Indigenous Psychology: basic concept and research methods

Wahyu Jati Anggoro

Universitas Gadjah Mada

What is this?
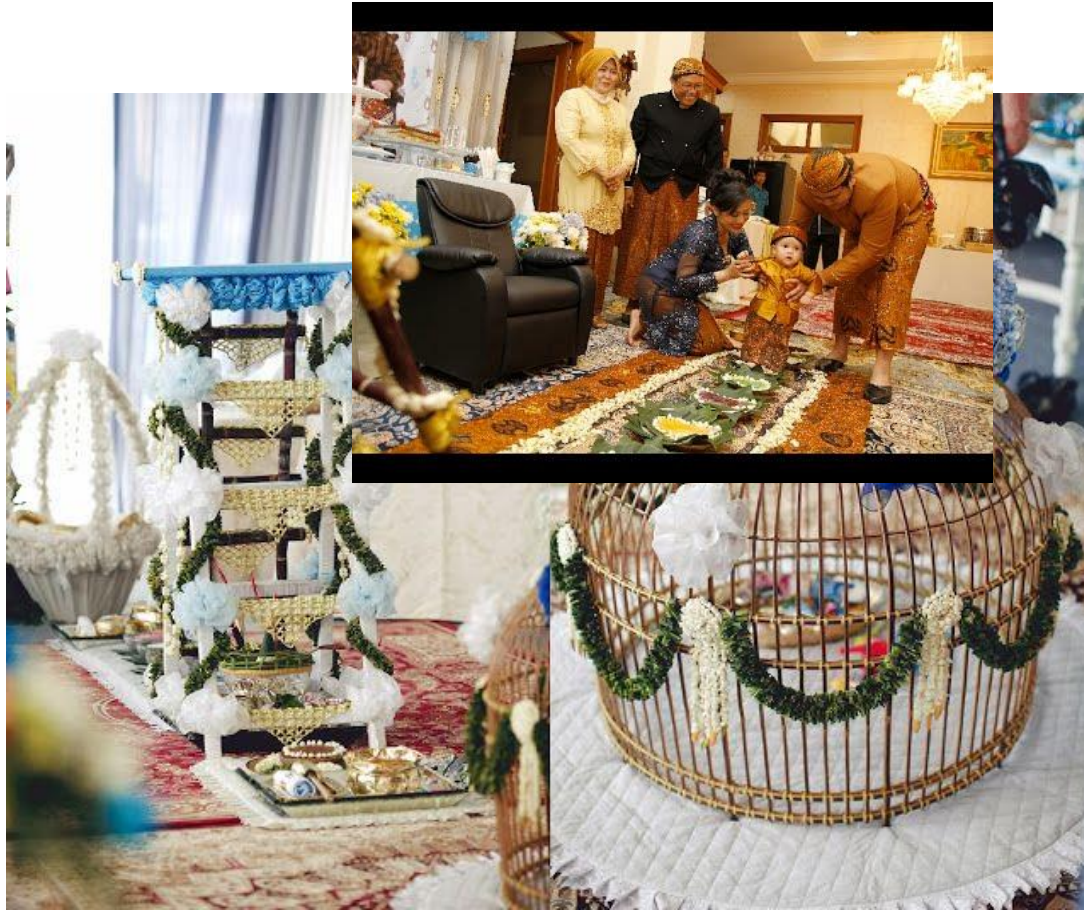
Didgeridoo

What is this?

Tedak Siten

- Tedak means to step foot; Siten from Siti means soil, earth, Tedak Siten means to step foot on earth.

- This ritual depicts someone readiness to face a successful life in the future, with the God's blessings, with the guidance from the parent, since her/his childhood.

- This traditional ceremony is performed, when a child, a girl or a boy is at the age of 7 selapan : 245 days.

What is this?

$\mathfrak{m}$ $\mathfrak{n}$

Aksara Jawa

GA

RA

Indigenous Psychology

- The scientific study of human behavior or mind that is *native*, that is *not transported from other regions*, and that is *designed for its people (Kim and Berry, 1993)*.

- Indigenous psychology advocates examining knowledge, skills, and beliefs people have about themselves and studying these aspects in their natural contexts.

- Theories, concepts, and methods are developed to correspond with psychological phenomena.

The point of view

General Psychology → ← Indigenous Psychology
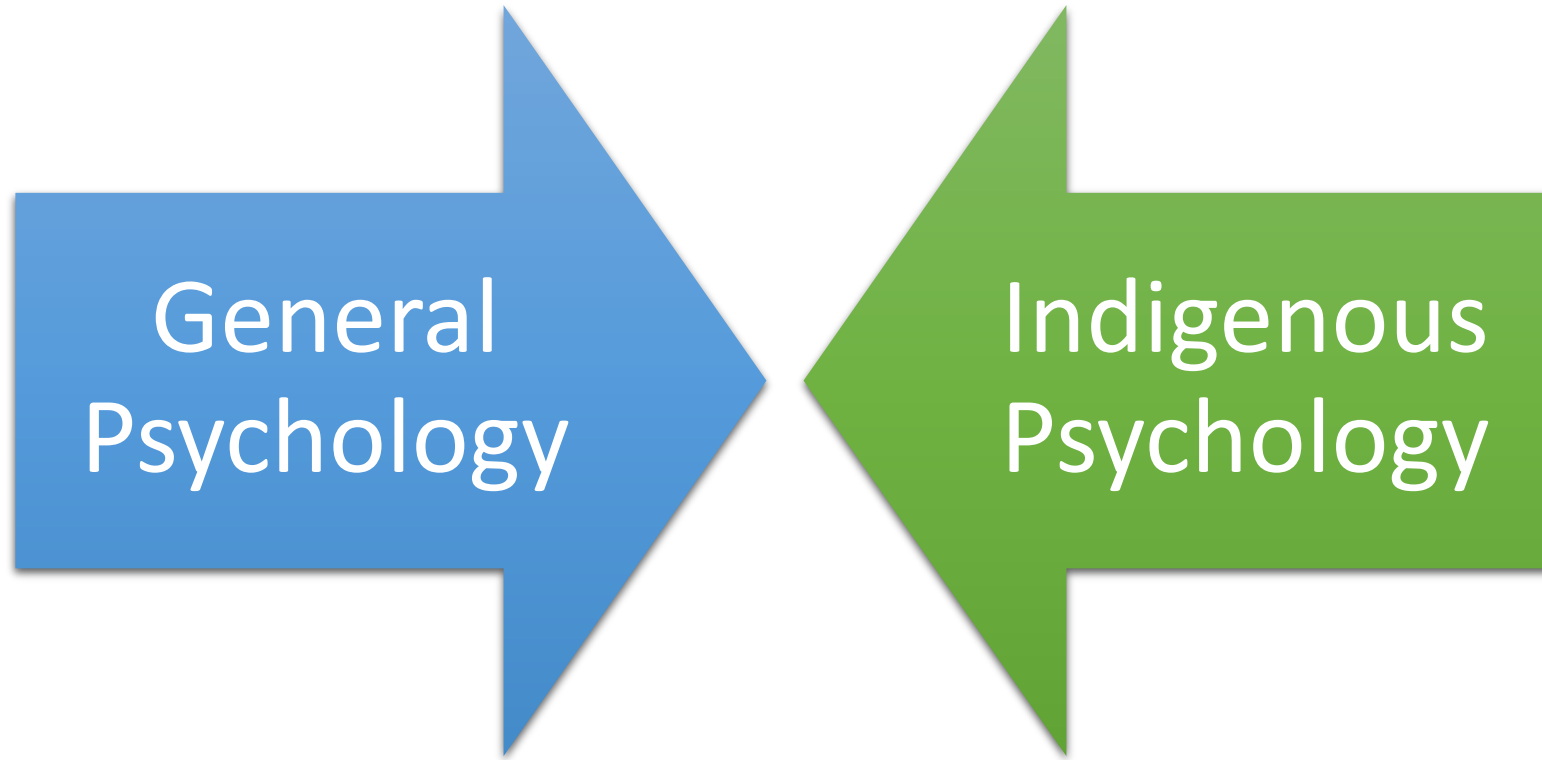
Indigenous Psychology

- Indigenous psychology is an emerging field in psychology. It attempts to extend the boundary and substance of general psychology.

- General psychology seeks to discover decontextualized mechanical, and universal principles and it assumes that current psychological theories are universal.

- Indigenous psychology, questions the universality of existing psychological theories and attempts to discover psychological universals in social, cultural and ecological context (Kim & Berry, 1993; Yang, 2000).

- Indigenous psychology represents an approach in which the content (i.e., meaning, values, and beliefs) context (i.e., family, social, cultural, and ecological) are explicitly incorporated into research design.

Indigenous Psychology characteristics

1. Indigenous psychology emphasizes examining of psychological phenomena in context.

2. Contrary to popular misconception, indigenous psychologies are not the studies of Native peoples, ethnic groups, or people living inThird World countries.

3. Indigenous does not affirm or preclude the use of a particular method.

4. Both internal and external points of view are necessary in providing a comprehensive and integrated understanding of psychological phenomena

5. Indigenous psychology is different from Heider's (1958) naïve psychology (attribution theory).

Indigenous Psychology characteristics

6. Indigenous concepts have been analyzed as examples of indigenous psychologies

7. Many indigenous psychologists search philosophical and religious texts to explain indigenous phenomena

8. indigenous psychology is identified as a part of the cultural sciences tradition

9. Indigenous psychology advocates a linkage of humanities with social sciences

10. Two starting points of research in indigenous psychology: indigenization from without and indigenization from within.

Indigenous psychology point of view
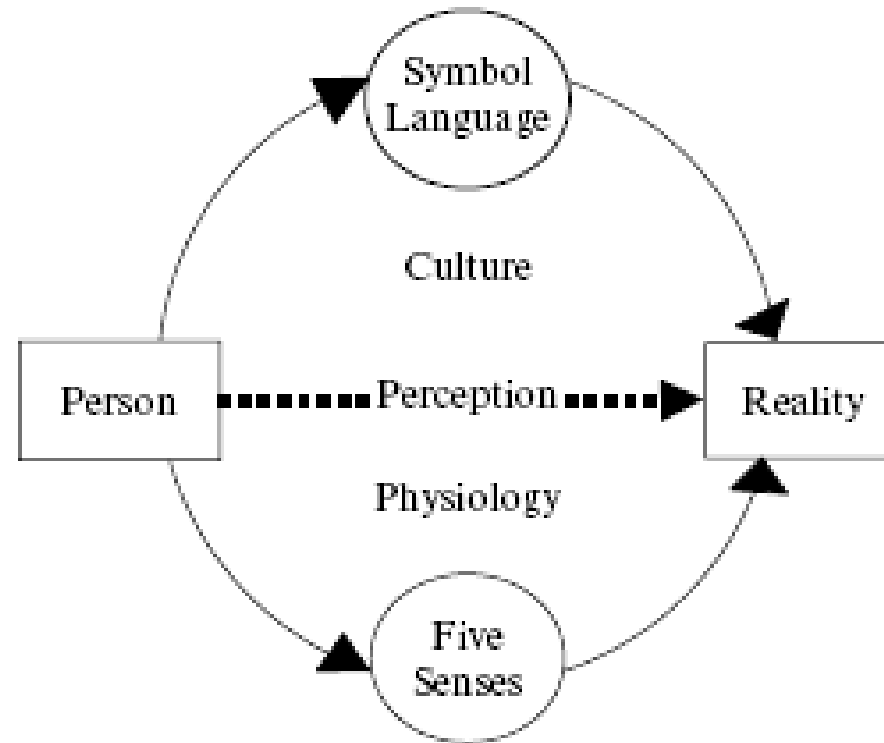
From Kim (2003)

Is it indigenous psychology relevant?

Why do we need to understand people in context?

Personality

- Personality is a broad concept that refers to many aspects of an individual's **unique characteristics**.

- Personality can be defined as a set of relatively enduring behavioral and cognitive **characteristics, traits, or predispositions** that people take with them to different situations, contexts, and interactions with others, and that contribute to **differences** among individuals (Matsumoto and Juang, 2013).

National Character

Perspective: how do we view culture-personality

Traits

Indigenous
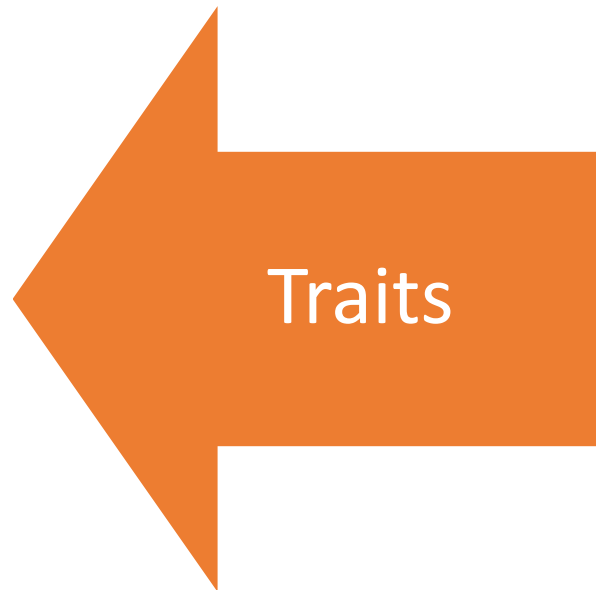
Personality organization and dimensions are universal and Somewhat biologically innate.

Personalities are dependent on the cultures in which they exist, and rejects notions of universality.

Big Five Personality Inventory

- **Extraversion**: a personality dimension describing someone who is sociable, talkative and assertive.

- **Agreeableness**: a personality dimension describing someone who is good-natured, cooperative and trusting.

- **Conscientiousness**: a personality dimension describing someone who is responsible, dependable, persistent and achievement oriented.

- **Neuroticism**: a personality dimension which characterizes someone who is calm, enthusiastic, secure (positive) to tense, nervous, depressed and insecure (negative).

- **Openness to experience**: a personality characteristic which characterizes someone who is imaginative, sensitive and intellectual.

CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES ON PERSONALITY TRAITS:
THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL

Neuroticism	Extraversion	Openness	Agreeableness	Conscientiousness
Anxiety	Warmth	Fantasy	Trust	Competence
Angry hostility	Gregariousness	Aesthetics	Straightforwardness	Order
Depression	Assertiveness	Feelings	Altruism	Dutifulness
Self-consciousness	Activity	Actions	Compliance	Achievement striving
Impulsiveness	Excitement seeking	Ideas	Modesty	Self-discipline
Vulnerability	Positive emotions	Values	Tender-mindedness	Deliberation

McCrae, Terracciano, Khoury et al. (2005)

CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES ON PERSONALITY TRAITS:
THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL

McCrae,
Terracciano,
Khoury et al.
(2005)
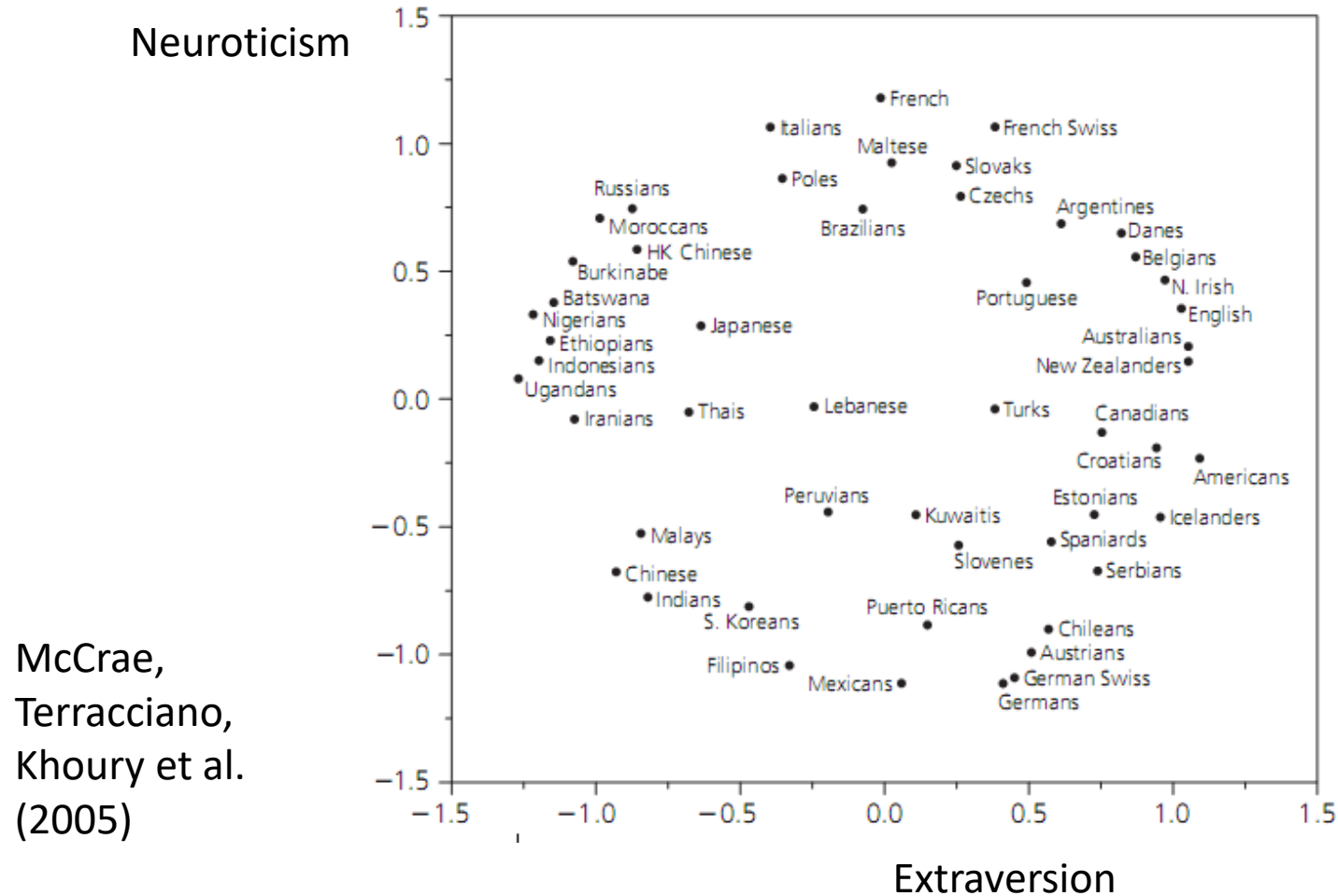
Indigenous point of view?

Manungsa
=
Manunggaling
Rasa

Research Methods

Indigenous psychology approach

The ontology of research: What is truth?

Positivist
Kuantitatif

Realism

Relativism

Constructivist
Kualitatif

Realism is the belief in a reality that is completely ontologically independent of our conceptual schemes, linguistic practices, beliefs, etc. Realists tend to believe that whatever we believe now is only an approximation of reality and that every new observation brings us closer to understanding reality.

Relativism is the idea that views are relative to differences in perception and consideration. There is no universal, objective truth according to relativism; rather each point of view has its own truth

Research Paradigm

Paradigm	Ontology	Epistemology	Question	Method
Positivism	Hidden rules govern teaching and learning process	Focus on reliable and valid tools to undercover rules	What works?	Quantitative
Interpretive/constructivist	Reality is created by individuals in groups	Discover the underlying meaning of events and activities	Why do you act this way?	Qualitative
Critical	Society is rife with inequalities and injustice	Helping uncover injustice and empowering citizens	How can I change this situation?	Ideological review, Civil actions
Pragmatic	Truth is what is useful	The best method is one that solves problems	Will this intervention improve learning?	Mixed Methods, Design-Based

Constructive Realism

Qualitative	Quantitative
• Inductive	• Deductive
• Interviews – Observations	• Experimental – Nonexperimental
• Open-ended questionnaire	• Survey (psychological scale)
• Thematic analysis	• Statistical analysis

Konstruksi dan identifikasi properti psikometris instrumen pengukuran kebahagiaan berbasis pendekatan indigenous psychology: strudi multitrait-multimethod.

Research example

ABSTRACT

- The aim of this study was to develop a scale of happiness based on indigenous psychology approach and identify it's psychometric properties. The research was divided into three step of scenario: 1. happiness construct exploration based on indigenous psychology approach; 2. Develop the construct into a scale of happiness (Likert model); and 3. Identify it's psychometric properties (reliability and validity). The psychometric properties analyses consist of internal consistency reliability (alpha-Cronbach) and construct validity (convergent-discriminant).

- Multitrait-multimethod matrix was used on the analysis in order to identify the convergent-discriminant validity (including three comparative scales: Self-Esteem Scale Rosenberg, Self-Esteem Inventory Coopersmith, and PGC Morale Scale). The exploration result shows a unique indicators of happiness in the East native culture (N=604). The psychometric properties analysis show the alpha reliability $\alpha = 0.895$ and the validity was psychometrically accepted (N=111). The conclusion of this study: happiness is a unique construct that consist of strong contextual aspects and the measurement of a native happiness should used a scale of happiness that based on indigenous psychology approach. Further result will be discussed.

Research Scenario

happiness construct exploration based on indigenous psychology approach

Develop the construct into a scale of happiness (Likert model)

Identify it's psychometric properties

Happiness: an indigenous study

The purpose of Scenario 1 is to explore the indigenous happiness dimensions from the native based on indigenous psychology perspective.
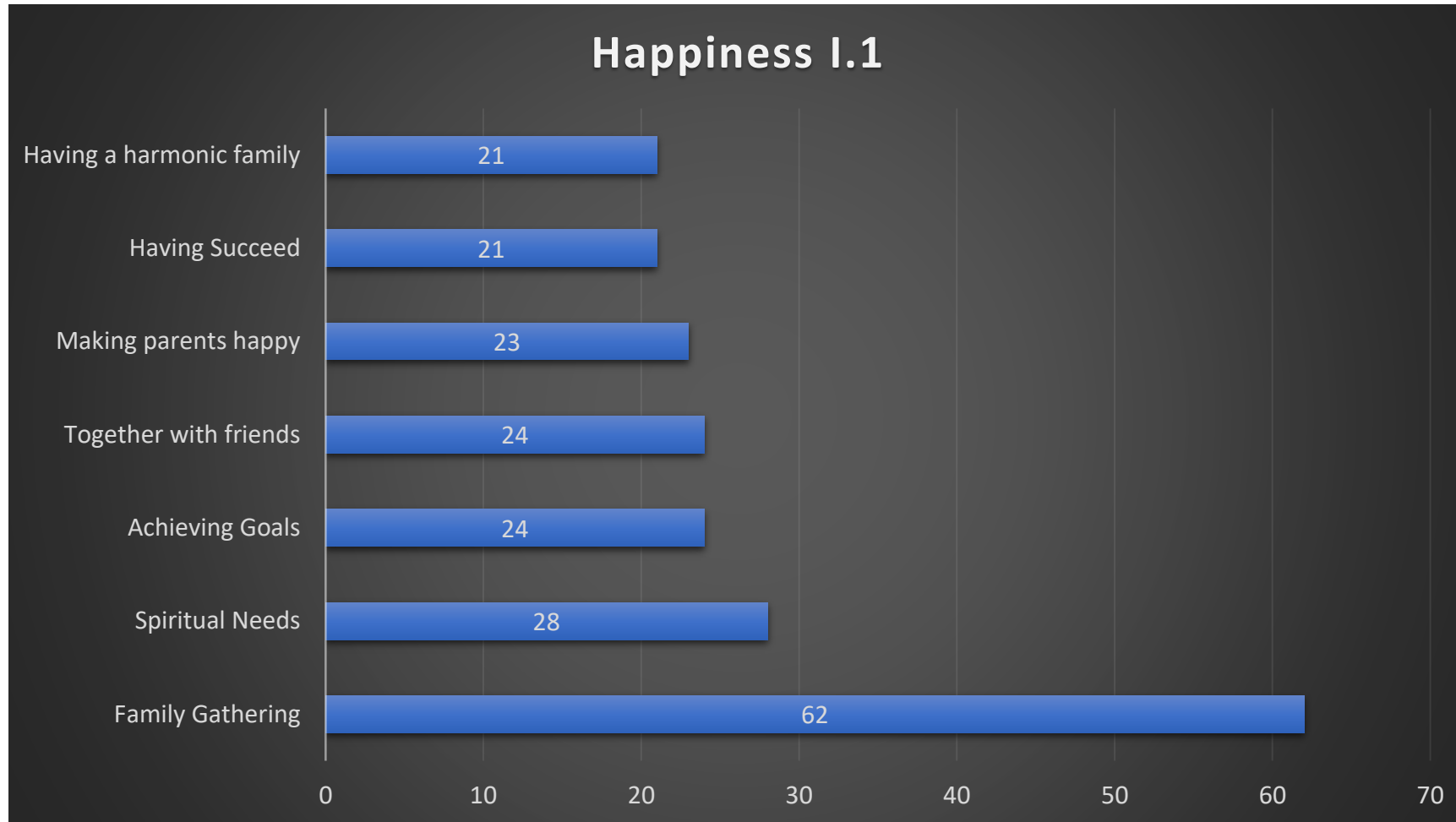
The data were collected from the natives using an open-ended questionnaire as the indigenous exploration instrument. Next, the data (qualitative) were classified into a group of categories. The data classification is based on the similarities meaning of the respondents response. The categories were identified as the indicators of the native happiness dimensions.

- The open-ended questions:
    1. What makes you happy? (I.1)
    2. Why it's make you happy? (I.2)

- Total respondents N= 604,

    divided into 3 groups: high school (N=467), undergraduate/S1 (N=110), and master/S2(N=27) student.

Scenario 1

- The open-ended questions:
  1. What makes you happy? (I.1)
  2. Why it's make you happy? (I.2)

- Total respondents N= 604,

  divided into 3 groups: high school (N=467), undergraduate/S1 (N=110), and master/S2(N=27) student.

Categorical Result: What makes you happy?

Happiness I.1

Category	Value
Having a harmonic family	21
Having Succeed	21
Making parents happy	23
Together with friends	24
Achieving Goals	24
Spiritual Needs	28
Family Gathering	62

Categorical Result: Why it's make you happy?

Build the scale

- The author concluded that the native or indigenous happiness dimension at least consist of 4 aspects:
    1. Family bond
    2. Spiritual needs
    3. Goals and achievement
    4. Relationship with others

The purpose of Scenario 2 is to build a happiness scale based on the result of construct exploration (categorical result in Scenario 1)

The items was generated from the categorical responses that indicate the native happiness orientation.

The Likert model was chosen as the response model of Indigenous Happiness scale.

Scenario 2

The purpose of Scenario 2 is to build a happiness scale based on the result of construct exploration (categorical result in Scenario 1)

The items was generated from the categorical responses that indicate the native happiness orientation.

The Likert model was chosen as the response model of Indigenous Happiness scale.

Scale construction steps

1. Define the dimension of indigenous happiness (Scenario 1 result)
2. Build the blue-print based on the dimensions
3. Build the items based on the blue print (Likert model, +/- 40 items, 5 responses)
4. Verify the wording of each item (by professional judgement)
5. Generate forward and back-translation for the items (bahasa-English-bahasa)
6. Verify the wording of each item (by professional judgement)
7. Create the Indigenous Happiness Scale booklet

Scenario 2 (temporary) Result

- Blue Print

No.	Dimensions	Item
1	Family bound	10
2	Spiritual needs	10
3	Goals and achievement	10
4	Relationship with others	10
	total	40

- Response (favorable items)

strongly agree – agree – neutral – disagree – strongly disagree

5   4   3   2   1

Wording Items

- Example of the items (in bahasa Indonesia):
    1. Saya merindukan momen-momen berkumpul bersama seluruh keluarga
    2. Saya memiliki keluarga yang harmonis
    3. Saya ingin menjadi pemeluk agama yang taat
    4. Orang tua sangat mendukung aktivitas-aktivitas yang sedang saya jalani
    5. Kesuksesan yang saya capai adalah berkah dari Tuhan
    6. Saya bangga dengan prestasi akademis yang saya peroleh
    7. Saya nyaman bergaul dengan teman-teman saya
    8. Saya bekerja keras untuk mencapai cita-cita saya
    9. Saya bangga dengan keluarga saya
    10. Saya menikmati waktu bercanda bersama teman-teman

Scenario 3

The purpose of Scenario 3 is to identify the psychometric properties of the indigenous happiness scale.

- Internal consistency Reliability

  $\rightarrow$ Alpha-Cronbach

- Construct Validity (convergent-discriminant)

  $\rightarrow$ multitrait-multimethod matrix

Scenario 3

- Multitrait-multimethod matrix consist of 4correlations:
  - monotrait-monomethod → convergent
  - monotrait-heteromethod → convergent
  - heterotrait-monomethod → discriminant
  - heterotrait-heteromethod → discriminant

- Traits: happiness & self-esteem
- Methods: Likert & Yes-No scale

Scenario 3

Multitrait-Multimethod Matrix		Likert Model		Yes-No Model	
		Indigenous Happiness Scale	Self-esteem Scale Rosenberg	PGC Morale Scale (revised)	Self-esteem Inventory Coopersmith
Likert Model	Indigenous Happiness Scale	-			
	Self-esteem Scale Rosenberg	Discriminant	-		
Yes-No Model	PGC Morale Scale (revised)	Convergent	Discriminant	-	
	Self-esteem Inventory Coopersmith	Discriminant	Convergent	Discriminant	-

Indigenous psychology research in Indonesia

Trust and trustworthiness

Mental health and culture

Spirituality

Family relation

Social relation

More to find...

ARTIKEL JURNAL

Penelitian CICP yang diterbitkan di jurnal-jurnal nasional dan internasional

International Journal of Research Studies in **Psychology**
Volume 1 Number 1 January 2012

Sadness as perceived by Indonesian male and female adolescents
Adelia Khrisna Putri, Johana Endang Prawitasari, Moh. Abdul Hakim, Kwartarini W Yuniarti, & Uichol Kim.

[Download]

The basis of children's trust towards their parents in Java, ngemong: Indigenous psychological analysis
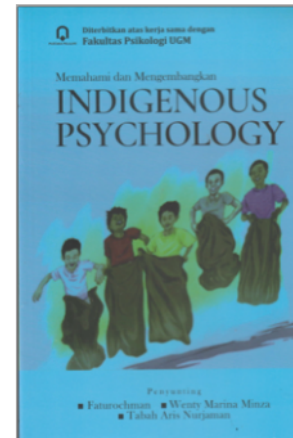Mochammad Abdul Hakim, Haidar Buldan Thontowi, Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti, & Uichol Kim

[Download]

What make teenagers happy? An exploratory study using indigenous psychology approach
Ardi Primasari & Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti

[Download]

The role of trust in shaping mother-and-child relationship: Indigenous psychological analysis
Tri Hayuning Tyas, Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti, Uichol Kim
Ardi Primasari & Kwartarini Wahyu Yuniarti

Diterbitkan atas kerja sama dengan **Fakultas Psikologi UGM**
Memahami dan Mengembangkan
INDIGENOUS PSYCHOLOGY

PENYUSUN:
■ Fathurochman ■ Wenty Marina Minza ■ Tabah Aris Nurjaman

Title
Memahami dan Mengembangkan Indigenous Psychology

Author
Fathurochman, Wenty Marina Minza, Tabah Aris Nurjaman

Publisher
Pustaka Pelajar atas kerja sama dengan Fakultas Psikologi UGM

Publication Date
November 2017

Sinopsis
Keinginan untuk mengembangkan psikologi yang sesuai dengan kondisi dan konteks Indonesia telah lama dirasakan oleh banyak ahli psikologi negeri ini. Namun pada saat yang bersamaan terdapat pertanyaan, bagaimana mengembangkannya? Buku ini mendeskripsikan mengenai indigenous psychology serta pengembangannya di Indonesia, cara-cara melakukan penelitian beserta contoh-contohnya.

Thank you.