

Summaries

John Mantzaris, Elisabet Mantzari
Corruption in the Public Sector in Greece

Worrying are the elements that see the light of publicity with regard to the size and the complexity of corruptness in the Greek economy and society. Greece according to the studies of experts is champion in the corruptness, the third economy and the wastefulness of public sector not only between the countries of EE but also between 23 developed countries of world while (as consequence of this) and from high degree of bureaucracy and low quality of handing-over of justice. In the international bibliography for the economic repercussions of corruptness dominate the empiric studies, particularly those are reported in the interdependences between enlargements or of Personal Income and level of corruptness. Studies that would be based on micro-economic approaches of subject are infrequent. With this work we wish to contribute in the presentation of micro-economic model of study of phenomenon of corruptness with regard to the auctions of entrusting of work from the state.

Periklis Polizoidis
The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations

The article presents the difficulties connected to social policy making at EU level, summarizes the typologies of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) active in the social field in different member states and analyses the evolution of social policy as well as the efforts of NGOs to influence this evolution from the establishment of the EU up till now. The absence of a compact common European social policy as well as endogenous factors of the function of the third sector at EU level has as a result that the role of NGOs remains residual.

George Magoulios
*The Public Sector
and Inter-Sector Cooperation*

The changes in the public sector of the Balkan countries in transition, the situation as well as the perspectives of trans balkan and euro

Balkan cooperation among the Institutions of the public sector and more specifically the educational Institutions in Bulgaria, are examined in this article. The main conclusion is that , during all the transitional period, there were taken measures concerning the size and the quantity features of the public sector more than its quality features and effectiveness, increasing in this way the social gap.

The representatives of the Public Institutions in order to confront these problems, apart from others, develop trans-regional collaboration with corresponding institutions of mainly EU member countries and Balkan countries. More specifically the managers of schools in Bulgaria develop cooperation with corresponding institutions of EU member countries and Balkan countries concerning the cooperation in sectors that appear delay. Greece has an important position in the current cooperation as well as in the future perspectives of this cooperation.

Anastassios D. Karayiannis
*Direct and Indirect Impacts
of Greek Economic Policy
on Entrepreneurship*

In the present paper are examined by the use of a questionnaire the various impacts of some important economic policy variables on the Greek entrepreneurship. After the theoretical and empirical examination of seven direct and four indirect economic policy variables of the Greek economy, are deduced that they did not turned entrepreneurship toward productive activities neither increased its rate of supply.

Iordanis K. Papadopoulos
*Multiculturalism: Multinationalism
or «Otherness» in the Global Era?*

The transformation of contemporary societies in the period of globalization makes even more difficult not only to find the right answers to the moral and practical issues raised by multiculturalism but also to define the concept itself. Thus, this study focus initially upon the effort to redefine multiculturalism within the context of global era as well as to indicate that multiculturalism must be conceived as an all-inclusive and descriptive term for the otherness of different ethnic and social minorities. Considering, at a second level, various approaches and significations of multiculturalism, our aim is to look for the proper one. This study ends by showing that the appropriate, morally and politically spea-

king, approach is that of a «transformative» multiculturalism. The aim of the study is fulfilled through five steps – theoretical propositions.

Nikolaos Katrivesis
*Objectivism - Subjectivism:
A Differentiation Between Genetic
Structuralism and Ethnomethodology*

The genetic structuralism of P. Bourdieu and the ethnomethodology of Garfinkel have attempted to distinguish between objective and subjective knowledge. According to Bourdieu, the scientific approach ensures the distinction between the researcher and the agent, since sociological knowledge is produced by constructing objective social relations. For the ethnomethodologists, it does not exist any proof-based disaccord between practice and scientific knowledge.

The concept of ethos, in the practical sense aesthesis, links the objectives to the embedded structures thus producing a disruption of the social and class structures by the agents activity. In contrast, the ethnomethodologists go on to argue that the practical action does not depend on the interior structure, but on the language communication during the interaction process.

D. Psillas
*Anticommunism in Post Civil
war Greece*

The objective of this paper is to examine and analyze the phenomenon of anticommunism in post civil war Greece, from the year after the civil war ended until the start of the military dictatorship (1950-1967), when government violence and repression exceeds the limits of anti-communism.

We approach the phenomenon towards its legal, ideological and physical violence aspects. Then we seek the historic-political (domestic-external), economic and social factors intensifying anticommunism, hoping to avoid repeating well known views, issues and problems.

E. Tsekenis

*Ritual, Politics and Kinship
in Bamileke Chiefdom (Western Cameroon)*

This paper deals with the way «power» is conceptualized in a Bamileke chiefdom of western Cameroon by examining the relations between ritual, politics and kinship using Louis Dumont's hermeneutic «model» of «value hierarchy». This survey suggests a reconsideration of the relations between power and authority in the specific region. In addition, it raises an important methodological issue in the social sciences. Indeed, by trying to define «power» in a non western society, we inevitably encounter the fact that «power» relates to the values of a particular society at large. The relation of «power» to ideology also determines its definition.

Kiriakos Katsaros

*«Long Waves», the Global Economy
and Political Life*

The central concern of the present article refers to the theoretical approach to the Long Waves, namely the longest-lived and most important cyclical economic fluctuations to which the entire evolutionary progress of the capitalist social system is subject. Their duration fluctuates from 45 to 55 years, about half of which belong to the economic recession phase while the rest to the stage of prosperity. The Long Waves or Kondratiev Cycles stem from the endogenous economic laws which are inextricably linked to the nature of the capitalist production process as well as from the joining that develops between the specific laws and the corresponding sociopolitical context (superstructure). The derived dialectical structure effects the development of certain common features of the Long Waves' stages (development-recession) with reference to the manifestations of social and political life, such as class struggle, military conflicts, social revolutions, ideological and political construction. All the above mentioned constitute the subject of research of the project in question, which treats them through historical experience and the Marxist economic analysis as well.