

UGC Minor Research Project on
An assessment of Malarial prone and incidences in Mangalore City, D.K. District: A
Geographical study

Summary of work done

The climate and location factors of Mangalore city and environments are suitable for breeding the malarial transmission. In the year 2012, 5327 malaria cases have been reported in the city. However, the number of malarial incidences is not similar in all location.

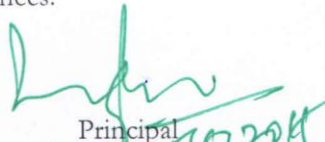
In the study area of the city maximum numbers of malarial incidences were recorded, they are Urwa, Bajal, Fulnir, Mangaladevi, Milagrees and Hampanakatta, Kankanadi and Kottara are worst affected area, were as more then 271-300 positive cases of malarial were recorded in the recent year i.e. 2012. Among these places the first ranking area was Kotta, Mangaladevi and Jeppu. The Kottara area are Urva store, Kottar, Kottarchouki, Bengre and Kulur and the Mangaladevi Comprising of Pandeshwar,, Jeppu, Hoige bazar and Monkey stand are the first and Second respectively.

It is also observed some natural factors are responsible for high risk zone of malarial incidences in the study area. The factors are open spaces, low laying area, agricultural land; water bodies are responsible for this kind of distribution.

The months between May and June are considered as the "more prone period", So far as malaria is concerned in the study area, as incidences of malaria is maximum during period. However, we can observed the downward trend from the month of July-August; the lowest incidences can be observed in the month to March.

It is observed that the problem is very severe in the study area but definitely is slowing down, the people below poverty area main victims of malarial incidences.


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