

Malaria in Maghalaya: Socio-demographic and Geographical Problems

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ABSTRACT Recent research assessing the impact of environmental changes on vector-borne diseases has been perceived, studied and investigated to a considerable extent. This is manifested particularly in the case of malaria because of suspected association with various environmental conditions. In Meghalaya, malaria outbreaks become a regular feature in many pockets of the State. It may also be noted that the changing characteristic of land due to increasing human activities along with relatively large scale human population movement into forests, forest-fringes and adjacent man-dominated plantation and agricultural system may be recognized as among many factors responsible for the transmission and problems in controlling the disease. Perusal of relevant literature on these aspects and the observation made in Meghalaya concerning the geographical features, various socio-economic activities and the intervention of what may be called human factor in anti-malaria programme has been highlighted.