

Creative Research Methods Transformative and Indigenous Research

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Transformative research frameworks

This presentation covers transformative and Indigenous research

- Aim to make research more ethical by addressing and reducing power imbalances
- Examples include:
 - Feminist research
 - Activist/emancipatory research
 - Participatory research

Transformative research frameworks

- Creativity is morally neutral BUT there is a strong relationship between thinking creatively and making ethical decisions (Mumford et al 2010)
- Is ethics just for RECs/IRBs, or is it for the whole research process?
- Ethical stance: 'do no harm', or social justice?

Transformative research frameworks

- Need high levels of resource – can't be tokenistic
- People involved are likely to have different kinds of knowledge; communication is key
- Unlikely to affect power imbalances much beyond the scope of the research
- Can create their own ethical difficulties, e.g. in longitudinal research, writing, aftercare, etc

Indigenous research methods

- Collaborative, consensual – always
- Experimental, exploratory – often
- Contextualised
- Tested and approved by communities
- Highly creative
- Embedded in tradition

Indigenous research methods

- “Postcolonial indigenous research methodologies perceive literature as language, cultural artifacts, legends, stories, practices, songs, rituals, poems, dances, tattoos, lived experiences such as the people's fight against HIV/AIDS, personal stories, and community stories told in weddings, funerals, celebrations and wars.” (Chilisa 2012:60)

Indigenous research methods

- Ceremony
- Ritual
- Existing structures such as councils of elders, talking circles
- Involving ancestors
- Involving land
- Resisting 'epistemological imperialism'

For more information visit
www.ncrm.ac.uk/resources/online

