

**Q.No.5.** Define ethnocentrism and xenocentrism. Critically analyse how global media, consumer culture, and local identity politics produce simultaneous tendencies toward both in contemporary Pakistani youth. Suggest two practical steps educational institutions can take to reduce inter-ethnic hostility. (20)

**Q.No.6.** Examine the changing role of family, school and digital media in youth socialization in Pakistan. Discuss two positive and two negative effects of digital socialization on civic values and political behaviour among university students. (20)

**Q.No.7.** Choose suicide or drug abuse. Using a sociological framework (e.g., Durkheim, strain theory, social determinants), explain the social causes and outline a multi-level intervention (family, campus/community, state health policy) to reduce the problem. Explain briefly how you would measure the intervention's success. (20)

**Q.No.8: Write short note on following:** (20)

- i. Research Philosophy
- ii. Suicide- a social crime or failure of institutions in Pakistan
- iii. Brain drains
- iv. Role of AI to mitigate juvenile delinquency

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*Best of Luck for CSS-2026*

## PART - II

### QUESTION - 5

#### 1) INTRODUCTION

Ethnocentrism is believing in the superiority of one's own culture. Whereas, Xenocentrism is believing in the inferiority of one's own culture. In the contemporary Pakistani youth the tendencies of both are invoked by global media, consumer culture and local identity politics through media portrayals, cultural displaying and by culture based political affiliation. The educational institutes can promote ethnic events to invoke tolerance and teach the students the importance of rationality ~~has~~ to counter the inter-ethnic hostility.

#### 2) DEFINING ETHNOCENTRISM

Ethnocentrism is ~~defined~~ defined as

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believing that one's culture is superior to the other. It is characterized by strong affiliation with one's own culture while defying the other cultures

**[UN-Definition]**

### 3) DEFINING XENOCENTRISM

Xenocentrism is defined as a preference for the foreign culture over one's own culture and treating one's own culture as inferior. It is characterized by the strong affinity towards another culture while defying one's own culture

**[UN-Definition]**

### 4) HOW GLOBAL MEDIA PRODUCE TENDENCIES TOWARDS BOTH IN CONTEMPORARY PAKISTANI YOUTH

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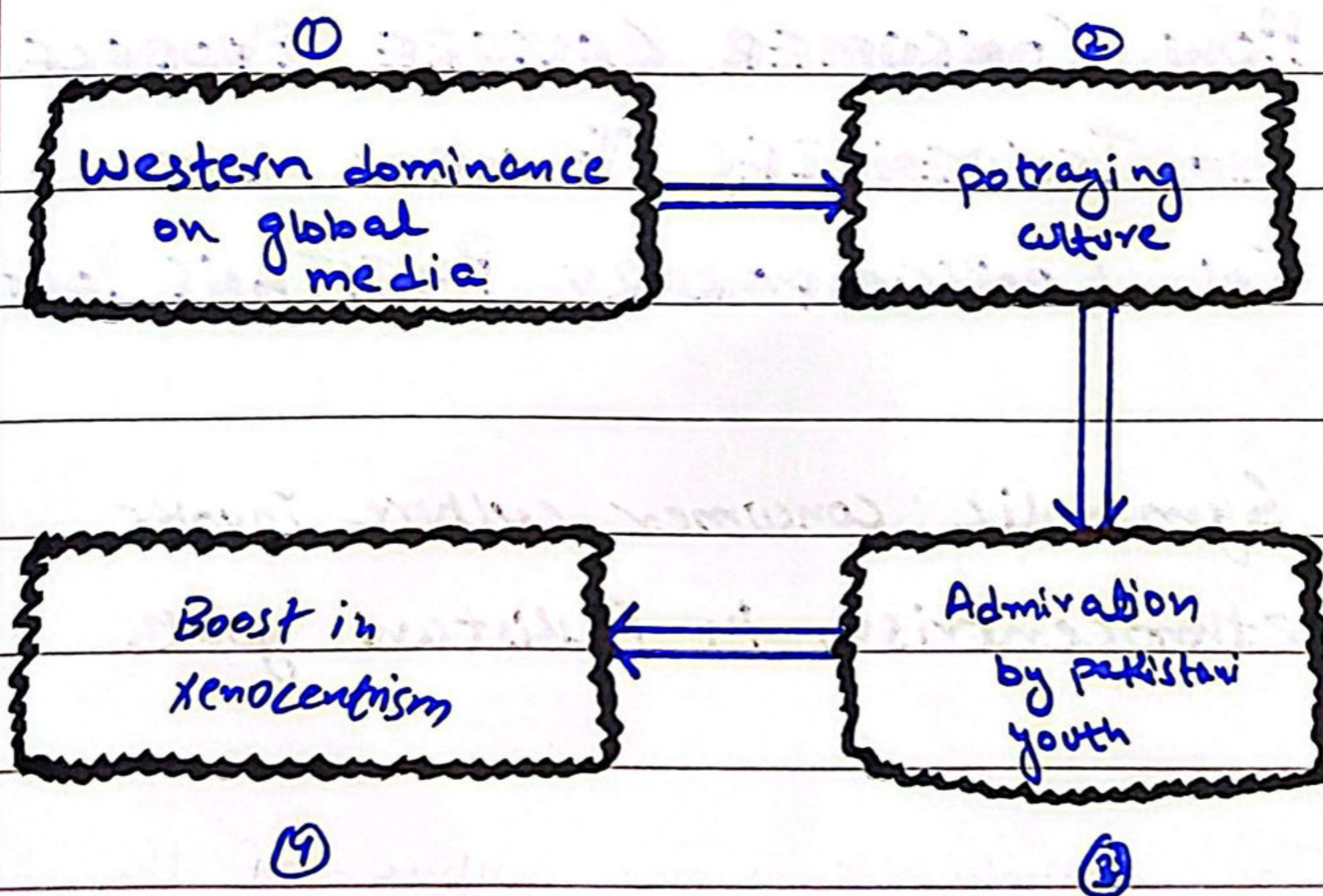
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4.1) Global media influenced by the west promoting ethnocentrism at the cost of xenocentrism in the south

The global media is influenced by the west where they portray their culture over the world, this causes fascination

in the south especially Pakistan leading to xenocentrism

~~ethnocentrism~~ in the country. While the west further boost the xenocentric tendencies.



Description:-

The following chart shows how xenocentrism is boosted in Pakistani youth.

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#### 4.2) Utilizing the global media to portray Pakistani culture boost ~~not~~ ethnocentrism

While utilizing the global media Pakistani culture can be represented at an international level during cultural events this can elevate the love of culture in the Pakistani youth to increase the traits of ethno-centrism

### 5) HOW CONSUMER CULTURE PRODUCE ~~THE~~ TENDENCIES TOWARDS BOTH IN CONTEMPORARY PAKISTANI YOUTH

#### 5.1) Symbolic consumer culture invoke ethnocentrism in Pakistani youth

The symbolic consumer culture of the Sindhi caps, traditional dances, shalwar Kameez can aid to invoke a sense of love for the culture in Pakistani youth promoting ethnocentrism.

5.2) Higher diversion in consumer culture with advancement of technology promoting xenocentrism

In the current era technology is everything which is dominated by the west. The use of it shifts the consumer culture to be west centric promoting xenocentrism in Pakistani youth. Consumer culture is the defining factor for the love towards one's own culture [Zaid Hussain, Consumption shapes culture]

## 6) ~~5~~ How IDENTITY POLITICS PRODUCE TENDENCIES TOWARDS BOTH IN CONTEMPORARY PAKISTANI YOUTH

6.1) Identity politics creating turmoil in Pakistan promoting xenocentrism leading to brain drain

The identity politics in Pakistan creates

turbulence in Pakistan in the form of riots that damage the trust of people and promote xenocentrism, forcing the people to leave the country for a better lifestyle.

## 6.2) Identity politics incorporate tolerance among the people promoting ethnocentrism

Identity politics based on locality helps people to learn about the other cultures present in Pakistan. This promotes patience among the people for the other culture, giving a ~~de~~ broader room for ethnocentrism to maintain its foothold.

## 7) SUGGESTIVE PRACTICAL STEPS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CAN TAKE TO REDUCE INTER-ETHNIC HOSTILITY

### 7.1) Promote ethnicity displaying events in schools to promote acceptance of all ethnicities

The school should have fun fairs that let the students from diverse backgrounds to display their culture's ~~major~~ unique aspects for mitigating the inter-ethnic hostility.

### 7.2) Encourage equality among the students by portraying everyone as a citizen of Pakistan

To end the inter-ethnic hostility the educational institutes should transmit a sense of being Pakistani only in the students. This would promote equality in them to resolve such tensions. Every child's mind is a blank sheet of paper what ever he learns is printed on his mind, if he learns equality he would do equality  
[Gabriel Tarde, law of imitation]

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## B) CONCLUSION

To conclude, ethnocentrism and xenocentrism are influenced in the Pakistani youth through global media, consumer culture, and local identity politics in positive as well as negative ways as well. However, the educational institutions can play a role to promote ethnocentrism by promoting cultural displaying in schools and promoting equality based on nationality for a better future.

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## QUESTION - 6

### 1) INTRODUCTION

The family, school and digital media are essential factors that play a significant role in youth socialization in Pakistan.

Family is the primary agent, school the ~~second~~ secondary and digital media the tertiary agent of youth socialization.

Digital media however is the most influential that acts a double-edged sword on civic values and political behavior among youth as well.

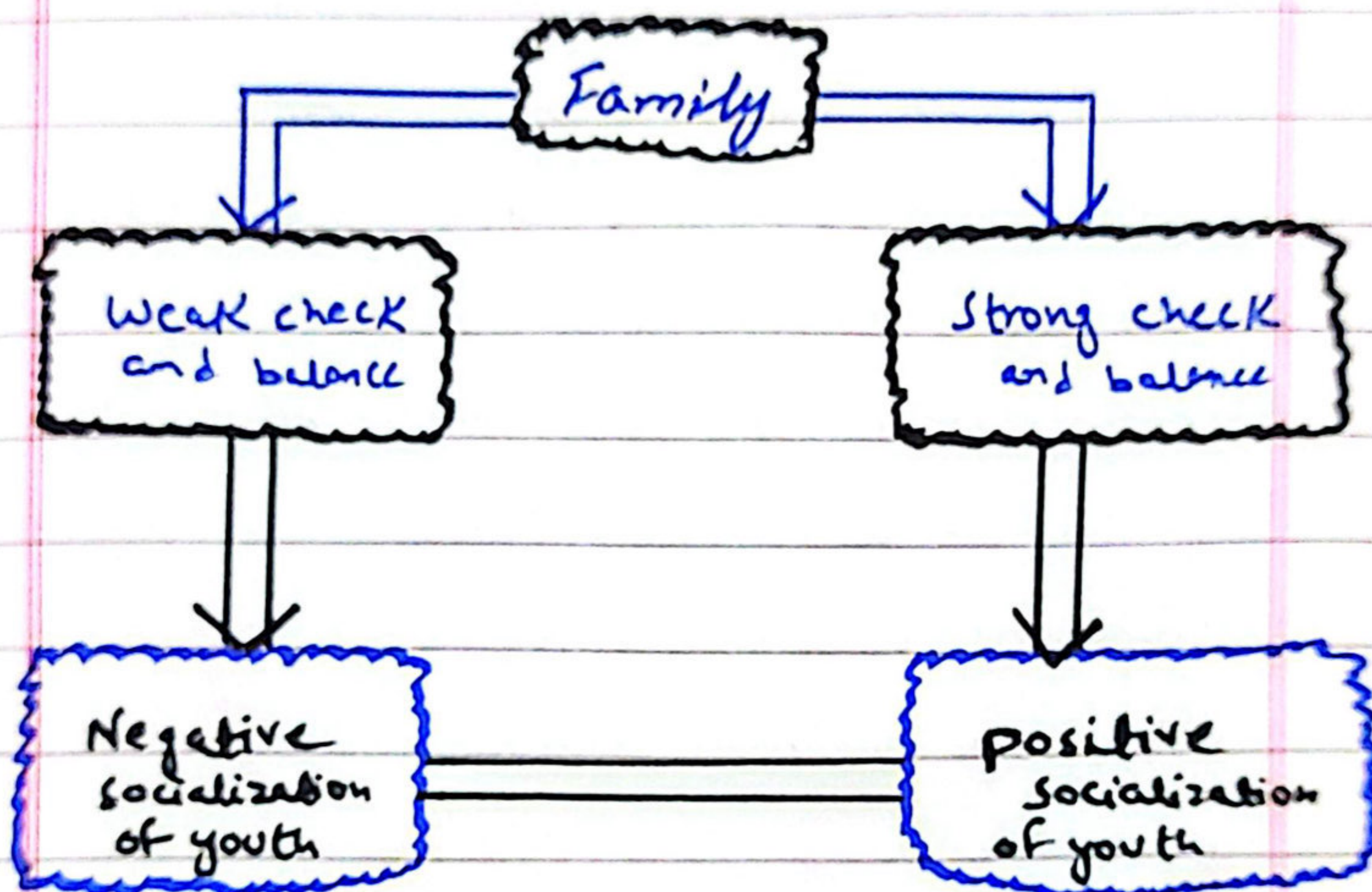
### 2) THE CHANGING ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, AND DIGITAL MEDIA IN YOUTH SOCIALIZATION IN PAKISTAN

2.1) Family the primary agent of socialization having long-term impacts

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Family is the primary agent that helps the youth into developing their personality. Enhanced focus at the children during youth transmit positive socialization in the youth.

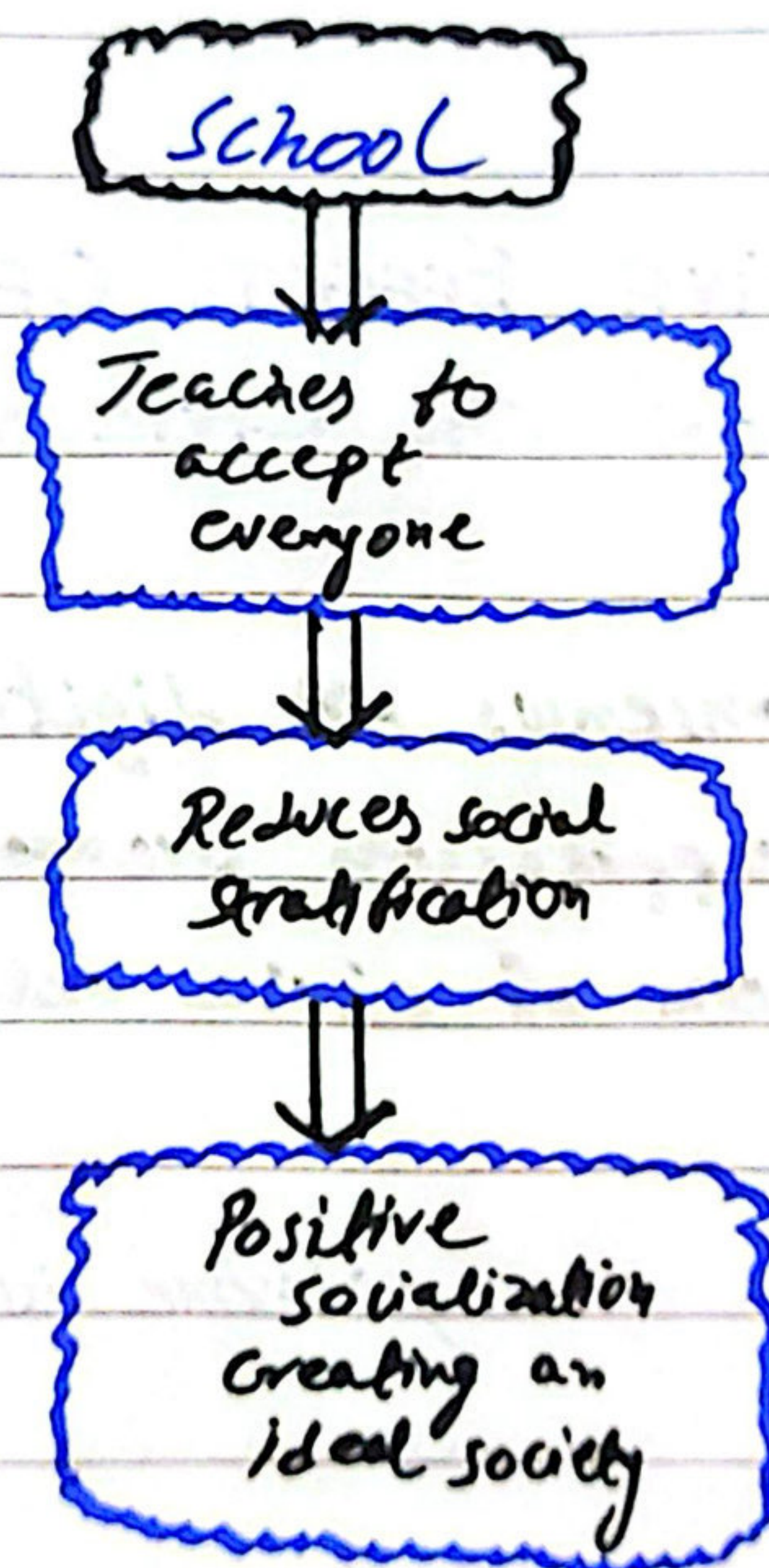


2.2) School socializing the youth to incorporate tolerance and make affiliations for collective growth

School is the second agent of

socialization in a youth. It teaches the youth the importance of cohesion as man is a social animal, who cannot exist in isolation [Aristotle]. Hence, the school aid to the socialization for a collective society.

*Consequence of socialization*



2.3) Media the most influential means for youth socialization

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Even though media is a tertiary means for youth socialization still it is the most influential one in determining the principles of socialization. Generation alpha is a product of socialization based on digital media [Anwar Ali, Socialization in the contemporary era]

### 3) TWO POSITIVE EFFECTS OF DIGITAL SOCIALIZATION ON CIVIC VALUES

#### 3.1) Global consensus on digital platform regarding oppression promoting the socialization of civic values

Global consensus on palestine issues had led the people to unite under the same cause through socialization. media campaigns etc have boosted the civic values to raise global pressure to resolve the palestine issue.

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### 3.2) Digital socialization promote Islamic fundamentals enhancing civic values

Digital media is utilized for the portrayal of Islamic knowledge this enables the people to stay in touch with the fundamentals of their religion, creating a society with strong civic values. Civic values are an imitation of religious fundamentals that are boosted through digital socialization  
[Syed Khuzaima, socialization and religion]

## 4) TWO POSITIVE EFFECTS OF DIGITAL SOCIALIZATION ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

### 4.1) Merit based political affiliation fostered through digital socialization

Digital socialization aid the university students to know about the opinions of

on a political party. This aids them in driving their own opinions for an effective analysis to support the most pragmatic leader.

4.2) Student can get a platform to share their views and interact with same minded individuals.

This can help the students to unite under one flag and make changes in the policy making, in their favour through majority power.

## 5) TWO NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DIGITAL SOCIALIZATION ON CIVIL VALUES

5.1) Uncensored display of violence on media can lead to glorification of violence deteriorating civil values.

When people through digital socialization

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Interact with uncensored violent activities around the globe it can cause a psychological impact on the youth leading to vested interest in violence.

Example:-

14 year old boy killed mother and father due to glorification of violence learned through playing PUBG.

5.2) Western influence leading to loss of civic values in own country

Digital socialization is dominated by the west leading to transfer of culture on the viewer this leads to a decline in a country's own civic values.

6) **TWO NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DIGITAL SOCIALIZATION ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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### 6.1) Social stratification based on political groups leading to conflict

Digital socialization paves a way towards social stratification based on political views forming groups that tend to show violence for opposing groups.

### 6.2) A Barrier in the path of education

Over affiliation of politics through digital socialization acts as a wall in the path of students to excel academically.

## 7) CONCLUSION

To conclude, the family, school and digital media are effective indicators that help in youth socialization. Digital media has the highest impact, it acts as a double edged sword in the path towards civic values and political views of the university students.

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## QUESTION - 7

### 1) INTRODUCTION

Suicide is a common problem that exist in a society owing to the rapid increase of stress in a vicinity. The major social causes that results in suicide are peer pressure, economic inequalities, existential depression etc. However, a multi-level intervention including family, community, state health policy can aid into mitigating the problem. At the end to measure the intervention success surveys can be utilized.

### 2) EXPLAINING USING THE SOCIO-LOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF DURKHEIM

## 2.1) Defining suicide as an act of self harm

Suicide is defined as an act of self harm that results in the death of the individual.

## 2.2) Durkheim's classification of suicide

Emile Durkheim classified suicide as **Egoistic suicide** which occurs due to increased isolation within a person and the society. **Altruistic suicide** which occurs during a heroic act done by a person which results in his death.

**Anomic suicide** which results due to the rejection of societal norms and increased stress.

## 3) BRIEFING THE SOCIAL CAUSES BEHIND SUICIDE

### 3.1) Peer stress and the enhanced feeling of failure

A common reason of suicide is the increased peer stress at workplace where the person sees his partners excel and unable to do the same the person ends his life.

58% suicide survivors pointed to workplace peer stress as the reason for attempting suicide

-journal of social sciences 2018

### 3.2) Existential depress defying the predestined purpose to seek new one, unable to find purpose leading to suicide

People when divert away from the predestined purposes assigned by the society undergo existential depression

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this continues till the person seeks a purpose, if not then he ends his life, treating it as if it has no meaning

### 3.3) Unable to achieve a dream they longed for resulting in suicide

Every person has goals if they are unable to achieve their life long goal they treat themselves as failures who should commit suicide

### 3.4) Economic strain breaking the door of patience leading to suicide

Economic strain is a major factor of suicide. When a person is not able to manage his expenses and is rooted in constant debt he ends his life for instant relief from all worries

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## 4) MULTI LEVEL INTERVENTION TO REDUCE THE PROBLEM OF SUICIDE

### 4.1) Strong family bonding to mitigate depression

Strong family bonding should be encouraged  
the media to portray the importance of  
cohesion between family members to  
mitigate the ~~effect~~ increasing results  
of suicide.

### 4.2) Promoting campaigns to raise ~~aware~~ awareness of suicide to mitigate them by family members

Campaigns can aid the family members to  
scan out the traits of depression  
within any member of the family that  
would help them to resolve the matter  
before things take a serious turn.

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4.3) Community Centers to listen to the individuals who are going to commit suicides

Community should establish centers where the individuals can share their worries to get recommendations.

Sometimes the only thing to stop suicide is listen to the depressed individual

- Sohail Khan, suicide

Prevention

4.3) State should devise free health rights for the sick individuals

The state should take responsibility for its people giving monetary ~~supp~~ support for medical to ensure an individual never resorts to suicide.

## 5) HOW TO MEASURE THE INTERVENTION SUCCESS

### 5.1) Survey form all over for empirical research based success

Survey forms should be present that people can fill to ~~not~~ measure to effectiveness of the policy adjustment in a vicinity.

### 5.2) Interviewing the suicide attemptees

By interviewing them after the adjustments an effective analysis can be derived to establish the effectiveness of the new measures.

### 5.3) Data from the Community Centers

The data from the Community Centers can be analyzed by measuring reduction in patients to measure the effectiveness.

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## 6) CONCLUSION:-

To conclude, suicide is a common problem in a society that results due to the evident economic stress, peer stress etc. However policy adjustments at family, community and state health level can have a significant impact at mitigating its increase in a society.

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## QUESTION-8

(ii)

### 1) SUICIDE THE FAILURE OF INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN

1.1) Failure of the national institution to eradicate poverty resulting in suicide

Pakistan is an economically challenged state this puts economic strain on the people of the country leading to suicide.

28% suicide cases in Pakistan due to economic strain

-HRLP, 2024

1.2) Failure of institutions to grant justice to victims leading to suicide for a change

In Pakistan the institutions are unable

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to grant rapid justice, leading to second victimization. This forces the victims to commit suicide for the government to focus on its people.

### 1.3) Weak rehabilitation institution failing to mitigate suicide

The rehabilitation centers are less in number and ~~are~~ are weak in mitigating the worries of the depressed people leading to suicide.

### 1.4) Intelligence wing unable to reduce the blackmailing incidents to curb suicide

There is an abundance of blackmail that forces the individuals to give up their life. The inability of intelligence agencies to mitigate this is a great threat that leads to suicide.

(iii)

## 1) Brain Drain

## 1.1) Rapid brain drain due to political uncertainty

Political uncertainty roots the country in great turmoil which makes the talented individuals to leave the country for better opportunity in a stable environment.

## 1.2) Rapid brain drain due to lack of opportunity

Being a third world country Pakistan cannot provide its youth with jobs giving way to brain drain.

65000 youth left the country  
in 2025

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iv

## 1) ROLE OF AI TO MITIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

### 1.1) AI based courts for rapid judgments reducing time

AI based courts such as in China can improve the time taken for juveniles delinquents to mitigate their trial.

### 1.2) AI based monitoring improve juvenile behaviour

AI based surveillance of juveniles can help to improve their behaviour as they would know they are always on the watch.