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Discussion post

Ethnography is a detailed qualitative study and include many advantages such as in-depth study of cultures and people. One of the common advantages of ethnography include interacting with the participants in real-life settings. Qualitative study is differs such as it offer many advantages such as it provides great deal of information that improves the reliability of the data. This kind of study includes data that is based on personal experience and observations. It is possible to identify all sources before making a final decision. Ethnography is more reliable because it involves systematic ordering and organization of the data. Qualitative study is messy and include unorganized information (Suryani, 2008). Ethnographic study is specifically used when the researcher wants to study a particular culture or group. There are also some disadvantages of the ethnographic study such as summarizing the larger data is more difficult. The results are based on the observations of the observer that might impact the reliability of the study. Only a well-experienced researcher can conduct this study. The data may also results in false assumptions and behavior patterns.

Ethnographic fallacy refers to the limitations of the research survey. It states that the methodologies are based in assumptions that can be fallible or wrong. Inferences are made about the people and society while the forces determines the aspects of the society. Scientists should be wary of the fallacies because the data can have limitations that can affect the reliability of the study (Burawoy, 2013). Researchers must be aware of the pros and cons of ethnographic fallacy for conducting a credible survey. This is important for understanding that data is based on observations that can be fallible. The themes from the data reveals that observations on disease and death are based on the perceptions of the respondents.

References

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