

PART - II

QUESTION NO: 08

Part (a) ::

INTRODUCTION : ETHNO-CENTRISM AND XENOCENTRISM :

The comparison and acceptance of culture has always remained an important aspect of sociology. The two main basic phenomena's seen regarding the receptivity towards culture is in the form of ethnocentrism and xenocentrism. Thus, the both of them contributes to the buildup of sociological aspect of the society.

ETHNOCENTRISM DISPLAY IN CULTURE :

The word ethnocentrism was first coined by WG Sumner and used to

describe this phenomenon as

"Prejudicial attitude towards one behaviour when in between ingroups and outgroups, where one's own attitude and behaviour is treated superior to other."

Impact of ethnocentrism on Society:

(i) Positive Impact:

According to the Functionalist perspective ethnocentrism paves way for social cohesion, unity, nationalism and loyalty towards one's own society. Ethnocentrism acts as a bulwark against the delineating forces towards the social cohesion. Multiple scenarios are seen where the presence of ethnocentrism has displayed positive implications in the society.

(a) Display of group solidarity:

Functionalists note that ethnocentrism serves to maintain a sense of solidarity by promoting peoples pride. Ibn Khaldun's theory of Asabiya reflects this idea as he says that ethnocentrism is cause of unity among people of nation. When this decreases, nations begin to suffer a downfall because of disorder.

(b) Effective Defence against external forces:

Ethnocentrism makes the individuals an effective force for defence of their culture against external aggression or danger. Pakistan less in population due to bravery based on ethnocentrism remained successful in defensive war.

(c) Promotion of integrity:

Promotion of mutual connections produces cultural and national unity. In Pakistan, people because of common

language, dress and religion have deep cultural unity.

(ii) Negative impact of ethnocentrism:

Institutionalized discrimination reflects a myriad of negative implications of ethnocentrism in society in the following forms:

(a) Conduction of ethnic cleansing:

Display of ethnic cleansing reflects the idea of superiority possessed by one group of society. This is evidently seen in scenarios such as Palestine issue and holocaust or apartheid in African states. Genocide Therefore, genocide is on the basis of racial discrimination.

(b) The perception behind terror activities:

Ethnocentrism reflects in the conflict issue of the world. As seen

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in the display of / conduct of terrorism to exert their own belief of superiority. Hence, racial discrimination is openly displayed in such activities. (i)

(c) Ethnic issues seen in society: (ii)

Rise of ethnic issues due to sectarian conflict is on rise as seen in Pakistan Pashtun Tahafuz Movement and Balochistan Liberation Army are all based on the concept of ethnic divide based on racial superiority.

XENOCENTRISM ROLE IN CULTURAL ASPECT OF SOCIETY (d)

The word xenocentrism is used to reflect the idea

"Considering other culture superior to one's own culture."

Impact of xenocentrism on the society:

(i) Positive Impact:

(a) Leads to reception of innovation in society.

Xenocentrism leads to an ease in absorption of new innovations in culture. Such as seen in the Pakistan, an increase inclination towards e-commerce and entrepreneurship is seen. This is ⁱⁿ alignment with diffusion innovation theory.

(b) Import of external cultural elements:

Xenocentrism results in an acceleration in an import of the external cultural elements in the society. Pakistani society is importing the elements of western culture from dramas, movies and social media.

(ii) Negative impact of xenocentrism:

(a) Subjugation of marginal others in society:

Xenocentrism results in suppression of a weak or minor group in community. A classic example is in the form British colonialism seen in subcontinent. Imperialism correlates with xenocentrism directly.

(b) Fading away of cultural norms:

Xenocentrism leads to fading away of cultural norms in a society which results in weakening of community. As seen in context of regional languages ~~can~~ being considered as a symbol of backwardness. This results in exclusion of cultural norms and symbols from the society.

CONCLUSION:

Presence of xenocentrism and ethnocentrism in society reflects the position of diffusion of cultural norms or cultural lag in society. Functionalists and Multiple aspects displayed by two eventually dictates the shape of culture. Hence, the presence of these two phenomena can earmark both positive and negative consequences in society.

Part (b):

INTRODUCTION: ROLE CONFLICT

Role conflict in a society occurs when there are contradiction between the roles played by a person. Sometimes there is conflict of interest and in other times when people disagree about what the responsibilities for a particular role

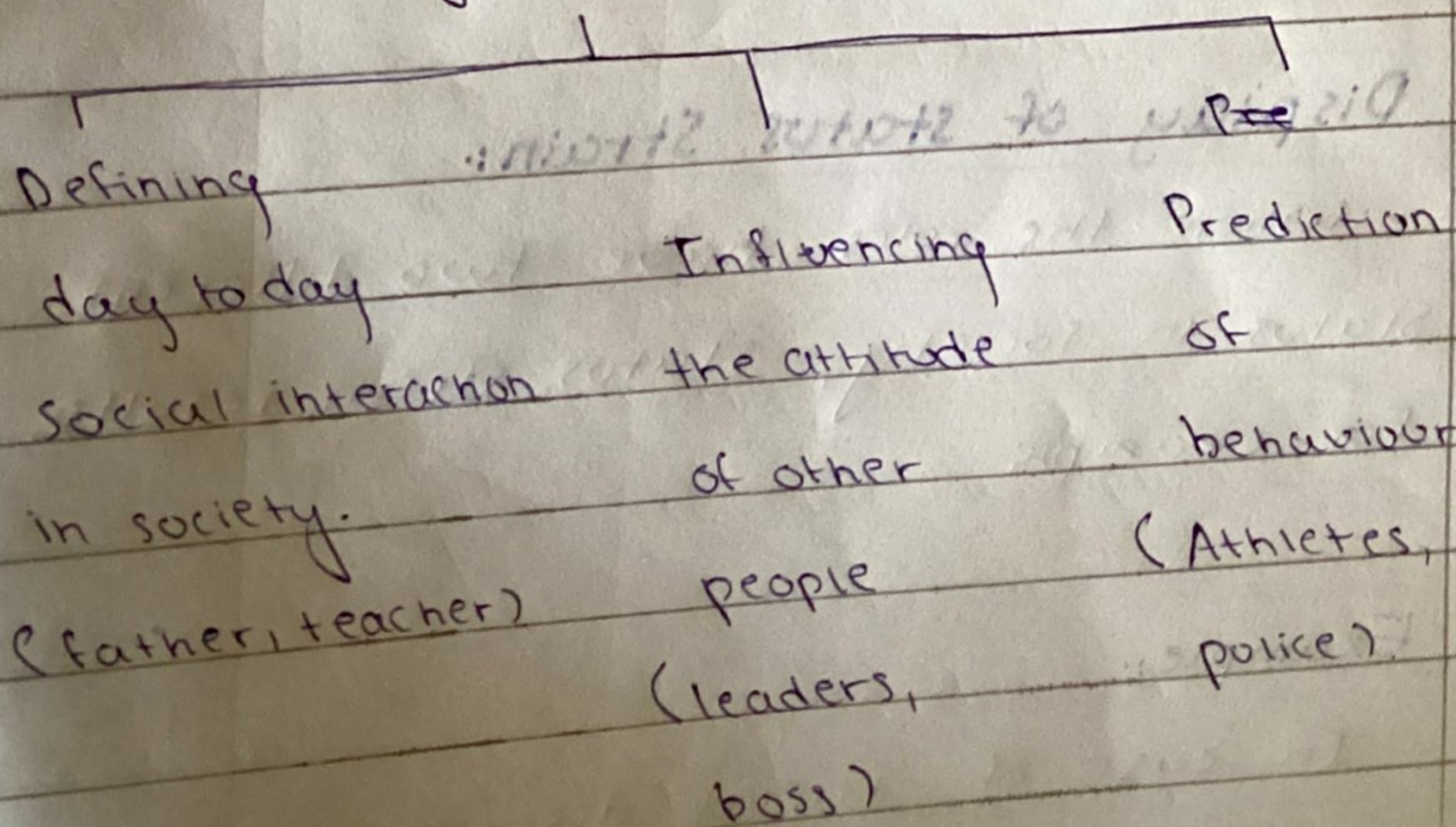
Hence, disagreement of people about a particular aspect leads to role conflict.

THEORETICAL CONCEPT OF ROLE CONFLICT

Sociologists such as Talcott Parson and Erving Goffman go with their theoretical approach posited that

• Social life resembles theatrical performance."

Role theory performs various functions in society



TYPES OF ROLE CONFLICT AND EXAMPLES:

(i) Role conflict occurring for determining position of individual:

The roles of two individuals in society's paradigm can come in conflict with each other.

Example:

A teacher's role can be conflicted by providing when he needs to teach his own son. In this scenario the teacher comes in direct conflict with his parenting role.

(ii) Display of status strain:

When the roles have two different status in society, status strain results.

For example

Example:

In case of racial discrimination, a coloured person in west can enjoy

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respect in his professional domain but has to face colour discrimination in ~~daily~~ day to day lives.

(iii) Different expectations from same role.

Role conflict can ensue when people demand various expectations from the same role in society.

Example:

Dual work load on women is particularly on rise in nuclear families where women are expected to exceed in work at office and at home, both.

CONCLUSION:

Role conflict is seen at vast in society where the ascription of a particular role to an individual in society is dictated by ~~culture~~ society and sometimes comes in conflict with his daily rituals.