

# Summaries

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**M.M. Vozikaki, L.G. Borboudaki,  
A.E. Philalithis**

*The theory and research quality of life:  
Literature review*

The concept of quality of life, as an important element of personal and societal development and welfare, has historically been given various interpretations, with the contemporary approaches attributing to it a multifaceted and complex content.

Today the definitions of quality of life are diverse and complex, as they cover all the aspects of human life. This fact intensifies the necessity for existing techniques of assessment and measurement of quality of life to be holistic and comprehensive in character and to take into account the principles of different scientific fields.

Although quality of life has emerged as that subject of socio-economic research that permits at a «macro-level» to highlight existing social needs, and at a «micro-level» to assess the effectiveness of the respective interventions for their satisfaction, it has not yet received the required research interest by social researchers, in contrast to the continuously ongoing interest by European programmes and institutions of social policy.

**Ilias A. Makris**

*Banks-Innovative Firms economic relations  
and the role of cooperation  
in the encouragement of developmental  
entrepreneurial projects*

The objective of the present paper is the examination of the causes that generate the financing gap in innovative projects. We study the main source of finance (commercial banks) and a specific group of innovative firms (New Technology-Based Firms), in order to shed light on the reasons that, even though demand and supply of risk capital coexist in the market, a matching of the two cannot be accomplished. According to the results of our research, which took place between 2004 and 2005, the financing gap between commercial banks and New Technology-Based Firms appears to be the result of the mentality of

each side. Based on that, we suggest possible ways of bridging the gap by focusing on the need for the establishment of strong, long-term relationships with a broad array of cooperation and information exchange.

**Panagiotis Evagelopoulos**  
*The Retraction of Stationary State  
in Adam Smith's Thought*

The tendency of the Falling Rate of Profit and the Stationary State are the central issues of the economic thought of Adam Smith. My paper refutes the Stationary State in Adam Smith's argument on the development of capitalism as the last stage of the course of its growth. Both innovation and technological change refute the teleological character of Adam Smith's approach on the capitalist system. In a dynamic use of Adam Smith's thought, we transform his linear approach on economic growth to a cyclical theory explaining better the economic fluctuations of capitalism.

**Tzamalouka Georgia, Papadakaki Maria,  
Chatzifotiou Sebasti, Chliaoutakis Ioannis**  
*Emotional abuse amongst adult couples:  
Life style as the predicting factor*

In the last two decades, numerous studies of prevalence trying to measure or establish the extent of the problem of partner violence were conducted worldwide. As a result, the magnitude of the problem has now been well established in most of the European countries as well as elsewhere in the world. Greece is a European country with few empirical data on a national scale. This paper aims at researching the different life styles of adult men and women living together for at least one year and in the urban areas on the island of Crete. Furthermore, the paper aims at establishing a general idea of the prevalence of emotional abuse that the respondents have experienced by or exercised at the hands of their partner. Finally, the paper aims at constructing models that would be able to predict the victim's acceptance rates of emotional abuse, on the one hand, and the perpetrator's exercising rates of emotional abuse, on the other. The fieldwork took place from November till end of December 2003 and it involved a stratified sample of 465 adults, age 18 to 65, in habitants of the urban areas of the island of

Crete who had to fill in a structured questionnaire with sections on life style and emotional abuse measurement scales. The paper concludes by showing that the more people lead a «Drug and alcohol use» life style, the more the possibilities of experiencing as well as exercising emotional abuse ( $P = 0,00$  and  $0,01$  respectively). Similarly, the less people lead a «Cultural» and/or «Traditional Entertainment» life styles, the more the possibilities to experience as well as to exercise emotional abuse ( $P = 0,02$  and  $0,05$  respectively). The authors suggest that this kind of research may be expanded and be of benefit in the exploration of life style types with respect to predictors for exercising and/or experiencing other forms of abuse amongst men and women. It is finally suggested that the results of this study could constitute a good practice guidelines and be used by policy makers and decision makers in Greece.

***Maria Kaila, Kostas Patouris***  
*A Study of a Manuscript from the Community  
of Nikea on the island of Nisyros,  
1898 and 1899*

During the Ottoman occupation, the highest administrative organ on the island of Nisyros in the Dodekanese, was the inhabitants' General Meeting in held in each commune of the island.

The chairman of this meeting was the Metropolitan Bishop or his authorized agent in the island. The inhabitants' General Meeting made decisions on issues concerning the inhabitants and elected the members of the Communal Council.

Following a search of the archives which is present. The minutes of two General Meetings in the village of Nikia on Nisyros held in 1898 and 1899, show the existence and functioning of schools and the foundation of a Civil School in this village. These schools were governed by the School Revenue Office with the collaboration of the Elders of the village and the clergy. The members of the School Revenue Office were chosen by the inhabitants' General Meeting.

**Anna Asimaki**

*The start of women's education in Greece:  
The case of the model school  
for girls of Nafplion (1834-1850)*

Through a study of the model school for girls in Nafplion, this article intends to examine the politics, the relevant legislation, the social intervention and the practices which contributed to the institutionalization, the organization, and the functionalization of women's education in Greece.

By analysing and presenting the historical material from the above model school regarding its foundation, teaching staff, examination system, student population and finally its teaching equipment, a complete picture is provided on the socio-ideological context within which it operated. So it is easy to point out- to the degree that this is possible - the main components of women's education, during the period of king Othon.

**Kiriaki Diamesi**

*1982-2001 and 2001-2004: A comparative study  
in texts teaching for the sixth grade  
of primary school in Greece*

The analysis below attempts to compare the texts included in «Anthologio» and «I glossa mou» during the period 1982-2001, and those of «Me logismo ke m' oniro» and «I glossa mou» during the period 2001-2004, for the sixth grade of primary school in Greece.

This comparison demonstrates the reform in teaching texts, as well as in a majority of fiction and poetry. In the new manual we also find drama, comics, fairy-tales, short stories, extracts of novels and letters which didn't exist in Anthologio.

Furthermore the new manual contains authors from different countries. It is an opportunity for an intercultural approach in the class room and breaks with the confines of national authors which marked the ethnocentric character of the old manual Anthologio.

At the same time, writers from ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine times are presented in order to prove the strength classical texts. In the new manual «Me logismo ke m' oniro» most periods are represented, but specific emphasis is given to the current period with texts from 1980 to today.

**Konstantinos Mekos***The inadequacy of the market to deal  
with occupational health and safety*

The theory of compensating wage differentials constitutes an attempt to convert the issue of occupational health and safety into a question which can be dealt with exclusively by the labour market, through the risk-wage trade-off. The argument is criticized given that the operation of market forces is impeded by information deficiencies concerning risks and that rationality of employees and employers is bounded. The matters of freedom of contract, of collective bargaining and that of unemployment are also considered. The conclusion drawn is that the operation of market forces is inadequate to cope with health and safety problems and accordingly there is scope for state intervention.

