i) The ethnographic work could avoid the possibility of a hegemonic interpretation. Since, the researcher is participant-observant in this research; he is sensitive to the real meanings.

ii) It can bring out the miniscule details of the studied group in a coherent way which is not possible through other distant study.

Ans to Q No 8: The further intensification of prejudices about the studied group is a direct limitation of this kind of research. Ethnographic studies done during colonial period about the colonial subject is frequently blamed for this kind of intensification of prejudices, and exercise of colonial superiority.



10.12 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very Short Questions

Q1: Mention two disciplines that use ethnographic study.

Q2: What is the central purpose of ethnographic study?

B) Short Questions (Answer each question in about 150 words)

Q1: Explain the meaning and importance of 'Ethnography'

Q2: What is Participant Observation?

C) Long Questions (Answer each question in about 300-500 words)

Q1: Discuss the features of ethnography as a method.

Q2: Discuss the challenges and limitations of ethnography.

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