

Differentiate between Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism with examples. Considering the situation of Karachi, which one is more important in upsetting the peace and development. Elaborate your answer with logic and relevant evidence

Q # 2

1 INTRODUCTION: ETHNOCENTRISM AND XENOCENTRISM

The two concepts of sociology ethnocentrism and xenocentrism are very much relevant in today's world of globalization. It refers to the feelings of a person or group of person for its own culture and all the other cultures of the world. Today in Karachi, the situation is not good and the peace has been disturbed once again due to the differences and hatred of people from different backgrounds and cultures. It is due to ethnocentrism and xenocentrism. Both the concepts are discussed and differentiated below.

2. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ETHNOCENTRISM AND XENOCENTRISM:

i - DEFINITION:

* Ethnocentrism:

Ethnocentrism can be defined as:

"It is the view in which one's own group is a centre of everything and all others are seen and rated with reference to it."

Horton and Hunt

Example: Pathan denigrating Punjabi in Pakistan

* Xenocentrism:

It can be defined as

"It is having a strong preference for anything that is foreign which may include language, goods and norms."

For example: love of English language in Pakistan, culture of western dressing and devices such as iPhone.

ii - NATIONALISM AND UNITY OF PEOPLE:

* Ethnocentrism:

When people consider their own culture as superior to all other cultures they get cemented to each other. They have a strong love for all who belong to their nation and culture and unity prevails in such people.

For example: Unity of Pathan people in KPK and unity of Sindhi people in Sindh province of Pakistan.

* Xenocentrism:

There who consider their own culture not as good as other people are not very much united. Such kind of people have love for other culture and they do not feel unity with their own people.

iii- MARGIN OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT:

* Ethnocentrism:

In ethnocentrism, there is a less margin of improvement and development because these people have so much love for their culture that they are not ready to improve or change even any bad habit of their culture.

For example: Afghan Taliban not allowing woman to get education

* Xenocentrism:

In xenocentrism there is a margin of improvement and development when one sees a good thing in other culture it feels willing to adopt that cultural habit. Strong affinity

to one's own culture does not exist here so the person is not reluctant to adopt new good things of any other culture.

for example: Sir Syed used Muslims to acquire English education for a bright and secure future.

iv - ACCOMMODATION:

* - Ethnocentrism:

In ethnocentrism, there is a less margin of accommodation. People are not likely to develop tolerance in them for other cultures, and the tension remains as it is.

for example: Pathan and Punjabi conflicts in Karachi.

* - Xenocentrism:

In xenocentrism, accommodation is very likely because people very readily adopt good traits of new culture and do not develop any hatred for any other culture.

For example: social media, tiktok, fast food and all cultural traits that have been adopted by people of Pakistan.

V - PRESERVATION OF CULTURE:

* Ethnocentrism:

People who consider their own culture as better than others are enthusiast for preservation of their culture and cultural traits. They practice their culture and do not let it be forgotten.

For example: People of rural areas of Pakistan such as KPK, Sindh and Punjab preserve their culture. They wear their cultural dresses and sing their songs and eat their traditional food.

* Xenocentrism:

This kind of people are most likely to forget their culture. They do not preserve their culture and like the cultural growth. Their culture assimilate with the culture they like and their cultural traits are not noticed and eventually die.

For example: Urdu being replaced with English in Pakistan and Shalwar kameez being replaced with western dresses.

vi - VIOLENCE AND CONFLICT:

* Ethnocentrism:

When people have a strong love for their own culture they tend to get in a conflict with other cultures. It leads to violence and hatred prevails in society. For example: Pathan and Punjabi conflict.

* Xenocentrism:

Xenocentrism accommodates other culture and conflicts do not arise in this feeling.

3 - ETHNOCENTRISM AND XENOCENTRISM IN KARACHI:

In Karachi both mind of people exist. There are ethnocentrism and xenocentric people as well. However, the disturbance of peace and development is due to ethnocentrism.

i - ETHNOCENTRISM IN KARACHI:

Karachi is a metropolitan city where people from all over the country come to reside and find economic opportunities. It causes many problems. People from different ethnic background fall to

ethnic inae and violence is triggered.

a - PATHAN PUNJABI CONFLICT IN KARACHI:

In couple of recent months, conflicts between Punjabi and Pathan were observed - that turned into violent fights and brawling. It led to killing of people and shutdown of shops in businesses at the outskirts of the city.

b - CONFLICTS OF SINDHI AND OTHER CULTURES:

Sindhi people are also seen in conflicts with other people in Karachi. Sindhi and Pathan people fight openly. In the last few months of 2022, incidents have been observed in Karachi and Hyderabad. It causes ethnic violence and most importantly national disintegration.

ii - ETHNOCENTRISM UPSETS PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN KARACHI:

As established earlier, people from different ethnicities tend to fight with each other. In Karachi, Pathan, Balochi, Sindhi and Punjabi are openly involve in fighting.

and shutting down businesses and shops and protests also it disturbs the peace of the society and the developmental measures are also disturbed.

4 - CONCLUSION:

In short, ethnocentrism and xenocentrism both have their own and own. Both kind of concepts impacts the individual and the society. Karachi is impacted by ethnocentrism and the peace and development of the city is disturbed. The situation needs solution.