Assignment 4

Due on 2020-10-14, 23:59 IST.

1) The examples from the work of the folklorist scholar Hauge Salmena tell us that:
   - Identification of the researcher does not matter when they go to the field work.
   - The research that should not be shared, even if it is revealed by the participants.
   - Research engagements are determined to a large degree by how others react to the researcher and their presence in the participants' space.
   - The multiple identities of the researcher can pass as obstacles to the welfare of the participant.
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Accepted Answers:

2) How do we understand different aspects of our participants' lives and various phenomena in their worlds?
   - By doing a literature review.
   - Conducting Fieldwork in terms of a diverse set of people.
   - Inviting the participants to the research organization and conduct a formal interview.
   - Collecting information from various data.
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Grade: 0

   Accepted Answers:

3) Who are key researchers in the work?
   - The person(s) who may be accepted by the researcher's confidentiality and deemed as proof of the researcher's identity or legitimacy of their research.
   - Members of the community who can handle the participant, and based on whose work other participants may gain access.
   - Any person or institution that acts as an intermediary between a researcher and potential participants.
   - The participants who will consent to publish their names in the research work.
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Grade: 0

   Accepted Answers:

4) In an ethnographic research, a participant is someone who:
   - Aranges food and lodging for the researcher for the duration of the Fieldwork.
   - Provides information on the subculture as related to the research topic.
   - Helps the researcher to triangulate and cross-check the authenticity of the findings.
   - Devises and controls the researcher's access to particular sites and activities in the context.
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Grade: 0

   Accepted Answers:

5) Researchers are able to demonstrate their interest in the participants' world through their manner of engaging with participants and their context. Such a manner might include:
   - Being open and curious to learn about the various aspects of the context which they experience.
   - Listening patiently and intently to participants without judging them.
   - Providing thoughtful reactions and comparisons to participants for the time they spend with the researcher.
   - Attempting to adapt various local conditions such as climate, house types and ways of living.
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Grade: 0

   Accepted Answers:

6) The sequence from Stan Hadero, So Madan by Ajay Misra and HP Jayashraker shows that:
   - Participants are generally was on the researchers.
   - Researchers should not be concerned with the participants' curiosity about them.
   - Participants are just as obstinate and curious about researchers as researchers are about participants.
   - Participants' curiosity about researchers is not required by the ethnographic knowledge produced.
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Grade: 0

   Accepted Answers:

7) What are some examples of techniques that researchers can use in ways to build rapport with participants?
   - Offering to take photographs of participants and sharing copies with them.
   - Conducting collaborative activities such as workshops with participants.
   - Serving as a mediator between two parties who are in disagreement or dispute with another.
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Grade: 0

   Accepted Answers:

8) To immerse ourselves in the conduct means to be an insider as well as an outsider in the community.
   - True
   - False
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Grade: 0

   Accepted Answers:

9) Match the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Involvement</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Complete membership</td>
<td>a. Marginal involvement, where the researcher, though well-meaning, is seen as an observer and not a participant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Active membership</td>
<td>b. The researcher participates in all of the activities of the community, just as any other member would.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Peripheral membership</td>
<td>c. The researcher is considered a part of the community but is not involved in all activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   - 1a, 2b, 3c
   - 1c, 2b, 3a
   - No, the answer is incorrect.

   Accepted Answers:

   Grade: 0

   Accepted Answers: