

Malaria Causes, Transmission and Control Practices of People Living in an Endemic Village in KBK District of Odisha: An Anthropological Study

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ABSTRACT Odisha is highly endemic for malaria and has a high incidence mostly observed in tribal dominated districts. This study aimed to assess the causes, transmission process and control practices of malaria of people living in a malaria endemic tribal dominated village of Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput (KBK) district. Qualitative data was collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), interviews of Key Informants (KIs) on daily activities, sleeping habits, knowledge on the cause, transmission and control of the disease. The disease malaria is locally familiar among people as *Palli Jwaroo*. Its treatment practices are being greatly influenced by the decisions of the elder members of the family, poor economic condition, socio-cultural activities, sleeping habits, herbal medicines by traditional healer (*Baidya*) and health services provided by village health workers.