

Phd Candidates Register  
Department of Primary Education

FULL NAME	INITIATION OF DOCTORAL STUDIES	SUPERVISORS	ADVISORY COMMITTEE	DOCTORATE TITLE	SHORT SUMMARY
Aggeli-Daskalaki Athanasia	11 <sup>th</sup> / 23-3-2021	A. Voudouri	-M. Dimaki-Zora -G. Tsobanoglou	EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES FOR CHILDHOOD AS ELEMENTS OF CULTURE IN GREECE (1829-1929) PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION AND RISK OF GOALS	<p>Outline of the doctoral thesis</p> <p>The structure and organization of each educational system are determined by the economic, social and political-cultural system. Regardless of the degree and the character of the correlation between social and educational processes and development choices, it is the State that institutionally shapes the framework of educational policy. In the field of relations, structures and functions it appears as an ideological mechanism that receives influences from the social and political environment, as a system of principles, goals, rules and activities. Therefore, the organization of the administration of education and of the social structures stands out.</p> <p>The first period of our research has as a starting point the founding of the Greek state until the dethronement of Otto (1828-1862). The increase in the phenomenon of begging in combination with the lurking youth delinquency of children in need during the post-revolutionary years resulted in the establishment in 1850 of</p>

				<p>charities, which aimed to create citizens that contribute to the society. Since then, the processes for the establishment of two important charitable institutions of Amalieio in Athens and the Municipal Orphanage for Boys of Syros begin. This was followed by the establishment and operation of others until the first half of the 20th century. We consider as the limit of our research in the year 1929, because then the first drastic educational reform of the 20th century took place, around the centenary of the existence of the Greek state.</p> <p>Our proposal is to investigate the issue in three (3) conventional, historical historical periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) 1829-1859</li><li>b) 1860-1900</li><li>c) 1900-1929.</li></ul> <p>The individual research questions concern the intention to set up the social protection structures of childhood, their effectiveness in relation to the needs of childhood</p>
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					<p>and the social data at that time. Specifically, Orphanages, Nurseries - Exhibit Homes will be identified and evaluated. Hospitals, Kindergartens, Folk Schools, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Research methodology</p> <p>The investigation is carried out through a social historical and sociological theoretical approach which reveals the initiative character of the social protection structures of childhood as elements of Culture. For this purpose, a multimethodological approach is attempted that includes the case study, archival research, content decoding and the method of historical interpretation. This multimethodological research approach in combination with the socio-historical and pedagogical approach highlights and evaluates the problems of Management and the Risk of goals.</p>
Antonatou Charis-Marina	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	E. Mavrikaki	-K. Skordoulis -A. Galani	Understanding and Acceptance of The Evolution Theory in	As a unifying theory in Biology, the Evolution Theory is involved in the interpretation of the similarity amongst organisms, biodiversity and other characteristics, while aiding students in

				<p>accordance with Nature of Science</p>	<p>understanding the biological meaning of various phenomena such as reproduction, cell division and the functionality of ecosystems (Banet &amp; Ayuso 2003, National Academy of Sciences (NAS 1998, NRC 1996). Through the Evolution Theory, the diversity of organisms' characteristics and behaviors can be explained, as Dobzhansky (1973) supported "nothing in Biology Makes Sense Except in the Light of Evolution".</p> <p>The lack of acceptance of the Theory has negative effect especially when students have significant biological background. Issues that seem to play an important role are mostly the lack of studying Evolution in school and in university, the misconceptions about it which begin at an early stage of educational school life mostly due to a very poor curriculum in Epistemology and last but not least, religiosity issues (Athanasidou &amp; Papadopoulou, 2011).</p> <p>Those misconceptions derive from general misconceptions of Science, creating additional weakness in learning and understanding of scientific issues. Consequently, the acceptance of the Nature of Science may positively affect the acceptance of Evolution.</p> <p>The current proposal is based in researching the correlations that may exist among students' conceptions with a sufficient biological background of The Nature of Science and their connections with the understanding and</p>
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					<p>acceptance of The Evolution Theory. Our goal is to engage in a wider study including students from different study subjects such as Biomedical Sciences, Life Sciences (Medicine, Animal Studies, Dietary &amp; Nutrition) and Environmental Sciences. The current study will be based in questionnaires. Part of the research will focus on the possible connection between religiosity level of students as a factor of importance with the acceptance of The Evolution Theory.</p>
<p>Antoniou Athanasios</p>	<p>11<sup>th</sup>/23-3-2021</p>	<p>K. Skordoulis</p>	<p>-G. Grollios, -M. Dafermos</p>	<p>Critical Pedagogy and Critical Psychology, starting points and common grounds. A comparative epistemological study.</p>	<p><b>Research question</b> This research proposal is aimed at the study of epistemological convergence points among the currents of Critical Pedagogy and Critical Psychology. The two currents share a lot of common references, but tend to study different periods of human life and activity. Their conclusions, however, can be applied not only to the educational process but also to work and social life. The study of the fundamental theoretical references and of the contemporary literature leads to the following questions: -Which specifically are the common theoretical references? Which are the theoretical tools of the classic literature and which of them may be highlighted by contemporary research? - Which are the specific convergent and deviant conclusions? Are other epistemological currents interacting with them and how do these interactions</p>

					<p>affect research? How do these projects stand towards the contemporary educational and social process?</p> <p>-What seems to be the future for these two Critical Science currents? How do they respond to future challenges?</p>
Geitona Zoi	11 <sup>th</sup> / 23-3-2021	G. Mparalis	-Z. Mylonakou-Keke -S. Kafousi	A multidimensional approach to students' creativity in geometry: spatial ability, geometrical figure apprehension and multiple solutions in geometrical problems	The purpose of the present dissertation is to investigate students' creativity in geometrical problem solving through a multidimensional approach. This approach will take into consideration students' spatial ability, their problem solving skills in multiple solution tasks and geometrical figure apprehension. A simultaneous investigation of the relations among the aforementioned factors as well as a possible identification of levels of students' creativity regarding the fluency, flexibility and originality of the solutions they present, would contribute to improving the teaching and learning of geometry. Furthermore, such a finding would also prove to be a valuable addition to other mathematical fields and beyond since creativity is considered to be an important human skill.
Giakoumi Maria	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	A. Moutsios-Rentzos	-A. Boufi -K. Luwel	Teachers' measurement sense about length: aspects of nonverbal and verbal	<i>Mathematical argumentation is at the crux of teaching and learning mathematics. Moreover, measurement, estimation and measurement sense of magnitudes, such as length, are an integral component of mathematical knowledge and mathematics curricula in Primary</i>

				argumentation	<i>School. Hence, the related knowledge and teaching practices of primary school teachers concern an important part of the teachers' everyday mathematics teaching reality. This research project concentrates on the verbal and nonverbal argumentation of pre-service and in-service primary school teachers regarding their measurement sense about length, aiming at the improvement of their training and professional development, respectively.</i>
Dimitsantou Androniki	11 <sup>th</sup> / 23-3-2021	D. Daskalakis	-M. Dimaki-Zora -N. Anastasopoulos	GREEK SOCIETY IN THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST BIPARTISANSHIP (1882-1893): THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS	The Greek state lived through the last twenty years of the 19th century in the midst of important economic, social and political events that strongly influenced the historical development as well as the foreign policy of the country. The presence of the first bipartisanship ultimately made it more difficult to balance the factors responsible for this destabilization, and the constant rotation of parties led to government manipulations that did not bring the desired results. Events such as the Carali-Derven border incident, the Arab revolution in Egypt and the Nicholson incident also affected the internal functioning of the state, while relations with Great Britain and Turkey were high on the agenda. The parties that starred during the period of the first

				<p>bipartisanship were "Neoteriko" by Trikoupis and "Ethniko" by Diligiannis. The people who supported Trikoupis was in favor of economic development and the modernization of the state, while Diligiannis, with Greeks from the Diaspora gathered around him, and influences from the French and Russian approaches, focused on the concentration of power and productive investments under the control of the state mechanism. The electoral contests that took place during these years were numerous and had alternating results with their consequences. The pressures of the governments were enormous on issues such as the annexation of Crete or the persecution of Greeks by the Bulgarian state, and when their handling was not as expected led to a political defeat. As a result of that, the main opposition party took over.</p> <p>With the elaboration of this doctoral dissertation, an evaluation of the approaches of the Press of the time will be carried out for the first time in order to answer relevant research questions. The journalistic approaches that will be collected and evaluated are expected to provide useful information on the economic situation, shipping, investment, the secondary production sector, public works, as well as those related to the changes in the Public Administration and the implementation of the parliamentary systemic.</p> <p>The chosen methods of scientific research are the historical-interpretive analysis and the content</p>
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					analysis. That was decided because through the articles of the Press of the time we can listen to the pulse of the society and, after processing the data that will be indexed, we will come to conclusions. Using the historical-interpretive method of approach in all its dimensions, the study of the political and ideological beliefs, represented by each newspaper at the time, will be sought, with the ultimate goal of "understanding" and "revealing" their positions.
Diakogiannis Giorgos	11 <sup>th</sup> / 23-3-2021	D. Daskalakis	-A. Lytras -G. Tsobanoglou	Contemporary Social Policy and the Third Sector: The phenomenon of Social Cooperatives in Greece	<p>The research proposal for PhD thesis on "Contemporary Social Policy and the Third Sector: The phenomenon of Social Cooperatives in Greece", aims to present the situation that is taking shape today which concerns the social policy and the transformations it has undergone in the modern social reality.</p> <p>It also intends to highlight and present the results and the consequences that appear in our society, from the withdrawal and / or reduction of state intervention in the management of social problems.</p> <p>Modern social problems are known to be constantly intensifying and affecting larger parts of our society, both locally and regionally; and for this reason, the reformulation of social policy is required (Sakellaropoulos: 2001). But, in a situation in which any initiative to manage modern problems, whether analyzed through the dipole "cost-benefit" imposed by the market or through the budgetary constraints imposed by the respective government policy, inevitably leads to a search for alternative proposals as</p>

				<p>it is considered an urgent need (Zannis: 2013).So, in this fluid and transitory social reality, the Third Sector apparently is an interesting as well as a profitable alternative.</p> <p>The purpose of the research, is to highlight on the one hand the structural changes that social policy has undergone in the context of the general transformation of society and on the other hand, the necessary involvement of the Third Sector in shaping modern social policy and the presentation of its potential as a Sector, to provide immediate answers and solutions to the needs of citizens.</p> <p>More specifically, the research will focus on the presentation of a particular form of the Third Sector, the Social Cooperative organization, and how this particular form of organization can be a new alternative outlet to a multitude of issues and problems that are emerging through general social liquidity.</p> <p>In the present proposal, the main research topic concerns the investigation of the phenomenon of Social Cooperatives in Greece, the course of their development, the legal framework that governs them as well as the results of their activities.</p> <p>In addition, it concerns the research of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sectors in which the Social Cooperatives are currently active.</li> <li>b) possible existence of cooperation between Social Cooperatives and the State and if so, its type in the management of social problems.</li> <li>c) problems and limitations they encounter in their "field" of activity.</li> </ol> <p>The research is to be carried out</p>
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					<p>multimethodologically, taking into account on the one hand pre-existing research and on the other hand, new bibliographic-archival research related to the Third Sector and the Social Cooperatives.</p> <p>In addition, research will be conducted on the quantitative variables as well as on the quality and evaluation of data related to Social Cooperatives in Greece, both in the past and more recently.</p> <p>Finally, the participation rates of the various formations of the Social Cooperatives in the context of the development of the Third Sector will be analyzed, highlighting the comparative dimensions of the whole issue.</p>
Zouvelos Dimitrios	11 <sup>th</sup> / 23-3-2021	G. Mparalis	-A. Voudouri -C. Misailidou	<p>DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH AND TEACHING METHODS THAT WILL DEVELOP STUDENT UNDERSTANDING OF MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS AND CONSTRUCTING MATHEMATICAL KNOWLEDGE.</p>	<p>The teaching of Mathematics in our country encounters obstacles and is very limited in terms of teaching materials and methodology (Pedagogical Institute, 2004). In such a context, the needs of teaching Mathematics are shaped. More specifically, an effective methodological approach that will lead students in understanding mathematical concepts according to their school class and grade is of paramount importance.</p> <p>With the present dissertation, I wish to develop a teaching theory that will be the result of a series of research programs carried out for the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Primary education grades, as well as for the 3rd Junior and 1<sup>st</sup> Senior Highschool grades.</p> <p>The developmental research that will take place throughout the course of the doctoral dissertation is a form of research that consists of various parts. Firstly,</p>

				<p>it involves building a master plan of a lessons series and then editing this series, along with teaching experiments in school classrooms. The culmination of the research will be the development of an effective learner-centered methodology for teaching Mathematics, as well as the enrichment of the existing curricula.</p> <p>Hence, the development of teaching activities will be used as a means of elaborating on and evaluating the methodology theory. The developmental research will be evolutionarily stratified and of a reflective nature. These features have been given to developmental research for three decades. Besides, developmental research has been a driving force and is responsible for the educational reform in the Netherlands. It initially started with the contribution of the Institute for the Development of Mathematics Education (IOWO) and is continued by its successor, the Research Team dealing with the Mathematics Education and Computer Science (OWFOC); now called the Freudenthal Institute.</p> <p>The purpose of the research is to contribute to the development of a Mathematics education that responds to the idea that Mathematics are a human activity (Freudenthal, 1973,1991).</p> <p>The present dissertation therefore, through the developmental research that will take place in schools, will suggest ways with lesson plans and series, so that elementary, as well as secondary education students will discover and (re)invent</p>
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					<p>Mathematics through the solution of real problems related to their interests and their physical or mathematical experience.</p> <p>This will be done initially by selecting the appropriate "context problems" that will promote mathematization and lead to student (re)invention of mathematical concepts and construction of mathematical knowledge. This educational process will be promoted by the use of software of the "applet" form, which will transform classrooms into a knowledge laboratory.</p>
Karkalets Panayiota	12 <sup>th</sup> / 9-4-2021	A.-S. Antoniou	-A. Makridimitris -G. Iordanidis	<p>BUSINESS ETHICS AND ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR IN GREEK PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES.</p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The research interest of the present doctoral thesis stems from the multifaceted influence that ethics may exert upon the structures and procedures of modern public administration. The administration systems of countries around the world are required to face major economic, social and political challenges. The ethical governance of organizations pertains to increased levels of efficiency, effectiveness, quality, transparency and accountability. The study of the ethical approach and the value system constitutes an interdisciplinary project hinged on theories and disciplines deriving from different thematic fields. The present doctoral thesis aspires to converge and utilize older and more modern international scientific studies and research endeavours in the field of ethics focusing on the components of business ethics, organizational behaviour and ethical leadership. Starting with the research hypothesis that administrative, business ethics and ethical leadership are fundamental to the proper</p>

				<p>functioning and organization of the governance of a modern public administration system, various dimensions of the ethical climate are to be investigated, including decision-making processes, ethics infrastructure as well as organizational administrative behaviour. The methodology of the doctoral thesis will encompass both quantitative and qualitative research under the framework of two central administration Greek structures. The participants will be the civil servants of two different Ministries and for the research purposes, different scales will be adopted such as: the Ethical Climate Index (Arnaud, 2010), the Ethical Leadership Questionnaire (Yukl et al, 2013) and the Procedural Justice Scale (Colquitt, 2001). Upon the completion of the goal of the doctoral thesis and the answer to the research questions, the specific study aspires to make a practical contribution to the field of organizational behaviour and administrative procedures. A comprehensive conceptual framework of the ethical climate, ethical leadership and ethics infrastructure in the public sector bears the great potential to contribute emphatically to individual organizational processes in the field of modern Greek public administration in accordance with the needs and requirements of the Greek society as well as the existing trends within the European and international context.</p> <p><b>KEY WORDS</b></p> <p><i>business ethics, organizational behaviour, ethical leadership, transparency, accountability, ethical climate, public administration</i></p>
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Koutromanou Danae	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	A. Voudouri	-T. Babalis, -V. Gialamas	Factors influencing foreign language teachers' smooth integration into school units of primary education.	According to many studies, the teacher is the person on whom the degree of implementation of an innovation, new educational material and new methods of teaching depends. Among the factors which either positively or negatively influence teachers' implementation of all of the above are: comprehension of the need for change, sufficient knowledge and skills, training according to their needs, quality educational material, lack of time, and a supportive framework provided by the school authorities, the teachers' association and the parents' association. In the last 30 years, several innovations have been implemented and new subjects have been introduced in the Greek educational system. Specifically in primary education, several foreign languages are taught, such as English, French and German. The respective teachers, compared to PE70 (Primary Education) teachers, are faced with an issue, i.e., their transportation to more than one school in order to complement working hours. Due to their restricted work schedule, these teachers are not able to further interact with the members of the school community or, even more so, participate in all related activities and endeavors. The fragmented perception of the conditions and culture that exist in each school unit contributes to their reduced participation in the adoption and implementation of activities and innovations. It also creates problems regarding integration and comprehension of the distinct characteristics of a school unit, often resulting in
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					<p>experiencing feelings of anxiety, frustration and professional stagnation. Taking into consideration all of the problems stated above, the present proposal deals with the issue of these teachers' integration and the ways to solve this issue. Specifically, the aim of this study is to examine all of the factors that influence the smooth integration of foreign language teachers into a school unit. These factors pertain to organization, infrastructure, authorities, working hours, educational material, relations with the rest of the staff of the school unit, and psychology. The goals of this study are: a) to examine the existing situation regarding the institutional framework of the placement of foreign language teachers in primary education, b) to examine the status of foreign languages in the syllabus and curriculum of the primary school, c) to examine foreign language teachers' perceptions, beliefs, stance and degree of satisfaction regarding their integration into the school unit as well as to examine the same topic from the point of view of the school principals and other teachers working in it, and d) to offer specific ideas and suggestions in order to promote a framework of better integration of foreign language teachers into primary education.</p>
Kofa Olga	12 <sup>th</sup> /9-4-2021	A.-S. Antoniou	-T. Babalis, -K.Papadopoulos	Occupational stress and job satisfaction of mainstream and special needs	<p><b>Abstract:</b> Teaching in mainstream and special education is considered to be one of the most stressful professions. The purpose of the present doctoral thesis is to investigate primary teachers'</p>



				<p>primary school teachers: The role of self-efficacy and emotional intelligence.</p>	<p>occupational stress factors in relation to their job satisfaction levels. Specifically, the present doctoral thesis aims to compare mainstream and special education teachers' levels of occupational stress and job satisfaction, as well as to examine the impact of self-efficacy and emotional intelligence on the aforementioned relationship. The correlations are expected to shed light on organisational factors, such as working conditions, organisational climate, promotion opportunities and lack of technological equipment and other infrastructure, which affect occupational stress and job satisfaction levels. As far as methodology is concerned, a quantitative study will be conducted. The participants will be mainstream and special education teachers working in Primary education. All questionnaires will be anonymous and confidential and participation will be completely voluntary, according to national and international criteria of code of research ethics. Suggested research instruments are Occupational Stress Scale (Antoniou, Polychroni, &amp; Vlachakis, 2006), Teacher Job Satisfaction Scale (TJSS/Pepe, 2011) and Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES/Tschannen-Moran &amp; Hoy, 2001). According to the research hypotheses it is expected that: a) special education teachers will report lower levels of stress and higher satisfaction levels compared to their colleagues working in mainstream education, b) teachers' occupational stress and job satisfaction factors are mainly attributed to organisational factors and c)</p>
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					<p>occupational stress is negatively related to job satisfaction. Furthermore, the study will investigate whether teachers with higher levels of emotional intelligence will report higher job satisfaction than their colleagues with lower levels of emotional intelligence. Finally, the study aims to examine the impact of demographic parameters, such as teachers' gender, job experience and educational level on the above correlations.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>occupational stress, job satisfaction, self-efficacy, emotional intelligence, mainstream and special education</i></p>
Mantas Nikolaos	11 <sup>th</sup> / 23-3-2021	A. Voudouri	-G. Mparalis, -V. Gialamas	Risk analysis in organisations: a case study in educational settings.	<p>This purpose of the present study is to describe, analyze and evaluate the effects of pandemics in relation to educational policies (school closures and openings), school-level health processes and family strategies. We will examine (a) the background prevalence of the disease and the role of schools in the current pandemic period, (b) the risks of distance learning concerning teachers and students due to the pandemic, and (c) the implementation of policies</p>

				<p>for civil protection at school level.</p> <p>In terms of theoretical context, the present study will review the international literature on the role of schools in pandemics in order link risk analysis theories and practices to the current Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>From a methodological perspective study will proceed with a mixed research methodology comprising (a) a national survey to primary and secondary teachers, (b) focused semi structured interviews to school principals and other education officials, and (c) desk analysis of statistical data available in Greece and internationally.</p> <p>The present study will offer a valid and well documented thesis for the analysis of risk related to schooling during pandemics. The findings are expected to contribute to our theoretical understating and the opening of new corridors between schools as institutions and civil</p>
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					protections authorities, the development of new skills from the part of the teachers, the monitoring and administration of education, and the more effective allocation of educational resources in future pandemics.
Banacos Leonidas	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	G. Mparalis	-K. Tsoli, -K. Artikis	The didactics of statistics and probabilities at primary school according to the principles of exploratory learning.	<p>The teaching of statistics and probability is one of great interest at all levels of education. Statistics as a branch of mathematics governs the research field of all sciences and its use is found in all areas of human activity. Statistical literacy of students and teachers as mediators between the subject and the student is relevant and necessary.</p> <p>The doctoral dissertation entitled: "The didactics of statistics and probability at primary school according to the principles of exploratory learning" aims to explore the perceptions of teachers and students about statistics, its presentation in the curricula of primary and secondary education on the content of teaching methodology and tools. It will also explore the existence of misconceptions and the understanding of concepts.</p> <p>The dissertation focuses on: The difference of Stochastic Mathematics from the other thematic areas of Mathematics Cultivating the development of skills of analysis,</p>

					<p>presentation and commentary of information. The student must have the ability to critically evaluate information, draw conclusions and make predictions.</p> <p>The creation of exploratory learning conditions through the beginning of the complementary presence of student-teacher so that the student develops the ability to actively manage his/her environment.</p> <p>The understanding of the random and in general on the understanding of the contemplative concepts.</p> <p>The development of the mathematical ability of inductive reasoning and the use of statistics as a tool for decision making.</p>
Boikos Ilias	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	K. Skordoulis	-A. Koutsouris -E. Michalopoulou	A Human Development Model for the research and planning of the development of Human Systems.	<p>This research proposal regards an interdisciplinary perspective for the research and planning of the development of human systems, which is examined through a Human Development Model. The HDM is based on the interactions between aspects of three major categories: Nature (the material conditions), Society (the relations) and Knowledge (as the cognitive conditions) that define Human Development at every step. Problem solving and innovation in human behavior and practice are examined as basic mechanisms for Human Development, along with the interactions between biological and cultural evolution. This research aims at laying a sound and detailed theoretical basis for the Human Development Model, using concepts and methodology of Systems Theory, Science and Engineering along with research data</p>

					from various disciplines. Moreover, it is set out to explore whether the Human Development Model can be used as a tool for the research of the level of development of a defined human system in the context of an aerial entity, trying to recognize the current problems of the system, as well as to be used for the planning of solutions through Stakeholders' Education for Sustainable Development and participatory development planning.
Niasti Kalomoira	12 <sup>th</sup> /9-4-2021	A.-S. Antoniou	-A.Tsitsika, -P. Roussos	Resilience and executive functions of children and adolescents with special educational needs in terms of their ability to manage anxious situations and form interpersonal relationships	During school age and adolescence, academic, social, cognitive and physical character changes are initiated. At the same time, this period is characterized by exposure to a variety of anxious situations, which may lead children or adolescents to reduce levels of personal well-being and difficulty adjusting to the school environment. The mechanisms that influence children and adolescents' reaction to these situations are executive functions and resilience. Executive functions, as a set of mental processes, including working memory, inhibitory control, and cognitive flexibility, are associated with a two-way relationship with anxiety, academic performance, and difficulty adjusting. On the other hand, resilience shows a negative correlation with anxiety and positive correlation with the ability to adapt, while having a strong predictive role in terms of academic performance. There is also correlation between resilience and executive

					<p>functions, which relate to goal-oriented behavior. Children or adolescents with highly developed executive functions, achieve their goals, thus enhancing their self-efficacy, which is one of the key elements of resilience. The aim of this doctoral thesis is to investigate resilience and executive functions of children and adolescents with special educational needs in terms of their ability to cope with anxiety and form interpersonal relationships. Specifically, participants of the present study will be students of 4th, 5th and 6th grade Elementary school and 1st and 2nd grade High School who will have a diagnosis of special educational needs as well as their peers of typical development and their teachers. Assessment of the study variables will be carried out through the use of questionnaires: a) to the students the Child and Youth Resilience Measure scales (CYRM 28), Test Anxiety Scale for Elementary Students, Stress and Coping Questionnaire will be administered b) to the teachers the Executive Skills for Teachers Scale and Social Skills Rating System-Teacher's View will be administered. The results of the study will be discussed in relation to ways to coping with anxiety experienced by children and adolescents and enhancing their resilience. Moreover, the results are expected to highlight the impact of executive functions on the process of coping with everyday anxious situations, as well as the role of resilience in terms</p>
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					<p>of the ability to form interpersonal relationships between children and adolescents.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> resilience, executive functions, anxiety, interpersonal relationships, childhood, adolescence.</p>
Xenouli Georgia	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	A. Voudouri	-Z. Mylonakou-Keke, -C. Misailidou	<p>“RISK ACTIVITIES ANALYSIS AND ITS COOPERATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOL UNITS WITH THE SOCIAL SERVICES OF MUNICIPALITIES”</p>	<p>The aim of the doctoral disquisition is the depiction, the analysis and the assessment of the causal factors which they contribute in the act of adolescents’ delinquent behavior. The role of professionals (executive of education), concerning the prevention and handling of the phenomenon, as well of social structures, at the country level, as operators of conformation of social policy, are at the center of investigative interest.</p> <p>Specifically, at the theoretical part of the survey, will be conduct review of greek and foreign language bibliography and journaling. This review has as an aim the analysis and the assessment of risk parameter in child’s protection. Apart from that, it will be focus in abuse and neglect and how it connected with the adoption of dangerous attitude in person’s later adulthood.</p>



					<p>The methodology of the survey, which is adopted, will be rely on the actualization of semi – structure interview at directors – educational of schools in various Municipalities of Prefecture of Attica. These interviews have as an aim to investigate emergency situations that experience the students, the level of use of supportive group, it’s effectiveness, it’s absence but also the needs that they are coming.</p> <p>In conclusion, the particular disquisition aims at the attestation of a substantiated proposal for the possibility of fast -growing and better risk factors assessment, more completed professional work and also better exchange of information among executives. Consequently, the outcome of the survey is expected to contribute significantly, at theoretical and practical level, in cooperation of Principals unit schools with Municipalities’ social services and in development of new skills and techniques. In this way, securing better availability of resources, supervision, promotion of continuous education and training of educational as also services of prevention for the adults of high risk.</p>
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<p>Panagiotou Kalliopi</p>	<p>11<sup>th</sup>/23-3-2021</p>	<p>D. Daskalakis</p>	<p>-R. Kakampoura, -M. Dimaki-Zora</p>	<p>"Socio- historical approach to the issue of ghettos. The interdependence with the society and its temporal evolution ".</p>	<p>Ghettos are a global social phenomenon with huge dimensions, whose characteristics are of great interest in the light of current social and historical conditions.</p> <p>The present dissertation aims to investigate the issue of creation and maintenance of ghettos from a sociological point of view within the historical context of each era as well as to investigate the factors that develop and maintain ghettos worldwide in the light of social conditions each region relation to the historical context in which it belongs. Also, through this work, a comparative approach of the common and different features of ghettos in relation to the social and historical factors of each place and time</p>
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				<p>will be carried out and the features of the ghettos of the past in relation to those of the present will be investigated in time in terms of changing social conditions and factors. In addition, it will be investigated whether the characteristics of ghettos are interdependent with the factors of their creation and development. Starting from the investigation of the ghettos of the past, we will proceed to the examination and comparison of the characteristics of the modern ghettos of Latin and South America, of the Asian and African ghettos, ending in the modern ghettos of Greece and mainly in the ghettos of Athens.</p> <p>At the methodology will be used archival research and content analysis to</p>
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					investigate the issue with regard to the past and then compare these findings with the characteristics of the present ghettos which will be based on both archival study and field research regarding the modern ghettos of Athens.
Sergis Giwrgos	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	G. Katsouda	-E. Magoula -G. Sideridis	"Etymological" Awareness and Historical Spelling: Designing Methods and Tools for More Effective Teaching of Spelling in Primary Education.	The aim of this dissertation is to examine innovative methods that will aim at teaching spelling more effectively in Primary Education. In addition, it will attempt to intervene vigorously in the educational process, in order to determine whether through the systematic explicit teaching of the spelling arrangements of the Greek historical spelling it is possible for the students to acquire the orthographic and etymological awareness. Furthermore, an attempt will be made to study in depth the teaching of spelling (theory and practice), since it is a field insufficiently studied in the Greek scientific literature and we aim to fill this cognitive field of the language course, that of teaching spelling with a rational and systematic way.
Sourlas	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	K. Skordoulis	-T. Babalis, -A. Koutsouris	SCIENCE AND HEGEMONY IN	The purpose of this thesis is to study the ways in which the state, serving the dominant ideology, uses

Konstantinos				ANTONIO GRAMSCI - MODERN CASE STUDIES.	<p>science and its representatives to secure the consent of the citizens. Priorities and methods for the scientific treatment of natural disasters, for the protection of the health and safety of citizens, for the planning of risk management, etc., defined by the ruling classes on the basis of economic efficiency and capital protection, presented as in the interests of many. Therefore, it is necessary to highlight the power relations and to restructure Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony, incorporating the modern and diverse practices that are applied.</p> <p>The results of the research are also expected to contribute significantly both in theory and in practice, especially in the re-examination of the role of scientists in society but also in the better understanding of the political importance of scientific knowledge. The methodology that will be followed is the bibliographic review as well as specific case studies where the production of theory will be sought, as well as the control of the existing one.</p>
Tzatha Aliko	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	T. Babalis	-K. Skordoulis, -K. Tsoli	Codes, Culture and Communication: From intercultural education to emancipatory pedagogy.	<p>The purpose of this doctoral study is to explore the ways in which teaching and communicational approaches that have been tried (more or less systematically) in the context of intercultural education can form a comprehensive pedagogical proposal with an emancipatory orientation that will reconnect the language of school with that of the individuals aiming at the success of all students</p>

					<p>regardless of ethnocultural origin, class, and gender. Emphasis will be placed on the dimensions of translanguaging (from an emerging condition of survival to a structured critical methodology) and intercultural communication (from a cultivated skill to a collective classroom and school code), as the hypothesis here is that the fields of language and culture have always been the epicentres of school inequalities, but also, during late modernity, they have constituted places of alienation of the students from themselves and the school community. Based on specific learning outcomes, such as the development of multilingual skills, the critical literacy of students, the cultivation of empathy and the psychosocial connection with the school, modern approaches to intercultural education will be studied (translanguaging, audio-visual literacy, learning through art, communicative approach to language, trauma management, parent classes), which in turn will be connected, extended and tested in the context of a pedagogical example that aims to empower all students on one hand by providing tools for the critical deconstruction of language and culture as modes of oppression and exclusion, and on the other hand through the synthesis of a common code connected to the learning community. The research</p>
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					method which will be used is that of action research, which means that both the extraction of the initial data and the design and implementation of the educational intervention will take place in the framework of the school community.
Filippakopoulou Theoni	11 <sup>th</sup> /23-3-2021	D. Daskalakis	-A. Lytras -G. Tsobanoglou	The social origin in relation to admission in tertiary education.	<p>The importance of social origin in school success or failure of students has been demonstrated many years ago and has been thoroughly grounded through theories and researches internationally. Bourdieu and Bernstein discussed about cultural capital and language codes, respectively, which characterize a person from the very first contact with the social «cell» of the family, while accompanying it in multiple aspects of his social life, such as the school environment.</p> <p>The role of education in the observed intergenerational transmission of cultural capital, has been characterized as reproductive, turning social inequality into educational and it is sealed by the examination process that takes place during the admission of students in tertiary education.</p> <p>Therefore, this research aims, firstly, to establish a solid theoretical background on the above issue, and secondly, through the research process to demonstrate the relationship between</p>

					<p>the social origin of the individual and his introduction in tertiary education.</p> <p>Attempts will therefore be made to prove that social origin influences - positively or negatively – the educational establishment of introduction of the person in tertiary education. The social origin, which will be the independent variable, will be defined by investigating three individual variables: the geographical area of residence, the educational level of the parents and the economic level of the family that was raised, while the dependent one, will be the variable of the educational establishment of the person, and will be identified as high or low social status.</p> <p>As for the methodology that will be applied, the research method that will be used is the case study in a large sample, while, as a research tool, the questionnaire. The sampling that is deemed appropriate for the examination of this subject is simple random sampling and the collected data will be analyzed qualitatively, but also, quantitatively.</p> <p>A key point that highlights the originality of this dissertation is the limited effort to demonstrate the relationship between the parameter of admission in tertiary education and origin, consequently, a research gap is found in the Greek bibliography.</p>
Fiorentzi	12 <sup>th</sup> / 9-4-2021	A.-S. Antoniou	-A. Alevriadou, -A. Mouzaki	Title: Narrative skills, Internal State	<b>Summary</b>



Krystallenia				<p>Language and Executive Functions in Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and learning difficulties.</p>	<p>Narratives (with regards to both micro- and macro-structure) constitute an important source of information for children's linguistic skills and can give data not traceable by standardized linguistic tests. The present study aims at examining narrative skills in children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and children with learning difficulties in relation to typically developing children. A large part of the existing international bibliography indicates differences both among the experimental groups and between each experimental group and its typically developing matched group. The results of the narrative tasks will be related to the results deriving from the executive functions tasks administered to the children. Differences among children with developmental disorders regarding the organization of their narratives, as well as the frequent absence or reduced use of Internal State Language will be examined too. It has been proposed that executive functions could account for the variation between children with neurodevelopmental disorders and typically developing children. However, there is limited relevant research data and findings often seem to be contradictory in the particular field, something that attests to the importance of carrying out the present study. Moreover, another parameter is the use of Internal State Language (terms relating to</p>
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					<p>cognition and emotions). In this particular field many children with neurodevelopmental disorders (and especially children with ASD) encounter difficulties, a finding that this study aims at exploring. The sample of the research will consist of preschool children and early school-aged children divided into three groups: children with ASD, ADHD and learning difficulties. Each of the groups will be matched to a group with typically developing children according their receptive vocabulary through the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. Moreover, Logometro will be used for the examination of narrative skills, while the Stroop Test, the Automated Working Memory Assessment (AWMA) battery and the Wisconsin Card Sorting Task will be used for the examination of executive functions.</p> <p>Key words: narrative skills, executive functions, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, learning difficulties</p>
Choleva Maria-Konstantina	12 <sup>th</sup> / 9-4-2021	A.-S. Antoniou	-G. Sideridis, -V. Pavlopoulos	Burnout, secondary traumatic stress and resilience among professionals working with	Due to the dramatic increase of the refugee flows arriving in Greece from 2015 until today, mental health professionals have been involved in the provision of various services to the new-coming refugee population in different locations across the country. The present PhD thesis aims at exploring the

				<p>refugees in Greece: The role of personality, psychosocial and organizational factors.</p>	<p>role of personality, psychosocial and organizational factors in the emergence of professional burnout and secondary traumatic stress symptoms, and the development of resilience in professionals working in the refugee field in Greece. To this end, a quantitative research method will be used, with structured questionnaires consisted of self-report scales relevant to the study goals (e.g., Maslach Burnout Inventory–MBI, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale–CD-RISC, Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale–STSS). The sample will include professionals of various specialties (i.e., psychologists, social workers, lawyers) working in agencies and organizations that provide services to the refugee population in the Greek mainland and islands. The specific study aims to a multi-level examination of the factors affecting the mental health and psychological well-being of professionals working with refugee populations in Greece, further enriching the empirical data on this field. The results of the study are expected to contribute to the strategic planning of the refugee organizations and agencies aiming to minimize the harmful effects, strengthen resilience, and promote employees' psychological well-being. In addition, implications can be extended to organizational policy-making, with the aim to improve staff selection, training and support</p>
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					processes, thus, ensuring the provision of high-quality services to the refugee population.
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