Flexicurity Strategy implementation in the Lithuanian labour market: the role of political parties' ideology

Laura Peciukonytė

The object of this article is the implementation of the Flexicurity Strategy in the Lithuanian Labour market. The aim of this paper is to analyse the EU impact on Lithuania's national employment policy in the area of flexicurity and the role of political parties' ideology in this process. To achieve the goal, the concept of flexicurity and its evaluation model were introduced. Then, the Europeanization theoretical approach and the main factors influencing the EU impact on national policies were overviewed. Finally, a piece of the *input-process-output* model was used to quantify the implementation of Flexicurity Strategy in the Lithuanian labour market. Also, an analysis of legislative initiatives in the Parliament was conducted. It helped to evaluate whether the ideology of the ruling parties influenced the content of law initiatives (in the flexicurity area)

The Origins and Development of Transitional Justice Studies

Lina Strupinskienė

This article aims to present and critically evaluate the state of the art in the field of transitional justice studies as well as to address several problematic issues. First, what factors have been shaping the current research trends in the field? Second, what are the major theoretical and methodological problems faced by transitional justice scholars? And finally, what kind of data and research are missing and what information could contribute to the

further development in the field? The driving force behind this article is the notion that academic self-reflection is useful for both scholars interested in transitional justice processes and practitioners who are implementing various transitional justice policies nationally and internationally.

India's Position in the International Arena: the Ontological Security Perspective

Agnė Januševska

The aim of this article is to ascertain and to explore India's status (regional or global) and to ascertain India's role (self-identification) in the international arena by using the ontological security theory. The theoretical background of this essay is the ontological security theory which ten years ago was absorbed from sociology and is quite new in the international relations and security studies. Its main arguments are: ontological security is the security of being; in addition to physical security, states also seek ontological security (security of the self); ontological security is achieved by routinizing relationships with significant others, after all players become attached to those relationships, even if they are dangerous to their physical security. The analysis made in the second part of the work has shown that the ontological security theory is able to explain India's foreign policy and does it. The study has shown that it is hard to regard India in the international community as a major power without special observation or using just the realism theory tools. Consequently, the ontological security theory has shown that it has the tools that can be used in countries' foreign policy explanation.

Authoritarian bargain in Belarus: the system of social benefits as a factor of regime stability

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The article examines the possible reasons for regime stability in Belarus through the concepts of social contract and authoritarian bargain, arriving at the proposition that the extensive social welfare system in Belarus is the key

to understanding the stability of the system over years. In academic literature, social and welfare policies are among the least researched factors of Belarus regime stability. The article summarizes theoretical findings on the use of social policies in authoritarian regimes and provides a detailed review of the structure and development of the social welfare system in Belarus. It is concluded that due to extensive social and welfare policies, the Belarusian regime manages to maintain social support the a level which is minimal but enough to keep stability in society and the political elite unchanged.