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CSS/PMT
with
Raiza

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**National Officers Academy**

Mock Exams CSS-2023

December 2022(Final Mock)

SOCIOLOGY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE:

- Part-II is to be attempted in the separate **Answer Book**.
- Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at **one place** instead of at different places.
- Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

SUBJECTIVE PART – PART II

- Q. No. 2. Briefly discuss Ibnu-e-Khaldun's theory of Asabiyyah. How do you relate his theory in the current scenario of the country? (20)
- Q. No. 3. Karl Marx discussed labor theory of value in detail. What do you understand by that theory, write your answer in detail? (20)
- Q. No. 4. What is the research process? What type of (qualitative/quantitative) would you use to study young animals? Define the logic of your choice in detail. (20)
- Q. No. 5. An individual is the product of a culture. What is the role of the media in 21st century? (20)
- Q. No. 6. Society is undergoing a continuous socio-cultural change. What are factors of social change and which common theories discuss social change. Please discuss in the light of famous theories of social change. (20)
- Q. No. 7. Offer a comparative and analytical discussion on the social contract theory and organic theory while developing your thesis with a logical conclusion (20)
- Q. No. 8. Write a short note on **THREE** of the following:
- Effect of Nationalism on our culture
 - Difference between cultural innovation and cultural diffusion
 - What is difference between Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft society?
 - Difference between Mechanical and Organic Society
 - What is positivism in view of Allama Ibn-e-Khaldun and August Comte?

Best of Luck for CSS-2023

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1 / 202 Day: _____

Subjective Part - II

Question: 1

Briefly discuss Ibn-e-Khaldoon's theory of *Asabiyyah*? How do you relate this theory in current scenario of country?

Introduction:-

Ibn-e-Khaldoon was a philosopher, historian and a statesman. He was born in Tunisia. He belonged to the affluent family. According to George Ritzer "he was the most modern thinker of his time". He gives the theory of *Asabiyyah* which talks about the social cohesion and solidarity. It also explain the rise and fall of civilization. This theory is related to the current scenario in the country, as the people are split across different lines and solidarity is diminishing. However, by enhancing the group solidarity, problem can be resolved.

these type of headings are not appreciated in the main exam similar issue was pointed out in some other paper too

1- Important theories of Khaldoon:-

- 1- Economic growth theory
- 2- Theory of rise and fall of civilization.

3- Supply and demand theory ✓

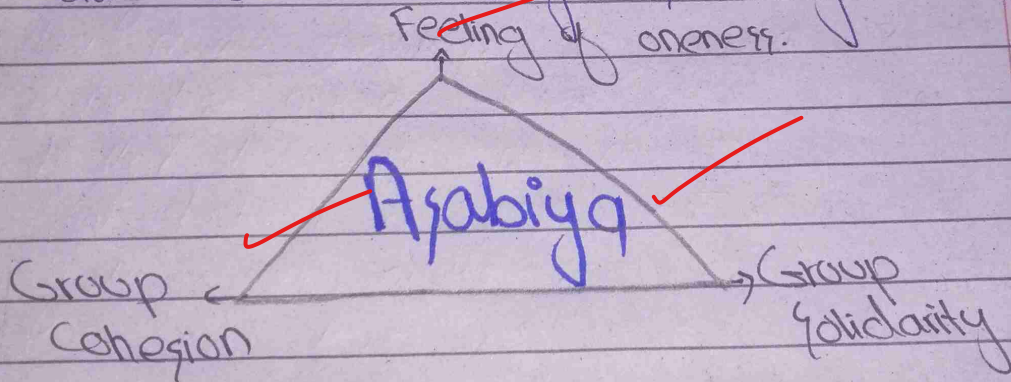
2- ~~Important books of~~ Khaldoon:-

merge into one

- 1- Kitab-ul-Ibrar ✓
- 2- Muqadimah ✓

3- Theory of Asabiyyah

The most important work of Khaldoon is the theory of Asabiyyah. In which he tells that how a civilization rise to the heights of glory due to solidarity. And also tells how the civilization falls due to diminishing feeling of oneness.



Asabiyyah means group solidarity and feeling of oneness. People makes bond with each other due to this solidarity.

"Asabiyyah unites the people together as a unit"

4- Reference from Quran:-

Ibn-e-Khaldoon's explained his idea by giving reference from Quran.

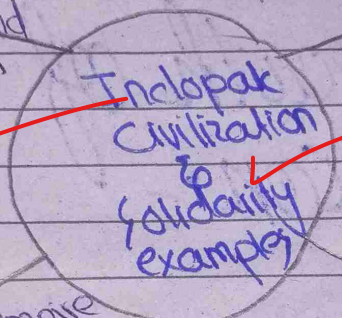
In Surah Nuh Allah says:-
Even those who came as false preacher but they are as a group.

5- Examples From History of Indopak:-

Some of the examples from Indopak are:-

Guard Demand of Pakistan

Babar makes muslim empire because of solidarity



Glory of Akbar's Empire

Sultanate Delhi

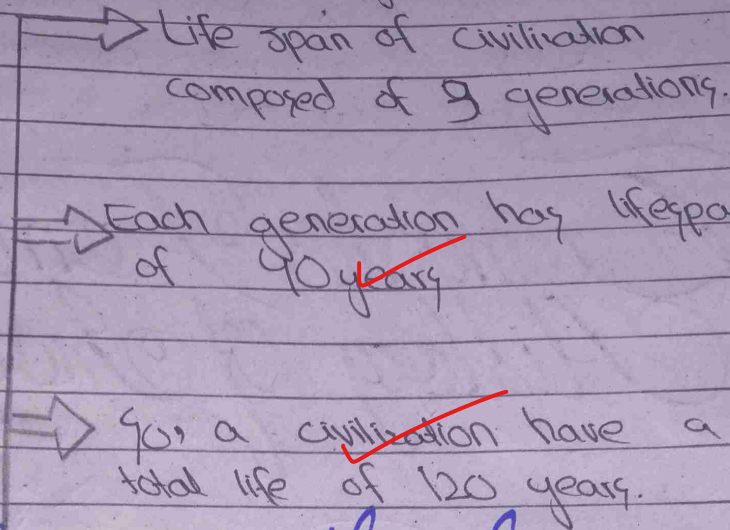
6- Rise and Fall of Civilization due to Sabiyah:-

6 lines has one heading sometime in the main exam extra sheets are not given unnecessarily so avoid this thing

The civilization remain enacted as long as the group has solidarity among them. As the solidarity diminishes civilization dies natural death or someone from other civilization do fatal blow to it.

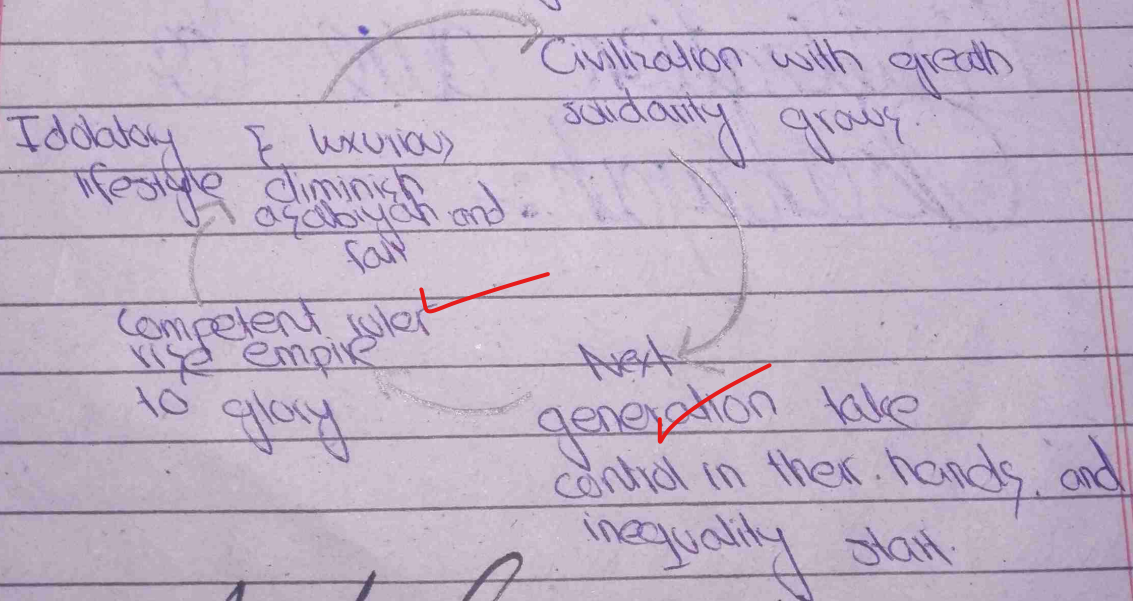
According to Khaldoon's civilization grows

develop, mature and die like an organism. According to Khaldun civilization has lifespan like organism.



7 Cyclic growth of civilization:-

Civilizations follow a cyclic growth. First, they rise to glory, then Asabiyyah diminish and lastly either they collapse or rise again due to Asabiyyah.



a- 1st Generation:-

First generation is always with great solidarity. Rulers share power with people. People voluntarily gives economic and military services. This group with great solidarity pushes other group towards the periphery. The group at center is considered to be civilized, while at periphery as uncivilized.

Example:-

The rise of Mughal Empire under Babar due to great solidarity.

b. 2nd Generation:-

The descendants of 1st generation, tries to capture all the wealth and power in their hands. So they hired people for military and economic services. Discontent spreads among the groups. But

The leaders of this generation are hardworking, they rise the civilization to heights of glory. This is the climax stage of civilization.

EXAMPLE:-

Mughal empire climax under the Akbar's rule.

3. 3rd Generation:-

3rd generation becomes lazy,

idolatry and started living luxurious life. They did not pay attention to the administration. Empire conditions became miser. People dwell in impoverishment. This lead to the decline of empire, as people disintegrate and solidarity start vanishing.

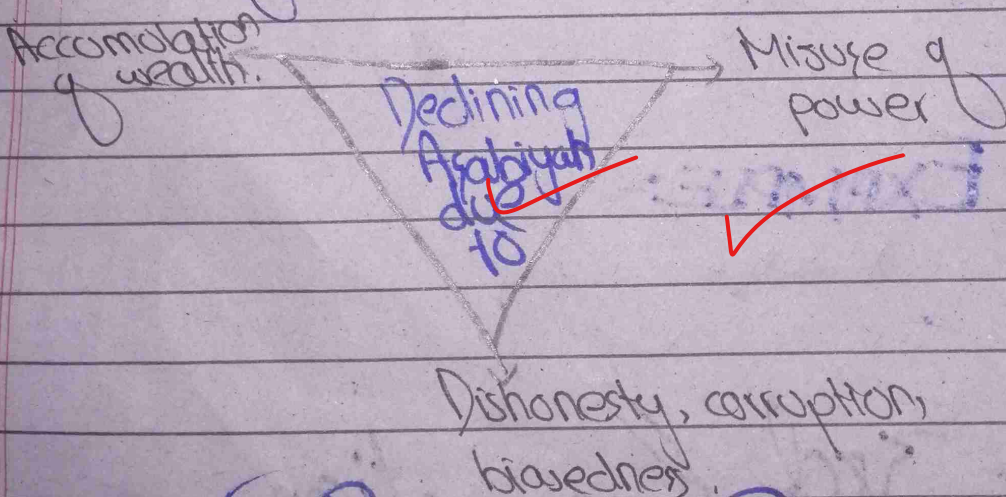
EXAMPLE:-

Mughal empire under the rule of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Either this civilization degrade by itself or the people from the periphery with great solidarity pushes it towards corner.

Reasons of Fall of Civilization:-

Following are the reasons of fall of civilization.



1- Misuse of Power:-

Rulers concentrate all powers in hands and don't share it with other people. They use this power for personal gains and benefits. Due to coercive nature they exploit the masses.

2. Dishonesty, Corruption and biasness:-

Due to rulers' dishonest behaviour towards public, irresponsible use of state resources and biased decisions to promote the self interest, solidarity among masses gradually disappear.

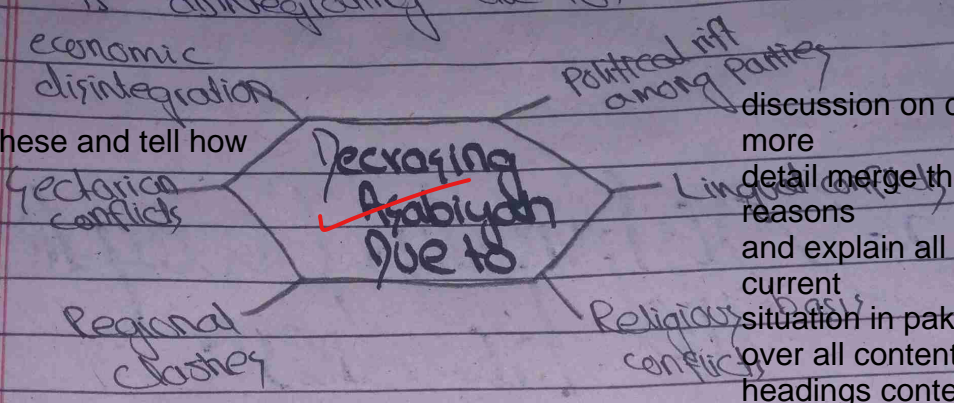
3. Accumulation of wealth:-

Rulers accumulate wealth by using all the states machinery. They exploit the subject. The public money is used for living the luxurious life. Public shows resentment and they disintegrate.

9. Current Scenario of Country:-

Currently, in the country there is decrease of solidarity. There is a lot of disintegration and ~~grouping~~ are found on the communal, unequal, ethnic basis. The solidarity due to all these reasons is diminishing day by day. Political clashes lead to economic instability and

Overall system is disintegration. The solidarity is disintegrating due to:-



explain these and tell how

discussion on current situation needs more detail merge the previous heading of reasons and explain all those in the context of current situation in pakistan and write a detail over all content is very good half ans is headings content material is a bit less however main idea is picked and discussed well as n is well composed presentation is good except heading size 9/20

Recommendation:-

By resolving all the conflicts on religious, ethnic, lingual, political and economic basis, all the nation write together and show mutual cohesion and raise as the most eminent and glorious nation of the world. The only solution is to give off the conflicts and then unification.

Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, Ibn-e-Khaldoon theory of Asabiyyah is the most precious work of his time. It declares the reason behind nation's success and rise to the heights of glory. Its application in current scenario will elevate the position of nation.

Question: 2

Write a short note on three of

3
following:

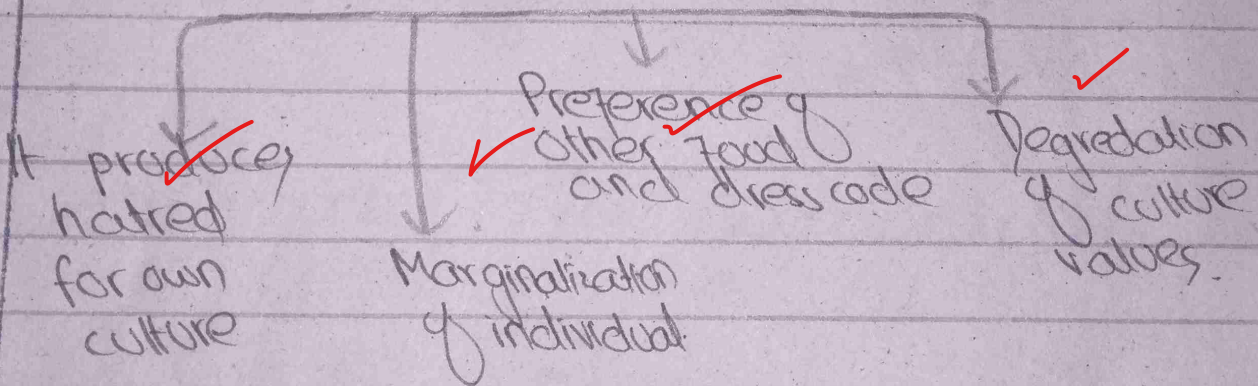
- a - Effect of xenocentrism on culture
- b - Difference between Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft society
- c - Difference between mechanic and organic society.

a Xenocentrism:-

The preference of the products, services and culture of the other nation.

B Effects on Culture:-

Xenocentrism has the following impacts on the culture:



a - Hatred for own culture:-

Xenocentric individuals hated their own culture, and feel proud by following the culture of other.

produces cultural lag
cultural accumulation
material and non material cultural gap
effects the social institutions and family systems

b. Degradation of Culture:-

Xenocentrism also degrades the culture. Marginalize ~~culture's~~ values and put a death blow to the traditions.

c. Preference of other culture food and dresses:-

Xenocentrism promotes the food, dresses and lifestyle of other nations. Native culture suffers a setback in its tradition.

d. Marginalization of Individual:-

Not only is the culture that suffers the impacts of xenocentrism, but also the individual following other culture are marginalized by own members.

e. Degradation of language:-

Languages which are the symbol of identity also push to the lowest point due to the xenocentric values.

C. Impacts on Pakistani Culture:-

Pakistani culture is also suffering due to the xenocentrism. Some impacts are.

Hatred for Pakistani Culture ✓

Impacts on Pakistan ✓

Preference of western food dress, lifestyle

Secularization in Religion

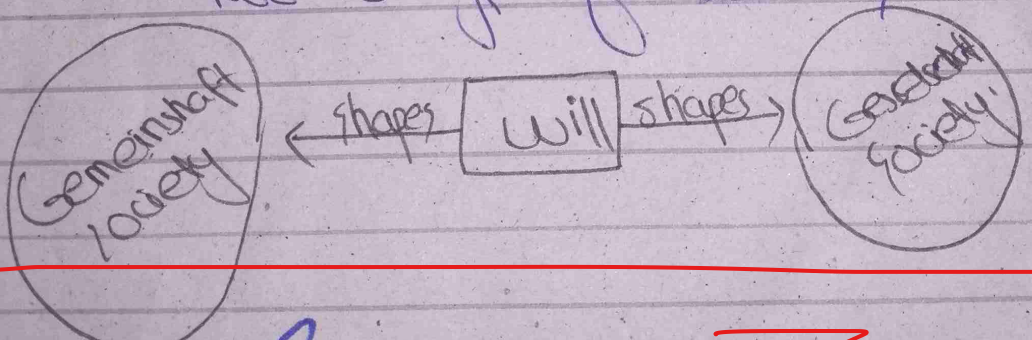
job exploring in west

Promotion of English language

B- Difference b/w Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft Society:-

Ferdinand's Tönnies Theory:

He presented his theory on the will of society, these will shapes two types of societies.



a- Gemeinschaft Society

- 1- This type of society is based on natural will.
- 2- People are known to each other
- 3- Face to face interaction is found.
- 4- Relationship is on the basis of strong kinship.
- 5- It is primitive type of society.
- 6- Family is the basic unit there.
- 7- Religion is also a dominant belief there.
- 8- Norms of love, understanding and mutual cooperation exist.

Examples:-

Peoples interacting in mosques, churches and other religious institute.

b. Gesellschaft Society:-

- 1- This type of society are modern one
- 2- People are strangers to each other
- 3- Impersonal relations are found.
- 4- Relations are on the basis of economic and political bonds.
- 5- It is advance type of society.

6- People are free to have any religious belief

7- Names of economic corporation are found.

Example:-

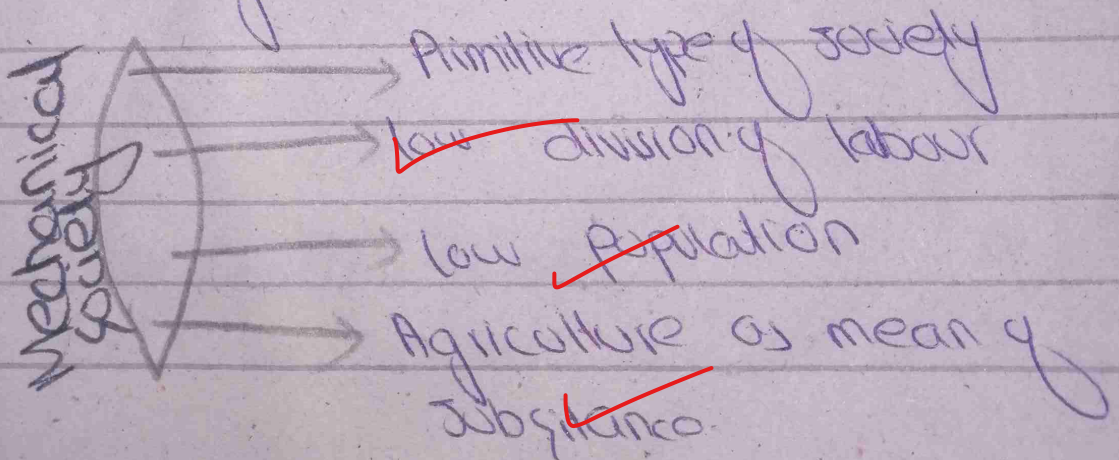
People working in offices, business organizations construct this type of society.

c- Difference between mechanical and organic society.

To concept of mechanical and organic solidarity constitutes the two types of society, i.e. are the mechanical and organic.

1 Mechanical Society:-

These types of societies have the following characteristics:-



Mechanical societies have the features of primitive type of societies. These societies have the less population, with scattered housing pattern. Administrative structure are ~~also~~ poorly developed. They ~~societies~~ have the limited institutions. Modern facilities are also less there.

★ Common Endogamy:-

These ~~type~~ of societies prefer to arrange marriages among the tribe.

★ less division of labour:-

low specialization and less division of labour are found in such societies. People perform single task.

★ Agriculture as mean of living:-

Agriculture is the mean of living in mechanical societies. They don't ~~accumulate~~ wealth.

★ low social inequality:-

All people are ~~treated~~ equally.

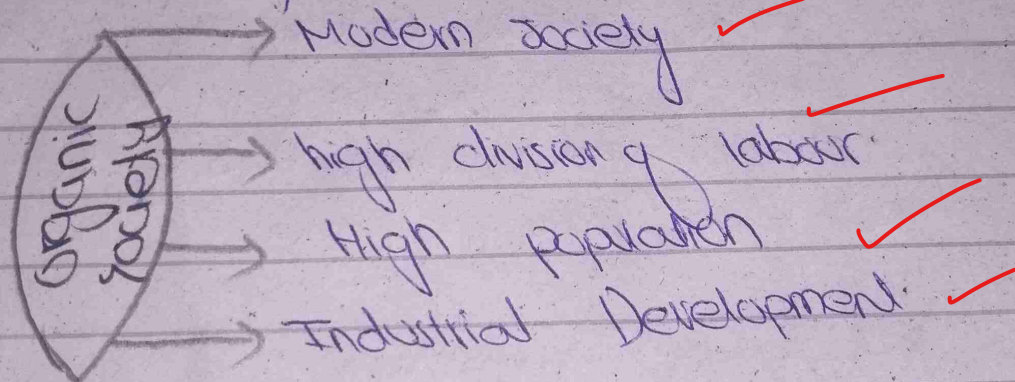
and are provided with equal rights.

* Rigid Class Structure:-

These societies have rigid class structure and strictly following norms, believes and religion. They respect elders and joint families are common.

2- Organic Societies:-

Organic societies have the following characteristics:-



Organic societies have the feature of modern societies. These societies have high population, with congested housing patterns. Administrative structure is highly developed. They have highly developed institutions with wide range of facilities.

a. Exogamy is common:-

They provide freedom in marriage, either

to pursue endogamy or exogamy.

b- Specialization:-

These societies have extensive division of labour, everyone is designated with specific task.

c- Prevailing social inequality:-

Mechanical society is based on accumulation of wealth, so inequality sprouts and damages the whole nation.

c- Flexible class structure-

High social mobility is found in mechanical society. Class structure is flexible and people have freedom to prefer any religion.

d- Modern facilities:-

Modern facilities are found to meet the very needs of individuals of society.

Conclusion:- The difference in these two type of societies are due to the difference in socioeconomic way of living.

Question # 3.

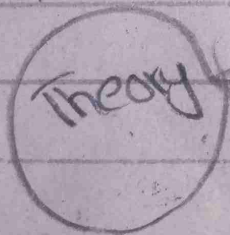
Make a comparative and analytical discussion on social contract theory and organismic theory while developing your thesis and logical conclusion?

1 Introduction:

Social contract theory and organismic theory are put forward by sociologists to explain the organization of society. Social contract theory emphasizes how the society, with the passage of time surrenders its rights to the sovereign while the organismic theory draws a comparison between the organism and society.

2 Social Contract Theory:

Social contract theories are put forward by various scientists, social contract theory of Hobbes



social contract theory of Locke

social contract theory of Rousseau.

3- Social Contract Theory of Hobbes:-

According to this theory man in state of nature ~~was~~ in continuous war.

a- Nature of man:-

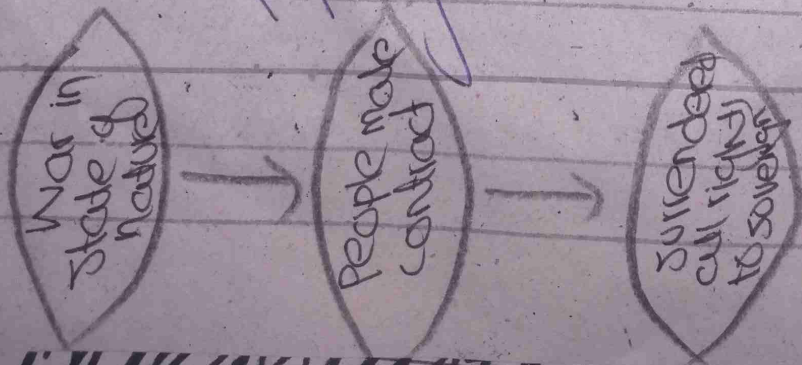
According to Hobbes, human is barbaric, cunning, cruel and selfish in state of nature.

b- Need for contract:

People due to fear of death, feel to make a contract among them to save their property and life.

c- Contract and surrendering of rights to sovereign:-

For all the people enter into contract and surrendered all of their rights to sovereign, so the sovereign protect their life and property.



Hobbes Sovereign was with absolute authority.
No one can rebel against him.

4 Social Contract Theory of Locke:-

Social contract theory of Locke describes the state of nature as a peaceful state, where all men enjoy equal natural rights. No one was in danger in his state of nature.

a- Nature of man:-

Hobbes predict human nature as good, combative, cooperative, helpful and friendly.

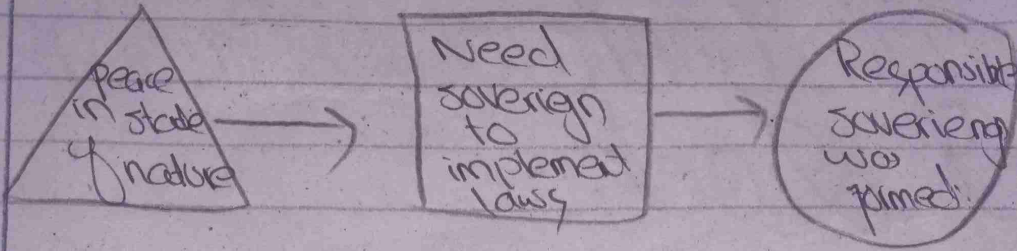
b- Need for Contract:-

People enter into contract to enforce the laws by legal authority, which is deployed by people.

c- Contract and representative responsible sovereign:-

People make a sovereign, to which they provide the laws made

by them and sovereign will enforce it. Sovereign of Locke was not with absolute authority.



Locke, sovereign was responsible to people and people can revolt against him if he doesn't fulfill the rights.

5- Social Contract of Rousseau:-

Rousseau, made a social contract by his people. People surrendered all their rights to the general will.

a- General Will of Rousseau:-

Rousseau people make contract in which they surrender their rights to general will, which is the will of whole community.

Germany. Karl Marx was born in

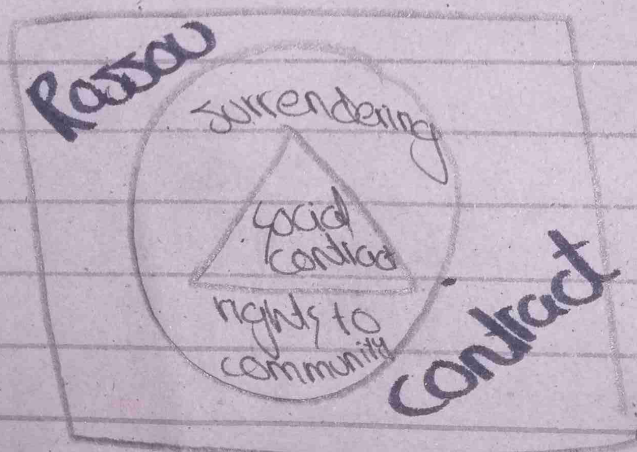
6
"Man is born free but everywhere he is in chain."

b. Formation of General Will as Sovereign:

People get together, and surrender their rights to the society itself. He was talking about the direct democracy. People can make and implement laws by themselves.

c. Man got free:

Man by ~~surrendering~~ rights feel free. As general will is there will and if they are obeying it, it means they are obeying themselves.



6. Organismic Theory of

If you want to know more...

Spencer:-

Herbert Spencer presented the organic theory. In which he define how society resembles with organism. And also explained the similarities and differences between organism and society.

"Society resembles like organisms"

Similarities b/w Organism And Society.

Society has some of the similarities like organism. He therefore, made a contrast between these two.

Simple to complex.

Both grow and develop

Both become pathological

Similarities

Functional Adaptation

Both show structural differentiation

Both can change

a- **Both grow and develop:-**

Organism and society both grow and develop. Organism grow from simple to complex, and society also show complexity as it advances.

b- **Both become Pathological:-**

Organism can become pathological by disease, while society become by social evil.

c- **Both can change:-**

Organism and society both change under evolution from indefinite, heterogeneous to definite homogeneous structure.

d- **Both undergo structural differentiation and functional adaptation:-**

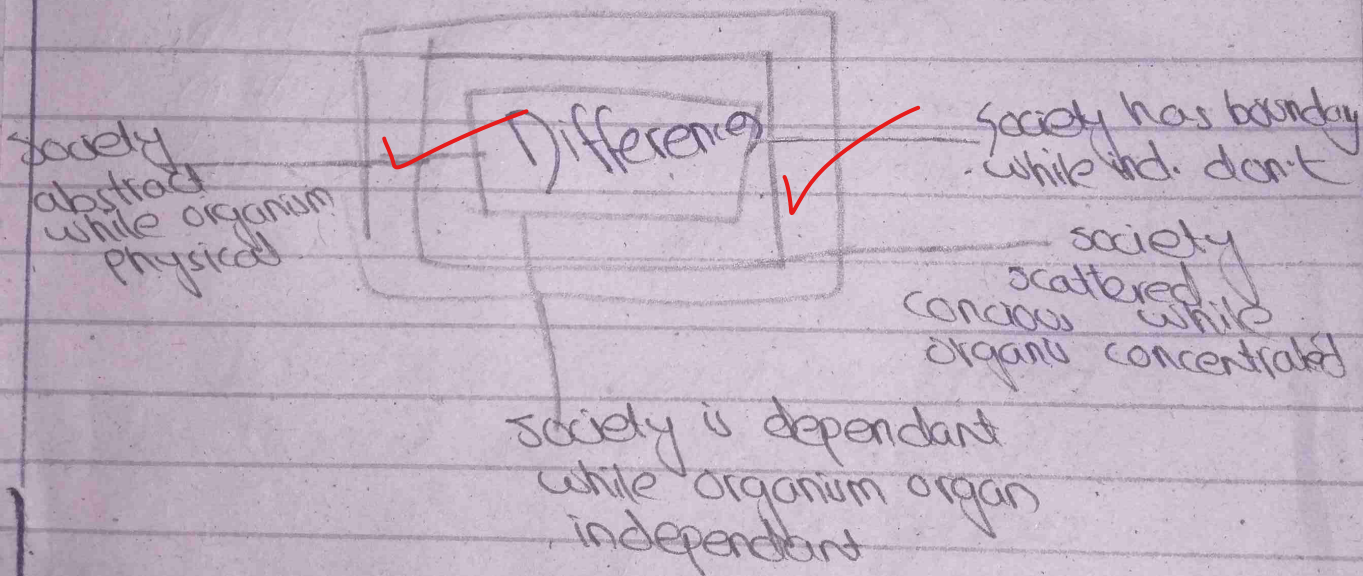
Society and organism on the way of development, develop organs specified for specific function. And as the society & organism change, they become adapted to it.

e- Both undergo evolution.

Individual and society, both undergo the process of evolution and work under specialization.

8. Difference b/w Organism and Society:-

Following are some of the differences between organism and society.



a- Society has a boundary while Individual does not:-

Society has a definite boundary while organisms do not have a boundary.

b- Society has scattered consciousness while organism concentrated:-

Society has consciousness scattered in the society. while organism have concentrated consciousness.

c- Society organ dependant, while organism independant:-

Society organs are dependant on each other, while organism organ can work independently.

d- Society abstract while organism physical entity:-

Organism is a physical entity, while society is the abstract concept.

well done 10/20

9. Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, social contract theory gives the organism rights by making it sovereign. While organic theory describe society as a organism.

Question:- 3

Karl Marx discussed labor theory of value in detail. What you use to buy that theory, write your answer in detail.

1. Introduction:-

Karl Marx was born in Germany. He was conflict theorist

He explained through his theory that how the labours are exploited by the capitalist. And how the value of labor is determined by the exchange value of product not in the time of labour put in product.

"From each according to need to each according to ability" - Karl Marx.

1. Economic Determinism:-

Karl Marx was impressed by Hegel and he expressed that capitalist exploit the worker.

"Matter exists outside the mind"
'Karl Marx'

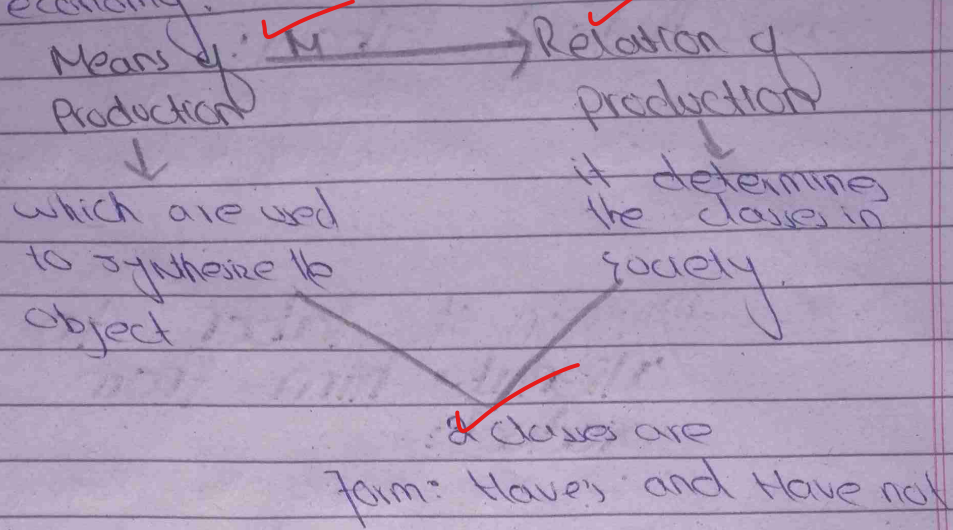
Acc. to Hegel, matter is the mirror reflection of human mind. Ideologies matter, but material is secondary. But according to Marx everything in world is based on material.

"Man is not made by the consciousness, it is the living that made the consciousness - Marx."

a. Economy is substructure upon which whole super structure subsides

Marx explained that economy

make every structure in society: Religion, education, politics all are shaped by economy.



b- Two classes in society

Those people who own the means of production synthesize the bourgeoisie, while other form the proletariat.

2. Theory of Labor Value:-

"Value of product is actually the value of labor" — Karl Marx

Karl Marx showed that labor exist in society are of two types

- a- Actual labour
- b- Abstract labour

a- Abstract labour:-

Differences are

Abstract labor is ~~the~~ total labor found in society to synthesize product

b- Actual labour:-

Actual labor is the labor which is ~~utilized~~ to make the product

c- Division of labor to alienate him from product:-

Capitalist divide the labor, so one item synthesized by many workers and alienate ~~the~~ labour ~~of~~ its product. This concept is called commodity fetishism.

d- Value of labor determined by the market value not by the labor time invest in it:-

The product formed by the labours are ~~determined~~ by the market exchange value, not by the amount of effort and time that labours put in it to synthesize the product.

3 Surplus Value:-

"The extra money pocketed by capitalist by ~~exploiting~~ workers" By division of labor, the extra

differences and make

Day: _____
Value or profit taken is pocketed
by the capitalist capitalist
exploit the labour continuously.

4- Labor's Impoverishment:-

Due to continuous exploitation,
labours are impoverished and they
live in extremely miserable condition.
Now they think of the exploitation

5- Class Consciousness:-

Soon, the worker realized
that they have been exploited. And
this exploitation is due to the
structure, not by their fate.

6- Proletariate Rise:-

Proletariate rise and bring
the revolution. They will through
the capitalist class which is
constantly exploiting them.

7- Proletariate Dictatorship:-

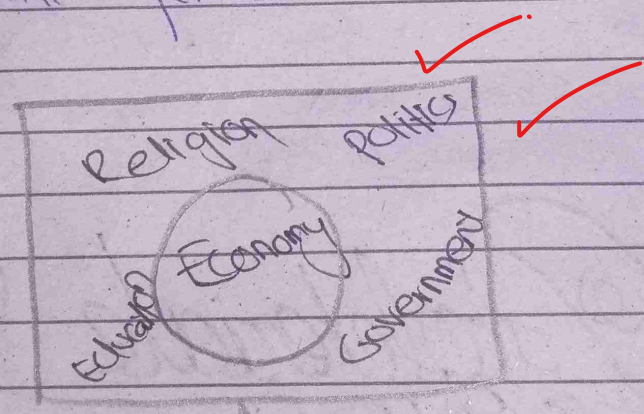
After the bloody revolution,
proletariate will rise to the
power and will make the government.
They will eliminate the class
differences and make the class
less society.

8- Formation of Socialist Society:

Worker will form the socialist society, in which every one will get equal rights. Concept of private property diminished and classless society will form.

9- Communist Society:

After the formation of socialist society, proletariat will educate the people about governing principles. And then government will also be eliminated and a classless - stateless society will form.



↓
Revolution

↓
classless society

↓
classless, stateless society.

Day: _____

10- Theory of Alienation

Karl Marx described that labour is alienated from the product which is made by him. So labour can't voice for the extra value of his labour.

Steps for Alienation:

Labourer is alienated from the product by the following factors:-

a- Alienation from products

The product made by worker, but appreciation given to the brand.

b- Alienation from mode of production

Labourer cannot decide the creativity and innovation he want to put.

c- Alienation from fellow workers

Due to specializations, alienation from fellow workers, also occur.

d- High division of labour:

High division of labour lead to not specification of anyone right to product. So they alienate.

11

Conclusion

Karl Marx emphasized to give the labour value by his time put in product. Not by the exchange value of product in the market. The value of labour which the capitalist put in market. So, Karl Marx educated labourer to get their rights back from elite capitalist.

10/20

dear student if you can manage the time easily and write 4 questions then this style is recommended and use this pattern over all content and questions are well composed and material is satiasfactory
 apparently there doesn't seem any problem in your paper however be careful in main exams and remember the Jorgens and language and terminologies of the subject and syllabus and use them in your answer
 overall well-done keep it up