CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Mosquitoes apart from a biting nuisance are responsible for transmitting diseases like malaria, filaria, dengue, haemorrhagic fever, etc. and create serious public health problems which are burden on households, health services and ultimately on the economic growth of communities and nations, as a barrier in the development of the country.

During 2006-07, in the study areas were recorded plenty of breeding and resting sites of mosquito (Table: 4.1-4.2). Larval as well as adult species of mosquitoes viz. *Ae. Aegypti* and *Ae. vittatus* of genus-*Aedes*, *An. stephensi*, *An. subpictus*, *An. annularis* and *An. culicifacies* of genus-*Anopheles*, *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx.univittatus*, *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus* and *Cx. vishnui* of genus-*Culex*, and *Ar. obturbans* of genus-*Armigeres* were successfully breeding and resting recorded in study area. Among all mosquito species density of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was very high than any other mosquito species (Fig. 4.51and 4.53).

Density of mosquito is unstable which are mainly associated with seasonal changes in the atmospheric temperature, excessive rainfall and availability of breeding sites and favorable resting. Such types of conditions were recorded in the study area (Fig. 4.45 - 4.48).

The responsibility accept the local people keeping clean mosquito breeding ground lies on the shoulder of the residents with the help of local residents, NGO’s, local institutions and voluntary organizations and an integrated strategy for improve the water logging conditions and eradication of mosquitoes. A key challenge is to translate this efficacy into operational effectiveness through large-scale community based programmed (Michael *et al.*, 2006).
During 2008, social awareness based study was conducted to assess awareness of people in the study area regarding one of the mosquito borne diseases; malaria was selected for the study.

Analysis of the data (Chapter-5) shows lack of knowledge mosquito and mosquito borne diseases and illiteracy level was high which leads to lack of awareness and respondents to have knowledge that malaria is a mosquito borne disease but they had misconception about malarial vector and its breeding sites.

During study, estimating the impact of media in generating awareness (Chapter-5), it was observed that television, friends/relatives and newspaper are the most potential media to cater information about malarial awareness. Thus, it is suggestive that these media should be utilized to generate mass awareness in communities.

It is fact that most of aquatic breeding habitats of mosquito are human made that’s why must be increased awareness for proper reduces mosquito breeding ground at all levels. Such type of action could be reduced of mosquito populations by active targeting action in specific area.

Socioeconomic conditions of the community have direct bearing on the spreading of diseases can not be denied. Adequate health care and sanitation, may affect the current geographic distribution and human incidence of many diseases more significantly than climate (Marianne and Jonathan, 2001).

Awareness and education regarding mosquito borne diseases through various programmed should be carried out. Prevention of the disease through better knowledge and awareness is the appropriate way to keep disease away and remain healthy (Yadav et al., 1999)
People should be guided for the available facilities for the detection of various mosquito borne diseases and eradication of mosquitoes. The success in implementing preventive interventions amongst people is likely to be determined in part by awareness of malaria and the strategies available to prevent it and to maximize the potential for health impact.