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**Political Science
in Central-East Europe
Diversity and Convergence**

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Preface

Rainer Eisfeld/Leslie A. Pal

This volume is the first effort to review the development and state of political science in 19 post-communist countries of Central-East Europe (CEE). It provides a much needed account of the discipline's institutionalization throughout that region – covering research, teaching, major books and journals, international cooperation, public impact.

Particular attention has been paid to achievements and deficits in the discipline's different segments, its sub-fields – again both with regard to research and to teaching. Private universities and non-university based research institutions have been considered along with state universities.

Problems of funding, including outside support by foreign governments, foundations and universities, have received extensive attention. In subsequent chapters, George Soros, the Karl Popper-inspired initiator of "Open Society" institutes and nationally based foundations, will emerge as a particularly influential corporate player, his mind set on building a discipline which, in its analyses, does not always pay sufficient attention to such players.

The work will identify Western interventions – including not least the European Union's educational policies, reflected in the Bologna Declaration – as powerful external forces pushing CEE's nascent political science "cultures" toward convergence. But it will also depict another external factor primarily responsible for persisting disciplinary differences and disparities: the rise of "hybrid" political regimes throughout the region.

The "march of democracy" in these parts of the European continent has not been as triumphant as had been imagined after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union. Where autocratic elements have persisted, the institutionalization and independence of political science have been negatively affected. This connection has been broached in the subsequent chapters, wherever appropriate; it will be systematically discussed in the introductory essay.

An appendix to each chapter provides statistical information on present professional staff, student numbers and sub-fields taught at the political science departments of state and private universities. Tables in the introductory essay highlight differences between the region's political science communities either due to regime "hybridisation" or late transition to democracy, subsequently offering overviews of ensuing dis-

Political Science in Lithuania: A Maturing Discipline

Dovilė Jakniūnaitė/Inga Vinogradnaitė

Introduction

Lithuania dates the history of political science in the country from 1989, when the discipline was initiated by the efforts of 'enthusiasts from various fields' (Kūris/Lopata 2000: 3). Due to rapid institutionalization, a semi-professional community of amateurish political scientists soon developed into a community of professionals, with its own study programs, periodicals and regular conferences to share the results of their research. Scattered across different universities, scholars had to overcome isolation and fragmentation in order to create a 'discipline', which is associated with the idea of 'order maintenance' or supervision 'both over those working within it and, most especially, over those aspiring to do so' (Goodin/Klingemann 1996: 5). The main prerequisite for a discipline is a viable professional community sharing 'self-imposed standards and norms' into which the incoming members of the profession are socialized. This chapter reviews the development of political science in Lithuania and its current situation, asking in particular what features, standards and norms characterize contemporary Lithuanian political science.

1 Development of the Discipline

Though political science as an academic discipline in Lithuania emerged only in 1989-1991, simultaneously with the country's political democratization, some research that might be characterized as political science existed before 1989. During 1918-1940 (the period of the independent state of Lithuania), more than 100 publications by Lithuanian scholars may be considered as political science writings (Budzinauskas 1993). Prevalent research topics of this period were Lithuanian geopolitics, nationalism, theories of the state and constitutionalism. However, political science as a separate discipline had not developed before World War II.

From 1940 until 1990 (with a short period of German occupation in 1941-1944) Lithuania was a republic of the Soviet Union. Any research in any social science discipline had to be done in the context of Marxism-Leninism. This does not mean that there was a complete absence of research on state or power relations; only that such research was either heavily ideologized, or sporadic.

The demise of the Soviet Union marked the true beginning for political science in Lithuania – in 1989 the first issue of the political science journal *Politika* (later renamed *Politologija*) was published, and in 1991 the Lithuanian Political Science Association (LPSA) was established.¹ The development of the new discipline was strengthened through institutionalisation, when in 1992 the Institute of International Relations and Political Science (IIRPS) was established at Vilnius University. Since then the IIRPS has remained the center and the most important trend-setter for political studies in the country.

The popularity of political studies and the interest in political research encouraged many universities to establish their own departments of political science. Nine Lithuanian universities today have either faculties or departments of political science. Apart from the IIRPS at Vilnius University, the most prominent is the Faculty of Political Science and Diplomacy (FPSD) at Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas. Some 17 research institutes now specialize in political research (see Tables 1 and 2).

The identity of Lithuanian political science was founded on the break with Soviet legacies of political teaching and research – Soviet-era publications were used neither as textbooks nor as references in political research. The break was supported by the fact that former professors of scientific communism rarely remained as staff members of new departments of political science (Kūris/Lopata 2000: 3). Some of them joined other university departments, and for some, employment contracts were not extended due to lack of publications. The staff of the new political science departments came from various other disciplines, with former instructors of scientific communism making up no more than 10-15 percent. The new staff were mainly young researchers who had defended their doctoral theses in the early years of liberalization and democratization.

As no distinct national tradition of political science research existed, the new discipline was built on Western models. The design of most study programs was based on the curricula of West European (mostly Scandinavian) universities, with the exception of Vytautas Magnus University which – through ties with American-Lithuanian scholars – drew largely on the American experience. American political science (its approaches, epistemology and style) had a major impact on political science research and study content, since English-language materials provided the main source of 'self-education'.

The first Lithuanian political scientists had been educated in different disciplines, ranging from the humanities to the natural sciences. Though most of them had received their education in the Soviet period, many re-educated themselves abroad (through various internship, traineeship or master programs, receiving financial support from foreign sponsors, the most generous of which have been the Soros Foundation and the European Union's TEMPUS program). Rapid professionalization was driven by the development of degree programs which (1) educated young researchers, introducing

1 The most prominent individuals involved in these initiatives were Algis Krupavičius (who initiated the establishment of LPA), Laurus Bielinis (the founder and editor of the journal *Politika*), Gediminas Virkus (who wrote the first textbook on political science for secondary schools), and Algimantas Jankauskas (who initiated the series of "Politologijos bibliotekėle" (Library of Political Science)).

basic theories, concepts and methods of political science, and (2) required early 'self-made' political scientists to prepare specialized study subjects of political science for students. Thus, initially there was discussion 'only about teaching and not about research' (Kūris/Lopata 2000: 3). Therefore, it is not surprising that the first political science journal *Politika*, published in 1989-1992 (just four issues saw publication), suffered a hiatus for three years. Its fifth issue came out only in 1995, when IIRPS took over the journal, and contributions by Lithuanian researchers could provide a more substantial input. Gradually the bi-annual periodical turned into a quarterly publication, and a number of other periodical and non-periodical publications also appeared, marking the transition towards more independent studies and research.²

2 Political Science Research

2.1 General Overview

According to Krupavičius (2002: 293), the first years of the development of Lithuanian political science research were a process of scholars familiarizing themselves with the main theoretical approaches of Western political science and developing research agendas. Some of that period's main research interests still characterize Lithuanian political science after almost two decades (political history of the Lithuanian state, regime transformation, political culture and political parties, electoral processes, Lithuanian and regional security and foreign policy), though a number of new research areas were discovered as well. The formulation of research agendas and approaches was not only a matter for individual scholars but also a question of institutional policies, especially for smaller departments striving to find 'their own niche in political scientific research' (Laurėnas 2000:103). Analysis of publications in the field shows that different research areas usually correspond to the particular focus of one or two political science departments, e.g. international relations and European studies are done almost exclusively at IIRPS, research on local self-government primarily at FPSD, and elite research mostly at the Kaunas University of Technology. Only a few research areas are common to all departments, though still with their own special emphasis and approach. Several general trends, describing political science research in Lithuania, may nevertheless be identified.

First, the research agenda is to considerable degree shaped by national political concerns. There is a general orientation towards applied research, or, in any case, research which would explain the origins of various political and social problems – such as a weak civil society, an unstable party system, corruption, or stalling public administration reforms – and, eventually, would generate policy recommendations. Even in the areas which seem to be most detached from immediate political concerns, research is driven by the current political agenda. For example, international relations theorists, even when debating meta-theoretical issues, need to justify their research by providing

2 More detailed accounts of the development of the discipline may be found in Kūris/Lopata (2000) and Krupavičius (2002).

advice to foreign policy makers, or at least to discuss Lithuanian foreign policy at some point in their projects. Similarly, discussions of political theorists intensify during important political events, like EU accession or political crises.

Second, methodological and meta-theoretical debate is virtually non-existent. Prevailing theoretical approaches (such as realism in international relations or neo-institutionalism in the study of national politics) do not experience serious challenges from alternative approaches, as the latter are either relatively marginal (such as constructivism in international relations) or not represented by any Lithuanian scholar (such as rational choice theory, though some tools of game theory are applied in the study of international negotiations).

Third, political research in Lithuania had changed its methodological outlook during the years of its development, shifting from qualitative, normative and case-based research to empirical, quantitative and comparative studies of political life (Krupavičius 2002:293). As Krupavičius wrote in 2002, 'simple observations of current trends suggest that, in the late 1990s, quantitative political research was expanding faster than ever before, and although it was not a prevalent way to deal with political phenomena and political data, it played a significantly increasing role' (Krupavičius 2002:294). An assessment of publications during the last decade, however, only partly confirms this conclusion. Quantitative research did expand, due in part to better availability of funds for expensive data collection (e.g., from the Lithuanian State Science and Studies Foundation (LSSF), through EU 5th and 6th Framework programs, and in the mid-1990s substantial contributions from the Soros Foundation and the EU PHARE program), but it did not prevail. What does characterize political science research today, however, is its much more empirical nature, drawing on various methods and techniques – both quantitative and qualitative – of collecting data. Comparative studies, most often comparing the three Baltic States, sometimes Central Eastern European states, however, are still rare when they are conducted, they are usually 'variable-oriented' and not 'case-oriented'.

2.2 Major Sub-Fields and Approaches

The research areas of Lithuanian political scientists can be categorized into four broad sub-fields: international relations, EU studies, public administration and policy processes, and comparative politics.

Research issues in the sub-field of International Relations include Lithuanian foreign policy, national security, theories of international relations, and the history of Lithuanian diplomacy. Notably, research on the political processes in neighbouring countries (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland) was initiated by researchers of international relations, guided mainly by national security concerns. In recent years, two broad theoretical positions have emerged in this sub-field – realism and constructivism. The realist tradition in Lithuanian international relations is based on geopolitical reasoning. Using this theoretical framework, analysis of Lithuanian foreign policy concentrates on bilateral relations (e.g., Lithuanian-Russian or Lithuanian-Polish relations), their historical development and issues, or on discussions of Lithuanian foreign policy strategy and (in recent years) on the likely impact of the democratic development of its Eastern and South Eastern neighbours (Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Georgia).

If theorising in the realist tradition started immediately with the development of political science in general, constructivism was introduced in the late 1990s. The main driving forces for its development were discontent with the policy-oriented, positivist narrative of most realist writings and the desire to react to the stormy discussions in the international relations field over epistemological and ontological questions. Though the academic community working in the field of international relations is small and concentrated almost exclusively in one institution, realists and constructivists rarely debate among themselves. The only exception is security studies where an intensive discussion between these two positions takes place.

The sub-field of European Union studies is rapidly expanding. EU studies avoid focusing on separate member states and look primarily at the relationship between them and the EU. Two broad areas may be identified: studies of the impact of the EU on Lithuania or other countries (on their domestic politics, institutions etc.), and studies of the impact of member states on EU decisions (e.g. various policy proposals or institutional reforms). Such emphasis clearly synchronizes with developments in the EU (Vilpišauskas 2007): accession negotiation, European Convention, EU Constitutional Treaty, development of the EU Neighbourhood Policy, etc.

Lithuanian researchers with a European Union focus do not use a wide range of methods and approaches. Initially, the traditional perspectives of international relations were popular (e.g., realism, liberal theorizing, integration theories), but now the field of public administration influences work on European studies (Europeanization models, interest group analysis, analysis of regulation policies). Qualitative analysis of one case (usually Lithuanian) or comparative analysis of several cases (mainly the three Baltic states) is most frequently used. Most methodological strategies rely on strictly defined variables and the testing of causal hypotheses, augmenting results with policy recommendations.

The sub-field of public administration and policy analysis exhibits the most multidisciplinary nature as it comprises scholars not only with a background in political science, but also those coming from the fields of management, economics and law. In comparison to other fields, this sub-field is strongly focused on 'applied' research on issues of Lithuanian public policy, public administration reform, and of making recommendations for the improvement of civil service effectiveness. The general assumption of the scholars working in this area is that analysis has to provide advice to policy makers to solve public policy problems (Brožaitis/Nakrošis 2003:2). Because of their practical aspects, studies very often tend to be descriptive; traditional positivist methodologies dominate.

Most Lithuanian political scientists tend to focus on "intra-national", not "international" phenomena. A key feature of this sub-field, which may be labeled comparative politics³, is its internal diversity. Research interests are guided by domestic concerns over the instability of party systems, the phenomenon of populism, weak civil society and decreasing political participation. Alongside research on political parties, po-

3 This is a broad label of self-identification "by negation", referring to the group of scholars whose research interests do not belong in the fields of public administration, international relations or European studies. The label indicates substantive concerns, not methods.

litical culture, political behavior and civil society, there is also a focus on state institutions (especially parliament) and political communication.

Being interested in particular political phenomena, comparative politics researchers focus on medium-range theories, looking for theoretical concepts which could describe and explain the complex political reality. However, instead of mechanically borrowing and applying 'Western' concepts, a critical appropriation of these concepts and modest attempts to find original theoretical ideas characterize Lithuanian political science today. The prevailing theoretical approaches in this sub-field are (neo)institutionalism and behavioralism. Interest in political behavior prompts scholars to search for explanations in political attitudes (either of the general population or of elites) or institutions (both formal regulations and informal rules of behavior). On the other hand, the study of institutions goes beyond mere description and analyzes how formal rules are appropriated or changed and what leads to the establishment of certain models of political interaction.

2.3 Research Institutions

Apart from universities, some political science research is also being done at various institutes. There are not many of them in Lithuania (the most important ones are indicated in Table 2), as the need for such additional research is small, and the market for policy-oriented analyses – excepting public administration-oriented studies – is also not particularly large.

The most active institutions can be divided into three broad groups:

- 1) Research institutes created by the universities as, usually, a structural part of the institution. They concentrate on one broad topic considered important for that university, like policy analysis, regional development or strategic studies (e.g., the Policy and Public Administration Institute at the Kaunas University of Technology).
- 2) 'Think tanks', the most active and visible group. They usually are independent non-profit organisations providing analyses for policy makers. Some of them might have close connections with universities (e.g., the Institute of Ukraine, a non-governmental institution, established by Vilnius University), some with various government institutions (e.g., the Strategic Research Center, created by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense and the State Security Department, or the Eastern Europe Studies Center, which was set up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Some were created and/or supported by political parties (e.g., the Institute of Democratic Politics). Finally, some may be considered traditional think tanks promoting their own political agenda (e.g., the Free Market Institute, the Social Economy Institute, or the Civil Society Institute).
- 3) Research institutions with a strong emphasis on consulting practice. They usually do some academic research, but are more focused on practical research for various state, European or private institutions.

2.4 Research Quality and Funding

The market for in-depth, theoretically sophisticated academic political science research in Lithuania is small, and any independent institution concentrating only on such activities could not sustain itself for long. Besides, it is very difficult to get private donations for academic research, usually considered as an elite and luxury activity which a developing country cannot easily afford. Thus, the majority of research institutions survive through contracts from state institutions or from various EU projects. LSSF remains the main domestic fund supporting academic research financially, and the EU remains the main international supporter.⁴

The majority of political scientists employed full time by universities combine their research work with consulting activities, and a substantial number of part-time lecturers work full time in various governmental agencies. These are the main reasons why practical research and issues of domestic politics dominate the discipline. It also explains why there is a dearth of quality research published in English and in international publications. The domestic peer-review system is not fully evolved either, and so has not helped to develop quality standards as quickly as desirable.

3 Political science teaching

The first degree programs in political science were started in 1992: a two-year Master study program in International Relations at Vilnius University and a four-year Bachelor study program in Political Science at Klaipėda University (Kūris/Lopata 2000:3; Laurėnas 2000:99). During the last 15 years, both the number of study programs and the number of universities offering them increased. In 2009, there were 7 universities which offered 39 programs at both first cycle (Bachelor) and second cycle (Master) levels in either political science or public administration, and approximately 9000 students were enrolled (Table 3).

National regulations have fixed the duration of bachelor programs at 3.5 to 4 years and that of master programs from 1.5 to 2 years. Every semester, a student has to collect 20 national study credits (1 national credit equals 1.5 ECTS credit, or 40 hours of workload).

The number of Bachelor programs is relatively small. These programs may be subdivided into two groups, offering a bachelor's degree either in political science or in public administration.⁵ Though some public administration programs are based on management or legal approaches, others have close links to political science. For example, legal or management issues compose a large part of the programs at Mykolas Riomeris University, while study programs at Vilnius University focus more on the policy process.

⁴ For research in social sciences, the LSSF gave 1 million litas in 2003, and 900,000 in 2004.

⁵ Political science and public administration are classified as two different study fields. Lithuanian regulations on higher education require that each study program be identified with a single field.

Bachelor programs in political science introduce students to every sub-field of the discipline, while Master programs tend to specialize in one particular sub-field (see Table 3). The regulation of higher education in Lithuania establishes two types of second-cycle study programs: 'broadening' and 'deepening'. Programs of a broadening type do not require having a solid background in political science as they are intended to enlarge students' knowledge in addition to their bachelor education. All political science programs (whether "deepening" or "broadening") admit students with an educational background outside the discipline as well (though often there is a provision which limits admission to applicants with a bachelor's degree in social sciences or humanities). Such a system is intended to foster an interdisciplinary education.

PhD programs are implemented at two universities (Vilnius and Vytautas Magnus University), though dissertations on political science themes may also be defended in other disciplines (usually sociology, public administration, or philosophy).

The substantial increase in student numbers (from less than 100 in 1992 to almost 9000 in 2009) has not been accompanied by an increase in teaching staff. Student/teacher ratios, however, cannot give an adequate picture of teaching loads, since a part of lecturing is provided by instructors employed on a part-time basis. Bearing this in mind, it is still possible to differentiate between universities which focus mainly on teaching (Mykolas Romeris University, Kaunas University of Technology, Siauliai University), and universities which leave more space for research (Vilnius University, Klaipėda University, Vytautas Magnus University). As state funding depends on student numbers, university administrations are not interested in reducing those numbers in favor of higher quality of instruction or more room for research activities.

Two additional remarks about political science teaching and the higher education system in Lithuania may be made. First, study programs are an important factor shaping the discipline and its sub-fields. They are designed to meet the needs of the education market and are equivalent to the study programs in Western universities, instead of being based exclusively on available human resources. Thus, the research interests of scholars tend to reflect the needs of these programs, leading to the emergence of new research fields as well.

Second, though universities have a significant degree of freedom in designing study programs, to be accredited these programs need to be evaluated by experts appointed by the national Study Quality Evaluation Center. Despite their diversity, this ensures at least a minimal understanding of what the discipline is about.

4 National representation and international cooperation

4.1 Major publications and conferences

In the early years of the discipline's development, articles tended to be published in some weeklies or journals, which were not specifically designed to be a forum of scholarly communication. As mentioned earlier, the first professional journal of political science, *Politika* [Politics], was started in 1989 (it was renamed *Politologija* [Political Science] in 1991). Only four issues were published until 1992. The journal began to

appear more regularly when IIRPS took it over. Since that time, a number of new academic journals have been launched. These journals may be divided in two groups: those specializing in political science (e.g., *Politologija*) or some sub-field (e.g., *Lithuanian Foreign Policy Review*), and those covering a broader range of social science disciplines (e.g., *Sociologija: mintis ir veiksmas*).

That situation reflects the development of political science in Lithuania. Apart from *Politologija*, early periodicals were not specialized. The professional community was simply too small to support a wide range of publications. By the end of the 1990s, specialized journals in the sub-fields of foreign policy and public administration were launched. From the turn of the century, the number of publications in English has constantly increased, contributing to the discipline's internationalization.

The number of books published by Lithuanian political scientists has grown steadily over the last two decades. While in earlier years major books were mainly textbooks, recently there has been an increasing number presenting original research.⁶ An important event was the publication of the *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Political Science* in 2007, whose most significant contribution is to provide translations of English political science terminology into Lithuanian.

For the community of Lithuanian political scientists, the most important annual event is a conference organized by LPSA and IIRPS. Annual conferences have been held since 1994, and they usually have overarching themes, such as Lithuania and its neighbours in 1994, interest group politics in 1997, Central Europe after EU and NATO enlargement in 2003, or the quality of democracy in Central Eastern European countries in 2006. There is also a tradition that every four years (to coincide with national elections) a conference is organized to reflect on election results: electoral behavior, impact on the party system etc. Papers from these conferences are published as compilations under the title 'Lithuania after Seimas' elections' (Jankauskas 2001, 2005, 2009).

4.2 National association of political scientists

Founded in June 1991, LPSA unites the country's political scientists. The organisation joined the International Political Science Association in 1994. Since 2001, LPSA has also been a member of the Central European Political Science Association. According to the regulations of LPSA, any Lithuanian citizen interested in political science may join the association. During its first years, LPSA consisted not only of political scientists but also included a number of politicians, journalists and secondary school teachers. The latter gradually lost interest and have dropped out, most probably because of the lack of any obvious benefit except networking. Today, the association has around 70 members, mainly political scientists.

The major activities of LPSA comprise international cooperation, the organization of annual conferences as well as seminars and round-tables, and the publication of the *Lithuanian Political Science Yearbook* (together with IIRPS). To foster research, every

⁶ See the list of major books in selected bibliography at the end of the chapter.

year the association awards a prize for the best national publication in political science. In 2004, LPSA approved a code of conduct for political scientists. Though there are no effective mechanisms of enforcement, the code's importance lies in its explicit formulation of values and norms which should guide the behavior of political scientists, not only in their research but also in their public activities. As the mass media are very eager to obtain comments from political scientists on the latest political events and developments, the code requires that to ensure the status of the discipline the comments have to be grounded in the person's proven area of expertise.

5 Perspectives

The preconditions for the discipline exist in Lithuania: political science is institutionalized, a number of study programs have been implemented, and some efforts to maintain its disciplinary boundaries are evident. Academic norms and research standards are developing, and the identity of political scientist as scholars is established. As a result, political science in Lithuania is getting stronger, and theoretical and methodological discussions get livelier. Thus, the search for shared standards is constant, though these standards are not easily imposed upon new-comers and tend to vary across different sub-fields.

On the other hand, further development of the discipline and of its self-image is impeded by several factors: a very short national tradition both of social sciences research and theoretical and methodological thinking; in addition, close connections with policy practitioners which force researchers to constantly balance between a more 'theoretical' and a more 'practical' orientation. Practitioners are not interested in sophisticated conceptualization and methodology. All they require is simple and straightforward answers to applied questions, formulated by political practice itself.

The research agenda remains and most probably will remain closely linked to the domestic political agenda and its concerns. The growing awareness of the mission of political science within society may lead to a continuing impact of extra-academic forces on shaping the academic agenda. Also, politically and socially relevant research in the near future will prevail because research funding usually comes from various national and international grants, meaning that sponsors have the power to shape research agendas.

A more elaborate conceptualization of post-communism may eventually be developed, due to the disposition to treat Lithuania as a case whose study may lead to theoretical hypotheses relevant for other post-communist countries. Perceiving regional conditions as unique may lead to a complicated relationship with the international academic community and its ideas. As before, the Western community will be treated as a source of theoretical insights; however, a more active search for models, appropriate to the experienced 'realities' of Lithuania, may lead the community to discard many Western concepts as irrelevant because they imply particular social and political conditions, not to be found in new democracies. This discussion of the applicability of Western concepts is far from resolved. While some believe that Western concepts can be applied to the regional context without conceptual stretching (Žeruolis 1996, Buivy-

das 2000), others tend to challenge the 'mechanical' application of these concepts (Jokubaitis 1997, Ramonaitė 2007).

Increasing methodological diversity may lead to growing fragmentation and specialization within the discipline and encourage the establishment of academic links that are cross-disciplinary and cross-national. Such trends are already visible. Thus, for the time being we can see Lithuanian political scientists forming one quite cohesive group united by their research focus (Lithuania), increasingly cooperating among themselves, at the same time trying to expand their research focus by following the newest tendencies in global political science.

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Appendix

Table 1: Political Science Departments at Lithuanian Universities and Professional Staff per Department

University	Faculty	Department	URL	Professional staff		
				PhD	Other	Total
Kaunas University of Technology	(Faculty of Social Sciences)	Department of Public Administration	www.ktu.lt	10	6	16
		Policy and Public Administration Institute	www.ktu.lt	4	1	5
Klaipėda University	(Faculty of Social Sciences)	Department of Political Science	http://www.ku.lt/smi/politologija/	5	4	9
		Department of Public Administration and Law	http://www.ku.lt/smi/administravimas_ir_teise/	3	7	10
Lithuanian Military Academy	-	Department of Political Science	www.lka.lt	6	2	8

University	Faculty	Department	URL	Professional staff		
				PhD	Other	Total
Mykolas Romeris University	(Faculty of Strategic Management and Policy)	Department of Political Sciences	www.mruni.lt	18	8	26
Siauliai University	(Faculty of Social Sciences)	Department of Public Administration	www.su.lt	10	7	17
Vilnius Gediminas Technical University	(Institute of Humanities)	Department of Philosophy and Political Theory	www.vgtu.lt	12	8	20
Vilnius Pedagogical University	(Faculty of Social Sciences)	Department of Sociology and Political Science	www.vpu.lt	11	10	21
Vilnius University	Institute of International Relations and Political Science	(3 departments)	www.ispmi.vu.lt	35	22	57
Vytautas Magnus University	Faculty of Political Science and Diplomacy	(5 departments and 6 centres)	www.vdu.lt	32	10	42

Note: Faculty ('Fakultetas') and Department ('Katedra') are subdivisions with different degrees of self-government within university structures.

Table 2: Political Science Research Institutions

Name	Comment	Webpage
I. University Research Institutions		
Policy and Public Administration Institute	Kaunas University of Technology Mainly public policy research	http://internet.ktu.lt/en/ku/fakult/admin/policy/frames3_1.html
The Institute of Regional Policy and Planning	Klaipėda University Regional policy of Lithuania	http://www.ku.lt/rppi/
Strategic Research Center	Military Academy of Lithuania, partner – Vilnius University Publication of Lithuanian Annual Strategic Review	http://www.lka.lt/index.php/en/102992/
II. Research Institutions – Think Tanks		
Center for Geopolitical Studies	Independent, analysis of political, economic and military processes in the CIS region	http://www.geopolitika.lt/?lang=2
Civil Society Institute	Established by Open Society Fund Lithuania and Valdas Adamkus Fund Public policy research with a focus on the development of Lithuanian civil society	http://www.civitas.lt/en/
Eastern Europe Studies Center	Established by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Seeks to promote democracy in Eastern Europe by monitoring and researching political, economic, and social developments in the region	http://www.eesc.lt/en

Name	Comment	Webpage
Center for Eastern Geopolitical Studies	Independent analysis of political, economic and social processes in the CIS region and Russia	http://www.rytugeopolitika.lt/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=8&Itemid=10
European Integration Studies Center	Established by Vilnius University and Ministry of Foreign Affairs EU integration studies and the transmission of the experience to the non-members states	http://www.eisc.lt/en/
Institute for Social and Economic Research	Social Democratic Lithuanian public policy	http://www.seti.lt/
Institute of Democratic Politics	Conservative Political ideas and Lithuanian public policy	http://www.dpi.lt/
Institute of Ukraine	Established by Vilnius University Ukrainian studies, not very active	
Lithuanian Free Market Institute	Liberal Lithuanian economic and public policy	http://www.lrinka.lt/index.php?lang=2
Social Economy Institute	Established by Open Society Fund, Vytautas Magnus University and Kaunas Archdiocese Poverty and other social problems, social policy	http://vaivadia.vdu.lt/~seki/
III. Research Institutes – Consulting Practice		
European, Social, Legal and Economic Projects	Private profit institution Impact of the EU on socio-economic development of Lithuania	http://www.estep.lt/index.php?lang=EN
National Development Institute	Private non-profit institution state policy	http://www.npi.lt/
Public Policy and Management Institute	Private profit institution Public policy and governance problems of Lithuania	http://www.vpvi.lt/en/
Strategic Research Institute	Private profit institution Development of civil society, public policy of Lithuania	http://www.institutas.lt/

Table 3: Degree Programs and Sub-Fields Taught

Institution	Total number of students	Bachelor Study Programs	Master Study Programs			
			Comparative Politics	International Relations	European (EU) studies	Public Administration
Kaunas University of Technology	764	Public administration (699)*				Public administration (65)
Klaipėda University	428	Political science (200) Public administration** (216)	Political science/Theory of Politics (12)			

Institution	Total number of students	Bachelor Study Programs	Master Study Programs			
			Comparative Politics	International Relations	European (EU) studies	Public Administration
Lithuanian Military Academy	255	International relations (69) Personnel management (157)		Military diplomacy (29)		
Mykolas Romeris University	4998	Public administration (1275)			European neighbourhood policy (16) Politics and administration of European Union (471)	Public policy (24) Environmental policy and administration (444) Sustainable development management and administration (249) Leadership and change management (-) Tax administration (69) Customs administration (82) Administration of local authorities (386) Public administration (1982)
Siauliai University	653	Public administration (653)				
Vilnius University	824	Political science (635)	Comparative politics (16) East and Central European studies (22)	War and peace studies (15) international Relations and Diplomacy (63)	European studies (33) European public administration (18)	Public Administration (22)
Vytautas Magnus University	1057	Political science (289) Public administration (646)	Baltic region studies (22) Comparative politics (1) East Asia region studies (20) Social and political critique (-)	Diplomacy and international relations (26)	Contemporary European politics (23) Administration of institutions of the European Union (-) Public Policy and Administration of the European Union (-)	Administration of state institutions (30)

* Number of students in each program as in October 2008

** Programs registered in the field of public administration are in italics. Other programs are registered in the field of political science

Source: Database of Lithuanian Ministry of Education and Science