

Haemoglobin Concentration in Relation to Sex, Religion and Economic Condition Among the War Khasi

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ABSTRACT The present paper aims at finding out a possible relationship between haemoglobin content and socio-economic condition among the War Khasi in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya. It is found that the Christian War Khasi have higher haemoglobin level than their non-Christian counterparts, despite the absence of statistical significance in the case of males. The difference among the income groups is found to be statistically significant in the case of male among the Christians. The mean values of haemoglobin content in both the Christians and non-Christians are found to be higher than those reported for some populations in the North Eastern region (Das and Deka 1979). It holds good for both sexes. It is suggested that these differences within and between populations may be considered merely a means to an end of our understanding of the well-being or health status of the population(s) under considerations.