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ANNEXURE III

POLICIES

a. NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY NEPAL (1)

The Nepali Congress Government is committed to creating a socioeconomic environment that will allow all Nepalese citizen to lead a healthy life in conformity with the saying "Health is Life." Highest priority is being given to upgrading the health standard of the ninety-three percent of the Nepali people who live in rural areas using a Primary Health care approach. Particular attention is being paid to availability of family planning and MCH services, preventive health services, and easily accessible referral. In pursuit of the goal of improved health, the Government will establish one sub-health post in each village development committee and 205 primary health care centres throughout Nepal over the next five years.

The health system in Nepal has suffered from a number of problems in the past, including a lack of village orientation, weakness in implementation of plans, weakness in monitoring and evaluation, centralization of resources, and unfilled posts. The new health policy of the Nepalese government will resolve these problems, and will strive, between now and the year 2000, toward the targets of reducing infant mortality from 107 per thousand to 50 per thousand, reducing mortality of children under five from 197 per thousand to 70 per thousand, reducing total fertility from 5.8 to 4, reducing maternal mortality from 8.5 per thousand to 4 per thousand, and increasing life expectancy from 53 to 65 years.

The basic government plan for attacking the health problems of the Nepalese people will have the following components:

1. Preventive health service will concentrate on family planning and MCH, including safe motherhood; expanded immunization; diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection control; and prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
2. Promotive health services will include health education and information for increased awareness of health matters; promotion of

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- breast feeding, use of iron, iodine and Vitamin A supplementation; and personal and environmental hygiene.
3. Curative health services will be expanded to provide sub-health posts, health posts and primary health care centres in the rural areas and district, regional and central hospitals for referral services.
 4. Basic primary health care services will be based on the sub-health posts and 205 primary health care centres.
 5. Community participation in health care will involve women volunteers, TBAs, and local leaders at every level.
 6. Organization and management improvements will be made, including decentralized management, improved supervision, improved management information and improved logistics and supply arrangements.
 7. Improved manpower development and management policies for HRH will be implemented, including increased cooperation between service and training, and improved policies posting, transfer and promotion.
 8. Private, non-government and inter-sectoral coordination with the government system will be encouraged.
 9. The ayurvedic and other traditional systems will be developed in a gradual manner to assist in the improvement of health in those areas where they are appropriate.
 10. The quality and availability of drugs at the village level will be increased and effective funding mechanisms will be developed.
 11. Every effort will be made to mobilize all government and external resources possible in a coordinated manner.
 12. Health systems research to improve all aspects of service delivery and effectiveness will be encouraged.
 13. The regionalization and decentralization process will be strengthened, district level health organizations will be given a more prominent role and micro-planning procedures will be adopted at the village level with special effort to reach the least privileged groups.
 14. Nepal Red Cross Society will be authorised to conduct all programmes related to blood transfusion services, the practice of buying, selling and depositing of blood will be prohibited.

b. NATIONAL DRUG POLICY - 1995.

This drug policy has been promulgated in accordance with the objective of the National Health Policy 1991, to fulfil the commitment of HMG/N to provide “health for all” and to improve and manage by establishing co-ordination among governmental, NGOs and private organizations involved in the activities related to drug production, import, export, storage, supply, sales, distribution, quality assessment, regulatory control, rational use and information flow.

Besides the preamble other sections are:

- Main policy
- Objectives
- Policy Strategies including:
 - Drug Management
 - Quality Assurance & Regulatory Control Measures
 - Rational Drug Use & its Information
 - Manpower Development
 - National Drug Industry
 - Traditional Medicines
- Research and Development
- Technical Co-operation
- Monitoring and Evaluation

c. NATIONAL POLICY FOR CONTROL OF AIDS & STDs - 2052 BS

This policy has been promulgated with the objective of controlling the problems related to AIDS and STDs. This is being done as noted below:

- Policy
- National Executive & District Co-ordination Committee
- Co-ordination with NGOs
- Integrated Programme
- Blood Examination
- Reporting on AIDS and STD patients
- Maintenance of confidentiality
- Non discrimination

- Stress on Safe Sex behaviour education
- Sterilization of equipment

Middle level executive committee

District level AIDS co-ordination committee

d. NATIONAL AYURVEDIC HEALTH POLICY - 2052 BS

Passed by HMG Nepal on 14th Falgun, 2052 BS / February, 1996, it is divided into the undermentioned sections:

- Justification
- Objectives
- Organisation of Ayurvedic health services
- Mobilization of Inter Institutional and Community Participation
- Cultivation of herbs, production of medicines and profession
- Ayurvedic education and manpower development
- Ayurvedic manpower management
- Research in Ayurved
- Provision for resource mobilisation
- Nepal Ayurvedic Council

Duties of District Ayurvedic Health Centre

Responsibility of Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya

e. SAFE MOTHERHOOD POLICY

Under the umbrella of the Safe Motherhood programme, which is a component of PHC, the stress in the coming years will be on improving maternity care services, including family planning, at all levels of the Health Care Delivery System, even the community. This policy document has been arranged as:

Policy Directive

Policy Objectives

- General
- Specific
- Strategies

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Maternity Care
- Definition
- Component

Family Level
Community Level
Sub Health Post (SHP) Level
Health Post (HP) Level
Primary Health Care (PHC) Centre Level

District Level
Zonal / Regional Level
Centre Level

Referral System
Institutional Arrangements

Targets

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1. From Health Information Bulletin Vol. 8, 1992.

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ANNEXURE IV

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH

Ministers, State Ministers & Assistant Ministers for health

After the change over of 1950/51 those responsible for health matters were as follows:

In the first post change over 1950 Rana-Nepali Congress Ministry formed on 7th Falgun, 2007 BS, (18th Feb. 1951) by King Tribhuvan, Mr. Yagya Bahadur Basnyat had charge of the Health & Local Self Development Ministry. Following a reshuffling of the cabinet on 27th Jestha, 2008 BS, he had charge of the Health Ministry only.

However in the next reference to the third Ministry headed by Mr. Matrika P. Koirala as from 1st Mangsir, 2008 BS, (16th Nov. 1951) had another individual Mr. Naradmuni Thulung of the Nepali Congress as Minister for Local Self Development. In this, though Health ministry is not mentioned, Mr. Thulung probably had charge of health. The Deputy Minister for Health was Captain Nar Bahadur Gurung.

On 10 Aug 1952 Nepali Congress splits. Mr. M.P. Koirala forced to resign and HM The King ruling with an Advisory Council as from 30th Shrawan, 2009 BS. Of the eleven ministers the man who was responsible for Public Works, Communication, Law & Parliamentary Affairs, Health and Local Self Government was Kaji Manik Lal Rajbhandari.

Advisory Council dissolved and Mr. M.P. Koirala became PM for 2nd time from 4th Asar, 2010 BS, (15th June, 1953) and formed government of the National Democratic Party. During this time Mr. Tripubar Singh Pradhan, was responsible for Local Self Government, Education, Administration and Public Works. Though not categorised as such he was probably also responsible for health.

Following a Royal Proclamation on Magh 10th, 2010 BS, there was the installation of what may be considered a National Government headed by Mr. Matrika P. Koirala. This government was installed on 7th Falgun, 2010 BS,

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(18th Feb, 1954). Mr. Dilli Raman Regmi was in charge of Foreign Affairs, Education, Health and Local Development. King Tribhuvan invested all powers on the then Crown Prince late King Mahendra. Though Mr. M.P. Koirala resigned on 31st Jan. 1955, King Tribhuvan was out of the country for medical treatment. It was therefore only on 2nd March 1955 that the resignation of the PM was accepted.

King Tribhuvan died on 13th March, 1955 at Zurich.

On 13th April, 1955 King Mahendra constituted a 5-member advisory council and ruled the country. Mr Purendra Bikram Shah, as a Royal Advisor, possibly looked after health.

Under King Mahendra, seven member ministry of the Praja Parishad, with Mr. Tanka P. Acharya as PM was formed on 13th Magh, 2012 BS, (Jan. 27th, 1956). Mr. Balchandra Sharma was the Minister in charge of Education, Health and Local Self Development. On Magh 23rd, 2013 BS, Mr. Khagendra Jung Gurung became Deputy (? Assistant) Minister for Health, amongst the additions made to the Ministry. On 15th July 1957, Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya resigned and the government was dissolved.

In the Ministry of Dr. K.I. Singh, installed on 11th Shrawan, 2014 BS, (26th July, 1957) Mr. Kul Bahadur Limbu was the Minister for Health from then to 14th Nov. 1957.

From 2nd Jestha, 2015 BS, (15th May, 1958) a six member ministry under King Mahendra, with Mr. Subarna Shumsher JB Rana as Chairman. Mr. Randhir Subba was the Minister for Education, Local Self Government, Health, Law, Parliamentary Affairs plus Industry and Trade.

An ministry was formed by Mr. B.P. Koirala as Prime Minister on 13th Jestha, 2016 BS with Mr. Kashi Nath Gautam looking after the Health and Local Self Government portfolios. Mrs. Dwarika Devi Thakurani was his Deputy Minister.

Post first election an Eighteen member ministry formed on 16th Asar, 2016 BS (1958) under the Prime Ministership of Mr. B.P.Koirala. Mr. Kashi Nath Gautam was the Minister of Health and Local Self Government and Mrs. Dwarika Devi Thakurani was his deputy Minister in both sections of the ministry.

Royal take over Dec. 1960

Thirteen days after the Royal take over of 15th December, 1960 ie. Poush 1st. 2017 BS a new Ministry was formed. As from 13th Poush, 2017

BS, Mr. Anirudra Prasad Singh became Minister for Education, Health, Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs. Assistant minister to him was Mr. Bhuban Lal Pradhan.

On 18th Asar, 2019 BS, a new Ministry was formed with Dr. Tulsi Giri, a medical doctor as the Vice Chairman. In that Ministry, Dr. Nageshwar Prasad Singh, another medical doctor became the Minister for Health, Electricity and Waterways.

In the new ministry formed on 20th Chaitra, 2019 BS, with Dr. Tulsi Giri as Chairman, Dr Nageshwar Prasad Singh continued on in the same capacity as above. He however had Mr. Shailendra Kumar Upadhaya as his Assistant Minister for Health, Electricity and Waterways.

Dr. Nageshwar Prasad Singh was reappointed as Minister for Transport and Communications, Constructions and Health on 27th Chaitra, 2020 BS. Mr. Shumsher Bahadur Tumbahumfe was the Assistant Minister for Health as from the same date ie. 27th Chaitra, 2020 BS.

Subsequently in the Ministry formed on 13th Magh, 2021 BS with Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa as Chairman, the Minister for Health was Mr. Bhuban Lal Pradhan. Subsequent to this the Ministry was reshuffled.

In the Ministry installed on 2nd Asar, 2022 BS, Mr. Dil Bahadur Shrestha was appointed Minister of Health. A subsequent reshuffling on 8th Magh the same year saw Mr. Shailendra Kumar Upadhaya as the new Minister for Health.

The following year on 16th Shrawan, 2023 BS ie. 1st Aug. 1966 saw Dr. Tribeni Prasad Pradhan, a medical doctor appointed as Minister of Health, Land Reform, Food & Agriculture.

Following a reappointment of Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa as Prime Minister, on 15th Chaitra, 2023 BS the reshuffled cabinet had Dr. Tribeni Prasad Pradhan in the same capacity as above.

In the subsequent reshuffling the following year, Mr. Bishnu Bahadur Tumbahumfe was only given the status of State Minister for Health as from 15th Jestha, 2024 BS. The following year however in another reshuffling on 10th Aswin, 2025 BS (1968), the charge for Health was given to Mr. Netra Bikram Thapa in the capacity of a State Minister of Health.

On 25th Chaitra 2025 BS, a new ministry was formed with Mr. Kirti Nidhi Bista as Prime Minister. The charge for Foreign Affairs, Health, Information and Communications was given to Mr. Gehendra Bahadur

Rajbhandari. Mr. Gunjeshwari Prasad Singh, became State Minister in the Health, Information and Communications ministries. In another reorganisation on 31st Chaitra, 2026 BS (1970), the charge for Education, Health, Law & Justice was given to Mr. Narendra Kumar Pradhan, with the status of a State Minister. During this period in 1970/71, Mr. Keshav Chandra Gautam was the Assistant Minister for Education and Health.

In the new ministry formed on 1st Baisakh, 2028 BS (1971), Mr. Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandari became the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Health. The Assistant Minister at this time was Mr. Janak Bahadur Shah with responsibility for Health and Hydropower. In a subsequent reshuffle some six months later on 13th Bhadra (1971), Mr. Bishnu Prasad Lohani was made minister for Industry & Commerce, Hydroelectricity and Health. Mr. Jog Mehar Shrestha was made a State Minister for Health and Hydropower. He had Mr. Jaya Prakash, as an Assistant Minister to help him in the Health Ministry.

A new ministry formed on 4th Baisakh, 2029 BS (1972), the following year had Mr. Prayag Raj Singh Suwal as the Minister for Construction, Transport and Health. He had Mrs. Kamal Shah as Assistant Minister for Health.

A new ministry formed on 1st Shrawan 2030 BS (1973) with Mr. Nagendra Prasad Rijal as Prime Minister had Mrs. Kamal Shah as the State Minister for Health. A reshuffle some eight months later on 16th Chaitra, 2030 BS (1974) had Mr. Krishna Raj Aryal as the Minister for Education and Health. He had Mrs. Shushila Thapa to assist him as the Assistant Minister for Health. However at the time of the VII All Nepal Medical Conference at Kathmandu in 1975 it was Mr. Lal Bahadur Khadayat was Minister for Food, Agriculture, Land Reform, Irrigation and Health. Mrs. S. Thapa was the Assistant Minister for Health.

A reshuffle on 15th Kartik, 2031 BS (1975) saw Mr. Prayag Raj Singh Suwal as Minister for Construction, Transport and Health. Mrs. Shushila Thapa continued on as the Assistant Minister for Health.

A new ministry with Dr. Tulsi Giri as Prime Minister was formed on 15th Mangsir, 2032 BS (1976). It had Mrs. Shushila Thapa as the State Minister for Health. At a reshuffle the following year on 17th Bhadra, 2033 BS, the charge for health was given to Mr. Pitamber Dhoj Khati as Minister for Health. The VIII All Nepal Medical Conference was held during this period. On 4th Jestha, 2034 BS in the expansion of the Ministry, Mr. Padma Sundar Lawati became the State Minister for Health.

At a new ministry formed by Mr. Kirti Nidhi Bista on 27th Bhadra 2034 BS (1978) Mr. Padma Sundar Lawati continued on as the State Minister for Health. He held this position at the time of the IX All Nepal Medical Conference at Janakpurdham. On 1st Baisakh, 2036 BS (1979), Mr. Padma Sundar Lawati was promoted to the status of a Minister with Mr. Saligram Chaudhary assisting him as Assistant Minister for Health.

Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa was appointed Prime Minister on 16th Jestha, 2036 BS, following the resignation of Mr. K. Bista. In new ministry formed two days later on 18th Jestha, Mr Birendra Bahadur Singh was made State Minister for Health with Mr. Sant Kumar Chaudhary as Assistant Minister.

At a reshuffling of the cabinet, on 19th Jestha, 2037 BS (1980) the following year Mr. Ramananda P Yadav became the Minister for Health.

A 28 member new ministry formed by Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa on 2nd Asar, 2038 BS (1981) had Mr. Nava Raj Subedi as the Minister for Panchayat, Local Development and Health. Mr. Som Nath Bastola was the Assistant Minister for Health. At a later reshuffling of the ministry reported in the Nepal Gazette of 24th Asoj, 2039 BS (1982), Mr. Arjun Narsingh K.C. was made the State Minister for Health. The person helping him was Mr. Keshav Bahadur Shah, as the Assistant Minister for Health.

On 29th Asar, 2040 BS (1983) a new ministry headed by Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Chand was installed. Mr. Narayan Dutta Bhatta was Minister for Health, Trade and Commerce. He held this position at the time of the Nepal Paediatric Society (NEPAS) Congress at Kathmandu in Feb. 1984. The Assistant Minister for Health was Mrs. Bidya Devi Devkota. Some changes were made in this Ministry on 1st Asoj, 2041 when Mr. Dambar Narayan Yadav became the Minister for Health. He held this position at the time of the Nepal Paediatric Society Congress. Mrs. Devkota continued on in her capacity as Assistant Minister for Health.

Following the sudden resignation of Mr. D.N. Yadav on 26th Magh, 2041 BS the Health Ministry portfolio was given to Mr. Rudra Prasad Giri then Minister for Communications. He was the minister at the time of the XII All Nepal Medical Conference held at Kathmandu in 1985. When the cabinet was reconstituted on 1st Jestha, 2042 BS Mr. R.P. Giri continued on as Minister for Health. Mrs. V.D. Devkota was retained as Assistant Minister for Health.

Prior to the elections to the Rastriya Panchayat an interim government was formed on 8th Chaitra, 2042 BS, under the Prime Ministership of Mr.

Nagendra P Rizal. Mr. Rudra Prasad Giri continued in the cabinet as Minister for Health, Law and Justice.

Following the Rastriya Panchayat Elections a new ministry was constituted on 2nd Asar, 2043 BS, under the Premiership of Mr. Marich Man Singh Shrestha. Mr. Gunjeshwari Prasad Singh was made the Minister for Health and held this post at the time of the XIII All Nepal Medical Conference held at Pokhara in 1987. This ministry was reshuffled on 26th Falgun, 2044 BS (1988) and Mrs. Shushila Thapa became the new Minister for Health. Mr. Krishna Kumar Rai became the Assistant Minister for Health (? Preventive).

This ministry was reshuffled again on 15th Kartik, 2045 BS (1988). Mrs. Shushila Thapa retained her portfolio of health but Mr. Bimal Man Singh became the new Assistant Minister for Health (? Preventive). Both of these persons were ministers at the time of the XIV All Nepal Medical Conference at Kathmandu in 1989. Both retained their same portfolios at the time of the reshuffle on 14th Bhadra, 2046 BS (1989).

Further reshuffling of the cabinet was done and the new ministry formed on 19th Chaitra, 2046 BS had Mr. Omkar Prasad Gauchan as the State Minister for Health. This cabinet did not really function and a new ministry with Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Chand as Prime Minister was announced on 24th Chaitra, 2046 BS (1989). This short lived ministry had Mr. Achyut Raj Regmi as Minister for Health and many other ministries for Mr. L B Chand stating various difficulties had submitted his resignation on 3rd Baisakh, 2047 (1990).

Jana Andolan of 1989/90

The interim government of Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai was formed on 6th Baisakh, 2047 BS (1990). Dr. Mathura Prasad Shrestha, was Minister for Health during the period of Interim government following the jana andolan of 1989/90. He was the Minister of Health at the time of the XV All Nepal Medical Conference at Biratnagar in 1991.

Initially P.M. Girija Prasad Koirala held the Health Portfolio from 13th Jestha, 2049 BS to 21st Asar, 2049 BS.

Dr. Ram Baran Yadav subsequently became the State Minister for Health from 22nd Asar, 2049 BS to 13th Mangsir, 2051 BS. (29th Nov. 1994).

Mr. Padma Ratna Tuladhar became Minister of Health from 30th Nov. 1994 when the CPN-UML government took over the reins of power. His tenure lasted till 11th Sept. when the resignation of Mr. Man Mohan Adhikary was accepted.

Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba, as leader of the coalition government of NC, RPP & Sadbhavana, became prime minister on 12th Sept. 1995. The ministerial charge for health was one of the eighteen portfolios that he held out of the existing twenty-two.

Mr. Arjun Narsingh K.C. was appointed as the Minister of Health in the Coalition Government Ministry as from 22nd Sept. 1995.

On 13th Dec, 1995 at the time of Cabinet expansion, Mr. Suresh Chandra Das Yadav was appointed as the Assistant Minister for Health.

Mr. Radha Krishna Mainali was appointed as the Minister of Health in the Coalition Government Ministry headed by Mr. Lokendra Bahadur Chand on 12th March, 1997. At a further expansion of the Ministry on 24th March, 1997, Dr. Bharat Kumar Pradhan became the Minister of State for Health. He continued in this capacity till his term as a member of the Upper House finished on June 26th, 1997. However, on 30th June, 1997 Dr. Bharat K Pradhan was reappointed as Minister of State for Health. Dr. Bharat Pradhan however subsequently resigned and his resignation was accepted on 22nd Sept. 1997.

Mr. Radha Krishna Mainali continued to function till 6th Oct. when Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa was made Prime Minister of a new coalition government.

Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of NC, RPP and NSP kept the charge of the health ministry when he announced his new cabinet on 7th Oct. 1997.

Mr. Shanti Shumsher Rana was appointed Minister of Health a week later on 13th Oct. 1997. About seven weeks later, at a subsequent cabinet reshuffle on 3rd Dec., Mr Bipin Koirala and Mr. Braj Kishore Singh were appointed Minister and State Minister of Health respectively.

In the NC minority government of Mr. Girija Prasad Koirala announced on 13th April, 1998, the health ministry initially was kept by the Prime Minister. Eight days later Mr. K.B. Gurung was appointed Minister and Mr. Bhakta B. Balayar State Minister of Health respectively. In a subsequent reshuffle, on 25 Aug. 1998 instead of a State Minister of Health, Mr. Ram

Chandra Adhikari was appointed as the new Assistant Minister for Health. He resigned on 22nd Nov. 1998 on ground of ill health.

With the change in government on 28 Dec. 1998 Mr. Pradeep Nepal became the new Minister of Health.

Secretaries of Health

Mr. Kaiser Bahadur K.C. was the Secretary for Health in 1959.

Mr. Dhundi Raj Sharma in ? 1964.

Mr. Chitra Bahadur K.C. appointed Secretary of Health, on 20th August, 1969 ie. 4th Bhadra, 2026 BS.

One source JNMA puts it as May, 1966 ?

Mr. Harihar Jung Thapa became Secretary from March, 1972 (2028 Chaitra) till April 1976 (2033, Baisakh).

Mr. Manmohan Lal Singh from 1975 to 1977.

Mr. Tara Dev Bhattarai in 1979.

Mr. Tirtha Raj Tuladhar became Secretary of Health in 1980.

Dr. Laxman Poudyal was acting Secretary of Health in 1981.

Mr. Madhu Sudan Dhakal was Secretary of Health in 1981.

Mrs. Chandra Kala Kiran, was Acting Secretary of Health in April, 1983.

Was also in same post at time of the 12th All Nepal Medical Conference in 1985. Confirmed later as Secretary of Health.

Mr. Tej Bahadur Prasai was Health Secretary in 1987.

Mr. Basudev Pradhan was the Acting Health Secretary in 1989.

Mr. Subarna Jung Rana was Acting Health Secretary in 1990.

Mr. Mukunda Shumsher Thapa was Secretary of Health in 1991.

Mr. Jagdishwar P. Upadhaya was made Secretary of Health in 1992.

Mr. Jeet Bahadur Karki became Secretary of Health on 2nd March, 1995 till 11th August, 1995.

Mr. Ghana Nath Ojha was appointed Secretary of Health on 4th Sept., 1995.

Mr. Rewati Raman Pokhrel was appointed Secretary of Health on 23rd Feb., 1997.

Mr. Khem Raj Regmi was appointed Secretary of Health on 24th March, 1997 (8th Chaitra, 2053) and continued in this post till 25th June, 1997.

Mr. Shri Ram Poudayl was appointed as the Secretary of Health on 26th June, 1997.

Mr. Bhoj Raj Pokhrel was appointed as the Secretary of Health on 16th January, 1998.

Special Secretaries of Health

Dr. Durga Prasad Manandhar was appointed on 4th Sept. 1995, as the first incumbent in a specially created post of Acting Special Secretary for Health. Upgraded to Special Secretary as from 26th May, 1997.

Dr. Som Nath Aryal and Ms. Bijaya K.C. were appointed as Specialist (Technical) Secretaries as from 26th May, 1997 (13th Jestha, 2054 BS).

Additional Secretaries of Health

Dr. Mrigendra Raj Pandey was made Additional Secretary of Health in 1986 Subsequently two years later in 1988, three other doctors were given this status viz:

Dr. Anjani K. Sharma

Dr. Dinesh N. Gongal

Dr. Yogendra Man Singh Pradhan

Dr. Dwarka N. Regmi - Additional Secretary 1988-91

Mr. Bihari Krishna Shrestha was also Additional Secretary of Health

Dr. Narendra Rana was made Additional Secretary in 1990

Mr. Bhoj Raj Pokhrel was made Additional Secretary

Mr. Shiv Bhakta Sharma also Additional Secretary for administration

Mr. Yubaraj Sharma - Additional Secretary for administration

Director Generals/ Directors of Health Services

PM Chandra Shumsher instituted the post of Director General to look after all matters pertaining to Education. Juddha Shumsher added other duties such as health etc and in course of time made five posts of Director Generals.

The general tendency was that it was "A Class" Ranas who were given charge of matters concerning education and health. Because of their higher

status, they in turn reported directly to the prime minister. The following at sometime were in charge:

Gen. Rudra Shumsher JB Rana
Gen. Babar Shumsher JB Rana
Gen. Sur Shumsher JB Rana

Gen. Bahadur Shumsher and Gen. Kiran Shumsher are said to have looked after Health Affairs as Directors for short periods of time.

Change over of 1950/51

Dr. Siddhimani A. Dixit became the first commoner to hold the post of Director General of Health in 1950 but his tenure was short for he was subsequently demoted to being Superintendent of Bir Male Hospital. He then resigned from HMG service.

Dr. Jit Singh Malla was Director General in 1952.

Dr. Raghubar Baidya was subsequently made Director of Health.

Dr. Dineshananda Baidya was Director in 1960.

Dr. Bharat Raj Baidya appointed Acting Director of Health Services of HMG from 14th Baisakh, 2022 B.S. Upto this period the incumbency of this post had been on the basis of seniority prior to retirement.

Dr. Mahendra Prasad appointed as Director from 18th Bhadra, 2022 BS.

Dr. Yagya Raj Joshi was appointed Director of Health Services on 9th Shrawan 2023 BS ie. 24th July 1966.

Dr. Gauri S.L. Das as Director of Health Services from 24th Magh, 2024 BS to ? 24th Mangsir, 2026 BS.

Dr. Yagya Raj Joshi was appointed to the reinstated post of Director General from 1969.

Dr. Bharat Raj Baidya served as Director General of Health Services from 2027 to 2031 BS.

Dr. Nagendra Dhoj Joshi was Director General of the Department of Health from 16th Dec. 1976 to 7th Dec. 1980.

Dr. Laxman Poudyal appointed Director General of Health in ? 1979 (2037 BS).

Dr. Narbada Lal Maskey appointed Director General in the Department of Health Services on 25th October, 1982 and continued in that capacity till 1984.

Dr. Dwarka Nath Regmi was Director General of Health Services in 1984.

----NB. Department of Health Services was disbanded in 1986 and subsequently re-established only in July, 1993.

Dr. Ramananda Prasad Sinha became Director General of Health Services on 15th July, 1993.

Dr. Kalyan Raj Pandey became Director General of Health Services from 21st February, 1995.

Dr. Badri Lal Shrestha was appointed as Director General of Health Services on 2nd April, 1997.

Dr. Kalyan Raj Pandey was reappointed as Director General of Health Services on 27th Oct. 1997 and continued in the post till 28th July 1998.

Dr. K.B. Singh Karki became the Director General of Health on 29th July 1998.

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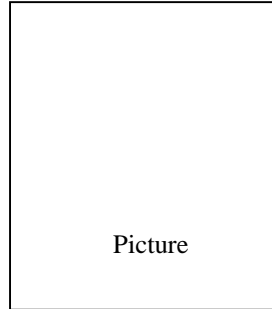
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Dr Hemang Dixit is a Nepali born at Kathmandu in 1937 Following schooling at Sherwood College, Nainital and Bishop Cotton School, Shimla in India, he went to the UK to do his A-Levels Starting his medical education at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School of London University in 1956 he completed the same in 1961 doing both the MBBS (ULond) and LRCP, MRCS of the Conjoint Board After his year of internship at the Charing X Hospital on the Strand, he went on to do his DTM & H from London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and the DCH from the Conjoint Board, London

Returning back home to Nepal in 1965 he started work at the Bir Hospital at Kathmandu Subsequently in 1970, he was posted to the newly established Kanti Children's Hospital In 1975, after about 11 years he left government service He was awarded the Coronation Medal in 1973 and later the Suprabal Gorkha Dakhin Bahu in Dec 1993 In Feb 1994 he was awarded a Gold Medal for "Development of Paediatrics in APSEAR Countries" at the Paediatric Conference held in New Delhi

Joining the Institute of Medicine (IoM) of Tribhuvan University as Reader in Child Health in 1977, he subsequently became Dean of the IoM for almost four years After his term as Dean, he later became in 1985 the Professor in Child Health In that capacity he is working once again on deputation at the Kanti Childrens Hospital Being also director of the Health Learning Materials Centre of the IoM, he has been involved in the production of teaching/learning materials

He has been President of both the Nepal Paediatric Society (1986/87) and the Nepal Medical Association (1990/91). He has been in the Nepal Medical Council for a number of years, of which eight ending 1996, were as Vice Chairman

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