

## CHAPTER VI

### ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Crabtree, B.F., Miller, W.L. (1992). Doing qualitative research . California : SAGE

In chapter 3, it talked “about Participant observation”. In a participant observation, the researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. It has mentioned about why participant observation is necessary. The author further speaks about the mechanics of observation, the participation continuum, and the details of field notes.

Kaewsonthi, Somkid., Hardings, A. G. (1992). Starting, managing, and reporting research. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University.

This book is written to help young researchers who need guidance on how to prepare a research proposal, manage their research, and report their findings in written or verbal form. Part one, begins with an explanation of the researcher and problems commonly encountered. Part two, is the management of the planning: how to develop an operational plan for research project and to present that plan a detailed research proposal. And in part three, the reporting research in written form and guidance on how to proceed in the research presentation is presented.

Babbie, E. (1995). The practice of social research. Belmont: ITP

This book of social research is very helpful to young researchers for understanding the research methodology. Especially part 2, research design and measurements are well explained in a simple manner. Chapter 8 talks about the logic of sampling and different methods of sampling are explicitly explained. Chapter 9 explains about the focus group discussion. Chapter 10 introduces to survey research.

Porter, J. and McAdam, K. (1994). (Eds). TB: Back to the future. John Wiley & Sons, England.

This book is collection of presentations from Third Annual Public Health Forum in London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. This book summarizes describe the global burden of TB and predict likely trend over the next decade with special attention to HIV epidemics. Plenary addresses 1 and 2 are very informative . Plenary 11 on MDR-TB is also educative and we can learn at the cost of the mistakes of others.

Davies, PDO. (1994). (Ed). Clinical Tuberculosis. Chapman & Hall Medical, London, UK.

This is an essential reference for all health professionals dealing with TB. Epidemiology, microbiology, immunology, diagnosis and treatment are well discussed. There is also detailed coverage of recent concerns such as drug resistance, migration, and disease in HIV infected individuals. The issue of disease prevention and control in both low and high-prevalence countries is discussed.

Crofton, J. (1994) Clinical Tuberculosis. IUATLD, Paris.

This book is especially written for developing countries. Many of the case report have been reported from Nepal. This book is especially a manual for health workers in the developing countries. The language is very simple. Chapter 1 and 2 describe about sign and symptoms. Chapter 3 and 4 discusses about the diagnosis of TB. Treatment is discussed in chapter 7.

Hart. E, Bond. M, (1995) Action research for health and social care Buckingham: Open University Press

This book explains about action research. The book explicitly explains how action research can be incorporated into practice. This is a guide to practice. The collaborative projects are discussed and experiences shared.

Stringer, E. T, (1996). Action research: A handbook for practitioners. California: SAGE

This book is designed to be a handbook. Community based action research is presented, therefore, as a reemerging traditional links processes of inquiry to the lives of people as they come to grips. The chapters explain the principles of community based action research. It also describes the do's and don'ts of action research.

Oakley, P., (1989). Community involvement in health development. WHO. Geneva

Community involvement is widely acknowledged to be essential to the development of health services, particularly in developing countries. In chapter 2 the author talks about understanding community involvement in health. Chapter 3 talks about the critical issues in community involvement in health development. The author further talks about the importance of political commitment and decentralization.

WHO, Geneva. DOTS Stops TB at the Source. 1995 WHO/TB/95.183,

This booklet is about DOTS. It talks about DOTS, describes explicitly. Talks about the advantages and disadvantages of DOTS. It also explains how DOTS has to be carried out. The book talks about prerequisite for DOTS. It also has the success stories of DOTS.

WHO, Geneva. (1997). TB: WHO Report on the TB Epidemics. 1997.

This pamphlet talks about the burden of TB. This booklet further explains how each countries are tackling with the problems. which are the countries using DOTS and what are success rates. This booklet talks about success in China, New York city and the challenges faced by Thailand due increase due increasing HIV infection. Further explains How the Eastern European countries are struggling due to the break down of the services.