



National Officers Academy
Mock Exams for CSS-2026
December, 2025 (Mock-5)
SOCIOLOGY

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS): MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
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NOTE: Part-I is Compulsory.

PART-I (MCQ'S)

1. Sociology is primarily concerned with the study of:

- A. Human biology ☒ B. Human society and social relationships C. Political institutions D. Economic markets

2. The founder of Sociology as a discipline is commonly considered to be:

- A. Karl Marx B. Max Weber C. Emile Durkheim ☒ D. Auguste Comte

3. The concept of "social fact" was introduced by:

- A. Weber B. Durkheim C. Mead ☒ D. Spencer

4. "Verstehen" (interpretive understanding) is a methodological approach given by:

- A. Karl Marx ☒ B. Max Weber C. Herbert Spencer D. Auguste Comte

5. Social mobility refers to:

- A. Movement of goods in markets B. Movement of people geographically
☒ C. Movement of individuals or groups within the social hierarchy D. Migration from rural to urban areas

6. Vertical mobility means:

- ☒ A. Change within same social level B. Moving upward or downward in social class
 C. Moving from one geographic region to another D. Education-based movement only

7. Ethnocentrism means:

- A. Disliking one's own culture ☒ B. Believing one's culture is superior to others
 C. Admiring foreign cultures D. Practicing multiple cultures

8. Xenocentrism refers to:

- A. Fear of strangers ☒ B. Preference for foreign culture over one's own
 C. Extreme nationalism D. Mixed cultural identity

9. A group defined by common ancestry, language, or culture is called:

- A. Social class ☒ B. Ethnic group C. Political group D. Primary group

10. Stratification based on birth, with little mobility, refers to:

- ☒ A. Class system B. Caste system C. Estate system D. Open system

11. Which of the following is NOT an agent of socialization?

- A. Family B. School C. Media ☒ D. Climate

12. Primary socialization occurs mostly:

- ☒ A. In early childhood B. In old age C. In workplaces D. At university

13. Anomie, a state of normlessness, was introduced by:

- A. Parsons ☒ B. Durkheim C. Weber D. Mead

14. Symbolic Interactionism focuses mainly on:

- A. Conflict between classes B. Macro structures
☒ C. Shared meanings and everyday interactions D. Biological explanations

15. The theory of the "Looking-Glass Self" was proposed by:

- ☒ A. Cooley B. Mead C. Parsons D. Spencer

16. A socially recognized position in society is called:

- A. Norm ☒ B. Status C. Role D. Value

17. Which perspective views society as a complex system with interdependent parts?

- A. Functionalist perspective B. Conflict perspective
☒ C. Symbolic interactionist perspective D. Postmodern perspective

18. The spread of cultural elements from one society to another is known as:

- A. Cultural lag ☒ B. Cultural diffusion C. Cultural relativism D. Cultural shock

19. Suicide explained as a result of low social integration is termed:

- ☒ A. Anomic suicide B. Fatalistic suicide C. Egoistic suicide D. Altruistic suicide

20. Norms that are formally enforced by the state are called:

- A. Folkways B. Mores ☒ C. Laws D. Traditions

QNo : 03

Answer

1 Introduction

Inequality is the issue of whole world due to structure of society and economy as per the Marxist theory. In Pakistan, landed elite feudal structure, bazaar system, and modern economic capital interact that produce entrenched inequality in Pakistan. These interactions exploit people in multiple ways, resulting in inequality among people. However, these structural inequalities can be overcome through robust measures.

2 Cause of inequality in Pakistan

a) Feudal keeps large sum of profit, and give little to peasants and farmers

The Feudal elites produce inequality by keeping large profit to themselves and giving less to farmers or laborers. It is because feudal owns

the land and, therefore, they own large profit. They give enough money to farmers so that they only fulfill their basic necessities, leaving behind them.

b) Biradari network restrict due to social stratification

Biradari networks control the people of their status. Due to stratification in the society of Pakistan, (caste, class) the people remain in their professions of their biradari. This is because their whole biradari system works in small professions and that way they restrict and create and maintain inequalities in society.

c) Capitalism and private ownership system

Capitalism allows liberal economic policies. Resultantly, people own property and they try to maximize their profit by giving minimum wages to proletarians. In Pakistani society, this system maintains inequality. The bourgeoisie

class exploit proletariat by giving minimum wages and gaining maximum labor from them.

Marxism theory of class conflict

d) feudal discourages education in rural areas of Pakistan

The feudalist elite system discourages promotion of education.

Thus, neglecting ~~in~~ education results in less horizontal upward movements.

They remain laborer and workers on the lands of feudal elite, maintaining inequality in the society.

e) Cultural values in Birsadai system

Cultural values also stop ~~per~~ equality and maintain inequality. People in Pakistan accept their culture and promote those action and professions which was done by their father and ancestors. They main this legacy, due to which, Birsadai system produces and

maintain equality because of socialization.

f) Feudal elites in politics of Pakistan and inequality

Pakistani politicians are feudal and elites. The legislators and politicians formulate those policies which only benefit bourgeoisie. They neglect the lower people. Consequently, exploitation increase and maximization of profits leads to inequality. ~~and~~ World system theory

3 Policy measures to reduce inequality in Pakistan

a) Promotion of effective education

Education is a powerful tool that can change society. Promotion of education in Pakistani society which build people's mind and skills. Thus, they uphold the principle of equality and reduce inequalities in Pakistani society.

b) Strict laws of labor

Strict laws formulation can decrease inequality. These laws support laborers and oppose the discrimination and exploitation. These laws ^{ensure} provide equal wages for labor, removing decreasing inequalities in society.

c) Equal opportunities and reducing culture of nepotism

Everyone should have equal opportunities in society. Pakistan needs to ensure equal opportunities for all. There are also positive discrimination quotas for those communities which are spending life in poverty or for biradari system. Thus, this reduces inequality between people in Pakistani society.

4 Theoretical perspectives

a) Structural functionalist perspective

- Inequalities are better for society, because people from lower side, struggles and get jobs

society become stable and develop.

- Inequality shows flaws which society maintains to eliminate.

b) conflictive perspective

- Inequalities are results of society's structure.
- Feudals, societal institutions, capitalism exploits people and maintain inequalities in the society.

5 conclusion

In short, landed elite, biocentric system and economic system produce inequalities in Pakistan through exploiting, restricting and discouraging education. However, by promoting education, ensuring social justice and discouraging nepotism, inequalities can be reduce in Pakistani society.

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Answer to QNO:06

Changing role of family, school and digital media in Youth socialization

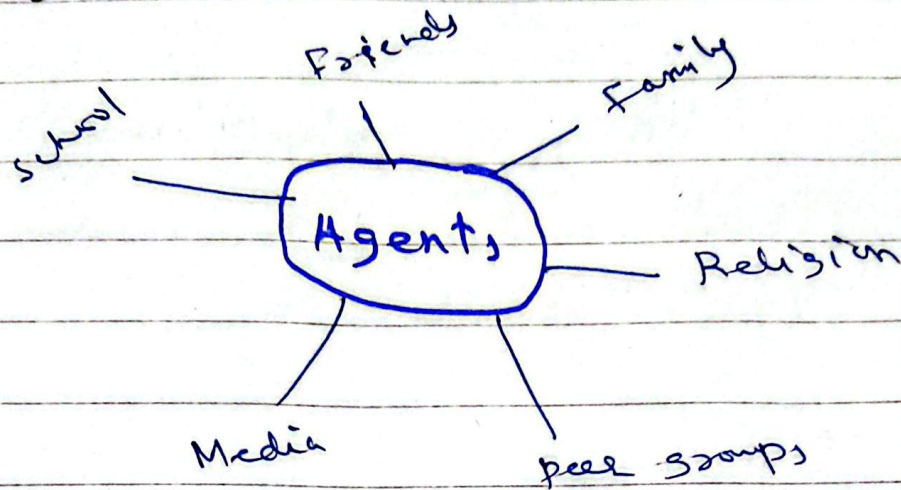
1 Introduction

In Pakistan, The role of family, school, and digital media in youth socialization is changing in ^{the} present times. Families are using digital media to socialize children. There are multiple positive and negative effects of digital socialization on civic values and political behaviour among university students.

2 Socialization and its agent

Socialization: It is a process of adopting values, traits, norms of society by interacting with society from birth to death.

Agents of socialization



3 Changing role of family, school and digital media in youth socialization

a) Decreasing role of family in socialization of youth

In contemporary times, the role of families in socialization of youth is declining in Pakistan. They are leaving youth on their own for socialization due to media.

b) school are reducing strict role

In traditional times, school teaches norms and makes person socialized with better values. In the

Recent times, school are just educating youth. The strict imposition of societal norms are missing due to age of interest, leaving them on their own for socialization.

c) Digital media role are increasing in socialization

In Pakistan, digital media influence is growing. It is now imperative agent of socialization in the Pakistani societies. Due to internet connectivity and cheap gadget, the role of media in socializing youth has grown.

d) Digital media : sharing of emotions and way of communication

Digital media is now effect agent of socialization in Pakistan. Youth are now sharing their emotions and memories on social digital media.

Moreover, the communication is also growing through digital media rather than face to face.

4 Positive and negative effects of digital socialization on civic values and political behavior among university students

a) Positive effectives

i) learning of values of different culture

Digital socialization provides values of different culture. Individual learns these values and tries to implement it. This leads to positive changes in societies.

e.g. Equality of women, Freedom

ii) Awareness about different ways of greeting

Digital socialization teaches different ways of greeting to individuals. ~~They~~ It awakes people and youth how to respect and different ways of respecting people.

iii) Adoption of way of speaking through political behavior

Individuals learn way of speaking and their behavior become similar. Because they try to adopt them. Politicians like charismatic leaders and statesmen speak well and behave well.

Individuals through digital socialization adopt these behaviors of peace.

b) Negative effect,

i) Loss of own cultural values

Digital socialization makes individuals xenocentric persons. He loves other cultural values because of exaggeration and positive framework. Thus, individuals lose own cultural values due to digital socialization.

ii) Individuals learn criminal behavior

digital socialization produces criminal behavior in youth. Because, these behaviors more revolve on the digital socialization — Deviance, learning theory

iii) Abusive language due to political behavior

Digital socialization affects the political behavior of university students. Because charismatic leaders and populist leaders often use abusive language for others, making behavior abusive on youth.

5 Conclusion

In short, family and school's role are reduced in Pakistan for socialization of youth. Digital media is now prominent pioneer and agent of socialization. This affects the values of youth as xenocentrism and criminal behavior. This also affects political behavior of university student as abusive language and fraudism etc.

✓ ===== x

Answer to QNO:07

Suicide

1 Introduction

Suicide means any act of killing to oneself despite knowing the result. Emile Durkheim and strain theory have talked about suicide and have given the causes of suicide. There are also other social causes of suicide. However, through intervention of socialization agent, suicidal tendency can be reduced.

2 Sociological framework of suicide

Emile Durkheim

Durkheim has given the theory of suicide. It has 4 causes of suicide



- normlessness state of person - Anomie

- Strict rules and regulation
- Enthusiasm for glory — Altruistic
- Strict norms

Strain theory

Strain from society forces individual to commit crime or suicide.

3 social causes of suicide

a) Aimlessness force person to suicide

When individuals have no aim and objectives, they commit suicide.

As Emile Durkheim said: Soldiers in peace time commit more suicide compare to war time.

b) Disintegration from society

When individual feels alienated from society, he commit suicide because he experiences

Isolationism in the society (Emile Durkheim)

c) Pressure from societal institution

Individual lives in society. They feel and experience pressure from peers, friends, families and relatives. Individual cannot bear it and, resultantly, he commit suicide.

(strain theory)

d) Unemployment or damage / loss in business

Individual runs business and partners. There also unemployed person, especially youth, suicide because they struggle to get job and strain from family. Moreover, loss in business also a major causes of suicide.

e) strict culture values

When there is strict in culture values and society, it

also contributed to ~~some~~ suicide.

Because individual ~~was~~ strict, to his culture, decreasing his freedom and choice. Thus, he cannot do any things opposition to culture. Resultantly, Individual commit ~~some~~ suicide.

(Emile Durkheim)

4 Multi-level intervention to reduce the problem

a) Family intervention

→ Suicide can be

address through intervention of family.

It helps in ^{integrating} ~~reducing~~ ~~disintegration~~ person

in society, removing alienation from mind

→ Family also helps in decreasing in strain of individual by providing resources and trying to resolve his problems.

→ Family helps individual when he loses his business profit. It reduce the suicidal tendencies in individuals.