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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 without 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.

very well composed ans
satisfactory 7/10

discuss cultural overlapping cultural lag due to ethnocentrism etc too one liner only

conflict theory and role conflict are two different things

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~~ ^{effective} nations

Role conflict occurs when there are incompatible demands placed upon a person relating to their job or position

Disadvantages of conflict

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

Role conflict can take a number of different forms, such as when an employee feels conflict between their role and their values, conflict between role demands and their capacity (e.g., training, resources) to complete them, and conflict due to incompatibility between multiple requests from others or between etc

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

Role conflict describes a conflict between or among the roles corresponding to two or more statuses fulfilled by one individual.

0/10

Conclusion

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

For example, if you strongly believe in work-life balance, but your role demands long working hours and being available even during off-hours

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

	Quantitative	Qualitative
- Define problem	How to solve the problem	Why problem exist
- Literature	based on previous literature	- Some time 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

2.

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 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 | Quantitative |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| → Difficult interpretation | → Easy to interpret |
| → More answers subjective answers | → 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 ✓ researchs have its own merits and demerits. Both methods are effective in their own domain. As research is the scientific method it elaborate the problem's solution with facts and figures

ans is fine but presentation is poor

write this neatly
over all content satisfactory
8/20

but ans is too short
need improvement