

Summaries

Dainius Bernotas

*Reforming social security in a transition economy:
The comparative case of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia*

This paper takes a step towards providing a better understanding of postsocialist welfare state development from a theoretical as well as an empirical perspective. The overall analytical goal of this work has been to critically assess the development of social security systems in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania using them as illustrative examples of postsocialist welfare state development in the light of the theories, approaches and typologies that have been developed to study the Western states.

Gordana Blagojević

*The Greeks in Belgrade and Zemun
from 17th to 20th century*

The issue of this article are Greeks in Belgrade and Zemun from 17th to 20th century. Under the ethnonim «Greek» there were many Aromanians (Serbs called them Cincari). The author is discussing their ancestry, occupation, religious life and education. Being enterprising and businesslike, Greeks and Aromanians laid the foundations of Serbian «carsija» (old town). The process of assimilation was quicker with the well off, whereas the poor kept their ethnical identity longer.

**Th. Iosiphidis, Th. Kizos, Ch. Papageorgiou,
D. Papageorgiou, Aik. Malliotaki,
Hl. Petrakou**

*Population attitudes towards immigrants
in the region of Western Greece:
Impacts on immigrant incorporation*

This article presents the findings of an empirical research conducted in the Region of Western Greece (Prefectures of Aitolia-Akarnania, Ilias

and Ahaias). The paper discuss the attitudes of local population towards immigrants regarding their incorporation into the labor market and the development of boarder social relationships. We emphaze the local population's attitude according to political self-placement, gender, age, education, income, place of residence and level of urbanization. We pose critical questions on the impacts of the local population's attitudes in terms of the incorporation of immigrants into the host society.

Anastassios D. Karayiannis

*A gyroscopic literature review analysis
on entrepreneurship*

In the last two decades the interest for entrepreneurship has tremendously increased, not only by academicians but also by government officials and the general public. Various authors have presented fragmental literature reviews on the issue in question. Thus, it is time to present an overall holistic approach of the specific literature which may be used as a basis for the establishment of a distinct entrepreneurial research-framework. In the present paper an extensive (but not exhausted) literature review on the following specific subjects of entrepreneurship is presented: The general and individual factors influencing the advancement of entrepreneurship; the various entrepreneurial functions, and their economic and social consequences.

Alexis Ioannidis

*Determination of the relation
between working time and the intensity
of labor and its' economic implications*

Working time is returning to the foreground of theoretic and political conflict. Its' theoretical treatment among the different schools of economic thought is mainly based on the relation between working time and the intensity or productivity of labor. In this paper we describe the different ways through which the variable of working time enters the paradigms of some classical and modern economists (mainly neo-classical). A theoretical model that incorporates the interaction between working time and the intensity of labor («anadrasis relation») is then introduced

and quantified, proving the classical propositions and creating interesting implications.

Kleftaras G.

*Stages of adjustment to physical disability:
The role of psychological Counseling*

Any serious physical disability can have a dramatic effect on a person's daily life. Prior experience of daily living is interrupted and may be followed by a long period of hospitalization and subsequent attempts to adapt to the new condition, particularly the acquisition of independent living skills. This article analyses: a) the developmental process of a person's psychological adjustment to serious physical disability and to the new situation that inevitably arises from such an experience and b) the distinctive stages such a process follows including the initial stage of shock followed by those of either constructive or destructive denial, anger, mourning, depression before final acceptance of the new situation and a coming to terms with the new condition. This sequence may not apply in every case as the process is subject to individual variation, so these stages should not be viewed in absolute terms, not only because of their own complexity but also because of the unique characteristics of each person. In this article we address the restrictions and advantages underpinning the different theories of psychological adjustment and analyze the influential role that psychological support, including counseling, may exercise on a person's individual process of constructive adaptation to physical disability. The analysis also describes some crucial factors determining the effectiveness of psychological support including: whether or not such support takes into consideration the particular stage of adjustment experienced at the time and the contribution that motivation and locus of control may exercise on this process.

An. G. Stamou, Chr. Maleskou

*The representation of woman
in Greek television: The case of TV series*

The present paper examines how women are represented nowadays in Greek television, and to what extent patriarchal stereotypes are reproduced or not. This study reveals that Greek television builds a rather

uniform image of women throughout the TV channels examined. Their professional status does not determine their identity, whereas their looks are stressed, namely, their beauty and their youth. In conclusion, the present study finds that Greek television reproduces and sustains the traditional patriarchal model in its portrayal of women. Although the progressive model is also somehow present because of the social pressure, it is undermined.

Dimitris K. Vergidis, George Stamelos

Undereducation in Greece

It appears that the shrinkage of school failure and the dropout of obligatory education in our country, as recorded in relative studies, cover up and obscure the modern problem of under-education. So much so that the UNESCO, as well as the Committee of European Communities, do not only include in the minimal required skills of citizens the basic knowledge and skills (reading, writing and numerical calculations), but also new skills that also are considered as basic in our rapidly changing world (skills of attendance in society, in new technologies etc.). We attempt to constitute the significance of undereducation and present the width of problems in our country. More specifically, we examine the dimensions of undereducation in Greece, as they were shaped after the educational reform in 1976/77.

**N. Andreadakis, M. Kadianaki,
G. Xanthakou**

*Teacher self-assessment:
repercussions in his work and techniques
of regularization of process*

The teacher while self-assessing, many times without systematic way or exterior intervention, undertakes to judge his own value or his work, based on concrete criteria, which he has shaped himself or has been shaped by society. The present research studies the opinions of teachers on the consequences of a self-assessment as well as on the means of regularization of the latter process. The sample consists of 621 teachers. Data were collected through a written questionnaire. The

results showed that self-assessment is a professional responsibility and that it focuses on the professional development and improvement of the teacher.

John Res

*Attitudes and thoughts
of educationalists for their training*

The further education of the educationalists is considered as a lever for the renewal and modernization of the educational systems, an institution closely connected with every form of renewing intervention in education. The educationalists expectations from the state and of themselves for their role in the planning, the materialization and the evaluation of the educational policy, is a negotiable subject of the present research. With reports on the historical and bibliographical review, there was an investigative type of approach with the technique of an interview. The sample for the research was 40 educationalists who served in Chios. It was ascertained that most of them have a positive attitude towards further education, they participate in educational activities, have a critical attitude towards the state and its means of education but also towards the educationalists themselves as individuals and as a branch they express certain actions for improvement the present situation.

