

**Diss [woods]**

## ***LESSON NO.1 "19th CENTURY FILIPINO THINKERS AND THEIR IDEAS OF SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIALISM"***

The Social Sciences are taught in the Third World in a Eurocentric manner (from the point of view of the Europeans to Asians). This resulted in the alienation of social scientists from local and regional scholarly traditions. We should note that during the 19th century, the impression given during the period that there were no thinkers in Asia doing the same Europeans such as Max Weber, Durkheim, and others were thinking about the nature of society and its development,. The absence of non- European thinkers in these accounts influenced the development of social thought. This history of social thought or a course on social thought and theory would cover theorists such as Montesquieu, Vico Compte, Spencer, Max Weber, Durkheim, Simm el, Toennies, Sombart, Mannheim, Pareto, Summer, Ward, Small, and others.

### **SOCIAL THINKERS:**

#### **Jose Protasio Rizal Mercado y Alonzo Realonda**

-Perhaps one of the most renowned social thinkers is the national hero, Jose Rizal. Rizal is not only known for his dedicated life and the works Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo, but also for the social teachings. Found in his writings as well as in his testimonies. According to Rolando Gripaldo's work Filipino Philosophy, Rizal envisioned a utopian society. It must be pointed out, however, that Rizal never wrote a book dedicated to this utopian society similar to other social thinkers like Plato and The Republic or Aristotle and The Politics.

-Leaders of the reform movement in Spain: Left to right: Rizal, del Pilar, and Ponce (c. 1890).

#### **Isabelo de los Reyes**

-Another prominent social thinker that was a staunch critic of the Spanish rule in the Philippines as well as the American invaders was Isabelo de los Reyes, a former journalist, writer and senator of the Philippines.

-He wrote a number of novels and essays, including *Ang Singsing ng Dalagang Marmol* and *Genesis Cientifico y Moderno*.

-Isabelo de los Reyes is also credited to be the first Filipino socialist. Upon his return from imprisonment in Spain, de los Reyes brought with him several works by socialists, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, among others.

-This led to an empowered de los Reyes that campaigned for workers' rights that eventually landed him government positions and even a senate seat. His view of Philippine society was a socialist one, that leaned more towards the teachings of Karl Marx and the pursuit of a communist Philippine state. He died on October 10, 1938.

### **Leonardo Nieva Mercado**

-One of the more recent Filipino social thinkers is the missionary-philosopher Leonardo Mercado. He has pioneered the study of Filipino philosophy and theology as well as the unique characteristics of a rising Filipino society. Mercado wrote extensively on Filipino society, ranging from a variety of topics such as religion, ethics, social involvement, politics, and many others. -Filipinos can adapt to a number of things, primarily because of their previous colonizers who have also brought their own cultures which the Filipinos have eventually accepted as part of their own.

## ***LESSON NO. 2: "SIKOLOHIYANG PILIPINO": PHILIPPINE PSYCHOLOGICAL THOUGHT ORIENTATION OF THREADS AND CONTEXT***

Filipino Psychology or (Sikolohiyang Pilipino) is defined as the psychology rooted in the experience, ideas, and cultural orientation of the Filipinos. It was formalized in 1975 by the

Pambansang

Samahan sa

Sikolohiyang Pilipino

Virgilio Enriquez, also known as the Father of Filipino Psychology

(National Association for Filipino Psychology) under the leadership of.

Filipino Psychology in the Philippines exists and grows as part of the nationalist indigenization movement in the Philippines. Its roots can be traced back to the introduction of the American education system in the Philippines. Agustin Alonzo was among the first Filipino psychologists to return from their education in America (1925) and taught at the College of Education at the University of the Philippines.

In the 1960s, other Filipino intellectuals and scholars were already aware of the limitations and incompatibility of Western psychology. These Western-oriented approaches in research had led scholars to paint the Filipino through the "judgemental and impressionistic views of the colonizers."

In the 1970s, during the chaotic time of Ferdinand Marcos' regime nationalist and radical sentiments among scholars had allowed colonial and Filipino psychology to merge. Filipino psychology along with the advances in Filipinology and History's Pantayong Pananaw was led by Virgilio Enriquez, Prospero Covar, and Zeus Salazar in the indigenization movement of their respective fields.

Virgilio G. Enriquez was born on November 24, 1942, at Santol, Balagtas formerly Bigaa, Bulacan. He is the founder of the Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino, (National Association for Sikolohiyang Pilipino, Inc.)

### *LESSON 3 "PHILIPPINE PSYCHOLOGICAL THOUGHT CONCEPTS AND METHODS"*

Filipino Psychology is the scientific study of the ethnicity, society, and culture of a people and the application to the psychological practice of indigenous knowledge rooted in the people's ethnic heritage and consciousness. It is based on Filipino's true feelings, behaviors, and mostly derived from indigenous Filipino source, language, and methods. It is described largely as post-colonial, and as liberation psychology. Some argue that it is a local version of critical psychology since it served as emancipatory Social Science that aims to decolonize academic nationalism.

#### **Several types of Psychology in the Philippines;**

1. **Academic Scientific or Akademiko**- Siyentipikal na Sikolohiya-it follows the American oriented psychological tradition that can be traced back to Wilhelm Wundt in 1876, introduced in the Philippines through the formal American education system in universities.
2. **Academic Philosophic Psychology or Akademiko**-Pilosophiya na Sikolohiya- it was started by priest-professors at the University of Santo Tomas during the 17th century Spanish era. This tradition originally came from the writings of the preachers and monks in

philosophy and "pre-scientific" Spanish elites and would later join with the American-oriented scientific psychology.

**3. Ethnic Psychology or Taal na Sikolohiya-** This includes the frame of Psychological reasoning, enculturation, practices, beliefs, and proto-clinical practices that can be culled from language, literature, myths, legends, etc.

**4. Psycho-Medical Systems- or Siko-Medikal na mga Sistema-** A psychological tradition that is closely related to ethnic psychology. The psycho-medical tradition has religion as the basis and explanation. This includes the faith-healing practices of the Babaylan or Katalonan.

-According to Salazar, he believes that "no real' healing could take place if there were no common ideologies or frames of reference, understood and accepted by both healer and patient".

### **ZEUS A. SALAZAR**

Zeus Atayza Salazar is a Filipino historian, anthropologist, and philosopher of history, best known in pioneering an emic perspective in Philippine history called Pantayong Pananaw (form-us-from-us perspective), earning him the title Father of New Philippine Historiography."

### **HERMANO PULE(19th Century Filipino religious leader)**

Apolinario de la Cruz (July 22, 1815- November 4, 1841), founded and led the Cofradia de San Jose. A religious order which was exclusive for native Filipinos as members, (established in 1832) because Catholic religious orders refused to admit native Filipinos as members.

### **REFERENCE: DISS**

**<https://www.scribd.com/document/488743856/LAS-DISS-Week1-Q2-FinalDraft>**