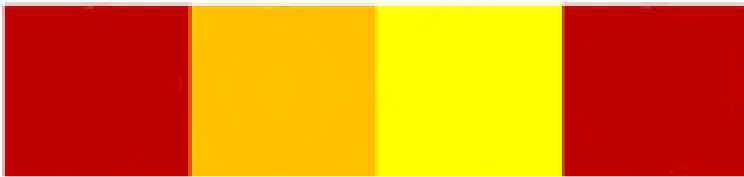


SOCIN



International Interdisciplinary
Conference on Social Innovations

Continuation and Change of Values in Global Society

/Stream E of International research conference "Social Innovations: Theoretical and Practical Insights"/

CONFERENCE VENUE: Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania.

DATE: October 23-24, 2014.

"Social Innovations: Theoretical and Practical Insights 2014"

Stream A: Justice, Security and Human Rights

Stream B: Social Technologies (separate proceedings)

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Day I

Day session

Moderator:

Marija Vabalaitė,

Mykolas Romeris University

THE SYMBOLIC SYSTEM OF THE CONTEMPORARY EUROPE: ITS MEANING AND ROLE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN IDENTITY

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Purpose – to provide the philosophical analysis of the historical-cultural background of the formation of the symbolic system of the Europe as political and socio-cultural region.

Design/methodology/approach – The theoretical position consists of the suggestion that there is a tension between culture in the singular (culture is a form of life-style of a community) and culture in the plural culture is general process of spiritual and material development of mankind). The research has multidimensional approach and it involves the concepts, theories, methods from Philosophy, Sociology and Cultural Studies. An approach to studying of symbol consists in understanding of symbols as the non-verbal mean of international communication. Symbol has to research in its own immediate socio-cultural and historical-political contexts with the goal of authentic interpretation of their meanings. The symbols can be reconstructed in the process of analysis the mythology, literature, visual art, advertisements, political texts. It is possible to use the methods of interview and questionnaires.

Findings – a symbolic systems of the contemporary Europe can be seen on the 3 basic levels: the level of the pan-Europe (Europe as the historical-cultural and geographic region), the level of the European Union (Europe as the political and economic union of the integration of 28 states) and the level of the of the separate state (France, Denmark, Lithuania). There is a task to find the social technologies which can provide the creation of the symbols which will be embodied the ideas and values of the newest European identity. It is necessary to search the ways and forms which to provide that the meanings and values of basic symbols of that system will be share all people who belongs to the new space of the integrated European society. The results of the sociological reviews among representatives of the different countries and interviews with the experts can help to understand the nature of formation of the social technologies.



Research limitations/implications – The important of a research reveals in the suggestion that from the end of the XX century Europe and Russia have experienced the period of the global socio-cultural and political-economic transformation. In the time of the real and potential political, financial, cultural crisis and natural and technological catastrophes all nations and countries can be able to give the “responses” on the “challenges” of the XXI century.

The former symbolic systems of the world after collapse of the USSR has been destroyed. The new symbolic systems of the different countries and regions are creating. In the modern system the norms and values are coded in forms which are the basic for consciousness and behaviour of the European and Russian people. In the theoretic-methodological aspect the implication of the topic of the research is actualized by the necessity to conduct the comprehensive analysis and interpretation of the various types of symbols (social, ethnic, mythological, religious, artistic, political) of the contemporary Europe which are the specific indicators of the transformation of concepts, patterns, values which happened in the European and non-European societies.

Practical implications – It is necessary to create the special dictionary of the symbols of the different societies of the contemporary European cultural space. The materials of this research can be foundation for the special educational course “The symbolic system of the contemporary Europe”. The materials of this research can give new view on the developing of the societies in the time of current global multicultural situation.

Originality/Value – the concept “symbolic system of culture” gives us new view on the solve of the issues on the all-European identity. The information and transmitting of the official symbols of the European Unions will help the nations as the new members of the European union to feel themselves as the part of the all-European model of the political and economical space. On the another hand, there is a need to ensure the information and transmit of the cultural symbols of the different ethnic/social groups of the each states of the EU. At primary and high school each person have to know and respect the multicultural diversity of the different nations of the US by studying meanings of the symbols of the particular European cultures.

Keywords: symbolic system of culture, European symbols, European identity.

Research type: conceptual paper.

THE ESSENCE OF EUROPE AND ITS WAYS OF THINKING

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Purpose – This paper aims to define the essence of Europe and to determine the ways of thinking that it gives rise to. At the same time, the criteria for assessment of each of the ways of thinking are drafted. What we have in mind here is that the main task of contemporary human beings is choosing the right way of thinking, as the continuity of this world is dependent upon it.

Methodology – The methodology of this research is as follows: evaluation of sources, analysis of scholarly texts, and comparative analysis. The definition of the essence of Europe is searched for while analysing the European anthropology that became prevalent there in the last two centuries and that reveals itself as possible ways of thinking, referred to as “ways” in this paper, as well as the essence of the European thinking itself: the transcendental movement. References to the historical development and current affairs of the world enable to set the criteria, based upon which it is possible to choose the right way of thinking.

Findings – The results of this research lead to the conclusion that shift in the way of thinking is needed. The way of thinking that was prevalent in Europe until now exhausted only one of its possibilities: abstract rationality. Today this way of thinking is at its final stage: technological thinking which led to serious problems on the political, economical, social, ecological, and psychological levels of the globalised world but could not offer any solutions to those problems. New way of thinking, based on intuition to some extent, becomes possible in the light of a thorough analysis of the essence of Europe that leads us to determining the fundamental role of Christianity during the process of the European society formation.

Research implications – The importance of this research lies in determining a new perspective of thinking. This perspective would enable humanity to enter into a new paradigm of thinking and living, and this way it would provide conditions for solving the problems that currently arose as a result of technological thinking, both on social and individual levels.

Practical implications – The practical implications of this research lie in the fact that changing the way of thinking also brings practical changes to one’s life. This will undoubtedly result in a change while making concrete practical decisions too.



Originality/Value –The originality of this paper arises from determining the European ways of thinking in the light of transcendental movement. The originality is also revealed through the confrontation of the two ways of thinking – abstract rationality and intuition. It is shown that correctly perceived intuition should form a basis for the new perspective of thinking, as abstract rationality exhausted its possibilities. The value of this paper lies in the fact that it opens up possibilities for the new ways of thinking, the realisation of which would help to solve the problems of humanity on both social and individual levels.

Keywords: rationality, intuition, Europe, individual, Christianity.

Research type: research paper.

TRANSFORMATIONS OF *ÉDUCATION PERMANENTE* IN THE LIGHT OF NEOLIBERAL GLOBALIZATION AND THEIR IMPACT ON GENERAL EDUCATION

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Purpose – The paper presents the reconceptualization of lifelong education into lifelong learning by making it part of the human capital theory and looks at education as an investment in the human capital that has both direct payoffs to the educated individual and external benefits for the society at large. The paper asks what reflections of such transformations of *éducation permanente* could be found in the policy documents regulating general education in Lithuania.

Design, methodology, approach – The theoretical approach of this research centers on the writings of authors of critical pedagogy (M. Apple, G. Giroux, P. McLaren and others). The research draws on theoretical and empirical methods of investigation: analysis of relevant literature, international and national legislation (e. g. Lithuanian education strategies, lifelong learning strategies, programs of basic and secondary education etc.).

Findings – It has been found that the strategic documents that regulate general education reflect almost all the transformations of lifelong education.

Research limitations/ implications – The research analyses only the main strategic documents of general education that were in force when the research was conducted.

Practical implications – Results of this research prompt a rethinking of lifelong learning as a direction of general education. Insights of the analysis could help organize teaching and learning practices in secondary schools in Lithuania in the light of the three dimensions of lifelong learning – personal, democratic and economic.

Originality/ Value – The originality of this paper springs from the lack of scientific analyses of lifelong learning as part of the discourse about neoliberal globalization. The research problem is

relevant because from the neoliberal perspective, globalization is an economically driven process that should rest on the main principles of private property and uninhibited market forces. Markets require rationing of education and creation of hierarchies and mechanisms of competitions. As a result, general education becomes a preparation of a “knowledge worker” for the lifelong learning required by the knowledge economy, and concerns about lifelong learning have a direct effect on the policy of general education. In addition to this, the purpose of general education is viewed as an increase in the human capital of students.

Keywords: educational policy, general education, lifelong learning.

Research type: research paper.

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International Interdisciplinary
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Stream E: Continuation and Change of Values in Global Society

Day I

Afternoon session

Moderator:

**Povilas Aleksandravičius, Mykolas
Romeris University, Lithuania**

NEW VALUES OF ART AND THEIR AFFECT ON THE SOCIETY

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Purpose – to formulate the concept of values consistent in the works of art, providing the possibility to consider not only traditional aesthetic and artistic values but also new, often radically different from the former, values of works of art, to investigate the intentions of the creators of those new values of art and the variety of impressions of those values on public;

Design/methodology/approach – research is based on the comparative analysis of the concepts of aesthetic and artistic values dominant in the analytic, phenomenological and hermeneutical aesthetics, hereby several axiological trends are discerned; this discernment gives a ground for an analysis not only of the changes in the specific aesthetic and artistic values in proper sense but also enables us to consider the general (cognitive, moral, social, and political) values, exhibited, and often dominant in the works of art in the twentieth century. Reflecting the theories of the contemporary art and the most prominent works of modern and postmodern art the main tendencies of the effect of the values of the works of art on the public are distinguished;

Findings – it is demonstrated that in spite of the intentions of the creators of “autonomous” art, their works doesn’t limit themselves within the realm of the proper artistic and aesthetic values; that in the art of avant-garde not the proper aesthetic and artistic values acquire the dominant position; and that starting with the second part of the twentieth century and until nowadays the works of art are being created affecting the public not so much by their immanent aesthetic values, traditionally ascribed to the works of art, but by the intention to provoke critical thinking, rebuke stereotypical thinking and open us up to the extraordinary experiences of the world and ourselves within it;

Research limitations/implications – it is acknowledged that the greatest quantitative effect on the taste and mentality of masses is reached by the works of kitsch, i.e. the works that function in the same field as the products of mass consumption, and therefore their effect should



be analyzed by the methods of sociology, rather than philosophy. Thus we limit our scope of investigation on the works of art, which while having not a broad approach to masses, and possessing somehow higher than only market value, still do affect the world view of people;

Practical implications – the results of the investigation prompt the practitioners to consider the possible lines of improvement of the artistic education in the society;

Originality/Value – considering the trends in the contemporary art we attempt to revise the concept of values of the works of art, and to analyze the values of the works of art which promote the critical reflection on the dominant stereotypes in consumer society and expand our everyday life experiences;

Keywords: aesthetic value, artistic value, experience, expressive, cognitive;

Research type: research paper.

COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS: LITHUANIAN NATIONAL MUSEUMS CASE STUDY

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Purpose – Aim of the study is to review and evaluate communication organization and implementation features of Lithuanian National Museums, with particular attention to the use of virtual museum web presences. Conducted research helped to find out what are the biggest challenges facing the museum representatives organizing and carrying out communication, define the goals and objectives of the museums communication, outline the functions and potential of virtual museums web presences in the process of everyday communication of cultural institutions.

Methodology – The research was done with all four Lithuanian national museums: National Museum of Lithuania, Lithuanian Art Museum, M. K. Čiurlionis National Museum of Art and National Museum – Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania. To collect required data and information was used in-depth interviews method.

Practical implications – During the presentation going to be delivered key outcomes and results of the research and provided practical recommendations for the Lithuanian national museums to improve their communication activities.

Keywords: museum communication, Organization of museum communication, museum web pages, museum web presences.

Research type: research paper.

THE ISSUE OF ETHICS AND THE LIABILITY OF AUTHORS IN ONLINE COMMENTS (THE LITHUANIAN CASE)

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Purpose – The report will discuss the specificity of online comments as the textual genre, as well as the problems concerning ethics and the liability of authors of comments and the media outlets. By granting readers an opportunity to freely express their ideas in commentary sections, the media is as if following the main principles of democracy. Often the freedom of speech and expression, one of the primary human rights, is addressed. Meanwhile, the situation when the limits of legality and ethics are undermined, and online comments belittle, defame or discriminate other individuals is rarely analysed. Not only Lithuanian and international organisations that address the law enforcement or human rights protection institutions emphasise the issue of comments, but case law testifies the problem as well. The goal of the report is to review legal regulation of online media, introduce the opinions of the media researchers over the situation in online comments in Lithuania and across the globe, to present the Lithuanian online media case analysis and proposals how the level of culture of online comments could be altered using ethical and legal instruments.

Methodology – Preparing the report the following scientific research methods were used – logical, comparative and comprehensive analysis of sources, critical descriptive and analytical methods, as well as sociological and systematic research methods, content analysis, quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

Keywords: online comments, law, ethics, author, liability.

Research type: case analysis.

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ONE-WORD TERMS OF THE UK, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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Purpose – The purpose of the paper is to present the results of the contrastive analysis of the English, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law one-word terms focusing on their sources and means of formation. The terms were collected from the major UK legal acts of constitutional nature translated into Modern English, namely Magna Carta (1297), Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1700), including the amendments as in force today, and the original text of the Human Rights Act (1998), the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (1992) and the Constitution of the Russian Federation (1993).

Methodology – The research was conducted using principles of the descriptive-contrastive analysis and quantitative analysis which enable to unveil and present peculiarities and the dominating sources and patterns of term formation in the analysed languages. The analysis of the origin of the English terminology is based on the data presented in the Online etymology dictionary. The analysis of the origin of the Lithuanian terminology is based on the data presented in the database of the Etymological dictionary of Lithuanian (Lietuvių kalbos etimologinio žodyno duomenų bazė), works of W. Smoczyński (Smoczyński, 2007) and A. Sabaliauskas (Sabaliauskas,



1990), and a dictionary of international terms (Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas, 2013). The analysis of the origin of the Russian terminology was conducted on the basis of M. Vasmer's Etymological Dictionary (Vasmer, 1986) and N.M. Shansky's Etymological dictionary of the Russian language (Shansky, 2004).

Findings – The research reveals what internal and external sources have been used for the formation of the English, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law terminology and shows what languages have influenced the development of the analysed terminology. The research also highlights the most important regularities of the formation of the English, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law terms.

Research implications – This paper focuses on sources and means of formation of one-word terms. Further investigation of the constitutional law terminology could encompass multi-word terms and reveal more characteristic regularities in English, Lithuanian and Russian term formation.

Practical implications – The findings of the contrastive analysis are expected to be useful for the development of legal terminology of Lithuania, as well as for the users, translators, interpreters, etc. of the English, Lithuanian and Russian legal terminology.

Originality – Analysis of term formation is one of the key areas in terminological research of various languages, and numerous works, both theoretical and descriptive empirical, are devoted to it. However, research which focuses on legal term formation in several languages is sparse. This paper is an attempt to contribute to the contrastive research on legal terminology sources and means of formation and to reveal their peculiarities in the English, Lithuanian and Russian languages.

Key-words: legal terminology, contrastive analysis, constitutional law, sources of terminology, formation of terminology.

Research type: research paper.

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Day II

Morning session

Moderator:

Andrius Sprindžiūnas,

Mykolas Romeris University

TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY IN ACADEMIA

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Purpose – The world is rapidly changing, driven by powerful economic, political, demographic, technological and other forces. These changes affected the world of higher education as well. Many educational institutions all over the world had to reexamine their organization and mission. Institutional changes affected professional identity formation within higher education, adding further complexity to this process (Clarke et al, 2013:8). Connelly and Clandinin (1999) found that institutions have crucial influences on professional identity of the teachers, particularly, in the context of programme and curricula change, where the teachers in their study experienced a loss of their sense of self. However, Archer (2008) and Clegg (2008) argue that changes in higher education have had the positive impact of widening academic identities. Purpose of this article is to create analytical framework for analyzing how professional identities in academia are constructed.

Design/methodology/approach – literature overview; analysis of theories explaining identity formation and related research findings.

Findings – Professional identity can not be viewed as final result; it is on-going process of interpretation and re-interpretation of experiences. Professional identity formation is a complex phenomenon, influenced by structural features of the social world and socialization experiences. The individual is embedded individual, he/she is a member of communities and institutions, which have their own culture and goals; he/she accomplishes the roles that are strongly determined by the communities and institutions. Teacher's success in dealing with roles and forming professional identity in academia is influenced both by individual personality features and by social capital which he/she possesses.

Research limitations/implications – Research limits itself in professional identity issues of teachers in academia, not encompassing managers' identity issues.



Practical implications – the result of accomplished analysis – analytical framework for analyzing professional identities in academia- can be used in teachers' attitudes surveys.

Originality/Value – Professional identity in higher education is under-researched therefore this article gives some new insights for further research in this area.

Keywords: higher education; professional/ academic identity; socialization; theories of identity formation; social capital.

Research type: conceptual paper.

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PARENTAL DISSATISFACTION WITH THE SCHOOL AND THE TEACHERS WORK: OBSTACLES IN PARENTS AND SCHOOL COOPERATION

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Purpose of this research was to identify and investigate prevailing parents' complaints addressed to their children's life at school, teachers' performance. The article deals with the school and teachers activities, causing parents frustration. The content of parents' complaints about school and teachers work is analyzed.

Design/methodology/approach – The purpose of this study was to assess which barriers parents define in parental involvement using a qualitative research approach. The objective of our research was the analysis of the data base of the National Agency of School Assessment (NASA), with the aim to identify prevailing parents' complaints. Data of parent survey were analyzed. Survey was organized in 2010-2011 year. In this survey participated 48290 parents. Parents filled in a questionnaire, in which they were asked to evaluate different fields of school activities. The open-ended question was presented in the questionnaire too. In answering this question the parents had the opportunity to express their views, compliments, comments, frustration. The opinion of 615 parents was analyzed. The answers were subdivided in to two groups: a) positive responses – 244 parents and b) negative responses – 420 parents. Negative responses of parents were the field of special attention in this research. The qualitative data were analyzed by reducing the data into themes through a process of coding, condensing the codes and then finally presenting the analysis in figures, tables.



Findings – Several categories emerged based on the complaints submitted by parents. These categories included: physical environment; teaching process, students' welfare; parental involvement in their children education, school administration performance, problems of education system level. Parents' complaints, dissatisfaction with the position of school administration, the quality of teachers' support to students, students', psychological climate at school represent spheres in which parents' and teachers communication is characterized by confrontation. Very often parents' dissatisfaction, teachers misunderstanding of parents needs and position causes "We and YOU" style of communication and can become very serious obstacle in cooperation.

Research limitations/implications – The survey, organized by the NASA involved essentially only active parents. This means that analysis of the data may reveal only to the respondents of this type (active) and aspects of their cooperation between schools. The second limitation is that only a small part of parents involved in this survey answered to the open-ended question. What causes such parents behavior is still question without answer. It might be that part of parents are satisfied with their child situation at school, another part of parent might be those who do not trust school and therefore prefer not to answer to this question.

Practical implications – Results of this research could help school administrators and teachers to identify obstacles in school and parents' cooperation, to foster parental involvement based on better understanding how parents perceive the schools position and teachers performance.

Originality/Value – Lithuania faces the lack of researches on parental involvement in school's life, its benefits, advantages and restrictive barriers. The presentation of research results in this article is an attempt to fill the gap which exists in the field of research on parental inclusion and involvement in children's education in Lithuania.

Keywords: parents' satisfaction, parents' complaints; school climate, parents involvement.

Research type: research paper.



'PERSONA NON GRATA' OR A WHISTLEBLOWER IN ACADEMIA: A CASE STUDY OF PLAGIARISM SCANDAL

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Purpose - The aim of this article is to discuss the academic management peculiarities through analysis of how academic institutions and community deals with a scandal of plagiarism and what difficulties faces an individual scientist who dares to search for truth. The articles aims to evaluate plagiarism case in Lithuania from the point of view of academic management and to compare it with similar cases occurred publically in other countries trying to track the similarities and differences in dealing with this problem.

Design/methodology/approach - It is an axiom that the highest aim of science is a pursuit for truth and knowledge. Academic integrity, production of the original and innovative knowledge should lay in DNR of a scientist. But it's not always the case. As in any other profession, there are individuals in science who tend to sacrifice the highest professional values and norms for their personal interests, such as academic career, degree, recognition, etc. Academic frauds are coming to public more and more often around the world. Media is announcing top lists of science scandals annually. Obviously academic plagiarism is not among them as it seems to be rather common sin of the scientists and is not considered as shocking as falsification of the data, for example. The publicizing of academic misconduct is extremely painful for many individuals and institutions as it is breaking the careers, reputations and personal relationships. Typically cases of plagiarism reveal malfunctioning and moral illnesses of institutional, national or even global science systems, as well as problems of academic ethos in general. In Lithuania there were only several science scandals during the whole history of Lithuanian science, i.e. there were only several cases to become public. As elsewhere in the world, academic communities are extremely conservative and hermetic ones and as such they tend to solve their own problems and conflicts internally. Whistleblowers or mavericks are ostracized from it. The most famous science scandal



in Lithuania is related with plagiarism case, which started in 2003 (or, actually even in 1983) and is still not over. As the scandal has moved beyond the walls of a particular university, it involved governmental and legal institutions, wider academic community and altogether it revealed there were no measures, procedures, regulations and even moral judgement to address it.

Findings - Recently there is a significant increase of facts and articles in science journals on plagiarism in academia around the world, although commonly it becomes known only due to the titanic efforts of single victims of plagiarism or whistleblowers. These cases first of all are publicized by scientists of the countries with old academic traditions and having developed tools of research and publishing ethics, such as United States, Australia, Great Britain, Germany, etc. Meanwhile the situation is much worse in the countries where there are no policies and tools at place to deal with plagiarism by academics nor in institutional neither in governmental level as it is demonstrated by the case study of plagiarism in Lithuania. In such cases the scientists do not even dare to publicize the fraud. But if they do, whistleblower's truth-seeking efforts are condemned to be absurd and these persons are considered to be crazy. Academic system isolates the plagiarism victim as a traitor meanwhile the plagiarist seems to be more system-friendly as he or she adheres to "don't look around, keep silence" rule. Having no procedures and standards for addressing and punishing the plagiarism leads to situation where a single whistleblower has to sacrifice not only her or his academic career, but even a whole life for some changes to happen.

Research limitations/implications - As in any case study, there are methodological limitations related to the choice of available information sources and subjective judgements prevailing in interviews of interested parties of the scandal.

Practical implications The author of the article aims to attract attention of top-level management of academic institutions as they are most of all responsible for a cultural change towards zero-tolerance of plagiarism in academia. Academic institutions should have policies and regulations how to deal with plagiarism both at faculty and students level.

Originality/Value Although there were many articles in national media on the development of the plagiarism scandal, it is a first attempt to analyse this case in academic terms and applying case study methodology, to give it more systematic evaluation and to compare it with other plagiarism cases in other countries and different scientific cultures.

Keywords: academic misconduct, plagiarism, academic institution management.

Research type: case study.

"Social Innovations: Theoretical and Practical Insights 2014": conference abstracts – Vilnius: Mykolas Romeris University, 2014, p. 160 (Stream A p. 1-57, Stream C p. 58-108, Stream D p. 109-138, Stream E p. 139-160).

ISBN 978-9955-19-683-9 (online)

Stream E of Mykolas Romeris University research event "Social Innovations: Theoretical and Practical Insights 2013":

“Continuation and Change of Values in Global Society”

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Texts are not edited.

Prepared for publishing – Rūta Tamošiūnaitė

Published by Mykolas Romeris University, Ateities g. 20, LT-08303
Vilnius, Lithuania