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
Objective
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.

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<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Module Title</th>
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<th>Teaching/Learning Methodology</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health Reforms, Policies and Programme</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Environm ental health and Environmental sanitation</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>History of health services in India. Health survey and development reports</td>
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**Environmental health and Environmental sanitation**


- 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.


**History of health services in India. Health survey and development reports**

- 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. Chandra 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.

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