenchspeaking part of the ‘noosphere’), one year before the end of that project (2012). This research project can be considered central in the French context as it brought together many of the researchers interested in the topic of ESD, at a time corresponding to phases 2 and 3 of the process of expansion of this type of education in the French education system.

The questionnaire aimed to reveal the researchers’ social representations concerning sustainable development and ESD. Social representation is understood here as ‘natural’ knowledge, a form of

knowledge that enables individuals to integrate a reality and adapt their behaviour according to their representation. Abric (1994) argues that it is an appropriation of the object through cognitive reconstruction, which is shaped by the social and ideological context. It was therefore considered that the study of social representations took on a particular dimension in the context of this socially acute question of sustainable development (Legardez, 2004), insofar as it provides a framework for interpreting 'natural knowledge', known information, how it is structured, and the behaviour of individuals towards the represented objects. The representational contents in the noosphere were analysed via a 'spontaneous response' questionnaire: 'What words or phrases come to mind when you think of ESD?' Thirty-eight respondents then proposed a list of about 10 words, which is a total of 378 words quoted and available for study. These constitute the second corpus. The meaning of the used world has been completed, as usual in social representations, by interviews of explicitation (Vermersch, 2011).

Thus, the second stage of our work involved understanding the structure of the responses. For this purpose, we constructed graphs of co-occurrences—that is to say, a calculation of the number of links between the words quoted. For example, if individual 'A' respond with the words 'x' and 'y', then there is a co-occurrence of 'x' and 'y'. The sum of all these co-occurrences is calculated for the 38 individuals. The number of co-occurrences is then represented in a graph. The higher this number, the thicker the lines connecting the words.

During this process, the terms were clustered according to their co-occurrences; But, as a result, clusters of unconnected words (or only connected through the two common terms 'education' and 'sustainable development') emerge. This process enabled us to group the responses of the researchers into the same number of self-organized categories. This yielded six families of interconnected words corresponding to different positions. These six families constituted the corpus used for analysing the researchers' positions. Indeed, building on this basic data (the six families of words), we looked for the bibliographic corpus to which these six families of words were connected. Thus, the 154 words selected from the bibliographic inventory, were linked, and added, to the words included in those six families. And it is on the basis of these six families, each associated with words extracted from publications linked to it, that we were able to conduct a 'literary' analysis of the researchers' positions (therefore, divided into six categories), determining the meaning of the words used in the original texts then considered as a significant basis³ (For method details concerning social representations studies for sciences education, see Barthes & Alpe, 2016).

The second corpus, strictly bibliographical, was constructed from the inventory of the works published during the ED2AO research project (2008–2012) and its extensions (2013–2015).

The inventory lists the 98 works published by the members of ED2AO and its partners—in the wide sense of the term—whether they are isolated researchers or international institutional partners, with whom many exchanges of views have taken place. Those publications collective works, such as : that on 'Le développement durable et autres questions d'actualités, les questions socialement vives dans l'enseignement et la formation' (Sustainable development and other current issues, socially acute questions in education and training) (Legardez & Simonneaux, 2011) or 'Éducation, environnement et développement durable : Vers une écocitoyenneté critique' (Education, environment and sustainable development : towards a Critical Eco-Citizenship) (Bader & Sauv , 2011); journals' issues such as Spirale n 50 on 'educations for ...' (Pagoni & Tutiaux-Guillon, 2012), Education relative   l'environnement: Regards—Recherches—R flexions, n  10 (Environment-related education : views-research- reflections) n  10 (Bidou, 2012), n  11 (Bader, Barthes, Legardez, & Sauv , 2013) and n  12 Sauv  & Van Steenberghe, 2013), les Dossiers des sciences de l' ducation n  29 (Dossiers on educational science n  29) (Simonneaux & Calmettes, 2013), the Journal of social science education n  11 (Simonneaux, Tutiaux-Guillon, & Legardez, 2012), Environmental education research n  18 and 19 (Reid, 2012, 2013), la Revue francophone du d veloppement durable n  1 (Francophone journal of sustainable development n  1) (Diemer & Mulnet, 2013), penser l' ducation hors-s rie 2013 (Lange, 2013) In addition, the corpus includes proceedings of seminars : 'Education au d veloppement durable et   la biodiversit ' (ESD and biodiversity), *Digne les Bains*, 20–22 October, 2010 (Alpe & Girault, 2011); 'Rapport aux savoirs,  ducation relative   l'environnement et

au développement durable' (relations to knowledge, education relative to the environment and sustainable development), 80th ACFAS congress, 8–9 May, 2012 Montréal (Bader, Barthes, Legardez, & Sauv , 2013); 'Les repr sentations Nord–Sud du d veloppement durable' (North/South representations of sustainable development), Clermont-Ferrant, 8–10 December, 2012 (Diemer & Mulnet, 2012); 'L' ducation au d veloppement durable : appuis et obstacles   sa g n ralisation hors et dans l' cole' (ESD: Supports and barriers to its expansion at and outside school), Rouen, 26–28 November, 2012; and all isolated publications by researchers between 2008 and 2014.

The inventory then enabled us to conduct an analysis of the lexical occurrences in the corpus, using the Tropes software,⁴ and to record those occurrences in an Excel table.⁵ This yielded a list of 9551 different terms. The frequencies of occurrences were then discretized (aggregated into classes) using the amplitude method.⁶ We only considered the first class, which was deemed significant based on this criterion—generally, the words quoted more than 50 times: Thus, 154 words were eventually used for the analysis. These words, which were extracted from publications, constitute the second indicator used for the study. These indicators are used to verify the connection between studies of the social representations and to specify their meaning.

4. Results

The responses showed, first of all, that the researchers did not share the same social representation of ESD. Indeed, the members of a community are considered to share a social representation only if several words are used by at least 30% of the respondents, considering usual social representations epistemology and method (Barthes & Alpe, 2016). In this case, the dispersion of the terms is such that we only found four shared words, which had little significance in this context: education, training, teacher and sustainable development.

This is in no way surprising given the many discussions that punctuated all meetings held throughout the research programme in repeated attempts to reach a consensual definition of the object of study. Although it was studied in its curricular aspects and in many different contexts, particularly in terms of its implications, the object 'SD' remains a polysemous concept. The Anglo-American understanding of the term is controversial (Jacobs, 1998) for the French research community and the latter has therefore not reached a consensus on the topic.

The results are presented in six graphs of co-occurrences:

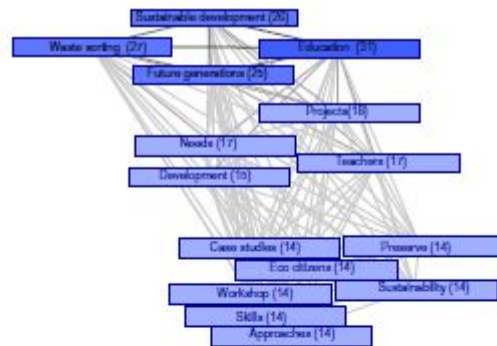
The analyses show that various positions exist among researchers and that they can be found in the six categories (Graphs 1–6). To characterize these positions, we then used the main components of the graphs of co-occurrences (the words and their main links) associated with the 154 terms extracted from the publications used as additional indicative guides, and examined the publications themselves when specifications were required. From that point onward, we produced a word of the different, self–organized, positions and named them, on the basis of the central terms in the co-occurrence graph that describes them.

Once this stage was completed, we were able to define more the following six classes, helped by bibliographic indicators and interviews of explicitation. We name and present them below.

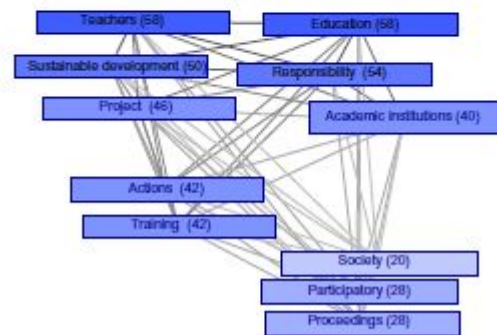
5. Characterization of researchers' positions concerning ESD

The first position, that of the 'accepting' consists in adopting, de facto, the concept of SD. The researchers in this class accept the concept of SD as a basis for their work. The studies they undertake are based on their almost 'natural' integration of the concept, without involving real critical distance, either in relation to this new ideology, or in relation to the new scientific practices that it implies. We observe a surreptitious introduction of the term 'sustainable' scientific language; a scientific language undergoing a lexical rather than semantic transformation—in line with political directives—into a kind of newspeak denounced by others (Bonneuil & Fressoz, 2013). This position concerns a large number of studies and is characterized by the researchers' acceptance of a change in vocabulary imposed by the political ideology, but without the latter generating any shift in the scientific approach, any particular reflection on the subject. This position is most often observed in isolated case studies or in research/actor interactions characterized by a lack of critical distance.

These researchers describe field experiences and seem to adopt their orientations, as though the sometimes militant positions of education practitioners were self-evident and needed to be scientifically legitimated. Consequently, there seems, as yet, to be no research movement built around this position and characterized by any specific lexical field or method.



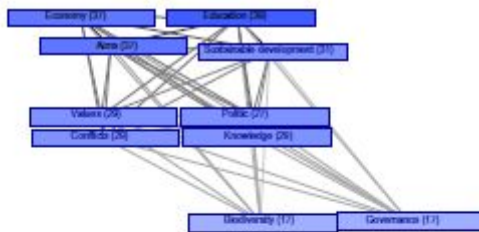
Graph 1. Graph of co-occurrences presenting the first family of positions.



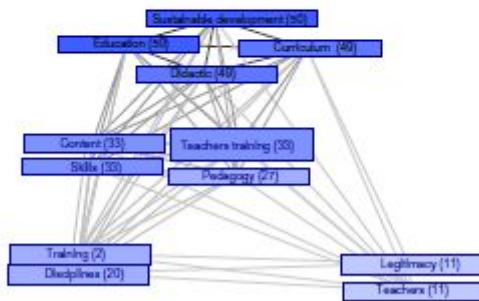
Graph 2. Graph of co-occurrences presenting the second family of positions.

The second position, that of ‘the individuals describing/prescribing new procedures’ consists of using the concept of sustainable development as a basis to produce a new mode of knowledge creation. This involves reassessing the knowledge produced through research by taking into account issues related to sustainable development. The studies in this group do provide analyses of sustainability but fail to analyse the foundations on which sustainable development can be realized, and are based on an inference principle that can sometimes lead to a lack of robustness. This position is frequently adopted by researchers trying to analyse the introduction of new procedures, such as green chemistry (Ducamp, 2011), Agenda 21 (Lebatteux, 2011), or its application by teachers (Sarda, 2011). A thorough description of the new procedures is then developed and serves to model their implementation.

The third position, that of the ‘systemic’ consists in approaching ESD by taking into consideration the relevance of temporal and spatial categories, as well as its systemic aspects, in order to envisage the introduction of ESD in its complexity. The researchers who adopt this theoretical position recommend considering development as ‘necessarily engaged in multiple interactions with other places, which must be intelligible from different spatial scales ranging from the local to the global, and which involve relations of domination and competition, implying conflicts, collective choices, trade-offs’ (Mathieu, 2006, p. 58). This position draws attention to existing tensions and contradictions in the concept and to the urgent need to precisely define the scope of relevance of such a problem. This position is strongly represented among researchers interested in territory related issues (Barthes & Champollion, 2012)—such as those among geographers and economists who study educational issues (Barthes et al. 2013; Diemer, 2011; Tutiaux-Guillon, 2011; Vergnolle-Mainar, 2011)—and is supported by the Swiss research team (Audigier, 2011a).

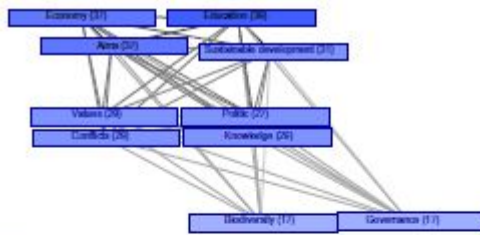


Graph 5. Graph of co-occurrences presenting the fifth family of positions.

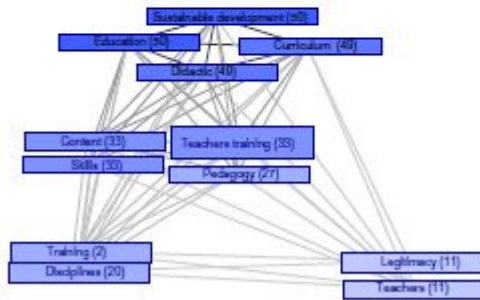


Graph 6. Graph of co-occurrences presenting the sixth family of positions.

The fourth position, that of the ‘controversies’ consists of stating, from the offset, the objective of building a common object of study, i.e. ESD, whose social dimensions (representations, practices, controversies, risks) cannot be dissociated. But for this hybrid object to meet the challenge of what appears to be a political utopia, it is necessary to approach it as such (as an acute question), to untangle the complex causal system and to identify and evaluate opportunities to shift towards solutions that reconcile often conflicting, and even incompatible objectives, and, finally, to detect actual or potential conflicts of interest. Ensuring and implementing ESD [...] implies organizing the reflection on education around a specific issue, or a socially acute question, laden with controversy (Urgelli, Simonneaux, & Le Marec, 2011) and risk, and conducive to educational innovation. This is evidenced by the introduction of simulation games (Vidal & Simonneaux, 2011), serious games (Genevois & Leininger- Frezal, 2011), multi-agent systems, or by the limitations of education (Moreau, Brugiere, & Triquet, 2012). A school of thought representing this position is that of Aix and Toulouse (Legardez & Simonneaux, 2006, 2011; Simonneaux & Simonneaux, 2012). It is partly adopted by Quebec researchers and is sometimes combined with the critical position (Groleau & Pouliot, 2013; Bader, Arseneau, Therriault, & Lapointe, 2013). This position is also, in some cases, combined with philosophical considerations (Martinez, 2006).



Graph 5. Graph of co-occurrences presenting the fifth family of positions.



Graph 6. Graph of co-occurrences presenting the sixth family of positions.

The fifth position, that of the 'critical', emerges in a context where ESD imposes itself as a frame of reference. The latter is the subject of national/international educational projects that offer an opportunity to reflect on the teaching contents of ESD and on their dominant and invasive nature (Jicking, 2008, 2009; Robbotom & Hart, 1993; Sauvé, 2006; Sterling & Scott, 2008). It also prompts reflection on 'the meaning of education, which is now put at the service of a development, intended to be sustainable' (Girault & Sauvé, 2008, p. 33). This position leads to a distancing from sustainable development and from ESD through the underlying of the practices resulting therefrom, and opens itself up to alternative positions. Fortin-Debart and Girault (2006, p. 41) state that 'This critical approach has little penetrated field of educational practices' and yet, open up possibilities of reflection and controversy in the construction of multi-paradigmatic knowledge. This position is very well represented in the Quebec school (Sauvé, Berryman, & Brunelle, 2003) and in the Anglo-Saxon community Jickling, 2009) and extends into France (Barthes & Alpe, 2012; Barthes, Bader, & Alpe, 2012; Barthes & Jeziorski, 2012; Barthes, Zwang, & Alpe, 2012; Girault, Zwang, & Jeziorski, 2012).

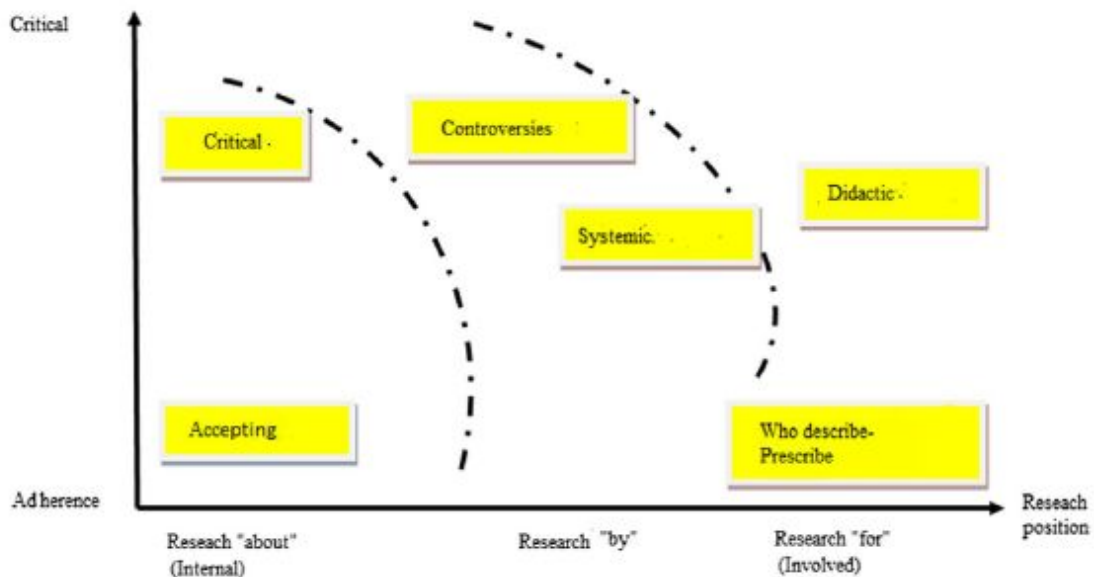
The sixth, highly 'didactic' position, consists of paying particular attention to curriculum construction, its difficulties and potentialities, by exploring the various possible approaches (Lange, 2012; Lange & Martinand, 2010, 2011; Lebeaume, 2012). Attempts are also being made to integrate alternative teaching modalities, often with the idea of a different curriculum construction (Bidou, 2011; Chevallard & Ladage, 2011; Giral & Legardez, 2011; Lange, 2014b), which often counterbalances the questions in science didactics concerning disciplines or the legitimacy of the teachings. Questions regarding teacher training are also raised (Lebeaume & Lange, 2008) as well as issues concerning changes or difficulties in the various disciplines (Audigier, 2011a; Lange, 2014; Vergnolle-Mainar, 2011). This didactic stance sometimes has its roots in the previously mentioned approaches such as, for example, the critical position (Brière, Sauvé, & Jicking, 2011) or that of controversies (Simonneaux & Simonneaux, 2012). It sometimes has an epistemological dimension, in which case it is inspired from the educations for' movement (Albe, 2012; Lange, 2014b).

6. Discussion

This essay on the positions of researchers in response to the emergence of ESD provides a snapshot of the community of the researchers involved in the Francophone research programs associated with the ESD decade network (2004–2014). This first overview shows at least the polysemic nature of ESD and of the different senses given to the term; it also reveals the emergence of various, more or less compatible positions. Thus, one of the authors of article recognizes itself more in the critical posture

and the other in the didactic posture. This presentation of the different positions serves as a framework for interpreting what is undertaken, at a given time, by the French-speaking scientific community in command of curricular development, and the basic doctrinal choices, which may shape didactic work. A researcher is obviously characterized by more complexity: The position of an individual is not set in stone and one position may be combined with others. An individual evolves as time and debates go by and according to the general collective orientation. Thus, without losing sight of the complexity of individual thoughts and of the power relations at play in the debates held in the context of research programmes, this interpretive grid provides a basis for a detailed and evolving collective reflection and is not a fixed result of research. However, the heterogeneity of the positions, the lack of social, or in other words, of shared representations, highlighted in this study are probably an important factor in the orientation of the prescribed or produced curriculum, but they are without a doubt an important parameter in the direction of a possible curriculum for ESD. Furthermore, given the particular subject of this essay, ESD, it is also probably revealing of the other 'educations for'.

The positions, as they are described above, also implicitly reveal that the three orientations proposed by Godard (2001) are actually at work in the community of researchers in educational science, and involve three modalities of researchers' social responsibility. Some researchers only respond to the social demand as they would to any other demand (the 'Accepting'). Others are more in favour of reproblematising the existing contents but without questioning the basis on which the recommendation is made ('descriptors/prescribers') and of envisaging research as a means of enriching institutional recommendations. Others tend to favour a critical deconstruction of the object ('critical positions'), using their conceptual elaborations and methodology as a basis for this endeavour, based on an examination of institutional recommendations. Finally, there are researchers who explicitly question their practices and call for the development of new research procedures (the 'systemic', the 'didactic'), taking 'seriously' the implications of alternative directives, and approaching the question from an external and/or internal viewpoint. The graph below summarizes these relationships:



Graph 7. Positions and conceptions of research.

These different positions, which correspond to the different ways in which researchers respond to their social responsibility (Graph 7), lead to negotiations, power relations or collaborations that result in curricular recommendations, which are then examined by State institutions. These positions structure the type of research that is conducted, and give rise to different curriculum possibilities (Morris, 2002). They also add to the heterogeneity and fluctuations in institutional propositions (the

prescribed), which generates confusion among practitioners and therefore makes implementations more difficult (self-prescribed). Faced with this unstable situation, most of them probably prefer to fall back on their customary practices.

A study on the English-speaking community, based on a similar methodology, should obviously be undertaken to identify the similarities and differences between French and English speaking researchers, and their results in terms of national curricula. The positions of Francophone researchers probably have characteristics in common with those of English-speaking researchers, but a study of the Anglo-Saxon research community is necessary in order to truly identify the similarities and differences in the views and rationales that characterize each community. However, it appears, at least in light of the publications we examined, that the critical stance is quite common in the Anglo-Saxon community (Greenall Gough & Robottom, 1993; Jickling & Wals, 2008). Similarly, we find that the views of those describing/prescribing new procedures are also strongly represented among English speakers (Gayford, 1986; Greenwood, 2008; Lee, 2000; Ross, 2007). The ‘controversy’ approach also has followers (Levinson, 2006, 2012), and the epistemological questions seem to be raised more frontally in the Anglo-Saxon community (Goodson, 1983; Gough, 1989; Moroye, 2009). It appears furthermore that the view advocating citizen participation (Dillon, Stevenson & Wals, 2016) is much more common in the English-speaking than in the French-speaking community.

7. Conclusion

The curriculum question, as it is raised by researchers, synthesizes the tension between various objectives: objectives of knowledge creation, objectives in terms of comprehension and praxeological objectives. Thus, the existing research studies have not only influenced the orientations of the ‘noosphere’, but also probably the institutional curriculum propositions, and even the actual implementations by practitioners. Not only do they reflect those tensions, but the views they present are rooted in researchers’ implicit or explicit conceptions of their social responsibility and in their relationship to the object of study, including in ideological terms.

The study reported here, has identified six positions observed among French-speaking researchers; positions which structure the construction of curricula. This first overview contributes to revealing the tensions at work in the Francophone community. Those tensions probably have a crucial impact on the ways in which international recommendations (in the form of missions) are applied, in the long term, on the national education system and on the strategic orientations or actual educational practices. A similar study, using the same methodology, should be conducted on English-speaking researchers in order to identify the similarities and differences between both communities.

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Notes

1. ANR-BLAN-08–135.
2. The SDGs show how far these concepts, once deemed radical and idealistic, are now firmly embedded in the mainstream of policymakers' agenda. This is something to celebrate. (G.H. Brundtland, 2015)
https://www.huffingtonpost.com/gro-brundtland/only-a-just-and-strong-climate-deal-can-avert-disaster_b_8655130.html
3. The bibliographies cited in these categories serve as illustrations, and in no way exclude all those that characterize these positions.
4. <https://www.tropes.fr/>
5. <https://products.office.com/fr-fr/excel>
6. We ensure here that the criterion of equality of class width is respected. The width being the difference between the highest value and the lowest value. From the global minimum 'a' of the data and the overall maximum 'b' of the data, we calculate the class boundaries 'hi' using a simple arithmetic progression whose common difference is $k = (b - a)/(n - 1)$. A variant of this method consist of using 'k', value of the standard deviation of the data, as the width. If 'n' is odd, the boundaries of the median class are 'm - k/2, m + k/2' where 'm' is the data average. If 'n' is even, 'm' is the upper boundary of the class number 'n/2'.

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