

**Do Nations Need Time?  
Nationalism between Invention  
of Tradition and Daily Plebiscite**

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# Outline:

- Empirical sources
- Theoretical background
- Hypothesis and operationalization
- Roadmap

# Empirical sources (1): unexpected positive relations

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	
	National Commitment	Multiculturalism
Individualism	0.127	0.054
Subnationalism	<b>0.557***</b>	-0.434**
Cosmopolitanism	<b>0.467***</b>	-0.054

\* significant at the 0.05 level \*\* significant at the 0.01 level \*\*\* significant at the 0.001 level

# Collectivism in Cross-Cultural Psychology

- Not only normative, but primarily descriptive.
- Frequently used, sometimes complemented, hardly contested.
- Hui & Triandis (1986): consensus about meaning among psychologists and anthropologists. Collectivism = perceived and enacted interdependence.

# Typology of Collectivism?

- Vertical collectivism = collectivism + high power distance.
- Horizontal collectivism = collectivism + low power distance.

BUT:

1. typology not innate to collectivism itself;
2. horizontal collectivism occurs only in small “primitive” communities.

# Empirical Sources (2): Case Study Factor Analysis

Markers of Groupness (Theiss-Morse)	1	2	3
to have been born in Lithuania	<i>0,678</i>	-0,201	0,349
to have lived in Lithuania for most of one's life	<i>0,729</i>	0,037	0,103
to be able to speak Lithuanian	<i>0,680</i>	0,216	0,146
to have parents that are Lithuanian	0,378	-0,001	<i>0,644</i>
to be a Christian	0,062	0,124	<i>0,891</i>
to feel Lithuanian	<i>0,509</i>	<i>0,486</i>	-0,176
having Lithuanian citizenship	<i>0,776</i>	-0,008	0,079
have respect for the country's political institutions and laws	-0,048	<i>0,666</i>	0,135
valuing freedom and equality	0,104	<i>0,759</i>	-0,152
believing in the independence of Lithuania from the influence of other states	0,008	<i>0,517</i>	0,110

# Nationalism as Collectivism

**E.Hobsbawm** – *invention of tradition*:

nationalism requires and produces a sense of unity with past generations.

**E.Renan** – *daily plebiscite*:

shared past is inessential, provided the contingent sense of unity with (some!) contemporaries.

# Collectivism vs. Social Change

- **Diachronic collectivism**  
interdependence with past generations:  
traditionalism (self-conscious, not equal to  
traditional values), obedience to elders.
- **Synchronic collectivism**  
interdependence with contemporaries via  
shared goals and circumstances, and readiness  
to cooperate.



# Dependent Variables

- **Ingroup nationalism**

(former *National Commitment*):

(1) “How proud are you of your nation?”;

(2) “Would you be willing to fight for your country?”.

- **Outgroup nationalism**

(former *Multiculturalism*):

(1) “Immigrants/foreign workers are undesirable neighbors”;

(2) “When jobs are scarce, preference should be given to natives over immigrants”;

(3) immigrant policy.

# **Independent Variables (1): Diachronic Collectivism**

- important child quality: obedience
- importance of tradition
- tradition vs. economic growth
- preference for new vs. old ideas

# Independent Variables (2): Synchronic Collectivism

- “Service to others important in life”.
- Membership (summary index).
- Voluntary work (summary index).
- “Most people can be trusted”.
- Child quality: tolerance and respect for other people.

... multiplied by country-level collectivism  
(from meta-analysis).

# **Main Hypothesis:**

of the two dimensions of nationalism, outgroup nationalism is stronger related to diachronic collectivism, and ingroup nationalism, to synchronic collectivism.

# Roadmap (1):

## Multilevel Regression Analysis

- Testing the main hypothesis;
- Discovering the value of collectivism as a predictor of nationalism;
- Combining indicators of collectivism with other independent variables;
- Estimating similar models for subnationalism and cosmopolitanism.

# Roadmap (2):

## Structural Equations Modeling

- Comparing factor configurations of collectivism indicators and factor loadings across countries;
- Testing if approximately the same factor loadings are found in countries belonging to the same type of nationalism;
- Differentiating between direct and indirect (moderated by synchronic and diachronic collectivism factors) effects of sociodemographic variables on ingroup and outgroup nationalism.

**Thank you for your attention!**