

					2
Introduction: Adult Education in Greece					3-7
	1:				8
1.1					8-10
1.2	μ				10-12
	2:	μ	μμ		13
2.1					13-14
2.2			μμ		14-16
2.3	μ	μ	μμ		16-20
2.4					20-30
2.5					30-34
2.6					34-37
2.7		μ			37-40
	μ				
	3:	,		265	41
3.1					41-42
3.2					43-47
3.3		μ			47-50
3.4			μμ		51-55
	4:		μμ		56
4.1	μ	μ	μ		56-60
4.2					61-62
4.3	μ				62-69
4.4		μ	μ		70-90
4.5					91-97
4.6		μ	,		97-99
4.7	μ				99
4.8			μμ	–	100-101
	μ	μ			102
	μ :	μ			103-110
					111-113

INTRODUCTION: ADULT EDUCATION IN GREECE*

The orientation of adult education from the end of the 19th century, when it was first acknowledged as a social institution, to the middle of the 1980's, when the globalization impact became apparent, did not focus largely to professional training. Assuredly there were training programmes targeting to employed and unemployed citizens but most of the organized activities aimed to the dissemination of general education and the development of personal and social change (UNESCO 1997). The main idea was to provide the trainees with the necessary input in order to critically comprehend the conditions of their life and to assist them towards their emancipation and participation in the social, economical and cultural environment. Thus, adult education as an institution contributed in many countries – and in some of them in a decisive way – to the development of active citizens. It is not a coincidence that adult education was called during these days “liberal education” (Jarvis 2002· Swedish National Council of Adult Education 2003).

However, since the middle of the 1980's the situation changed rapidly due to the impact of the globalization phenomenon. The unbounded international commerce, the free movement of capital and the escalation of international business competition lead the national economies to a continuous inquiry for methods of increasing productivity while at the same time unemployment was striking harshly a larger percentage of the general population. Within this framework vocational training is emerging as one of the most significant means to promote economical development and intensification in the “use” of human resources.

The Treaty of Lisbon (also known as the Reform Treaty) in 2000 is one of the most distinctive examples of an international strategy regarding the connection of vocational training with economical development and promotion of employment. The European Social Fund (ESF) is the main funding resource of the European Union towards the realization of this strategy. More specifically the ESF's main aim is to “*to provide the citizens the necessary employment skills to improve their self-esteem and their ability to adjust in the labor market*” (European Commission, 1998).

Since mid 1980s, a rapid development of vocational training is noticeable all over the world – especially in the European and the other developed countries. At the same time a significant decrease of “liberal”, humanistic oriented adult education is reported (Merriam and Caffarella 1999· Rubenson 2000).

Nevertheless, we have to recognize that despite the world's turn to vocational training, in many developed countries a lot of liberal adult education activities are implemented especially in the fields of active citizenship, critical thinking, training of socially marginalized groups, and there is always a live movement for the fighting of illiteracy in third world countries (UNESCO 2003).

In Greece, during the 20th century and in contrast with what had happened in other countries in Europe (especially in central and northwestern countries), adult education was not an institution inscribed in the collective culture and the social

*This introduction is based on the text of Alexis Kokkos «Adult Education in Greece»: published in Demirel O., Sunbul A (Eds), Further Education in the Balkan Countries, Editim Academi, . 1, 2008, .

practice of the citizens. Up to 1980, the activities of adult education were in a “fetal” condition – related mainly with illiteracy and extension education (Vergidis 2005), while the public discussion and the scientific inquiry about the process of education beyond the formal school system was simply nonexistent. Even in the dawn of the 21st century (2002) the Greek citizens who were attending non formal adult education programmes were slightly exceeding 1.2% of the population which is considered as the productive age (i.e. 25-64 years) within the month that the research took place, while the European Union average for the same age group was 8.5% (Commission des Communautés Européennes, 2003, p. 25). This phenomenon is justified by some researchers (Vergidis 2005 · Karalis 2008 · Kokkos 2005, 2008) due to five interrelated factors: a) the fact that until the fall of the dictatorship (1967-1974) in 1974 there were long periods of political dominance by conservative powers, a situation that was not fertile for the development of activities towards the emancipation of citizens, b) the weakness of the social and syndicate movements throughout the 20th century in Greece, a condition which contributed to the deferral of the need for educational activities by the society, c) the fact that the vast majority of Greek businesses are family managed, have a traditional character and low competitiveness and therefore little attention is given to human resource investment, d) the dysfunctional characteristics of the state organizations that are responsible for adult education (centralization, bureaucratization, low service quality), and e) the low quality and inefficiency of the institutions which provide adult education services.

Nevertheless, it must be noted that during the period 1981 – 1985 some interesting developments occurred which still have an impact to what is going on in the field. In 1981, Greece for the first time in modern history elects a social democratic government which sets as a priority the establishment of Popular Education as a social institution aiming specifically to the personal development of the citizens through their conscious and energetic participation to the social and political milieu and to the creative use of leisure time. During that period 350 Education Centres operate all over Greece. As it is shown in Table 2, the number of participants in Popular Education was increasing rapidly: from 69.594 in 1980 they reached an average of 213.000 in 1981-1985. Thus, Popular Education became by far the largest area of adult education in Greece.

At the same time some innovative actions were realized. These interrelated actions aimed to improve the quality of the Popular Education institution. During these years the General Secretariat of Popular Education was founded and several high qualified people were employed to its departments. The Secretariat also recruited and placed in all the prefectures Popular Education Advisors. The advisors had an average age of 30-35 years and their responsibilities included the study of the training needs of the local population and the coordination of educational activities. Moreover, the General Secretariat founded and funded the Centre for Studies and Self-directed Learning which undertook the training of the staff members of Popular Education, published the journal “Self-directed Learning” and a number of books and organized a series of international conferences.

However, as of 1986 the situation changed dramatically. ESF altered its priorities, gradually focusing them to vocational training, especially after 1989 when the First Community Support Framework (know also as “Delor I”) was initiated. The Greek governmental policy followed literally all the directions of the ESF in order not to lose its funding and to denote its European orientation. At the same time the state support towards Popular Education gradually stopped due to the growing conservatism

of the Greek society and its political life – a result rooted in the beginning of the engagement with the process of globalization. This fact had as a consequence the disablement of the Councils of Popular Education and the termination of the operations of the above mentioned Centre for Study and Self-directed Learning. Thus, alongside with the quantitative reduction of the “liberal” adult education, the quality institutions that were aiming to the theoretical inquiry and advancement of the field were also damaged. Simultaneously, until 1999, the participants have decreased to 15.886 and funding was only one third (1/3) of what it used to be during the years 1981 – 1985 (Karalis and Vergidis 2006, 51-55).

Hence, since 1986 we experience the start of an infertile period for liberal adult education which lasted for about 15 years and had the following characteristics:

1. Continuing Vocational Training dominated the field of adult education. One strong characteristic of the era is the fact that during the period 1994-1999 the participants in this type of programmes presented an annual average of 86.229 trainees (OECD 2003, p. 16), while the same indicator for Popular Education was only 15.963 participants (Karalis and Vergidis 2006, 55).
2. The ESF supported and imposed free market conditions in the distribution of funds, and as a result most of the continuing vocational training programmes were implemented by private and for-profit oriented organizations which had the form of companies up to the mid- 1990’s and then the form of Centres of Vocational Training.

On the other hand, it must be mentioned that some progress was made especially at the end of this period. The Hellenic Open University started its operation (1999) and offered a second chance for university studies in the adult population. Through the funds provided by the ESF for one of its secondary targets, that of social cohesion, the Schools of Secondary Chance, the Centres for Adult Education and the Parenting Schools were introduced. In addition, the Centres of Vocational Training were certified (1998) and some first translated textbooks on adult education were published within a series called “Adult Education” from a well known publisher in Greece. Finally, a lot of adult educators were developing their skills through self-directed learning activities and the practical experience they acquired as they were operating in the field. These steps were small and not interconnected. However, they became the stepping stone for a series of processes initiated in 2003 and are still active.

In 2003 **the first national program (300 hours) dealing with the training of adult education trainers was initiated.** A total of 250 adult trainers participated and successfully completed the first phase of the programme, while the whole project was completed in 2006-2008 with the participation of 10.000 trainees. According to an evaluation study, which was implemented, at the end of the project 90% of the participants were in position to respond to the demands of their role as adult educators (Kokkos 2008). Simultaneously, in 2007-2008 another training programme of adult educators was implemented. This time the duration of the programme was 100 hours and 8.000 adult educators from the field of general adult education participated. We should also mention that similar programmes are also organized from time to time by the General Confederation of Labor and the Hellenic Confederation of Professionals, Craftsmen and Merchants.

Furthermore, in 2003 the General Secretariat of Adult Education initiated the operation of the Centers of Adult Education and the Parenting Schools which together

with the Schools of Second Chance are absorbing a gradually increasing number of participants, having reached today a total of 32.000 persons (Efstratoglou and Nikolopoulou 2008). If we add to the previous number the 25.000 students of the Hellenic Open University, the 20.000 students of the programmes of Popular Education and all those who participate in various training programmes organized by organizations in order to fight social exclusion, we may conclude that general adult education has increased significantly in the last years reaching a total of 80.000 participants.

On the other hand continuing vocational training is still absorbing almost the same number of trainees as in the previous described period. In the period 2001-2006, an average of 96.845 people attended programmes which are supervised by the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection¹ and it is estimated that this number escalates to 120.000 people when the trainees of other institutions are added (e.g. training organizations supervised by other ministries, other public organizations and corporate training). Thus, continuing vocational training is still occupying the largest part of the adult education activities although its ratio to the activities of general education has improved a lot in favor of the second: from 1: 0,2 during the period 1994-1999 to 1: 0,7 during the period 2003-2008.

Within several organizations of general adult education but also in some organizations from the field of continuing vocational training groups of adult educators are formed and try to improve the quality of the provided programmes. At the same time an increasing number of adult educators are becoming more conscious about their role and their professional identity. Moreover, books from prominent authors of the field are translated (e.g. Freire, Knowles, Shor, Schön, Jarvis, Mezirow) and the first informal groups of self-directed learning start to function examining in depth issues like the transformative learning theory, the role of critical reflection, the use of art in adult education.

During the maturity process of the conditions for adult education a crucial role is given to the Hellenic Adult Education Association and to the social partners (General Confederation of Labor and the Hellenic Confederation of Professionals, Craftsmen and Merchants) who have already adopted a positive attitude towards the training of their members. We may learn a lot from the long tradition which has been developed in other countries – under different conditions of course – where adult education is developed not due to state interventions but due to grassroots actions, due to the initiatives undertaken by organizations of citizens and by the associations of adult educators (Jarvis 2007). Through this kind of approaches it was possible to realize, for example, the university level courses for workers in Great Britain which operate since the start of the 20th century, the radical activities of the Highlander School in the U.S., the Antigonish movement in Canada, the Learning Cycles and the Folk Schools which for decades are important units of popular education and democratic dialogue in the Scandinavian countries, and the significant activities undertaken by the Associations of adult educators in the U.K, the U.S, Canada, South Korea, Bolivia, Ireland, etc. (Long 1996· Jarvis 2007). On the other hand we have to be patient given the special conditions of the Greek society where the “active citizenship” movement is still fragile and weak

¹ Data by the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection, Special Unit for the Administration of the O.P. “Employment, and Vocational Training” and Special Unit for Designing and Monitoring ESF actions.

to oppose the state mechanisms (Voulgaris 2008· Mouzelis 2002).

So what one should do? Reinforce self-organization and networking. Be aware that each individual stance is important for all the adult educators. If cooperation continues to grow, if educators insist to operate with dignity, professional efficiency and continue to aim towards the strengthening of adult learners' self-reliance through the development of critical consciousness regarding every problem they face, one may hope that adult education in Greece will continue to create cells which will contribute to the process of social progress.

μ μ ,
,
· μμ ,
μ μ μ μ . μμ ,

2:

2.1:

(μμ :) μμ),
) ())
 (μ ,
). μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 14.000 μ μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ
 μ μ μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ (6)
 (, 2006):

μμ

1. μ , μ
 2. μ , μ . μ
 3. μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ
 4. μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 5. μ μ μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ .
 6. , μ μ μ μ μ .
- 1-4 μ μ μ μ .
- 5 μ μ μ μ 4 .
- 6 μμ .
- μ μ μ μ .

• $\mu - \mu$ (μ μ ,
)
 μ ,
.
 μ μ ,
 μ μ ,
.
 ,

(Race, 1999, 2002 Keegan, 2001^{\mu} μ , 2007) μ .

μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ / μ , μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ .

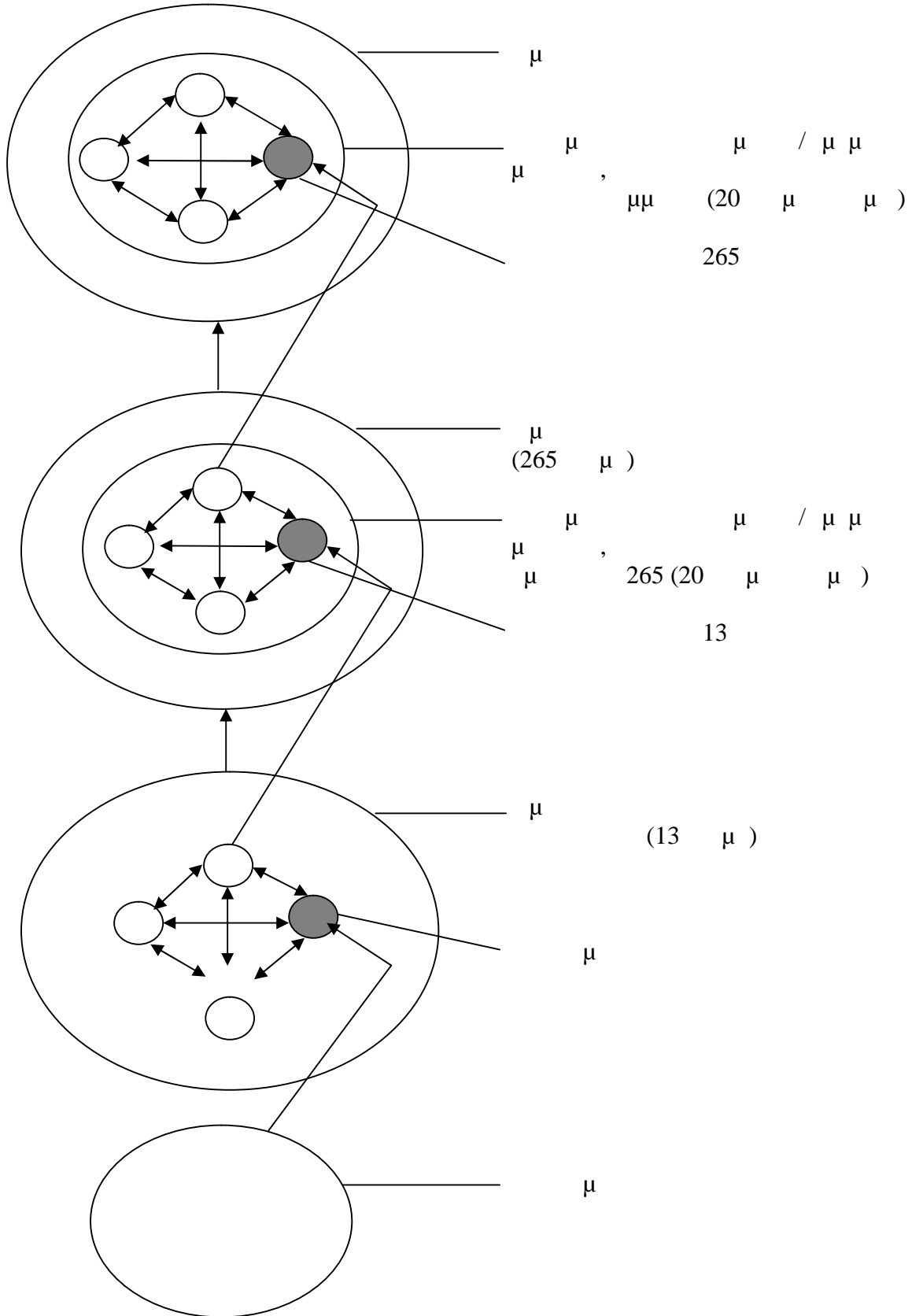
Surrey

μ μ μ , μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ ,
 , μ Athabasca (μ)
 μ , μ μ , μ μ ,
 μ , μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ , μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ :

μ μ ,
(μ .) , 300 , 225
 μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ ,
 μ μ , μ .
 μ μ μ μ (20 μ) ,
 μ μ ,
 μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ .

1


$\mu\mu$



DVD 5, 6 10, ...
 DVD 1 ...
 DVD 2 ...

3. (CD-ROM)

H ... CD-ROM ...
 CD-ROM ...

1. CD-ROM.
2. CD-ROM
3. CD-ROM
4. 

:)
 CD-ROM,)
 CD-ROM,)
))

5. CD-ROM.

CD-ROM :)
 (hypertext),
) (μ μ) μ
) 36 μ -

/				
1	μ		1 . (μ)	
2	1 2	1 : μ 2		
3	3			
4	4			
5	(μ 1-3)		5 μ	
6	(μ 4.1 - 4.8)			
7	I			I
8	(μ &) μ 5			
9	μ 15' 2 .	2 : μ 9		

. () 46
 • μ μ , : μ
 • μ μ - μ ,
 • μ , μ μ ,
 • μ μ , (μ) .

$\mu \mu \mu$, μ () $\mu\mu$
 $\mu \mu \mu \mu$,
 $\mu \mu \mu \mu$.

[μ _____]

1
 μ μ - μ (,
 μ / $\mu\mu$). **5'**
 μ (). (μ ,
 μ) :
 μ (,
 . .)
 μ
 μ , μ . μ ,
 μ μ , $\mu\mu$,
 μ μ , . . .

40' - 60'

μ μ μ **4** μ .
20' - 25' :
 1. $\mu\mu$.
 2. “ ” μ () “ ” ()
).
 3. μ $\mu\mu$ (, μ)
 , , . . .).

60'

2

μ μ , $\mu \mu \mu$
 μ μ **3**
1 **2**.
 μ , μ

1. μ (μ / $\mu\mu$, μ) ,
2. μ (μ / μ , μ) . μ :)
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ .)) μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
3. μ μ (μ , .) .
4. μ .
5. μ μ μ (portofolio) μ .
6. μ μ . μ μ II.

μ . , ,
3
 μ μ : μ . μ **15'**

- « 1. μ μ ; μ , μ ,
 μ ;
 2. ;»

20' μ .
 • μ ().
 , μ , μ (**10' – 15'**) :

- « 1. μ μ μ μ $\mu\mu$ μ μ ;
 μ μ ;
 2. μ μ μ μ μ ;» (μ 4,
 μ μ).

15' – 20' μ .
 • μ ().
 • μ μ μ μ _____
 , μ .
 , μ μ μ μ μ
 - μ μ .

- $\mu\mu$
 μ $\mu\mu$.
- μ , DVD $\mu\mu$ 2-5, μ .
- μ б , $\mu\mu$ μ $\mu\mu$, $\mu\mu$.
- μ μ μ μ , μ , μ .
- μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ .

:
• μ - μ , .
• μ 1-8.
• μ .
(3):
1.) « μ » μ $\mu\mu$;) /
 μ :) , μ μ ;
2. μ $\mu\mu$ μ μ ;
3. / « μ » / μ ;

- μ μ . μ μ .
 μ $\mu\mu$ μ .
 μ μ (μ , , μ ,
 $\mu\mu$ $\mu\mu$, μ , μ) .
 μ μ , μ , μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 11
• μ $\mu\mu$ μ μ .

[μ]

- μ : $50 - 60$. μ 20
 - 1. μ . μ μ
 - 2. μ μ $\underline{\mu}$ μ
 - 3. μ μ (. . μ μ ,) . μ μ ,
 - 4. μ ,) . , μ μ μ .
 - 5. μ (μ , μ) .
 - 6. μ / μ μ . μ
 - 7. (. . , , μ μ , μ) . / μ - μ , μ , $\mu\mu$,
- μ - μ , μ , μ , μ , μ , μ .

μ μ , μ , μ , μ , μ .

2.7 μ
 μ

Moore μ Kearsley, 1996' Tait, 1995) (Rowntree, 1996' Race, 1999' μ . μ μ μ μ , μ .

μ μ μ . $2.1 - 2.7$
 $\mu\mu$. μ ,

3: 265 ,

3.1

μ μ μμ , ,
 .
 μ μ (), μ
 μμ . μ
 . “
 ” μ μ , μ μ ,
 μ μ ,
 . μ μ 100
 . μ μ 3 .
 μ .
 μ μ
 μ 265 – , μ 3 – , μ μ
 , , , μ 400 μ
 . μ 265
 μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ . .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .

³ μ + 34, + 29, + 56 (123, + + μ μ 4 μ , 265).

... Lindeman, 1926, Jarvis, 2004, . 245). Jarvis Chadwick (1996), Rogers (2005, . 185), (training of trainers). 10-12. (Mocker Noble, 1981, . 45-46).

4 ... (Demunter, 2003, .52, 2005, . 46). (Mocker Noble, 1981, . 45-46).

3.2

265
 μ μ 2003 μ μ 185
 μ μ 243 , μ
 μμ , 1. μ
1

(185 μ)				
		μ		
	/			%
(=185)	1		77	41,6
	2		108	58,4
(=184)	3	35	60	32,4
	4	35-45	92	49,7
	5	45	32	17,3
(=185)	6	μ	134	72,4
	7	-	51	27,6
(=185)	8	μ , ,	124	67,0
	9	μ , μ . . μ	11	5,9
	10	μ	6	3,2
(=183) μ	12	/ μ / μ	78	42,2
	13		23	12,4
	14	μ μ	45	24,3
	15	/ μ μ	11	5,9
	16	μ	26	14,1
	17	1-3	40	21,6
	18	4-7	60	32,4
	19	7	81	43,8
(=181)	20	, μ /	74	40,0

1. μ , $\mu\mu$; μ
 2.) μ ;
) μ .
) μ ;
 3. 10 $\mu\mu$ μ μ $45'$ μ
 μ μ μ

(= μ , = μ , = μ) . 3
 μ 3 μ , 2, 1 μ , μ 3
 , 8-9 μ
 () , 6-7 μ
 () 5 μ
 (μ) . :
 1. (7,6%).
 2. 35,1%.
 3. (+)
 μ (42,7%) 57,3% .
 , μ
 (, , .)
 μ
 (μ " μ " - .
 3.1). μ
 (μ μ (μ 2).
) μ Chi-Square Test (x^2), μ

μ	/		(%)	(%)	(%) ⁺	(%)	(%)	μ [*]
(=185)	1		6,5	27,3	33,8	66,2	100,0	1,4
	2		8,3	40,8	49,1	50,9	100,0	1,6
(=184)	3	35	10,0	46,7	56,7	43,3	100,0	1,7
	4	35-45	7,6	32,6	40,2	59,8	100,0	1,5
	5	45	3,1	21,9	25,0	75,0	100,0	1,3
(=185)	6	μ	6,7	32,1	38,8	61,2	100,0	1,5
	7	-	9,8	43,1	52,9	47,1	100,0	1,5
(=185)	8	μ , ..	8,1	32,3	40,4	59,6	100,0	1,5
	9	μ , μ .. μ	18,2	45,5	63,7	36,3	100,0	1,8
	10	μ	16,7	33,3	50,0	50,0	100,0	1,7
	11		2,3	40,9	43,2	56,8	100,0	1,5
μ (=183)	12	μ μ /	5,2	33,3	38,5	61,5	100,0	1,4
	13		4,3	34,8	39,1	60,9	100,0	1,4
	14	μ μ	13,3	33,3	46,6	53,4	100,0	1,6
	15	/ μ μ	27,3	18,2	45,5	54,5	100,0	1,7
	16	μ	0,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	100,0	1,5
(=181)	17	1-3	5,0	37,5	42,5	57,5	100,0	1,5
	18	4-7	8,3	33,3	41,6	58,4	100,0	1,5
	19	7	8,6	35,8	44,4	55,6	100,0	1,5
(=179)	20	, μ /	4,1	33,7	37,8	62,2	100,0	1,4
	21	/ ,	9,4	30,2	39,6	60,4	100,0	1,5
	22	,	11,5	42,3	53,8	46,2	100,0	1,7
			7,6	35,1	42,7	57,3	100,0	1,5

: $x^2 = 4,360 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 9,217 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 3,037 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 6,035 \mu$ $p > 0,05$,

μ : $x^2 = 13,736 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 0,677 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 5,130 \mu$ $p > 0,05$

* μ μ μ μ 1() 3().

(μμ)

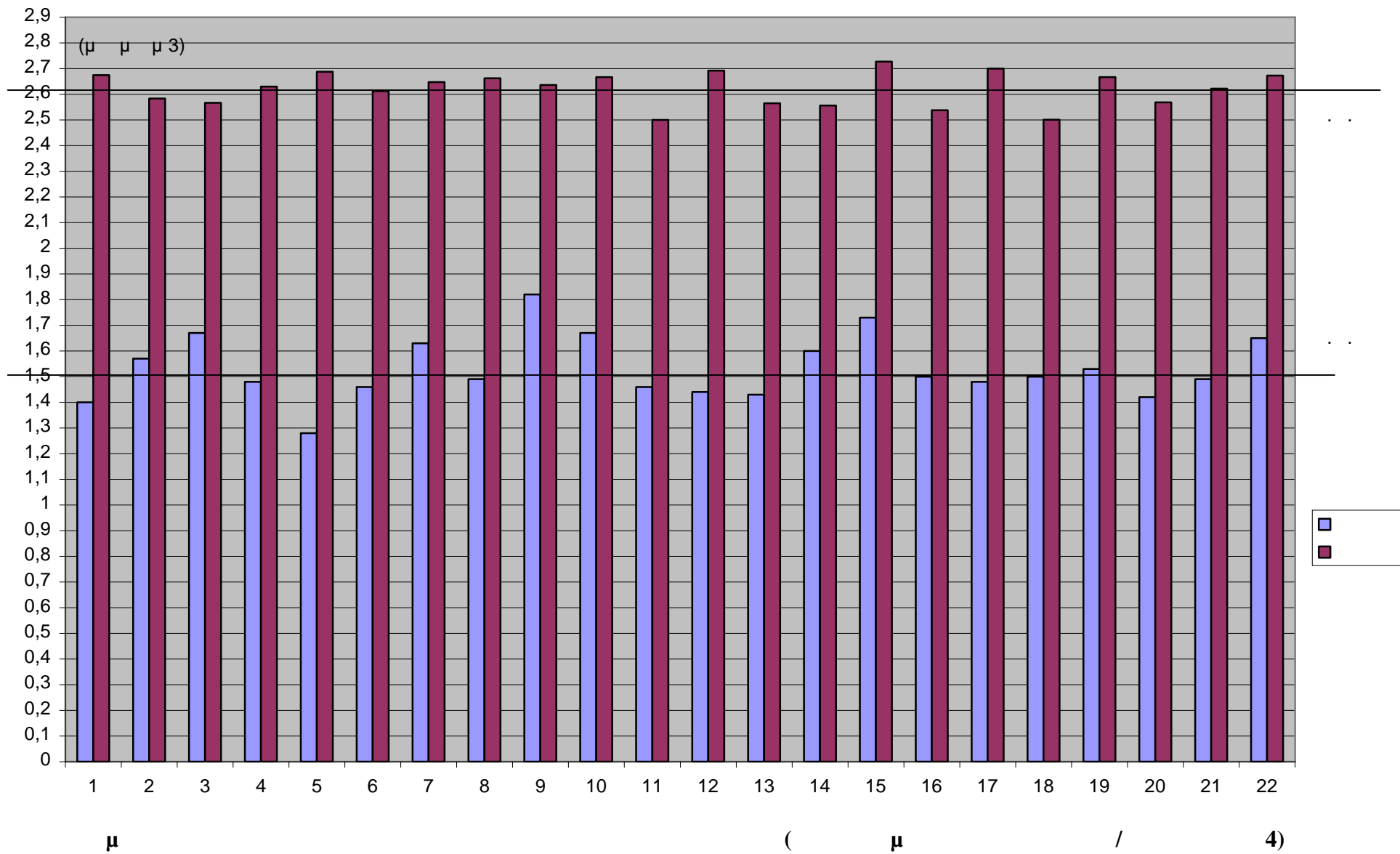
μ	/	(%)	(%)	(%) +	(%)	(%)	μ *	
μ	1	68,8	29,9	98,7	1,3	100,0	2,7	
	2	62,0	34,3	96,3	3,7	100,0	2,6	
	3	35	60,0	36,7	96,7	3,3	100,0	2,6
	4	35-45	65,2	32,6	97,8	2,2	100,0	2,6
	5	45	71,9	25,0	96,9	3,1	100,0	2,7
μ	6	μ	64,2	32,8	97,0	3,0	100,0	2,6
	7	-	66,7	31,3	98,0	2,0	100,0	2,6
μ	8	μ , ..	69,4	27,4	96,8	3,2	100,0	2,7
	9	μ , μ ..	63,6	36,4	100,0	0,0	100,0	2,6
	10	μ	66,7	33,3	100,0	0,0	100,0	2,7
	11		52,3	45,4	97,7	2,3	100,0	2,5
μ	12	μ (μ /)	70,5	28,2	98,7	1,3	100,0	2,7
	13		65,2	26,1	91,3	8,7	100,0	2,6
	14	μ μ	60,0	35,6	95,6	4,4	100,0	2,6
	15	/ μ	72,7	27,3	100,0	0,0	100,0	2,7
	16	μ	53,8	46,2	100,0	0,0	100,0	2,5
μ	17	1-3	70,0	30,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	2,7
	18	4-7	53,4	43,3	96,7	3,3	100,0	2,5
	19	7	70,4	25,9	96,3	3,7	100,0	2,7
μ	20	, μ /	59,5	37,8	97,3	2,7	100,0	2,6
	21	/ , -	67,9	26,4	94,3	5,7	100,0	2,6
	22	,	67,3	32,7	100,0	0,0	100,0	2,7
			64,9	32,4	97,3	2,7	100,0	2,6

: $x^2 = 1,549 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 1,538 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 0,203 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 5,397 \mu$ $p > 0,05$,

μ : $x^2 = 8,687 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, μ : $x^2 = 6,522 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, μ : $x^2 = 4,690 \mu$ $p > 0,05$

* μ μ μ μ 1() 3().

(μ μ)



μ μ , μ $\mu\mu$, μ μ μ ,
 $\mu\mu$ $\mu\mu$ $\mu\mu$ μ $\mu\mu$ μ
).

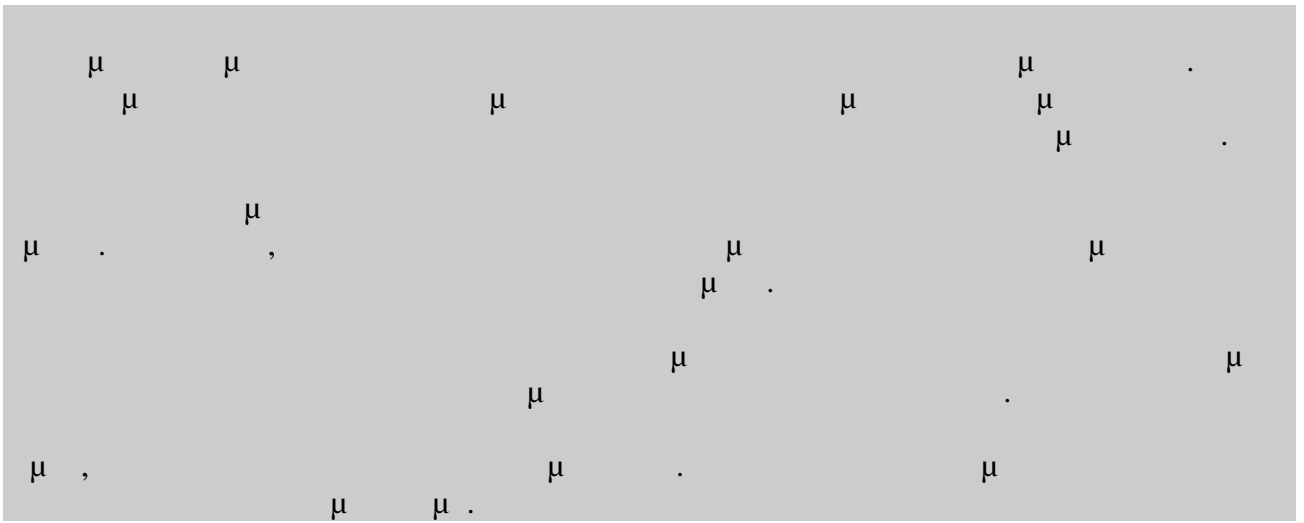
$\mu\mu$ μ (3) μ
 (2) μ .

3. μ μ , $\mu\mu$
 : $\mu\mu$,
 μ μ μ ,
 μ μ (μ , μ ,
 μ μ , μ),
 μ μ ,
 μ μ .

4. “ μ μ μ ” μ $\mu\mu$
 : μ μ

$\mu\mu$ μ
 $\mu\mu$, μ μ ,
 μ - μ , μ μ .
 (12) $\mu\mu$ μ (2) μ
 :
 (μ . 1, 2, 3), $\mu\mu$ μ (μ . 4, 5, 6, 8
 μ &), μ (μ . 7),
 μ (μ . 11), μ (μ . 10) μ
 (μ . 9, 12).

μ μ μ $\mu\mu$
 μ μ μ μ μ $\mu\mu$
 “ μ ”



4.2

μ 14.000 , μμ 10.480.
 μμ μ
 μ μμ μ μ μ
 , μμ , μ

5

(μ 386 μ)				
μ	/			%
(=386)	1		244	63,2
	2		142	36,8
(=385)	3	35	86	22,3
	4	35-45	164	42,6
	5	45	135	35,1
(=385)	6	μ	130	33,8
	7	-	255	66,2
(=385)	8	μ ,	63	16,4
	9	μ , μ .. μ	89	23,1
	10	μ	192	49,9
	11		41	10,6
μ (=386)	12	(/ μ /) / μ	156	40,5
	13		49	12,7
	14	μ μ	119	30,8
	15	/ μ μ	36	9,3
	16	μ	26	6,7
(=370)	17	1-3	64	17,3
	18	4-7	100	27,0
	19	7	206	55,7
(=370)	20	, μ /	272	73,7
	21	/ , -	64	17,3
	22	,	34	9,2

μ 5 μ 63%
 μ 37% , μ 40%
 μ 34% .
 μ , μ μ μ
 $1/3$ μ μ (74%) μ .
 μ , μ μ
 $\mu\mu$, . . .
 μ , μ μ , μ $\mu\mu$,

4.3 μ

μ
 $\mu\mu$ 386 $\mu\mu$ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ $(\mu \mu)$ μ $\mu\mu$,
 μ μ μ μ , μ μ ,
 $6,$.
 μ μ $3,5$ μ μ
 $4.$ μ $(3,7),$ $\mu\mu$ $(3,7)$
 μ $(3,7)$ μ $(3,6).$ μ
 μ $(3,7).$, μ
 μ μ $3,8$
 μ $3,6).$

μ , μ $(3,5$ $\mu\mu$ $5).$ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ , μ μ
 μ μ μ μ $(3,1)$ μ , μ μ
 $(21,6\%).$
 $(3,9 - . 14.1),$
 μ μ μ

	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	μ *
.1: μμ ;	0,3	1,6	30,7	67,4	100,0	3,7
.2: ;	0,6	5,4	35,2	58,8	100,0	3,5
.3: μ ;	0,3	1,9	29,8	68,0	100,0	3,7
.4: μ ;	1,0	1,8	32,3	64,9	100,0	3,6
.5: μ μμ (μ μ);	0,3	4,6	45,1	50,0	100,0	3,5
.6: μμ (- μ 4);	1,8	6,5	40,8	50,9	100,0	3,4
.7: μ ;	2,6	19,0	44,8	33,6	100,0	3,1
.8: ;	0,3	2,6	26,7	70,4	100,0	3,7
.9: μ (, , tv, video, video projector, projector ,);	1,0	4,4	31,2	63,4	100,0	3,6
.10: μμ - ;	0,3	1,7	13,0	85,0	100,0	3,8
.11: μμ ;	0,3	3,1	29,0	67,6	100,0	3,6
.12: μ μ / μμ ;	0,3	3,4	40,0	56,3	100,0	3,5
.13: μ / μμ ;	0,3	4,4	28,8	66,5	100,0	3,6
.14.1: / ; /	0,0	0,5	9,7	89,8	100,0	3,9
.14.2: / / μ ;	0,3	0,8	9,4	89,5	100,0	3,9
.14.3: / / μ ;	0,0	0,5	6,5	93,0	100,0	3,9
.14.4: / / μ ;	0,0	0,8	9,1	90,1	100,0	3,9
.14.5: / / μ μ ;	0,0	0,5	7,8	91,7	100,0	3,9
.14.6: / / / / ;	0,0	0,0	5,5	94,5	100,0	4,0
.14.7: / / μ ;	0,0	0,3	9,6	90,1	100,0	3,9
.14.8: / / ;	0,0	0,5	8,8	90,7	100,0	3,9
.14.9: / / μ ;	0,0	0,8	8,8	90,4	100,0	3,9

* μ μ μ μ μ 1(=) 4(=).

μ	μ		μμ ;					μ *
	/		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
(=386)	1		0,4	2,1	30,6	66,9	100,0	3,6
	2		0,0	0,7	31,0	68,3	100,0	3,7
(=385)	3	35	0,0	4,7	29,4	65,9	100,0	3,6
	4	35-45	0,6	0,6	31,9	66,9	100,0	3,7
	5	45	0,0	0,7	30,4	68,9	100,0	3,7
(=385)	6	μ	0,8	3,1	32,3	63,8	100,0	3,6
	7	-	0,0	0,8	30,0	69,2	100,0	3,7
(=385)	8	μ , ..	0,0	0,0	33,3	66,7	100,0	3,7
	9	μ , μ ..	1,1	1,1	29,2	68,6	100,0	3,7
	10	μ	0,0	2,6	34,0	63,4	100,0	3,6
	11		0,0	0,0	12,5	87,5	100,0	3,9
μ (=386)	12	(μ /)	0,0	0,7	37,4	61,9	100,0	3,6
	13		2,0	2,0	20,4	75,6	100,0	3,7
	14	μ μ	0,0	2,5	26,3	71,2	100,0	3,7
	15	/ μ μ	0,0	2,8	25,0	72,2	100,0	3,7
	16	μ	0,0	0,0	38,5	61,5	100,0	3,6
(=370)	17	1-3	0,0	1,6	30,2	68,2	100,0	3,7
	18	4-7	0,0	3,0	31,3	65,7	100,0	3,6
	19	7	0,5	1,0	31,0	67,5	100,0	3,7
(=370)	20	, μ /	0,4	1,9	30,7	67,0	100,0	3,6
	21	/ , -	0,0	1,6	28,1	70,3	100,0	3,7
	22	,	0,0	0,0	35,3	64,7	100,0	3,7
			0,3	1,6	30,7	67,4	100,0	3,7

: $x^2 = 1,679 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 8,435 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 5,316 \mu$ $p > 0,05$,
: $x^2 = 14,484 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, μ : $x^2 = 16,496 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 2,592 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 1,495 \mu$

$p > 0,05$
*

μ μ μ μ 1(μ) 4().

μ μ , “ ”. μ 26 μ μ μ , μ μ μ .

10

(μ 26 μ)						
(4= μ , x μ , 3= μ , 2=μ , 1=μ)						
/		4	3	2	1	. .
1	μμ ;	18	7			1
2	μ ;	10	15			1
3	μ ;	19	5	2		
4	μ μ ;	21	5			
5	μ μμ (μ μ);	15	9	2		
6	4 μμ (- μ μ);	19	5	2		
7	μ ;		15	7	3	1
8	;	20	5	1		
9	μ (, , tv, video, video projector, projector , .);	18	6	2		
10	μμ - ;	21	5			
11	μμ μ ;	17	8	1		
12	μ μμ ;	15	10	1		
13	μ ;	9	12	4	1	
14	μ / μμ ;	21	3	2		
15	μμ μ μ / μμ ;	14	7			5

[...]

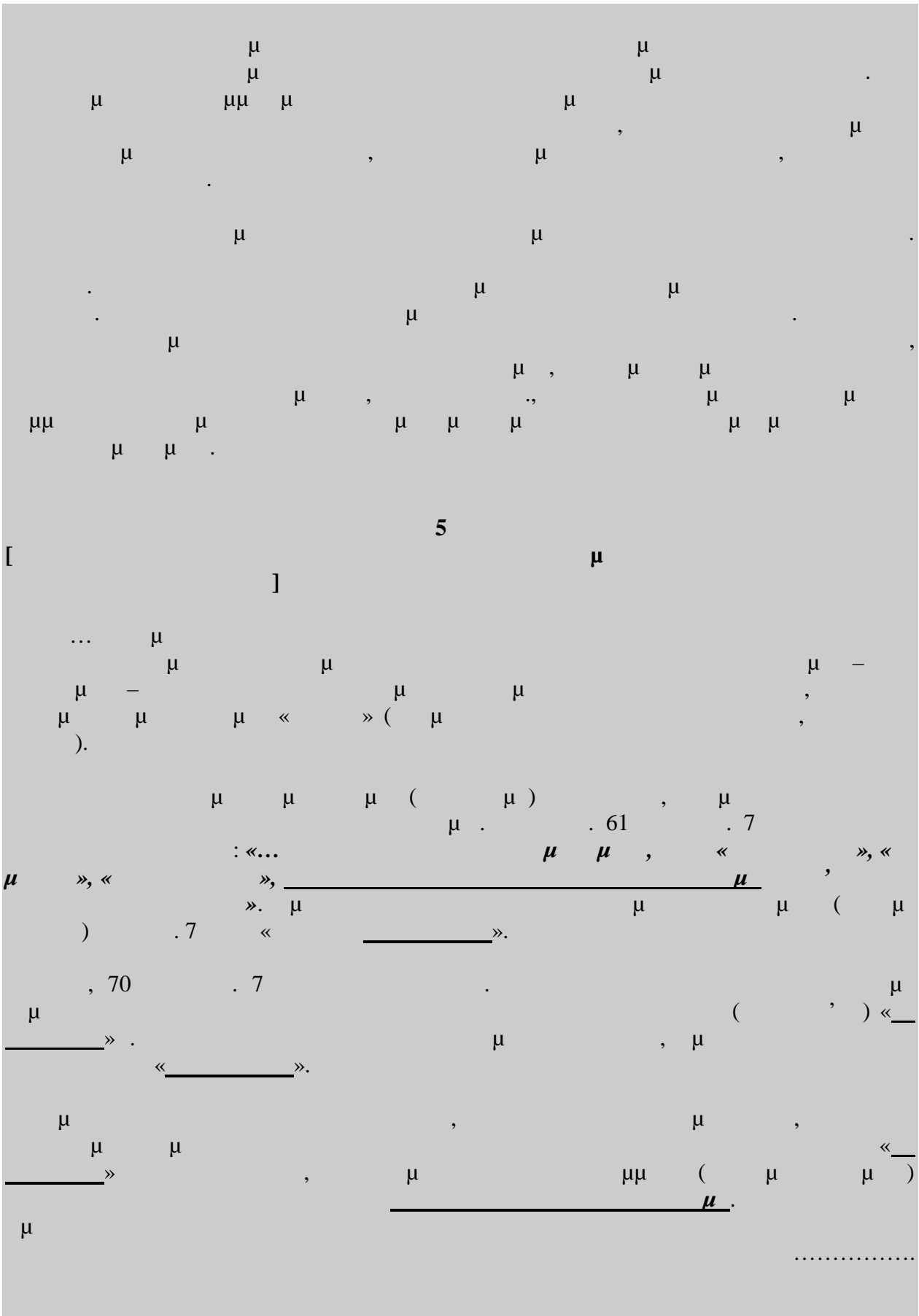
4 ()

Kolb () Mezirow.

Mezirow (Mezirow, , 2006: 76).

20 “ ” (Rogers, 1999: 281).

110), (Courau, 2000: 1)



(μ)

μ
μ μμ . , ,
, (- μ), μ ,
μ μ μ , μ μ (μ
μ , .), μ μ
μμ , .
μ - μ « » μ
(Rogers A., 1999, .279-281)
μ 1, μ
2 3.

μ - μ μ μ , μ
μ μ μ μ .
μ - μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ
μ μ , μ μ .
[...]
μ μ μ μ :)
μ μ μ μ - ,)
μ , μ , μ ,
(Rogers A., 1999, . 279-281) μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ 4 μ
μ , μ μ μ μ .
μ μ μ μ ,
« ») (μ μ .
μμ μ μ , μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ , - μ μ « »
μ μ μ μ .
(μ μ

(Oppenheim, 1976, . 74 161).

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

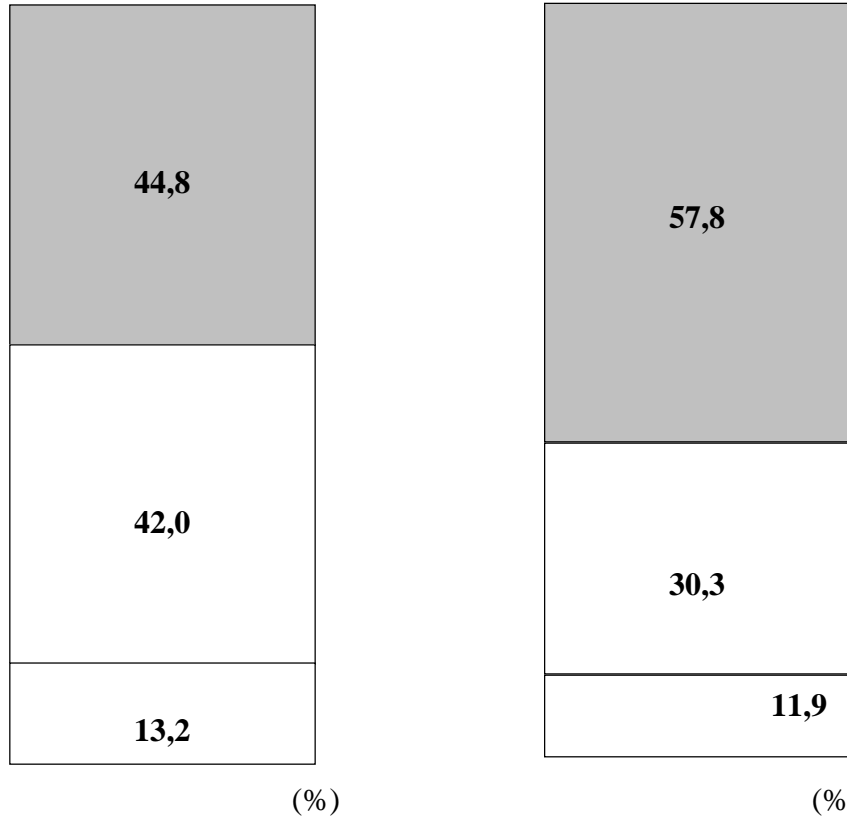
[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

	μμ		μμ	
	(%)		(%)	
	3,6	14	3,4	13
“ ”	1,3	5	1,0	4
“ ”	2,3	9	0,5	2
“ ”	6,0	23	7,0	27
“ ”	42,0	162	30,3	117
“ μ ”	44,8	173	57,8	223
	100,0	386	100,0	386

11
 μ » μμ (44,8%), μ μ μ (86,8%).
 51 μ « μ » μ μ (13,2%)
 μμ “ ” “μ ” μ μ (46 μ
 , μ μ (11,9%). μ μ
 μμ « μ » (57,8%), μ μ (88,1%).
 μ », μ μ 2



= μμ “ μ ”.
 = “ μ ”, “ μ ”, “ μ ”.
 = “μ ”, “ μ ”, “ μ ”.

(105 μ). () μ
μ (55 μ)
“ ” μ μ
() μ μ
, μ μ
μ μ “ μ ” “ μ ”.
μ
μ μ () μ
(13 μ 14). μ μ

()

μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	
μ	/		(%)	(%)	(%) +	(%)	(%) μ*	
(=386)	1		46,3	39,8	86,1	13,9	100,0	2,3
	2		42,3	45,7	88,0	12,0	100,0	2,3
(=385)	3	35	46,5	38,4	84,9	15,1	100,0	2,3
	4	35-45	38,4	49,4	87,8	12,2	100,0	2,3
	5	45	51,1	35,6	86,7	13,3	100,0	2,4
(=385)	6	μ	40,0	43,1	83,1	16,9	100,0	2,2
	7	-	47,5	41,1	88,6	11,4	100,0	2,4
(=385)	8	μ ,	42,9	46,0	88,9	11,1	100,0	2,3
	9	μ , μ ..	55,1	31,4	86,5	13,5	100,0	2,4
	10	μ	43,8	43,8	87,6	12,4	100,0	2,3
	11	μ	29,3	51,2	80,5	19,5	100,0	2,1
μ (=386)	12	(μ /)	45,5	41,7	87,2	12,8	100,0	2,3
	13	μ	34,7	42,9	77,6	22,4	100,0	2,1
	14	μ μ	50,4	39,5	89,9	10,1	100,0	2,4
	15	/ μ	47,2	44,5	91,7	8,3	100,0	2,4
	16	μ	30,8	50,0	80,8	19,2	100,0	2,1
(=370)	17	1-3	37,5	46,9	84,4	15,6	100,0	2,2
	18	4-7	37,0	50,0	87,0	13,0	100,0	2,2
	19	7	49,5	36,9	86,4	13,6	100,0	2,4
(=370)	20	, μ /	40,8	45,2	86,0	14,0	100,0	2,3
	21	/ , -	45,3	37,5	82,8	17,2	100,0	2,3
	22	,	67,6	26,5	94,1	5,9	100,0	2,3
			44,8	42,0	86,8	13,2	100,0	2,3

: $x^2 = 1,367 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 6,850 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 3,141 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 9,485 \mu$ $p > 0,05$,
 μ : $x^2 = 9,225 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 6,506 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 9,973 \mu$ $p = 0,041$

* μ μ μ μ 1() 3().

()

μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
	/		(%)	(%)	(%) +	(%)	(%) *
(=386)	1		59,4	29,5	88,9	11,1	100,0
	2		54,9	31,7	86,6	13,4	100,0
(=385)	3	35	52,3	31,4	83,7	16,3	100,0
	4	35-45	62,2	25,6	87,8	12,2	100,0
	5	45	55,6	35,5	91,1	8,9	100,0
(=385)	6	μ	57,7	26,9	84,6	15,4	100,0
	7	-	58,0	31,8	89,8	10,2	100,0
(=385)	8	μ , . . .	54,0	33,3	87,3	12,7	100,0
	9	μ , μ . . .	65,2	19,1	84,3	15,7	100,0
	10	μ	54,7	33,9	88,6	11,4	100,0
	11	μ	63,4	34,2	97,6	2,4	100,0
μ (=386)	12	(μ /)	53,8	35,9	89,7	10,3	100,0
	13	μ	53,1	32,7	85,8	14,3	100,0
	14	μ	63,9	25,2	89,1	10,9	100,0
	15	/ μ	61,1	25,0	86,1	13,9	100,0
	16	μ	57,7	23,1	80,8	19,2	100,0
(=370)	17	1-3	56,3	34,4	90,7	9,3	100,0
	18	4-7	55,0	35,0	90,0	10,0	100,0
	19	7	58,7	27,7	86,4	13,6	100,0
(=370)	20	, μ /	57,4	30,9	88,3	11,7	100,0
	21	/ , -	62,5	26,6	89,1	10,9	100,0
	22	,	50,0	38,2	88,2	11,8	100,0
			57,9	30,4	88,3	11,7	100,0

: $x^2 = 0,859 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 9,973 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 2,612 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 10,706 \mu$ $p > 0,05$,
 μ : $x^2 = 6,914 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 2,815 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 1,626 \mu$ $p > 0,05$

* μ μ μ μ 1() 3().

μ
 μ (18)
 μ , μ
 μ (p=0,010). μ
 μ μ
 μ (61,9%, μ μ 53,1%),
 μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ .
 (47,9%).

(μ μ)

μ	/		(%)	(%)	(%) +	(%)	(%)	μ *
(=386)	1		51,2	41,4	92,6	7,4	100,0	2,4
	2		56,3	35,2	91,5	8,5	100,0	2,5
(=385)	3	35	55,8	38,4	94,2	5,8	100,0	2,5
	4	35-45	56,7	37,8	94,5	5,5	100,0	2,5
	5	45	46,7	41,5	88,2	11,8	100,0	2,3
(=385)	6	μ	63,1	33,1	96,2	3,8	100,0	2,6
	7	-	48,2	42,0	90,2	9,8	100,0	2,4
(=385)	8	μ ,	61,9	31,8	93,7	6,3	100,0	2,6
	9	μ , μ . .	53,9	38,2	92,1	7,9	100,0	2,5
	10	μ	47,9	44,8	92,7	7,3	100,0	2,4
	11	μ	61,0	26,8	87,8	12,2	100,0	2,5
μ (=386)	12	(μ / μ)	50,0	42,3	92,3	7,7	100,0	2,4
	13		57,1	38,8	95,9	4,1	100,0	2,5
	14	μ	52,9	38,7	91,6	8,4	100,0	2,4
	15	/ μ	52,8	41,7	94,5	5,5	100,0	2,5
	16	μ	65,4	19,2	84,6	15,4	100,0	2,5
(=370)	17	1-3	53,1	39,1	92,2	7,8	100,0	2,5
	18	4-7	55,0	37,0	92,0	8,0	100,0	2,5
	19	7	51,9	40,3	92,2	7,8	100,0	2,4
(=370)	20	, μ /	51,1	41,5	92,6	7,4	100,0	2,4
	21	/ , -	59,4	31,3	90,7	9,3	100,0	2,5
	22	,	52,9	38,3	91,2	8,8	100,0	2,4
			53,1	39,1	92,2	7,8	100,0	2,5

: $x^2 = 1,451 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 6,256 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 9,228 \mu$ $p = 0,010$, : $x^2 = 7,682 \mu$ $p > 0,05$,
 μ : $x^2 = 7,362 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 0,310 \mu$ $p > 0,05$, : $x^2 = 2,395 \mu$ $p > 0,05$

* μ μ μ μ 1() 3().

19

		/		/				
= 381		/		/				
		%		%		%		
	0,0	0	50,0	1	35,1	13	55,0	188
	0,0	0	50,0	1	37,8	14	39,5	135
	0,0	0	0,0	0	27,1	10	5,5	19
	0,0	0	100,0	2	100,0	37	100,0	342

$x^2 = 22,937 \mu \quad p=0,000$

μ , μ (p=0,000) μ μ 19 μ
 μ , μ μ μ «
 » (5,5%) - (55%) μ
 , « » , μ 35% μ
 , 27% .
 2003 μ μ μ 2006 (20): μ

20

		/		/	
=365		/		/	
μ (μ)		%		%	
		56,6	142	39,5	45
		34,3	86	54,4	62
		9,1	23	6,1	7
		100,0	251	100,0	114

$x^2 = 13,175 \mu \quad p=0,001$

20 μ (p=0,001) μ

4.7 μ

μ μ , μ μ μμ () 13

μ 265 μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ “13”,

μ μ μ μ 265 μ μ μμ

4.3.

4.5) μ μ μ “265”. μ (4.3, 4.4,

μ μμ μ

“265” μ μ (4.4, 4.5), μ

μ μ μ μ

μ μ (0,5%) μ 10, “μ ” 8, μ

μ μ μ μμ

:

<p>1.</p> <p>(μ μ μ μ , 2003)</p>

1. :

2. : 35 36-45 45

3. :

.....

.....

4. μ μ ;
- , , ,
 - μ , μ ,
 - , ,
 - μ
 - μ
 - μ
 -
 - μ μ ,
 - / ;

5. μ μ ;

NAI OXI

6. , μ , μ μ :

: _____

: _____

7. μ μ : [

, μ “ / ”]

- μ μ)

-
- μ μ
- μ μ
- μ μ
- μ (μ , , , .) ...
- / ;

8. μ ;

1-3 4-7 7

9. 2-3 , ():

• , μ /

• μ / , μ ,

• μ

• , μ

10. μ μμ μ μ

μμ μ μ ;

, 2 , 2

11. , μ :

μ (μμ)	()

12. μ μ μ / / ;

13. , μ μ :

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

14. μ , μμ μ
 , μ ;

.....

.....

.....

15. . μ μ :

.....

.....

.....

15. . μ μ ;

.....

.....

.....

16. , 10 μμ , μ μ μ
 μ μ 45°.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

μ

2. (μ μ μ , 2003)

1. μ , μ μ μ
μ ;

.....
.....
.....

2 . μ
μ :

.....
.....
.....

2 . μ μ μ
;

.....
.....
.....

3. , 10 μ μ , μ μ
μ μ μ 45°.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

μ

3.			
(μ	μμ	2006	2007)

.....

1. μμ / μ μ
 ():
 - /
 - /
 - /

2. :

3. : 35 36-45 45

4. :

5. μ μ ;

- , , ,
- μ , μ ,
- , ,
- μ
- μ
- μ
-
- μ μ ,
- / ;

6. μ μ : [
 , μ « / »]

• μ

- μ).....
-
- μ μ
- μ μ
- μ μ
- μ (μ , , , .) ...
- / ;.....

7. μ ;

1-3 μ 4-7 μ 7

8. 2-3 , ():

. μ /

. μ / , μ ,

. μ

. , μ

9. μ , μ $\mu\mu$

;

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

μ

4.
(μ μμ 2006 2007)

: _____

μ , x μ , 3= , 2=μ , 1=μ) μμ

/		4	3	2	1
1	μμ ;				
2	;				
3	μ ;				
4	μ μ ;				
5	μ μμ (μ μ);				
6	μμ (- μ 4);				
7	μ ;				
8	;				
9	tv, video, video projector, projector μ (, , , , .);				
10	μμ - ;				
11	μμ ;				
12	μμ μ μ / μμ ;				
13	μ / ; μμ				
14	/ / ;				
14.1	:				
14.2	μ ;				

14.3	μ ;				
14.4	μ ;				
14.5	μ ;				
14.6	/ / ;				
14.7	μ ;				
14.8	;				
14.9	- μ ;				
15	μ	$\mu\mu$	$\mu\mu$	$\mu\mu$;	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

μ

. . . (2007) “
 : μ μ – 65 10”,
 . (μ.), 4th International Conference in Open and Distance Learning, μ Α,
 μ , , . 296-308.
 , (1975)
 μ ,
 , . (2002) μ μμ
 , . (2008), μ , , .
 . (2006) “ μ ”, . (μ.),
 μμ :
 , 51-82.
 . (2005) “ μ ”, μ , 5, .
 22-28.
 , „ , . (2008) « μ
 », . 3-9.
 . (2008) “ μμ (2002-
 2007)”, . (μ.), : μ , , . 15-36.
 μ „ , . (1995) μμ
 . (2005) : , μ , .
 . (2006) , .
 . (μ.), (2006) μμ :
 , 3 μ , .
 . (2006) . (μ.), μμ :
 , . (2008) , 15-19.
 μ , . (2005)
 μμ „ μ μμ “
 . (1998) “ μ ”, μ „
 „ : – μ ,
 . (2005) “ μ , μ μ μ ”, .
 (μ.), μ μ μ , μ , .
 . (1978) : μ , μ , .
 . (2002) μ , μ , .
 μ – . (2006) “ μ ”, .
 (μ.), μμ :
 , . III, . 151-272.
 „ . (2007) “ μ μ , μ –
 ; ”,

- . (μ.), 4th *International Conference in Open and Distance Learning*, μ , μ , . 510-517.
- **Demunter P.** (2003) “ ”, . (μ.), : μ , μμ , .
 - **Douglas, T.** (1997) μ , μμ , .
 - **Freire P.** (1977) μ , .
 - **Goleman D.** (1999) μ μ , μμ , .
 - **Jarvis P.** (2004) μ : , μ , .
 - **Jarvis P.** (2005) , μ μ μ , 188-197.
 - **Jarvis P.** (2007) μ , μ , .
 - **Keegan D.** (2001) , μ , .
 - **Mezirow J.** (2007) μ , μ , .
 - **Noyé D., Piveteau J.** (2002) , μ , .
 - **Race Ph.** (1999) , μ , .
 - **Race Ph.** (2002) “ ”, . (μ.), , μ , .
 - **Rogers A.** (2002) , μ , .
 - **Satir V.** (1989) , , .
-
- **Argyris C., Schön D.** (1974) *Theory in Practice: Increasing Professional Effectiveness*, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.
 - **Beck A. et all** (1986) “The Search for Phases in Group Development: Designing Process Analysis Measures of Group Interaction”, Greenberg L., Pinsof W. (eds.), *The Psychotherapeutic Process: A Research Handbook*, The Guilford Press, New York.
 - **Brookfield St.** (1986) *Understanding and Facilitating Adult Learning*, The Open University Press.
 - **Brookfield St.** (1995) *Becoming a Critically Reflective Teacher*, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.
 - **Commission des Communautés Européennes** (2003) *Éducation et Formation 2010*, COM 685, Bruxelles.
 - **European Commission.** (1998). *Helping Young People along the Path from School to Work*. Brussels: European Communities.
 - **González J., Talavera El.** (2007) “Training in socio-emotional skills through on-site training”, *European Journal of Vocational Training*, 40, p.p. 83-102.
 - **Holmberg B.** (1986) *Growth and Structure of Distance Education*, Croom Helm, London.
 - **Jarvis, P.** (2002). Globalisation, Citizenship and the Education of Adults in Contemporary European Society. *Compare*, 32 (1), p.p. 5 – 19.
 - **Jarvis P., Griffin C. (eds.)**, (2003) *Adult and Continuing Education: Major Themes in Education*, Routledge, London.
 - **Karalis A., Vergidis D.** (2004) “Lifelong Education in Greece: Recent development and current trends”, *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 2 (23), p.p. 179-189.
 - **Karalis A., Vergidis D.** (2006) Évaluation de l’ impact de la politique des fonds structurels européens sur l’ institution de l’ éducation populaire en Grèce. *Carrefours de l’ Éducation*, 21, p.p. 45 – 58.
 - **Karalis A.** (2008) Adult Education and Lifelong Learning: an attempt to draw a map of the research trends. (In Greek). *Adult Education*, 14, p.p. 24-29.

- **Long H.** (1996) Professional Associations. In Tuijnman A. (ed.) *International Encyclopedia of Adult Education and Training*. Oxford, Pergamon, p.p. 712-717.
- **Merriam S., Caffarella R.** (1999). *Perspectives on Adult Learning: Framing Our Research*. Available at <http://www.edst.educ.ubc.ca/aerc/1999/99caffarella.htm>.
- **Mills R., Tait A.** (1996) *Supporting the Learner in Open and Distance Learning*, Pitman, London.
- **Mintzberg H.** (2003) *Managers, not MBAs*, BK Publishers, San Francisco.
- **Mocker D. W., Noble E.** (1981) "Training part – time instructional staff", Grabowski S. (μ.), *Preparing Educators of Adults*, Jossey – Bass, San Francisco.
- **Moore M. (ed.)**, (1990) *Contemporary Issues in American Distance Education*, Pergamon Press, New York.
- **Moore M., Kearsley G.** (1996) *Distance Education: A System' s View*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, U.S.A.
- **OECD** (2003). *The Role of National Qualifications Systems in Promoting Lifelong Learning: Background Report for Greece*. OECD: Directorate for Education.
- **Oppenheim A.** (1976) *Questionnaire Design and Attitude Measurement*, Open University Set Book, Heinemann, London.
- **Peters O.** (1998) *Learning and Teaching in Distance Education*, Kogan Page, London.
- **Rigby M., Sanchis E.** (2006) "The concept of skills and its social construction", *European Journal of Vocational Training*, 37, p.p. 22-33.
- **Rogers J.** (1986) *Adults Learning*, The Open University Press.
- **Rowntree D.** (1996) *Exploring Open and Distance Learning*, Open University – Kogan Page.
- **Rubenson, K.** (2002) *Revisiting the Map of the Territory*. Available at, <http://www.edst.educ.ubc.ca/aerc/2000/rubensonk1-web.htm>.
- **Schön D.** (1983) *The Reflective Practitioner*, Basic Books, New York.
- **Swedish National Council of Adult Education.** (2003) *Facts on Liberal Education in Sweden*. Stockholm: FBR.
- Tait A. (1995) "Student Support in Open and Distance Learning", Lockwood F. (μ.), *Open and Distance Learning Today*, Routledge, London.
- The Open University (1992) *Effective Tutorials*.
- **UNESCO** (1997). *Adult Education since the fourth International Conference on Adult Education (Paris, 1985)*. UNESCO, ED – 97/WS/5.
- **UNESCO** (2003) *Recommitting to Adult Education and Learning*. Synthesis Report of the CONFINTEA V Midterm Review Meeting, 6/11/2003, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Willes B. (1994) *Distance Education: Strategies and Tools*, Educational Technology Publications, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.