

## **CURRICULUM FOR RURAL HEALTH SCIENCE**

### **Introduction**

Students of rural health sciences need a broader introduction to the rural health problems of India. The core objectives of rural health science are to Inform people, Build public opinion, Persuade, Circulate government health policies, Disseminate health and education programmes, Help in facing epidemics, Highlight role and Promote public health.

### **Curriculum Design**

#### **Objectives**

Module Development

Methodology

Assessment

Outcomes

### **Objectives**

The following Objectives have been framed for the proposed curriculum.

1. Bring awareness among the students about the dynamics of rural health.
2. Develop community based health learning for communicating rurally relevant health messages.
3. Help students to identify and accordingly respond to community health needs.
4. Give insights of broader health issues and its impact on the rural health

## Proposed Curriculum

The curriculum is for one semester with 4 credits with 2 credits for theory and 2 credits for field work. One day of field work would be equal to 6 classes.

S.No	Module Title	Module Title	Teaching/Learning Methodology
1	National health programmes	National Health Programmes : Need – broad concepts – strategy – control and eradication programmes. The following NHPs will be discussed: a) National Malaria Eradication programme. b) National Filariasis control programme. c) National Leprosy Eradication Programme. d) National Tuberculosis Control Programme. e) Diarrhoeal disease control programme. f) Iodine deficiency disorders control programme. g) National programme for control of Blindness. h) National water supply and sanitation programme. i) Guinea worm eradication programme. j) National family welfare programme. k) Universal immunization programme. l) National STD / AIDS control programme. m) National Rural Health Mission, MDGs and Pulse Polio Immunization	Lecture, Demonstration, Participation, Field visit, Case Studies
2	Rural health education and Community Organisation	<p>Introduction to health education: concepts, objectives, philosophy, importance and need of health education in public health. Definition of Health education Principles of health education. Underlying disciplines and theories of health education. Ethics of the health education profession and attributes of the health education specialist. The role of the health education specialist in relation to other health personnel. Developing health education components in different programmes. Role of health education in the process of social change.</p> <p>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION . Introduction to CD – definition, philosophy and principles, CD as a process, programme, method and a movement; need for CD in India. History of Community Development Programme in India. Progress of community development in India including tribal blocks. Organizational set up and functions of community development at the Central, State, District and block levels.. Panchayat Raj – integration of Panchayat Raj with community development. Role of health educator in community development programme. Critical review of community Development Programme in India</p>	
3	Health Reforms, Policies and Programmes	<p>Introduction: Basic concepts of occupational health and its components. Environment and industry: temperature, humidity, air movement and radiation; effective temperature. Industrial toxicology: smoke, dust, fumes, smog, vapour gas etc; toxic gases; metals and solvents; Modes of entry; safe</p>	



	es	<p>limits. Occupational diseases: heat disorders; Vibrations, repetition of motions; excess noise; dust diseases. Measures for control of industrial health disorders, primary and secondary (containment &amp; ventilation). Accident prevention: Proper ventilation and personal protective devices. Factories Act; Industrial health services; Prevention of Child Labour Act. Plant sanitation and hygiene: house-keeping, water supply, and drinking water facilities, heating facilities; wash and locker room facilities; toilet facilities; restroom facilities. Health hazards in agriculture. Preventive measures and role of health education in occupational health.</p>	
4	Environmental health and Environmental sanitation	<p>Introduction to environment: Types of environment; Components of environment: man and his environment. Community sanitary survey (group assignment) Environmental health problems in India: Problems in relation to water – sewage, refuse, air, food, housing and public places. Environment and Health : Need for improvement of environment, Concepts of Environment</p> <p>Environmental sanitation in the National Plans: National schemes for improvement of environment; Environmental sanitation in the community development and health programmes in the Five Year Plans. Water and diseases: source of drinking water; diseases transmitted through water. Pollution and protection of water supply: Source of Pollution : methods of protection of water supply at source, in distribution, and during storage. 8. Water Treatment Methods - disinfection of water: Methods of treatment of water - domestic and community consumption. Disposal of waste water : Methods of disposal of waste water in rural areas, sokage pit.</p>	
5	History of health services in India. Health survey and development reports	<p>History of health services in India. Health survey and development (Bhore) committee report. Health survey and planning (Mudaliar) committee report. National plans: Planning commission and Five Year Plans: Social Services component and health; achievements, shortcomings and reasons thereof.. Chandha Committee and Mukherjee committee reports – main recommendations and critical comments. Kartar Singh committee report and Multipurpose workers scheme: main recommendations and functions of all workers and supervisory place of professional health educator.. Interdependence in health, international health regulations – scope, objectives and functioning. . WHO: Constitution, objectives, plans of operation: assistance. UNICEF: Constitution, objectives, functions, roles, various programmes. Other agencies like USAID, Colombo Plan; Commonwealth, FAO, ILO, Swedish and Russian aid in various health programmes in the country. Rock feller Foundation, Ford Foundation, Population</p>	

		Council; and professional organizations. Indian Red Cross Society Funding Agencies for Polio Immunization	
6	Project work	Project Work on health education	Field Mapping , practice sessions

**Practicum details**

Every Saturday or continuously for a week, students are engaged in addressing the rural health problems and their management and take up the following activities:

1. Rural health case studies and documentation
2. Documentation of concerns of key players in the rural health
3. Communication, interaction and documentation work involving various rural health interest groups
4. Participative Rural health Appraisal
5. Study and Documentation of Village health Development Plan and Reporting on it

**Assessment**

The curriculum is for one semester with six credits with a ratio of 60:40 in theory and field work. The emphasis is more on the practical orientation of the student.

**Outcomes**

After completion of the course the student will be able to

- Address the challenges with suitable responses for the identified rural health issues
- Engage in the management of the rural health