

KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

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**ATTITUDES REFLECTING THE NATIONAL
IDENTITY OF LITHUANIAN STUDENTS AND
THEIR EXPRESSION**

Summary of Doctoral Dissertation
Social Sciences, Sociology (05 S)

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Introduction

The world experiences rapid and inevitable processes of globalization. Lithuania is bound to join them, yet people of the country wish to preserve their nationality. In the future, Lithuanians will have to coordinate two opposites – ethnocentrism and globalization. Therefore, the research into national identity is particularly relevant. For this reason, the government of the Republic of Lithuania acknowledged “preservation of national identity in the context of globalization” as one of the priorities in scientific research in 2002.

The interest in nationality became especially noticeable in Western countries in 1960s-70s. A variety of articles and books on theoretical and practical aspects of national culture formation and national identity preservation appeared. In the broadest sense, modern scientific studies of national identity both in Lithuania and abroad may be divided into works devoted to theoretical analysis of the phenomenon and empirical research works. Classics in the sphere of nationality and, simultaneously, of national identity, such as Smith, Gellner, Anderson and many other foreign scholars analyze the issues of genesis, expression and position of nationality in modern and post-modern societies. Theoretical analytical works of Grigas (Grigas, 1989, 1998, 2001, 2004, etc) are fundamental and especially significant for studies on nationality in Lithuania; the latest works of Statkus and other authors are devoted to the phenomenon (Statkus 2003, 2004; Leonavicius 1999; Kasatkina 1999, etc).

Empirical research on nationality and national identity has been going on for a long time abroad; and despite methodological difficulties faced while researching the phenomenon, they appear in abundance (Taylor, Bassili, Aboud, 1973; Giles, Taylor, Lambert, Albert, 1976; Citrin, Wong, Duff, 2000; Dekker, Malova, Hoogendoorn, 2003, et al.). The empirical research on national identity in Lithuania is still poor and incoherent if compared to that conducted in other countries.

The problem of preserving nationality is undoubtedly important for the Western nations; for Lithuania, however, this problem is much more relevant due to its specific geopolitical situation and historical experience. Large nations, carrying authority in world development, have a fairly strong ethno psychological immunity; whereas the Lithuanian nation, constantly facing danger to its existence, understands nationality in a slightly different way and has a more intense need to retain it.

It should be noted that the greatest concern, according to scholars and public figures, is caused by the decline in national identity of the young generation: national indifference, the lack of patriotism, the desire to emigrate and naturalize in “another”, a better world,- all that was

determined by a pragmatic viewpoint. Until now the state of national identity is not well known and clear among the youth; yet after having studied it, one could forecast the future state of the national identity of our population. For this reason, in pursuance to analyze the content of national identity construct as well as particular factors that characterize it and to anticipate its development, it was decided to explore national identity of the intellectual part of the youth – the student body considered as a social group. It is meaningful not only to perform “inventory” of academic youth’s national identity, which is probably valuable in the context of euro integration, but to ascertain psychosocial, social-demographic and other factors conditioning national identity as well. The information obtained could help to answer the questions: whether Lithuania as a state will dissolve in the future; and whether its people will have the potential to retain national self-consciousness and self-esteem.

Scientific Novelty and Theoretical Significance of the Research

Although national identity is analyzed by many foreign scientists: sociologists, psychologists, scholars in the spheres of cultural and political sciences and those of other spheres and they reach undoubtedly valuable results, the findings of their research are impossible to apply directly to Lithuania due to various reasons (e.g. historical context).

Despite the interest in national identity in the country, several problems may be envisaged. First, Lithuania is experiencing very deep and rapid changes and therefore, the data of empirical research works loses its relevance fairly quickly and does not meet the novelty requirement. Second, there is a lack of empirical studies characterized by: a) large samples, d) great number of analyzed features, c) modern level of data statistical reduction. This research is an attempt to meet the listed requirements. Besides, the dissertation research introduces methodology of national identity measuring which will be possible to use in the future and compare the obtained results. The study not only analyzes the construct of national identity and peculiarities of its expression, but also searches for the links with other social-demographic, inner-psychological, world-view and other factors.

Practical Importance

Radically-spirited people have been more and more noticeable in Lithuania recently. They prompt the youth to join self-defense groups, organize anti-Semitic rallies and preserve the nation’s “purity” in other ways. Most of the propaganda aimed at the youth could be found in the Internet sites. Some young people surrender themselves to the influence. On

the other hand, it is well known that the youth wish to become “the citizens of the world”, to emigrate to the West, for a better future of their children and their own well being. The state of national identity in the population of Lithuanian youth is changing rapidly and is not clearly defined. Consequently, one of the major aspects of the work is to collect as much information on national identity of Lithuanian students as possible. The collected information, when compared to achievements of other countries, would open a possibility to improve youth education and pursue a more purposeful policy of education and socialization.

The Problem of the Research

Having been in a latent state for a long time, the significance of national identity became especially noticeable during the period of revival in Lithuania. The beginning of independence was marked with the feeling of patriotism and striving for freedom. Later several reforms were implemented in various spheres of life, people’s way of living, behavior and attitudes changed. Under the influence of changes, the system of national identity transformed also.

While Lithuania was pursuing membership in the European Union and rapid processes of globalization were taking place, formation, development and change of national identity became relevant to both society and science. Hence the research into the attitudes reflecting Lithuanian students’ national identity conforms to one of the priority trends in Lithuanian science: “research oriented towards the creation of “knowledge” society: information technologies in society; citizens and management in “knowledge” society; preservation of national identity in the context of globalization”.

In 2004, when Lithuania joined the multinational European Union, similarly to some other minor national states, it faced certain controversial issues. Even though the EU treaty declares the objective “to strengthen the protection of new member states’ national rights and interests” and “to respect national identity of member states”, simultaneously, generic citizenship of the European Union is being implemented. The new citizenship is undoubtedly related to the anchoring of new identity. Accordingly, many questions arise: whether the new identity will not shade old national identity; whether national states will not wither; whether it is possible to strengthen the protection of nations’ rights and freedoms thanks to the generic citizenship, etc.

National identity has not been explored thoroughly in Lithuania. There are few scientific research works in the sphere. Consequently, this induces analysis of the sphere of national identity, with an objective to reveal

characteristic features of modern national identity, factors and circumstances important for the formation of person's national identity.

This doctoral thesis aspires to find answers to the scientific questions that have not been answered by the researchers in the country yet or scientific data possessed is partly dated. Despite the fact that the problems of national identity are the sphere of interest for foreign scholars, statistical regularities and theoretical generalizations defined in other countries and cultures cannot be automatically applied for the Lithuanian population. Therefore, national research, coinciding with the current Lithuanian realia, is necessary and only then there would be a possibility to compare national results with similar foreign research.

The Object of the Research

National identity of Lithuanian students

The Subject of the Research

Modern traits of Lithuanian students' national identity and the factors that influence them.

The Objective of the Research

To determine the content of the national identity of Lithuanian students, the peculiarities of its expression and to reveal various psychosocial factors influencing national identity.

Questions and Tasks of the Research

1. Question. What are the particular indicators (dimensions) that characterize the content of students' national identity; what specific features could be analyzed to credibly judge about national identity? In other words, what is the content structure of national identity as a diagnostic construct? This question implies a few *tasks*: 1) to analyze how national identity is perceived by Lithuanian and foreign scholars and what are the indicators used to judge about it. 2) to investigate Lithuanian relia from the viewpoint of phenomenology and try to define the indicators of national identity that would reflect cultural context of our country. 3) to prepare and, using test theory and means of psychometric statistics, to perform a pilot check of questionnaire on social attitudes and opinions estimating various dimensions of national identity.

2. Question. What is an expression of Lithuanian students' national identity; how strongly (or weakly) is nationality expressed according to separate dimensions? In order to answer the question, one is obliged to

realize a particular scientific task, i.e. to conduct mass survey among Lithuanian students' population and to perform statistic calculations.

3. Question. What psychosocial factors (gender, place of residence, cultural capital, values, social network, incomes, political and religious attitudes, experience abroad, educational biography, professional aspirations, autoconception of success in life, etc.) influence the development of students' national identity *in corpore* and in separate dimensions? Solution to the issue anticipates realization of some particular tasks of the research: 1) to prepare and verify statistically correspondent questionnaires on social attitudes and biographies. 2) on the grounds of the above mentioned questionnaire, estimating various dimensions of national identity, and the questionnaire designed to reveal psychosocial and biographic factors, to perform measurements in student population and to associate the data of the two questionnaires statistically.

Defended Theses

1. National identity manifests itself in Lithuanian students in several critical states: nationalism, ethnocentrism, liberal-democratic national identity and cosmopolitanism.

2. When considering national identity, typological variety exists among Lithuanian students.

3. Nationality is a multidimensional construct encompassing approach to language usage, civic obligations, emotional link with a nation, stereotypical attitude towards other nations, etc.

4. Certain sequence and consistency of attitudes is characteristic of national identity (for example, if a person is related to a nation emotionally, she/he is more likely to emphasize the preservation of the Lithuanian language).

5. Attitudes reflecting national identity of Lithuanian students and attitudes towards emigration are related generic constructs complementing one another.

6. National attitudes of the academic youth are systematically affected by various world-views (such as religious, political, integrational, etc.) as well as internal-psychological states (for example, value orientation, autoconception, social phobias and the like).

7. Social-demographic variables (such as gender, socioeconomic status and the like) systematically affect the attitudes reflecting national identity of Lithuanian students.

Research Methods

Literature analysis, secondary data analysis, questionnaire survey, application of statistical methods when processing research findings.

The Structure of the Dissertation

The dissertation includes introduction, theoretical, methodological and empirical parts and the conclusion. The introduction defines the problem of the research, objectives and tasks of the paper and introduces the defended theses.

I chapter of the theoretical part **Expression of National Identity and its Determination** is devoted to theoretical conceptualization of the notions used in the dissertation. Due to modernization processes in the society, the concepts of nation and nationality are constantly under transformation, acquiring different, new meaning and are not clearly defined until now. For this reason, the **1st paragraph** *The Conception of a Nation and Nationality and its Change*, presents a critical review of approach to the concepts.

Part 1.1 of the 1st paragraph analyzes *The Conception of a Nation and Nationality* in the works of foreign authors. The studies on nation and nationality notions reveal a very complicated and misleading labyrinth of theoretical conceptualizations. Various scholars in the field individually define the factors that characterize the concepts. Probably the opinions of the scientists emphasizing historical succession of nationality and revealing its relational and situational nature diverge most obviously.

Modernists represented by Anderson, Brubaker, Hobsbawm and others associate the phenomenon of nationality only with a specific context of modern society: capitalism, industrialization, democracy, development of communications and the like. The authors are united by the idea of conditional nature of nation and nationality, subjectivity of national self-perception. Primordial theories emphasize the natural primitive nature of ethnic phenomena. National identity is understood as an ontological item. Nationality is determined by origin, traditions, lifestyle (Shils, 1993; Geertz, 1963, et al.). Instrumentalist nationality theories maintain that every society uses various cultural elements like instruments when constructing limits of national community (Gellner, 1998; Brass, 1985; Barth, 1969, et al.). Ethnosymbolistic theories emphasize not the origin but the sense of kinship among group members, myths of common origin, ethnic symbols, values, rituals, historic memory, individual forms of national culture, etc. (Smith, 1991, 1994; Armstrong, 1982; Bromley, 1983 et al.). Social-biological theories consider nationality as a form of tribal selection, nepotism (Van den Berghe, 1981 et al.). Ecological theories perceive nationality as people's collective adaptation to the variety of planetary landscape with various forms

of behavior (Gumiliov, 1993). Despite differences in all theoretical conceptualizations, they all acknowledge unanimously the determinant role of nation's identity which discerns it from other national groups.

Part 1.2 of the 1st paragraph surveys the *Conception of Nation and Nationality in the Works of Lithuanian Authors*. Approaches to nation and nationality conveyed by famous pre-war period sociologists, pedagogues, philosophers, psychologists - Maceina (1939), Leonas (1933), Keliuotis (1934) – are discussed.

Although modern academic research on the topic of nationality has been started quite recently in Lithuania (only after the second national revival in 1988), the issues are considered by many scientists: Grigas, Kuzmickas, Aleksandravičius, Statkus, Kulakauskas, Leonavičius, Kasatkina and others.

Lithuanian authors, similarly to foreign ones, offer various approaches to the concepts of nation and nationality; yet, as Statkus remarks, they all fit into two paradigms: “overtime” (nation as a static item a priori) and “transformational” (nation as a constantly changing, developing conversion).

Despite ongoing discussions whether nationality is natural or conditional and changing formation, as a phenomenon, it undoubtedly has an incredible impact on modern human being and the world generally.

Consequently, **part 1.3 of the 1st paragraph** analyses the place of nationality in the globalized world now and in the perspective. Lithuanian membership in the European Union has especially highlighted the relevance of the issue of nationality preservation. The question arose whether a small Lithuanian nation will manage to retain its national identity having encountered economically, politically and technologically powerful nations. Although social, cultural and educational policy pursued in the European Union emphasizes the obligations to respect and induce cultural variety, preserve ethnical heritage, one of its main objectives is to form “European consciousness”. Accordingly, it is important for the Lithuanians to coordinate their national identity with the European one. It is noticed that globalization could probably influence nationality in two ways: on the one hand, it can cause “dissolution” in the cosmopolitan super ethnos of Europe; on the other hand, it is likely to condition a kind of balancing between ethno cultural individuality and consciousness of “world citizen”. There is no doubt that the processes of globalization would not be so dangerous when fostering nationality consciously; it does not mean, however, that the identity crisis is going to bypass Lithuania.

2nd paragraph surveys the *Problem of Personal Identity in Social Sciences*. Although the notion of identity, as well as the phenomenon itself, is very popular in sociology, in psychology and in political science, it is not uniformly defined and sometimes is approached rather controversially.

Therefore, various aspects of the approaches are introduced in the paragraph. The concepts of identity forms (Erikson, 1959) and identity level (Marcia, 1993) are discussed.

It is obvious that, in the integrated system of personal identity, national identity is one of the spheres alongside with professional, religious, political and other identities. Geneses, formation mechanisms, sociological and psychological theories of national identity that allow to operationalize the analyzed construct in empirical perspective, are explored in the **3rd paragraph** *Becoming of National Identity: Sociological Insights*. **Part 3.1** of the paragraph defines specific “latent” state of national identity and the relationship between nationality and other spheres of personal identity. **Part 3.2** reviews the process of national identity formation and the transformation that is progressing in ontogenesis (Kroger, 1989; Berger, Luckman, 1999). Specific features characteristic to national identity – national feelings, commitments, etc. – as well as content of national identity and self-determination phenomena are analyzed in **parts 3.3 and 3.2**.

The choice of a diagnostic construct – social attitudes – made in the dissertation is grounded in the **4th paragraph** *Methodological Role of Attitude Category when Investigating a Person’s National Identity*. Methodological role of the construct in the modern social research is highlighted, the link between social opinions and social behavior is revealed. Since national identity may be understood as the collection of person’s attitudes towards nationality (Dekker, Malova, Hoogendoorn, 2003), the special kind of attitudes – attitudes reflecting a person’s national identity - is also reviewed.

5th paragraph *National Identity and a Person’s Psychosocial Characteristics*, deals with empiric studies and theoretical insights revealing the factors that affect a person’s national attitudes. It has been proved that attitudes reflecting national identity are influenced by a variety of other attitudes, for example, attitudes towards foreign-born people (Kleinpenning, Hagendoorn, 1993), political attitudes (Dekker, Malova, Hoogendoorn, 2003), and other. Moreover, personal features and inner psychological states, such as self-respect, also have an impact (Phinney, 1990). It was noticed that positive self-evaluation is related to positive attitudes towards nationality and low self-esteem is related to extremely positive (nationalistic) attitudes (Blank, 1997; Bloom, 1990; Smith, 1991; Tajfel, Turner, 1986, et al.). There have been a number of studies conducted that confirmed that attitudes reflecting national identity are influenced by various social-demographic variables as well: age, gender, origin, educational biography, socioeconomic status etc. (Schuman, Steeh, Bobo, Krysan, 1997; Taylor, Sheatsley, Greeley, 1978, Vogt, 1997; et al.).

Since the object of the dissertation research is the attitudes of Lithuanian students reflecting their national identity, **the 6th paragraph**, the *Peculiarities of Studying Youth's Socialization and National Identity*, discusses the main concerns characteristic to this age group, dilemmas and tasks solved by the young generation, their aims of life. The model of relationship between attitudes towards nationality and national socialization is presented.

The **II chapter** of the theoretical part **Modern Research on National Identity** states that nationality is a constantly changing, evolving phenomenon differently expressed in various dimensions and consequently it is fairly complicated to be researched empirically. On the other hand, the research of the phenomenon is impeded by the fact, mentioned above, that the concepts of nation and nationality are defined in a very confusing and ambiguous way in sociology. The construct of national identity is operationalized differently by different researchers, and moreover, there is no determined method to be most suitable for the investigation of national identity.

According to research methods used, the research conducted by foreign scholars (**II chapter 1st paragraph**) can be grouped into the following categories: a) free or partly structured interview (Phinney, 1990; Giles, Taylor, Albert, Lambert, 1996; etc.) b) scale method (Taylor, Basili, Aboud, 1973; Giles, Taylor, Bourhis, 1974; etc.) c) surveys (Davis, 1999; Blank, 2003; etc.). Apart from the main methods, foreign authors use many other methods to analyze national identity, such as document method (Gerson, 2001) and others. **2 paragraph** reviews rather fragmentary empirical research into national identity in Lithuania (Bliumas, 2000; Trinkūnienė, 2000; Tamošiūnas, 2000; etc).

III chapter presents **Methods and Methodology of Research into Students' National Identity**. The research instrument (questionnaire) is introduced in the **1st paragraph**. When designing the questionnaire, not traditional sociological but psychometric approach to survey was chosen. A comprehensive two-part questionnaire (comprising 605 items was prepared). The first part deals with emigrational attitudes reflecting national identity and social-demographic characteristics; the second part tries to group various psychosocial characteristics. Since there was a great many of analyzed features, one person would be questioned several times. For this purpose, a special respondent code was assigned and special software that links the data of separate measurement into one statistic matrix was used. The survey of the research was anonymous.

The paragraph presents a general research scheme revealing the structure of a dependent variable – attitudes reflecting national identity and

those towards emigration – as well as independent variables: psychosocial and social-demographic factors that have a potential to affect the attitudes. The variables in the dissertation research were operationalized with reference to other scholars' experience, yet some scales, such as the scale of linguistic ethnocentrism, were included on the author's own account.

2nd paragraph defines sample characteristics. In the dissertation research, the respondents were selected for the sample using the method of quota selection. Totally, 1,002 respondents were surveyed, 712 of whom were students. The target group consisted of students from 9 Lithuanian universities, 2 colleges and 2 senior high schools. In addition to the main sample, a "contrastive" sample of 290 respondents was formed that comprised other age and social status groups: from schoolchildren to political prisoners and exiles.

Statistical methods and rates used in the dissertation research are presented in the **3rd paragraph**. Statistical analysis of data was conducted using SPSS (*Statistical Package for Social Sciences*) program package. The methods of factorial, cluster, discriminant, dispersive analysis, multidimensional regression, psychometric statistics, MDS model, etc. were used.

The **4th paragraph** of methodological part introduces scale structure of diagnostic instrument and characteristics of psychometric quality. Factorial validation was the main method for scale formation. It could be stated that a satisfactory psychometric quality of the research instrument was obtained.

The Results of the Research on Lithuanian Students' National Identity are provided in **chapter IV**. In the **1st paragraph** *Attitudes Reflecting National Identity and their Formation Factors*, the internal structure of the national identity construct is revealed. By using the method of factorial analysis it was determined that nationality is a multidimensional construct comprising cultural and civic obligations, emotional link with a nation, reflection of nationality, attitude to language usage, emigrational intentions, etc. Not only were the main dimensions, and accordingly sub-scales, of national identity discerned, but also their expression (according to each dimension) in the student population defined.

In order to obtain a clearer and more defined structure of the features of students' national identity with scale values for attitudes to nationality, a multi-stage factorial analysis, which is presented in the **2nd paragraph** of this chapter in detail, was conducted. The analysis data reveal a two-dimensional structure of attitudes reflecting national identity. The attitudes are quite notably polarized into two constituents that sometimes negate each other – "traditional" and "modern" attitude to nationality.

Factorial analysis exhibited the internal structure of national identity construct, yet it was thought to be meaningful to find a defined and unanimous structure of identity as well. This was done when analyzing variables of national identity *in corpore*. MDS (Multidimensional Scaling MDS) results revealed a theoretically meaningful complex structure of the analyzed features according to the respondents' attitudes to nationality, which allows to present the scale of a person's engagement into the nationality from one extreme position to another (from "nationalism" to "anti-ethnocentrism (conditional cosmopolitanism)" and the scale of attitudes to nationality from the perspective of social acceptability (from socially acceptable - "ethnocentric" to unacceptable - "nationalistic").

Having undertaken the research, it was determined that a certain typological variety exists in Lithuanian student population when national identity is considered. When applying K-Mean Cluster Analysis, student statistical types, formed according to modern-democratic and traditional-conservative attitude to nationality, were successfully identified. It was found out that four fairly differently profiled student groups exist. Conditionally those groups were named "modernists" (distribution in the country's student population – 14.9%), "ethnocentrists" (21.3%), "dualists" (27.5%) and "the indifferent" (36.3%).

When preparing the research it was assumed that national identity or its absence is one of hypothetical factors that could explain intentions to emigrate and vice versa. The **3rd paragraph** *Attitudes to Emigration and National Identity* depicts the internal structure of the construct of attitudes to emigration, where three constituents - "rational", "ethnocentric" and "economically motivated" attitude to emigration - as well as the links between the constituents and attitudes to nationality are detected. It is stated that attitudes to emigration and those reflecting national identity are closely related, congenerical constructs. Students' attitudes to emigration and their intentions to emigrate are systematically affected by various constituents of national identity.

It was hypothetically presumed that national identity could be related to certain world-views and inner psychological states of a person. Therefore, the **4th paragraph** presents and analyses statistical relationship of attitudes to national identity with other variables, such as religious, political and integration positions, bearing in mind the welfare of the country (during the interwar period, Soviet times, nowadays and in the future), personal relation with people of other nationality, attitude to preservation of nationality in non-national environment. Links between attitudes to nationality and personal features and psychological states –social phobias, value orientations (various dominating types of values), aspirations of labor expression, autoconception,

psychological state and other characteristics of a person's psychosocial situation - are revealed. It should be noted that the relationships determined are statistically significant and meaningfully interpreted from a theoretical perspective. For example, the students who are more ethnocentric are more reserved with people of other nationalities strive to retain national "purity", evaluate the possibilities to emigrate negatively, etc.

The **5th paragraph** defines the influence of social-demographic variables on attitudes to nationality. The influence defined is theoretically meaningful and statistically plausible in many cases.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In social sciences until now there is no uniform approach to concepts of nation and nationality. Conceptualizations of various authors are clearly too overdone and consequently there is no clear distinction between them. National identity as a referent of the phenomena of nation and nationality is also defined ambiguously and herewith is operationalized quite differently.

2. Although a person's national identity is studied fairly widely, using various methods, it is not clear which of them is most suitable for the analysis of the construct. Psychometric approach, used to measure attitudes reflecting national identity in the dissertation research, as well as the abundance of operated variables served the purpose. Since a dependent variable was concretized in 162 and on independent one in even 443 steps, the instrument was divided into two parts in order to avoid the effect of weariness during the research. The division proved to be meaningful, as questionnaire return quota rate was more than 90%, and the data from two instrument parts were successfully associated into one statistical matrix.

3. Psychometric analysis revealed that national identity is a truly complex and multidimensional construct. Using factorial validation, the dimensions of the attitudes reflecting Lithuanian students' national identity were distinguished: "cultural and civic commitment to the nation", "nationally engaged position", "influence of nationality on a person", "national self-determination", "sources of nationality", "anti-ethnocentric (conditionally cosmopolitan) attitudes", "reflection of nationality", "nationalistic attitude to nationality", and others. Their generalized two-dimensional structure was clear in a complex model of structure of attitudes towards nationality. The attitudes were clearly polarized into two constituents of "traditional" and "modern" nationality.

4. The research justified the thesis that national identity is expressed in several critical states: "nationalistic", "ethnocentric", "moderate-rational", "reflectional-democratic" and "anti-ethnocentric (conditionally

cosmopolitan)” attitude to nationality. Using MDS (Multidimensional Scaling), model to graduate the expression of Lithuanian students’ national identity was obtained reflecting the sequence of the states of nationality.

5. From the national identity perspective, typological variety exists in Lithuanian student population. Using K-Mean Cluster Analysis, four statistical types of Lithuanian students were discerned that appear in the order of expression of attitudes to nationality: “modernists”, whose relative distribution in student population is about 14.9%, “ethnocentrists” (21.3%), “dualists” (27.5%) and “the indifferent” (36.3%).

6. As it was assumed, a certain consistency and sequence is characteristic to national becoming. There is an obvious tendency that young people who were more ethnocentric tend to preserve national language, feel more committed, engaged as the representatives of their nation; nationality influences their opinions, behavior and aims of life more intensely; young people with more cosmopolitan position tend to think that every person may freely choose nationality.

7. A person’s national identity and his/her attitudes towards emigration are very closely interrelated and complementary constructs. It was detected that the more traditional student position on the nationality is, the more ethnocentric their attitude to emigration is and vice versa – modern nationality is associated with “economically motivated (conditionally cosmopolitan)” attitude to nationality.

8. It was hypothetically assumed that attitudes reflecting Lithuanian academic youth’s national identity and their position on emigration are affected by world-view and inner psychological states : personal values (various types of dominating values), personal auto-conception, interest (or indifference) in politics, conception of national welfare (during interwar period, Soviet times, now and in the future), evaluation of personal professional perspective, experienced social phobias, evaluation of personal health state, intimate life, attitude to studies and work, some parameters of social network, other characteristics of a person and his/her psychosocial situation. It should be noted that the above mentioned interrelations obtained are: a) statistically significant; b) meaningfully interpreted from the theoretical perspective.

8.1. There was a tendency for the students who are more ethnocentric to be more reserved with people of other nationalities, to strive to preserve national “purity” more, to evaluate the possibilities to emigrate more negatively, etc. Modern-democratic attitude to national self-determination coincides with a more positive personal relation with people of other nationalities and more positive attitudes towards emigration. The students who are more anti-ethnocentric evaluate mixed marriages more

liberally, feel more open to people of other nationalities and are more tolerant to assimilation in a non-national environment.

8.2. Positive attitudes (related to politics and euro Atlantic integration) of Lithuanian students, although they are not so strongly expressed as might be assumed, are related with both modern and traditional position on nationality.

8.3. Both traditional and modern nationality is related to student political interests and their conception of country's welfare. For example, it was revealed that interest in politics is related to more reasonable intentions to emigrate, "nationalistic" position of nationality correlates with the opinion that interwar period was most favorable for Lithuania.

8.4. Out of all world-views investigated in the dissertation, national identity is the one that is least affected by religious beliefs. There is one connection, however; it appeared that personal religiosity and religiosity of the closest environment affect attitudes towards nationality: a person feels more engaged in the sense of nationality and committed to the nation.

8.5. Students' position on nationality is related to various types of social phobia. Traditional nationality is mainly affected by political and denationalization phobias. Modern nationality is associated with economic, ecological and even apocalyptic phobias, as well as a phobia of poor quality of education in Lithuania.

8.6. More strongly expressed traditional attitude to nationality is related to a person's fundamental and social (public projection) orientations, whereas "nationalistic" position is reliably associated with orientations of power and hedonistic values according to statistics.

8.7. More strongly expressed traditional attitude to nationality is interrelated with labor expression focused on self-realization, helping others; a nationalistic attitude – with labor expression reflecting person's egoistic and hedonistic intentions.

8.8. Forms of national identity socially acceptable among studying youth population are related to positive dimensions of autoconception; for example, "cultural and civic" attitude towards nationality is related with "self-reliance", while socially unacceptable ones, such as "nationalism" and "anti-ethnocentrism", are associated with negative dimensions of autoconception: "insecurity" and a lack of auto-irony.

8.9. "Anti-ethnocentric (conditionally cosmopolitan)" position that represents modern nationality is related with a person's unfavorable psychological states, such as depression and anxiety.

9. The thesis, that Lithuanian students' attitude towards nationality and their position on emigration are systematically affected by social-demographic variables, was justified. Several general tendencies were

noticed. For example, traditional nationality is more common among elder and more educated people. This attitude, according to all dimensions, is more typical of female students, with an exception of extreme dimensions of “nationalism”. Among the students of Kaunas Interdiocesan Catholic Seminary, traditional attitude to nationality is expressed more strongly than in other student groups. Modern attitude is most characteristic to students from mixed nationality families and young people who do not have Lithuanian origin but live in Lithuania.

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LIETUVOS STUDENTIJOS TAUTINIO TAPATUMO NUOSTATOS IR JŲ RAIŠKA

REZIUOMĖ

Tyrimo objektas

Lietuvos studentų tautinis tapatumas.

Tyrimo dalykas

Šiuolaikiniai Lietuvos studentų tautinio tapatumo bruožai, bei juos įtakojantys veiksniai.

Tyrimo tikslas

Nustatyti Lietuvos studentų tautinio tapatumo turinį, raiškos ypatumus bei atskleisti įvairius tautinį tapatumą įtakojančius psichosocialinius veiksnius.

Tyrimo klausimai ir uždaviniai

1. Klausimas. Kokie konkretūs rodikliai (dimensijos) charakterizuoja studentų tautinio tapatumo turinį; iš kokių konkrečių požymių galima patikimai spręsti apie tautinį tapatumą? Kitaip tariant kokia yra turiningoji tautinio tapatumo, kaip diagnostinio konstrukto, struktūra? Šis klausimas implikuoja kelis *uždavinius*: 1) išnagrinėti kaip tautinį tapatumą traktuoja Lietuvos bei užsienio mokslininkai ir iš kokių rodiklių apie jį sprendžia. 2) fenomenologiškai ištyrinėti Lietuvos realijas ir pabandyti apibrėžti tokius tautinio tapatumo rodiklius, kurie atlieptų mūsų šalies kultūrinį kontekstą. 3) parengti ir testų teorijos bei psichometrinės statistikos priemonėmis „pilotiškai“ patikrinti socialinių nuostatų bei nuomonių klausimą, matuojantį įvairias tautinio tapatumo dimensijas.

2. Klausimas. Kokia yra Lietuvos studentų tautinio tapatumo raiška, kaip stipriai (arba silpniau) tautiškumas yra išreikštas pagal atskiras

dimensijas? Šio klausimo sprendimas įpareigoja realizuoti konkretų mokslinį uždavinį tai yra – atlikti masinę apklausą Lietuvos studentų populiacijoje ir atlikti statistinius skaičiavimus.

3. Klausimas. Kokie psichosocialiniai veiksniai (lytiškumas, gyvenamoji vieta, amžius, kultūrinis kapitalas, vertybės, socialinis tinklas, pajamos, politinės ir religinės nuostatos, buvimo užsienyje patirtis, edukacinė biografija, profesinės aspiracijos, gyvenimo sėkmės autokoncepcija ir kt.) daro įtaką studentų tautinio tapatumo raiškai *in corpore* ir pagal atskiras dimensijas? Šio klausimo sprendimas taip pat numato kelių konkrečių tyrimo uždavinių realizavimą: 1) parengti ir statistiškai patikrinti atitinkamus socialinių nuostatų ir biografinius klausimynus. 2) remiantis minėtu klausimynu, matuojančiu įvairias tautinio tapatumo dimensijas, ir klausimynu skirtu psichosocialiniams bei biografiniams veiksniams atskleisti, studentų populiacijoje atlikti matavimus ir abiejų klausimynų duomenis statistiškai asocijuoti.

Ginamos tezės

1. Tautinis tapatumas Lietuvos studentų populiacijoje pasireiškia keliais kritiniais būviais: nacionalizmu, etnocentrizmu, liberaliu– demokratiniu tautiniu tapatumu ir kosmopolitizmu.
2. Tautinio identiteto prasme, Lietuvos studentų tarpe egzistuoja tipologinė įvairovė.
3. Tautiškumas yra daugiamatis konstruktas apimantis požiūrį į kalbos vartojimą, pilietinius įsipareigojimus, emocinį ryšį su tauta, stereotipinį požiūrį į kitas tautas ir t. t.
4. Tautiniam identitetui būdingas tam tikras nuostatų nuoseklumas ir konsistentiškumas (pvz. jei asmuo yra emociniais ryšiais susijęs su tauta, tai jis labiau akcentuos lietuvių kalbos išsaugojimą).
5. Lietuvos studentų tautinį tapatumą atspindinčios bei emigracinės nuostatos– giminingi, vienas kitą papildantys konstruktai.
6. Akademinio jaunimo tautiškumo nuostatas sistemingai paveikia įvairios pasaulėžiūrinės nuostatos (pvz. religinės, politinės, integracinės ir t. t.) bei vidinės– psichologinės būsenos (pvz. vertybinės orientacijos, autokoncepcija, socialinės fobijos ir pan.).
7. Lietuvos studentų tautinį tapatumą atspindinčias nuostatas sistemingai paveikia sociodemografiniai kintamieji (pvz. lytiškumas, socioekonominis statusas ir pan.).

Tyrimo metodai

Literatūros analizė, antrinių šaltinių duomenų analizė, anketinė apklausa, statistinių metodų, apdorojant tyrimo duomenis, taikymas.

Disertacijos struktūra

Disertaciją sudaro įvadas, teorinė, metodologinė, empirinė dalys ir išvados. Įvade apibūdinama tyrimo problema, apibrėžiamas darbo tikslas, uždaviniai, pristatomos ginamos tezės.

Teorinės dalies **I. Skyrius Tautinio tapatumo raiška ir jos determinacija** skirtas disertaciniame darbe naudojamų sąvokų teorinei konceptualizacijai. Kadangi tautos ir tautiškumo sąvokos visuomenei modernėjant nuolat transformuojasi, įgaudamos vis kitokią, naują prasmę ir nėra pilnai atskleistos iki šiol, tai **1 paragrafe: tautos ir tautiškumo samprata ir jos kaita**, pateikiama kritinė šių konceptų traktavimo apžvalga.

1 paragrafo 1.1 dalyje analizuojama *tautos ir tautiškumo samprata užsienio autorių darbuose*. Tautos ir tautiškumo sąvokų studijos atskleidžia labai sudėtingą ir klaidų teorinių konceptualizacijų labirintą. Įvairūs užsienio mokslininkai skirtingai, savitai apibūdina šias sąvokas nusakančius bruožus. Ko gero aiškiausiai išsiskiria mokslininkų pabrėžiančių istorinį tautiškumo tęstinumą ir atskleidžiančių jo santykinę, situacinę prigimtį, nuomonės.

Modernistai, kuriems atstovauja B. Anderson, R. Brubaker, E. Hobsbawm ir k.t. tautiškumo fenomeną sieja tik su specifiniu modernios visuomenės kontekstu: kapitalizmu, industrializacija, demokratizacija, komunikacijos priemonių plėtra ir pan. Šiuos autorius vienija tautos ir tautiškumo sąlygiškumo, tautinės savivokos subjektyvumo idėja. Primordialinės teorijos akcentuoja prigimtinį ir pirmąjį etninių reiškinų pobūdį. Tautinis tapatumas juose suprantamas, kaip ontologinė duotybė. Tautiškumą lemia kilmė, tradicijos, gyvenimo būdas (E. Shils, 1993 C. Geertz, 1963 ir kiti). Instrumentalistinės tautiškumo teorijos teigia, kad kiekviena bendruomenė, konstruodama tautinės bendruomenės ribas, naudojami įvairiais kultūros elementais, tarsi instrumentais (E. Gellner, 1998; P. Brass, 1985; F. Barth, 1969 ir kiti). Etnosymbolistinės- akcentuoja ne kilmę, bet grupės narių giminystės jausmą, bendros kilmės mitus, etninius simbolius, vertybes, ritualus, istorinę atmintį, savitas tautinės kultūros formas ir pan. (A. D. Smith, 1991, 1994; J. Armstrong, 1982; J. Bromley, 1983 ir kiti). Sociobiologinės- tautiškumą traktuoja, kaip gimininės atrankos, nepotizmo formą. (P. L. Van den Berghe, 1981 ir kiti). Ekologinės teorijos tautiškumą supranta, kaip žmonių kolektyvinį prisitaikymą įvairioms elgsenos formomis prie planetos landšaftinės įvairovės (L. N. Gumiliov, 1993). Nepaisant visų teorinių konceptualizacijų skirtumų, visos jos vieningai pripažįsta lemiamą tautos tapatumo, išskiriančio ją iš kitų tautinių grupių tarpo, vaidmenį.

1 paragrafo 1.2 dalyje apžvelgiama *tautos ir tautiškumo samprata Lietuvos autorių darbuose*. Aptiriamos žymių prieškarinio sociologų,

pedagogų, filosofų, psichologų: A. Maceinos (1939), P. Leono (1933), J. Keliuočio (1934) ir k.t. autorių tautos bei tautiškumo traktuotės.

Nors šiuolaikiniai akademiniai darbai tautiškumo tema Lietuvoje pradėti gana neseniai, tik po antrojo tautinio atgimimo, apie 1988 metus, bet šiuos klausimus svarsto daugelis mokslininkų: R. Grigas, B. Kuzmickas, E. Aleksandravičius, N. Statkus, A. Kulakauskas, V. Leonavičius, N. Kasatkina ir kiti.

Lietuvių autoriai, kaip ir užsienio, siūlo įvairias tautos ir tautiškumo konceptų traktuotes, tačiau, kaip pastebi N. Statkus, visos jos telpa į dvi: "antlaikiškas" (tauta, kaip apriorinė statiška duotybė) ir "transformacines" (tauta, kaip kintantis, besivystantis virsmas) paradigmas.

Nepaisant tebevykstančių diskusijų apie tai ar tautiškumas yra prigimtinis, ar sąlyginis, kintantis darinys, jis kaip reiškinys visgi neginčytinai daro didžiulę įtaką šiuolaikiniam žmogui ir pasauliui apskritai.

Todėl, **1 paragrafo 1.3 dalyje** analizuojama tautiškumo vieta globalėjančiame pasaulyje dabar ir jo perspektyva. Lietuvos narystė Europos Sąjungoje ypatingai išryškino tautiškumo išlaikymo problemos aktualumą. Iškilo klausimas, ar sugebės maža lietuvių tauta susidūrusi su galingomis tautomis (ekonomiškai, politiškai, technologiškai ir pan.), išlaikyti savo tautinį tapatumą. Nors Europos Sąjungos vykdomoje socialinėje, kultūrinėje, švietimo politikoje akcentuojami išsipareigojimai gerbti ir skatinti kultūrų įvairovę, saugoti etninį paveldą, tačiau vienas iš jos tikslų- formuoti "europietišką savimonę". Todėl lietuviams svarbu, kaip pavyks derinti savąjį tautinį tapatumą su europietišku. Pastebima, kad globalizacija tautiškumui ko gero gali daryti dvejopą poveikį: iš vienos pusės, ji gali lemti "ištirpimą" kosmopolitiškėjančiame Europos superetnose, iš kitos, balansavimą tarp etnokultūrinio savitumo ir "pasaulio piliečio" savimonės. Neabejotinai, sąmoningai puoselėjant tautiškumą, globalizacijos procesai nebūtų tokie pavojingi, tačiau tai nereiškia, kad tapatumo krizė gali nepaliesi Lietuvos.

2 paragrafe apžvelgiama *asmens tapatumo problema socialiniuose moksluose*. Nors tapatumo (identiteto) sąvoka, kaip ir pats fenomenas, labai populiarūs ir sociologijoje, ir psichologijoje, ir politikos moksle, bet nėra vieningai apibrėžta, o kartais traktuojama net gana kontraversiškai. Todėl šiame paragrafe pateikiami įvairūs jos traktavimo aspektai. Aptariamos tapatumo formų (E. Erikson, 1959), lygmenų koncepcijos (Marcia, 1993).

Akivaizdu, kad integruotoje asmens tapatumo sistemoje, viena iš tapatumo sričių, greta profesinio, religinio, politinio ir kitų, yra tautinis tapatumas. Tautinio tapatumo genėzės, formavimosi mechanizmai, sociologinės ir psichologinės teorijos, leidžiančios nagrinėjimą konstrukta empiriškai atskleisti (operacionalizuoti), nagrinėjamos **3 paragrafe: tautinio**

tapatumo tapsmas: sociologinės išvalgos. **Paragrafo 3.1 dalyje** apibūdinama specifinė tautinio tapatumo “latentiškumo” būseną, bei tautiškumo santykis su kitomis asmens tapatumo sritimis. **3.2 dalyje** apžvelgiamas tautinio tapatumo formavimosi procesas bei transformacijos ontogenezeje (J. Kroger, 1989; P. L. Berger, T. Luckman, 1999). **3.3 ir 3.2 dalyse** analizuojami tautiniam tapatumui būdingi specifiniai ypatumai: tautiniai jausmai, įsipareigojimai ir k. t., bei tautinio tapatumo turinys ir apsisprendimo fenomenai.

Disertaciniame darbe pasirinktas diagnostinis konstruktas (t.y. socialinės nuostatos) pagrindžiamas **4 paragrafe: nuostatų kategorijos metodologinis vaidmuo, tiriant asmens tautinį tapatumą.** Jame išryškinamas komentuojamo konstrukto metodologinis vaidmuo šiuolaikiniame socialiniame tyrime, atskleidžiama sąsaja tarp socialinių nuostatų ir socialinės elgsenos. Kadangi tautinis tapatumas gali būti suprantamas, kaip asmens nuostatų tautiškumo atžvilgiu rinkinys (Dekker, Malova, Hoogendoorn, 2003), tai apžvelgiama ir ši ypatiga jų rūšis- asmens tautinį tapatumą atspindinčios nuostatos.

5 paragrafe: tautinis tapatumas ir asmens psychosocialinės charakteristikos, analizuojamos empirinės studijos bei teorinės išvalgos atskleidžiančios asmens tautiškumo nuostatas paveikiančius faktorius. Įrodyta, kad tautinį tapatumą atspindinčias nuostatas įtakoja daugybė kitų nuostatų rūšių, pavyzdžiui, nuostatos kitataučių atžvilgiu (Kleinpenning, Hagendoorn, 1993), politinės nuostatos (Dekker, Malova, Hoogendoorn, 2003) ir kitos. Taip pat paveikia ir asmens ypatybės bei vidinės psichologinės būsenos, pavyzdžiui, savivertė (Phinney, 1990). Pastebėta, kad pozityvus savęs vertinimas siejasi su pozityviomis tautiškumo nuostatomis, o žemas- su ekstremaliai pozityviomis (nacionalistinėmis) nuostatomis (Blank, 1997; Bloom, 1990; Smith, 1991; Tajfel, Turner, 1986 ir k.t.). Nemažai atlikta tyrimų kuriais patvirtinama, jog tautinį tapatumą atspindinčias nuostatas paveikia ir įvairūs sociodemografinai kintamieji: amžius, lytiškumas, kilmė, edukacinė biografija, socioekonominis statusas ir pan. (Schuman, Steeh, Bobo, Krysan, 1997; Taylor, Sheatsley, Greeley, 1978, Vogt, 1997 ir t. t.).

Kadangi disertacijos tyrimo objektas- Lietuvos studentijos tautinį tapatumą atspindinčios nuostatos, tai **6 paragrafe studijuojančio jaunimo socializacijos ir tautinio tapatumo ypatumai,** aptariamos pagrindinės šiai amžiaus grupei būdingos socializacijos problemos, jaunosios kartos sprendžiamos dilemos bei uždaviniai, jų keliami gyvenimo tikslai. Pateikiamas tautiškumo nuostatų ir tautinės socializacijos ryšio modelis.

Teorinės dalies **II. Skyriuje Šiuolaikiniai tautinio tapatumo tyrimai** konstatuojama, kad tautiškumas yra nuolat kintantis, evoliucionuojantis, įvairiose platumose skirtingai besireiškiantis fenomenas, todėl tirti jį

empiriškai gana sunku. Iš kitos pusės, šio fenomeno tyrimą apsunkina ir tai, kad kaip minėta, pačios tautos bei tautiškumo sąvokos sociologijoje yra apibrėžiamos labai painiai ir daugiareikšmiai. Tautinio tapatumo konstruktas ne tik kad įvairių tyrėjų pakankamai skirtingai operacionalizuojamas, bet net nėra žinoma, koks metodas galėtų būti tinkamiausias tautiniam tapatumui tirti.

Pagal naudojamus tyrimo metodus užsienio mokslininkų vykdomi tyrimai (**II skyriaus 1 paragrafas**) gali būti grupuojami į kelias kategorijas: a) laisvas arba pusiau struktūruotas interviu (Phinney, 1990; Giles, Taylor, Albert, Lambert, 1996 ir t.t.), b) skalių metodas (Taylor, Basili, Aboud, 1973; Giles, Taylor, Bourhis, 1974 ir t.t.), c) apklausos (Davis, 1999; Blank, 2003 ir t. t.). Be šių pagrindinių, užsienio autoriai naudoja ir daugybę kitų tautinio tapatumo tyrimo metodų, tokių kaip pavyzdžiui dokumentų (Gerson, 2001) ir kitus. **2 paragrafe** apžvelgiami gana fragmentiški tautinio tapatumo empiriniai tyrimai Lietuvoje (Bliumas, 2000; Trinkūnienė, 2000; Tamošiūnas, 2000 ir t. t.).

III. Skyriuje pateikiama **studentų tautinio tapatumo tyrimo metodologija ir metodika**. Tyrimo instrumentas (klausimynas) pristatomas **1 paragrafe**. Konstruojant klausimyną pasirinkta ne tradicinė sociologinė, bet psichometrinė apklausos prieiga. Parengtas išsamus dviejų dalių klausimynas (iš viso sudarytas iš 605 testo žingsnių (*Items*)). Pirmoji dalis skirta tautinį tapatumą atspindinčioms, emigracinės nuostatomis bei sociodemografinėms charakteristikoms, antroji- įvairioms psichosocialinėms charakteristikoms apčiuopti. Kadangi tiriamų požymių labai daug, tai vienas ir tas pats asmuo, dviem klausimynais apklaustas po kelis kartus. Tuo tikslu sukurtas specialus respondento kodas ir speciali programinė įranga, skirtingų matavimų duomenis susiejanti į vieningą statistinę matricą. Tyrime naudotas anoniminės apklausos būdas.

Šiame paragrafe pateikiama bendra tyrimo schema, kurioje atskleista priklausomo kintamojo- tautinį tapatumą atspindinčių bei emigracinių nuostatų struktūra, bei nepriklausomi kintamieji: psichosocialiniai ir sociodemografiniai veiksniai, potencialiai galintys šias nuostatas įtakoti. Kintamieji disertaciniame tyrime operacionalizuoti remiantis kitų mokslininkų patirtimi, nors kai kurios skalės įtrauktos savarankiškai, pavyzdžiui kalbinio etnocentrizmo ir kitos.

2 paragrafe apibūdinamos imties charakteristikos. Disertaciniame tyrime respondentai į imtį atrinkti kvotinės atrankos būdu. Iš viso apklausti 1002 respondentai, iš jų- 712 studijuojantys jaunuoliai. Tikslinė grupė sudaryta iš 9 Lietuvos universitetų, 2 kolegijų ir 2 aukštesniųjų mokyklų studentų. Greta pagrindinės imties papildomai suformuota 290 respondentų

“kontrastinė” imtis, apimanti kitas amžiaus ir socialinio statuso grupes: nuo moksleivių iki politinių kalinių ir tremtinių.

Disertaciniame tyrime naudoti statistiniai metodai ir rodikliai pateikiami **3 paragrafe**. Duomenų statistinė analizė atlikta panaudojus SPSS (*Statistical Package for Social Sciences*) programų paketą. Naudoti tokie metodai kaip faktorinė, klasterinė, diskriminantinė, dispersinė analizė, daugiamatė regresija, psichometrinė statistika, MDS modelis ir k.t.

Metodologinės dalies **4 paragrafe** pateikiama diagnostinio instrumento skalių struktūra ir psichometrinės kokybės charakteristikos. Kaip pagrindinis skalių sudarymo metodas naudota faktorinė validacija. Konstatuojama, jog gauta patenkinama tyrimo instrumento psichometrinė kokybė.

IV. Skyriuje pateikiami **Lietuvos studentų tautinio tapatumo tyrimo rezultatai. 1. paragrafe** *tautinį tapatumą atspindinčios nuostatos ir jų formavimosi veiksniai*, atskleista tautinio tapatumo konstrukto vidaus struktūra. Faktorinės analizės būdu nustatyta, jog tautiškumas- daugiamatis konstruktas apimantis kultūrinius bei pilietinius išsipareigojimus, emocinį ryšį su tauta, tautiškumo refleksiją, požiūrį į kalbos vartojimą, emigracinius ketinimus ir t.t. Išskirtos ne tik pagrindinės tautinio tapatumo dimensijos ir atitinkamai subskalės, bet ir nustatyta jų raiška (pagal kiekvieną dimensiją) studentų populiacijoje.

Siekiant aiškesnės ir labiau apibendrintos studentų tautinio tapatumo požymių struktūros su tautiškumo nuostatų skalių įverčiais atlikta daugiapakopė faktorinė analizė, kuri detalai pateikta šio skyriaus **2 paragrafe**. Analizės duomenys atskleidžia dvimatę tautinį tapatumą atspindinčių nuostatų struktūrą. Nuostatos gana aiškiai poliarizuojasi į dvi, kartais viena kitą paneigiančias, dedamąsias- “tradicinį” ir “modernų” požiūrį į tautiškumą.

Faktorinė analizė atskleidė tautinio tapatumo konstrukto vidaus struktūrą, tačiau pasirodė prasminga ieškoti ir apibendrintos, visuminės identiteto struktūros. Tai padaryta tautinio tapatumo kintamuosius nagrinėjant vienu metu *in corpore*. MDS (*Multidimensional Scaling MDS*) rezultatai atskleidė teoriškai prasmingą nagrinėjamų požymių kompleksinę struktūrą, pagal tiriamųjų požiūrį į tautiškumą, kuris leidžia pagrįstai kalbėti apie asmens angažavimosi tautybei skalę nuo vienos iki kitos kraštutinės pozicijos (nuo “nacionalizmo” iki “antietnocentrizmo (sąlyginio kosmopolitizmo)”) ir apie skalę požiūrių į tautiškumą socialinio priimtumo aspektu (nuo socialiai priimtino- “etnocentristinio” iki nepriimtino- “nacionalistinio”).

Atlikus tyrimą nustatyta, kad tautinio identiteto prasme Lietuvos studentų populiacijoje egzistuoja tam tikra tipologinė įvairovė. Taikant klasterinę analizę (*K- Mean Cluster Analysis*), pavyko identifikuoti studentų

statistinius tipus, susiklosčiusius pagal modernų-demokratinę ir tradicinę-konservatyvų požiūrį į tautiškumą. Paaiškėjo, jog egzistuoja keturios, ganėtinai skirtingai profiliuotos studentų grupės. Sąlygiškai šios grupės pavadintos “modernistais” (paplitimas šalies studentų populiacijoje-14.9%), “etnocentristais” (21.3%), “dualistais” (27.5%) ir “abejingaisiais” (36.3%).

Rengiant tyrimą manyta, kad tautinis tapatumas arba jo nebūvimas yra vienas iš hipotetinių veiksnių, galinčių paaiškinti emigracinius ketinimus ir atvirkščiai. **3 paragrafe:** *emigracinės nuostatos ir tautinis tapatumas*, atskleidžiama emigracinių nuostatų konstrukto vidaus struktūra, kurioje išryškėja trys dedamosios: “racionalus”, “etnocentristinis” ir “ekonomiškai motyvuotas” požiūris į emigraciją, o taip pat šių dedamųjų ryšiai su tautiškumo nuostatomis. Konstatuojama, kad emigracinės bei tautinį tapatumą atspindinčios nuostatos yra tarpiai susiję, giminingi konstruktai. Studentų emigracines nuostatas ir emigracinius ketinimus sistemingai paveikia įvairios tautinio tapatumo dedamosios.

Hipotetiškai manyta, kad tautinis tapatumas galėtų būti susijęs su kai kuriomis asmens pasaulėžiūrinėmis nuostatomis bei vidinėmis psichologinėmis būsenomis. Todėl **4. paragrafe** pateikiami ir analizuojami tautinio tapatumo nuostatų statistiniai ryšiai su tokiais kintamaisiais kaip religinės, politinės, integracinės nuostatos, samprata apie krašto gerovę (tarpukario laikais, sovietiniais laikais, dabar ar ateityje), asmeniniu santykiu su kitataučiais, požiūriu į tautiškumo išsaugojimą netautinėje aplinkoje. Atskleidžiami tautiškumo nuostatų ryšiai su asmenybės savybėmis bei psichologinėmis būsenomis: išgyvenamomis socialinėmis fobijomis, vertybinėmis orientacijomis (įvairiais dominuojančių vertybių tipais), darbinės raiškos aspiracijomis, autokonceptija, psichologine būsena ir kitomis asmens psichosocialinės situacijos charakteristikomis. Pažymėtina, kad gauti ryšiai yra statistiškai reikšmingi ir teoriškai prasmingai interpretuojami. Pavyzdžiui, etnocentristiškiau nusiteikę studentai uždaresni kitataučių atžvilgiu, labiau siekia išsaugoti tautos “grynumą”, neigiamai vertina emigracines galimybes ir pan.

5 paragrafe apibūdinamas sociodemografinių kintamųjų poveikumas tautiškumo nuostatomis. Nustatytas poveikumas taip pat daugeliu atvejų teoriškai prasmingas ir statistiškai patikimas.

Disertacijos pabaigoje pateiktos išvados, literatūros sąrašas, pridėdamas su disertacijos tema susijusių publikacijų moksliniuose leidiniuose sąrašas. Priede pateiktas tautiškumą atspindinčių nuostatų tyrimo klausimynas.

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