

دورة العام 2012 الاستثنائية	امتحانات الشهادة الثانوية العامة فرع الاجتماع والاقتصاد	وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي المديرية العامة للتربية دائرة الامتحانات
الإسم: الرقم:	مسابقة في مادة الاجتماع المدة: ثلاث ساعات	

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

- 1- Select the inappropriate element from each of the following groups, and justify your answer:
 - a) Productivity – Justice – Customs – Sustainability – Participation and empowerment. (0.75pt)
 - b) Invention of the computer – Change in age structure – Desertification – Oil discovery – Revolution. (0.75pt)
 - c) Voting – Nomination for election – Organizing the profession – Democracy - Freedom of expression. (0.75pt)
- 2- Affirm the truth of the following statements using one idea for each:
 - a) Social researches play an important role in the process of social reformation. (0.50pt)
 - b) The Lebanese war affected the type of solidarity between the members of society. (0.50pt)
 - c) Social statuses differ in different social stratification systems. (0.50pt)
- 3- Explain the relation between:
 - a) The socialist system and the social contract. (0.50pt)
 - b) Social change and conflict of values. (0.50pt)
- 4- Within the framework of studying the phenomenon of firework usage in different Lebanese regions, you were asked to: monitor one of the occasions in order to submit a descriptive report about this phenomenon, conduct a dialogue with one of the officials in the Ministry of Interior, and interrogate a sample of individuals participating in such a phenomenon.
 - a) Name the research technique that matches each of the above mentioned cases, and justify each answer. (1.50pts)
 - b) Formulate a question with three alternatives, directed to the mentioned sample, about the reasons behind this phenomenon. (0.50pt)
 - c) Formulate a question directed to the aforementioned official to know how to face this phenomenon. (0.25pt)

Choose one of the following two sets:

First Choice Set: Analyzing Social Documents.

(12points)

Doc1:

When Sir Beveredge released the social security program in Britain in 1942, he was looking for a step that would abolish the situation of *need* from all citizens... In Lebanon, the administrative and financial problems have an impact on the social and economic functions of the National Social Security Fund, and on the role played by this national institution. Compared to the number of residents in Lebanon, the percentage of subscribers is very low. However, provisions are retreating due to many considerations such as the weak coverage, the administrative impediments, and the rare up-to-date and necessary provisions, in addition to the financial problems.

The contribution of social security in the public health bill in Lebanon is also limited since it only covered 9.2% of the overall health bill, which means that the Fund has never been up till now, a source of stability and security to the citizens. Proceeding from the importance of social security as an everlasting project for the advancement and progress of society, security systems in most countries keep large amounts aside as a reserve; part of it is used in important social projects and beneficial provisions.

المصدر: مجلة الدفاع الوطني 2002. بتصرف.

Doc2:

Year after year, the housing crisis is further aggravating in Lebanon, which has a negative effect on the life of the Lebanese youth, since the dreams of the middle and poor classes in buying a residential apartment are fading away. The cleavage between the real estate prices and the income of the workers renders the ownership of an apartment a dream that can hardly be achieved. In addition, the State doesn't perform any social function. And the youth consider that if the current situation remains the same, this will lead to different social diseases, and to the retreat in the percentage of the Lebanese returning from abroad. Also, the so far set plans are still partial, temporal, and unsuitable solutions, and do not meet the desired goal.

However, the main problem that aggravates the housing crisis is represented by the low level of income of most of the Lebanese residents. Before the increase of L.L.200.000 on the minimum wage, 60% of the Lebanese households received less than \$800 per month, and the low class constituted 62% of the Lebanese, and the percentage of the Lebanese households living below the poverty line reached 28.5%. All these facts weaken the ability of most of the Lebanese in receiving loans, and it is worth knowing that 47% of the Lebanese are salary and wage earners, and suffer from high living costs.

المصدر: جريدة الأخبار، الخميس 11 تشرين الثاني 2010.

Doc3:

The social strategy in Lebanon was captivated by the results of the Lebanese war, and the implementation of many problems was suspended, and due needs were ignored, sometimes behind the plea of construction and development, and at other times awaiting the settlement of financial and economic problems. This did not excuse the successive governments from allocating huge budgets for scattered and random social spending, the weakness of institutions, the lack of organized security nets, and limiting the dangerous repercussions of unbalanced and unequal pattern of development. The primary condition of social reformation is achieved when the state formulates a comprehensive strategy that complies with the capabilities of the country and that meets the aspirations of the majority of its citizens; proceeding from the fact that social provisions are of citizenship rights. Achieving social goals is complimentary to achieving other goals, since reducing social discrepancy for example, does not contradict with development, but rather it constitutes one of the factors of its achievement; and the increase in the number of the protected does not obliterate the financial stability, but rather it reduces squandering. It is fair noting that the efficiency of social programs is not measured by its size or share from GDP or from general expenditure, but rather through its ability to achieve social integration.

المصدر: السفير العدد 12175 تاريخ 5-5-2012.

Answer the following questions by referring to the above documents:

- 1- Extract from document no.1, four of the reasons of weak social provisions in Lebanon. **(1pt)**
- 2- Show the difference between the reality of social security in Lebanon and social security in most countries of the world, and then determine the effect of each on the society. **(1pt)**
- 3- Extract the two problems exposed by document no.2, and then determine two of the functions required from the welfare state to surmount them. **(1.50pts)**
- 4- Deduce from documents 1 and 2, two of the current criteria for describing development and underdevelopment, and provide an evidence about the reality of each of these criteria in Lebanon. **(1.50pts)**
- 5- a- Identify from document no.3, four obstacles that hindered the programs and projects of development in Lebanon. **(1pt)**
b- Conclude the effect of this hindrance on achieving the concept of citizenship in Lebanon. **(0.50pt)**
- 6- Show the relation between document no.3 from one side, and documents no.1 and 2 from the other side. And then deduce the situation that the Lebanese society suffers from. **(1.50pts)**
- 7- The above documents reveal a group of problems that the Lebanese society suffers from, which affect the social cohesion in Lebanon. Proceeding from these documents and your acquired information, write a text in which you expose these problems, and their effect on the immigration of the Lebanese youth, showing one negative reflection of this immigration on each of: the Lebanese family, and the entire society, suggesting three procedures that contribute in alleviating these problems, and showing the desired results. **(4pts)**

Second Choice Set: Studying a Social Subject.**(12points)****Doc.**

... Life in Lebanon is highly expensive, and social discrepancies are clear in a country in which the middle class is almost vanishing. A residence means meters that the citizen needs as a shelter. However, what about the cost of death? It is possible to say that the cost of death is not less than the cost of living, and buying few meters for one's grave is as exhausting as buying few meters for living, and the class differences between the dead are really surprising since the poor person in Lebanon should not die! And if he dies, the distress will lay on the shoulders of those in charge of burial requirements and paying for the grave, while the rich decorate their graves and import their coffins and spend thousands of dollars to guarantee their image in front of the living people before the dead... That's Lebanon! Neither life opens its arms for the poor nor does death relieve their misery!

المصدر: جريدة الاخبار، العدد ١٤٥٧ السبت ٩ تموز ٢٠١١. بتصرف

The Lebanese society suffers from acute class discrepancies that are revealed in all aspects of social life. By referring to the document and your acquired information, and proceeding from the Lebanese society, treat this subject by dealing with the following points:

- Social inequality: its definition, and its relation to culture.
- The effect of economic capital on class distribution in Lebanon.
- The cultural traits that distinguish each class, and the effect of these traits on the social prestige of individuals.
- The culture of attachment to external appearances in Lebanon, and the role of the Lebanese family in limiting it.

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

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الإسم: الرقم:	مسابقة في مادة الاجتماع	مشروع معايير التصحيح

First Obligatory Set: Utilization of concepts and techniques.

(7 points)

Quest.	Suggested Answers	Points
1	a-Inappropriate element: customs (0.25) since it is a cultural element, whereas the rest group represents the elements of sustainable human development. (0.50)	0.75
	b- Inappropriate element: Revolution (0.25) it is a radical change, whereas the rest are related to natural change. (0.50)	0.75
	c- Inappropriate element: Organizing the profession. (0.25) since it expresses an economic condition of integration, whereas the rest are related to the political conditions. (0.50)	0.75
2	a-Sociological researches study the problems and needs, on which social policies are established in order to achieve social reformation.	0.50
	b-The Lebanese war played a big role in weakening organic/ national solidarity and strengthening mechanical solidarity, since the citizen was obliged to resort to his family, clan and sect, when the government and its social policies were weak.	0.50
	c-Each of the social stratifications systems is related to a type of social statuses, acquired statuses are related to the modern class system, and imposed statuses are related to the slavery or the feudal system.	0.50
3	a-The socialist system is built on the concept of social contract which considers that the citizen should give up part of his rights to the group, in order to achieve social equality among citizens.	0.50
	b- Social change effects prevailing social values and ideologies which creates a conflict between the new and the traditional values/ or it allows the transmission of values coming from abroad which may contradict with the local values and cause conflict.	0.50
4	a- First case: Observation. (0.25), since it is the technique that depends on watching and monitoring fireworks phenomenon. (0.25) Second case: Interview (0.25), the dialogue is directed to one person, i.e., an official who can provide us with information about fireworks and the way the government deals with this subject. (0.25) Third case: Questionnaire. (0.25), it the most proper technique to collect information from a big sample about the reasons behind the spread of this phenomenon. (0.25)	1.50
	b- Suggested reasons: pleasure- joy- imitating others- challenge- feasts- success- weddings...	0.50
	c- How to face it: paying fines- raising the prices of fireworks- punishment- awareness campaigns...	0.25

First Choice Set: Analyzing Social Documents.

(12points)

1	Four reasons: the weak coverage, the administrative impediments, the rare up-to-date and necessary provisions, the financial problems. (0.25) for each reason.	1
2	The difference: in Lebanon, administrative financial problems, whereas in most of the other countries, security systems keep large amounts aside as a reserve and use it in important social projects. (0.50) Its reflection on Lebanon: instability and insecurity, whereas in other countries it reflects the advancement and progress of the society. (0.25) for each.	1
3	The two problems: Housing. (0.25) – Poverty and low wages. (0.25) Two of the required functions: allocating public funds/ control and balance/ providing social services. Two functions, (0.50) for each.	1.50
4	Two criteria: Life expectancy – the level of income. (0.50) for each criterion. Evidence: life expectancy: the social security system covers 9.2% of the overall health bill in Lebanon. (0.25) Level of income: the percentage of the Lebanese households living below the poverty line reached 28.5% / 47% of the Lebanese are salary and wage earners, and suffer from high living costs. (0.25)	1.50
5	a- Four obstacles: Allocating huge budgets for scattered and random social spending - weakness of institutions - the lack of organized security nets - unbalanced and unequal pattern of development - social discrepancy - squandering... (0.25) for each	1
	b- Hindrance of developmental projects leads to the weak availability of the citizens' rights, and it impedes social justice which weakens the concept of citizenship.	0.50
6	Document no.3 exposes the weakness of policies and the hindrance of social programs, revealed in document no.1 through problems related to social security, and in document no. 2 through non-providing housing for a big percentage of the Lebanese especially the youth, in addition to the low level of wages of the majority of the Lebanese. (1) The situation: weakness of social integration. (0.50)	1.50
7	Problems: Incomprehensive coverage of social security– expensive health bill– housing crisis – weakness of social policies– immigration– low percentage of Lebanese returning from abroad- different social problems- low minimum wage... (0.50) for three problems. Effect on immigration: these problems constitute the impetuous that lead to the immigration of the Lebanese youth. (0.50) Effect of immigration on the Lebanese family: family disintegration- families are separated from their children- weakness in solidarity... (0.50) Effect of immigration on the Lebanese society: losing human resources- imbalance in the population pyramid- late marriages... (0.50) Suggested procedures: comprehensive coverage of social security/ reduce medical bill/ easy housing loans for the youth/ raising the minimum wage/ rationalizing social spending and preventing squandering/ reducing immigration... three procedures (0.50) each. Desired result: stability/ social integration/ reducing immigration... (0.25) Coherence of the text (0.25)	4

Second Choice Set: Studying a Social Subject.

(12points)

<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>Introduction: Methodology: (1.50) Importance of the subject: the culture of the society imprinted in people’s minds affects all aspects of social life and contributes in increasing social inequality in Lebanon. (0.50) Space-time frame: Lebanese society, nowadays. (0.25) Problematic: economic capital and cultural traits and their influence on social inequality in Lebanon/ to what extent do the culture of the society and the economical capital contribute in strengthening social inequality in Lebanon? (0.50) Outlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social inequality: its definition, and its relation to culture. - The effect of economic capital on class distribution in Lebanon. - The cultural traits that distinguish each class, and the effect of these traits on the social prestige of individuals. - The culture of attachment to external appearances in Lebanon, and the role of the Lebanese family in limiting it. (0.25) 	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	<p>Body: Methodology: (2) Social Inequality: definition and relation with culture: Definition: Social inequality is the difference between people in their economic and social situations, and hence the difference in their life chances, those differences are because of social not natural or biological inherited reasons. (0.50) Relation: each social class has its special culture which means that class inequality reflects differences in cultural features and traits between various groups, and since culture is transmitted from one generation to another through socialization and the basic personality, this means that it contributes in consolidating the features of social inequality. (0.50) The effect of economic capital on class distribution in Lebanon. The economic criterion is essential in class distribution in the Lebanese society, which is supposed to have three classes; however, reality indicates the vanishing of the middle class. Thus society is almost reduced into two classes: the rich and the poor, class discrepancies become very clear in a country where the middle class is vanished. (0.75) And as the economic capital is transmitted from generation to another, this increases the gap between the rich and the poor and fixes a two-classes society... (0.75) Cultural traits that distinguish each class, and their effect on the individuals’ social prestige. Each Lebanese class has its rituals, habits and customs that are revealed through material, symbolic and functional cultural traits which reflect the economic situation of the class, and this reveals the social prestige of individuals. The poor person in Lebanon should not die, and if he dies, the distress will lie on the shoulders of those in charge of burial requirements and paying for the grave, losing his prestige during his life and death, while the rich decorate their graves and import their coffins and spend thousands of dollars to guarantee their image in front of the living people before the dead... (1)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p>

	<p>The culture of attachment to external appearances in Lebanon, and the role of the Lebanese family in limiting it. The Lebanese in general are raised on being fond of external appearances which become part of the culture that imprints the Lebanese society and distinguishes it from other societies, and it manifests itself in various occasions through fashion, cars and mobile phones... and in joy and sorrow. (0.75) The Lebanese family constitutes a reference and a model imitated by children, it is the first agent of socialization where child acquires social values, which means it has to reconsider its practices and redirects any diverted behavior that might be practiced by children and might lead to the fixation of such superficial features... (0.75)</p>	
3	<p>Conclusion: Methodology: (0.50) Summarizing the previous ideas: (0.50) Answer the problematic: if the Lebanese family is not performing the required role in monitoring its practices and the behavior of its children, it will deepen and strengthen social inequality with its cultural and social dimensions... (0.50) Opening horizons: what might be the expected role from the unorganized forces of change in facing this phenomenon? (0.50)</p>	2

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