

دورة سنة 2009 العادية	امتحانات الشهادة الثانوية العامة فرع الإجتماع والإقتصاد	وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي المديرية العامة للتربية دائرة الامتحانات
الاسم: الرقم:	مسابقة في مادة الاجتماع المدة ثلاث ساعات	

Part one: First obligatory part: utilization of concepts and techniques. (7pts)

1-Distinguish, by stating one difference, between the group of authors and the doctors' syndicate. (0.50pt)

2- Affirm the truth of the following sentences:

a-The economic capital constitutes one of the elements that reproduce the society's class structure. (0.25pt)

b-The status and the role are two different and complementary social concepts. (0.50pt)

c-The individual acquires several partial cultures in his environment. (0.25pt)

3- Show the relation between:

a-The social policy and the society's culture. (0.50pt)

b-Social stratification, social mobility, and social statuses. (0.50pt)

c-The social division of labour and the social conflict. (0.50pt)

4- Deduce from the following paragraph six social concepts, then based on them present a description of the Lebanese society: (2pts)

Moving from rural areas to cities started before the Lebanese war, but the latter led to an increase in the number of those who moved to cities. This contact between the two cultures of rural areas and cities is related to seeking jobs in the capital to ensure better living conditions, due to the continuous negligence of the remote regions. Hence, this phenomenon contributes to the transmission of rural behaviors and ways of interaction to the cities. These styles reconstitute tribalism in the neighborhood, in the street... etc.

5- The Lebanese society is witnessing an interpenetration between the inherited habits and the practices imported from western societies. In a study about the phenomenon of "school graduation parties", and in order to collect information, you were asked to: attend some of these ceremonies – question the students- meet one a principal of one of these secondary schools.

a-Determine the technique you must use in each of the above mentioned steps, and justify your answer. (1.50pts)

b-Design two questions addressed to the principal to know how he evaluates such parties. (0.50pt)

First choice set: analyzing documents. (12pts)

Doc1:

The educational system, in the third world countries, has become a means for consecrating class and social inequality. It cannot ensure justice and social equality by money. Poor children cannot catch up with rich children even when they receive education at the same school, because the educational opportunities available for the rich class child may allow him to surpass the poor-class-child. Besides, rich children remain at school for a longer time. Now, it is clear, from what has been mentioned before, that two-third of the children who join elementary schools fail and leave. And there is no doubt that the majority of those who didn't continue their basic education belong to poor social categories. As a result, the poor no more look at education as a means of liberation from poverty, because those who reach the top of the educational pyramid are very few. This is why school has become a reason for increasing

the feelings of frustration and disappointment amongst the poor and the deprived, who cannot receive, or continue, their education because of its tough conditions. School has also become a factor contributing to class conflict and encouraging the feelings of inferiority... thus, the assumed equality, propagated by the school in the last decades, has soon become an inequality. This is because the educational system has failed in playing its role in the social mobility of the individuals who joined it, rather it has led to social and class discrepancy, and increased the gap between the poor and the rich, in addition to playing its historical role in reproducing and maintaining the prevalent social relationships.

المصدر: www.dorob.com (التعليم في دول العالم الثالث)

Doc2:

Families descending from, and residing in, central Lebanon have dominated, and still are dominating, the private sector. Because of their interests, they hindered all concerns for rural areas. Actually, the service sector which is dominated by those families was, and still is, depending on the labor force coming from these rural areas. Consequently, any stability and development in these areas will reflect on these interests.

Moreover, family relationships and consanguinity have dominated, up to the present time. The life cycle in central Lebanon, 57 familial, industrial and banking congregations are in control of a high rate of contribution in the economic cycle. A cultural social approach, of looking at this centralization, reveals hidden societal loyalties behind the aspects of modernity in cities, especially Beirut.

The higher qualifications in the country are almost exclusively found in Beirut: It also monopolizes the greatest percentage of the rich Lebanese, those who have big incomes and the people who belong to the affluent class,.... All this signify: power and authority, in addition to an economic, social, and political force...

المصدر: التغيرات السكانية والهجرة الداخلية في لبنان، وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية، بيروت 2000.

Doc3:

Undoubtedly, there is a close connection between the class economical hierarchy and the exclusion phenomenon within society. Exclusion is defined as the polarization, social discrepancy and inequality that befall individuals and local societies. Moreover, social exclusion opposes the principle of equal opportunities: first, because it leads to unequal educational and job opportunities. And second, it denies equal opportunities related to political matters and to participation in public affairs. One of the solutions available, nowadays, consists in social welfare, but it is not an alternative to the state's interference.

المصدر: الاستبعاد الاجتماعي، مجلة عالم المعرفة، الكويت تشرين الثاني 2007.

Answer the following questions by referring to the above documents.

(12pts)

1-Determine the social category which is more liable to be deprived from education.

(0.50pt)

2-a-Mention the two criteria that determine inequality in educational opportunities.

(0.50pt)

2-b-Inequality in the third world countries reflects two social phenomena. Deduce them, then affirm your answer by a proof for each one.

(1 pt)

(1pt)

3-a-Determine the two parties involved in production in the Lebanese service sector, and show the geographic belonging of each one, then deduce the concept which is suitable for this distribution.

(1.50pts)

3-b-Conclude the deterministic result of the relationship between the two parties of production, according to the Marxist theory.

(0.50pt)

- 4-By referring to document 2, mention the three criteria of social stratification in Lebanon. (0.75pt)
- 5-Determine the situation of Beirut concerning traditionalism and modernism, through the familial relationships and through the modes of economic production. Then confirm your answer by two proofs. (1pt)
- 6- Determine the three domains where social exclusion is revealed, then name the suitable concept for this situation. (1pt)
- 7-Clarify how documents 1 and 2 are related to document 3. (0.50 pt)
- 8- There are different theories about the mechanism of social change and how to achieve progress, justice and equality among citizens .By referring to the documents and your acquired information, write a text in which you mention the theory that fits the Lebanese democratic system, and which must be adopted to face the problems mentioned in the documents .Show the importance of this theory, and clarify the role of the welfare associations in supporting the state .Then suggest two procedures required from the state, and two measures that the welfare associations can offer .Finally show how these procedures and measures reflect on the public interest. (4.50pt)

Second Choice Set : Studying a subject

(12 pts)

Doc:

The craft of weaving in the town of Barja, Shouf, reached its peak in the early 20th century where the number of workers of this craft reached a high percentage. Since weaving requires abundance in inexpensive labor, all members of the family would be involved in the work, each with their own role. With the end of the first third of the 20th century, new factors and development came about in the world which had negative effects on the handcraft industry in general and on weaving in particular. As a result of the industrial revolution in Europe and the invention of the automatic weaving machine and the introduction of modern machinery into our societies, the local production started being affected by the competitive foreign products, whether in terms of supply and demand, or in terms of quality and average prices.

Land owners in Barja used to care for the farming of berries and they prioritized it as a major part of their income because it was so important to the weaving industry. This craft, which had reached its peak before, has crumbled and left with mere memories of the past glory days. Its workers have abandoned it and moved to the cities in search of work, and unemployment spread quickly amongst many of this craft's workers in addition to the neglect they faced by government institutions... Moreover, the younger generation appreciated the ease of use of the machine and forced their fathers into modernizing their craft, while others abandoned it and moved on to other careers hoping to find a better source of income...

المصدر: جمال بشاشا، الحياكة البرجاوية، الشوف 2006. (بتصرف)

The craft of weaving is considered one of the most prominent cultural elements that have been associated with the Lebanese society during the past decades. Its presence and evolution has imprinted this society with certain cultural elements and its disappearance was influenced by the foreign element of modernization and has threatened the cultural being of the local community. By referring to the concepts of culture and social change, discuss this topic focusing on the following points:

- The cultural/social status of the local Lebanese community through the community of Barja.
- The relationship of handcrafting with the Lebanese cultural identity.
- The factors that have led to the decline of the craft of weaving and its reflections on the social and economic status of those practicing it.

-The importance of developing this craft, and the required actions by the state and civil committees in order to preserve it. (Two procedures for each party).

Remark: clear and neat presentation (0.50) readable handwriting (0.25) style(0.25)

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الاسم: الرقم:	مسابقة في مادة الاجتماع المدة ثلاث ساعات	مشروع معيار التصحيح

First obligatory set (7 pts)

Part of the Q	Answer	Mark
1	The authors' group is an unorganized force of change, whereas the doctors' syndicate is an organized force of change/organized or unorganized forces.	0.50
2-a	The economic capital is transmitted from a generation to another, thus enhancing their belonging to the same social class/ because Marx, Bordieu / and Weber all agree on the role of the economic capital in reproducing the stratification system of the society.	0.25
2-b	The difference: the status is the position that determines the degree of respect and power for the person who has it, whereas the role indicates the duties and the rights The complementarity: the status is closely related to a role or a set of roles/or vice versa	0.50
2-c	The individual may belong to a family, a certain region, profession, association... thus acquiring many partial cultures.(the different means of socialization or means of transmitting values.	0.25
3-a	The social policy starts off from the society's culture/ or it reflects on the society's culture.	0.50
3-b	If social stratification is based on determining accurate boundaries between the individuals according to their roles and statues , then the society will be characterized by a slow mobility/ or vice versa/ or any correct example/if the stratification system is closed then mobility is difficult and statuses are ascribed(imposed).	0.50
3-c	The social division of labour emerges in complex societies where roles multiply, thus increasing the possibility of social conflicts.	0.50
4	geographic mobility/ emigration emptying the rural areas/ overcrowding cities interaction/ cultural exchange/ acculturation Ascension marginalization of rural areas/ regional inequality/ deprivation unbalanced development ruralizing cities - primary belonging/ mechanical solidarity/ domestic society. each concept 0.25 description: developing society/ traditional/ fluctuating betweendevelopment and underdevelopment/traditionalism and modernization. (0.5)	2
5-a	Attending some of these parties: observation .0.25, justification: because it is the suitable technique to collect accurate information about the phenomenon.0.25 questioning the students: the questionnaire(0.25), justification: because it	1.50

	is suitable to collect quantitative and various information from a big number of students.(0.25) Meeting a principal of one of the secondary schools: interview(0.25), justification: because it is suitable to collect qualitative information from one individual.0.25.	
5-b	Advantages and disadvantages: financing- participation- preparations- equipments- place of celebration -clothes- food- dancing	0.50

First choice set: Analyzing documents (12 points)

Part of the Q	Answer	Mark
1	The poor	0.50
2-a	Richness or poverty/ money (0.25), the educational system. (0.25)	0.50
2-b	The first phenomenon: selectivity or unequal opportunities (0.25), those who reach the top of the educational pyramid are very few. (0.25) The second phenomenon: school dropout (0.25), the proof: about two third of the total sum of children who join elementary school fail and leave (0.25) / Downward mobility: the educational system failed in playing a role regarding social mobility.	1
3-a	The labourers- the employers. (0.50) The labourers come from rural areas- the employers come from cities. (0.50) The concept: regional social inequality. (0.50)	1.50
3-b	The deterministic result: class conflict/ labourers lead a revolution against employers/ radical change	0.50
4-	Certificate or education- money- social power or authority/ familial or regional belonging.	0.75
5	Beirut conjoins traditionalism and modernity, or it fluctuates between traditionalism and modernity. (0.50) Traditionalism: through family relationships dominated by primary belonging and mechanical solidarity. (0.50) Modernity: industry, the banking sector, (0.50)	1.50
6	Education (0.25)/work (0.25)/ politics (0.25) The problem:..Non-integration (0.50)	1.25
7	Inequality in educational and job opportunities leads to social exclusion.	0.50
8	The problems: the educational system in the third world countries which enhances inequality / The intense class inequality in Lebanon / the social, economic, and educational inequality in Lebanon ,poverty and unequal opportunities. social exclusion, marginalization, and non-integration.(0.25) The theory of reformation(0.50), its importance: achieving equality/ justice/ social equilibrium/ reducing class conflict and class inequality (0.50) The role of social welfare is helping the state in taking care of individuals and marginalized and excluded groups, by establishing associations and non-governmental organizations. (0.50) The procedures required from the state: reconsidering the educational system/ ensuring a balanced development in different regions/ ensuring job opportunities for the excluded categories.. (0.50 for each procedure) The welfare associations (0.25): to help creating developmental projects in rural areas/ educational and occupational training sessions to help in strengthening the abilities of the youth /consolidation . (0.50 for each procedure.) Their reflection on public interest: realization of justice and equality, and reducing social exclusion contribute to the participation of all parties in public and political affairs. (0.50) Coherence of text (0.25)	4.50

Second choice set: studying a subject

(12 points)

Part of the Q	Answer	Mark
1	<p>Introduction. Methodology (1.50) -Importance of the topic: Handcrafts and the importance of their presence in preserving the cultural aspect of the local community due to its being one of the cultural components. (0.50) -Place & Time Frame: The Lebanese society between the past & the present. (0.25) -Problematic: To what extent can the local Lebanese society preserve their cultural identity with all the changes occurring in the world which have specifically affected handcrafting? / The effect of the decline in handcrafting on the cultural identity of Lebanese local communities (0.50) -Design (0.25): -The cultural/social status of the Lebanese local community through the community of Barja. -The relationship of handcrafting with the peculiarity of the Lebanese culture.. -The factors that have led to the decline of the craft of weaving and its reflections on the social and economic situation of those practicing it. -The importance of developing this craft, and the procedures required from the state and the NGOs in order to preserve it.</p>	3
2	<p>Body. Methodology (2): - The cultural and social status of the Lebanese local community through the community of Barja. A rural community associated with agricultural and handcraft production, extended families, neighborhoods, absence of recreational activities, participation in labor, mechanical solidarity, reliance on nature, low level of consumption... (1) -The relationship of handcrafting with the peculiarity of the Lebanese culture. Handcrafting reflects the dominant cultural pattern in the community due to its being one of the cultural traits which identifies the identity of the community and gives it a special aspect. Moreover, it affects most social relationships, lifestyles, economic and productive life, thoughts and behavioral patterns, and the values and bonds between individuals... (1) -The factors that have led to the decline of the craft of weaving and its reflections on the social and economic status of those practicing it. The factors that have led to the decline of the craft: The industrial revolution and what accompanied it from the introduction of modern machinery has led to the decline of the craft of weaving. Switching to modern foreign products which are abundantly flowing to the markets / the inexpensiveness of foreign goods and the extravagance in their colors and designs. (0.50) The reflection of this decline on the social and economic status of the people working in this craft: Negative reflection: outbreak of unemployment/ migrating to the city/ vocational mobility/ geographic mobility/ inability to integrate/ instability/ disintegration of family ties... (0.25) Positive reflection: introduction of technology to the craft/ education... (0.25)</p>	7

	<p>-Importance of developing this craft. To maintain the peculiarity of the culture and to keep pace with the development process / hold on to tradition/to create job opportunities/ keep one's own land / reduce immigration and emigration .The development of the craft of weaving has become a necessity in order to keep this craft standing in these times of fast changes. (1)</p> <p>-Actions to be taken by the state and civil committees to preserve the craft of weaving. Two actions by the state: The support of the state for this productive sector through offering aids and lenient financial loans./ Energizing the operation of cooperatives to enhance production and lower its costs./ Establishing a union which looks after the best interests of those working in this craft./ including these workers in health and social security... (0.50)</p> <p>Two actions by civil committees: Giving training courses on the use of the modern weaving machine./ Taking care of the craftsmen and helping them sell their products./ organizing yearly fairs and exhibitions to display and promote the products... (0.50)</p>	
3	<p>Conclusion. Methodology: (0.50) -Summary of the ideas in the body. (0.50) -Answering the problematic: It is difficult nowadays to preserve cultural identity by preserving the special cultural traits of the community due to the invasion of globalization and the radical changes that accompany the present technological age. (0.50) -Exploring new horizons: to what extent we can preserve the crafts with the increase in the modern goods and with all the powerful media influences in consumption societies? (0.50)</p>	2

Remark: clear and neat presentation (0.50) readable handwriting (0.25) style(0.25)

a