



Sosialantropologisk institutt

Exam questions

SOSANT2550 Medical Anthropology

Regular Exam – Spring Semester 2007

Due date: 18 April.
To be handed in electronically in Fronter.

Exam papers must be written in accordance with the exam regulations for take-home essays. Read this before you start writing your exam paper! This is available in SOSANT2550's room in Fronter as well as on:

<http://www.uio.no/studier/emner/sv/sai/SOSANT2550/v07/index.xml>

A Declaration of sources must be turned in electronically with your exam paper.

A copy of the Declaration is available in SOSANT2550's room in Fronter.

In addition to handing in the exam paper in Fronter, each student must hand in **one paper copy** for archival purposes. (Please refer to Fronter for more information.)

Exam papers must be written in accordance with University regulations.

Exam papers which are not written in accordance with University regulations may be evaluated as attempted cheating, see “**Retningslinjer ved behandling av fusk/forsøk på fusk til eksamen**”, Reglementshåndboken, 3.3.2.:

www.uio.no/admhb/reglhb/studier/andre-regelverk/fuskesaker.xml

As the last document is in Norwegian, non-Norwegian speaking students should feel free to contact a student adviser at the Department of Social Anthropology regarding any questions you might have. Exam results will be published in StudentWeb no later than 3 weeks after the due date.

Best of luck!



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All exam papers must be written in English.

Answer one of the following three questions:

1. Discuss the following statements by Dipesh Chakrabarty: “Nowhere is the irony—the undemocratic foundations of ‘democracy’—more visible than in the history of modern medicine, public health, and personal hygiene, the discourses of which have been central in locating the body of the modern at the intersection of the public and private (as defined by, and subject to, negotiations with the state).” Quoted in Briggs (2002:327–328). Use at least four different sources from the syllabus in the discussion.
2. What is the relationship between language and body? Use several ethnographic examples to illustrate how this relationship can be useful in anthropological inquiries into issues of health and disease.
3. WHO defines health as “a state of physical, social and mental well-being.” Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of this definition. Use at least three sources from the syllabus in your discussion.