



An Overview of the Development of Nursing Education as University Education in Nepal

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Abstract

Nursing is a practice based discipline or noble profession includes the prevention & protection of illness or injury, care of disease, promotion and optimization of health & abilities, alleviation and rehabilitation from suffering including advocacy in the care of individuals, families, communities, and populations. This review article intended to assess the development of nursing education in Nepal. Total 50 related article or literature were reviewed through searching electronic database specially in Pub Med, Research gate, Google Scholar, google etc. and save the data by creating the library via Zoster software. The more relevant articles were selected, critically analyzed, cited them appropriately and also added in reference. During the reviewed of the article it was found that the Nursing education was formally started in Nepal 2013 BS from Proficiency Certificate Level (PCL) of Nursing with the initiation of government. With the different developmental phases, it was upgraded from ANM, PCL, Bachelor (PBBN, BN, BNS, B.Sc. Nursing, BMS), Master nursing including PhD in Nursing till 2068 BS in Nepal. Initially started from government level than move to Tribhuvan University since 1972AD, nevertheless more than 6 Universities including CTEVT were involved to produce different level Nursing human resource in Nepal presently.

Keywords: Development, Education, Nursing, University

Introduction

Evolution of Nursing

Nursing has been referred to as both the oldest of arts and the most recent profession (Donahue, 1996). The history of nursing is closely intertwined with the history of women. The term "nurse" originates from the Latin word "nutrire" which means to suckle, primarily referring to a wet-nurse who breastfeeds and cares for another's child. It wasn't until the late 16th century that the term evolved to include someone who cares for the sick or infirm. Before the establishment of modern nursing, many cultures had individuals dedicated to serving others on religious principles. In Europe, Catholic nuns and the military often provided nursing-like services (Fee & Garofalo, 2010). In the 15th and 16th centuries, nursing was heavily influenced by religious groups in Europe, particularly Benedictine and Augustinian sisters, as well as Franciscan brothers and sisters of charity. Their primary motivation was caring for the sick to ensure salvation or recovery through self-sacrificing work. It wasn't until the 19th century that nursing became a secular profession, separate from religious affiliations. Today, nursing is considered a noble profession, driven by the desire to serve people, the nation, and the world as a whole, with the aid of scientific technology (Adhikari, 1999).

Florence Nightingale (1820—1910 AD) is credited with pioneering the modern form of nursing. She earned the nickname "the Lady with the Lamp" for her night rounds, checking on wounded soldiers with carrying a light in hand. Florence Nightingale is widely acknowledged as the entrepreneur of modern professional nursing. The roots of modern nursing can be traced back to the 19th century in Germany and Britain, eventually gaining global prominence by 1900.

Nightingale, a British nurse, statistician, social reformer, and foundational philosopher of modern nursing, made significant contributions to health statistics, although this aspect of her work is often overlooked. She rose to fame by leading a team of 38 nurses to staff a British army hospital during the Crimean War (Koirala, 2020). She played a crucial role in reviving the nursing profession during her lifetime, emphasizing that nursing is about helping patients live. Her influence as a reformer was immense, and her ideas and writings continue to hold relevance even after 120 years (Adhikari, 1999).

In 1860, Nightingale established the Nightingale nursing school at St Thomas' Hospital in London, marking the foundation of professional nursing. This groundbreaking institution became the world's first secular nursing school, transforming nursing into a respected profession (Florence Nightingale, 2022). Nightingale's contributions to the nursing field extended beyond her educational endeavors. She authored numerous books and reports, primarily focused on nursing. Her first publication, "Notes on Nursing," released in 1860, became a cornerstone in nursing education. Nightingale emphasized the significance of fostering trusting relationships with patients, highlighting the importance of empathy and compassion in nursing practice (Karimi & Masoudi Alavi, 2015).

Florence Nightingale is considered the first nursing theorist, as she developed the "Environment Theory." This model revolutionized nursing practice and changed the way healthcare was approached. Nightingale was also the first person to suggest that nurses should receive specific education and training for their roles in health-care. This led to the establishment of standards of care in nursing and improved overall patient care (Fee & Garofalo, 2010). The Bellevue Hospital School of Nursing in New York City was the first nursing school in the United States, founded in 1873. Despite not having formal

nursing education, Clara Barton is widely recognized as one of the most prominent nurses in American history (Karimi et.al., 2015).

Initiation of Nursing in Nepal:

Traditionally, care for sick individuals was primarily provided by women within the family, which led to the emergence of nursing from the very beginning. In the past, mothers or women in the household would offer nursing care to children, the sick, injured, and elderly. During pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period, women would receive care from elderly or experienced women within the family. In Nepal, certain social and religious groups such as Dhami, Jhakri, Sudeni, Janne Manche, Gubhaju, and Dyamaju, who are known as "traditional healers," were involved in providing care and treatment to sick individuals within the family or community. As society progressed through various developmental phases, including the advancement of scientific technologies, significant changes occurred in health-care patterns. These changes led to a more comprehensive approach to healthcare, shifting the responsibility from the family or society to health-care institutions.

In Nepal, the modern health-care system began with the establishment of Bir Hospital in 1896 AD (1947 BS), which is the oldest or first hospital in the country (Adhikari, 1999). However, during this time, there was a lack of nurses and nursing services were practically non-existent. Compounders and doctors provided medicine, dressing, and some nursing care at Bir Hospital between 1947 and 1987 BS. Recognizing the need for nurses to provide patient care, the government authorities decided to address this issue (Siwakoti, Das &-Bhandari, 2021). In the early 19th century, the Nepalese people, particularly the "Rana Family," began to show some awareness of health-care and nursing training. As a result, four Nepalese girls, namely Vidyawati Kansakar, Radha Devi Malakar, Dharma Devi Kansakar, and Bishnu Devi Rai, were sent to India for an 18-month midwifery course in 1985 BS (2028 AD). After completing the course in 1987 BS, they were assigned to work at Bir Hospital (Shrestha et al., 2020).

In 2007 BS in order to deliver Mrs. Powl, Mr. Rose Powl, the director of USOH from America, called Ms. Wanita Owne, an American nurse, to Nepal. The Late King Mahendra and Ms. Owane had a discussion about the need of nurses in Nepal, and gave nursing scholarship (Koirala, 2020). In 2009 BS (1952 AD) Ms. Rukmini Charan Shrestha and Ms. Uma Devi Das were sent to India to study B. Sc. Nursing course for professional nursing with World Health Organization (WHO) scholarship, 3 years 9 months' course including one-year internship, after returning both of them started to work in the HMG school of Nursing in Nepal. In 2010 BS, 8 women (Rupa, Mithai, Krishna, Vijaya, Rup keshari, Tara Devi Tuladhar and Vidhya Thapa) were sent to India for an 8-month midwifery diploma training, after having trained them all had appointed at Indra Rajya Laxmi Devi Prasuti Griha or Maternity Hospital, as midwife (Adhikari, 1999)

Historically with the effort or influence of late King Mahendra and R.N. Juanita Fleming (nurse missionary), the first formal HMG School of Nursing was inaugurated and nursing education

was started in 2013 Jestha 11 BS (1st June 1956 AD) with the help of WHO first intake of 15 students in Surendra Bhawan, Lalitpur, among them four discontinued their education. After 3 years, it was shifted in Chhatrapati then moved to Bir Hospital premises, named as "HMG School of Nursing, Mahaboudha" and Mrs. Rup Kumari Gurung was first chief of nursing school. Similarly, another nursing school was established under the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) in 2016 BS (1959 AD) at Nirbhawan, Sanepa; presently known as "Lalitpur Nursing Campus" (LNC) (Shrestha et al., 2020).

Initially the basic requirement for nursing education was under matriculation (SLC incomplete) until 1960 AD (2018 BS) and duration of course was 3 1/2 years with 25% theory and 75% practical including midwifery in yearly system. From 1961AD to 1968 AD the requirement was entrance examination pass; and then since 1969 AD (2026 B.S), it was changed to SLC pass as the basic requirement to join the Nursing education. Previously preference was given to unmarried and widow girls and not allowed to get married during nursing training period. Until 1972 AD the nursing education of both schools under the Ministry of Health and the Nepal Nursing Council (NNC) accredited, took final examination and registration of graduates (Sigdel, 2018). Ms. Lamoo worked as administrator of the nursing school from 2013 to 2016 BS and also became first president of Trained Nurses Association of Nepal (TNAN) which was founded in 1961AD (2018 B.S.) with the help of Ms. Maningss and Ms. Loss. In 2041 BS it was renamed; presently known as Nepal Nursing Association (NAN) and also received the member of the International Council of Nurses (ICN) in 1969 AD (Koirala, 2020). In Magh7, 2073 BS Nepal government declared that Lamoo Amatya is the first Nurse in Nepal (Sigdel, 2018).

Initiation of Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) Programme in Nepal:

In order to effectively deploy nursing resources to provide Maternal and Child Health Services in rural health posts in Nepal, ANM training programs were established in the late 1960s. Various ANM Training centers or Schools of Nursing were subsequently established at different locations and time periods across the country. The first ANM training center or School was established in Bharatpur in 2019BS (1962 AD) with the assistance of USAID. However, it was temporarily discontinued in 1992 AD before being gradually reintroduced in other regions of the country (Adhikari, 1999).

SN	Name of Institution/Program	Year of Initiation	Upgraded to PCL Nursing
1	ANM School at Bharatpur	2019BS (1962AD)	Presently closed
2	ANM training School at Biratnagar	2023BS (1966AD)	2044 BS (1987AD)
3	PCL Training Center in Nepalgunj	2026BS (1969AD)	2044 BS(1987AD)

4	ANM School at Tansen	2030BS (1973AD)	Presently closed
5	AHW/CMA programme at Birgunj	2032BS (1975AD)	2043BS (1987AD)
6	ANM School at Chhetrapati	2035BS (1978AD)	Presently closed
7	CMA Campus at Pokhara	2039BS (1982AD)	2042 BS (1986 AD)

Near the beginning 1980s, just five ANM schools ran the programs under TU, IOM (Shiwakoti, Das & Bhandari, 2021) and also established Community Medicine Assistant (CMA) training center in Pokhara and PCL training center for Health Assistant in Birgunj and Nepalgunj. Gradually all these ANM programs were upgraded in Proficiency Certificate Level (PCL) Nursing program under TU IOM (Koirala, 2020). CMA

Nursing Education under the Institute of Medicine (IOM), Tribhuvan University (TU)

In 1972 AD (2029 BS) the Institute of Medicine (IOM) was established under Tribhuvan University (TU) with the responsibility of training all categories of health human resources in the country. This marked a significant change in the status of nursing education, as it became integrated into the mainstream TU education. The basic requirement for nursing education was reinforced to include a pass in the SLC examination. Additionally, the duration of the program was changed from 3 1/2 years' annual system to 3-year semester-based system. Compulsory subjects were also added to align the nursing curriculum with other university programs and provide equivalence with other disciplines. In 1980 AD (2037 BS), the nursing education system transitioned back to an annual system from the semester system. Since 1981 AD, the admission requirement for nursing programs has been a pass in the SLC examination with a minimum of 50% marks in Math, Science, and English. The nursing curriculum underwent revision, with an increased emphasis on theory, which now accounts for 50% of the program, while practical training makes up the remaining 50%. This change was implemented after 1972 AD when the curriculum consisted of 25% theory and 75% practical training. The staff nurse training course was known as the "Certificate in Nursing" program (Shrestha et al., 2020). Since its establishment, IOM has taken over all regulatory functions of the Nepal Nursing Council (NNC). In addition to conducting final examinations and issuing certificates to students, IOM has also worked on standardizing the nursing curriculum (Adhikari, 1999).

In the past, the education status of girls was very low, with only 15% receiving education in Nepal. The nursing profession faced challenges due to negative perceptions and attitudes, as well as societal non-acceptance. Families from higher economic classes were against sending their daughters for nursing education. The nursing profession went through various difficulties during its development but achieved success

through the contributions of different individuals. As a result, it is now considered a respected and prestigious profession in Nepalese society (Adhikari, 1999). In 1973 AD (2030 BS) with the enrolment of Late Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, nursing education or training took a significant step forward during the regime of King Birendra. This marked a milestone in nursing education and brought about a great change. The involvement of a member of the royal family in the nursing profession also added a golden touch, elevating nursing as a prestigious profession and uplifting its social image. Presently many girls and their families in Nepalese society are also attracted to the nursing profession and also aspire to have a wide scope for professional career development worldwide (Shrestha et al., 2020).

Over time, the concept of nursing has undergone significant changes, primarily due to global shift in patterns of illness and disease. Additionally, the evolving health concepts of individuals particularly intellectuals and health care professionals along with advancements in scientific technology, have highlighted the necessity of nursing services in Nepal. Originally nursing was established to serve society but the role of nurses has expanded beyond the confines of hospitals to encompass community and national level and even extended to the international stage. Their focus has shifted towards promoting health, facilitating rehabilitation and preventing disease rather than solely providing care to the sick within the hospital setting. In today's world, nursing has become a global profession, allowing nurses to work not only in Nepal but also in various locations around the world, depending on the needs and conditions of society. To thrive in the nursing profession it is crucial for nurses to find enjoyment in their work (Adhikari, 1999)

On 14th March, 1986 (2042 BS), Mahaboudha Nursing Campus located in Bir Hospital premises was relocated to its own building. The New building was constructed by Japan Government within the premises of IOM, TU Teaching Hospital inaugurated by Late Princes Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah on 10th Poush 2038 BS. The campus is now known as "Maharajgunj Nursing Campus" and is considered the leading or mother institute for nursing education in the country. Over time, all the ANM Training Center or Schools under TU were upgraded to the PCL nursing program and renamed as ANM extension campuses. There were a total of seven PCL nursing campuses including Lalitpur Nursing Campus and Bir Hospital Nursing Campus under TU, IOM (Koirala, 2020).

Male Enrolment in Nursing Education: In 2042BS (1986AD) a significant milestone was achieved in nursing education when 10% of male students were enrolled in all PCL Nursing. However after four batches, the policy was changed and male intake in Nursing was halted from 2047 BS (1990 AD) (Sigdel, 2018). In 2075 BS (2018 AD), the Nepal Nursing Council made a decision to allow male students to study nursing with an increased intake of 15% intake. This decision was in line with the revised Gender-related policy of the Government of Nepal. Consequently, male enrolment in Nursing education resumed from 2077 BS (2020 AD) aiming to reduce gender discrimination (Shrestha et al., 2020).

When all ANM schools transitioned to PCL nursing colleges, 25% of the seats were reserved for ANM students to pursue PCL nursing. However, after the democracy in 1990, the ANM seat was discontinued. In 1993AD, TU, IOM implemented an entrance examination system for PCL Nursing, which required SLC pass with Science, English, and Math. Nepal nursing council (NNC) was established in 1995AD and began functioning effectively from 1996, overseeing the registration of nurses in Nepal. Dr. Uma Devi Das served as the first president of NNC as well as the first Doctorate Nurse of Nepal (Koirala, 2020). In 2069 BS (2012 AD), NNC introduced the Licensing Examination for nurses before registration and licensing. Various universities and institutes, including TU, Kathmandu University (KU), B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS), Patan Academy of Health Sciences (PAHS), National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS), Council for Technical Education & Vocational Training (CTEVT) and Karnali Academy of Health Sciences (KAHS) are involved in the PCL nursing programme (Shrestha et al., 2020).

In 1999 AD, the establishment of CTEVT coincided with a new educational policy implemented by the Nepal government. As a result, the decision was made to gradually eliminate PCL nursing programs from university level education. These programs were subsequently transferred to CTEVT and TU IOM. The process of phasing out PCL nursing from Maharajgunj Nursing Campus began in 2072 BS (2015 AD), followed by Pokhara Nursing Campus in 2018 AD. Finally, in 2021, the remaining Biratnagar, Birgunj, and Nepalgunj nursing campuses formally discontinued the PCL Nursing program (Shahi & Agrawal, 2013). Additionally, PAHS, and BPKIHS also ceased intake for the PCL nursing program.

Initiation of Bachelor Nursing Programme: Nursing is a highly esteemed profession in the public service sector. However, concerns regarding the quality of nursing education and the future of nurses in Nepal have been growing, particularly in relation to international standards. In response to this, the Bachelor in Nursing program was introduced to enhance the competency of nurses. Initially, a minimum of 3 years of work experience was mandatory, but this requirement has gradually been reduced to 1 year. Currently, there is no longer a mandatory work experience requirement after completing the PCL nursing program. In 2033 BS (1977 AD), the Post Basic Bachelor of Nursing (PBBN) program was first initiated at Maharajgunj Nursing Campus under the TU, IOM. This program placed a strong emphasis on midwifery and had a duration of 2 1/2 years'. Subsequently community nursing was introduced in 2038 (1980 AD), followed by adult nursing in 2041 BS (1983 AD) and pediatric nursing in 2042 BS (1984 AD). In 2045 B.S (1989 AD), the IOM Faculty Board made the decision to consolidate all bachelor nursing curricula into one Bachelor Level Nursing (BN) program. This program offered two tracks of specialization. Hospital and Community Health Nursing. In 2057 BS (2000 AD), specialization in psychiatric and pediatric nursing was included. The Maharajgunj Nursing Campus has effectively offered specialization programs in adult, pediatric, psychiatric, and community nursing until 2012. Additionally, the Pokhara Nursing Campus started offering the BN program in

2062 (2005 AD), followed by the Biratnagar, Nepalgunj and Birgunj Nursing Campuses in 2068 BS (2011 AD) (Maharajgunj Nursing Campus, [MNC], n.d.).

Bachelor in Nursing Science (BNS): Since 2070 BS (2013 AD), a substantial another milestone has been added in nursing education, particularly in the Bachelor Nursing Program. The curriculum was revised to include basic science courses, as well as Computer and English subjects. The duration of the course was extended to three years, and it was renamed as "Bachelor in Nursing Science" (BNS). This curriculum was adopted by all nursing campuses under TU, IOM. Currently, the BNS program offers four tracks: Adult, Community, Pediatric, and Psychiatric Nursing, which are successfully running at Maharajgunj Nursing Campus (Koirala, 2020). Over time, many other universities and institutes in Nepal have also started offering BNS programs. In 2075 BS (2018 AD), Pokhara University introduced BNS in Oncology Nursing. Furthermore, Kanti Children Hospital Nursing College initiated a three-year BNS Pediatric Critical Care Nursing program in 2078 BS (2021 AD). They have also introduced a fellowship program in Oncology Nursing in 2022 AD, both of which are the first time in Nepal under NAMS (Himalaya Times, 2021). Additionally, Bir Hospital Nursing Campus and KU School of Medical Sciences offer a bachelor program in Critical Care Nursing.

Basic B. Sc. Nursing (BSN) Program in Nepal: Currently, nursing is a highly respected profession worldwide, offering numerous job opportunities. Many young students aspire to become nurses in order to contribute to humanity and establish a stable career. The four-year B.Sc. Nursing program is popular not only in Nepal but also globally. After the advent of democracy in 1990AD, the responsibility for education was no longer solely held by the government, leading to a significant increase in the privatization of nursing education and the rapid expansion of nursing colleges in Nepal. In 1996 AD (2053 BS), the B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan (BPKIHS), became the first institution to introduce the Generic Bachelor of Science in Nursing program, enrolling both male and female students and pioneering the B. Sc. nursing program. The eligibility criteria for student enrollment require a minimum of 50% in the 10+2 science stream, with biology as a major subject. The duration of the course is four years (College of Nursing BPKIHS, n.d.). Subsequently, various universities, both private and public, as well as nursing colleges affiliated with different Universities, began offering the B.Sc. Nursing program. Kathmandu University initiated the program in 2004 AD, followed by Maharajgunj Nursing Campus TU, IOM in 2005 AD, Purvanchal University in 2005 AD, Pokhara University in 2012 AD, and Patan Academy of Health Sciences in 2016 AD (Shrestha et al., 2020).

Bachelor in Midwifery Sciences (BMS):

The International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) and the Nepal Nursing Council have established minimum requirements for the Bachelor of Midwifery curriculum. The BMS curriculum has been developed to address

the changing needs, policies, and plans related to human resources for improving sexual and reproductive maternal, neonatal, and child health. In 2016 AD, Nepal's first four-year Bachelor of Midwifery (B. MID) program was launched at the Kathmandu University School of Medical Sciences (KUSMS). Similarly, in 2017, the Bachelor's in Midwifery Science (BMS), a three-year competency-based program aligned with international standards, started at Bir Hospital Nursing Campus under NAMS. Gradually, in 2018, the School of Nursing (KAHS) and in 2023, BPKIHS Dharan and Maharajgunj Nursing Campus also began offering the BMS program. Currently, there are five institutions running the BMS program, and the National Licensure Examination for BMS was initiated in 2019 by the NNC (Birdsall, 2021).

Master in Nursing (MN) Programme under Different University in Nepal: The Master in Nursing program was initially established in 1995 AD by Maharajgunj Nursing Campus, a constituent college of TU IOM, with a specialization in women's health and development. Over the years, additional specializations were added, including adult nursing in 2000 AD, pediatric nursing in 2001AD (2058 B.S), psychiatric nursing in 2016 AD, community nursing in 2020AD, and critical care nursing

in 2023 AD. In 2011 AD, Pokhara Nursing Campus also began offering the Master in Nursing program (Shrestha et al., 2020). Other institutions and universities gradually followed suit and started their own Master in Nursing—programs. Currently, there are 13 institutions affiliated with different universities that offer Master in Nursing (MN) programs with various specializations such as women's health and development, pediatric, adult, psychiatric, and community health nursing.

Among these, seven are public colleges: Maharajgunj and Pokhara Nursing Campus, TU IOM; Lalitpur Nursing Campus, PASH; Bir Hospital Nursing Campus, NAMS; College of Nursing, NAIHS; College of Nursing, BPKIHS and KU School of Medical Sciences. The other TU affiliated private colleges include Chitwan Medical College, Universal College of Medical Sciences, Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences, National Medical College. Nepal Medical College and Kathmandu Medical College, which are KU affiliated private colleges since 2016 AD (Public Health Update, 2021).

PhD in Nursing Programme in Nepal: In Nepal, the PhD in Nursing program typically lasts for three years, and students who wish to enroll must have a minimum of a second division or equivalent score in their Masters in Nursing. Maharajgunj Nursing Campus introduced the PhD in Nursing program for the first time in Nepal in 2011 AD (2068 BS) with two candidates. BPKIHS also offers the PhD in Nursing program. Currently, there are two institutions, Maharajgunj Nursing Campus TU, IOM, and BPKIHS, that allocate two seats each year to run the PhD program in Nursing (MNC, n.d.).

Universities and Institutions/Collage Initiated PCL, B.Sc., BNS, MN Nursing Programme

SN	Name of Institution	Establishment	Year of Initiation			
			PCL Nursing	PBBN/BNS	B.Sc. Nursing	MN
Institute of Medicine Tribhuvan University [1972 AD]						
1.	Maharajgunj Nursing Campus	2013BS [1956AD]	2013BS	2033BS [1976AD] 2070BS [2013AD]	2062BS (2005AD)	2051BS [1995AD]
2.	Pokhara Nursing Campus	2039BS [1982AD]	2042BS [1985AD]	2062BS [2005AD] 2070BS[2013AD]	2073BS [2016AD]	2068BS [2011AD]
3.	Biratnagar Nursing Campus	2023BS [1966AD]	2037BS [1980AD]	2068BS[2011AD] 2070BS[2013AD]	2077BS [2020AD]	
4.	Birgunj Nursing Campus	2032BS [1975AD]	2043BS [1987AD]	2068BS[2011AD] 2073BS[2016AD]	2077 BS [2020AD]	
5.	Nepalgunj Nursing campus	2026BS [1969AD]	2044BS [1988AD]	2068BS[2011AD] 2070BS[2013AD]	2077BS [2020AD]	
Patan Academy of Health Sciences (PAHS) 2073BS [2016AD]						
6.	Lalitpur Nursing Campus	2016BS [1959AD]	2016BS [1959AD]	2054BS[1969AD]	2073BS [2016AD]	2010 AD
National Academy of Medical Science (NAMS) 2060BS [2002 AD]						
7.	Bir hospital Nursing Campus	2046BS [1990AD]	2046BS [1990AD]	2062 BS [2005]	2069BS [2012AD]	2015 AD
Kathmandu University (KU) 2055BS[1998AD]						
8.	KU School of Medical Sciences August 2001.	2058BS [2001AD]		2061BS [2004AD] 2067BS [2010AD]	2061 BS [2004AD]	2016 AD
9.	B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences(BPKIHS)	2056BS [1999 AD]	2056 BS [1999 AD]	2069BS [2012AD]	2053BS [1996AD]	2008 AD
Purbanchal University 2056BS[1993AD]						
10.	College of Medical and Allied Sciences (PU)			2058BS[2001AD] 2062BS[2005AD]	2062 BS [2005]	
11.	Pokhara University				2069BS [2012AD]	
12.	Council for Technical Education & Vocational Training	2057BS [2000AD]		2073BS ([2016AD])		
Karnali Academy of Health Sciences (KAHS) 2068 BS [2011 AD]						
13.	School of Nursing and Midwifery (KAHS)	2069 BS [2012 AD]	2070 BS [2013AD]	BMS 2075BS [2018AD]		

Nursing education in Nepal has expanded its reach by establishing partnerships with various university campuses and affiliated colleges. These include Tribhuvan University (TU), Kathmandu University (KU), Pokhara University (PU), Purbanchal University (PU), Council of Technical Education and

Vocational Training (CTEVT), and the B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS). These institutions offer nursing programs at both government and private sectors across different regions of Nepal. As of 2012, Nepal provides six levels of nurse education, ranging from ANM to Ph.D. in Nursing.

Nursing Colleges under Tribhuvan University, Institute of Medicine (IOM)

Tribhuvan University, established on 25 June 1959 (12 Ashar 2016 BS), is the oldest and largest university in Nepal. It is also home to the Institute of Medicine (IOM), one of the five technical institutes under Tribhuvan University, which is Nepal's largest academic institution (Sigdel, 2018). IOM offers nursing science-related courses under TU and has 5 constituent campuses and 8 affiliated private colleges involved in running the nursing program. These programs include 29 academic programs at the undergraduate, postgraduate, and PhD levels (Nursing in Nepal, n.d.). Additionally, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH), established in 1982 AD, is the only referral level university public hospital in Nepal. Initially, it had 300 bed facilities, but it has now been extended to a 700 bed facility with various specialization services. TUTH also provides practical learning opportunities for nursing and health science students (Institute of Medicine, n.d.).

Maharajgunj Nursing Campus (MNC): is a mother institute or leading nursing campus in Nepal. It was established in 2013 BS and later moved to its own building at TUTH premises in 2042 BS. The campus offers various programs including a bachelor's level program called PBBN, which started in 1977AD (20 33 BS). In 2013 AD, 3-year Bachelor in Nursing Science (BNS) program was introduced. The campus also offered a postgraduate or Master of Nursing since 1995 (2051 BS). In 2005 (2062 BS), a 4-year Basic B. Sc. Nursing program was introduced, followed by a PhD in Nursing in 2068 BS. Recently, in 2023 AD, the campus started offering Master in Critical Care and Bachelor in Midwifery (BMS). The intake for PCL has been stopped since 2015 AD (MNC, n.d.).

Pokhara Nursing Campus (PNC): is a constituent college of TU, IOM that was established in 1982 AD. It was upgraded to a PCL extension campus in 1986 AD and started offering a 2-year Bachelor in Nursing program in 2005 AD. In 2013 AD, a 3-year BNS program was introduced, followed by Basic B. Sc. in Nursing program in 2016 AD and a Master in Nursing (MN) program in 2011 AD, specializing in Adult Health Nursing. Later, the specialization expanded to Women's Health and Development and Child Health Nursing in 2074 BS (2017 AD). The intake for PCL Nursing has been stopped since 2018 AD, and PCL has been completely phased out from PNC since 2020 AD (Pokhara Nursing Campus, n.d.)

Birgunj Nursing Campus (BNC): is a constituent college of IOM that was established in 1975 (2033 BS). It started with the AHW/CMA program and was later upgraded to PCL Nursing in 2043 BS. Since 2068 BS, the campus has been offering a 2-year Bachelor in Nursing (BN) program and a 3-year BNS program since 2073 BS. The intake for PCL Nursing has been stopped since 2021 AD (Birgunj Nursing Campus, n.d.).

Biratnagar Nursing Campus (BNC): is a constituent college of IOM that was established in 2023 BS as an ANM training school under HMG. In 2029 BS, it came under TU IOM and started offering the PCL Nursing program in 2037 BS. The Bachelor in nursing program was upgraded in 2068/69 BS (2011 AD) to a 2-year Bachelor in Nursing Science (BNS) program. The intake for PCL Nursing has stopped since 2021 AD (Biratnagar Nursing Campus, n.d.).

Nepalgunj Nursing Campus (NNC): is a constituent college of IOM that established an ANM training school in 2026 BS under TU IOM. In 2028 BS, it was renamed as ANM Extension Campus and later upgraded to a Nursing Campus in 2044/045 BS (1987 AD), offering the PCL Nursing program. In 2068 BS, a 2-year PBBN program was introduced, followed by a 3-year BNS program in 2070 BS. The PCL Nursing program has been stopped since 2021 AD (Nepalgunj Nursing Campus, n.d.).

TU IOM Affiliated Nursing Colleges and Institution Nursing under Nepalese Army Institute of Health Sciences (NAIHS): NAIHS is a public institution established in 2069 BS (2012 AD), but College of Nursing (NAIHS) established in 2010 AD. BNS and B.Sc. Nursing since 2075 BS and Master of Nursing in Women and Health Development; Adult Nursing and Child Health Nursing also has been started since 2076 BS under TU IOM; as well as PCL Nursing was running under CTEVT(Nepalese Army Institute of Health Sciences, n.d.).

Chitwan Medical College (CMC): CMC was the TU affiliated private college established in 2006 AD has been started undergraduate BN in 2007 AD and B. Sc. nursing program in 2008 AD and postgraduate Masters in Nursing (MN) programme also extended in 2010 AD with Adult Health Nursing; in 2012 Women Health & Development, Child Health Nursing and Psychiatric Nursing also has been added later and running well (IOM, n.d.).

Manmohan Institute of Health Sciences (MMIHS): MMIHS is a private college established in the year 2007 has started PCL nursing under CETVT and BNS or B.Sc. Nursing program affiliated to TU, IOM. Master Nursing (MN) has been also extended with women health and development, adult nursing and child health nursing (*Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences*, n.d.)⁽²²⁾.

Gandaki Medical College Teaching Hospital and Research Center (GMCTHRC): GMCTHRC is TU IOM affiliated private college established in 2007 AD; conducting B.Sc. Nursing and BNS programs offered in Pokhara (IOM, n.d.).

Universal College of Medical Sciences (UCMS): UCMS is a private institution established in 1998 AD, affiliated with TU IOM offered BNS, B. Sc. and Master in Nursing program (IOM, n.d.).

National Medical College: National medical college, is TU IOM affiliated private college at Birgunj and offers BNS and B.Sc. Nursing since 2008 AD and Master in Nursing also added later (IOM, n.d.).

Janaki Medical College: Janaki Medical College is also TU IOM affiliated private college established in 2003 AD conducting the BN and B.Sc. Nursing program since 2068 BS (IOM, n.d.).

Nursing Education under Patan Academy of Health Sciences (PAHS): The School of Nursing in Nirbhawan, is the second oldest nursing school in Nepal. It was established in 1959 AD (2016BS) under the Union Mission to Nepal (UMN) at Sanepa. Initially, it started offering PCL Nursing under the Ministry of Health (Sigdel, 2018). In 1972 AD, it became a constituent campus of TU, IOM and a branch of Maharajgunj Nursing Campus. However, in 1991, it regained its independence from MNC and came directly under TU IOM changing its name to Lalitpur Nursing Campus-(LNC). In 2003 AD, it separated from UMN when the Board of Directors was established. LNC then came under PASH after the Tripartite Agreement between TU, PAHS, and LNC in August 2015 AD. In 2016 AD(2073BS), the PCL nursing program of LNC was taken over by PAHS from TU, IOM. Currently, it is known as Lalitpur Nursing Campus, School of Nursing & Midwifery, and is a constituent campus of PAHS. The educational programs offered by LNC include a 3-year PCL Nursing program, B.Sc. Nursing since 2016 AD, a 3-year Bachelor of Nursing Science (BNS) program in Adult, Community, Psychiatric, and Pediatric Nursing. Two year Master of Nursing (MN) program in Women's Health Development was introduced in 2010 AD, Adult nursing in 2011 AD including Child Health, Community, and Psychiatric Nursing were added later (PAHS School of Nursing (Lalitpur Nursing Campus), n.d.).

Nursing Education under B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS): BPKIHS established on Jan 18, 1993 (2050 BS) is an autonomous health sciences University. College of Nursing (BPKIHS) is a pioneer Nursing Campus for four years Generic Bachelor Nursing Program (B. Sc. Nursing) was established in 1996 in Nepal with an initial enrollment of 20 students. It also started PCL Nursing Programs in 2056 BS (1999 AD). Three years M. Sc. Nursing on Community Health and Psychiatric Nursing had started in 2008AD; Child Health and Maternal Health Nursing in 2011AD; Medical Surgical Nursing in 2012AD. In 2015 MN program was reduced to 2 years. Bachelor in Nursing (PBBN) in 2012 AD and PhD in Nursing program with 2 seat each year also started (College of Nursing-BPKIHS, n. d.)

Nursing Education Under National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS): Since its establishment in 1947 B.S., Bir Hospital is the eldest Nepal's central government hospital has grown from a seven-bed facility with a capacity of 460 beds to a super-specialized, only referral level facility government hospital. Initial training for middle-level healthcare professionals for health assistants under the name of Civil Medical School began in 2014 BS and was continued until 2018 BS. In the past, PCL Nursing was first offered at the Mahaboudha Nursing Campus in 2013 BC, but it was moved to the TUTH premises under TU IOM in 2042 BS. With affiliation to Tribhuvan University, the PCL nursing program was launched again in 2046 at Bir Hospital, today called as "Bir Hospital Nursing Campus". In 2060 BS (2002 AD), the NAMS was established, and the

nursing program was included in it. Women's health and development, pediatric nursing, and the post-basic bachelor's nursing degree were all launched in 2062 (Adhikari, 1999). In 2076 BS Bharatpur Hospital Nursing Campus started BMS including BNS; Pediatric Critical Care Nursing in Kanti Children Hospital Nursing College and Paropakar Hospital Nursing College also run BMS program under NAMS (National Academy of Medical Science [NAMS], n.d.).

Nursing Education under Karnali Academy of Health Science (KASH): KASH is one teaching and research institution established in 2068 BS (2011AD) as an autonomous health academy and located at Jumla. KAHS Teaching Hospital initiated in 2069 BS and School of Nursing and Midwifery (KAHS) was established in 2012 with PCL nursing program initially started in 2070 BS (2013 AD). Similarly, the Bachelor in Midwifery program (BMS) started in 2018 AD (2075 BS). to prepare the professional midwives which are the maternity care workforce of Nepal and Bachelor in Nursing Science (BNS) program also in pipeline (Karnali Academy of Health Science[KAHS], n.d.).

Nursing Education under Kathmandu University (KU): The autonomous, nonprofit, self-supporting Kathmandu University (KU) was founded in 1991 AD. The Kathmandu University School of Medical Sciences (KUSMS) was founded in 2001 AD as a result of a partnership between KU and Dhulikhel Hospital. Four years Bachelor in Nursing Science (BNS) and B.Sc. Nursing program started since 2004 AD and Master Nursing program in 2016 AD with specialty area from Medical-Surgical, Child Health, Midwifery, Psychiatric and Community Health Nursing and Bachelor in Midwifery and Bachelor in Critical Care also launched at KUSMS. There were 8 affiliated colleges run privately. Kathmandu Medical College (2006 AD) and Nepal Medical College (2012 AD) offers the BSc Nursing, BNS and Master Nursing Program. Scheer Memorial Nursing College (2005 AD); College of Medical Sciences (2009 AD); Lumbini Medical College (2009 AD); Manipal College of Medical Sciences (2009 AD); Nepalgunj Medical College (2000 AD) offer the BSc Nursing program and Nobel Medical College founded in 2004 AD but start Bachelor nursing in 2010. Birat Medical College (2014AD) initiated B. Sc. Nursing and Devdaha Medical College (2005 AD) and start PCL Nursing since 2067 BS as extended collage (Kathmandu University[KU], n.d.).

Nursing Education under Pokhara University (PoU): After democracy was restored in Nepal in 1990 A.D., the government of Nepal adopted the multi-university model and Pokhara University was founded in 1997 A.D. Out of total 3 colleges, 2 constituents' colleges, School of Health and Allied Science has been running B.Sc. Nursing program since 2012 AD and BP Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital Nursing College, Chitwan run BNS in Oncology Nursing since 2075 BS. Nobel College Kathmandu is a private institution established in 2001AD conducting B. Sc. Nursing program since 2009 AD and then BNS affiliation with PoU (Pokhara University, n.d.).

Nursing Education under Purvanchal University (PU): Purbanchal University (PU), a public university in Gothgaun,

Morang, was established in 1993 by the Government of Nepal and conducts academic programs through 7 constituent campuses as well as more than 122 affiliate colleges. The College of Medical and Allied Sciences is a constituent college of Purbanchal University, offered the Post Basic Bachelor of Nursing (PBBN) in 2058 BC (2001 AD) or Bachelor in Nursing Science (BNS) in 2062BS (2005 AD) and B. Sc. Nursing (BSN) 2062 BS (2005). Following are the Nursing colleges affiliated to Purbanchal University. Stupa Nursing College was the first private collages to start PBBN program in 2002 under PU, B. Sc. nursing program in 2005 (Purbanchal University, n.d.).

List of Nursing Colleges belonged to Different University in Nepal

SN	Name of Institution	Program	SN	Name of Institution	Program
TU IOM Constituent College			Purvanchal University Constituent & Affiliated College		
1	Maharajgunj Nursing Campus	B.Sc., BNS, BMS, MN	33	Purbanchal University School of Health Sciences	B. Sc., BNS
2	Pokhara Nursing Campus, Pokhara	B.Sc., BNS, MN	34	Nepal Polytechnic Institute	B. Sc., BNS, PCL
3	Biratnagar Nursing Campus	B. Sc., BNS,	35	Om Health campus (2055 BS)	B. Sc., BNS, PCL
4	Birgunj Nursing Campus, Birgunj	B. Sc., BNS,	36	Maya Devi Technical College	BNS
5	Nepalgunj Nursing campus,	B. Sc., BNS,	37	Koshi Health Institute (2054 BS)	BNS
Affiliated College of TU IOM			38	Kathmandu Model Hospital School of Nursing	BNS
6	Nepalese Army Institute of Health	B. Sc., BNS, MN	39	Yeti health science Academy	B. Sc., BNS
7	Chitwan Medical College	B. Sc., BNS, MN	40	Novel Academy, Kaski	B. Sc., BNS
8	Universal College of Medical Sciences	B. Sc., BNS, MN	41	Koshi Health Institute (2054 BS)	BNS
9	National Medical College, Birgunj	B. Sc., BNS, MN	42	SANN Institute of Nursing	B. Sc.
10	Gandaki Medical College, Pokhara	B. Sc., BNS	43	Hope International College	B. Sc., BNS, PCL
11	Janaki Medical College, Janakpur	B. Sc., BNS	44	Innovative College of Health Science	BNS
12	Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences	B. Sc., BNS, MN	45	Birat Health College and Research Centre	B. Sc., BNS, PCL
13	Janamaitri Foundation, Balaju	B. Sc., BNS	46	Ckrabarti Habi Educational Academy	B.Sc. BNS, PCL
Other Institutions			47	School of Health and Allied Science	B.Sc. Nursing

14	Lalitpur Nursing Campus (PAHS)	BNS, B.Sc., MN	48	Sanjeevani Nursing College	B. Sc., BNS,PCL
15	Karnali Academy of health Medical Sciences (KAHS)	PCL, BMS,BN	49	Shree Medical and Technical College, Bharatpur	B. Sc., BNS, PCL
16	B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Science	BN, BMS, B.Sc., MN	50	Asian College for Advance Studies	B. Sc., BNS
National Academy of Medical Science			52	Sinha Health Foundation-Nursing college Janakpur	B. Sc., BNS
17	Bir Hospital Nursing Campus	PCL, B.Sc., BNS, MN	52	Kantipur Academy of health science	B. Sc., BNS
18	Paropakar Hospital Nursing Campu ^s	BMS	53	B and B Medical Institute	B. Sc., BNS
19	Kanti Children Hospital Nursing Collage	BNS, Critical Care	54	Krishna Medical and Technical Research Centre	B. Sc., BNS
20	Bharatpur Hospital Nursing Collage	BNS; BMS	55	Hamro School of Nursing, Biratnagar	B.Sc. Nursing
Kathmandu University Constituent & Affiliated Collages			56	Oasis Medical College Teaching Hospital & R Centre	B. Sc., BNS, PCL
21	KUSMS	B.Sc., BNS, BMS, MN	57	Kathmandu Model Hospital, School of Nursing	BNS
22	Scheer Memorial Nursing College	BSc Nursing	58	Everest College of Nursing	B. Sc., BNS
23	Kathmandu Medical College (KMC)	B.Sc. BNS, MN	59	Norvic Institute of Nurs Education	B.Sc., BNS,
24	Nepal Medical College (NMC)	B. Sc., BNS, MN	60	Om Health campus	B. Sc., BNS
25	College of Medical Sciences, Bharatpur	B. Sc., BNS	61	Nagarik college of Health Sciences	B. Sc., BNS
26	Lumbini Medical Collage, Palpa	BSc Nursing	62	Bheri Nursing College, Nepalgunj	B. Sc., BNS
27	Manipal College of Medical Sciences	BSc Nursing	63	Charak Hospital Nursing Collage	B. Sc., BNS
28	Nobel Medical Collage, Biratnagar	BSc Nursing	64	Maya Devi Technical Collage	BNS
29	Nepalgunj Medical Collage, Chishapani	B.Sc. Nursing	65	College of Technical Sciences, Lali	B. Sc., BNS
30	Birat Medical Collage, Biratnagar	B.Sc. Nursing	66	Nepal Institute of Health Sciences	B. Sc., BNS, PCL
31	Devdaha Medical Collage, Rupandehi	PCL	67	Nobel Collage (Kathmandu)	B. Sc., BNS
Pokhara University Constituent & Affiliated Collage			68	Devdaha Medical Collage and Research Institute	PCL
32	BP Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital Nursing Collage	BNS Oncology	69	Sushma Koirala Memorial Nursing Campus	B. Sc., PCL

There are a total of 69 nursing colleges or institutes in Nepal that offer Bachelor and Master Nursing programs. Out of these, 13

colleges are under TU IOM with 5 being constituent colleges and 8 affiliated colleges. Four colleges are affiliated with NAMS. Kathmandu University has 1 constituent college, 8 affiliated colleges, and 2 extended colleges. PASH, BPKSH, and KASH each have one constituent college. Purbanchal University has a total of 37 institutes, with 1 constituent college and 36 affiliated colleges (Public Health Updates, n.d.)

Nursing Education under Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)

CTEVT was established in 1989 (2045 BS) as a national autonomous apex body for Technical and Vocational Education and Training. It is responsible for producing technical and skillful middle level human resources. All ANM schools are affiliated with CTEVT, and in the early 1990s, the number of training centers increased. Currently, most of the ANM and PCL Nursing programs are privately run. These training institutions affiliated with CTEVT produce around 2000 ANM and 4000-5000 PCL Nursing graduates per year, with each school admitting up to 40 students annually. The Nepal government has certified them as TSLC level. In 1999, the authority to run the PCL nursing program was given to CTEVT, and it started using the curriculum provided by TU, IOM. The admission requirement for CTEVT affiliated PCL nursing students is a minimum of 45% or equivalent score in the SEE examination, along with merit in the entrance examination. Since 2000 (2057 BS), several private PCL nursing campuses have been established under CTEVT, and they have developed their own curriculum for PCL nursing, which was implemented in 2013. In 2021, CTEVT allocated only 30 seats for each Nursing School. Gradually, numerous institutes and colleges in Nepal have started offering PCL Nursing in affiliation with CTEVT, with a government policy to have 15% male students from 2075 (Karimi & Masoudi Alavi, 2015). Under CTEVT, there are a total of 159 institutions, with 112 involved in producing Proficiency Certificate in Nursing (PCL), 42 involved in TSLC level or Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM), and 5 institutions producing both ANM and PCL Nursing (Public Health Update, 2019).

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