

HOW DO INDIGENOUS CULTURES

CULTURES

DIFFER IN THEIR UNDERSTANDINGS OF CONSCIOUSNESS?



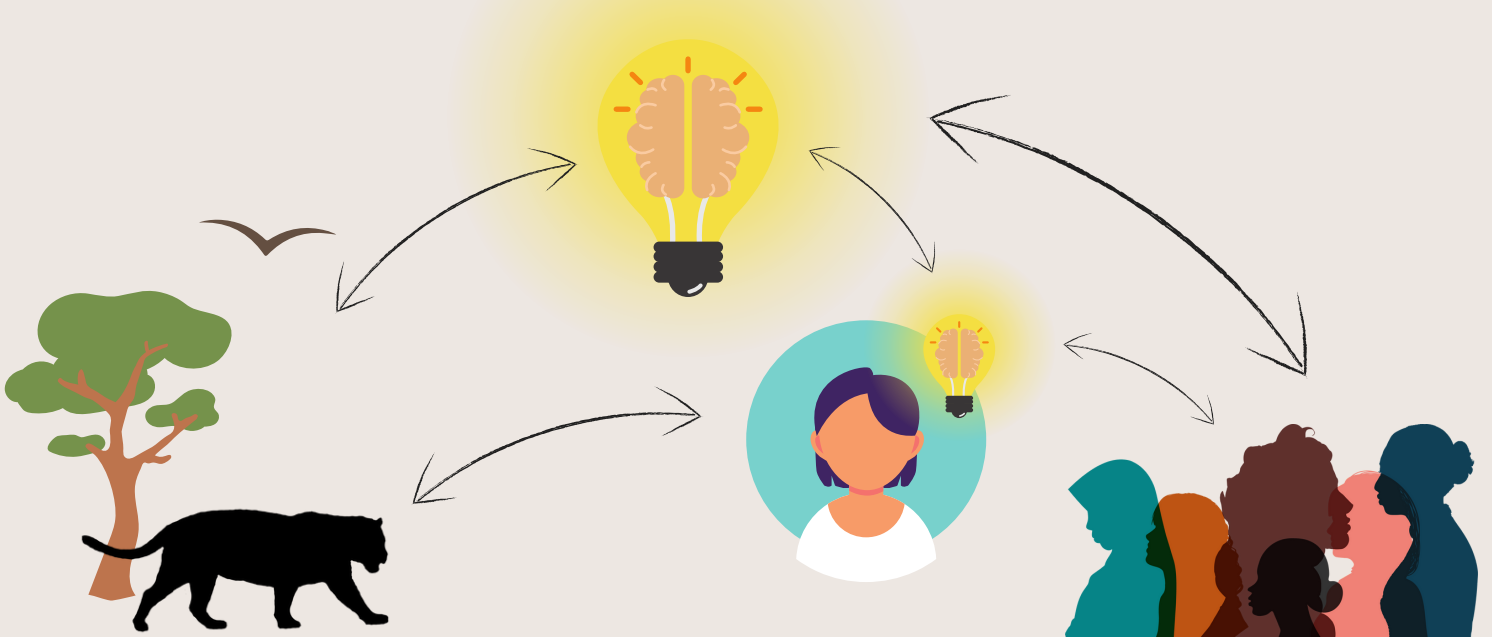
Local consciousness

Some Indigenous cultures understand consciousness to be localised in a subject, for example, in the human body or in a bodily organ (e.g., the head). The connections with natural and social or other entities are not considered essential.



Collective consciousness

Collective consciousness denotes the process when individual consciousness is extended into a collective, transcending field that connects all participants and touches the "unconscious" sphere.



Global consciousness

Some Indigenous cultures believe that human consciousness is a part of global consciousness. This idea supposes that individual consciousness is the embodiment of global consciousness. There are various forms of embodiments from the same shared source. Such a common spiritual basis serves to connect different material forms, e.g., people, animals, plants.

Would you like to see concrete examples of cultures?

Are you interested in how the concepts of consciousness pervade the Indigenous knowledge?

Read more in:

Lorencova, R., Trnka, R. (2023). Variability in the cultural understandings of consciousness: A call for dialogue with native psychologies. *Journal of Consciousness Studies*, 30, No. 5–6, pp. 232–254
DOI: [10.53765/20512201.30.5.232](https://doi.org/10.53765/20512201.30.5.232).