

Summaries

Spyros Rasis

The academic profession: From erudition to the commercialization of knowledge

In this paper an effort is paid to show the historical evolution of the academic profession starting from the 12th century, when the first universities appeared, and ending up to the 20th century, presenting all the transformations that this institution went and still goes through.

Ioannis Pyrgiotakis

University and market ideology: The transformation of university in modern society

This study attempts a critical approach to the diversification of the role of universities in modern society. As a result of this approach the modern university now seems to be directed on a path different from that seen initially. To reveal this mutation we firstly attempt a review of the progress of the historical past of the University and consequently we mark the main changes we see today. As a result it seems that the «pure type» (or ideal type or in German Idealtypus) of the University cultivated by W. von Humboldt accepted major evolutionary effects and changed through the centuries, without though departing from the original academic spirit suggested by its instigator W. von Humboldt. But in recent years the massive University of the modern world place significant differences, which alter its original identity. Today's «productivism» and competitiveness are based primarily on a new techno-economic model, which in turn is based on knowledge, rapid and direct information and obviously technology. These elements of modern society bring about substantial changes also in the role of the University and its original «pure type» changes dramatically. The purpose of this approach is mainly to emphasize that the University should not eliminate its academic character and for this we mark some of the points to be highlighted.

Pantelis Kyprianos***Students and the market for international degrees***

The paper aims to examine the evolution of the student body in the western universities, including Greeks, and the evolution of students abroad as well, from the beginning of the nineteenth century to nowadays. We will attempt, more precisely, to localize the main stages of this evolution, to understand their causes, and to consider the Greek case under the light of other western.

The article is composed by two parts. In the first part, a diachronic picture of the evolution of the student body in the main western countries and in Greece as well is given. The second part is focused on the international market of students abroad, i.e. the cohorts of students abroad. The comparative study suggests that the pace of the Greek tertiary education as concerned the students is dissimilar to that of the main western countries, fact that explains partially the comparatively high number of Greeks students abroad, particularly since WW II.

Kostas Stamatis***Which educational ideal for which university?***

The article argues that a certain idea on the mission of University is a necessary prerequisite, before we launch upon a discussion about the public character of higher education, the modes of financing it, or the ways of administering the respective institutions. A basic agreement is needed in the first place as to the educational ideal that University is called to serve. Such an ideal cannot be different than the one suggested by Enlightenment: an ideal of autonomy and responsibility, for the sake of ourselves and the common good. Its objective aims at helping young people to become able to distinguish, upon autonomous judgment, between true and false in their scientific field, between right and wrong in the scientific practice, with a spirit of responsibility in the interest of humanity, properly understood. In opposition, the neoliberal ideology claims that education should mainly be adjusted to the interest of capitalist accumulation, in the last instance for the sake of the dominant class.

Nikos Panagiotopoulos*Defense or critique of the educational system? A false dilemma*

What sort of critique and how to criticize the University nowadays, when at the present juncture, the unconditional defense of the University is objectively associated with the unconditional defense of important achievements in the history of human civilization? In this paper, the author tries to analyze some of the conditions of the production of this unresolved contradiction and then he makes some proposals in order to overcome the socially founded of this social separation.

Giorgos Stamelos*University and policies of higher education:
From tension to crisis, attempt of analysis*

During the last fifteen years the smooth operation of Greek universities is disturbed several times about various reform efforts of the governments of this period and the corresponding reactions they caused. These policies are not designed purely Greek but in the European Union. This paper aims to propose an analytical schema for understanding the current crisis of the Greek university. As a tool we use the theoretical work of Scott (2001) which is a neo-institutional organizational theory.

Panagiotis Kymourtzis*University Professors:
Dynamic transformation of their role in Greece*

This article attempts to present existing and forthcoming driving forces which may affect the dynamic transform of the academic profession in Greece, as in many other countries of the world. The expansion of higher education in Greece has signalled enormous challenges for the system, while transforming the situation of the academic community. Along with the steadily decreasing public funds for higher education, the emergence of new factors and changes in the social and economic surroundings in which

higher education operates, the academic profession in Greece faces multiple challenges. In a period characterised by increased globalization, interlinkedness and a rapid creation of knowledge, as well as easy access to this, widespread emphasis on internationalization, managerialism and accountability of higher education are major features transforming the academic profession worldwide. These features, in turn, press towards diversification, specialization and the decrease of academic and non-academic distance. Still, the debate on results towards the direction of efficiency, quality, and equity, remains open.

Within this context, the article outlines the main characteristics (profile, workload, pay and conditions, etc.) of Greek academia and pictures changes which effect professional and working life. Beside «adjustment» to internationally accepted standards, previously mentioned challenges also bring uncertainties, obligations, burdens and vulnerability which question the status of academics in terms of income, prestige or social position and effect faculty members' academic activities.

Georgios Pasiás

«Words» and policies of Greek university reform. Towards a «change of paradigm» within the framework of the Bologna process and the Lisbon Strategy

The aim of this paper is to examine critically the educational discourses and policies of the Greek university reforms over the last decade (2000-2010) in the context of the European higher education (HE) transformation process. It will be argued that the Greek university reform rhetoric is mainly influenced by the Bologna and Lisbon educational paradigm (internationalization, competitiveness, mobility, quality assurance, comparability, compatibility, accreditation, benchmarking, accountability) as well as by prevailing discourses such as minimalist and evaluative state, marketization, governmentality, performativity, audit society, new managerialism, academic capitalism, entrepreneurial university. The paper is divided into two sections: The first section describes the international context emphasizing in the Lisbon and Bologna processes educational paradigms. The second section examines and attempts a critical discussion of the Greek higher education discourses and reform policies (2000-2010).

Georgios Flouris*«Ecology» in the Departments of Education:
A narration for self-critique and re-orientation*

This article attempts a critical analysis of the 'educational ecology' of the Elementary Education Departments in Greece and ascertains that their operation was heavily relied on the 'power knowledge relations' during the 25 years of their operation. The article is divided in four parts. The first part analyzes the five dimensions of the 'ecology'. The second part reviews the periods of their operation from the decade of the '80's until today. A critical review concerning structural and functional changes of the curriculum is conducted. Finally, the article stresses the challenges that emerge for the Elementary Education Departments in Greece in relation to the changing roles of the prospective teachers in the knowledge society.

Kostas Lamnias*University, knowledge and society*

This article attempts to analyze the role of various forms of knowledge, which are produced, reproduced and utilized within the social field, by examining the dynamic relations that are progressed between:

The social institution of university that produces and manages scientific forms of knowledge.

Society that selects and utilizes knowledge on the base of interests of its members, within a competitive, and non-stop developing global social environment.