

A Study of Water-borne Morbidities of Thanga Village, Manipur

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ABSTRACT The present study was undertaken in the fishing community of Thanga village of the North-eastern state of Manipur to identify the factors that were contributing to high incidence of water borne diseases. A total of 200 families were asked to recall all the illness prevalent during the last one week prior to the day of recording the data. The results revealed that out of a total of 1254 individuals 132 were reported suffering from water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea (34. 84%), worm-infestation (27. 27%), typhoid fever (21. 21%) and jaundice (16. 66%). The study indicates that low literacy rate, low economic status, unavailability of potable drinking water; ignorance, poor hygienic practices and cultural practices associated with consumption of drinking water etc. were found to be the determinants of high incidence of morbid condition in the village.