

<i>Phd Candidates Register</i>					
<i>FULL NAME</i>	<i>INITIATION OF DOCTORAL STUDIES</i>	<i>SUPERVISORS</i>	<i>ADVISORY COMMITTEE</i>	<i>DOCTORATE TITLE</i>	<i>SHORT SUMMARY</i>
<i>Zafiriadou Eleni</i>	<i>11/27-03-2019</i>	<i>E.Galanaki</i>	<i>-G. Sideridis -K. Tsoli</i>	<i>Student-teacher relationship and student self-concept: A perspective in relation to the attachment theory.</i>	<i>The aim of this doctoral dissertation is to examine the links between student-teacher relationship, as conceptualized by attachment theory, and children's self-concept. A large sample of students will complete a self-report instrument for the assessment of several dimensions of self-concept, and their teachers will assess distinct dimensions of their relationship with each student, within the attachment framework. Individual interviews with a number of students will also be conducted. This research is expected to provide useful information on how the quality of student-teacher relationship is associated with students' self-concept in multiple levels.</i>
<i>Zerva Vasiliki</i>	<i>11/27-03-2019</i>	<i>A. Voudouri</i>	<i>-D. Daskalakis -H. Bambounis</i>	<i>The Role of Codes of conduct in the Functioning of Modern Administration</i>	<i>The rapid developments in the economic, technological, political, ecological environment as well as the globalization, the information society, the biotechnological revolution, the transfer of powers from the national to the local and supranational level, the development of complex human relationships in enterprises, organizations but also in the society in general created a new situation that the state seems to be unable to deal with under the existing law. Our central research hypothesis is related to solutions</i>

					<p><i>attempted to be given by new forms, such as self-regulation, to new problems and emerging situations that arise, such as economies of scale, and in which (problems) the state is incapable of interfering in the form of a traditional law as in the past. Under self-regulation society itself produces rules outside the enforcement of the state apparatus. The state structure is weakened and through a peculiar "privatization" process former responsibilities of the state are attributed to new sui generis structures, to the independent administrative authorities, which intervene with mild legislation, codes of conduct and self-regulatory rules in markets where each one has a reference, as their forces prove to be stronger than those of the modern state.</i></p> <p><i>Codes of conduct are the most important form of self-regulation in the field of modern administration, they are not identical to laws, which as an aspect of sovereign state intervention are imperative and rigid, but they are a form of soft law. Their aim is not to punish but to create conditions of self-restraint and self-regulation on the basis of values, roles, tasks, rights and responsibilities that are perceived as objective reality. This type of self-regulation rules are absent from the Greek modern administration, even though they have begun to be created by the so-called Independent Administrative Authorities.</i></p> <p><i>Our individual research questions are linked to the general problem of how codes of conduct, ethics, trust and voluntary commitments can become a conscious way of thinking and acting, so that in a modern administration they complement the rules of law, coexist with them and</i></p>
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					<i>gradually replace the strict legal framework with regulations of soft, flexible, open to developments, non-legally binding law, which will respond to the needs of the society and the dynamics of the economy.</i>
<i>Zisis Christos</i>	<i>11/27-03-2019</i>	<i>A. Voudouri</i>	<i>-T. Babalis -V. Gialamas</i>	<i>Exploitation and Implementation of Information Systems in Human Resources Development in Educational Units and Organizations.</i>	<i>The present research proposal will analyze Human Resources Management and Development in educational organizations - units and how this is influenced by the use of Information Systems. The concept of Risk Management will be studied in connection to the applied information systems in various educational organizations and units, aiming at the optimal development of human resources. Specifically, in the first chapter of the first part of the proposal, we refer to the Management and Development of Human Resources, analyze its purpose, responsibilities and objectives for businesses and organizations. The second chapter studies the science of Organizational Behavior and the role of human behavior in the organization's overall behavior, as well as its implementation through Human Resources Management in enterprises and organizations. In the third chapter, we examine the implementation and utilization of Information Systems in Human Resources Development and Management in the educational institutions - units, the risks that arise and how they have to be managed. The second part of the proposal refers to the research problems that are being investigated, the design of the</i>

					<i>research, the method of data collection used and the conclusions of the research.</i>
<i>Themeli Anastasia</i>	<i>11/27-03-2019</i>	<i>A. Voudouri</i>	<i>-Y. Psaromiligkos -I. Salmon</i>	<i>Methodological Framework for Evaluating Technologically Supported Educational Scenarios regarding the Risk Management of Failure.</i>	<i>The design of a technologically supported educational scenario includes a number of actions, such as: identifying the learning activities to be performed by the actors (students, teachers, groups), identifying the appropriate learning resources to support these activities and the appropriate orchestration of all these as well (including restrictions and / or rules that regulate the sequence of activities per role). Subsequently, the educational scenario is implemented using the resources and tools provided by the corresponding learning environment or, alternatively, by the Learning Management System through which the lesson is made available. Those involved interact both with each other and with the educational content, the activities, the resources and specific tools included in the e-learning environment, leaving a plethora of data -traces of behavior. The development of tools, methods and techniques from the field of learning analytics adds a new dimension to the way an educator can analyze and evaluate the implementation of his/ her educational scenario. It is very important that the educator- designer be aware of these interactions as they outline the behavior of those involved pertaining to the former's educational scenario. In addition, these interactions constitute a valuable source of feedback which is vital not only for controlling but also for evaluating the effectiveness of the e-learning course.</i>

					<p><i>The evaluation of a technologically supported educational scenario from the perspective of the underlying learning design combined with the analysis of the appropriate educational data from the digital learning environment is an open research topic at the moment and this is the focus of this dissertation. The Learning Management Systems provide little or no support regarding the underlying educational scenario and the risk management of failure. In fact, the educator remains helpless in any case not being equipped with a suitable methodological framework and the appropriate feedback tools.</i></p>
<p><i>Kazakou Georgia</i></p>	<p><i>11/27-03-2019</i></p>	<p><i>G. Koutromanos</i></p>	<p><i>-A. Voudouri -N. Zaranis</i></p>	<p><i>The impact of wearable technologies on formal and informal learning environments.</i></p>	<p><i>This research refers to the employment of wearable technologies in primary education. In recent years, terms such as smart wearable technologies or wearable devices are increasingly used in the research literature to describe embedded laptops and advanced technological digital devices that can be worn on the body and allowing interaction between users and smart environments (e.g. with smart devices) anytime, anywhere. However, to date, there has been no systematic reporting on the current situation regarding the research activity of wearable technologies in education, and in particular their impact on learning and teaching. More specifically, the literature review to date shows that there is a research gap in the pedagogical context of their use and in the design, development and evaluation of relevant educational applications for formal and informal learning environments.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of this research is the design, development and evaluation of smart glasses and smartwatches for</i></p>

					<p><i>formal and informal learning environments and the study of their impact on specific subjects in primary education. In order to explore the purpose of this research, the design research methodology (Design Research Methodology) which is divided into four stages, will be used. In the first stage, a systematic literature review will take place through Scopus, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), SpringerLink, ScienceDirect, LearnTechLib and IEEE ". In the second phase, educational applications will be designed and developed using smartwatches and smart glasses for subjects in primary education for formal and informal learning environments. Their pedagogical design will be based on constructivism and the theory of situated learning. In the third stage, the educational intervention will be applied in a specific sample of primary school pupils. Data will be collected using quantitative and qualitative techniques. In the fourth stage, a reflection process will take place with the aim of producing "design principles" and improving the educational intervention that has been applied.</i></p> <p><i>The results of this research are expected to be applied theoretically and technologically in the use and development of applications with wearable technologies as well as in the pedagogical framework of employment of these devices during the learning process in formal and informal environments in primary education.</i></p>
<i>Kalantzi Dionysia</i>	<i>11/27-03-2019</i>	<i>G. Kalogirou</i>	<i>-T. Babalis -K. Tsoli</i>	<i>Teaching wordless picture books to pupils in the first</i>	<i>The term "wordless picture book" refers to the picture book where words are missing. In this kind of book, all the messages and meanings of the story are conveyed</i>

				<p><i>Primary Grade. Their contribution to cultivating values and vocabulary development.</i></p>	<p><i>through illustration only, without the aid of words. A wordless picture book consists of a narrative based on the sequence of images. Such literary books could be used by the teacher in order to introduce the children to different educational subjects.</i></p> <p><i>The aim of this thesis is to investigate, on the one hand, verbal language and especially vocabulary development through the teaching of wordless picture books to pupils of the first grade of Primary School. The study emphasizes on the children's perception that the use of words comes as a result of cooperation and interaction which enables them to react in demanding communicative situations. The pupils will be given the opportunity to interact with one another provided that the participants in a semi-structured interview will be more than one. On the other hand, this thesis investigates the contribution of wordless picture books to the cultivation of values. Usually, a literary book promotes certain moral and aesthetic values. Besides, all literary works constitute moral systems. Those systems concern either certain social/cultural ideals that the writer shares with his/her readers, or ethics which preponderated as values from the cultural antecedent as well as those that seem to develop into future values. The narrative of a wordless picture book teaches children to identify values such as friendship and its borderlines, love for the environment and the necessity of its protection.</i></p>
<i>Kabitis Ioannis</i>	<i>11/27-03-2019</i>	<i>G. Sideridis</i>	<i>-I. Tsaousis -A. Mouzaki</i>	<i>Evaluation of learning outcomes in</i>	<i>The aim of this research is to construct tests in order to detect learning disabilities in secondary education. Skills,</i>

				<p><i>Greek language: Investigation of learning disabilities.</i></p>	<p><i>that will be evaluated, are the rapid automated naming (RAN), crystallized intelligence, vocabulary, etc. The tests will be moderated and developed according to the age of the students. Exploratory factor analysis, as well as Rasch model, will be used in the evaluation of tests. A part of the tests will be constructed in computer application and data collection will be done using Computerized Adapted Testing (CAT) methodology. The sample will be 1000 students of junior high schools in Greece. The tests will be evaluated for the degree of internal consistency – reliability, convergent validity, discriminant validity and criterion validity.</i></p>
<p><i>Liomas Ioannis</i></p>	<p><i>11/27-03-2019</i></p>	<p><i>A. Voudouri</i></p>	<p><i>-G. Koutromanos -N. Zaranis</i></p>	<p><i>Operation and Utilization of Learning Systems and Systems of Information Risk, with the simultaneous experimental development of a digital learning platform.</i></p>	<p><i>The proposal concerns the Operation and Utilization of Learning Systems with reference to information risk analysis and management processes and the experimental development of a learning platform. An analysis will be made of the operation and utilization of learning systems. We will analyze the risk of failure of a learning system, and we will mainly focus on the research analysis of the factors that could lead to the risk of a student failing and leading the learning process to a negative result. An experimental platform will be developed through which educators and instructors with little or no experience in game design and development will be able to produce educational digital board games (EDBG) with customizable content, rules and reporting system that support many players and levels. Learning systems are widely known and accepted in the educational community. An analysis of their operation</i></p>

					<p>and utilization will be made, as well as an analysis of the risks they pose and how they can be minimized. Also, a platform will be developed to guide the creators of EDBGs through a graphical wizard GUI environment thus simplifying the complex process of designing, developing and implementing a learning system that traditionally requires a high level of expertise and includes experts from multiple fields. Using the platform, teachers and instructors who have no prior gaming experience and do not have programming skills will be able to quickly create EDBGs by means of an intuitive graphical user interface. The implementation of the EDBGs produced will be implemented using existing infrastructure, such as Learning Management Systems (LMS). Creators will also be able to import existing content (such as questions) from e-learning tools. Evaluation data will be collected from Analytics and Dashboard systems through an LMS (or compatible systems) to simplify the evaluation process.</p> <p>Each EDBG can be used as a reusable and redistributable "Learning Unit". The proposed repository will further promote this concept, allowing users to share and reuse EDBGs and individual game components. These "Learning Units" can easily be integrated into existing learning platforms for schools and organizations to provide motivation and establish participatory learning experiences.</p>
Mantelas Nikolaos	11/27-03-2019	E. Mavrikaki	-K. Skordoulis -E. Valakos	Knowledge of randomness and	Students of all ages and teachers face severe difficulties regarding the understanding and acceptance of Evolution

				<p><i>probability as predictors for understanding and acceptance of Evolution.</i></p>	<p><i>theory, the central unifying theme in Biology. Basic concepts related to such conceptual difficulties appear to be the concepts of randomness and probability. Randomness and probability are concepts that relate to phenomena which occur at the processes at all biological levels of organization from an evolutionary perspective and relate in both the generation of variation and natural selection, such as the mutation, recombination or heredity. According to research conducted to university students, they tend to face difficulties in understanding the importance of random processes, such as the origin of variation, and also understand why mutations are considered random. According to these, our proposal aims to research whether knowledge of randomness and probability among future teachers is a predictor for their understanding and acceptance of Evolution. We choose this specific population because we consider that future teachers play a decisive role forming the future citizens in understanding and accepting the theory of Evolution. In the present study we choose the quantitative methodology and the use of questionnaire in order to reach a large proportion of the population, validate our theoretical assumptions and also generalize and compare with similar populations in other countries.</i></p>
<p><i>Megagiannis Vasileios</i></p>	<p><i>11/27-03-2019</i></p>	<p><i>A. Christofidou</i></p>	<p><i>-E. Magoula -H. Bambounis</i></p>	<p><i>The learned elements, as a means of power imposition in Greek</i></p>	<p><i>This research is associated with the field of relations between language and power (and ideology in a wider context), one of the most important and timeless issues in the history of philosophy and linguistics, especially</i></p>

				<p><i>public documents (2010-2019): Critical analysis and educational applications.</i></p>	<p><i>sociolinguistics (Foucault, Derrida, Lyotard, among others). Focusing on the textual sub-genre of Greek public documents for the period 2010-2019, we will discriminate the real need for specialized language and terminology, from the tendency to exercise social power through language. This will be firstly accomplished by identifying cases where the [+ learned] variety is preferred instead of the "norm" of the official Modern Greek, when composing the public documents, in order to give them an authoritative style. Through analyzing, in a quantitative and qualitative manner, a broad and representative sample of public documents, we will prove that the types and structures of the learned elements per linguistic level, (phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and lexical) which do not serve a specific text-communicative function, aim to increase the prestige through the use of a "superior" linguistic style, which supports the imperative character of the language of public administration. The proof of our research hypothesis will be based on (i) Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, van Dijk, Weiss & Wodak) in order to highlight the recurrent (explicit and implicit) power relations which, through the learned variety, create specific patterns in the language of public documents, making it authoritative and (ii) textlinguistic principles in order to demonstrate that the [+learned] variety is often preferred in public documents, although not only is it not justified by the conditions of communication, but it also hinders their reception by citizens, undermining the conversational maxims (Grice). For the purposes of our research, we will collect a sample</i></p>
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					<p><i>of one thousand (1000) public documents, through stratified sampling. Those documents will be further grouped on the basis of a multilevel analysis of textual categorization. The research material will be gathered through on-site visits to public bodies and through the use of the governmental, web-based platform "Diavgeia". Finally, the conclusions of our research will be exploited at the level of school education, through a topical proposal, in order to promote the teaching of the use of the continuum [±learned] in the school environment, as a distinctive stylistic level of the Modern Greek Language, with explicit and implicit sociolinguistic parameters.</i></p>
<p><i>Melisoia Sofia</i></p>	<p><i>11/27-03-2019</i></p>	<p><i>D. Daskalakis</i></p>	<p><i>-H. Bambounis -R. Kakamboura</i></p>	<p><i>The Perception and the Confrontation of Loss.</i></p>	<p><i>The central research hypothesis of the PhD thesis is related to the fact that "loss" is considered a traumatic event, which creates a sense of weakness and lack of control and it is perceived as extremely threatening to the person. Death is accompanied by bereavement, which is considered as a series of reactions of grief and mourning, which are determined by the social characteristics of each culture. Treatment of loss is considered a complex procedure, which requires an appropriate response, particularly in the aspect of children's experience. The individual research questions are related to the fact that in modern society, children often experience the loss in their daily lives, either by experiencing the death of acquaintance or relative, or through their exposure to scenes of violence through the media and video games. Considering that the reaction to the loss and the way of dealing with it reflects the rules and customs of each</i></p>

					<p><i>society, it is supported that familiarity of children with the concept of death can be perceived from an early age at school by creating the appropriate educational program. In this PhD thesis will be carried out multimodal research, for example questionnaire, life narratives, and through a series of activities in Kindergartens and Primary Schools, as well as through interviews with teachers and parents, it is intended to be researched whether the contemporary social reality and new multicultural population groups within school units have influenced and differentiated the children's perception of death, while at the same time it is intended to establish the existence of interest on the part of teachers for their involvement with this subject. The material to be collected by the research will be analysed in order to produce results which, through their comparison with pre-existing relevant literature and research, will lead to proposals for relevant educational and pedagogical measures.</i></p>
<p><i>Messini Dimitra</i></p>	<p><i>11/27-03-2019</i></p>	<p><i>D. Daskalakis</i></p>	<p><i>-H. Bambounis -A. Lytras</i></p>	<p><i>Childhood and Social Utopia.</i></p>	<p><i>This doctoral research proposal falls into the wider framework of Childhood Studies and more specifically adopts the viewpoint of Sociology of Childhood. The central research hypothesis is interconnected with the dialectics of childhood and organized society regarding the possibilities of social change. Furthermore, for the purposes of this research, we will examine childhood as a social category in terms of the historically and socio-politically defined relationships formed within its reach, in order to identify, document, investigate and analyze qualitative material that, when interpreted, could be put</i></p>

					<p><i>to the test for the causes of systemic change and the elimination of social inequality. The main focus of this research lays on the field of Sociology of Childhood, and this will serve as a nucleus for its further development in: Theories of Political Socialization and Knowledge, Critical Theory, Social Control Theory, Social Conflict Theory, philosophy of Autonomy, Critical Pedagogy and Radical Theories. It will be based on discourse analysis with a multimethodologic focus (e.g. socio-historical, archival).</i></p>
<p><i>Mitraka Kostoula- Eleftheria</i></p>	<p><i>11/27-03-2019</i></p>	<p><i>E. Mavrikaki</i></p>	<p><i>-K. Skordoulis -M. Korre</i></p>	<p><i>Literacy of Greek Teachers on Health Issues.</i></p>	<p><i>The term health literacy is about developing cognitive and social skills that determine the motivation and ability of individuals to gain access, understand and process information related to improving their health (WHO, 1998). The positive impact of literacy on health issues has been extensively researched academically (Chinn, 2011; Nutbeam, 2008; Sørensen et al, 2012). Its benefits among others are: the best medical results, the reduction in the cost of treatments, the best health levels of citizens and overall improvement of the health system. A decisive factor in the formation of registered citizens on health issues is the work of teachers, both primary and secondary education. It can be said that the role of teachers is even more crucial, since teaching at an early age affects more the shaping of future citizens. Based on that, the aim of this thesis is to investigate the degree of Greek teachers' literacy in health Literacy. The quantitative approach will be used to approach the research questions of the thesis. In Particular, questionnaires will be distributed to teachers to measure</i></p>

					<p>primarily, their degree of literacy in health-related issues, and secondly, the influence of their demographic elements on their responses. The questionnaires will be distributed online. The data will be analyzed with the statistical program SPSS and will include: descriptive measures, parametric tests, correlation analysis, etc.</p> <p>The results of the research will help health professionals and education executives to ascertain the degree of literacy of Greek teachers, on health issues, and create policies to address potential weaknesses. They will also contribute to the reinforcement of the limited existing bibliography that is relevant to the issues of teacher literacy in Greece.</p>
Politi-Georgousi Stratigoula	11/27-03-2019	G. Sideridis	-I. Tsaousis -A. Mouzaki	Standardization of screening tool for Learning Disabilities in adolescents and adult population.	<p>Assessment constitutes the initial fundamental step in exploring the Learning Disabilities experienced by a child or an adult, setting the foundations for a properly designed and effective intervention. In this effort, selecting the appropriate tool to detect an observed difficulty seems to be crucial, since it needs to meet the necessary criteria in relation to the needs of the population under consideration. Undoubtedly, the researcher or teacher must choose the tool that will provide him with the most effective and reliable information. In Greece, research on the existence of a formal, standardized and universally accepted tool for screening Learning Difficulties, such as Dyslexia, which is addressed to older age groups, is limited. Thus, using tools for the valid detection of Learning Difficulties at a higher developmental stage or in adulthood, is imperative. The main aim of the present study is the detection by an</p>

					<p><i>extensive literature search, as well as the standardization of a foreign screening tool for Learning Disabilities in the Greek teenage and adult population. Inevitably, the following vital research question arises: "Is there really the possibility of evaluating and screening Learning Disabilities, such as Dyslexia in adolescents and adults and if so what would be the most appropriate method?" The research method to be followed with the view to investigating and responding this question is characterized by a long process of pilot studies and corresponding improvements to advanced tool. Indeed, the contribution of this project is manifold, focusing on a distinct and different age group related to the contemporary data. Specifically, it will provide specialists, involved in the learning field of Learning Difficulties, with the opportunity to apply and then utilize a tailored and practical tool. In addition, through this process the collection of invaluable information and data which are supportive, promoting the most accurate and possibly future successful diagnosis, is encouraged. It may be a both groundbreaking and easy-to-use tool concerning the field of Learning Disabilities detection regardless of the age criterion in Greece. It is also possible to work on a practical level as a remarkable indicator of the areas where individuals with Learning Disabilities have problems, as well as the nature of difficulties faced by adolescents or even adults.</i></p>
<p><i>Stavrianos Antonios</i></p>	<p><i>11/27-03-2019</i></p>	<p><i>G. Kalogirou</i></p>	<p><i>-E. Magoula -G. Karla</i></p>	<p><i>Literature and Rhetoric</i></p>	<p><i>The objective of the present study is the application of the techniques of the ancient Rhetoric Progymnasmata in</i></p>

				<p><i>Progymnasmata: From Theory to Teaching Practice.</i></p>	<p><i>teaching Literature in Primary Education (with emphasis to the last grades of Primary School), so that the students can cultivate critical and interpretative competences in approaching literary texts and generally develop oral and writing skills.</i></p> <p><i>The present research aims to a thorough investigation of the nuances of the ancient rhetoric exercises survived as Progymnasmata, starting from the theory of the ancient Rhetoric and the manuals of exercises on Progymnasmata, and getting to their modern signification in contemporary rhetoric theory. A fundamental aim of the research is also the reconnection of Literature Teaching with its rhetoric origins in the light of a long humanistic tradition within which Literature and Rhetoric were considered more or less as “sister arts” (cf. Mínguez - López & Kalogirou, Journal of Literary Education / 2018 n. 1, http://doi.org/10.7203/JLE.1.13563).</i></p> <p><i>Also, the present study aims to search, through a conduction of an action – research, didactic approaches that can contribute to a productive encounter of the student – reader with the <i>ύφος</i> (style) and the <i>ήθος</i> (ethos) of the literary text in the frame of what in the present study is called, “resistant reading” of Literature.</i></p>
Toglou Menelia-Maria	11/27-03-2019	E. Galanaki	-G. Sideridis -S. Tantaros	<p><i>Loneliness and attachment to parents among hard of hearing and deaf people.</i></p>	<p><i>The aim of this doctoral dissertation is to examine the links between loneliness and attachment to parents among hard of hearing and deaf people. The literature review showed that there is no research evidence on the associations between loneliness and attachment types in this special population, although it is predicted that</i></p>

					<i>loneliness may be aggravated in these people due to the specific nature of the disability. Participants will complete instruments on several facets of loneliness and types of attachment to parents. This research is expected to provide evidence useful for advancing well-being among hard of hearing and deaf people.</i>
<i>Faki Theodora</i>	<i>11/27-03-2019</i>	<i>D. Daskalakis</i>	<i>-T. Babalis -H. Bambounis</i>	<i>Educational and social inequalities in urban centers and in the county in Greece, 2nd half of the 20th-21st century.</i>	<i>Equality in education presupposes the provision of equal participation opportunities tailored to students coming from different social, economic and cultural backgrounds, so that differences amongst them are blunted by passing from one level of education to another. However, the structure of the educational system, the curriculum, the teaching manuals, the teaching methods and the evaluation system are aimed at students coming from middle strata and not from students from different social strata. As a result, the differences and difficulties of students coming from lower strata are becoming apparent from the first school years and they are further widened through the passage from one level of education to another. How can one talk about equal opportunities in education where everyone is treated the same while they are not the same? Apart from heterogeneous students, the conditions prevailing in schools from one region to another vary significantly. The further the distance from urban centers grows the more gaps in all respects increase. Given the indisputable and irreplaceable value of education for the individual and society, and hence the equivalent ability to provide it, the central research hypothesis of this doctoral thesis currently under preparation is the exploration of the manifestations of</i>

					<p><i>social educational inequalities in urban centers and in the county and the ways and means to overcome them. The research method to be used is a case study, while the collection of data shall be multimethodological. The purpose of combining collection methods is to enhance internal validity and to deepen and fully approach research enquiries. Our research enquiries are related to the theoretical and research pursuit of investigating the coherence of social inequalities in education with the geographical distance from urban centers. Research cases: students in areas far from urban centers will have a weaker school performance than students in urban centers. Students coming from families with a high level of education will have a stronger school performance than students coming from families with a low level of education. School dropout rates will be higher in counties. School dropout rates will be higher for students of vulnerable social groups. The points that highlight this research proposal as unique and original is the research gap observed in the research of the educational and social inequalities in modern Greece, while the need for ongoing research on issues linked to a society that is constantly changing is pressing. The findings of older relevant researches cannot be generalized in modern reality, as their basis was a society different from today's.</i></p>
Chalkia Maria	11/27-03-2019	E. Mavrikaki	-M. Korre -A.-S. Antoniou	Pre-Service Teachers' beliefs and behaviours about health, body weight,	<p><i>Background: School is an effective environment for promoting health education (McCabe et al., 2007; Yager & O' Dea, 2005) and teachers, as a necessary part of the school program, play an important role in the health of</i></p>

				<p><i>nutrition and nutrition education.</i></p>	<p><i>their students (Dodd, Al-Nakeeb, Nevill, &Forshaw, 2010). Teachers can have a profound effect on students' health, as they can influence student directly though curriculum (Deschesnes, Trudeau, & Kebe, 2010), or indirectly by promoting their health beliefs and behaviors to their students (Dodd et al., 2010). However, many teachers are not educated in the area of health, weight and nutrition (Russell-Mayhew, Ireland, & Peat, 2012; Speller et al., 2010), and as a result they may be underprepared to promote student health (O'Dea & Abraham, 2001; Speller et al., 2010; Yager & O'Dea, 2005). Studies have demonstrated that teachers from a variety of specializations may share inaccurate or even harmful information about health and body weight (O'Dea & Abraham, 2001; Speller et al., 2010) and model unhealthy attitudes to their students (O'Dea & Abraham, 2001; Yager & O'Dea, 2005). In several cases, this lack of teacher preparedness makes teachers to find alternative sources of health information in order to plan their lesson and answer student's questions. The easiest and most frequently used source of such health information are teachers' personal beliefs about health and body weight (Welch & Wright, 2011; Yager & O'Dea, 2005). Studies suggest that personal beliefs and behaviours related to health and body weight influence how teachers approach health and body weight topics (Bostock, Kitt, & Kitt, 2011; Yager & O'Dea, 2005). Therefore, teachers are in the position to promote student health, but many teachers may be underprepared to do so (Fontana et al., 2013; McCabe et al., 2007; O'Dea &</i></p>
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					<p><i>Abraham, 2001; Peterson et al., 2012). Researchers have shown that when teachers are educated in the area of health, body weight and nutrition, they are more likely to promote positive health attitudes to their students (Bostock et al., 2011; Russell-Mayhew et al., 2012; Speller et al., 2010; Webster et al., 2010; Welch & Wright, 2011). However, recommendations for what teachers' education should include in the areas of health and nutrition are lacking. (Russell-Mayhew et al., 2012).</i></p> <p><i>Research questions: This study will examine pre-service teachers' beliefs and behaviors about health, body weight and nutrition. The aim of the study is to identify the areas where teacher education can assist in preparing future teachers to be health promoters and positive role models to their students. The findings of the present study can be used to design health and nutrition promotion programs in teacher education.</i></p> <p><i>Methods: In order to test the research questions, data will be collected from pre-service teachers. Beliefs and behaviors related to health, weight and nutrition will be collected from a large sample of the population.</i></p>
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