

Summaries

D. Matthopoulos, A. Mimigiannis

*Ecophilosophy: A new morality
for the management of the ecologic crisis*

The objective of the present work is to stress out that Philosophy and the sciences, in the way they have been expressed since the era of the «scientific revolution», play an important role in the ecological crisis our planet is facing. This will remain so as long as they remain in the same philosophical frame.

Modern economic thought is discussed on the basis of the mischievously understood concept of development supported by a technology undermining the natural environment.

Ecophilosophy offers an alternative proposal that contributes to the configuration of an Ecological Ethics aiming to de-escalate the ecological crisis.

Mary Geitona, George Halkos

*The value of human life:
Social and economic dimensions*

In this study we try to evaluate the value of human life from the height of its social and economic dimensions, which possess a significant role in the economic evaluation of health care programs. The use of scientific tools and techniques contribute to rational decision making in the health sector, to the maximization of social welfare, to a fair distribution of healthcare resources, as well as to the measurement of individual and/or collective patient's usefulness and well being through the provision of healthcare. The value of human life, measured either in qualitative or in monetary terms, has to rely on evidence based on clinical practices or multidimensional activities. The epidemiological data have to be the starting point in every economic study. The conduction of such studies, primarily points to the evaluation of the social and economic impact of a disease or to the adoption of preventive interventions as necessary elements in the setting of priorities for healthcare policy.

Anastasia Zisi

*Young people and quality
of life in Greece*

The striking delay of the social, vocational and financial independence of young people together with their relatively high exposure to risk factors constitute major changes of the last decade. The present paper –by reviewing the empirical findings in relation to a number of important aspects of young people’s life, such as living conditions, finance, education and career, health, mental health, interpersonal relationships, and use of leisure time– aims at developing a theoretical model of quality of life of young people. This model, by employing an ecological approach, hopes to provide both a theoretical and practical tool, which will help to obtain a better understanding of the «post-adolescence» phenomenon and the way Greek young people organize their lives.

P. Misailidi

*The development of intelligence
during childhood*

This paper reviews evidence on some of the fundamental manifestations of the theory of mind in childhood. Findings on autistic children’s mind blindness are also discussed, as well as its consequences on the way autistic children socialize and communicate with others. Finally, two theoretical models are presented which attempt to describe the nature of theory of mind and explain how this ability develops.

**Gerasimos Koustourakis,
Chris Panagiotakopoulos**

*Aspects of educational policy
in the primary education:
The case of new educational material
and the use of Information
and Communication Technologies (ICT)*

In this study we look into the ways of introducing ICT in primary education through the new syllabuses which are being promoted by the P.I. From our study it is clear that through the development of new educational material and software for all the school subjects: a) The methods of instruction as well as the role of schoolteachers and school

advisors have changed. b) Educational practices have also changed since ICT has come in the foreground of schoolwork. Some of the important obstacles in the application of the new measures are the insufficient training of schoolteachers and school advisors in the new technologies and the existing insufficient infrastructure in the schools such as computer labs, libraries and supporting technical personnel.

Antonis Georgoulas
*New methodology in the area
of feminist theory*

The changes observed in the social structure of the economically developed societies from the decade of 1960 onwards, brought to the forefront new social groups –mainly through university education– who, until then had a minimal or almost nonexistent public voice. The conscious action of these groups brought with them significant ideological transformations. These new groups denounced the existing social theories –but also science in general– as being ethnocentric and phallogocentric. In order to support their denunciations, but also their claims, these groups proposed new methodologies that disrupted the until then consolidated boundaries of the humanities, and the natural and social sciences. However, irrespective of any justifications of the new project related to the method, the tendencies of feminist theory, which we will examine in this article, appear to converge into a categorial expression of their political demands and overlook the objective conditions that rendered this expression possible.

Th. Iosiphidis
*The Focus Group method
in qualitative social research*

The primary aim of this paper is to analyse of the use of the Focus Groups methodology in social research and especially in qualitative social research. The basic dimensions of the uses and applications of the method are analysed. These being, theoretical and epistemological pre-conditions, empirical applications and case studies, autonomous use of the method, multi-method approaches etc.

Andreas Stergiou

The issue of the German reparations

The Paper examines the issue of the German reparations and its impact on Greek-German relations. By focusing on the historical records of the German State on the economic administration by the Nazi occupation's forces in Greece during the Second World War, it is concluded that Germany's reparations can not be in doubt. In the difficult period of post-war rapprochement between Greece and the Federal Republic, efforts were taken by both countries to forget this unpleasant issue. These efforts, however, were obstructed by the policy of the Eastern Germany aimed at undermining the strict Greek adherence to the West German and NATO view that the FRG was the only democratically legitimated representative of the German Nation. After German reunification, the issue opened up again because of several charges by other countries to claims of understanding on reparations from the German state. The Greek Government, however, did not snatch the opportunity to assert its own claims and lost forever the possibility to promote a settlement with the German state about the German reparations.

Stavros Rodokanakis

Revising the structure of the EU development funds

In this paper we try to research the three main reforms of the EU Structural Funds. We take 1988, the first main reform of the Structural Funds, as the starting year of our research. We continue with the 1993 reform and we also discuss the 1999 reform of the EU structural policies, its main subjects of debate and the likely consequences for the period 2000-2006. Finally, we approach the relationship between the ESDP Structural Funds and RDAs.

Despite the fact that the evaluation of the EU structural intervention is a very difficult and complex task, we conclude that, although there is some progress in terms of administration, monitoring and assessment, the impact of the Structural Funds in terms of growth and efficiency is still limited.

