

Self evaluation Lecture 40: Ethnography-I

Objective questions

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
 - 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
 - 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
 - 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.
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Q.1. The founding fathers of ethnography include:

- (A) Bronislaw Malinowski
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) Harold Garfinkel
- (D) Max Weber

Q.2. Another term one can use for ethnography is:

- (A) Ethnomethodology
- (B) Ethnography
- (C) Mathematical simulation
- (D) Analytical studies

Q.3. Indian ethnographers have mostly studied:

- (A) Other cultures
- (B) Tribal and peasant communities in India
- (C) Environment and ecology
- (D) Economic system

Q.4. Ethnographers combine two roles. They are:

- (A) Academician and demographer
- (B) Business analyst and demographer
- (C) Pilgrim and cartographer
- (D) Critical cartographer and demographer

Q.5. Ethnographers' depict a perspective which may broadly be called:

- (A) Functional
- (B) Postmodern
- (C) Constructionist
- (D) All of the above

Q.6. The goal of ethnography includes:

- (A) Study of worldviews of the natives
- (B) Explaining change
- (C) Contextualizing specific problems
- (D) All of the above

Q.7. Critique of ethnography cover:

- (A) Lack of generalizability
- (B) Thick description without a theory
- (C) Lack of exactness
- (D) All of the above

Q.8. Reliability implies:

- (A) Findings can be reproduced and are not accidental
- (B) Lack of predictability
- (C) Lack of validity
- (D) None of the above

Q.9. The concept of etic and emic was developed by:

- (A) Kenneth Pike
- (B) Franz Boas
- (C) Oscar Lewis
- (D) None of these

Q.10. Methodology of TNA makes use of:

- (A) Case study method
- (B) Sample survey
- (C) Combination of qualitative and quantitative methods
- (D) Mathematical modeling

Subjective questions

Q.1. Define ethnography. How is it different from population census? What methods are usually combined with ethnography?

Q.2. Who are the founding fathers of ethnography? What did they study?

Q.3. What are etic and emic perspectives? Who developed the concept of emic perspective? How do ethnographers claim to understand a social issue from emic perspective?

Q.4. Develop a research design for studying Training Needs Assessment (TNA) of elected representatives (ER) of gram panchayats. What is the necessity for conducting TNA among ER of gram panchayats?

Q.5. What is the difference between ethnography and ethnomethodology?

Exercises

- E.1. Suppose you are to study violence against women in a village setting. How will you proceed? How will you define violence? What other data will you collect to identify causes of violence? Will you be able to come up with consensual ideas with which violence against women can be stopped?
- E.2. Think that you have to study your own community. What precautions will need to be taken? Is it more difficult to study your own community than other communities?
- E.3. How does a qualitative researcher ensure reliability and validity of his research findings?
- E.4. What is exeteric and esoteric in ethnographic research? What will be your research questions if you are to study commercial weight loss group in a metropolitan city in India?
- E.5. Using internet material distinguish between open coding, axial coding and integration?