

NETWORKING TO IMPROVE SERVICES*

*A. Supratiknya***

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** Earned his training in psychology from the Gadjah Mada University (Drs., 1980) and the University of the Philippines, Diliman (1992). Member of the Himpsi (Indonesian Psychological Association, Yogyakarta region). Associate professor of psychology at the Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta.

PSYCHOLOGY

As a common sense knowledge about people and their behaviour: Familiar to every culture since the beginning of the human history.

As a scientific discipline: A Western invention.

The product of the transition from traditional or premodern to modern Western society in the 19th century (Sampson, 1989).

A change of the functional unit of the social order from the community or any other forms of social groupings to the self-contained individual.

HISTORY

In Western countries: developed and taught at universities since 1879; originated in Europe (Germany), gained real thrust to growth in the United States of America.

In other countries: In much later times,
1946 in Japan (Azuma, 1984),
1953 in the Republic of Indonesia (Hassan, 1975),
1955 in the Philippines (Lagmay, 1984),
1956 in the People's Republic of China (Ching, 1984),
1973 in Turkey (LeCompte, 1980).

THE 3 WORLDS OF PSYCHOLOGY

(Moghaddam, 1987)

1st World : The United States of America:

Major producer and exporter of psychology.

2nd World: Other industrialized Western or European countries:
the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union.

Rival the US as producer and exporter.

3rd World: Developing countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and
Latin America.

Importer from 1st and 2nd Worlds.

SOME CHANGES

New contributors: Newly industrialized countries:

Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and India

(Wealth as the 6th path of indigenisation)

Still applies to less wealthy and less industrialized

Countries of South East Asia (ARUPS)?

Dependence in curricula, literature, models & paradigms, methods & techniques, training.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

1. Lack of responsiveness to problems of social change (Sinha, 1984).
2. Dual perception (Moghaddam & Taylor, 1986):
Different perceptions of social reality along modern versus traditional fault line:
Neglect of the latter.

THE NEED FOR INDIGENISATION

STAGES OF INDIGENISATION

Azuma (1984)	Adair (2004)
Pioneer period	Importation stage
Introductory period	
Translating & modeling period	Implantation stage
Indigenisation period	Indigenisation stage
Integration period	Autochthonization stage

AREAS OF NETWORKING

1. Unearthing of our respective local psychological concepts, theories and methods.
2. Development of psychological assessment and intervention approaches, psycho-physical well-being criteria tailored to the local concepts and practices, and their cross-validation through cross-cultural examinations.
3. Exchange programs for our scholars and practitioners to pursue further study (formally and informally), or conduct research cross-culturally.
4. Development of curricula for pre-service and in-service training at the undergraduate through the post doctorate levels, on the scientific and professional tracks.
5. Official website, regular conferences, scientific or applied journal and other publication.
6. Support to our scholars and practitioners to make scientific contributions to the global psychological community.

CAVEAT

Rigid standardization: Undesirable, or worse:
Contradicts our shared spirit to localize our psychologies.

What we might need:

A common and shared view of the basic principles and requirements in the teaching, conduct of research and the delivery of various kinds of services of psychology, appropriately tailored to our respective cultural and social realities.

CONCLUSION

May God bless us

Thank you!