

Question no. 08(d)

Etic and Emic Approaches

1 Introduction:

Etic and Emic approaches are both frameworks used in anthropology to study human behavior, societal structures, and cultural values. Both approaches have distinct characteristics, strengths as well as limitations.

2 Etic Approach:

Etic approach refers to the study of any cultural or society from external, objective perspective. This approach relies on theories, frameworks and research methods to examine cultures. This approach tends to mold the results and analysis into comparable and adaptable theories.

(i)

Strengths of Etic Approach:

Etic approach provide fixed framework of research methods to apply on analysis. The results obtained from etic approach are easily comparable to the universal factors. This approach leads to the formation of theories and enable anthropologists to generate generalized results.

(ii)

Limitations of Etic Approach:

Alongside strengths, etic approach also posses some limitations. This approach is often criticized as being ethnocentric. It ignores the cultural context and focus solely on theoretical framework, developed outside of the culture, that is being studied.

(iii)

Example of Etic Approach

A western anthropologist might try to study family structure of South Asia by applying family structures of western world. By doing this he would ignore the specific reasons and significance of the family structures in South Asia.

3 Emic Approach:

insider perspective
Emic approach refers to the study of any culture or society through insider's perspective. Anthropologists immerse themselves into the culture and adopt its living norms to generate results answering hidden questions. This approach focuses on cultural relativism and ethnography, and discourage ethnocentrism in research.

example?

(i)

Strengths of Emic Approach:

This approach provides in-depth analysis of cultural behaviours and traditional customs. It provides subjective interpretation and enable anthropologist to understand the context and underlying circumstances affecting any culture. Emic approach emphasizes the importance of the understanding of local perspective.

(ii)

Limitation of Emic Approach:

The researcher's personal biases can influence the results, affecting objectivity of the findings. Moreover, it also lacks framework to compare the results obtained from broader perspectives, making it difficult to generalize.

(iii)

Example of Emic Approach:

In this approach, a researcher might live in the community to study their cultural values such as family structure. He would found underlying reasons of social unions and family structures such as resource distribution, gender roles, cultural transmissions and achieving social status.

4 Conclusion:

Both emic and etic approaches are key frameworks in anthropological research methods. Both presents certain strengths and limitation, however, both are significant are usually applied side by side in study of human behaviour, societal structures and history.

you didn't define etic emic properly
you should give proper examples
you didnt explain etic in context of ethnology
and emic in context of ethnography
what is relation of etic approach with armchair anthropology
also explain emic approach complexities

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Question no. 08 (a)

Ethnography and Ethnology

1 Introduction:

Ethnography and ethnology are both critical approaches of anthropological research. Both have different scope and nature, but are inter-related to some extent. Anthropologist heavily rely on these approaches to thoroughly examines cultures and traditions.

2 Ethnography:

(i)

Definition of Ethnography

Ethnography is the study of culture, society, linguistics, and traditions through fieldwork. Anthropologists heavily rely on immersive experiences of cultures to obtain hidden meaning of norms and traditions. In ethnography anthropologist adopts the

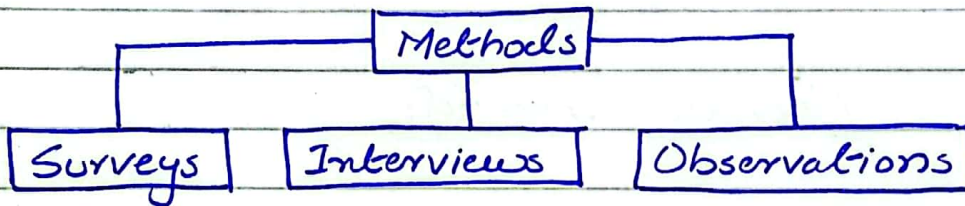
you should define ethnography

living style and customs of the specific society and collect observation to study.

(ii)

Methods Involved:

Involves immersive participant observations, interviews, and qualitative data to gather data directly from the community.

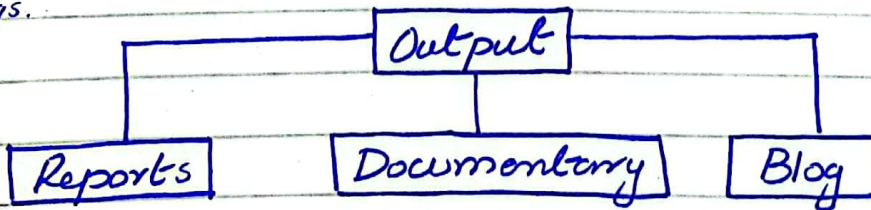


(iii)

which type of observation, interview and surveys?

Output of Ethnography

The output obtained by ethnography is often first-hand observation of culture compiled into reports, documentary, and blogs.



3 Ethnology:

(i)

Definition of Ethnology:

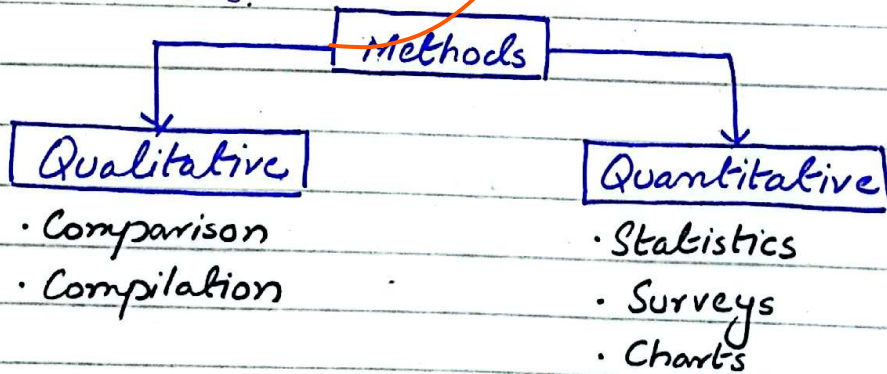
Ethnology is a broader approach, comparing results obtained from ethnographic approach with other results to find a broader conclusion.

how do anthropologist compare?

(ii)

Methods Involved:

This approach rely on quantitative as well as qualitative methods such as statistics.



(iii)

Output Obtained:

The output obtained through ethnology is broad and generalized version of different ethnographic studies. It involves similarities and differences of cultures and traditions obtained from ethnography.

+ Conclusion:

Ethnography and ethnology both are significant approaches in anthropology, having different methods but interdependent. However, ethnology is a broad field and ethnography a method to collect data for ethnology.

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Question no. 02

Explain purpose and motives of reas. research and how anthropologists conduct ethnographic research.

1 Introduction:

Human nature is inherently curious and seek to solve mysteries of life. This curious nature of human beings is responsible for excessive research and exploration in this world and beyond this earth. To aid their research humans have adopted various research methods and ethnography is one of them.

2 Purpose and Motives of Research:

(i)

To Understand Culture:

Anthropologist seeks to understand how different cultures were formed and evolved through the time. They also seek to evaluate the relevance of cultures in contemporary times.

(ii)

To Preserve Cultures:

Anthropologists conduct researches to understand and formulate ways to preserve cultural values that are dying overtime. They generate ways to study impact of cross-cultural assimilation and how it impacts indigenous cultures.

(iii)

To Obtain Theoretical Framework:

Research is conducted to obtain results that leads to formation of theories, laws, and universal principles. It helps to understand how different cultures evolve and proliferate. Theoretical frameworks help in generalization of the results and observations.

you missed general purpose of research

(iv)

To Understand Human Needs:

The core purpose of research is to understand human needs and wants. Researchers study human behaviours to produce results and researches that help in betterment of humanity with specific focus on human culture.

(v)

To Help in Policy-Making:

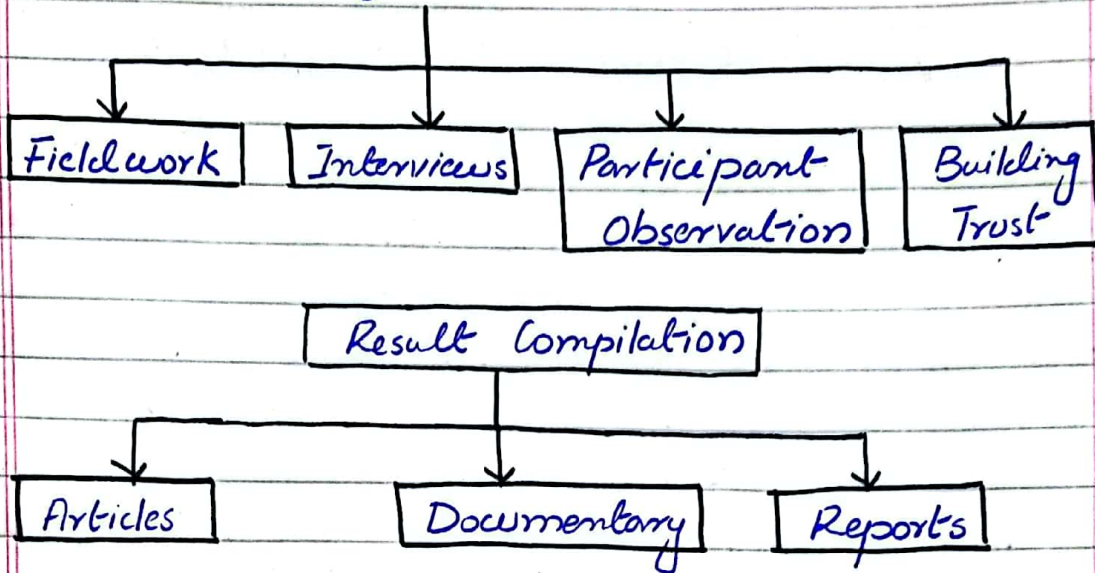
Results obtained from research work help in policy-making. The policies formulated after thorough research are crucial for human life and leverage human society to thrive.

(vi)

Advocacy for Marginalized:

Research is motivated to aid in advocacy for marginalized communities. It helps in understanding needs of minority groups in broader contexts.

3 Ethnography Research: Process



(i)

Field work

Anthropologists travel to different locations and live with local communities to understand their daily activities and rituals. They adopt their lifestyle fully to mix with them.

(ii)

Interview

Anthropologists conduct interviews of the indigenous people to understand their perspectives.

(iii)

Participat Observations

Anthropologists ~~absesse~~ observe the communities and its function in depth. They fully absorb themselves into the context and observe their daily rituals and activities such as festivities, trade and family structures.

(iv)

Building Trust

Anthropologist focus on building trust with the ~~indigenous~~ indigenous cultures and adopt their customs. They focus on respecting their beliefs and rituals, and abstain from any ethnocentric remarks.

(v)

Result Compilation:

Anthropologist compile their collected data in various forms such as articles, documentaries and reports. This help them to connect with more research oriented people and further enhance the results.

4 Conclusion:

In conclusion, research is motivated by various ~~to~~ factors including aspirations to understand human culture, to advocate for marginalized communities, to preserve cultural practices and to aid in policy-making processes. Moreover, research is conducted through various approaches and ethnography is one of them. Ethnography ~~is not~~ includes fieldwork, participant observations, interviews and result compilation in the form of articles, documentaries and reports.

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