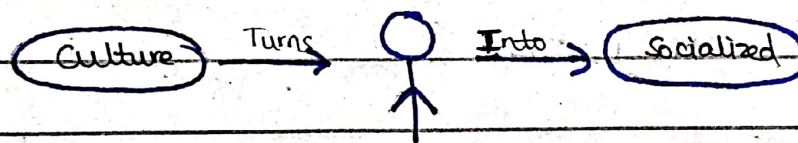


Q3. What is the role of culture in the socialization of an individual to become a useful member of society? Discuss what cultural patterns help to explain this phenomenon. (CSS-2017)

### I-INTRODUCTION: ROLE OF CULTURE IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL AND THE CULTURAL PATTERNS TO EXPLAIN THIS PHENOMENON



Culture is a symbolic, cumulative and progressive process. It provides an individual the ways and guidelines to become morally and socially organized. Culture makes an individual socialized and a useful member of society by grooming and shaping their personalities. The various cultural patterns like norms, religion, language, government, law, etc., molds the individual according to the demands of the society. Thus, culture socializes an individual according to the universal norms and according

to the norms of his/her society.

## II - CULTURE, INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIALIZATION

### a) Culture

"Culture is an emergent web of representations, holistically encompassing the deep-set value, belief and symbolic systems of a natural collectivity."

(Emile Durkheim)

### b) Individual

An individual is a single person existing and considered separately from others.

### c) Socialization

"A process through which an individual develops his own self by learning norms is called socialization."

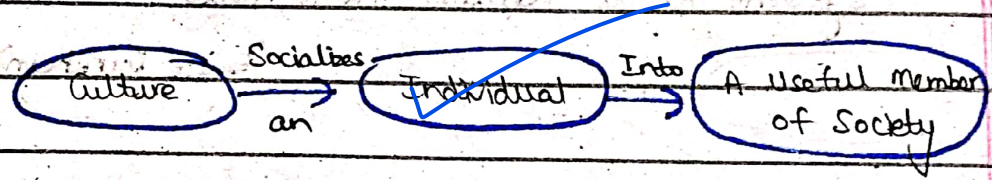
(G.H. Cooley)

### d) Culture and Socialization Differs in Societies



In the western cultures, brides wear white gowns whereas in the eastern cultures and societies, brides mostly wear red dresses. Thus, the people are socialized to see the bride's dress according to their culturally set norms.

### III - ROLE OF CULTURE IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIALIZATION



#### a) Culture Defines Values, Beliefs and Behaviors

Our cultural values influence our moral values and behavioural patterns. It is the culture which conditions our attitudes towards others.

Example: Islam discourages opposite-gender friendships and this discouragement/prohibition shapes the attitudes of girls and boys.

### b) Culture Shapes Personality

Culture exercises a great influence on the development of personality. No human personality can grow without in the absence of a cultural environment.

Example: Culture socializes girls to be loving, caring and boys to be dominant, arrogant.

### c) Culture Provides Knowledge through Preservation

Culture has made the adaption of man to its environment possible because it preserves knowledge and helps its transmission from generation to generation through language.

Example: Works of famous scholars have reached us through preservation.

### d) Culture Defines Social Norms

Culture defines the social norms of a society which latter shapes people's beliefs and expectations.

Example: Culture defines the rules of eating, greeting, etc.



### e) Culture Decides Our Occupations

Culture decides which professions are revered more or less in a culture.

Example: In Pakistan, the professions of acting, modelling, etc., for girls are discouraged because they are against the Islamic culture.

### f) Culture Preserves Social Order

Culture sets the moral order. Conducts whose obedience leads to appreciation and whose disobedience leads to punishment. Thus, culture preserves social order by making citizens law-abiding.

Example: Islamic culture prohibits rape and prostitution which in turn socializes the individuals to ~~have~~ develop emotional control.

## IV - CULTURAL PATTERNS THAT EXPLAIN INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIALIZATION

### a) Norms

Norms are established or set rules or patterns of behavior which guide an individual or a society to act in a certain situation.

Example: In Pakistani norms, most of people in villages eat with hands and people in cities prefer to eat with forks and spoons.

### b) Religion

Religious belief and practice contribute substantially to the formation of personal moral criteria and sound moral judgment.

Example: In Islamic culture, those who do not perform prayers are called to be deviant.

### c) Sanctions

Sanctions are instruments of social control. Sanctions (positive or negative) shape the activities of the individuals.

Example: People do not drive while drunk because of the fear of sanctions. <sup>they are</sup>

### d) Taboos

Taboos are the things avoided or forbidden for religious or social reasons. They shape the individual's beliefs and actions.



Example: In Pakistan, sex education is considered taboo but in many parts of the world, sex education is perceived as an important part of personality development.

### e) Language

Language is the key to cultural transmission, the process by which one generation passes culture to the next. Thus, the socialized behaviours are transmitted to us through language.

### f) Government and law

Government authorities monitor the individuals according to the law which is set according to the cultural norms, beliefs, etc. of that society.

Example: Women are protected from harassment by <sup>the</sup> law which is a crime in all cultures.

## V - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Culture plays a key role in the socialization of an individual by setting



the criterion of good and bad (deviant)  
 In the functionalist perspective, culture is the reflection of society's values and it makes individual a useful member of society. However, the conflict theorists view culture as a means of exploiting the individual at the hands of capitalist class. In actual, an individual cannot thrive by leaving his/her culture at the back. This is indicated by Iqbal too.

عربی سبق دینا ہے ہمیں پرشام کا سوراخ  
 کہ مغرب کی طرف جاؤ گے تو ڈوب جاؤ گے  
 (علامہ اقبال)

No

**VI- CONCLUSION**

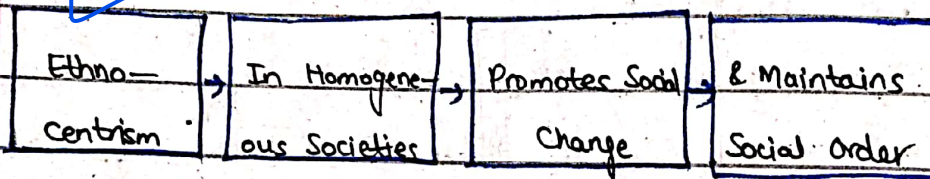
To sum-up, culture provides an individual the guidance to become socialized and contribute to the development of society. Culture grooms an individual through knowledge, religion, norms and other essentials. Its patterns like taboos, sanctions, language, law all contribute towards making an individual a useful member of society.

ans is satisfactory 9/20



Q4. How ethnocentrism promotes social change and maintains social order? Comment.

I - INTRODUCTION: PROMOTION OF SOCIAL CHANGE  
AND MAINTENANCE OF SOCIAL ORDER BY  
ETHNOCENTRISM



Ethnocentrism is a belief that one's culture is superior to another culture. In homogeneous societies like China and Iran, ethnocentrism creates a strong unity among people. As social change and maintenance of social order are the foremost needs of any society, so ethnocentrism uniformly brings social change while ensuring social order and equilibrium to be maintained. Thus, when people are united and cohesive, only then they can bring revolutionary changes. It is also indicated by:  
"United we stand, divided we fall."

## II - ETHNOCENTRISM, SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL ORDER

### a) Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism is judging another culture solely by the values and standards of one's own culture. Resultantly, people often evaluate their own culture superior to others and consider outsiders as aliens or inferior.

Example: The Americans consider themselves superior over others (Negroes) due to ethnocentrism.

### b) Social Change

"Social change refers to the modifications which occur in the life patterns of people"

(Samuel Koenig)

Example: During COVID-19 pandemic, the wearing of face masks became obligatory through a social change.



### c) Social order

Social order refers to the way the various components of society work together to maintain the status quo.

Example: The police maintains social order by enforcing law.

### III - PROMOTION OF SOCIAL CHANGE BY ETHNOCENTRISM

• "And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together and do not become divided."

(Aal-Imran:103)

Social change is the need of societies, and ethnocentrism promotes social change in the following ways:

#### a) It creates a sense of unity

Ethnocentrism in homogeneous societies creates a sense of unity among members. In case, a social change becomes mandatory, they all uniformly transform to adapt to that change.

### b) It Creates a Sense of Loyalty

The followers of ethnocentrism remain loyal to their group because they know that their actions will directly bring fame or defame to their group.

Example: Qandeel Baloch was killed by her brother because he thought her activities were bringing shame to the Baloch tribe.

### c) Ethnocentrism Discourages "Brand Addiction" Among People

It is due to xenocentrism that people value foreign products/brands and hurt their domestic industries and local products badly.

Example: The Pakistani girls are beauty and brand conscious and as such they purchase foreign products such as Huda Beauty. Thus, these girls lack ethnocentrism values.

### d) It Promotes Country's Tourism

Tourism is one of the main sources of revenue generation. If people had ethnocentrism, they would never spend huge amounts to visit foreign countries.



Example: The Northern areas of Pakistan are like heaven, but the Pakistanis still prefer visiting European countries.

### e) Ethnocentrism Makes Youths Assets of a Nation

The youths are future of any nation. The feeling of ethnocentrism directs youths toward making positive contributions toward their own homeland.

## IV - PROMOTION OF SOCIAL ORDER BY ETHNOCENTRISM

### a) Ethnocentrism Makes Citizens Law Abiding

Since ethnocentrism makes citizens loyal, it also makes them law-abiding as any immoral or illegal act would directly affect their own people.

Example: The ethnocentric people do not throw garbage onto streets because their this act will make their own place dirty and unpleasant.

### b) It Promotes Transparency

The lack of transparency creates the menace of corruption in societies. Thus, lack of transparency makes people insensitive towards other people.

### c) It Facilitates Smooth Functioning of Institutions

The ethnocentrists tend to make society equilibrium by maintaining the status quo. This in turn will facilitate institutions to smoothly function.

Example: In a peaceful society when suddenly a crime takes place then both the localities and enforcement agencies contribute to detect and eliminate the crime.

### d) Ethnocentrism Strengthens Economy

Ethnocentrism creates patriotism which discourages people's addiction towards foreign places/products and hence strengthens the domestic economy of that country.



## e) It Protects Youths and Women

It is a natural phenomenon that youths mostly commit crime and women and girls are the victims of crime. Thus, when people consider their youths as assets and women as their respect, they protect them.

Example: In the motor-way incident, if the rapists consider that lonely lady as their respect (sister, mother), that incident would have never taken place.

## V - CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Ethnocentrism is a blessing for homogeneous societies because it preserves their sense of homogeneity. However, in heterogeneous societies like Pakistan, ethnocentrism leads to sectarian division and conflicts which in turn affected the peace and prosperity of Pakistan. In contrast, China's people are communist and it is their ethnocentrism which is about to make China the world's largest economy by 2030, according to UN. Thus, in order for a nation to thrive, they must adopt the positive aspects of both ethnocentrism and xenocentrism.



and disregard their negative aspects

VI - CONCLUSION

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To conclude, ethnocentrism in homogeneous societies unite the people and enable them to uniformly transform and adapt to the changes of the time. The proponents of ethnocentrism also becomes law-abiding and maintains the social order.

Q5. Differentiate between ethnocentrism and xenocentrism with examples. Which one is important in damaging the peace and development situation in societies? Discuss with logic and evidence on the issue. (CSS-2018)

Ans. I - INTRODUCTION: ETHNOCENTRISM AND XENOCENTRISM AND THE MOST DISRUPTANT OF THEM IN SOCIETIES

Ethnocentrism is Disruptive for Heterogeneous Societies

Xenocentrism is Disruptive for Homogeneous Societies



Ethnocentrism is a belief that one's culture is superior culture whereas Xenocentrism is the opposite of ethnocentrism. Xenocentrism is the feeling of inferiority towards one's culture and considering other cultures superior. Each of them is beneficial and disruptive in the context of societies within which it prevails. Ethnocentrism is disruptive in heterogeneous societies, whereas Xenocentrism is disruptive in homogeneous societies. Thus, each of them should be judged in different contexts.

## II - ETHNOCENTRISM, XENOCENTRISM AND THEIR DIFFERENCES

Ethnocentrism	Xenocentrism
<p>1. Ethnocentrism is judging another culture solely by the values and standards of one's own culture</p>	<p>Xenocentrism is the tendency to value goods, culture, or ideas of another country (rather than one's own country)</p>
<p>Example: Americans' consideration of themselves superior over negroes.</p>	<p>Example: The preference of Japanese electronics over domestic electronics.</p>
<p>2. Ethnocentrism overvalues</p>	<p>Xenocentrism devalues one's</p>

one's own culture	own culture.
3. It creates a sense of patriotism.	It discourages patriotism.
Examples: The Americans are global hegemony because they have patriotism.	Example: The Pakistanis are disregarded in other countries because they lack patriotism.
4. Ethnocentrism strengthens domestic economy	Xenocentrism destabilizes domestic economy
Example: The Chinese prefer Chinese goods and this makes them currently the world's second largest economy.	Example: The Pakistanis prefer foreign brands and this makes their economy crippled.
5. It impedes drastic changes.	It promotes drastic changes.
Example: The followers of ethnocentrism believe that their culture do not need any change as it is perfect.	Example: The followers of xenocentrism believe their culture has loopholes and thus, they demand change.
6. Ethnocentrism creates non-tolerance	Xenocentrism promotes tolerance.
Example: They believe that others are inferior and	Example: They consider others as superior and



hence disregards them.

absorb ~~their~~ practices  
by respecting them.

7. It results in violence  
and insurgencies

Example: The insurgencies  
in Balochistan is due  
to ethnocentrism of  
Balochs

It results in migration  
of people.

Example: The migration of  
Pakistanis towards abroad  
is due to xenocentrism.

### III - ETHNOCENTRISM DAMAGES PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN HETEROGENEOUS SOCIETIES

#### a) Peace in Pakistan

Pakistan<sup>society</sup> is a heterogeneous

society comprising of Balochis, Sindhis, Punjabis,  
Shias, Sunnis, etc. The country faces high  
threat of terrorism and sectarian violence

since more than decades. It is due to

ethnocentrism that the respective localities  
of the four provinces claim their dominance  
and control over their respective provinces. These  
people are intolerant towards others and hence  
disrupt the peace and stability of the country

Example: The terrorist groups in KPK and

Balochistan create instability by violent activities because of their feelings of superiority over other people (this superiority arise due to their deprivation)

### b) Development in Pakistan

Pakistan's development is pathetic.

The ethnocentrism of people is a major cause of hindrance in development.

Example: Pakistan is currently facing serious water scarcity, despite the fact that Pakistan's economy is agrarian and that it has many dams. The construction of Kalabagh dam was opposed by certain groups just because of the unequal allocations of water to them. Thus, these groups just because of their ethnocentric attitude threaten the future of entire population.

## IV - XENOCENTRISM DAMAGES PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN HOMOGENEOUS SOCIETIES

### a) Ethnocentrism in China

Ethnocentrism had been a guiding



If China would be a xenocentric society, ~~they~~ it could not prosper to the current heights.

ideology of many Chinese empires and dynasties. The Chinese people belong to the Communist group. They are all loyal to their country and it is due to this reason that now China is the second largest economy of the world after USA.

Example: According to United Nations, China will become the largest economy of the world by 2050.

### b) Xenocentrism Among Hazaras

Hazaras are a minority group in Quetta, Pakistan. These people aspire foreign countries and culture. Millions of them have migrated to Europe and Australia in the last two decades.

Example: It is due to their xenocentrism that the Baloch insurgents ~~want to~~ target them blatantly so that the remaining population of them should also migrate from Quetta.

### V- CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Ethnocentrism and xenocentrism are two concepts 180° apart from each other.

all ans are satisfactory and according to questions asked

9/20

Ethnocentrism regards one's own culture and xenocentrism disregards one's own culture. From a functionalist perspective, ethnocentrism maintains peace and stability and unites the people while xenocentrism destroys one's identity. From a conflict perspective, ethnocentrism perpetuates the domination of capitalists and hence the deprived communities should adopt a xenocentric attitude towards communism/socialism. For a society to thrive, it must adopt the positive aspects of both concepts and reject the negative aspects of ethnocentrism and xenocentrism.

## VI - CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, ethnocentrism is the belief of superiority of one's own culture and xenocentrism is the belief of inferiority of one's own culture. Their positive and negative effects depend upon the societies in which they operate i.e. ethnocentrism is beneficial for homogeneous societies and xenocentrism is beneficial for heterogeneous societies.