

Universal-Diverse Orientation Promotes Congruent Ethnic and National Identities: A Preliminary Research Note

[*Universal-Diverse Orientation Menguatkan Keselarasan Identitas Suku Bangsa dan Nasional: Catatan Penelitian Preliminer*]

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The present study conceptualizes “Unity in Diversity” as a condition in which individuals’ ethnic and national identities are congruent. This condition is achievable by internalizing universal-diverse orientation. The authors provide support for this idea through a cross-sectional survey ($N = 400$), and observed a positive relationship between individuals’ ethnic and national identities among individuals with high universal-diverse orientation. Such a relationship was absent among individuals with low universal-diverse orientation. Based on the results, the authors recommend socializing universal-diverse orientation to promote a sense of “Unity in Diversity” among individuals within a multicultural society, such as that of Indonesia.

Keywords: “Unity in Diversity”, ethnic identity, national identity, universal-diverse orientation

Studi ini mengonseptualisasi “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika” sebagai kondisi ketika terdapat keselarasan identitas suku bangsa dan nasional seorang individu. Kondisi ini bisa dicapai melalui internalisasi *universal-diverse orientation*. Penulis menyediakan data yang mendukung konsep ini melalui survei *cross-sectional* ($N = 400$), dan menemukan hubungan positif antara identitas suku bangsa dan identitas nasional pada individu dengan *universal-diverse orientation* tinggi. Hubungan ini tidak ditemukan pada individu dengan *universal-diverse orientation* rendah. Berdasarkan temuan ini, penulis merekomendasikan upaya sosialisasi *universal-diverse orientation* untuk menguatkan rasa “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika” pada individu dalam masyarakat multikultur layaknya Indonesia.

Kata kunci: “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika”, identitas suku bangsa, identitas nasional, *universal-diverse orientation*

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Studi ini dilakukan saat penulis pertama berada di Universitas Sumatera Utara. Saat ini, penulis pertama berada di Universitas Brawijaya, maka:

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Indonesia is a culturally diverse nation, consisting of 1,331 ethnic groups and 652 indigenous languages (Badan Pusat Statistik [Statistics Indonesia], 2015; Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia [The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia], 2018). Although the country embraces diversity as a strength for nation-building (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia [Indonesian Institute of Sciences], 2017), diversity

Indonesia adalah negara dengan aneka ragam budaya, terdiri dari 1.331 suku bangsa dan 652 bahasa daerah (Badan Pusat Statistik [Statistics Indonesia], 2015; Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia [The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia], 2018). Walaupun Indonesia menerima keanekaragaman sebagai sumber pembangunan bangsa (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia [Indonesian Institute of Sciences], 2017),

is also a basis for prejudice, discrimination, and intergroup conflict (Pilarska, 2016). The government of the Republic of Indonesia has acknowledged the potential aversive consequences of cultural diversity. For this reason, the government officially endorsed "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" (transcribed as "Unity in Diversity") as the nation's motto in 1973 (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat Republik Indonesia [The People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia], 1973). However, ethnic and religious-based prejudice and intolerance remain commonplace in Indonesia. There had been about 2,398 cases of intergroup conflict from 1998 to 2012 (Welianto, 2020). Notable examples include the Muslim-Christian conflict in Ambon in 1999-2003, the Dayak-Madura interethnic conflict in Sampit in 2001, and the violent assault on the Ahmadiyah congregation in 2016 (Adryamarthanino, 2021a; 2021b; Salam, 2021). More recently, *Imparsial: The Indonesian Human Rights Monitor* reported at least 31 cases of religious intolerance throughout 2018-2019 (Alfons, 2019). Using the common ingroup identity perspective (Dovidio et al., 2007; Gaertner et al., 1993; Spiegler et al., 2019), the purpose of this article is to provide an empirical basis on how universal-diverse orientations can promote a sense of "Unity in Diversity" among citizens of a multicultural society.

From the perspective of the common ingroup identity model (Dovidio et al., 2007; Gaertner et al., 1993; Spiegler et al., 2019), individuals need to have congruent ethnic and national identities to feel a sense of "Unity in Diversity". Individuals need to feel attached to their respective ethnic groups and concurrently to the nation as a unifying category. In other words, "Unity in Diversity" requires a positive correlation between individuals' ethnic and national identities. However, previous studies have shown inconsistent results regarding the relationship between ethnic and national identities across the world (Liu et al., 2002), with the reason of it being the case not yet clear. For instance, Gong (2007) showed that ethnic identity enhances national identity among Caucasians and Asian-Americans. Such a positive relationship was also found among Indonesians (Supratiknya, 2021). In contrast, Verkuyten and Yildiz (2007) showed that high ethnic identification reduces national identification among Turkish and Moroccan Dutch

keanekaragaman juga merupakan akar prasangka, diskriminasi, dan konflik antar kelompok (Pilarska, 2016). Pemerintah Republik Indonesia telah menyadari potensi konsekuensi permusuhan dari keanekaragaman budaya. Karena alasan inilah, pemerintah resmi mendukung konsep "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" sebagai semboyan bangsa sejak tahun 1973 (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat Republik Indonesia [The People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia], 1973). Namun, prasangka serta intoleransi berbasis agama dan suku masih kerap terjadi di Indonesia. Terdapat 2.398 kasus konflik antar kelompok yang tercatat sejak 1998 hingga 2012 (Welianto, 2020). Beberapa contoh paling berdampak adalah antara lain konflik kelompok Muslim-Kristiani di Ambon pada tahun 1999-2003, konflik antara suku Dayak-Madura di Sampit pada tahun 2001, serta kekerasan terhadap jemaah Ahmadiyah pada tahun 2016 (Adryamarthanino, 2021a; 2021b; Salam, 2021). Belakangan ini, *Imparsial: The Indonesian Human Rights Monitor* melaporkan setidaknya 31 kasus intoleransi agama dari 2018-2019 (Alfons, 2019). Dengan menggunakan perspektif identitas *ingroup* (Dovidio et al., 2007; Gaertner et al., 1993; Spiegler et al., 2019), tujuan artikel ini adalah menyediakan landasan empiris tentang bagaimana *universal-diverse orientation* bisa menguatkan rasa ke-"*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*"-an antar warga negara dalam masyarakat multikultural.

Dari perspektif model identitas *ingroup* (Dovidio et al., 2007; Gaertner et al., 1993; Spiegler et al., 2019), individu perlu memiliki keselarasan antara identitas suku bangsa dan identitas nasional, untuk bisa merasai makna "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*". Individu perlu merasa terikat dengan suku bangsa yang mereka miliki sekaligus terikat pada bangsa sebagai faktor penyatu. Dalam kata lain, "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" membutuhkan korelasi positif antara identitas suku bangsa dan identitas nasional individu. Namun, studi terdahulu telah menunjukkan inkonsistensi terkait hubungan antara identitas suku bangsa dan nasional di seluruh dunia (Liu et al., 2002), namun tanpa landasan jelas. Sebagai contoh, Gong (2007) menunjukkan bahwa identitas suku bangsa memperkuat identitas nasional antara orang Kaukasia dan Asia-Amerika. Hubungan positif ini juga ditemukan di antara orang Indonesia (Supratiknya, 2021). Sebaliknya, Verkuyten dan Yildiz (2007) menemukan bahwa identifikasi suku bangsa yang tinggi mengurangi identifikasi nasional

in the Netherlands. Moreover, Devos et al. (2010) found that ethnic identity positively correlated with national identity only among Caucasian Americans, but not among Latino Americans. This inconsistency indicates that a moderator may play a role in amplifying or impeding the relationship between the two identities.

The present study proposes universal-diverse orientation as a moderator on the relationship between individuals' ethnic and national identities. It is paramount to test, considering the potential utility of universal-diverse orientation to promote a sense of "Unity in Diversity". Such a sense of oneness may, in turn, improve intergroup relations among ethnic and cultural groups in a multicultural society, such as that of Indonesia (Sam & Berry, 2010). The authors will describe how universal-diverse orientation strengthens the relationship of individuals' ethnic and national identities further in the article.

Universal-diverse orientation refers to the awareness and acceptance of the similarities and differences among individuals from different social and cultural backgrounds (Miville et al., 1999). The endorsement of this ideology has been associated with the reduction of prejudice and discrimination (Miville et al., 2005). Conceptually, individuals with high universal-diverse are those who: (1) interact with diverse groups of individuals (i.e., diversity of contacts); (2) acknowledge and appreciate the existing similarities and differences among individuals (i.e., relativistic appreciation); and (3) have a sense of comfort with the differences among individuals from different social and cultural backgrounds (i.e., comfort with differences; Kegel & DeBlaere, 2014). The authors argue that these characteristics can promote congruent ethnic and national identities, which shall be described through the following narrative.

As a Muslim-Acehnese, Cut believes that alcohol should be banned. In contrast, as a Christian-Tobanese, Ucok believes that drinking *tuak* (a local alcohol) is a common cultural practice, especially during certain cultural events. For both individuals, their respective cultural values provide certainty about: (1) ways to navigate their social world; (2) ways to distinguish between

antara orang Turki dan Maroko-Belanda di negara Belanda. Selain itu, Devos et al. (2010) menemukan bahwa identitas suku bangsa berkorelasi positif dengan identitas nasional pada orang Amerika Kaukasia, namun tidak pada orang Amerika Latin. Inkonsistensi ini menunjukkan bahwa mungkin terdapat faktor moderator yang berperan dalam meningkatkan atau menghambat hubungan antara kedua identitas tersebut.

Studi ini mengusulkan bahwa *universal-diverse orientation* adalah moderator antara hubungan identitas suku bangsa dan nasional individu. Hal ini penting untuk diuji, mengingat potensi manfaat *universal-diverse orientation* dalam menguatkan rasa ke-"Bhinneka Tunggal Ika"-an. Rasa persatuan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan relasi antar kelompok antara kelompok suku bangsa dan budaya dalam masyarakat multikultural, seperti halnya Indonesia (Sam & Berry, 2010). Penulis akan menjelaskan bagaimana *universal-diverse orientation* dapat menguatkan hubungan antara identitas suku budaya dan nasional individu dalam artikel ini.

Universal-diverse orientation merujuk pada kesadaran dan penerimaan terkait persamaan dan perbedaan individu dari latar belakang sosial dan budaya yang berbeda (Miville et al., 1999). Dukungan terhadap ideologi ini telah dikaitkan dengan penurunan prasangka dan diskriminasi (Miville et al., 2005). Secara konseptual, individu dengan rasa *universal-diverse* tinggi adalah individu yang: (1) berinteraksi dengan beragam kelompok individu (memiliki beragam kontak); (2) menyadari dan menghargai persamaan dan perbedaan yang ada antara individu (apresiasi relativistik); dan (3) memiliki rasa nyaman dengan perbedaan antara individu dari latar belakang sosial dan budaya yang berbeda (nyaman dengan perbedaan; Kegel & DeBlaere, 2014). Penulis berargumen bahwa sejumlah karakteristik ini dapat menguatkan keselarasan identitas suku bangsa dan identitas nasional, yang akan dijelaskan pada narasi berikut.

Sebagai seorang Aceh-Muslim, Cut meyakini bahwa alkohol perlu dilarang. Sedangkan, sebagai seorang Toba-Kristiani, Ucok meyakini bahwa meminum *tuak* (produk alkohol lokal) adalah praktik budaya umum, terutama saat acara adat tertentu. Bagi kedua individu, nilai budaya masing-masing menentukan: (1) cara mereka menavigasi dunia sosial; (2) cara membedakan benar dan salah; (3) rasa

right and wrong; (3) a sense of group distinctiveness; and (4) a positive sense of group esteem (Ellemers et al., 1999; Hogg et al., 2008; Hornsey, 2008). The incompatibility of their cultural values makes it difficult for Cut and Ucok to accept that they belong to a unifying category. If Cut has a zero-sum mindset (Rózycka-Tran et al., 2019), Cut would consider the acceptance of Cut's differences to Ucok's as an acknowledgment that Ucok's cultural values might be correct and that Cut's values might be wrong. The same reasoning also applies to Ucok. As such, Cut and Ucok may consider identifying themselves to the nation as a threat to their respective cultural identity (i.e., threats to one's group values; Ellemers et al., 2002; Nadler et al., 2009).

The narrative of Cut and Ucok would be different if they both endorse universal-diverse orientation. Firstly, they would be more interested to be in contact with people different from them (i.e., diversity of contact). Secondly, they would empathize and find it easy to acknowledge and appreciate the cultural values of others (i.e., relativistic appreciation). Lastly, they would find it easy to tolerate cultural values different from their own (i.e., comfort in differences). In short, having a high universal-diverse orientation would make it easier for each Cut(s) and Ucok(s) to view their national identity as non-threatening to their respective cultural identity. From this point of view, the authors expected universal-diverse orientation as a factor that would perpetuate a positive relationship between individuals' ethnic and national identities, in the study hypothesis.

Hypothesis: Universal-diverse orientation would moderate the effect of ethnic identification (ethnic identity) on national identification (national identity).

Method

The present study was part of a larger project conducted by *Konsorsium Psikokultural Indonesia* (Indonesian Psychocultural Consortium). As such, the questionnaire used for the present study contains other variables not reported in the present article. The ethical clearance for the project was obtained from *Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya*'s

keunikan (ciri khas) kelompok; and (4) rasa *group esteem* yang positif (Ellemers et al., 1999; Hogg et al., 2008; Hornsey, 2008). Ketidaksesuaian nilai budaya mereka akan sulit membuat Cut dan Ucok menerima bahwa mereka memiliki faktor pemersatu. Jika Cut memiliki pola pikir *zero-sum* (Rózycka-Tran et al., 2019), Cut akan mempertimbangkan perbedaan antara Cut dan Ucok sebagai bentuk kesadaran bahwa nilai budaya Ucok mungkin benar dan nilai budaya Cut mungkin salah. Logika yang sama pun berlaku untuk Ucok. Dengan demikian, Cut dan Ucok dapat menimbang bahwa mengidentifikasi diri pada negara (identitas nasional) sebagai ancaman bagi identitas budaya mereka masing-masing (ancaman terhadap nilai kelompok mereka; Ellemers et al., 2002; Nadler et al., 2009).

Narasi Cut dan Ucok tersebut akan berbeda jika keduanya memiliki *universal-diverse orientation*. Pertama, mereka akan lebih tertarik untuk berinteraksi dengan orang yang berbeda dari mereka pribadi (memiliki beragam kontak). Kedua, mereka akan berempati dan melihat mudahnya mengakui dan mengapresiasi nilai budaya orang lain (apresiasi relativistik). Terakhir, mereka akan mudah menoleransi nilai budaya yang berbeda dengan yang mereka miliki (nyaman dengan perbedaan). Secara singkat, memiliki *universal-diverse orientation* yang tinggi akan memudahkan tiap Cut dan Ucok untuk melihat identitas nasional mereka bukan sebagai ancaman terhadap identitas suku bangsa mereka. Dari sudut pandang ini, penulis berharap *universal-diverse orientation* akan menjadi faktor yang mendukung hubungan positif antara identitas suku bangsa dan nasional individu dalam hipotesis studi ini.

Hipotesis: *Universal-diverse orientation* akan memoderasi pengaruh identifikasi suku bangsa (identitas suku bangsa) terhadap identifikasi nasional (identitas nasional).

Metode

Studi ini adalah bagian dari proyek skala besar yang dilakukan oleh Konsorsium Psikokultural Indonesia. Dengan demikian, kuesioner yang digunakan dalam studi ini mengandung sejumlah variabel lain yang tidak dilaporkan dalam artikel ini. Izin etik untuk proyek tersebut diperoleh dari komite etik penelitian Universitas Katolik

research ethics committee, with the ethical clearance number: 1357/III/LPPM-PM.10.05/10/2018. It should be noted that the ethical clearance was granted to Dr. Nani Nurachman and Dr. Angela Octavia Suryani as the principal investigators of the larger project. The authors' rights to use this ethical clearance are described in a statement letter signed by the dean of *Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya*, with the statement letter number: 0433A/III/D.FP-PM.10.05/04/2018. All analyses were conducted using R and R-Markdown to ensure reproducibility (R Core Team, 2020; Xie et al., 2020).

Participants

Participants were 400 individuals, consisting of 143 men and 256 women, with one individual not answering the question regarding gender ($M = 19.84$; $SD = 1.61$; $95\%CI: 19.68, 20$). In terms of ethnicity, two individuals were of Angkola ethnicity, 354 individuals were of Batak ethnicity, seven individuals were of Karo ethnicity, 21 individuals were of Mandailing ethnicity, one individual was of Nias ethnicity, two individuals were of Pak-Pak ethnicity, two individuals were of Simalungun ethnicity, and 11 individuals did not answer the question regarding ethnicity. Meanwhile, in terms of religious affiliation, 52 individuals answered with Islam, 44 individuals answered with Catholic, 302 individuals answered with Protestant, one individual answered with "Other", and one individual did not answer the question regarding religious affiliation. On average, participants had lived in the city of Medan (in North Sumatra, Indonesia) for more than half of their life ($M = 12.15$; $SD = 8.64$).

Procedure

The authors collected the data in a classroom, at participants' respective universities. After obtaining the participants' consent, the authors asked participants to fill in a questionnaire, which was all completed individually. On completion, participants were debriefed, thanked, and given a small monetary reward worth IDR 10,000.00.

Measures

All measures utilized a 5-point rating response format, ranging from: "1 (*Not At All Agree*)" to "5

Indonesia Atma Jaya, dengan nomor: 1357/III/LPPM-PM.10.05/10/2018. Sebagai catatan tambahan, izin etik diberikan kepada Dr. Nani Nurachman dan Dr. Angela Octavia Suryani sebagai peneliti utama proyek skala besar tersebut. Hak yang diberikan kepada penulis dijelaskan dalam surat pernyataan yang ditandatangani dekan Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya, dengan nomor surat: 0433A/III/D.FP-PM.10.05/04/2018. Seluruh analisis data dilakukan menggunakan *R* dan *R-Markdown* untuk menjamin kapasitas reka ulang atau duplikasi studi (R Core Team, 2020; Xie et al., 2020).

Partisipan

Partisipan mencakup 400 individu, terdiri dari 143 laki-laki dan 256 perempuan, dengan satu individu yang tidak menjawab pertanyaan kategori *gender* ($M = 19,84$; $SD = 1,61$; $95\%CI: 19,68, 20$). Dari segi suku bangsa, dua individu adalah suku Angkola, 354 individu suku Batak, tujuh individu suku Karo, 21 individu adalah suku Mandailing, satu individu suku Nias, dua individu suku Pak-Pak, dua individu suku Simalungun, dan 11 individu tidak menjawab pertanyaan kategori suku bangsa. Sedangkan dari segi afiliasi agama, 52 individu yang menjawab agama Islam, 44 individu menjawab agama Katolik, 302 individu menjawab agama Protestan, satu individu menjawab "Lainnya", dan satu individu tidak menjawab pertanyaan kategori afiliasi agama. Rata-rata partisipan pernah tinggal di kota Medan (Sumatera Utara, Indonesia) lebih dari setengah hidup mereka ($M = 12,15$; $SD = 8,64$).

Prosedur

Penulis mengumpulkan data di dalam kelas, pada universitas tiap partisipan. Setelah memperoleh persetujuan dari partisipan, penulis meminta partisipan untuk mengisi sebuah kuesioner yang dilengkapi secara individu. Saat selesai mengisi, partisipan menerima *debriefing*, ucapan terima kasih, dan *reward* atau retribusi tunai senilai IDR 10.000,00.

Pengukuran

Semua pengukuran menggunakan format jawaban rating 5-poin, dengan rentang: "1 (*Sangat*

(*Very Much Agree*)". Since the present study is part of a larger one conducted by *Konsorsium Psikokultural Indonesia* (Indonesian Psychocultural Consortium), the adaptation process and justification of the validity of all scales used are already reported elsewhere by the authors' colleagues (Suryani et al., 2019). To avoid redundancy in reporting, the authors invite interested readers to see Suryani's et al.'s (2019) paper for details.

Ethnic Identification (Ethnic Identity)

The authors measured ethnic identification (ethnic identity) using 12 items adapted from Phinney (1992). Examples of items are: "I have a clear sense of my ethnic background and what it means for me." and "I am happy that I am a member of my ethnic group.", with a score of $\alpha = .86$.

Universal-Diverse Orientation

The authors measured universal-diverse orientation using 14 items adapted from Kegel and DeBlaere (2014). Examples of items are: "I am interested in learning about the many cultures that have existed in this world." and "Person with disabilities can teach me things I could not learn elsewhere.", with a score of $\alpha = .74$.

National Identification (National Identity)

The authors measured national identification (national identity) using 12 items adapted from Adams et al. (2014, as cited in Suryani et al., 2019). Examples of items are: "Being Indonesian is an important aspect of my life" and "I am proud of being Indonesian", with a score of $\alpha = .86$.

Results

As shown in Table 1, participants with high universal-diverse orientations tended to also identify highly with their ethnic group and the nation. There was also a significant positive correlation between ethnic and national identifications (ethnic and national identities), which suggests that to some extent, participants were already in a state of having a congruent dual

Tidak Setuju)" hingga "5 (Sangat Setuju)". Karena studi ini adalah bagian penelitian skala besar dari Konsorsium Psikokultural Indonesia, maka proses adaptasi dan justifikasi validitas seluruh skala yang digunakan telah dilaporkan dalam publikasi lain oleh kolega peneliti (Suryani et al., 2019). Untuk menghindari pelaporan berulang, penulis mengajak pembaca untuk meninjau artikel Suryani et al. (2019) untuk rincian lebih lanjut.

Identifikasi Suku Bangsa (Identitas Suku Bangsa)

Penulis mengukur identifikasi suku bangsa (identitas suku bangsa) menggunakan 12 butir yang diadaptasi dari Phinney (1992). Contoh butir adalah: "Saya memiliki kesadaran jelas akan identifikasi suku bangsa saya dan maknanya bagi saya." dan "Saya senang bahwa saya adalah bagian dari suku bangsa saya.", dengan skor $\alpha = 0,86$.

Universal-Diverse Orientation

Penulis mengukur *universal-diverse orientation* dengan 14 butir yang diadaptasi dari Kegel dan DeBlaere (2014). Contoh butir adalah: "Saya tertarik mempelajari berbagai budaya yang ada di dunia ini." dan "Orang-orang dengan disabilitas mengajarkan saya hal-hal yang tidak dapat saya pelajari dari orang lain.", dengan skor $\alpha = 0,74$.

Identifikasi Nasional (Identitas Nasional)

Penulis mengukur identifikasi nasional (identitas nasional) dengan menggunakan 12 butir yang diadaptasi dari Adams et al. (2014, sitat dalam Suryani et al., 2019). Contoh butir adalah: "Menjadi orang Indonesia adalah aspek penting dalam hidup saya." dan "Saya bangga menjadi orang Indonesia.", dengan skor $\alpha = 0,86$.

Hasil

Sebagaimana ditunjukkan pada Tabel 1, partisipan dengan *universal-diverse orientation* yang tinggi cenderung memiliki identifikasi suku bangsa dan nasional (identitas suku bangsa dan nasional) yang tinggi juga. Ditemukan juga korelasi positif signifikan antara identifikasi suku bangsa dan nasional, yang menunjukkan bahwa pada titik tertentu, partisipan sudah memiliki keselarasan

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>95% CI</i>		<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>		
(1) Ethnic Identification	3.80	0.53	3.75	3.86		
(2) Universal-Diverse Orientation	3.63	0.41	3.59	3.67	0.36*	
(3) National Identification	4.10	0.51	4.05	4.15	0.23*	0.40*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Tabel 1
Statistik Deskriptif

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>95% CI</i>		<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>		
(1) Identifikasi Suku Bangsa	3,80	0,53	3,75	3,86		
(2) <i>Universal-Diverse Orientation</i>	3,63	0,41	3,59	3,67	0,36*	
(3) Identifikasi Nasional	4,10	0,51	4,05	4,15	0,23*	0,40*

Catatan. * $p < 0,001$.

identity. To test whether the relationship between ethnic and national identification (ethnic and national identities) was moderated by participants' universal-diverse orientation, the authors then conducted a regression analysis.

The authors hypothesized that: "universal-diverse orientation would moderate the effect of ethnic identification (ethnic identity) on national identification (national identity)". Specifically, it is expected that among participants with a high degree of universal-diverse orientation, their ethnic identification (ethnic identity) would be positively correlated with their national identification (national identity), but such effect would be absent among participants with a low degree of universal-diverse orientation. To test this hypothesis, the authors conducted a regression analysis in which the authors entered ethnic identification (ethnic identity), universal-diverse orientation, and the interaction term (ethnic identification [ethnic identity] x universal-diverse orientation) as predictors of national identification (national identity). All scales were mean-centered before analysis.

In line with the proposed hypothesis, there was a significant interaction between ethnic identification (ethnic identity) and universal-diverse orientation in predicting national identification (national identity; $B = 0.04$; $SE = 0.02$; $t = 2.05$; $p = .041$). As shown in Figure 1, as predicted, the effect of ethnic identification (ethnic identity) was significant among those with high degree of universal-diverse

identitas ganda. Penulis melakukan analisis regresi untuk menguji moderasi *universal-diverse orientation* partisipan terhadap hubungan antara identifikasi suku bangsa dan nasional (identitas suku bangsa dan nasional).

Penulis memiliki hipotesis bahwa: "*universal-diverse orientation* akan memoderasi pengaruh identifikasi suku bangsa (identitas suku bangsa) terhadap identifikasi nasional (identitas nasional)". Secara spesifik, diduga bahwa pada partisipan yang memiliki *universal-diverse orientation* tinggi, identifikasi suku bangsa (identitas suku bangsa) mereka akan berkorelasi positif dengan identifikasi nasional (identitas nasional) mereka, namun pengaruh ini tidak akan terlihat pada partisipan yang memiliki *universal-diverse orientation* rendah. Untuk menguji hipotesis, penulis melakukan analisa regresi dengan identifikasi suku bangsa (identitas suku bangsa), *universal-diverse orientation*, dan interaksi keduanya (identifikasi suku bangsa [identitas suku bangsa] x *universal-diverse orientation*) digunakan sebagai prediktor identifikasi nasional (identitas nasional). Seluruh skala difokuskan pada rerata sebelum analisis dilakukan.

Sesuai dengan hipotesis yang diajukan, terdapat interaksi signifikan antara identifikasi suku bangsa (identitas suku bangsa) dan *universal-diverse orientation* dalam memprediksi identifikasi nasional (identitas nasional; $B = 0,04$; $SE = 0,02$; $t = 2,05$; $p = 0,041$). Sebagaimana ditunjukkan pada Gambar 1, sesuai prediksi, identifikasi suku bangsa (identitas suku bangsa) memiliki pengaruh signifikan pada

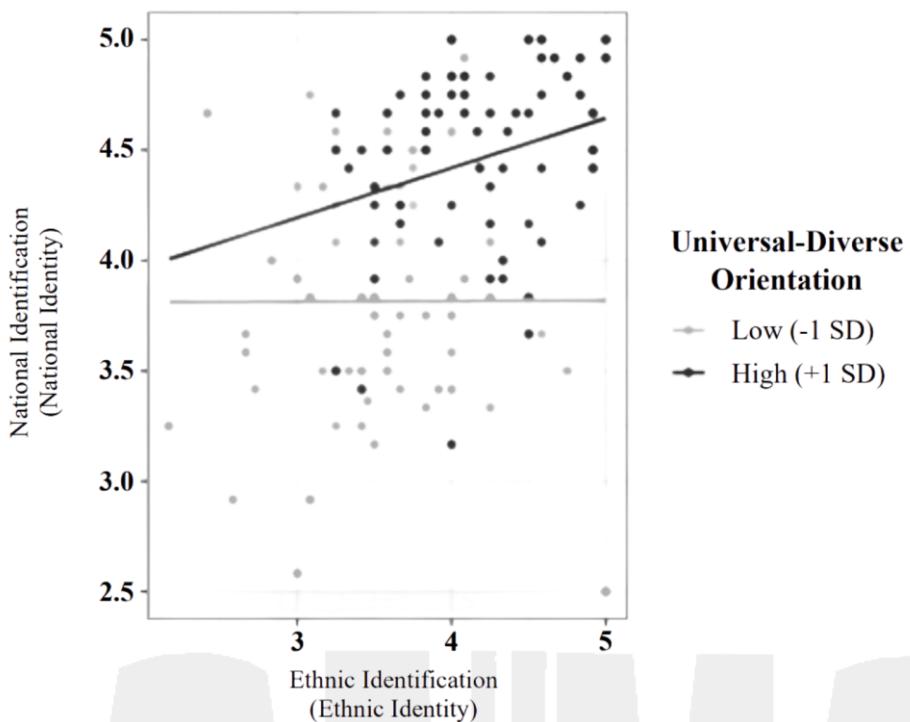
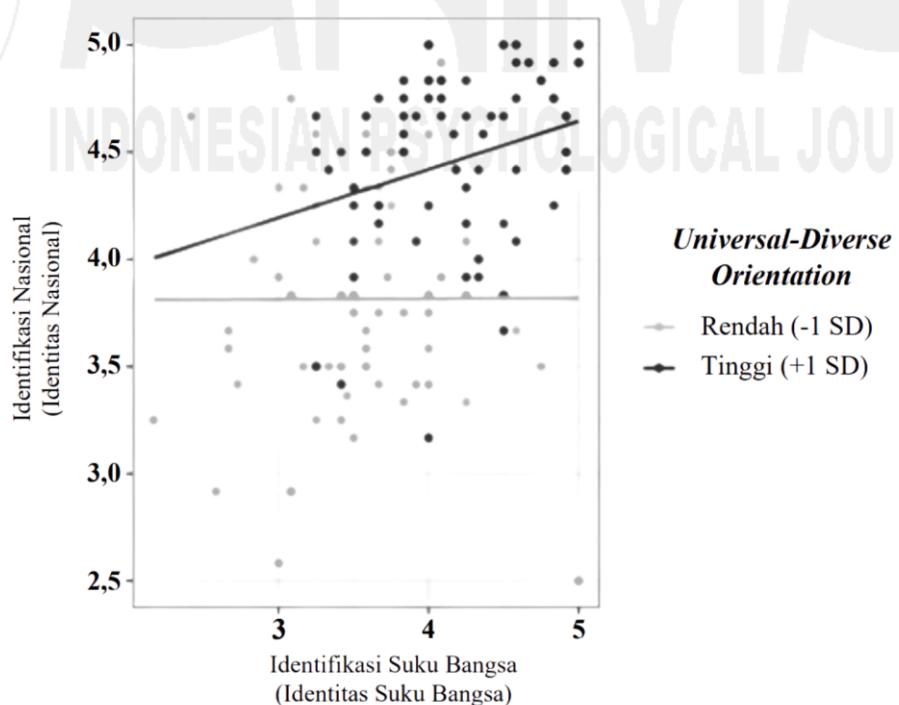


Figure 1. The relationship of ethnic identity and national identity moderated by universal-diverse orientation.



Gambar 1. Hubungan antara identitas suku bangsa dan identitas nasional yang dimoderasi oleh *universal-diverse orientation*.

orientation ($SD = +1$; $B = 0.09$; $SE = 0.03$; $95\%CI: 0.03, 0.15$; $t = 2.77$; $p = .006$), but not among participants with low degree of universal-diverse orientation ($SD = -1$; $B = 0.01$; $SE = 0.03$; $95\%CI: -0.05, 0.07$; $t = 0.30$; $p = .764$). This means that for participants with a high degree of universal-diverse orientation, an increase in their ethnic identification (ethnic identity) was followed by an increase in their level of national identification (national identity), but such a relationship did not appear among those with a low degree of universal-diverse orientation. These results suggest that universal diversity orientation promotes a congruent relationship between individuals' ethnic and national identifications (ethnic and national identities), as hypothesized.

partisipan yang memiliki tingkat *universal-diverse orientation* yang tinggi ($SD = +1$; $B = 0.09$; $SE = 0.03$; $95\%CI: 0.03, 0.15$; $t = 2.77$; $p = 0.006$), namun tidak pada partisipan yang memiliki tingkat *universal-diverse orientation* yang rendah ($SD = -1$; $B = 0.01$; $SE = 0.03$; $95\%CI: -0.05, 0.07$; $t = 0.30$; $p = 0.764$). Hal ini berarti bahwa partisipan dengan tingkat *universal-diverse orientation* yang tinggi, peningkatan pada identifikasi suku bangsa (identitas suku bangsa) akan diikuti peningkatan pada identifikasi nasional (identitas nasional) mereka, tapi hubungan ini tidak ditemukan pada partisipan yang memiliki tingkat *universal-diverse orientation* yang rendah. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa *universal diversity orientation* menguatkan hubungan yang selaras antara identifikasi suku bangsa dan nasional (identitas suku bangsa dan nasional) dalam individu, seperti dalam hipotesis studi.

Discussion

The present research examined universal-diverse orientation as a factor that promotes “Unity in Diversity” among Indonesians. Using the common ingroup identity model (Dovidio et al., 2007; Gaertner et al., 1993), the authors formulated “Unity in Diversity” as a condition of congruent ethnic and national identities, and further argued that such a relationship is achievable if individuals possess a high degree of universal-diverse orientation. The authors specifically showed that relative to participants who weakly endorsed universal-diverse orientation, participants who strongly endorsed universal-diverse orientation were more likely to possess congruent ethnic and national identities. These results suggest that the harmonization between ethnic and national identity can be promoted by enhancing individuals' endorsement of universal-diverse orientation.

This study contributes to the understanding of the inconsistent relationships of ethnic and national identities shown by previous studies (e.g., Devos et al., 2010; Liu et al., 2002; Verkuyten & Yildiz, 2007). Specifically, the present results suggest that participants' lack of universal-diverse orientation in the previous studies could have prevented participants from achieving a state of congruent ethnic and national identities. Indeed, in their study,

Diskusi

Studi ini meneliti *universal-diverse orientation* sebagai faktor yang menguatkan rasa ke-“Bhinneka Tunggal Ika”-an pada orang Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan model identitas *ingroup* umum (Dovidio et al., 2007; Gaertner et al., 1993), penulis memformulasikan “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika” sebagai kondisi ketika terdapat keselarasan antara identitas suku bangsa dan nasional, dan berargumen bahwa hubungan ini dapat dicapai jika individu memiliki tingkat *universal-diverse orientation* yang tinggi. Penulis menunjukkan secara spesifik bahwa jika dibandingkan dengan partisipan yang secara lemah mendukung *universal-diverse orientation*, partisipan yang secara kuat mendukung *universal-diverse orientation* lebih mungkin untuk memiliki keselarasan identitas suku bangsa dan nasional. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa harmonisasi antara identitas suku bangsa dan nasional bisa dikuatkan dengan meningkatkan dukungan individu akan *universal-diverse orientation*.

Studi ini berkontribusi terhadap pemahaman terkait inkonsistensi hubungan antara identitas suku bangsa dan nasional yang telah ditunjukkan sejumlah studi sebelumnya (seperti Devos et al., 2010; Liu et al., 2002; Verkuyten & Yildiz, 2007). Secara spesifik, temuan studi ini menunjukkan bahwa kurangnya *universal-diverse orientation* partisipan studi sebelumnya dapat mencegah terciptanya keselarasan identitas suku bangsa dan

Devos et al. (2010) suggested that a plausible reason that rendered the lack of relationship between ethnic and national identities among Latino Americans may be because the aforementioned participants are also primarily in contact with their ethnic group. This reflects a lack of diversity of contact, which is an important element of universal-diverse orientation.

Limitations and Suggestions

Like any other studies, this present study has its limitations. Firstly, the study may have suffered sampling bias. The majority of the participants in the present study categorized themselves as Christian-Batak ethnic groups. The present results may have only depicted only the attitudes, beliefs, and values of the Christian-Batak ethnic groups. Moreover, the cross-sectional nature of the study means that a causal inference on the relationships between ethnic identity, universal-diverse orientation, and national identity cannot be taken in full confidence. The authors recommend future studies to use an experimental approach, such as by comparing an experimental group that received the socialization of universal-diverse orientation with a control group not receiving such socialization. Nevertheless, while the present study does have its drawbacks, the authors view it as an initial “stepping stone” into the examination of the potential utility of universal-diverse orientation to promote “Unity in Diversity” among individuals living in a multicultural society.

Future studies should also consider cross-categorization (Lowe & Muldoon, 2010), especially between ethnic and religious identity among Indonesians. This consideration is paramount since 90% of Indonesian view religion as a crucial part of their daily lives (Crabtree, 2010). From an anthropological point of view, religion is essentially a subset of culture functioning as a means of spiritual expression and cultural identity marker (Beyers, 2017; Edara, 2017). From a psychological point of view, how individuals comprehend, experience, and express their religiosity (e.g., navigating their social world) is also dependent on their cultural values (Cohen & Hill, 2007). In this sense, despite their shared ethnicity, a Christian-Tobanese, for example,

nasional. Sebagaimana dibuktikan dalam studi Devos et al. (2010), dijelaskan bahwa salah satu kemungkinan akan kurangnya hubungan antara identitas suku bangsa dan nasional pada sampel Amerika Latin mungkin dapat disebabkan karena kontak utama partisipan studi adalah dengan suku bangsa mereka sendiri. Hal ini menunjukkan kurangnya keberagaman relasi, yang merupakan elemen penting dalam *universal-diverse orientation*.

Keterbatasan dan Saran

Seperti halnya studi lain, studi ini memiliki sejumlah keterbatasan. Pertama, studi ini mengalami bias dalam pengambilan sampel. Mayoritas partisipan studi ini dikategorikan sebagai suku bangsa Batak-Kristiani. Maka dari itu, temuan studi mungkin hanya menggambarkan sikap, kepercayaan, dan nilai yang dianut kelompok suku bangsa Batak-Kristiani. Lalu, karakteristik *cross-sectional* studi ini berarti bahwa inferensi kausalitas dalam hubungan antara identitas suku bangsa, *universal-diverse orientation*, dan identitas nasional tidak dapat sepenuhnya diterima. Penulis merekomendasikan studi selanjutnya untuk menerapkan pendekatan eksperimental dengan membandingkan kelompok eksperimen yang menerima sosialisasi *universal-diverse orientation* dengan kelompok kontrol yang tidak menerima sosialisasi tersebut. Kendati demikian, walaupun studi ini memiliki sejumlah keterbatasan, penulis melihat studi ini sebagai “langkah awal” untuk melihat potensi manfaat *universal-diverse orientation* dalam menguatkan rasa “Bhinneka Tunggal Ika” pada individu yang tinggal dalam masyarakat multikultural.

Studi selanjutnya juga dapat mempertimbangkan *cross-categorization* (Lowe & Muldoon, 2010), terutama antara identitas suku bangsa dan agama pada orang Indonesia. Pertimbangan ini penting mengingat 90% orang Indonesia melihat agama sebagai bagian krusial dalam hidup sehari-hari (Crabtree, 2010). Dari sudut pandang antropologis, pada dasarnya agama merupakan sub-bagian keberfungsian budaya sebagai wadah ekspresi spiritual dan penanda identitas budaya (Beyers, 2017; Edara, 2017). Dari sudut pandang psikologis, cara seorang individu memahami, mengalami, dan mengekspresikan religiusitas mereka (seperti navigasi dunia sosial mereka) juga bergantung pada nilai budaya mereka (Cohen & Hill, 2007). Dalam hal ini, terlepas dari identitas suku bangsa mereka,

would hypothetically be engaged in a different way of life to a Muslim-Tobanese. It would be interesting to examine how cross-categorization between ethnic and religious identities affects people's (in this case, Indonesians) sense of attachment to their nation. While the conceptualization of "Unity in Diversity" in the present work is limited to the congruency between ethnic and national identities, the inclusion of cross-categorization (i.e., ethnic x religious identities) would make an enthralling avenue for future work.

It is imperative to contrast the current conceptualization of "Unity in Diversity" with others. Here, the authors conceptualized a sense of "Unity in Diversity" as a state of identity congruence, while others had conceptualized it in terms of attitudes and beliefs. For instance, Putra et al. (2022) conceptualized "Unity in Diversity" as attitudes towards the acceptance of national diversity, equality, and multi-group inclusiveness (e.g., race, ethnicity, and religion). Such a conceptualization resonates with the work of others (e.g., Dewantara, 2019; Iriaji, 2017; Mulyani et al., 2019). "Unity in Diversity" in these conceptualizations is essentially a derivative of the multiculturalism ideology (Arends-Tóth & Van de Vijver, 2003; Berry, 2005). The authors believe that it is imperative to integrate this present work with the work of these others. Perhaps, examining whether identity-congruence (i.e., ethnic, religion, and national identities) would predict more positive attitudes towards multiculturalism might also make a fascinating avenue for future work.

The authors would like to offer some practical suggestions to promote universal-diverse orientation in Indonesia, believing that formal educational institutions have an important role in this. For instance, collaborative group work is a common teaching method at universities in Indonesia. Lecturers can promote diversity of contact by assigning individuals to a group consisting of people from diverse cultural backgrounds. Such an approach provides an opportunity for individuals from different cultural backgrounds to engage in contact while cooperating to achieve a common goal (Gaertner et al., 1994; Pettigrew, 1998). Lecturers can also

seorang Toba-Kristiani, sebagai contoh, secara hipotetis akan terlibat dalam cara hidup yang berbeda dengan seorang Toba-Muslim. Akan menarik untuk meneliti bagaimana *cross-categorization* antara identitas suku bangsa dan agama memengaruhi rasa keterikatan pada negara mereka (dalam konteks ini, orang Indonesia). Walaupun konseptualisasi "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" dalam studi ini terbatas pada keselarasan identitas suku bangsa dan nasional, melibatkan *cross-categorization* (seperti identitas suku x agama) akan menjadi area menarik untuk studi selanjutnya.

Merupakan hal yang sangat penting untuk membandingkan konseptualisasi "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" terkini dengan konsep lainnya. Dalam studi ini, penulis mengonseptualisasi rasa "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" sebagai kondisi keselarasan identitas, sedangkan pihak lain dapat mengonseptualisasi hal ini dari segi sikap dan kepercayaan. Sebagai contoh, Putra et al. (2022) mengonseptualisasi "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" sebagai sikap terhadap penerimaan keanekaragaman nasional, persamaan, dan inklusivitas beragam kelompok (ras, suku, dan agama). Konseptualisasi ini beresonansi dengan sejumlah studi sebelumnya (seperti Dewantara, 2019; Iriaji, 2017; Mulyani et al., 2019). "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" dalam sejumlah konseptualisasi tersebut pada dasarnya merupakan turunan dari ideologi multikulturalisme (Arends-Tóth & Van de Vijver, 2003; Berry, 2005). Penulis yakin bahwa penting untuk mengintegrasikan studi ini dengan studi yang lain. Mungkin, meneliti apakah keselarasan identitas (suku, agama, dan identitas nasional) dapat memprediksi sikap positif terhadap multikulturalisme juga bisa menjadi area menarik untuk studi berikutnya.

Penulis juga menawarkan saran praktis untuk mempromosikan *universal-diverse orientation* di Indonesia, atas keyakinan bahwa instansi pendidikan formal memiliki peran penting dalam hal ini. Sebagai contoh, karya kolaborasi kelompok merupakan metode pengajaran yang umum pada universitas di Indonesia. Pengajar bisa mempromosikan keanekaragaman relasi dengan menugaskan individu kepada kelompok yang terdiri dari anggota dengan beragam latar belakang. Pendekatan seperti ini menyediakan kesempatan kepada individu dari berbagai latar belakang budaya untuk berinteraksi sembari bekerjasama dalam mencapai tujuan bersama (Gaertner et al., 1994;

promote relative appreciation by encouraging diverse cultural performances (e.g., dance and/or musical performance) in certain faculty or university events, such as during *Dies Natalis* events. These approaches expose students to diversity, which in turn, may elevate their sense of comfort in differences, and their sense of pride in the rich diversity and beauty of Indonesia.

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Pettigrew, 1998). Pengajar juga dapat mempromosikan apresiasi relatif dengan mendukung pentas seni dari berbagai budaya (seperti pentas tari dan/atau pentas musik) dalam acara fakultas atau universitas tertentu, seperti saat acara *Dies Natalis*. Sejumlah pendekatan ini dapat memaparkan mahasiswa kepada keanekaragaman budaya, yang sebaliknya dapat meningkatkan rasa nyaman terhadap perbedaan, dan rasa bangga akan kekayaan budaya dan keindahan Indonesia.

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