

SOCIOLOGY FOR THE LAST CLASS OF LYCEUM

Vassilis Filias, editor
The scientific team:
M. Kouroukli
G. Roussis, K. Kasimati
I. Mousourou, A. Paparizos
E. Hatzikonstanti
M. Petronoti, G. Varsos
F. Tsalikoglou-Kostopoulou

CONTENT OF FIRST PART

INTRODUCTION	15
CHAPTER ONE	
TYPES OF SOCIAL ORGANISATION	
I. Rural and pre-industrial society	
1) The general characteristics of rural society	21
2) Ecological characteristics of rural society	22
3) General economic characteristics of rural society	23
4) The demographic characteristics of rural society	24
5) The family in the rural society	28
6) The rural society of feudal type in Western Europe - Differences from the Byzantium and the Ottoman Empire	30
II. Industrial society	
1) The urban derotation in the feudalism	38
2) Bourgeois pre-capitalistic and capitalistic type of bourgeois	39
3) The economic-social elements in the course to the capitalistic formation	42
4) The industrial society: evolutions and contradictions	45
5) Demographic evolutions – Family – Social relations in the modern industrial society	49
6) Industrial society and aspects of underdevelopment	51
7) The industrial societies of socialist type	54
CHAPTER TWO	
STATE AND SOCIETY	
1) What is society? Some conceptual clarifications	57
2) From the stateless society to the genesis of the state	60
3) Conceptual and historical aspects	64

a) The city-state in the ancient classic world	64
b) State and power in the western feudalism	65
c) The absolutism and the genesis of the nation-state	67
4) The contemporary states: Conceptual differences	67
5) Function and mechanisms of the modern capitalistic state	70

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION – SOCIAL MOBILITY

I) Social stratification

1) The motion of social stratification	73
a) Social inequalities	73
b) Social hierarchy	76
2) Types of social stratification	77
a) Castes	77
b) Social positions	78
c) Social classes	79
3) The controversies concerning the role and the significance of the problem classes	81
a) The marxist social conflict theory	81
b) The functionalist approach	86
c) Max Weber's approach	89

II. Social mobility

1) The different concepts of social mobility	90
2) Forms of social mobility	92
3) Social mobility and the human individual	98

CHAPTER FOUR

THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

I. Forms and functions of social institutions

1) What is social institution?	96
2) Categories of institutions	96
3) The family: an institutional paradigms	97
4) The functions of social institutions	98

II. Change and transformation of the social institutions

1) Differentiation of institutions in space and time	101
2) Effect of social transformations in the functioning of social	

institutions	103
3) The necessity of institutions	106
4) The usefulness of study of social institutions	107
 CHAPTER FIVE	
IDEOLOGY – CULTURE	
I. Delimitation of the subject	109
1) What is not ideology	109
2) What is ideology	113
II. Emergence of ideology	
1) The production of ideology	115
2) Three basic ascertainties for the emergence of ideology	118
III. Ideology – Culture – State	
1) Relation between ideology, culture and action	122
2) State and ideological operation of the state mechanisms	127
IV. Distinction of ideologies (forms)	
1) Particular ideologies	136
2) Levels of ideology	136
3) Non formal ideologies	138
4) Marginal ideologies	139

CONTENTS OF SECOND PART

CHAPTER ONE

PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

I. Theoretical problems

1) Relation between individual and society	143
2) The problem of personality	144

II. The two tendencies

1) Individualistic tendency (psychologism)	145
2) Sociocentric tendency (sociologism)	146

III. Criticism in the frame of mutual approach between sociology and psychology

1)The relation between individual and society: continuous interaction	147
2) Personality - Behavior: The elements of interaction	148
3) Conclusions: the issue of psychosocial identity	152
IV. Modern social psychology: Science of social behavior	160
 CHAPTER TWO	
SOCIALIZATION AND SOCIAL CONTROL	
I. Socialization	
1) Socialization: Definition and interpretation	160
2) Objectives of socialization	161
3) Mechanisms of socialization	162
4) Agents of socialization (Institutionalised-Not institutionalized)	165
5) Socialization and growing up	169
 II. Social control	
1) The relationship between socialization and social control	171
2) Functions and types of social control	173
3) The social control as dynamic function	176
 CHAPTER THREE	
SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR	
Introduction	180
 I. The Social position	
1) The significance of social position	181
2) Social structures and systems of social positions	182
3) Social position and social features	184
4) The individual as holder of social position	187
5) Social positions and social classes	190
 II. Social positions and social characteristics	
1) The significance of social character	191
2) Social structures and systems of social characters	193
3) The distribution of social characters	195
4) The individual as holder of social roles	197
5) Clash of characters	199
6) Socialization and choice of characters	201
 III. The Regulation of behavior: Social rules	

1) The significance of social rule	203
2) Features of the social rules	203
3) Social structures and systems of social rules	205
4) Importance of the establishment of social rules	206
5) Interiorisation mechanisms of social rules	208
6) Prestige of power holders and establishment of social rules	210

CHAPTER FOUR

DETERMINATIVE FACTORS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

I. Attitudes

1) The elements of the problem: Introductory remarks	215
2) Socio-psychological research of behaviour	216
3) Attitude: Formation and content of individual and group attitude	219
4) Homogeneous – heterogeneous attitude	223
5) General characteristics of attitudes	224
6) Steady reference frames of attitudes	225
7) Factors and process of change or alteration process of attitudes	228
8) Quantitative and qualitative study of attitude changes or alterations	231
9) Relation between mentality and culture	232

II. Stereotypes, convictions and preconceptions

1) Stereotype: it's significance and importance	235
2) Stereotypes and formation process of perception	236
3) Formation process of stereotypes and preconceptions – Dominant ideology	239
4) Features of stereotypes	241
5) The Stereotypes as a category of conceptions: Discriminations	245
6) The Stereotypes as defining factors of attitudes: Negative attitude-preconception	248
7) Stereotypical thought and preconception – Conclusions	250

CHAPTER FIVE

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND WAYS OF IT'S DECLARATION

I. Social attitudes

1) Delimitation of the subject	252
2) Origin of attitudes – Discriminations	254
3) The attitudes as relatively permanent dispositions	256
4) Dynamics of attitudes	258
5) The general features of attitudes - Conclusions	259
6) Techniques of measurement of the social attitudes	261

II. Opinions – Public opinion

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1) General approach of the issue | 264 |
| 2) Individual and common opinion (Public Opinion) | 266 |
| 3) Opinion poll – Influence agents and factors | 274 |

CHAPTER SIX

PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ADJUSTEMENTS: ILLEGALITY-ALIENATION

I. Social transformations and social adjustment 279

II. Illegality

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1) What is illegality | 281 |
| 2) Impacts of illegality | 281 |

III. Alienation

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) What is alienation | 282 |
| 2) The evolution of the notion of alienation | 283 |
| 3) The alienation as a result of the conflicts of modern man | 284 |
| 4) The study of alienation | 285 |

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

I. Clarification of the notion of Deviance

II. The levels of the approach

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1) The deviance as individual intrapsychical phenomenon (the freudian – psychoanalytical point of view) | 290 |
| 2) The deviance as a social phenomenon | 294 |
| 3) The deviance as a product of social reaction | 298 |

INDEX OF BASIC TERMS 304-307