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Misbah Habib 339

## Sociology II

Q #8 Write a note on followings

g) Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism

### Introduction

Culture is the most important aspect in the society. As culture depicts the set of norms, values, mores and folk. In short culture teaches people how to survive in the society. Society and culture are interlinked and a society can not grow with the culture (Emile Durkheim). Hence, Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism can be explained in the context of the culture. As these two terms explained about the culture

### Ethnocentrism:

Ethnocentrism was explained by Graham Sumner. It explained that one considered other culture superior on the basis in comparison to other.

others culture.

## Causes Behind Ethnocentrism

- 1) Progress of one nation on the basis of education or technology
- 2) Religious Extremism (concept of Armageddon revelation 16:16 in bible, concept of greater Israel)
- 3) Rigidity in one's ideology or Jingoism (Hindutva, Atmaad Baharat)
- 4) Lack of intolerance or superiority complex
- 5) Self-confidence or valuing one's cultural preferences

## Advantages of Ethnocentrism

- ① Mechanical solidarity concept explained by Emile Durkheim
- ② Patriotism or Nationalism
- ③ Preservation of culture
- ④ Apprehend the national sovereignty
- ⑤ Enhanced self-esteem.

## Disadvantage of Ethnocentrism

- ① Clash among civilization as explained by Samuel P. Huntington in his

work & clash of civilization and  
future clash will be based  
on the conflict of culture.

- ② Promote Racism in the Society
- ③ Increase conflict within people
- ① Divide in ideology.

## Xenocentrism

Xenocentrism is the sense of inferiority with respect to the other culture. It is the concept that explains sense of inferiority with respect to the culture.

## Causes of Xenocentrism

- 1) Lack of Education
- 2) Feudalism
- 3) Conflict within people of same culture (lack of solidarity)
- 4) Role of agent of socialization

## Advantages

- 1) Acceptance of other culture
- 2) Breed patience within the Society

3) Value other cultures and norms

4) Cultural development

5) Social Mobility

6) Encourage the extremism

## Disadvantages

1) Devaluation of other culture

2) Dependency on others

3) Disrespect to one's own cultural and language

4) Brain Drain

5) Drastic change in culture.

Lord Macleay in 1800's addressed to British Parliament if you want to conquer the subcontinent destroy their cultural values.

## Conclusion

Hence, culture plays important role in any society. The term ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism explained in the context of culture. one depicts superiority while other depicts inferiority with respect to other culture. Both terms have its own merits and demerits.

# ① Role of conflict

## Introduction

Society can be defined into three perspective. structural functionalist perspective by Talcot Parson, symbolic interactionist perspective by George Herbert Meads and Evolutionary perspective by C.H. Cooley. Another perspective which explained the ~~with~~ respect to the society is conflict perspective by Karl Marx. These are four perspective that explain the essence of society. the how society work. And role of different institutions of society.

## Conflict Theory by Karl Marx

Karl Marx presented the conflict theory that there is always a conflict between the rich vs poor, white vs black, powerless vs powerful and men vs women.

## Causes of conflict

Karl Marx in his book **Communist Manifesto** explained that Bourgeois controls the proletariat. In term of economic perspectives. As it the conflict of haves and have not. Furthermore he explained in **Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of right** that conflict is not based on ideology but is based on matter.

## Advantages of conflicts

- (i) It creates competition among people
- (ii) Competition improves the living standards
- (iii) People realized the sense of responsibility to play their part
- (iv) It bring technological advancement
- (v) Hard times create ~~good~~ <sup>effective</sup> nations

## Disadvantages of conflict

- (i) Exploitation of people
- (ii) Noam Chomsky explained with reference to Adam Smith work **work wealth of nation** all for all

nothing for other. conflict promote immorality

- (iii) It creates humanitarian crisis (Palestine and Afghanistan)
- (iv) Widen the gap between people

### How to resolve conflict

- (1) Equal Distribution of wealth
- (2) Implementing controlled capitalist system
- (3) Ensuring fundamental human right by international and national cooperation
- (4) Ensuring rule of law
- (5) Ensuring Transparency and Accountability

### Conclusion

As conflict exist from the start. It is quite the utopic notion to eradicate conflict completely but conflict's impact can be reduced through effect strategies. It can be mitigated through national, people to people and international cooperation.

# Q.4 Differentiate the between Qualitative and Quantitative Research?

## Introduction

Research plays an important role for scientific study of any problem to get the solution for a problem or sometimes research is being done to get the answer of why such things exist and sometimes how to solve the problem. Hence qualitative research answer the why and quantitative research answer how to solve the each problem.

## Steps involved in Both Research types

	<u>Quantitative</u>	<u>Qualitative</u>
- Define problem	How to solve the problem	Why problem exist
- Literature	based on previous literature	- sometime no previous literature exist
- Hypothesis	Developed a Hypothesis	Develop a hypothesis
- Research Design	closed ended Question	open ended Question
- Data Collection	large sample	only few sample.
- Data Analysis	statistical	Interpretation
- Conclusion	Objective conclusion	Subject conclusion



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## When to use Qualitative vs Quantitative Research

### Quantitative

### Qualitative

1) To test a already existing theory or data

2) Enhance already developed literature

3)

1) To understand a new problem.

2) Understanding new problems.

3) Building a literature.

How quantitative Research is different with Qualitative.

### Quantitative

Quantitative research explains the causal relationship between the variable. For example How inflation impact the employment opportunities in a country?

→ The quantitative research will include the random sampling from the population

→ People have to filled the survey questions based on closed ended

→ There can be the huge population to answer this set of question

→ Moreover, in this survey observational

techniques can be used to get answer of the problem

- Answer can be be collected calculated in statistical forms
- Conclusion can be given in number

## Quantitative research

How can government improve the condition of public university?

→ To answer this question

there is need to find a probable sample like public university students

→ Questionnaire can be open-ended questions.

→ Detailed analysis of the answers

→ Sample should be small for easily interpretation of the answers

→ Conclusion is based on the interpretation not on the statistics

## Advantages of research

### Qualitative

→ Difficult interpretation  
→ More answers subjective answers

### Quantitative

→ Easy to interpret  
→ of objective answers

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| → Allows flexibility        | → Rigid Method             |
| → Include creativity        | → Lacks creativity         |
| → Vast solutions to problem | → Few solution to problem  |
| → rigorous analysis         | → Statistic representation |

## Limitations

### Quantitative

- Biased answers
- Limited options
- Required large pool of sample
- Restrictive in term of result calculation

### Qualitative

- Difficult interpretation
- Costly
- Diff. expert opinion overshadow
- Respondant views
- Time consuming

## Conclusion

As both research have its own merit and demerit. Both methods are effective in their own domain. As research is the scientific method it elaborate the problem's solution with facts and figures.