

In the Context of Comprehensive Community Field Practicum
Visit to Panauty Municipality-3 Kushadevi Third year HP /PHCC
(attachment community health diagnosis)

A Sorcery Observation of the Closing Program

Uttam Karmacharya --

I am very happy with the establishment of Iwamura College of Health Science in 2008 affiliated with CTEVT in collaboration with Dr. Iwamura Memorial Hospital established in 1998. In Bhaktapur Kathmandu Valley First of all I wish to express my heartfelt congratulations to Dr. Mahesh Singh Chauhan for being the coordinator of the faculty of Health Assistant/ HA since the establishment of the Iwamura College of Health Science...

I am very glad to join the program of Panauty Municipality-3 Kushadevi Third year HP /PHCC (attachment community health diagnosis) being conducted in Panauty Municipality - 3 Kushadevi

I am very thankful to join and participate in the program with a team led by the coordinator of HA of the college Dr. Mahesh Chauhan. In the team I met Mr. Subarna Chalise College Administrator , Mr.Rajan Kawan and Dr. Ashok Sah Faculty Teacher, Mr. Kalam Prasad Pandey & Rachana Silwal hospital emergency staff, Driver Mr. Tulshi Dhaubanjar.

It was my first time to join the program Comprehensive Community Field Practicum since the establishment of the college for the last fifteen years. I am very grateful to the team and team members led by Dr. Mahesh Singh Chauhan. I highly appreciate their honor and respect. The day long program was highly successful. I wish to congratulate all of you team leader and team members. Congratulations and congratulation. I am especially happy to know that only in the faculty of Health Assistant two months of field work has been conducting since the establishment of the college. In other faculties the students do not need to stay in the field

Major and minor observation / highlights

Reception by the assigned group of students



Meeting with the Ward chair and other members

Telephone contact with respectable Mayor of Panauty Municipality with reference to the closing program

Setting of the program

Presentation by the students with A 3 size card board papers by each team member term by term on curriculum based topics below :

1. Primary health care service
2. Community diagnosis
3. Community environment health related activities
4. Health education

5. Family health

6. School health

7. Health post management

Curricular validity is very high
Curricular reliability is highly significant

Invites : Ward chairperson and four members, Ward staff members, Hostel manager Ms. Ishwori Ghimire

Speakers : 1. Professor Dr. Uttam Karmacharya, Municipality Health Coordinator Mr Janak K.C., Dr. Mahesh Singh Chauhan: Ward Health Coordinator; vote of thanks by MC Ms. Renuka Karki

2081 College Calendar distribution by the College Board member to invitees

Evolution of Iwamura College of Health Science.

Iwamura College of Health Science is a college attached with Dr. Iwamura Memorial Hospital and Research Centre established in commemoration of the

memory of late Prof. Dr. Noboru Iwamura.

This college was established in 2008 and the academic session started from 2008/2009. At that time we run only 3 programs i.e. General Medicine (HA), Medical Laboratory Technology (LT), Diagnostic Radiography (RG). Now

5 different health programs were run in this college. They are General Medicine(HA), Medical Laboratory Technology(LT), Diagnostic Radiography(RG), PCL Nursing (SN), TSCL Lab Assistant and General Medicine Special (HA).

The college already got chance to run General Medicine Special (HAS) program and Special Nursing program from CTEVT financial supports. There were 40 students and scholarship is provided by government to these students for education and hostel facilities. They are selected by CTEVT from rural and back ward areas who are deprived, needy and low cast communities including male and female. To date, the Thirteen batches have already graduated from General Medicine (HA), Medical Laboratory Technology (LT), Diagnostic Radiography (RG) and twelve batches from PCL Nursing.

In health faculties out of 100% teachers teach 40% theoretical courses and 60% practical course. The college has its own building, land and hospital, faculty wise-class rooms, demonstration rooms and around 6/7 different laboratories. They are: Basic science examination, pathology, ra-

diography and health education laboratory etc. This year (2023) the college got chance to have top 5 positions among 225 colleges of CTEVT affiliation with more than 40% students scoring distinction marks

The Participations of the Comprehensive Community Field Practicum were:

1. 1. Abishhek H Jaiswal [Leader]
2. Mandipa Ghimire
3. Asmita Lama
4. Beni Maya Karki
5. Salina Adhikari
6. Aprina Timilsina
7. Jyoti Karki
8. Sunil Kumar Yadav
9. Manoj B.K
10. Niraj Chand
11. Rabin Ram
12. Rabindra Nepali
13. Ranjita Shrestha
14. Rashmi Pulami
15. Rekshana Tamang
16. Renuka Karki
17. Sanjina Musyaju
18. Seema Kajral
19. Sunita Khadka
20. Susma Basnet [Sub-Leader]

It is to be noted that I am very thankful to Mr. Subarna Chalise for his expertise to compete this article based on my documentation of the field visit.

(Professor Dr. Uttam Karmacharya (Ph.D) has been involving in the hospital and college (2008) as a Board of Director and Management Committee Member since 2004)

Friday, May 31, 2024

Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

CHAPTER 12 Foot in the Door

In spite of internal quarrels, the Sikkim Congress captured 31 out of 32 seats (16 Nepalese, nine Bhutiyas, and six Lepchas) including the monasteries constituency. Nar Bahadur Bhandari was defeated from Soreng by Chatar Singh Roy's , 400 votes to his 300. Kazi, Bhim Bahadur Gurung, Bhawani Prasad Kharel, Subedi, Badri Nath Pradhan, Ram Chandra Poudyal, and Shebchung Bhuta were all elected either unopposed or by handsome margins. Only Kabi voted for the National Party's Kalzang Gyatso Bhutia, and the Sikkimese were convinced that this had been given to them out of deference to the ancient pact between Khye-Bumsa and Thekong-tek. In fact, the scale of the victory confounded everyone. They claimed that intelligence reports had initially given the Prajantra Party a decisive lead. But the margin narrowed, wavered and disappeared: the massive crowds that always turned up to applaud Bhandari seemingly unable to make any impact. There was much talk of door-to-door intimidation, of Bhutiy-Lepcha houses being singled out for arson and violence, and of the CRP's dubious role. It was noted too that by allowing the Sikkim Congress to use the red and white national flag as its campaign banner, Das and the election officer had misled illiterate voters into believing that they were supporting the durbar.

Sitting in the drawing-room at Mintokgang five years later, by when he was chief minister. Nar Bahadur Bhandari told me an amusing sequel. Apparently the 1974 poll results were so unbelievable that outraged Sikkimese smashed at least 60 radio sets when AIR broadcast the news. But only one radio was destroyed after the 1979 elections when Bhandari's Janata Parishad emerged victorious and Kazi and his men did not get even a single seat. "It was in this very room and it was kicked to pieces by Kazini herself!" said the man who had worsted her husband. As chief minister, Bhandari also saw to it that the 1974 elections were officially impugned, Bepin Behari Lal, who succeeded Das as chief executive and was promoted governor after the annexation, was forced to eat humble pie in his first inaugural address to the legislative assembly. In a speech written by the chief minister, as is the custom, the governor had to proclaim that the 1979 legislature was "constituted after a free and fair election held in Sikkim for the first time under the auspices of the election commission in accordance with the provisions of the constitution".

It took five years and Mrs Gandhi's defeat for anyone to publicly admit what everyone in Sikkim was certain of in 1974.

But however sceptical people may have been of the results, they did not expect Kazi to erase Sikkim from the world map. In view of his later actions, it is necessary to understand exactly what his party's election manifesto promised:

The Sikkim Congress will seek to strengthen the bonds that already exist with the government and the people of India and to draw them even closer. The Sikkim Congress is aware that the democratic development of Sikkim has benefited from the interest shown by the government and people of India. Although for historical reasons our progress towards democracy has been slower, we also aspire to achieve the same democratic rights and institutions that the people of India have enjoyed for a quarter of a century. At no time did it seek a mandate to abolish the throne and incorporate Sikkim in India. But there was no hint of disloyalty when protesting that the palace had not felicitated him on his electoral success, Kazi refused to attend a lunch in honour of the new legislators and sulkily stomped off to Kalimpang. The Chogyal's explanation that since a constitutional head of state could not take pleasure in the victory of one party over others, he would congratulate Kazi when he formed a government, did not soothe bruised feelings. Devout Buddhist though he professed to be, Kazi also announced that neither he nor any other Sikkim Congress member would take the oath of allegiance in the Tsuk-la-khang. Das was sworn in as assembly president and the 1973 council, which was still in legal existence, was summarily dismissed.

Buddhist lamas, a Brahmin priest, and a Christian pastor invoked heaven's blessings on the new assembly when it was convened on 10 May. The 31 Congress members who had refused to go to the Tsuk-la-khang took the oath and signed the register after which B.S. Das, unfamiliar in a kha presented by the Chogyal, called the house to order, welcomed members, and received a khada from Kazi. He reminded the house that "the fundamentals and the legality of the system have been clearly denied" by the 8 May agreement and that it would be expected to function within the "parameters" laid down. It was an ironic warning considering what was to follow. The Chogyal arrived a little after noon to deliver a short inaugural speech. He complimented

members on their election; warned that though "constructive criticism is an essential ingredient of a healthy democratic system, it is far easier to criticize than to shoulder responsibility"; and reminded everyone that Sikkim's earnings had increased from Rs 1 million to Rs 40 million in 20 years. After thanking India, he briefly outlined the tasks ahead and advised legislators to bury past rancor and settle down to cooperative endeavour. It was an unexceptional address and the Chogyal was heard in respectful silence.

The bomb burst the next day when Kazi rose to propose thanks "for the inaugural speech of the constitutional head," as he put it with studied insolence. The fumbling old man from Chakung, nagged and bullied by his wife, trailing a whiff of Rumtek's lost tranquility, disappeared in a welter of acidic, yet astute, political pronouncements that bore the hallmark of India's legal experts. The sophistication of Kazi's language and the far-reaching implications of his constitutional observations indicated that his local advisers had access to better brains than their own. If marriage marked one turning-point in Kazi's career, this was another. His conversion into a ventriloquist's dummy was apparent to all on 11 May as Kazi read in Sikkimese from a prepared text; English and Nepalese transits had already been given to Chatur Singh Roy and Poudyal. contd...

Life In Brief :

Life, We take thee for granted,
Oftentimes, It's benevolent.
Everyone lives it on their terms,
Some times It's turbulent.

Mine was nothing different,
We survived unemployment.
Kids studied seriously,
Crossed the hurdles eminent.

Writing poetry, book publishing,
Never fathomed.
Retirement would be a bliss,
I never imagined.

Singing dancing on the stage,
Not in my thought.
Planning and anchoring events,
Now it is fun to plot.

All in all, cherish what you got,
Don't complain, no disdain.
Worth living if feel others' pain,
Nothing to lose, only gain.



Madhu Khare
(Self-written)
Virginia, USA

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