

2007

ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER--VII

Full Marks : 100

Time : 4 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

Write the answers Questions of each Half in a **separate books**.

FIRST HALF

(Marks : 50)

Answer Q. No. 1 and any two from the rest

1. Answer in brief any *six* of the following : 3 x 6
- (a) What is meant by epidemic?
 - (b) What do you mean by cardiovascular health ?
 - (c) What is biomedicine'?
 - (d) What is the difference between 'incidence' and 'prevalence' of a disease.

(Turn Over)

- (e) How would you distinguish between morbidity and mortality'?
- (f) What is medical pluralism'?
- (g) What do you mean by health culture?
- (h) What is meant by ethnomedical therapy?
- (i) How would you distinguish between an objective and a subjective measure of health'?
2. How would you define the concept of Critical Medical Anthropology'? Discuss the concept by citing appropriate examples. 8+8
- s** 3. Write an essay on the health consequences of modernization. 16

Or

Discuss the health consequences of obesity in adults.

4. 'Health and disease are measures of the effectiveness with which human groups, combining biological and cultural resources adapt to their environments.' Illustrate. 16
- (a) Faulty diet leads to bad health-Justify the statement.
- (b) How would you differentiate between genetic and environmental factors affecting a particular disease'? Illustrate citing suitable examples. 8+8

6. What is **meant** by social pathology'? Discuss briefly **emerging** social pathological problems in contemporary **urban** India. 4+12

(*Bio-cultural Aspects of Health and Disease*)

Answer Q. No. 1 and any two from the rest

1. Answer in brief any *six* of the following : 3 x 6

(a) **Define** sickness.

(b) **What is reproductive health?**

(c) **Define Ethnomedicine.**

(d) **What is histocompatibility ?**

(e) **What approaches can contribute to our understanding of mental illness ?**

(f) **What is aetiology** . (etiology)?

(g) **What do 'life style diseases'** imply ?

(h) **What is medical pluralism'?**

(i) **What are the inbreeding effects on health'?**

2. **Why do concepts of health change'?** Discuss two important concepts of health and disease. 4+12

3. What is genetic polymorphism? Discuss with the help of known, examples the effects of genetic polymorphism on health and disease pattern. 4+12
4. How do health and health-related activities get affected by physical environment ? Discuss with examples. 16
- Discuss the social pathological problems faced by human beings with reference to alcoholism and drug addiction. 16
6. **Define community health. What are the approaches to study health at the community level?** 4+12

SECOND HALF

(Marks : 50)

Answer Q. No. 1 and any two from the rest

1. **Answer in brief any six of the following :** 3x6
- (a) **What is meant by stunting?**
- (b) **What is fat mass?**
- (c) **What is meant by low birth weight?**
- (d) **What are the scientific name, source and utility of vitamin C ?**
- (e) **What are the scientific name, source and utility of vitamin A?**

- (f) What is meant by 'Cycle of Malnutrition'?
- (g) What is meant by Marasmus.?
- (h) What is meant by Kwashiorkor?
- (i) What is meant by subcutaneous adiposity ?
2. Outline the sources, utility, toxicity and deficiency diseases. of minerals. 16
3. (a) What is meant by BMI ? 2
- (b) Outline the WHO classification of nutritional status based on BMI in adults. 6
- (c) A man has a height of 167.3 cm and he weighs 68.3 kgs. Evaluate her nutritional status. Show *all* your workings. 8
4. (a) The mid-upper arm circumferences of four adult subjects are given below :

Sl. No...	Sex	MUAC (cm)
1	M	22.9
2	F	23.4
3	M	24.7
4	F	19.8

Comment on the nutritional status of each subject.

(b) The prevalence of *CED* ($BML < 18.5$) in five tribal populations are given below :

4

SR. No.	TRIBE	Prevalence of C ED (%)
1	A	8-
2	B	19
3	C	28
4	D	37
5	E	46

Comment on the severity of the problem of cow BMI based on WHO classification

(c) A boy has a height of 139.1 cm and weighs 42.9 kg. If the median height and weight of the reference population are 138.7 and 47.6 kgs respectively evaluate the nutritional status of the child. The reference standard deviations of height and weight are 2.1 cm and 1.7 kgs, respectively show *all* your workings clearly.

10

5. Discuss in details the advantages and limitations of various methods of evaluating dietary intake.

16

6. There are several techniques of studying body composition in humans. Outline the utility and disadvantages of each technique. 16