**MAHABIR PUN**

Mahabir Pun was born on 2011 B.S magh 9 in Nangi, a remote village in the mountainous district [Myagdi District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myagdi_District) of western Nepal. The poor economical condition of mahabir pun’s family leads him to work on the fields and he almost spent his childhood grazing cattle, sheep and beautiful scene with nature of Myagdi. He went to village school without any study medium like: paper, pencils, book. Due to the influence of second world war most of the young people joined the British Gurkha which lacks the educated and qualified teachers in the village which leads him to learn with unqualified teachers where he got the education of wars instead of knowledge, skill as the teachers in the school were a retired British army. Pun's life changed dramatically when his father Krishna pun, a retired Gurkha army , took the remarkable step of moving the family to the southern plains of Nepal where his father invested his entire savings in his son's education. By this step of his father pun got the golden opportunity to study with qualified and experienced teachers in the chitwan. He passed out SLC form Khairahani Higher Secondary School, Chitwan,.After finishing high school from Amrit Science Campus, Kathmandu, due to his poor economical condition Pun worked as a teacher for about 12 years in four schools and during that period he take the responsibility of his brother and sister’s education.

In 2045 B.S., after numerous applications to UK and [US universities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_education_in_the_United_States), he succeeded in gaining a partial scholarship to the [University of Nebraska at Kearney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Nebraska_at_Kearney), from where he graduated in 2048 B.S. with a bachelor's degree in Science Education. After graduation, he returned to his native village, twenty-four years after having left there as a child. It was in Nangi that he started working as a social worker and he recognized the critical need for sustainable education, and began to formulate his goal of creating a high school to serve as a model for local educational and economic development. Pun founded the Himanchal High School with a special focus on computer education and other programs with income-generating capacity. He then returned to the University of Nebraska for a master's degree in Educational Administration, which he completed in 2056. B.S.

Mahabir pun is known for his extensive work in applying technologies to develop remote areas of the Himalayas, also known as the Nepal wireless Networking Project. Organization like: Ashoka Foundation, the [Ramon Magsaysay Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramon_Magsaysay_Award), [University of Nebraska](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Nebraska%E2%80%93Lincoln), and [Global Ideas Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Ideas_Bank) motivate pun for his work. He is a humanitarian whose work is inspiring many youths to return their own country and serve it for its development

Mahabir Pun led the initiative to register a nonprofit organization named "[Rashtriya Abiskar Kendra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Innovation_Center" \o "National Innovation Center)" in 2069 B.S., widely termed as National Innovation Center in English. Primary objective to establish the Innovation and invention center according to Mahabir Pun is to foster research and developments for the economic development of the country. Mahabir worked with the government for funding of the project which did not happen and since 2073 B.S. Ashar, Mahabir is running a crowd funding campaign to fund National Innovation efforts. National Innovation Center crowd funding campaign plans to collect build a 10MW hydropower station, which according to the initiative would sustainably fund its running cost. Mahabir has got social attraction with his donation of land for the National Innovation Center.

While in the United States of America, Pun had recognized that information technology had the potential to transform the education system and the economy of his village, and he had taken courses to acquire the skills needed to assemble, refurbish and use computers. On his return to Nepal, he successfully campaigned for the donation of used computers from Japan, Malaysia, Australia, [Singapore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore), and the US, and powered them with two small [hydro generators](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micro_hydro) (donated by Singaporean climbers on their way to [Mount Everest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Everest)) installed in a nearby stream. Pun began teaching computer classes to students and fellow teachers, but it proved impossible to establish a telephone connection to the nearest city, [Pokhara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pokhara), and the Internet. Pun e-mailed the [BBC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC), asking for ideas. The BBC publicized his dilemma, and soon volunteers from Europe and the USA responded. In 2057 B.S, donors and volunteers helped him to rig a wireless connection between Nangi and the neighboring village of Ramche, using small handmade TV dish antennae mounted in trees. Small grants soon led to the construction of improvised mountain top relay stations and a link to [Pokhara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pokhara). By 2059 B.S, Nangi had a wireless connection to the Internet. Later, Pun brought in more used computers donated from abroad, distributed them to other schools in other villages, and began work to develop a wireless distance-learning project supported by income-generating ventures.

Pun's work on distance learning and online educational services constitutes the first attempt in Nepal to address the scarcity of qualified teachers through technology. He took steps to ensure the success and growth of his projects, by arranging for other teachers to attend a computer training course in Pokhara, starting economic projects to fund students' expenses and teachers' salaries, and by attracting hundreds of international volunteers with wide-ranging skills. He has since built a new cultural center, and has developed communication links for yak farmers, as well as new ventures to hc international trekking and tour groups. He has, therefore, succeeded not just in creating a self-sustaining educational system, but also a range of new economic and social enterprises to support remote communities

In 2059 B.S. , Pun was elected Ashoka Fellow by the Ashoka Foundation, the global association of leading social entrepreneurs. In 2061 B.S., Pun received the Overall Social Innovations Award from the [Global Ideas Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Ideas_Bank), aka the [Institute for Social Inventions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_for_Social_Inventions). In 2064 B.S., Pun was awarded the [Magsaysay Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magsaysay_Award), considered by some to be the [Nobel Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize) of [Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia), in recognition of "his innovative application of wireless computer technology in Nepal, bringing progress to remote mountain areas by connecting his village to the global village" Pun is the only one to receive the Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership. In 2064 B.S, the University of Nebraska awarded Pun an [honorary degree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honorary_degree) as [Doctor of Humane Letters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctor_of_Humane_Letters) for his outstanding work for his country, Nepal. In 2071 B.S. Pun was awarded the [Jonathan B. Postel Service Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_B._Postel_Service_Award) by the [Internet Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Society).

Pun started to fund to those students who wants to invent new technology through National Innovation Center. He started the project known as Nepal Wireless Networking Project which main aim is to apply wireless technologies in remote areas of Nepal. He was awarded by many honors and he got the Magsaysay Award known as Nobel Prize of Asia. Pun is the one of five Nepal is to receive this Award.

Mahabir pun is the well known person in the Nepal who entered in Nepal with strong strategy and idea in the field of technology after graduation from [University of Nebraska at Kearney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Nebraska_at_Kearney). He has got full support and faith form the citizens. He is known as humanitarian who inspired abroad youth to return their own country and serve it for its development

Mahabir pun has launched 16 project regarding technology through National Innovation center among them four projects are in the final testing phase. Mahabir Pun is well known in Nepal for his extensive work in rural villages in fields of health, education and awareness program-mes by connecting those remote areas through internet using wireless technologies. Pun has got numerous economical support form the Nepalese citizens and he has utilized this economy by investing it in manufacturing the device like ventilators, medical drone and other to prevent a person form covid-19. He motive the youth engineers for creating new invention and he also contributes for funding to the engineers who needs money for their new ideas and projects.