


Bandopadhyay, T. (1943), Ganodebota, Published by Sri Shakti Ranjan Some, Calcutta.


Bhowmick, S.K. (1979), Sociological Study of Tea Plantation Labour in Eastern India - A Case Study in the Booais Area of West Bengal, University of Delhi, India.


Dandekar, Kumudini (1975), 'Has the Proportion of Women in India's Population been Declining', Economic and Political Weekly, October 18, pp.1663-67.


Foundation for Research in Health Systems (1996), Percentage Distribution of Births by Type of Medical Attention at Birth by Residence and Year, SRS, India 1979 to 1990, Navajivan Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad.


Government of West Bengal (1995), Mohokuma Porichoy: Bolpur, Birbhum District, Literacy Cell and Department of Information and Culture, Bolpur Subdivision, Basumati Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.


Indian Council of Medical Research (1959), 'Tuberculosis In India: A Sample Survey', Special Report Series No.34, New Delhi, p.54,55.


Indian Council of Social Science Research (1977)', Critical issues on the Status of Women, ICSSR, New Delhi.


Jahangir, B.K. (1986), 'Women and Property in Rural Bangladesh', Journal of Social Studies, no.34.


Medico Friend Circle (1985), Medical Relief and Research in Bhopal: The Realities and Recommendation, New Delhi, February.

Medico Friend Circle (1990), Distorted Lives, Women's Reproductive Health and Bhopal Disaster, New Delhi, October.

Mehta, S. (1982), Revolution and the Status of Women in India, Metropolitan, New Delhi, p.278.


National Planning Committee (1948), Report of the Sub-Committee on National Health (Sokhey Committee); Bombay, Vora. p.163.


Palriwala, R. (1993), 'Economics and Patriliny: consumption and authority within the household', Social Scientist, Nos. 244-246, September-November.


Patnaik, Renuka (1991), Social Implications of Reproductive Technology with Special Focus on Indian Women, M.Phil Dissertation submitted to the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.


Soman, Krishna (1992), 'An Exploratory Study of Social Dynamics of Women's Health in Adityapur Village of Birbhum District, Unpublished M.Phil dissertation, Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.


Sundaram, K.V. (1992), 'What Should be the Minimum Size of Sample in Epidemiological Design?', Personal Communication, 13 March, Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.


Visva-Bharati (1938), Health Co-operatives, Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Sriniketan, Bull No.25, p.3.


Voluntary Health Association of India (1992), Women and Health: State of India’s Health, New Delhi, p.274.


World Bank (1995), India's Family Welfare Program: Toward a Reproductive and Child Health Approach, Population and Human Resources Operations Division, South Asia Country Department II (Bhutan, India, Nepal).

World Health Organization (1966), Vital and Health Statistics, South East Asian Region, Table 9.


Zurbrigg, Sheila (1984), Rakku's Story: Structures of Ill-health and the Sources of Change Centre for Social Action, Madras.