

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

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

**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



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Ans 4(1) Introduction:

Since its inception, mankind has lived and collaborated with one another due to its intrinsic trait of being a social animal. Through its communion man has formed societies to settle and collaborate in. Societies are functionally related aggregate of people either who live in proximity to one another ~~share~~ ~~common~~ or share common values. The evolution of societies throughout time resulted in the formation of societal classes. That is people organized within the society in different hierarchical order with unequal distributions of wealth, resources or power. To navigate around this hierarchy ~~in~~ and maximise its share of resource, man ~~has~~ in turn ~~participate~~ indulges in some form of social mobility mechanism, which refers to the change ~~in~~ from one social class to the other.

(2) Intergenerational social mobility

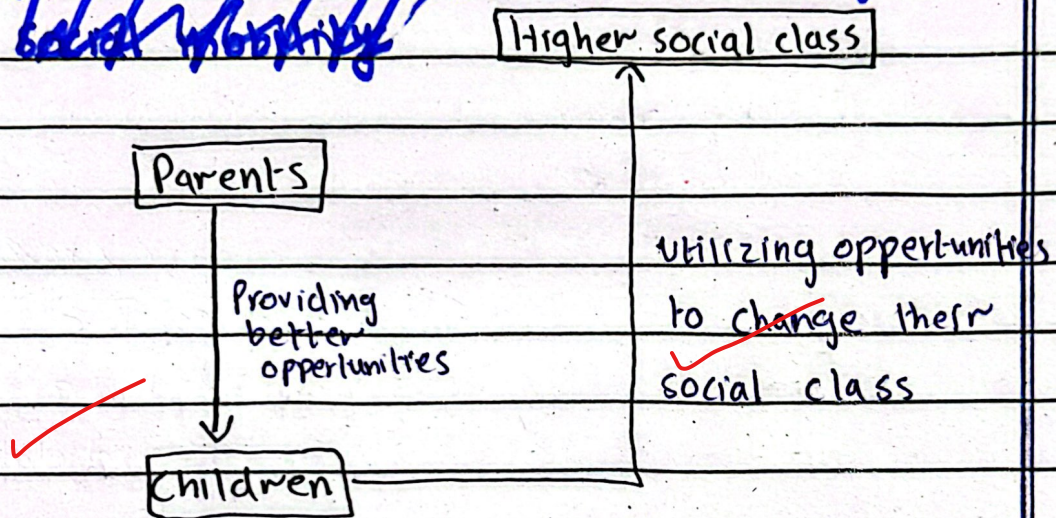
Intergenerational social mobility refers to the gradual change from one social



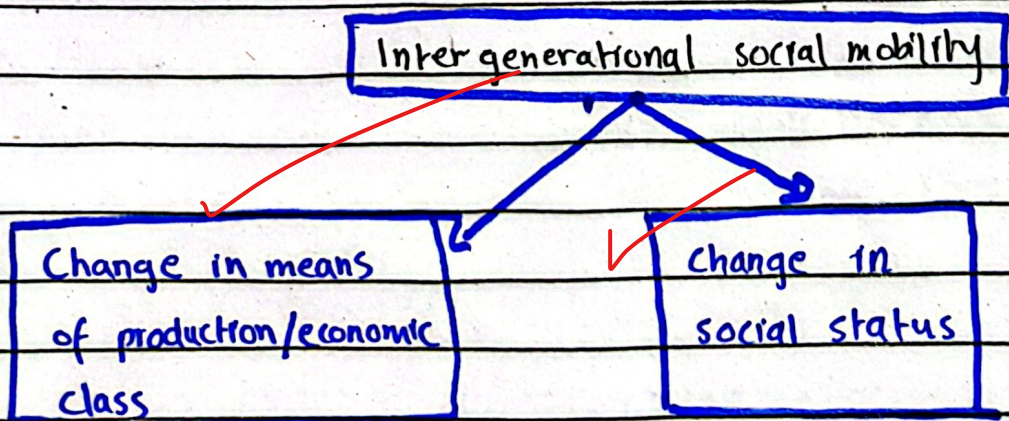
to another over different generations.

A vivid example of this can be seen through the role of parents in uplifting their children's social class by providing them with such opportunities to do so.

~~(3) Methods to measure intergenerational social mobility~~



(3) Methods to measure Inter-generational social mobility in context of Pakistan





(A) Change in means of production / Economic class

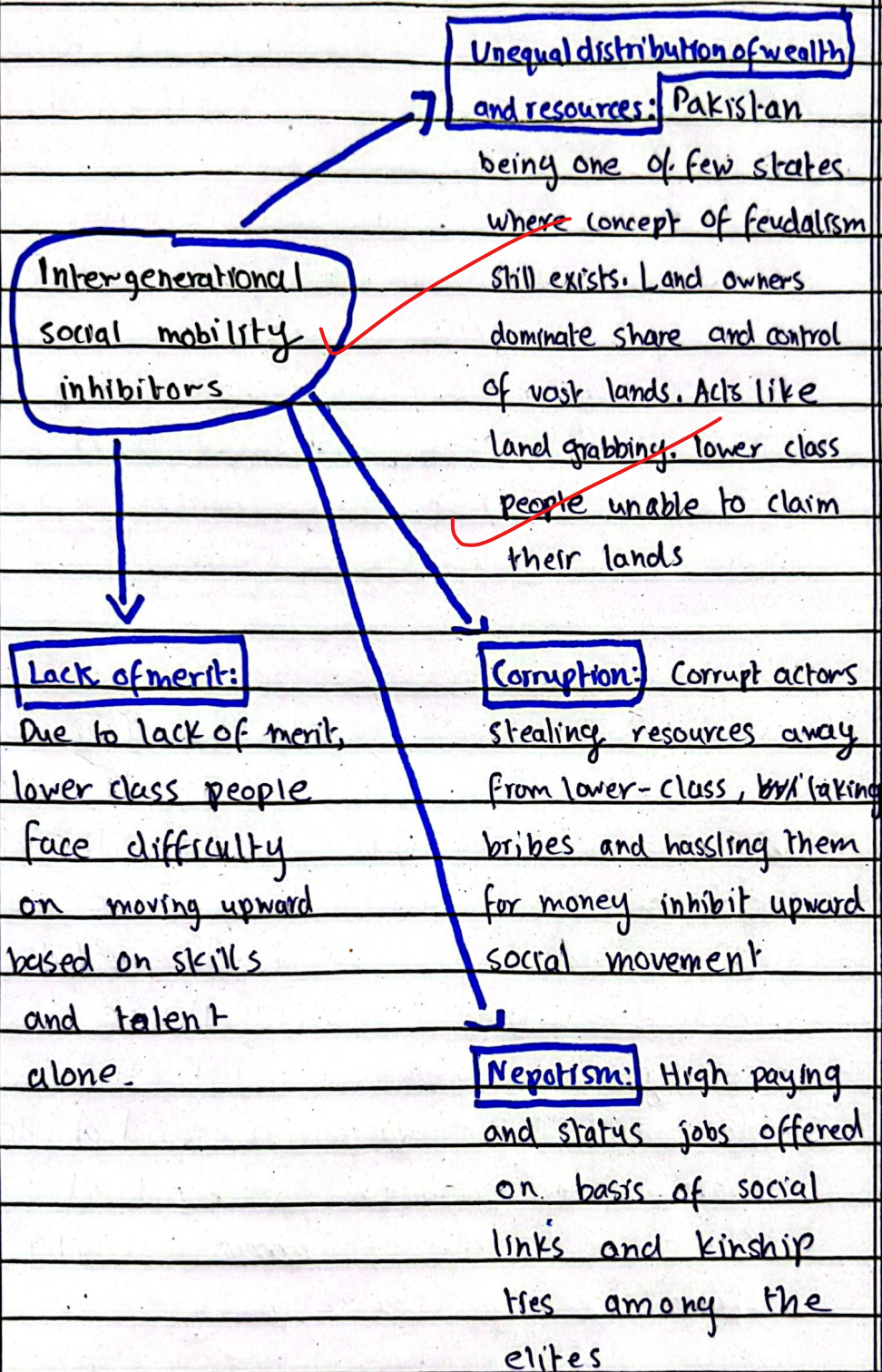
In ~~Pak~~ the context of Pakistan if the first generation belonging from particularly lower middle class, establishes a business and lays its foundation. The second generation then progresses it further. The third generation of that family reaps the reward. The family's mobility can be measured throughout the generations with their hold over economic means.

(B) Change in societal status

Similarly, a family belonging from a lower middle class background, ~~working~~ ~~minimum~~ minimum wage jobs, invest in the education of their children. Those children then go onto hold powerful positions within the state. Hence, socially the children uplift the status of their parents and provide their next generation a head start in terms of status belonging from a high status family.

(4) Factors inhibiting intergenerational social mobility in context of Pakistan







### (5) Role of education promoting upward mobility

Education playing huge role in upward progression through society. Providing discipline and skill set necessary for success

Case in point: Families working minimum wage jobs paying for children's education. Those children ~~was~~ through hard work and quality education, developing ~~necessary~~ high paying skills. Example of Ceo of Google, Sundar Pichai belonging from an impoverished family working hard to uplift social status

### (6) Role of migration promoting upward mobility

Migrating from a place with lack of resources and opportunities towards a better developed place, plays a huge role in uplifting social ~~mobility~~.

Case in Point: People from Pakistan migrating to western countries like the United States. Utilizing better opportunities and earning more. Sending wealth back into the country to uplift families status as well.



## (7) Role of Social networks promoting upward mobility

Utilizing social networks allow people to ~~generate~~ ~~can~~ be aware of and work towards better opportunities.

Those opportunities in turn drive upward mobility.

Case in point: People in the corporate world, landing high paying jobs based on referrals from people working within that company. Better job and pay in turn raising the social class.

"It's not who you know, it's how you know them."

## (8) Conclusion:

In essence, intergenerational mobility refers to the upward mobility throughout the generations. It includes a gradual progress and enforces each generation to play its role in uplifting the next generation to a higher extent.

~~Pakistan due to a multitude factors~~

Although in Pakistan there may exist a multitude of factors inhibiting upward movement. However, through pragmatic measures and consistency people can

12/20



DATE: / /

work towards changing the destinies of their ~~max~~ next generation, in turn changing their own in the process.



Ans 5:

### (1) Introduction:

Culture can be defined as a continuously changing patterns of learned behaviors including knowledge, morals, arts and values men learns within a society. From a functionalist perspective cultures offer great value. Acting as a treasury of knowledge for a generation, providing people with an identity and regulating societal norms. In the context of culture, there exist several principle that explain the interactions between people and cultures. Ethnocentrism and xenocentrism being the opposite two sides between the principles of culture.

### (2) Ethnocentrism:

Ethnocentrism refers to tendency of people of a particular culture, judging the values and standards



DATE: / /

of another culture based on their own. A sense of superiority is attributed with this principle. People of culture considering other cultures inferior to them.

Case in point: Example of how the Western culture considers them self superior and in quote "Progressive" in comparison to Eastern cultures which they deem as "Backward".

### (3) Xenocentrism

In the attempt to rectify the ethnocentric perspective people often go towards extreme of the other side. Xenocentrism refers to the cultural tendency of people to consider their own culture inferior to other cultures.

Case in point: Example of how the current youth of Pakistan considers the British culture or Japanese culture as superior to their own Pakistani culture.



#### (4) How Global media produces both tendencies in contemporary Pakistani youth?

The advancement of global media over the past few decades has interlinked entire societies together. Displaying values and standards of cultures across the world. In turn it also plays a role in producing both ethnocentric and xenocentric tendencies between two different cultures.

#### Global media

##### Ethnocentric

Youth of Pakistan through the use of global media learning how the Indian culture praises cows and considers them sacred. These youth then think of them as crazy or backward. Praising their own culture as above.

##### Xenocentric

Pakistani youths using global media applications such as twitter, instagram or even through news learning values of the British culture. Considering them more advanced and progressive than their own.



(5) How consumer culture produces both ethnocentric and xenocentric tendencies in contemporary Pakistani youth?

Consumer culture refers to when the values and norms of culture are interlinked with their consumption of goods and products.

#### Ethnocentric:

Youth in Pakistan considering ~~American~~ ~~products~~ buying cycles for transport in Japanese culture as boring and unenjoyable. Praising their own culture of having of huge SUVs and large car collections.

#### Xenocentric:

Pakistani youth considering their own ~~own~~ cultural dishes as inferior to Italian cultural dishes such as pasta or pizza.



DATE: \_/ \_/ \_

## (6) How local identity politics produce tendencies of ethnocentric and xenocentric in contemporary Pakistani youth?

The local identity politics provide the youth ~~as a way~~ a way of forming their own self identity. Making them feel like they belong to something bigger. This in turn produces either ethnocentric or xenocentric tendencies.

### Ethnocentric

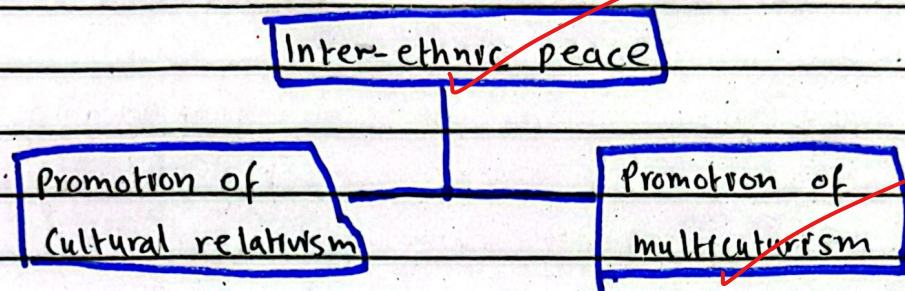
Local identity politics influencing Pakistani youth to consider themselves superior to the Indian youth. Believing their culture ~~and values~~ <sup>norms</sup> and ~~values~~ enable them to be more stronger ~~as~~ in terms of strength.

### Xenocentric

Pakistani youth influenced by Japanese people as being them better dressed to their own local clothes.



(5) Practical steps educational institutions could take to reduce inter-ethnic hostility



(A) Promotion of Cultural relativism:- Educational institutions to teach their students to analyze cultures on their own contextual norms and practices and not judge against other cultures.


(B) ~~Multiculturalism~~ Promotion of Multi-culturalism:- Educational institutions teaching students to value and respect all cultures. Embracing the heritage and values of their own and other cultures, learning others culture and teaching others their own culture. Fostering environment of inclusivity.



12/2

### (6) Conclusion:

Ethnocentrism which refers to basically judging other cultures and Xenocentrism which mean belittling your own culture are two polar extremes. It is essential to avoid any extreme ideology and to possess neutral and inclusive beliefs. ~~We humans~~ Humans may be divided into different cultures but they remain same species. ~~Rather~~ ~~than~~



### Ans 7:

#### (1) Introduction:

Societies evolve and progress through the process of collisions of opposing beliefs. Norms and traditions change with the arrival of updated and superior norms. Similarly, the issues prevalent in a society also change with the passage of time. From the transition of tribal to urban societies a new menace has taken birth. The issue of suicide although not uncommon in tribal societies has massively increased in number in urban societies.



## (2) What is meant by the term "Suicide"

~~grr~~ A Suicide refers to the intentional act of a person against his safety, with prior knowledge of the consequence. In simple words it refers to the act of one taking their own life.

## (3) Durkheim's framework explaining causes of suicide within a society

Emile Durkheim a prominent French Sociologist postulated the theory of suicide. He based his theory on his findings that people detached from society are more prone to commit suicide. According to him:

→ In tribal societies as people live in cohesion and unity, people are less prone to commit suicide. Whereas people living in Urban societies are more detached and independent so they are more prone to isolation and hence

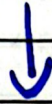


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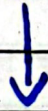
chances of suicide increases.

He based the cause of suicide within a society on various societal mechanisms.

Causes of suicide within a society due to following social cause. According to Durkheim



When norms and values which were once common suddenly vanish, causes confusion and causes suicide (Anomic social causes)



Strict regulation of life by social forces lead to exhaustion and stress, in turn causing suicide



Lack of ties within society creates feeling of isolation leading to suicide



Severely strict norms enforcing people, causes them to rebel and commit suicide (Fatalistic social causes)



#### (4) Multilevel intervention techniques to reduce problem

(A) Role of family as first line to prevention: Families are the first line towards socialization. Responsibility to build strong ties, promote and cheer one another. Psychologically and economically support other members of family to prevent suicide.

(B) Campus/Community as first source of outside interaction. Schools should embolden and enable students to uplift themselves. Value and nurture them. Friends and peers should support and cheer their fellows. Provide them with a inclusive and supportive environment in the outside world.



(C) State health policy:

state ~~should~~ should provide its citizens with a peaceful and nurturing <sup>environment</sup> ~~world~~.  
Provide funding ~~towards~~ measures to curb suicide.  
~~Exa~~ Provide a sense of belonging. Creation of a comprehensive policy to ensure both measures of prevention and resolving.

### (5) ~~No~~ Measures to measure interventions Success

(A) Interviews:- Conduct interviews with people suffering from suicidal tendencies. Enquire how their family, campus or the state has been able to uplift them.

(B) Indirect observation:- ~~Coverly~~ observe the intervention of the families, campuses and states. Measure of how impactful they ~~were~~ truly were. From sideline realistic and practical situation can be better assessed.

12/20



Ans 8(iii) Brain- Drain:-

Brain drain refers to the loss of intellectual and skilled working class due to their migration to find better opportunities else where.

(A) Reasons for cause of Brain Drain

lack of suitable educational facilities to develop essential skill sets. Resulting in migration



lack of opportunities based on merit, leaving skilled individuals with unsuitable roles. leading to migration else where



System of nepotism and provision of opportunities on the basis of social networks. Talented individuals migrate



↓  
lack of proper opportunities  
in an environment leads  
to people to migrate  
else where

↓  
social issues like  
public safety and fear  
of health causes individuals  
to flee.

(B) ~~ways/No~~ Pragmatic solutions  
to resolve issues

- opportunities based on merit.
- uplifting and emboldening educational status
- Provision of lucrative opportunities
- Division and specialization of labor in accordance with Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy

6/10



vii) Suicide - a social crime or  
failure of institutions

Introduction: suicide refers to  
the intentional act of a person  
against his safety, with error



Knowledge of the consequence.

## 2) How it is a social issue:-

According to "Emile Durkheim" suicide is a reason of detachment from the ~~bad~~ bonds within a society. People isolated from ~~with~~ society more prone to committing suicide.

## 13) Social causes

loss of common norms  
of within a society



strict regulation  
by social forces  
resulting in suicide



lack of proper  
ties within society  
causing isolation  
leading to suicide



Severe and strict  
norms within a  
society causing  
person to give  
up.



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#### (4) Measures to prevent

(A) Family intervention and support

(B) Education systems emboldning and nurturing individuals

(C) State providing justice and resources to prevent inequalities. Provision of sentiment of ~~Belonging~~. Proper policy to address root causes and measures to uplift individuals.

4/2

over all answers are satisfactory  
main ideas of questions are addressed  
work on presentation skills