

دورة سنة 2009 الإستثنائية	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-Extract the element that doesn't fit in each of the following two sets a and b, and justify your answer.

a-The social security law- the labor law- compulsory and free education- charity- fighting unemployment- subsidizing some consumption goods. (0.75pt)

b-Technological progress-military overthrow- development of the means of transportation- desertification –the change in the population pyramid- decrease in the size of the middle class. (0.75pt)

2-a-Copy the following table, then fill in the blanks with the suitable expressions: (2pts)

Forms of groups	Kind of belonging	Nature of links	Decision makers
	Primary belonging		
			syndicates and associations
Political society		Rational	

2-b-show the relationship between the forms of groups in Lebanon and its effect on the process of decision making. Justify your answer. (0.75pt)

3-Explain the relationship between acculturation and social values . (0.75pt)

4-you were asked to prepare a set of questions addressed to a professor in the College of Social Sciences, in order to recognize the phenomenon of demographic mobility and its reflections on the Lebanese society, by tackling the following points: the causes of the phenomenon- its social effects on the individual level- the housing conditions- the ways that can limit this phenomenon.

Design 8 questions; two for each of the above mentioned points, taking into consideration the technique of the interview. (2pts)

**First choice Set : analyzing documents. (12pts)**

**Doc1:**

What is the relation between social policies and civil peace? In a society of a diverse structure, the variance in living situations when concentrated in certain areas or classes will increase the probability for conflict. Nowadays, a person who is poor or is near the line of poverty is no longer isolated from what is going on around him. So if he is rummaging through a trash bin and happens to find an old magazine showing images of well-dressed people dining at a fancy restaurant, he will be affected by these images as well as the various advertisements on the streets and will build up a feeling of deprivation. Making social policies requires more than just scientific researches. It requires influencing the governing bodies and the civil community as well as understanding the significance of social service and a broad understanding of the public interest, because economic development does not necessarily treat social dilemmas such as deviance, disability and the unequal distribution of public resources.

المصدر: انطوان مسرة، بناء السياسات الإجتماعية في لبنان، المؤسسة اللبنانية للإسلم الأهلي، بيروت 1994.

**Doc3:**

Since insurance companies (Lebanese, Arab, or international) are commercial companies, their services are purchased and under a legal contract after the applicant completes all the required medical exams and after considering the age and number of children at the time of signing the contract. At the core of its operation, besides making profit, it relies on the solidarity and the joint liability of the group of people belonging to the same company... Accordingly, the beneficiary pays a monthly or yearly installment against the dangers which may threaten his family stability, and when the unthinkable happens, the insurance company pays the agreed upon amount of money according to the different cases. Practically, however, some beneficiaries complain that they are not receiving their full rights from the Lebanese insurance companies which hide behind slow-performing Lebanese laws... Note that these companies, like other private companies, are prone to bankruptcy and the loss of its beneficiaries' rights. Moreover, these companies do not accept any poor people due to their low income and their health.

**Doc2: distribution of families, by main burden and income category (%).**

Monthly Income Category (in thousand LP)	Main Burden		
	Medical	Education	Nutrition
Less than 300	33	3.9	53.3
300-500	30.2	10	51.4
500-800	24.6	16.7	46.3
800-1200	19.3	25.3	43
1200-1600	18.7	25.6	42
1600-2400	16.9	27.7	40.4
2400-3200	19.5	28.8	38
3200 and above	12.8	34.3	33.7

المصدر: الاوضاع المعيشية للأسر، إدارة الاحصاء المركزي، بيروت 1998.

المصدر: لوريس الراعي ، السياسات الإجتماعية في لبنان، 2005.

**Doc 4:**

Working in social institutions is characterized by three main properties:

- It is voluntary since the individual chooses to do this work on his own , so it is a free choice resulting from each individual's personal incentives.
- It is a volunteer work in a sense that the individual places himself, his abilities under the framework of the institution to perform certain deeds. Thus he contributes to the gathering of active social forces in order to perform certain activities to accomplish social objectives that serve the general best interest. Volunteer work conjoins social abilities and puts them to good use.
- It is free since the volunteer is not usually looking for financial gains or any wage or pay in return for his services.

المصدر: المجلس النسائي اللبناني ومؤسسة فريدريش أيبيرت، عمل النساء في الهيئات الأهلية، 1994.

**Answer the following questions by referring to the above documents.**

**(12pts)**

- 1-Extract 4 social concepts from document 1. **(1pt)**
- 2-Show the relationship between income and the main burden , and give two proofs from the statistic table. **(1pt)**
- 3-Deduce the relationship between the data of Documents 1 & 2 . **(1 pt)**
- 4-a-Determine the four conditions required when subscribing to insurance companies. **(1 pt)**
- 4-b-Compare and contrast The National Social Security Fund to insurance companies. **(0.50pt)**
- 5-Evaluate the performance of the insurance companies in Lebanon, and justify your answer by two proofs. **(0.50pt)**
- 6- show how volunteer work reflects on both the individual and social level . **(1pt)**
- 7-Using Document 2, identify the relationship between Documents 1 and 4. **(1.50pts)**
- 8-Lebanon participated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 which states that every individual has the right to nourishment, accommodation, medical care and education.... Using the documents and your acquired knowledge, write a text stating the two problems exhibited in them and clarifying the relationship of social policies and civil peace. Compare and contrast the offerings of the state to other institutions in terms of benefits and the general framework of social services and suggest four procedures that contributed to putting the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into execution , then show the desired outcome. **(4.50pts)**

**Second Choice Set: Studying a subject.**

**(12pts)**

**Doc1:**

In reality, popular culture enfolds the society's culture, and there is an educational aspect which characterizes culture and allows the community to transmit, through this aspect, its instructions for each individual. In Lebanon, the mother plays the greatest role in transmitting this culture, since she is the one responsible, in the first place, for socialization within the family.

Since childhood, the mother starts singing songs for the infant who doesn't understand anything but the melody, then, when the child grows up, he learns the meaning of words and continues his interaction with his mother's songs. As a result, the world unfolds itself in front of him in form of his mother's conceptions and ideas. The popular songs resonated by the society in different occasions that we hear from the mothers during childhood, and continue to hear them throughout our life span, are nothing but a conception of the universe used by people to determine their future social attitudes.

المصدر: فريدريك معتوق، التقاليد والعادات الشعبية اللبنانية، جروس برس، طرابلس-لبنان، 1986. (بتصرف)

**Doc2:**

There is nothing new in saying that the Arab societies are patriarchal ones, where male children are raised to become, in the future, obeyed masters who have all the rights and privileges, whereas his female sister is raised to obey her brother and comply with his orders. And when a woman gets married and begets children, she raises her male child to be strong and highhanded, whereas his female sister is raised to obey her brother. Actually, many women in our society still believe that they don't have the right to express their opinion concerning many issues.

Moreover, in many municipal and legislative elections, an independent woman cannot win but through whole integrated lists, not because males didn't vote for her, but because women didn't do that and preferred to vote for males... such ideas continue to exist up to the present time.

المصدر: جريدة النهار، 30 نيسان 2008. (بتصرف)

The issue of sexism is of a great importance in our modern world, and speaking about woman's rights is one of the most salient headlines circulated, continuously, in developing as well as developed societies. Starting from the Lebanese society, deal with this subject by talking the following points:

- the culture of the society, sexism and the relationship between them.
- the sociological dimensions of sexism and its effect on women.
- the role of the mother in the formation of the male's and female's personality, and the way each one views the other.
- the Lebanese woman between the inherited culture and abolishing sexism.

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

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

### First question (7 pts)

Part of the Q	Answer	Mark																
1-a	Charity works (0.25), whereas the other expressions constitute elements of the social policies' programs/ charity is provided by domestic associations only , or by cooperating with the state. (0.50)	0.75																
1-b	Military overthrow (0.25), the other expressions fall within the framework of natural change, whereas military overthrow falls within the framework of radical change. (0.50)	0.75																
2-a	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Forms of groups</th> <th>Kind of belonging</th> <th>nature of links</th> <th>Decision makers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Domestic society</b></td> <td>Primary belonging</td> <td><b>Consanguinity/ mechanical solidarity/ tribal/irrational</b></td> <td><b>The eminent people in villages and leaders of religious sects and families.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Civil society</b></td> <td><b>Secondary belonging</b></td> <td><b>Rationalism/ organic solidarity/ voluntary</b></td> <td>Syndicates and associations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Political society</td> <td><b>Secondary belonging</b></td> <td>Rational</td> <td><b>Political parties , trends, the state.</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: for each correct answer (0.25)</p>	Forms of groups	Kind of belonging	nature of links	Decision makers	<b>Domestic society</b>	Primary belonging	<b>Consanguinity/ mechanical solidarity/ tribal/irrational</b>	<b>The eminent people in villages and leaders of religious sects and families.</b>	<b>Civil society</b>	<b>Secondary belonging</b>	<b>Rationalism/ organic solidarity/ voluntary</b>	Syndicates and associations	Political society	<b>Secondary belonging</b>	Rational	<b>Political parties , trends, the state.</b>	2
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Political society	<b>Secondary belonging</b>	Rational	<b>Political parties , trends, the state.</b>															
2-b	The relationship is one of interlacement between the 3 groups (0.25) belonging to a domestic society overcomes other forms of belonging, because the Lebanese society governed by primary and tribal belonging (0.25) it is revealed through the political role of the domestic society in Lebanon, through the leaders of sects and parties (0.25)	0.75																
3	Acculturation is a process of exchange and interaction between cultures, which affects social values: new values arise / retrogression in some values.	0.75																
4	The interview: - The causes of the phenomenon: Economic (work..), related to security (war...) ,social (studying...) - Its social effects on the individual level and social: social ascension- university certificate- good professional position- change in familial relationships- instability... - The housing conditions: size of the house- available services- cost of	2																

	<p>housing – location...</p> <p>- The ways that can limit this phenomenon; procedures and solutions: balanced development- the social security network- establishing developmental projects in rural areas- higher education outside the range of the capital city...</p> <p>2 questions for each points, 0.25 pt for each question.</p>	
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### First option (12 pts)

Part of the Q	Answer	Mark
1	<p>Social policies – inequality – conflict – civil society – social services – deviance – disability – civil peace – deprivation- poverty.</p> <p>Required: only 4, for each concept (0.25)</p>	1
2	<p>The more the income increases the lesser the burden of medical care and nourishment and the greater the burden of education and accommodation/ or vice versa. (0.50)</p> <p>Proofs from the table , provided there is a comparison between the income categories.(0.50)</p>	1
3	<p>The inequality in burdens among Lebanese families reflects inequality in incomes and accordingly the result is obvious in Document 1 where we find a high standard of living, while others feel deprived / inequality in the standard of living. This leads to a conflict and may threaten civil peace / or the inequality in the standard living situations.</p>	1
4-a	<p>The conditions are: health condition- number of children – age – subscription fee.</p>	1
4-b	<p>Similarity between social security and insurance companies: subscription/ solidarity and liability. (0.25)</p> <p>Difference: Social Security in Lebanon is managed by the state, as opposed to insurance companies run by the private sector. (0.25).</p>	0.50
5	<p>The negative aspects: some beneficiaries do not get their full rights (0.25)</p> <p>The loss of the beneficiaries’ rights as a result of bankruptcy (0.25) or, that insurance companies do not accept poor people due to their income or health. The positive aspects: a service available for those who can afford it insurance companies provide coverage when needed.</p>	0.50
6	<p>Effect on individuals: participation in public affairs and benefiting from potentialities. (0.50) On society: serving public social goals, social development. (0.5.)</p>	1
7	<p>The data show the prominent inequality in spending which reflects a division in the Lebanese society between the rich and the poor ; document 1 shows how the weakness of Social policies reflects more inequality between citizens which forced the poor to resort to the civil society and associations for help as revealed in document 4.</p>	1.50
8	<p>The two problems : social inequality and the weakness of social policies (0.50)</p> <p>Relationship: the weakness in social policies threatens civil peace (0.25)</p> <p>Comparison: aspect of similarity between them is that they don’t provide a comprehensive coverage(0.25)</p> <p>Difference: - state’s offerings a right(0.25).</p> <p>Associations : - charity (0.25)</p> <p>Insurance companies : freedom of subscribing (0.25)</p> <p>Procedures: providing health security to everyone / free and compulsory education / re-distribution of income / balanced development / monitoring</p>	4.50

	<p>the execution of laws in the private health sector / coordination and participation between the state and the associations.</p> <p>Each procedure (0.50)</p> <p>Outcome: stability / integration / advancement of society / development / social justice / (0.50)</p> <p>Text coherence: (0.25)</p>	
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## Second option (12 pts)

Part of the Q	Answer	Mark
1	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>Methodology: 1.50</p> <p>Importance of the subject: the issue of sexism arises in the world, nowadays, as one of the important indicators in the process of development, because women constitute one half of the society, and defending their cause reflects positively on both the family and the homeland.(0.50)</p> <p>Space-time framework: the Lebanese society nowadays. (0.25)</p> <p>Problematic: the role of woman in transmitting society's culture, the duplicity of socialization and values within the Lebanese family and society and its effect on limiting sexism. (0.50)</p> <p>Outline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the culture of the society, sexism and the relationship between them.</li> <li>-the sociological dimensions of sexism and its effect on women.</li> <li>-the role of the mother in the formation of the male's and female's personality, and the way each one view the other.</li> <li>-the Lebanese woman between the inherited culture and abolishing sexism. (0.25)</li> </ul>	3
2	<p>Body:</p> <p>Methodology: (2pts)</p> <p>The culture of the society, sexism and the relationship between them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-definition of culture, according to Taylor, is that whole complex compound which includes doctrine, knowledge, arts, morality, law, habits and the other abilities that the individual acquires as a member of the society. As to popular culture, we can say that it is a part of the total culture within any society.(0.50)</li> <li>-Definition of sexism: it is the inequality in rights, duties and roles between men and women.. Inequality has different forms; one of them is sexual inequality which is considered the first and oldest kind of inequality. (0.50)</li> <li>-as to the relationship between them, we can say that sexism is one of the cultural elements. Culture, as well, affects sexism in many societies especially the developing ones. (0.50)</li> </ul> <p>The sociological dimensions of sexism and its effect on women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-sexism limits women's ability to have better positions in the work place and politics, it also limits the diversity and multiplicity of their roles. Consequently, women cannot reach advanced positions in different domains, nor get any social prestige. (0.25).</li> </ul> <p>Roles : a traditional one as a housewife.(0.25) Low status in the scientific, professional and political domains.(0.25). Social prestige: weakening her status and social prestige. (0.25)</p>	7

	<p>The role of the mother in the formation of the male's and female's personality, and the way each one view the other:          -during the first stages of his life, the child acquires principles and values, and knows what is allowed and what is forbidden. The family is the first social institution that teaches the child the values that help him to become involved in the social life, thus providing him with a system of values that expresses the culture of his society. In Lebanon, the mother plays the greatest role in transmitting this culture, since she is the first person responsible for socialization within the family. The mother helps in the formation of the individual's personality through the first part (the family and the social environment). In general, the style of socialization followed by the parents (especially the mother) towards their children affect the latter and make them enhance the differences between sexe.(0.75)</p> <p>The way each one views the other:          The children, males or females, grow up carrying with them cultural inheritances (one of them is sexism) which were transmitted to them by the family and engrained in their minds and behavior by the mother, whether by different ways of socialization (the strong highhanded male who has privileges and rights- the female who obeys the brother), or through the songs that reflect the future social attitudes, or by believing that the woman has no right to express her opinion, and consequently cannot participate in decision making (which is revealed in voting for males rather than females). This reflects on the way she sees herself as a human being who has the right to participate and decide. (0.75)</p> <p>The Lebanese woman between the inherited culture and abolishing inequality:          -nowadays, woman suffers from a duplicity crisis between the popular culture that prevails in the society (which considers the woman as a follower rather than a partner) and her need for integration and partnership with the man. It is a duplicity between the way she was raised and the way she should raise her children. Most women live in a conflict between the past and the present, between staying at home or going to the work place, between treating their male and female children equally or submitting to the prevalent social standards in the Lebanese culture. (1)</p>	
3	<p>Conclusion:          Methodology: (0.50)          Summarizing the previously mentioned points: (0.50)          Answering the problematic: up till now the woman is one of the most helping elements in the production of a local culture, and she contributes, directly or indirectly, to the reproduction of a patriarchal society . Today, she needs to reconsider her role as an effective agent of a process of change, which aims at limiting sexism(0.50).          Opening new horizons: will the multiplicity of women's associations and the change of governmental laws abolish sexism? (0.50)</p>	2

**Organization (0.5), readable handwriting (0.25), style (0.25).**