

Impact of Environmental Factors on Prevalence of Anaemia Disease in the Village Khajuri – A Study of Geography of Health

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ABSTRACT The present paper is based upon a medical geographic survey which was conducted in the year 1996 in Khajuri Village (Tahsil Ambah). In the prevalence of the anaemia disease, emphasis is given on the impact of environmental factors of the village in the form of geographical location, semi-arid tropical climate, altitude, diet, living condition, pregnancy, menstruation etc. The social environment perhaps is responsible for enhancing the rate of anaemia morbidity in the village. The most important factor is the poor diet of the villagers. The low quality food is due to an improvement in financial state and a greater non-awareness of the value of a variety of food crops production and a mixed diet. It is concluded that the more we know about the improvement of the socio-economic environment and specially the improvement of human diet, the more rational, will our prevention likely to be and we shall be more skillful in protecting the people against the emergence of anaemia disease.