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| <p>المادة: الإجتماع<br/>الشهادة: الثانوية العامة<br/>الفرع: الاجتماع والاقتصاد<br/>نموذج رقم -3-<br/>المدة: ثلاث ساعات</p> | <p>الهيئة الأكاديمية المشتركة<br/>قسم الاجتماع والاقتصاد</p> |  <p>المركز التربوي للبحوث والأبحاث</p> |
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A sample test (taking into account the suspension of lessons and the modified description for the academic year 2016-2017 and the development of the developed curricula)

**Obligatory Set: Using Concepts and Techniques (8 pts.)**

1. **Compare, by providing 1 similarity and 1 difference between the theory of reform and the theory of revolution in social change. (1 pt.)**
2. **Classify the following terms into two groups, and then select the appropriate term for each group (1 pt.)**
  - Syndicate of doctors - Intellectuals - Artists – political Parties - Authors - Editors - Women's Associations
3. **Extract the intruder from the following terms and provide a justification for your answer(0.5pt)**
  - Level of education; indebtedness; Cultural openness; The extent of income distribution; Life expectancy
4. **Affirm by an example or an idea the truthfulness of each of the following sentences (1.50 pts.)**
  - a. The entry of new values into society leads to the dialectic of change
  - b. The criteria of social inequality vary according to the systems of stratification
  - c. The success of the process of social integration is linked to the nature of political systems
5. **Identify the relationship between the following concepts (1.50 pts.)**
  - a. The civil society and the political society in Lebanon
  - b. The Social security and social justice
  - c. Regional inequality and social policy
6. **In a study on the reality of the social integration of foreigners residing in Lebanon, you are asked to:**
  - a. Prepare a questionnaire addressed to a sample of residing foreigners addressing the following points:
    - Marital Status - Economic Situation - Social Relations
Put one question with four alternatives for each of the above-mentioned ideas (1.50 pt.)
  - b. Prepare an interview with an official of certain charity associations to identify the assistance provided to these arrivals through two questions. (1 pt.)

**Choose 1 of the following sets:**

**The first optional set: Analysis of social documents. (12 pts.)**

**Document 1:**

| Year   | 2002          | 2004  | 2007      |
|--|---------------|-------|-----------|
| <b>Situation</b>                               |               |       |           |
| <b>Illiteracy</b>                              |               | 13.6% |           |
| <b>Enrollment</b>                              |               | 93.4% | 92.8%     |
| <b>Failure</b>                                 | 14.5% - 15.5% |       | 15.4%     |
| <b>Dropping out from school (From Grade 4)</b> |               |       | 7.1%-7.4% |

**Source:** التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد – جامعة الدول العربية – 2009

**Document 2:**

The middle class feels that their purchasing power has diminished, and therefore it has been affected by poverty. This is due to several reasons, the most important of which is the increase in the prices of basic commodities, in addition to the fact that the Lebanese state has not developed through their successive governments any plan to improve the standard of living. However, between yesterday and today, the middle class has shrunk to half its size, although by all accounts it has leveraged democracy, leading to poor living conditions.

In light of the lack of accurate studies in this regard, it is necessary to recall the 'obvious' link between the deterioration of the political and economic situation and the increase in migration, especially among the middle-income groups where Lebanon lost 40% of the labor force between 2000 and 2003, and it is the highest rate in the region. Thus, the demand to raise wages, whatever the increase in it, it is not the magic solution, and the middle class, and one of the members of his family serious illness or chronic and expensive, will quickly deteriorate into poverty »... But, the state's most effective solution is a 'different safety net, committed to renewing the social contract between the state and the citizen, through tax and service reforms that raise the standard of living, with a fiscal policy that controls inflation rather than serving the public debt'.

**Source:** <http://www.albayan.ae/one> 2012-5-26 بيروت -وفاء عبدالله - بيروت (بتصرف)

**Document 3:**

The circulation of human thought over the course of modern times has been the value and importance of equality, and people have dreamed of social justice. This was introduced in their doctrines, and then in their philosophies and religious, moral and legal systems. Equality and justice are far from reality and from people.

But contemporary social science puts our hands on a tangible meaning of justice and a true indicator of equality: Equality is the integration of people in their society at different levels: At the professional and production levels, income and consumption, political action and social interaction. Inequality is the exclusion or marginalization of such participation. It is contrary to the principle of equal opportunity in at least two respects: The first is that exclusion leads to unequal educational and professional opportunities; and second, exclusion is a denial of equal opportunities at the level of political participation.

**المصدر:** الاستبعاد الاجتماعي-محاولة للفهم-عالم المعرفة -تشرين الثاني- الكويت 2007. (بتصرف)

**Based on the given documents, answer the following questions:**

1.
  - a. Extract from document 1, two social phenomena providing one proof for each. (1 pt.)
  - b. Provide a reason for each of the two mentioned phenomena. (1 pt.)
2.
  - a. Present, through document 2, two reasons for the decline of the middle class. (0.50 pt.)
  - b. Specify the concept of the state referred to through the solution proposed in document 2. (0.50 pt.)
3.
  - a. Based on the changes that hit the middle class in document 2, deduce the appropriate concept and determine its type. (1 pt.)
  - b. Deduce the result of the problem presented in advance, providing an appropriate proof. (0.50 pt.)
4.
  - a. Deduce from the document 3 the absent conditions of social integration providing the appropriate proofs. (1.50 pts.)
  - b. Clarify the result for the mentioned reality on the individual and society. (1 pt.)
5. Clarify the relationship between documents 2 and 3. (1 pt.)
6. The documents present problems that the Lebanese community suffers from, using the documents and your acquired information, write a text in which you present: 4 problems indicating the reasons for each and specifying 2 of their results on the integration of young people in society, proposing 3 solutions to achieve social justice, specifying the responsible party. (4 pts.)

**The second optional set: Studying a social subject. (12 pts.)**

**Document 1:**

The effects of inequalities in access, resources and opportunities among different segments of the population will have serious implications for the long-term prosperity of the country and the ability of people to realize their full potential. As experience has shown around the world, inequality of opportunity is expected to capture people in cycles of poverty that are often beyond generations. Economic, social and political inequalities are rooted in unequal social and cultural institutions that do not depend on parity. The social networks that the poor can access are far different from those available to the rich. Such networks are closely aligned with the cultural values that bind members of society to one another. The traps of inequality affect not only distribution but the dynamics of growth and development as a whole. On the long term, this may mean that equality and justice are complementary and complement each other (not replacing one another).

The negative impact created by inequality is not limited to the welfare of socio-economic citizens, but also to the essence idea of citizenship. Democratic citizenship includes not only political and civil rights, but also social rights. The people's understanding of these rights and the fulfillment of their duties as citizens are at the core of defining themselves as citizens with a certain national identity

المصدر: برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي 2008 ص.66

**Document 2: Article 25:**


Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including nutrition, clothing, housing, medical care and social services, and the right to livelihood in cases of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age and other loss of livelihood as a result of extraneous circumstances of his will.

المصدر: الاعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان.

Despite the reforms adopted by the Lebanese state to achieve the concept of a state of care and the implementation of the Human Rights Charter, inequality is still a phenomenon and a major cause of social conflict.

Based on the above documents and your acquired knowledge, discuss this topic addressing the following points:

- Inequality and its different dimensions in Lebanon
- The effect of inequality on social mobility based on the theory of Bourdieu
- The reflection of inequality on the process of social integration
- The role of the state through social policy programs in reducing inequality (proposing four appropriate measures in different areas)

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The basis of the correction (taking into consideration the suspension of lessons and the modified description for the academic year 2016-2017 until the issuance of the developed curricula)

**Obligatory Set: Using Concepts and Techniques (8 pts.)**

1. 1 pt. for the given question. For each idea of difference 0.25 pt.; for the common feature 0.50 pt.

| Theory of Revolution  | Theory of Reform  |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radical change</li> <li>• Rapid change</li> <li>• Based on the ideas of Karl Marx</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gradual change</li> <li>• Slow Change</li> <li>• Peaceful</li> <li>• Based on the ideas of Keynes</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Common Feature</u>: Both theory result from the dialectics of struggle in social change.</li> </ul> |   |

2. 0.50 pt. for the classification of the concepts into each group (1 mistake in classification renders the student to lose his 0.50 pt., whereas 2 mistakes will make him lose the whole grade)

| Organized forces  | Unorganized forces (Intelligentsia)  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syndicate of doctors</li> <li>• Political Parties</li> <li>• Women's Associations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intellectuals</li> <li>• Artists</li> <li>• Authors</li> <li>• Editors</li> </ul> |

3. The intruder: Cultural openness since it is a factor of change while the remaining elements are criteria of progress and underdevelopment. (0.25 pt.)

Justification: Cultural openness refers to cultural interaction, while other elements refer to the criteria of characterization of progress and underdevelopment (0.25 pt.)

4. (1.50 pts.)

a. (0.50 pt.)

The entry of new values leads to a shock - struggle - conflict- dialogue where the society will be divided between supporters and opponents - those who accept values and those who reject them in the conflict that leads to the division of society ... This is called the dialectics of change.

b. (0.50 pt.)

The criteria of social inequality vary according to the systems of stratification because in each system there are different standards that determine the differences between people, such as in the feudal system, it is based on the ownership of agricultural land and in modern class system, it is based on the location of the individual in the production process (there should be a difference between two systems according to 2 different parameters to be true)

c. (0.50 pt.)

Integration succeeds in democratic countries because it provides the three conditions, which are socio-economic / cultural-educational / political conditions of integration

**5.** (1.50 pts.)

- a.** There is an overlap between the domestic society and the political society in Lebanon, where there is dominance of the initial affiliations on the political community and this hegemony (supremacy / domination) weakens citizenship. The political decision is subject to the decision of domestic society (sectarian) and the heads of families and sects form the political class. (0.50 pt.)
- b.** Social security secures social justice through the availability of basic rights (such as aging / illness and maternity / end of service ...) (0.50 pt.)
- c.** Regional disparity is the main reason for people to move away, resulting in poverty belts, which necessitates the adoption of a balanced development policy to reduce the problem of internal movement or vice versa. Unsuccessful social policies and unbalanced development lead to internal migration. (0.50 pt.)

**6.** (0.50 pt.)

**a.** Technique

A questionnaire consists of 3 closed questions on 4 alternatives (0.5 pt. for each question form)

Marital Status:

What is the size of your family?

- 2
- 2-4
- 5-7
- 8 and above

Economic situation:

What kind of work you do?

- Employee
- Work for your account / free profession
- Muyawim
- Do not work

Social relations:

What are the most important obstacles that face you in the Lebanese Society?

- Difficulty walking around at night
- Difficulty in accomplishing marriage registrations
- Difficulty in adapting children in schools
- Social discrimination

**b.** (1 pt.)

Interview with an official in a charity organization

- What are the types of health services provided by the Association for expatriates (emigrants) to Lebanon? (0.25 pt.)
- What are the criteria for the distribution and application of in-kind support programs for expatriates (emigrants)? ... (0.50 pt.)

**The first optional set: Analysis of social documents. (12 pts.)**

1.

a. (1 pt.)

The two phenomena are:

- Illiteracy 13.6% in 2004 (0.50 pt.)
- Dropout from school 7.1% in 2007 (0.50 pt.)

b. (1 pt.)

- The reason for the 1<sup>st</sup> phenomenon is poverty. (0.50 pt.)
- The reason for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phenomenon is the exit of a large percentage of students from the second cycle of basic education (fourth grade elementary). (0.50 pt.)

2.

a. (0.50 pt.)

Two reasons for the decline of the middle class:

- To raise prices of basic commodities
- The Lebanese state did not put through their successive governments any plan to improve the standard of living. (0.50 pt.)

b. (0.50 pt.)

The concept referred to in document 2 concept of care state (0.50 pt.)

3.

a. (1 pt.)

Concept: Social mobility (0.50 pt.)

Type: Vertical downward mobility (0.50 pt.)

b. (0.50 pt.)

Result: Migration (0.25 pt.)

Significance: Excessive migration, especially among the middle-income group where Lebanon lost 40% of the labor force between 2000 and 2003, the highest in the region (0.25 pt.)

4.

a. (1.50 pts.)

The 1<sup>st</sup> absent condition of social integration: Educational conditions

Proof: Weak educational opportunities

The 2<sup>nd</sup> absent condition of social integration: Economic conditions

Proof: Unequal career opportunities

The 3<sup>rd</sup> absent condition of social integration: Political conditions

Proof: Denial of equal opportunities at the level of political participation

(0.25 pt. for each condition and 0.25 pt. for each proof)

b. (1 pt.)

The result of this reality:

On the individual:

- Migration / weakness of the concept of citizenship. (0.50 pt.)

On society:

- Social conflicts. (0.50 pt.)

5. (1 pt.)

The relationship between document 2 and 3 is that the confinement of the middle class and the increase in the severity of poverty compounded the poor living conditions (document 2), which calls for rapid solutions and policies adopted by the state to achieve equality and conditions of social integration (document 3). (1 pt.)

6. (4 pts.)

Demonstration of the 4 problems: (1 pt.)

- School dropout
- Increase in poverty
- Unequal opportunities
- Illiteracy
- Decline of the middle class. (4 problems / 0.25 pt. each)

The reasons for the deterioration of the economic situation:

- The lack of effective policy
- The worsening of the political situation (1 pt.)

2 Results:

- The absence of social integration
- Migration. (0.50 pt.)

3 Solutions:

- Raising the quality of education in the public school
- Creating job opportunities for youth
- Raising the minimum wages
- Adjusting prices
- Strengthening social services. (1 pt.)

Responsible party: The state (0.25 pt.).

Coherence of the text (0.25 pt.)



**The second optional set: Studying a social subject. (12 pts.)**

**Introduction (3 pts.)      Methodology -1.50 pts.)      Content -1.50 pts.)**

The importance of the topic: The role of the Care State and Reform Policies in fighting against poverty and social inequality in order to achieve the concept of citizenship and the reduction of social conflict. (0.50 pt.)

Time / place framework: Lebanon today (0.50 pt.)

Problematic: Are social policies that are developed by the Lebanese state affect the consolidation (alliance) of the concept of citizenship? (0.50 pt.)

Outline: (0.50 pt.)

- Inequality and its different dimensions in Lebanon
- The effect of inequality on social mobility based on the theory of Bourdieu Theory
- The reflection of inequality on the process of social integration
- The role of the state through social policy programs in reducing inequality (proposing four appropriate measures in different domains)

**Body (7 pts.)**

Disparities and its different dimensions in Lebanon: (1 pt.)

- The economic and professional dimension: The classes in Lebanon (employment sectors /individual income / national income)
- Regional disparity and uneven development between regions with indications (schools / hospitals...)
- Inequality in its cultural dimension: Physical characteristics of culture and moral or functional characteristics

The Effect of Inequality on Social Mobility based on the theory of Bourdieu (1 pt.)

Bourdieu's theory of the 3 capitals and social heredity.

The Reflection of inequality on the process of social integration: (1 pt.)

- Lack of educational opportunities and lack of job opportunities
- Lack of access to social services
- These economic, social, cultural and political conditions are not met

The role of the state through social policy programs in reducing inequality (proposing four appropriate measures in different areas). (2 pts.)

-As a care state to provide citizens: (with a return to Article 25 of the Bill of Human Rights)

Programs (2 pts.) (0.50 pt. / program)

- Work-related programs: Employment opportunities through productive projects that invest labor, especially in the agriculture sector
- Programs related to education: Equal educational opportunity, compulsory education, formal education
- Housing-related programs: Providing infrastructure and setting standards for adequate housing, soft loans
- Programs related to health and social security: Inclusiveness of social security for all

**Conclusion (2 pts.) Methodology (0.50 pt.) Content (1.50 pts.)**

Summarizing the above-mentioned ideas: In Lebanon, there are still many manifestations of poverty and inequality that negatively affect the process of integration, which requires social policies to achieve the concept of citizenship and reduce the conflict. (0.50 pt.)

Answering the problematic: When the state adopts successful social policies and strengthens the concept of citizenship, then the concept of care state can overcome these problems (1 pt.)

Opening new horizons: How can the state achieve the citizen's interest without making political and administrative reforms in its devices? (0.50 pt.)