

CHAPTER V ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Corazon MR, 1992. Cost effectiveness and efficiency of programs. ESCAP, Population studies no. 116: 43-47**

This is a paper presented by Corazon M. Raymundo at a Pre-Conference Seminar Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference; and published by United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Beijing, 1992, Asian Population Studies Series No. 116. The copy of the original publication was contributed to Author by ESCAP, office, Bangkok.

This paper emphasizes on need to show that programs were economically justifiable, sustainable and financially accountable; and reviews studies on the cost effectiveness and efficiency of family planning programs in the region. The paper identifies the difficulties in order to perform comparative cost-effectiveness of country programs operating in various cultures; and salaries, costing schemes, exchange rates and inflation rates do vary from country to country. The paper concludes that CEA applications in smaller scale and in experimental schemes have led to 'standards' in family planning delivery services.

2. ESCAP, Bangkok, 1990. Knowledge and Attitudes of Grassroots Family Planning Workers about Contraceptive methods. Asian Population Studies series, No. 86-G

This report presents the results of a multi-country “Study of the Knowledge and Attitudes of Grassroot Family Planning Workers about Contraceptive Methods,” a project conducted by the Economics and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The countries participating in the study were China, India, the Phillipines, Sri Lanka and Veit Nam. The original copy, alongwith original copies of reports of studies of individual countries, was contributed to the author by ESCAP office, Bangkok. The idea about “Cafeteria Approach” for selection of Contraceptives for a particular couple was got from these reports⁸. Moreover, the questionnaire proposed for evaluation of KAP of workers has been adopted from these studies¹³.

3. Easter M; Thorpe R; Lowe A, 1993. Management Research. Ed. 1st(1991). London. Sage Publications

This book written by Mark Easterby-Smith; Richard Thorpe; Andy Lowe, all are experienced and presently working and teaching management and research. Author owns this book. This book speaks about Starting Management Research, Philosophy and Politics of Research, and Doing and Completing the Research. Most of the material presented in the thesis in relation with research design and methodology has been taken from this book.

4. Ewels L; Simnett I, 1992. Promoting Health. Ed. 2nd. Oxford. Scutari Press.

The author owns this book. The need concept presented in Health Behavior Model was adopted from the book. Moreover, most of communication training skills, Teaching skills have been taken from this book as a base to use in Training Package of Male Workers and their Supervisors.

**4. IECH Bureau Bhutan, 1995. Interpersonal Communication Skills
Training for Family Planning.**

This is a training package for family planning workers presented in a booklet style, prepared by IECH, Bureau Bhutan. The copy was borrowed from CPH, library. The most of the material presented for training of the workers was prepared with help of this booklet, alongwith Promoting Health by Ewels & Simnett. This is also the source of “Flow chart for assessment of a potential client”, presented as Figure 2.3.

**6. Kaplan; Sallis; Patterson, 1993. Health and Human Behavior.
International Editions. 1993. Boston. McGraw Hill Inc.**

The book was borrowed from Dr. Stephen King, Associate Dean for Education. Health Belief Model presented by Rosenstock (1966) and then refined by Becker (1974) has been used as the base of Health Behavior Change Strategic Model. The chapter in the book on Understanding and Changing Health Behaviors (page 52),

concludes that this model is the oldest and most widely used one for changing Preventive Health Behaviors and immunization.

**7. Ministry of Population Welfare; Population Council. 1995. Pakistan
Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (PCPS) 1994-95.**

The PCPS 1994-95 was a National Survey, conducted by the Population Council, implemented by the Ministry of Population Welfare, and funded by the United Nations Population Fund. This is a report presenting the basic findings of the Survey, in terms of family planning knowledge, attitude and practice trends in Pakistan. One original copy of the report was contributed to the author for the present study by the Population Council, Pakistan. This report has been referred in this thesis mostly comparing the findings with PDHS, 1990-91 and identifying the trends.

**8. National Institute of Population Studies, 1996. Population growth and its
implications on socio-economic development in Pakistan.
Islamabad, Pakistan.**

This is a report form of Pakistan Population Profile, population growth and its effects on socio-economic development of Pakistan during about last 100 years. This has been published and, one original copy, contributed to author by National Institute of Population Studies, Islamabad, Pakistan. This served the source of information and most of the figures presented in this thesis as consequences of high population growth in Pakistan.

9. National Institute of Population Studies; IRD/ Macro International, Columbia, Maryland, USA, 1992. Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS), 1990-91.

The PDHS was conducted in 1990-91, as a part of worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program, which was designed to collect data on fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health. National Institute of Population Studies, contributed one original copy to author in order to complete the studies and thesis. The most information about family planning knowledge, attitude and practice of men and women presented in the thesis are referred to this survey including some tables and figures.

10. Population Reference Bureau, 1993. Pakistan: family planning with male involvement: Project of Mardan. Population reference Bureau, Washington DC, 1-4.

This is a report conducted and published by Population Reference Bureau, Washington, USA, about Mardan Family Planning Project with male involvement, carried on with help of Urban Community Development Council (UCDC). Author received a photocopy of the document via mail sent by John Hopkins Popline Service, USA. This report concludes the successful implementation of the project; and states that the project succeeded in reaching a broader audience of women through male involvement.

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ENDNOTES

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⁷ see Appendix I : Training Package

⁸ see Appendix II: Communication Skills

⁹ see Appendix III: Teaching Skills

¹⁰ see Appendix IV: Interviewing skills

¹¹ see Appendix V: Questionnaire to evaluate KAP of sample population

¹² see Appendix VI : Revised questionnaire after data exercise

¹³ see Appendix VII : Questionnaire to evaluate KAP of workers

¹⁴ see Appendix VIII : Population Welfare Tentative Year-wise Allocations During 8th 5 Year Plan.

BIOGRAPHIES

Tanvir A. Zaver is MPH candidate at College of Public Health, Chulalongkorn University. His basic qualification is in medicine. He worked as a Physician with Health Department, Punjab, Pakistan since 1983 and most of his period in the rural areas. He is presently serving as District Coordinator Prime Minister Program on Family Planning and Primary Health Care in Pakistan. His area of interest is male involvement in family planning in Pakistan.

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