

**ANTINOMIES OF LATE MODERNITY:
EASTERN EUROPE IN PERIL OF DEMODERNIZATION**

Yuriy Savelyev

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

ORCID: 0000-0003-2023-4472

Abstract. *The article suggests a synthesis of the current theoretical interpretations of modernization and demonstrates that modernization is a permanent, relative, non-linear and antinomic process which has to be considered in the context of demodernization risks. Statistical analysis of European Values Study (EVS) and World Values Survey (WVS) data during 1990's–2000's reveals the confounding value foundations of modernization and demodernization in more successful countries, which are involved in the process of European integration, as well as in post-Soviet Belarus, Ukraine and Russia.*

If a gradual growth of well-being and a sense of existential security contribute to the spread of emancipation values via socialization of younger generations, which is a prerequisite for the modernization of political institutions, acute socio-economic problems and a loss of confidence by social agents lead to peril of demodernization through the strengthening of materialist value orientations among the population. Thus, the study proves that the process of modernization may be inextricably linked to demodernization over the same period of time. Such a view allows better understanding of the contradictions of

development trends of post-socialist Eastern Europe and the fundamental threats of demodernization of present-day societies.

Key words: *modernization, values, social change, demodernization, East European countries.*

The full text of this article is accessible in Ukrainian.