CHAPTER VI

Annotated Bibliography

1. Beach Center on Families and Disability (2000). *Participatory Action Research (PAR).* The University of Kansas, 1200 Sunnyside Avenue, Lawrence.

    This paper brings out the significant role PAR can play in bridging the gap between the providers and the recipients to ensure the required support is provided and benefited. In this study, any disability, there seems to be a gap between the knowledge that disability researchers were generating and the information that families of the disabled were receiving as families reported that much of the information were not relevant to their needs. PAR provided a way to close this gap. The paper dwells on what and how does PAR work and the challenges and advantages of PAR.

2. David Deshler and Merrill Ewert (1995). *Participatory Action Research: Traditions and Major Assumptions.* The PAR Tool Box ; Tradition and Major Assumptions.

    The author provides short, definitive overviews of various methods and techniques that may assist practitioners to choose and also introduce to the PAR

process. It outlines the strengths and assumptions of PAR. It also provides references to various other studies done by different authors in support to this paper.

3.   Freedman, J. (1994). *Participatory Evaluations, Making Project Work*. Division of International Development, International Center, The University of Calgary.

The author explain the rationale of participatory evaluations and how it can be used as a tool in the research. It explains its strength in its ability to be used by a wide range of professionals and beneficiaries and its positive impact on the outcomes.

4.   Herek (1999). *Aids and Stigma*. American Behavioral Scientist, April 1999, Vol. 42, Issue 7, p1106, 11p.

The author defines AIDS related stigma and discusses the manifestations of it supported by studies and reports from different authors. It also explains why this stigma due to AIDS and its impact on an individual and public policies. The author advocates a felt need to apply the findings of the many researchers done in the field of stigma towards eradicating AIDS stigma.

5.   Kaye Seymour-Rolls & Ian Hughes (1995). *Participatory Action Research (PAR):*
Getting the Job Done.   Action Research Electronic Reader.

The author defines PAR, its significance and the method that can be applied to a research project.   It also gives justification for using PAR in nursing and health sciences.   It gives a simplified overview of a stepwise approach in conducting PAR with the scientific methods in place.

6.   Panos Institute (1990).   *The 3ʳᵈ Epidemic : Repercussions of the Fear of AIDS.*

This book is published by the Ramos Institute in association with the Norwegian Red Cross.   (It deals with what is called the 3ʳᵈ epidemic of HIV/AIDS which has to do more with the social conditions.   It gives a picture of both the bad effects of HIV/AIDS and also the good).   It dwells on the issue of fear provoked by AIDS and the many varied responses of the global community to it.   It has tried to analyse different situations from differing views and critically comment on the arguments of the people involved in the expression of these views.   It has tried to focus on the public health consequences of different actions and reactions.   This book gives a balance view of fear provoked by AIDS and a need to look at both sides of the issue before deciding to take any action.

7.   Sandra M. Hartnett (1987).   *A Hospital-Wide AIDS Education Program.*   The Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing, Vol. 18, No. 2, p64-67.

The author discusses about the first encounter of the nursing staff with an HIV/AIDS patient in a country hospital at New Jersey. She expresses the need for a program which is more open ended and hospital based to be able to address the various concerns of the hospital in a timely and sustainable manner. The hospital-wide AIDS education was one such program which addressed facts as well as the unknown and natural concerns surrounding a new disease syndrome. It helped to calm fears and increase confidence in the health personnel who interact with AIDS patient.

8.   UNAIDS (1996). *Briefing notes on non-discrimination, human rights and HIV AIDS.*   XI International AIDS Conference in Vancouver, Canada.

This paper explains the basic human rights and its relation to HIV/AIDS with the various forms of discriminatory actions. It discusses the consequences and the groups of people and most vulnerable to it. And also activities that could be undertaken to reduce discrimination. It expresses the need to address HIV/AIDS epidemic on a priority basis in order to uphold human rights.

9.   UNAIDS (2000). *Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, June 2000.*

This report provides up to date information on HIV/AIDS globally. It focuses on the major critical issues and offers a picture of what it is now and what it would be in the near future in regard to demographic impact, social and economic aspects. It also discusses on what makes people vulnerable and why the need to do something and how it could be done as challenges ahead. The report makes us aware of the AIDS situation, the global efforts and the need for national and local actions at a more committed level.

10.   WHO (1998). *HIV/AIDS and health care personnel : Policies and practices.* Division of Human Resource Development and Capacity Building, Geneva.

WHO emphasizes the need for the health care providers to be aware of their roles and responsibilities with the advent of HIV/AIDS epidemic and the need to look more closely at the policies and practices in the health care. To facilitate the process, WHO gives a set of guidelines and recommendations to be followed to ensure that the health care providers practice safely and that the AIDS patients are managed accordingly.