

## NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME

### MODERNITY IN LITHUANIA

#### CHAPTER I

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Modernity in Lithuania is the self-perception of the condition of the society and the evaluation of its capacities encompassing the issues of the past, present and future. Lithuania's Progress Strategy "Lithuania 2030" approved by Resolution No. XI-2015 of 15 May 2012 of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania *On the approval of the Progress Strategy of Lithuania 'Lithuania 2030 will'* calls Lithuanian citizens to build a modern State open to the world and preserving its national identity. When reflecting upon or designing the principles for building modern Lithuanian society, it is important to understand the current status of modernity: what are the modernity processes completed or on-going in Lithuania, their social, political, economic and cultural outcomes, the attributes of modern societies that are characteristic of Lithuania, how such attributes are manifested, what are the relations and synergies between the conventional and modern phenomena of pre-modern societies, and modern phenomena and those of later modernity.
2. The purpose of the national research programme Modernity in Lithuania (hereinafter – the Programme) is to facilitate addressing the problem of a relatively slow modernisation of Lithuania, and comparatively limited international competitiveness of humanities by bringing together the best Lithuanian and foreign researchers able to carry out innovative integrated studies of the modernisation processes on-going in Lithuania, as well as of the manifestation of modernity in Lithuania, and ensure a proper dissemination of their results in the public. The Programme will provide scientifically grounded knowledge to policy-makers and implementers, the knowledge disclosing historical experiences will promote the self-perception, social responsibility, self-esteem and strengthen the position of the State in the modern changing and global world.
3. For the purpose of the Programme modernity and modernisation are both the research object and a method of cognition that will trigger a new approach towards the development of the Lithuanian society, its multi-dimensional contexts, factors and processes, and will allow comparing the development of the Lithuanian, Eastern, Central and Western European societies.
4. The research of the modern Lithuania and the modernisation processes ongoing in Lithuania will prepare the ground for building the concept of a sustainable development of the state and the society that would be based on the principles of harmonious co-existence of the past and the innovations. This will only strengthen the motivation for retaining and developing the Lithuanian (language and cultural) identity in the global information society, protect and retain the national, cultural and linguistic pluralism as the identity of Lithuania.
5. The perception and the understanding of modernity and the process of becoming modern will become especially instrumental for Lithuanian policy-makers in drawing up the political guidelines on strengthening of the national identity, development of the civil society, promotion of national cultures and their dissemination in the European cultural space and fostering of the public creative capacities, and pass decisions based on the knowledge generated as a result of the research conducted within the Programme.

6. A national research programme *State and Nation: Heritage and Identity* approved by Order No. V-7 of 5 January 2010 of the Minister for Education and Science *On the approval of the national research programme State and Nation: Heritage and Identity* (hereinafter – the SNHI programme) promoted research in social and cultural identities, their development and status. The implementation of the measures of Task 1 (*Basic research of the preconditions of the identity, its conception and expression forms and development, and the forms of the social and cultural identity of the Lithuanian society, their development and prospects*) and Task 4 (*Research of the nature of the impact of the different (including the new ones) challenges of the modern world – globalisation, secularisation and others upon the identity, the State, language and culture*) included studies in some processes and phenomena of the modernity epoch that effected the change in the identity forms. The key problem within and the means for the purpose of the SNHI programme was identity as conscientious self-perception and construction. The SNHI programme focused upon two aspects of modernity – State and nation – that have been the main factors of modernisation in Lithuania since the end of the 19th c. The new programme seeks stepping beyond the internal and the local thresholds of the self-perception and understanding of the society and the community, and view the process of modernity of Lithuania as a social cultural change, inseparable from a broader and historical European context, while taking duly into account the historical circumstances related to modernity and modernisation, a comparative perspective and the overall social and cultural nature of the transformation.

7. The Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, approved by Regulation (EU) No. 1291/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No 1982/2006/EC (OJ 2013 L 347, p. 104-173) (hereinafter – Horizon 2020) proposes to continue modernisation by deepening and updating the knowledge of the ever changing world. The Programme follows the recommendation and seeks to help Lithuanian researchers in humanities and social sciences engaging into a common research field built by the 6th challenge *Inclusive, innovative and reflective society* of the Horizon 2020, clearly emphasising the importance of self-reflection and renewal. Another international programme is a new programme implemented by the HERA association (Humanities in European Research Area). Lithuania is a full member of the association, therefore it is important to link the themes and the subjects of Lithuanian research programmes with the general themes of European programmes. Furthermore, the Programme is directly linked to the priority directions in research and development (social and cultural) and innovations (smart specialisation) approved by Resolution No. 951 of 14 October 2013 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania *On the approval of the priority directions in research and development (social and cultural) and innovations (smart specialisation)*, and the sixth priority *Inclusive and creative society* in the development of R&D and innovations within the framework of the Programme for the implementation of priority directions in research and development (social and cultural) and innovations (smart specialisation) approved by Resolution No. 411 of 30 April 2014 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania *On the approval of the Programme for the implementation of priority directions in research and development (social and cultural) and innovations (smart specialisation)*, with a view to building for the priority a solid theoretical basis.

8. For the purpose of the present Programme modernity is perceived as a condition of an industrial, egalitarian, secular society, and the tension between freedom and equality characteristic of cultural, political democratic programme of such society. Modernity is a historical period whose essential changes coincide with the principal political-institutional, social economic and cultural transformations.

9. The multi-dimensional modernity for the purpose of the Programme is related to the different forms of a modern society. The fundamental developments following the World War II, such as decolonisation, collapse of the Soviet Union, an economic crisis, the deep problems surfaced by democracy and the appearance of other than Western directions in modernisation encourage

reflection about new methods of cognition and lead to assumptions that the forms of modernity may be diversified, and be even contradictory.

## CHAPTER II

### ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE RESEARCH IN THE AREA

10. The aim to build a free, democratic, pluralistic and open society respecting and ensuring individual rights and freedoms, able to tackle the internal and external challenges that was formulated more than two decades ago remains largely aspirational. The results of research, the conclusions and findings of the critics reveal the following picture:

10.1. not sufficiently strongly expressed: the civil power of the Lithuanian society, excessive engagement in addressing public affairs, and realised importance of the general good and social solidarity;

10.2. contradictory relation between an individual with the State: on the one hand an individual does not trust public authorities, does not respect or feels hostility towards them, and on the other hand, the individual expects the State to ensure his personal well-being;

10.3. the individualism that has permeated the society and the prevalence of the private interest is paradoxically accompanied by an explicit lack of respect to the otherness and individuality, and self-destruction;

10.4. insufficiently strong social relations, slowly learned and adopted collective activity skills and nepotism inhibit the resolution, responsibility, initiative, creativity, the ability to independently choose and take decisions for the entire society and its individuals;

10. lack of historically founded knowledge, rationality, critical thinking, and self-reflection skills result in poor resilience of the society to potential manipulations and inclination to conformism.

11. Discussions of societal issues and problems at academic and public discourse often tend to limit themselves to the Soviet origin of the problem, and only rarely referring to the peculiarities of the historical development of Lithuania or modernity. This leads to undue simplification of the problems whose roots and reasons thus remain unknown, and the decisions directly affecting the political, economic and social condition of the Lithuanian society and its culture are passed without proper reasoning or consistent justification.

12. Modernisation processes were essential for the formation of modern nations, national identity and national states. A modern Lithuanian state, the Lithuanian nation, its cultural and political self-perception, the modern identity of national minorities living in Lithuania, national political and civil consciousness are all the result of the historical changes in the 19th and the 20th centuries.

13. Modernity in Lithuania has not been sufficiently studied or perceived phenomenon. Lithuanian modernity has not been sufficiently integrated into the Western or global context, or the Central Europe and the Baltic region landscape. Lithuanian society poorly understands the significance of modernisation for its own historical genesis or its current identity, therefore in view of the on-going modern processes is excessively inclined towards a retroactive, xenophobic or negative self-consciousness.

14. Globally studies in modern societal frameworks and modernisation specifically focusing on a complex and targeted transition from conventional communities to modern societies reached a new scale especially after the World War II. It was the period when a modernisation theory was created defining the modernisation research field, in addition to identifying large-scale rationalisation processes related to the social system, the modern society and the national State. New critical theories and the critical modern society concepts appeared; they had a significant subsequent effect upon the

later concept of modernity, and the efforts to continue developing the rational communicational modernity.

15. The course of modernisation, the driving forces, cultural and ideological incentives, as well as the stages in the modernisation, the pace, its disparities or contradictions:

15.1. the concepts of modernity or late modernity were analysed in a fragmented manner only, in addition to scarce studies in the theory of modernism and the methodologies for studies in humanities based on such theories;

15.2. studies in the phenomena of globalisation, late capitalism and consumerism, processes of building a national state, national identity and cultural memory, critical reflections on the public phenomena of media and images. However, the theoretical articulation and critical reflection of modernity and modernisation are still very scarce. No studies have been so far carried out in the area of genesis of modernity, the problem of taking over and assimilation of modernity ideas. Another essential yet scarcely examined aspect of modernisation is its interface with the indigenous traditions, the development of such interface and its impact upon the Lithuanian society and culture, in addition to the emerging forms and images of resistance to modernisation. Little studies have been carried out in the interaction of the Lithuanian modernity with the forms of the European modernity;

15.3. the problem of modernity has been consistently addressed in the context of studying the Lithuanian culture, research in the formation of aesthetic views and stylistic directions at the beginning of the 20th century, and in the inter-war period; the appearance and the development of national art schools and culture institutions in the period preceding the Soviet occupation. In the course of the past decade intensive studies have been carried out in the different aspects of modernity and post-modernity in the context of studies of Soviet and modern culture. Nevertheless, issues related to the modernity of the earlier period history of art are formulated in a fragmented manner and are hardly conceptualised. No studies have been carried of a new consumer of culture, the mass culture phenomenon characteristic of modernity, or the formation of consumer society. In view of the current trends identified by the studies of the development of the modern culture focus should be placed upon the cutting-edge technologies and cultural industries, their impact upon the public authority, and the transformation of the modern culture in the period of the late modernity;

15.4. certain studies and research have been started in the area of the historical development of the modern literature of the 19th-20th century, the process of modernisation of conventional culture and ethnic culture, in addition to comparative studies in the modernisation of the Central European and the Baltic literature. However, the studies are fragmented and are poorly integrated in the modernity context. The areas that should be further studied include the expression and manifestation of modern ideas and ideologies, the interaction between traditional and modernity in Lithuanian literature, and the impact of the Lithuanian literature upon the development of the modern consciousness of the society. The overall scope of modernity studies should include a comparative analysis of the modern Baltic literatures; an analysis of the new (modern) times literature from the development prospect, and the issue of continuity of the old literature tradition;

15.5. there have been some philological studies in the Lithuanian literature, dedicated to the national revival and formation processes; the studies included an analysis of the relation between the general language and the society, the development of social dialects, the conditions for the existence of the Lithuanian language in Lithuania, the Lithuanian diaspora, and globally, the problems of interaction between the Lithuanian language and writing with the new media and the most advanced technologies. Research has been started in the development of the Lithuanian language and the linguistic self-consciousness in the modern times and in view of the globalisation, the relation between the language and the individual, the language and the public, the State, in addition to the studies in

the impact of the new technologies upon the language; research in the modern linguistics, the Lithuanian language and literature applicable to teaching and education;

15.6. certain progress has been achieved in studying the formation of the capitalist economy, its establishment and the development in the 19th and the first half of the 20th, as well as some social outcomes of the process. No adequate or exhaustive studies have been conducted in industrialisation, technological progress or the social aspects of the contradictions caused thereby, and their impact upon the development of culture. It is necessary to carry out new research and studies of the economic processes in the Soviet period, and their impact upon social, demographic, migration and other similar processes. Research in the modernisation in the Soviet period, its processes and consequences could disclose the outcomes and the results of the modernisation projects in Lithuania during the years of the Soviet occupation, and the formation of a 'Soviet person', as well as other manifestations in social engineering;

15.7. a range of the subjects that have been lately actively developed included the modern times urban development, municipal communities, as well as the peculiarities of industrial culture and cultural memory. However, research in urbanisation that essentially modified the economic performance, also social organisation, culture, values, the life style as well as the political organisation forms should be increased in intensity. Comprehensive research in the urbanisation process, the peculiarities of the modern urban society, the urban mentality, the linguistic, cultural, demographic and social characteristics and the lifestyles in urban communities would be largely instrumental in interpreting the modern political, social and cultural life of Lithuania and its values;

15.8. the social changes in the Lithuanian landscape during the modernity period have been studied from the ethnological viewpoint and as an object of the social history: the subjects studied included the social aspects of production systems and the modernisation of technologies, the peculiarities of the urban culture and routine subjected to industrialisation, the formation of the working class and the social elite under the circumstances of the Lithuanian industrialisation, the national state and the Soviet occupation, the changes in the social structure, the concepts of family and marriage, trends of democratising of the estate, the multi-dimensional and controversial transformation of the society in different period, as well as the related cultural changes in the Lithuanian landscape. Such research were based on the empiric data and were mostly carried out in the Soviet period, in frequent cases concentrated upon a single theme or object, and may be valuable as insights and guidelines. However, nowadays specifically important are complex and integrated research of social and cultural processes referring to theoretical and comparative aspects, also having regard to the evolution of the modern man, his world-views and perception, and his social and cultural expression;

15.9. there have been studies in the history of Lithuanian churches, the ecclesiastical institutions and social groups and clergy, and the anti-Soviet resistance of the catholic church. Lately there have been intensive studies in the secularisation processes proceeding in modern societies, and their impact upon the manifestation of religiousness, as well as the development and modification of religiousness in the society becoming more modern. The issues that have not been studied included the interaction of traditions with the general and specific processes of modernisation; the interaction between modernity and the processes of religious consciousness;

15.10. there have been studies in the formation of the modern Lithuanian nation, certain aspects of national relations and the issues of establishment of the national identity. Scarce research has been carried out in the development of the Lithuanian nation in the 20th century. The studies carried out late in the 20th century focused upon the processes of the politisation of the Lithuanian society in the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century, the manifestation of the modern political ideas, formation of political structures and the policy practice. There have been some fragmented studies in

the issues of the functioning of the Lithuanian state, and its institutionalisation, and research in the trends of modernisation of public authorities in the 18th century has been only recently launched.

16. The research in the history and the development of the Lithuanian society significantly lacks a complex, conceptual, comparative and interdisciplinary approach:

16.1. The research in the development of the modernisation in Lithuania has been rather fragmented. Such research did not use or used in a very limited manner only the theoretical approaches of modernity and modernisation (mostly in philosophical and culture studies). There is a lack of a clear and comprehensive understanding of the modern structure of Lithuania, the image of its development and the present, or a modern general perception of modernity and the modernisation processes, as well as a modern reflection upon the Lithuanian nation and the State, as well as the civic society from the aspect of multi-dimensional modernity;

16.2. comparative studies of the modern Lithuanian and other societies that would be instrumental in creating a more general image and understanding of the modernisation processes within regions and more generally in Europe have been poorly developed. The comparative aspect would embed Lithuania in a significantly broader comparative geopolitical context, which would allow a more adequate explanation of the contradictory and ambiguous influences of modernisation upon Lithuania;

16.3. no evaluation of the theoretical and methodological problem, or the complexity and multi-aspectual nature of the phenomenon of modernity;

16.4. modernisation, the genesis in the modern society, its formation, transformation and the broadly perceived phenomenon of modernity have nor been studied from a interdisciplinary viewpoint, by applying interdisciplinary accesses and innovative methods;

16.5. the research in the phenomena of modernisation did not take into account the fact that 'modernisation' is not a single-linear instrumental category, but rather a set of 'multiple modernities'. The different areas of life are characterised by different 'pace', ideological and cultural incentives, and internal contradictions.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **OBJECTIVE AND TASKS OF THE PROGRAMME, IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES**

17. The purpose of the Programme is to study the processes of modernity, modernisation and the process of modernisation of the society, i.e. the processes of emergence and development of the modern society, and their impact upon the national state, the identity, cultural identity and memory, obtain new scientific knowledge and produce insights significant for the further understanding of the political, social and cultural processes in the modern Lithuanian, the sustainable development of the Lithuanian State and the society, and the European integration.

18. Tasks of the programme are to:

18.1. carry out fundamental research in the concepts of modernity and modernisation and the related processes, having regard of the set of multiple modernities; apply for the purpose of the research a range of theoretical, comparative and interdisciplinary accesses and innovative methods; carry out an integrated research of the factors and processes of modernisation of culture, forms and images of modern culture, evolution of the modern man, his cultural and artistic expression;

18.2. examine the social, economic and political modernisation conditions, and the impact upon the public and cultural development; carry out historical and comparative research of political and national community, disclose the forms and the dissemination of the modern political ideas and structures, political and civil culture.

19. Four measures have been envisaged to address the task referred to in sub-item 18.1 of the Programme:

19.1. examine the philosophical and theoretical preconditions for the phenomenon of modernity, and the different methods of the conceptualisation of modernity;

19.2. study the formation of the attitudes of modern values, ideas, norms and culture code, and their multidimensional aspects; examine the interactions between the ideas of the conventional society and the modern society under the conditions of the late modernity and globalisation;

19.3. study the development of the language, culture, literature, writing, and the artistic creation, and preconditions and origins of becoming modern; formation of the modern aesthetic directions, their development and expression in literature and art; analyse the changes of the concepts of art, beauty and culture on modernity and their critical reflection; analyse the phenomena of visual culture, mass culture and cultural and creative industries; study the impact of modernisation upon the societal mentality, language and culture; examine the changes in conventional culture forms and their expression in the society becoming modern; study the structure and the operation of the modern cultural system; study the forms of the interpretation, expression and dissemination of cultural memory and cultural identity, forms of cultural resistance and their impact upon the self-perception of an individual;

19.4. examine and study the peculiarities of the human formation, his self-perception, world-views, cultural, scientific and artistic expression, aspects of emancipation, forms of expression of individuals; analyse education from the viewpoint of the interaction between the school, family and the State, factors of social and ideological construction and their interaction; study the place of Christian churches, different religious communities and religious beliefs, and their role in the process of modernisation of the society and the individual.

20. Three measures have been envisaged to address the task referred to in sub-item 18.2 of the Programme:

20.1. examine the processes of urbanisation and industrialisation, changes in the relations between urban and rural areas, appearance of new forms of economic activities, institutions and factors, their impact upon society and culture, study the capitalist and socialist economies; social mobility and migration of residents, demographic changes, family and gender relations;

20.2. study the development of conventional communities, social groups, collective and individual identity, formation of modern social relations, and their development in view of an emergence of a pluralistic structure of the modern society; examine the impact of human rights and freedoms, as well as personal dignity upon self-understanding and status of a personality;

20.3. study the methods and forms for the organisation of the society in Lithuania and the diaspora; study the characteristics of the formation of political and civil culture, relations between the civic society and political powers, formation and development in Lithuania of the national idea, modern nations and national identity, ethnic processes and inter-ethnic relations; examine the conditions for the formation of a modern state, appearance and the development of political ideas and ideologies of modernity; formation and development of public institutions, forms of modern democracy, study the peculiarities of the Soviet totalitarianism and the methods of resistance to it.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### **PROJECTED OUTCOMES, THEIR ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND THE USAGE POSSIBILITIES**

21. The implementation of the Programme shall:

21.1. intensify relevant and current research in modernity and modernisation in Lithuania responding to the tasks of the Programme and its implementation measures (no fewer than 50 research projects will be prepared and implemented, of which at least 20 projects will be implemented in cooperation with foreign researchers);

21.1. lead to the preparation and publication of scientific articles, research monographs and synthetic research papers summarising the results of the Programme, as well as source publications (no less than 180 scientific articles in peer-reviewed Lithuanian and foreign scientific publications, of which 20 publication in international scientific publications with citation index, and no less than 20 books: scientific monographs, studies and synthetic scientific papers, no less than 20 created digital databases and source publications);

21.3. promote the dissemination of the results of the research results within the research community (implementers of the projects under the Programme will attend no less than 60 national and no less than 40 international research events on research subjects covered by the Programme, in addition to no less than 6 international and national scientific events);

21.4. facilitate carrying out works in social and cultural development – drawing up of scientific popularisation publications, educational programmes, methodological and electronic resources, cultural events, television and radio programmes, public lectures and presentations at public events, political rallies, education and cultures institutions, organising of research and culture seminars and workshops for the public, etc. (no less than 50 works in the area of social and culture development).

22. The most important criteria for the evaluation of the Programme results is the relevance, novelty, reliability, representativeness, internationality of the results and outcomes of the Programme, dissemination of the results of the research in public authorities and the society.

23. The results of the Programme will be evaluated upon its implementation. The criteria for the evaluation of the implementation of the Programme tasks are the following:

23.1. total successfully implemented research projects studying Lithuanian modernity and modernisation, and including the joint projects together with foreign researchers;

23.2. total research publications summarising the results and findings of the research conducted within the framework of the Programme (articles, including articles in international publications, research monographs, studies, synthetic research papers, source publications, etc.);

23.3. intensity of the dissemination of the research results and findings under the programme: total scientific national and international events summarising the results of the research, total presentations at international and national conferences by implementers of the projects under the Programme;

23.4. total works in the area of social and cultural development – scientific publications, educational programmes, methodological measures and electronic resources, culture events, etc.

24. The research carried out within the framework of the Programme and its results will be used:

24.1. to draw up of the strategy for the development of the modern Lithuanian society and State; the Programme will thus contribute to the implementation of the programme of the commemoration of the centenary of the restoration of the Lithuanian State approved by Resolution No. 904 of 19 August 2015 of the Government of the RL *Regarding the implementation of the programme of the commemoration of the centenary of the restoration of the Lithuanian State*.

24.2. to submit to the Seimas and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania recommendations based on the results of the research conducted within the framework of the Programme, and facilitating the implementation of the objectives of an inclusive and creative society; thus the Programme will contribute to the implementation of the priority directions in the (social and cultural)



research and development (smart specialisation) approved by Resolution No. 951 of 14 October 2013 of the Government of the RL *On the approval of the priority directions in research and development (social and cultural) and innovations (smart specialisation)*;

24.3. develop good quality research targeting the problems relevant for the Lithuanian State and the society, thus bringing science closer to the needs of the society and the State;

24.4. strengthen the international cooperation of Lithuanian scientists and other researchers within the framework of projects under the Programme, and a subsequent engagement of joint groups of researchers in international projects, associations and networks of the European Union;

24.5. develop studies based on the most recent and advanced research at Lithuanian Universities, design new study programmes, and update the study programmes at secondary schools;

24.6. consolidate and coordinate institutionally and methodologically different researcher centres and groups, use creatively the intellectual potential of the different disciplines, and thus promote the interdisciplinary academic communication;

24.7. train and educate the young researchers in humanities, attract doctoral students, promote returning to Lithuania the researchers who have graduated from studies abroad and acquired expertise in research;

24.8. through the dissemination of the results of the Programme develop the self-perception, facilitate developing the critical analysis of the development of the State and the society, and the development of a critically thinking society.

## CHAPTER V

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME, MONITORING AND REPORTING

25. The Programme is being administered by the Research Council of Lithuania (hereinafter – the Council) acting in accordance with the Regulations of the National Research Programmes approved by Resolution No. 731 of 16 July 2008 of the Government of the RL *On the approval of the Regulations of national research programmes*, and Resolution No. VIII-39 of 16 April 2015 of the Council *On the approval of the Description of the procedure for the drawing up and implementation of national research programmes*. For the purpose of setting up a programme implementation group the Council engages Lithuanian and foreign researchers. The Rules of Procedure of the Programme implementation group provide for the procedure of implementation of the functions prescribed for the programme implementation group according to Sub-Items 26.1–26.6 of the Regulations of the National Research Programmes.

26. The Council will be carrying out the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme; while performing this function the Council reviews the results of Programme on an annual basis, and draws up an interim and the final report of the Programme, publishes the reports at the website of the Programme, organises the evaluation and a public discussion of the reports. At least once per year the Council carries out on-the-spot checks of the projects selected as winning projects.

27. For the purpose of an interim evaluation of the Programme the Council shall evaluate an interim report submitted by the Programme implementation group; such interim report shall be submitted after three years of the Programme implementation. Having evaluated a report of the Programme the Council may propose to the Ministry of Education and Science to specify the Programme, or, in case the Programme is implemented unsatisfactorily, or insufficient funding has been allocated for its implementation to propose the implementation of the Programme be terminated.

28. The reports of the Programme specifying the results of the projects implemented under the Programme, as well as the obtained conclusions and the recommendations submitted to Ministries

concerned and other institutions which will be published at events, in relation to publishing the results in the media and other means of information.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **FINAL PROVISIONS**

29. The Programme shall be funded subject to the financial capacities of the State by appropriations from the budget of the Republic of Lithuania committed for the Council and from other legitimate funding sources. The projected period for addressing the tasks and the implementation of the measures under the Programme is 2017-2022. A preliminary funding requirement for the tasks and the measures under the Programme in 2017-2019 is specified in the Annex to the programme. Having examined and evaluated the results of the interim report of the Programme the Minister of Education and Science provides for the funding requirement for the implementation of the Programme in 2020-2022.

30. The implementation of the Programme is completed after the Research Council approves the final report of the programme.

---

**NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME MODERNITY IN  
LITHUANIA**

ANNEX

**PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME MODERNITY IN LITHUANIA**

Task of the programme	Measures under the task	Preliminary funding requirement, EUR'000			
		2017	2018	2019	Total
1. Carry out fundamental research in the concepts of modernity and modernisation and the related processes, having regard of the set of multiple modernities; apply for the purpose of the research a range of theoretical, comparative and interdisciplinary accesses and innovative methods; carry out an integrated research of the factors and processes of modernisation of culture, forms and images	<p>1.1. Examine the philosophical and theoretical preconditions for the phenomenon of modernity, and the different methods of the conceptualisation of modernity;</p> <p>1.2. Study the formation of the attitudes towards modern values, ideas, norms and culture code, and their multidimensional aspects; examine the interactions between the ideas of the conventional society and the modern society under the conditions of the late modernity and globalisation;</p> <p>1.3. Study the development of the language, culture, literature, writing, and the artistic creation, and preconditions and origins of becoming modern; formation of the modern aesthetic directions, their development and expression in literature and art; analyse the changes of the concepts of art, beauty and culture on modernity and their critical reflection; analyse the phenomena of visual culture, mass culture and cultural and creative industries; study the impact of modernisation upon the societal</p>	427	427	427	1,281

<p>of modern culture, formation of the modern man, his cultural and artistic expression;</p>	<p>mentality, language and culture; examine the changes in conventional culture forms and their expression in the society becoming modern; study the structure and the operation of the modern cultural system; study the forms of the interpretation, expression and dissemination of cultural memory and cultural identity, forms of cultural resistance and their impact upon the self-perception of an individual;</p> <p>1.4. Examine and study the peculiarities of the human formation, his self-perception, world-views, cultural, scientific and artistic expression, aspects of emancipation, forms of expression of individuals; analyse education from the viewpoint of the interaction between the school, family and the State, factors of social and ideological construction and their interaction; study the place of Christian churches, different religious communities and religious beliefs, and their role in the process of modernisation of the society and the individual.</p>				
<p>2. Examine the social, economic and political modernisation conditions, and the impact upon the public and cultural development; carry out historical and comparative research of political and national community, disclose the forms and the dissemination of the modern political ideas and structures, political and civil culture.</p>	<p>2.1. Examine the processes of urbanisation and industrialisation, changes in the relations between urban and rural areas, appearance of new forms of economic activities, institutions and factors, their impact upon society and culture, study the capitalist and socialist economies; social mobility and migration of residents, demographic changes, family and gender relations;</p> <p>2.2. Study the development of conventional communities, social groups, collective and individual identity, formation of modern social relations, and their development in view of an emergence of a pluralistic structure of the modern society; examine the impact of human rights and freedoms, as well as personal dignity upon self-understanding and status of a personality;</p> <p>2.3. Study the methods and forms for the organisation of the society in Lithuania and the diaspora; study the characteristics of the formation of political and civil culture, relations between the civic society and political powers, formation and development in Lithuania of the national idea, modern nations and national identity, ethnic processes and inter-ethnic relations; examine the conditions for the formation of a modern state, appearance and the development of political ideas and ideologies of modernity; formation and development of public institutions, forms of modern democracy, study the peculiarities of the Soviet totalitarianism</p>	314	314	314	942

	and the methods of resistance to it.					
		Total:	741	741	741	2,223

---