

UNIVERSITY NEWS

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THE RESEARCH NEWSLETTER OF MBUST



Advancing Research, Innovation, and Impact at MBUST
Highlights from the June 2026 Issue



Editorial Note

Welcome to the renewed edition of MBUST Insights. This issue marks the beginning of a more research-focused and impact-oriented publication that aims to showcase the research highlights, innovations, academic engagements, and achievements emerging from the MBUST community.

To better reflect the university's growing research culture, we have introduced a new thematic structure featuring News & Articles, Research & Innovation Briefs, Academic Engagements, Impact & Outreach, People in Science, MBUST Student Spotlight, and Research & Publication Snapshot. Through these sections, we seek to highlight not only what we do but also how our work contributes to knowledge generation, innovation, collaboration, and societal impact.

We hope this platform will continue to document MBUST's evolving research journey and inspire greater participation by faculty, staff, and students in sharing their achievements and experiences.

*Editor-in-Chief
MBUST Insights*

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FOR NOVEMBER 2026 INTAKE



**MADAN BHANDARI
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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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Artificial Intelligence and Data Science

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Important Dates

- Application Deadline: July 15, 2026
- Written Exam and Interview: July 20-22, 2026
- Selection Notice: July 31, 2026
- Classes Begin: November 23, 2026

Strengthening Research–Industry Partnerships for Sustainable Agriculture



Keshab Lal Shrestha, former minister and social entrepreneur, delivered a special talk at MBUST entitled "Working with Farmers: Benefiting the Economy and Science, with Reference to Black Turmeric." The event was attended by local farmers, MBUST faculty members, and graduate students.

MBUST and Bansun Forge a Research Partnership

MBUST signed an MoU with Bansun Agro Organics Pvt. Ltd., Chitwan. The MoU establishes a framework for long-term collaboration between the two parties in the fields of organic agriculture and forest resources, including mushrooms, aromatic plants, and medicinal plants. Mr Keshab Lal Shrestha signed the agreement on behalf of Bansun, while Acting President Dinesh Bhuju signed on behalf of MBUST.





Advancing AI and Cybersecurity for Public Service

Strengthening digital capacity through government–university collaboration



MBUST partnered with the Bagmati Province Policy and Planning Commission to organize a training program on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Cybersecurity. The program was attended by officials of the Commission, including Secretary Hemraj Bhushal. At the opening session, Acting President Dinesh Bhujju presented an overview of MBUST. Prabin Mishra delivered a presentation on cybersecurity, while Iswori Paudel spoke on AI.

GRADUATE STUDENT SPOTLIGHT

Binita Silwal

MAS in Forest Biomaterials Science and Engineering (Fourth Semester)
Biomaterials and Nanotechnology Laboratory
Supervisor: **Saurabha Bhattarai, PhD**

Research Interests: Biomaterials Science, Bio-based Composites and Polymer Science, Nanotechnology, Materials Informatics and Data-Driven Materials Design



Exploring Sustainable Biomaterials for a Greener Future

Binita was drawn to MBUST's vision of a research-driven university with modern labs and an innovation-focused environment. Coming from biotech, she saw the need for better research infrastructure in Nepal and viewed MBUST as a place to turn scientific ideas into practical solutions. She believes Nepal's forest resources, especially bamboo, are underused and hold great potential for sustainable development.

Looking ahead, Binita aims to combine experimental research with computational methods such as molecular modeling and materials informatics to develop sustainable biomaterials for engineering applications. She hopes to promote greener materials, support Nepal's bamboo sector, and boost research investment.

Binita Silwal's academic journey is driven by curiosity and a passion for interdisciplinary research that addresses real-world challenges. A fourth-semester Master's student in Forest Biomaterials Science and Engineering at MBUST, she conducts research at the Biomaterials and Nanotechnology Laboratory, developing eco-friendly bamboo treatments using plant-based alternatives to improve fungal resistance, durability, and sustainable preservation. She believes research is a continuous journey of learning, where patience, consistency, and perseverance are as important as scientific knowledge.



Recipient of **Best Oral Presentation Award** (Graduate Category) at the 7th International Conference on Mountains in a Changing World (MoChWo 2025). She published a review paper titled "Drying Right: A Study of Global Wood Seasoning Methods by Species with Recommendations for Nepal's Forest Products Sector" in the *Journal of the Korean Wood Science and Technology* (Q2).

Advice to Future MBUST Students

"Consistency is key. Success in research doesn't come from occasional bursts of effort; it comes from continuous learning, patience, and dedication."



Beyond the Home Laboratory

My Perspective on Expanding Research Horizons

-By Birendra Mahara
MAS Student (GATC laboratory)

When starting your research studies, it's essential to plan the work you'll conduct in your designated laboratory. In this space, we intended to carry out our experiments and analyze the resulting data.

However, the nature of research often requires us to venture beyond our designated labs for certain aspects of our work. Modern scientific research increasingly emphasizes mobility, collaboration, and access to specialized facilities that may not be available at one's home institution. Students and researchers frequently travel to other laboratories, research centers, field stations, or universities to conduct specific experiments, acquire new techniques, or collaborate with experts in their fields. This leads us to an important question: Is working outside one's designated laboratory actually beneficial for research?

From my perspective, the answer is neither entirely positive nor negative. Instead, the impact depends on the purpose, duration, and nature of the work.



Benefits of Working Away from the Designated Laboratory

One key advantage of research mobility is access to specialized equipment and expertise not available in home labs. Many institutions have advanced technologies that improve research quality. Mobility also fosters collaboration, helping scientists build networks that lead to joint publications, knowledge sharing, and new opportunities. Interacting with diverse researchers promotes in-depth discussions and exposure to different research cultures, enhancing scientific thinking and problem-solving skills. Protocols can be adapted based on available resources, allowing researchers to learn new methodologies and management practices. For students, working in different labs boosts confidence, independence, self-reliance, and communication skills, supporting professional growth.



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Challenges of Working Away from the Home Laboratory

Research mobility offers several benefits, but it also presents various challenges. Relocating to a different laboratory can require an adjustment period to become familiar with new equipment, protocols, and work cultures, which may lead to a temporary decrease in productivity. Researchers may encounter logistical issues such as travel costs, accommodation challenges, scheduling conflicts, and limited access to their primary supervisors or laboratory resources that are needed for smooth conduction of research experiments. Additionally, moving between institutions can disrupt established research routines. There are also potential missed opportunities associated with working outside of the home lab, like limited access to sophisticated equipment that may not be available in the home lab, and the inability to participate in workshops and training offered by the primary institution. Furthermore, in laboratories with a high number of researchers, securing adequate space for individual work can be difficult, although effective management of space can lead to a positive working environment.

Instead of questioning whether working outside one's designated lab is beneficial or not, it is more productive to examine when and why such mobility may be advantageous. Movements may provide access to unique facilities, specialized expertise, mentorship opportunities, and valuable collaborations that benefit researchers. In many cases, the advantages can outweigh potential drawbacks. However, movement without clear research objectives may result in unnecessary costs and disruptions.

In the contemporary interconnected scientific community, research is increasingly a collaborative process that extends beyond the boundaries of individual laboratories. When mobility is carefully planned and well-supported, it can enhance scientific skills, broaden professional networks, facilitate effective work, and lead to timely research outcomes.

Having spent nearly five months away from my lab, I appreciate the benefits of working outside my usual environment for scientific purposes. Despite challenges like adapting and managing logistics, the opportunities for learning, collaboration, and innovation outweigh these hurdles. I've deepened my understanding of time, patience, and alternative approaches to protocols. Still, I wish to finish quickly and return to my lab.



MBUST Hosts Strategic Dialogue with Local Leaders and Schools

Forging Partnerships for a Stronger Tomorrow

-By Uttam Syangtan

PhD Student (Natural Products Laboratory and Computational Chemistry Laboratory)

In a significant step toward strengthening ties between academia and the local community, MBUST organized a strategic interaction meeting on June 5, 2026. The event brought together management committee chairs, ward chairpersons, principals and vice-principals from three local public schools to discuss opportunities for collaboration and mutual development.

The meeting was attended by representatives from three key local schools: Swachchhanda Bhairav Secondary School, Bajrabarahi Secondary School, and Nateshwori Secondary School.

At the outset, MBUST Acting President Dinesh Bhuju presented the university's vision and objectives. He explained how a university can support STEM education in schools and highlighted the importance of a research-oriented institution like MBUST in promoting local development and national progress. He also outlined MBUST's unique operating model, emphasizing its non-partisan academic environment, merit-based admissions process, and commitment to developing innovators and job creators rather than simply producing certificate holders.



Uttam Syangtan, a PhD scholar from Thaha Municipality, briefed participants on MBUST's recent initiative to support SEE examinees at Swachchhanda Bhairav Secondary School. He also shared data on the current educational status of Thaha Municipality and highlighted the impact of the 2082 SEE Academic Support Program.

Participants actively exchanged ideas on improving education in Thaha Municipality, highlighting the lack of an intermediate academic pathway between secondary education and MBUST's postgraduate programs.



Snapshot of the Meeting

Supported by the 18 secondary schools of Thaha Municipality, MBUST, and the municipality itself, such an institution could help create a sustainable pipeline of local scientific talent.

The meeting concluded on a highly positive note. Local political leaders, ward chairpersons, and school representatives pledged their full support to MBUST, recognizing its potential to transform the socioeconomic landscape of Chitlang and the wider region. With schools, local government, and university leadership working toward a shared vision, MBUST is steadily strengthening its roots within the community it serves.



Bridging Research and Practice

Workshop on Sustainable Mushroom Production

-By Aakriti Poudel and Alina Adhikari
both MAS Students (PPBC Laboratory)

The PPBC Lab at MBUST held a one-day workshop on June 10, 2026, at NPPRC, NARC, Khumaltar, Nepal, titled “Sustainable Mushroom Production and Disease Management: From Research to Field.” Supported by MoSTI Nepal, the project is led by Dr Anupama Shrestha, Basistha Acharya, and researcher Choodamani Joshi. The event gathered researchers, mushroom growers, entrepreneurs, extension workers, and students to discuss challenges, innovative technologies, and sustainable methods for Nepal’s mushroom industry.

The program featured expert presentations on mushroom research, cultivation practices, disease management and industry challenges

The first session, led by Mr Acharya, covered mushroom research at NPPRC, highlighting current work, achievements, and future goals. Mr Aakash Bade then discussed the history, development, and economic importance of mushroom cultivation and processing in Nepal.

Mr Suman Maharjan of Mush Nepal presented on the challenges of mushroom production in Nepal, including issues with spawn quality, diseases, environmental factors, and market access. Dr Shrestha discussed recent disease trends. MBUST researchers shared insights: Mr Nitesh Khatiwada on cultivating oyster and shiitake mushrooms using agroforestry by-products; Mr Choodamani Joshi on botanical extracts and oils for disease management; and Mr Prabin BC on nutritional optimization of medicinal and edible mushrooms. Interactive discussions helped identify key constraints and develop solutions to improve productivity, control disease, and access inputs. The workshop ended with a commitment to strengthen research, training, and collaboration, emphasizing science-based innovations and sustainable practices to boost Nepal’s mushroom industry.



Unveiling the Power of Black Turmeric

Forging Partnerships for a Stronger Tomorrow

-By Manushi Sigdel

MAS Student (Wood Science Laboratory)

Mr Krishna Lal Shrestha, a former minister and renowned social entrepreneur, delivered a seminar on the significance and cultivation of Black Turmeric (Kaachur). Drawing on his extensive experience promoting medicinal and high-value crops, Mr Shrestha led a one-and-a-half-hour interactive session that explored the introduction, nutritional value, medicinal benefits, and cultivation practices of black turmeric. The seminar provided participants with valuable insights into the crop's potential to improve livelihoods, promote sustainable agriculture, and support the medicinal plant sector.

Introduction to Black Turmeric

Mr Shrestha introduced black turmeric, known locally as Kaachur, as a medicinal plant of great economic and cultural value. He said black turmeric has about 15-16 varieties, with dark blue rhizomes believed to hold more curcumin, its main beneficial compound. Its medicinal value increases if the rhizome remains undisturbed in the soil before harvest. He noted that about 100 tonnes of fresh turmeric produce only 10 tonnes of dried turmeric, highlighting its high value.

The speaker highlighted black turmeric's cultural importance. Indigenous communities use it for snake bites and women's back pain. In Hindu tradition, it symbolizes Goddess Durga Bhavani and is worshipped during Laxmi Puja by placing it in a red cloth in the prayer room.

He further mentioned its traditional use in cancer management while emphasizing the need for continued research on its therapeutic potential. He also shared that in Thailand, black turmeric is commonly processed into syrup and consumed daily in quantities of approximately 10 ml.



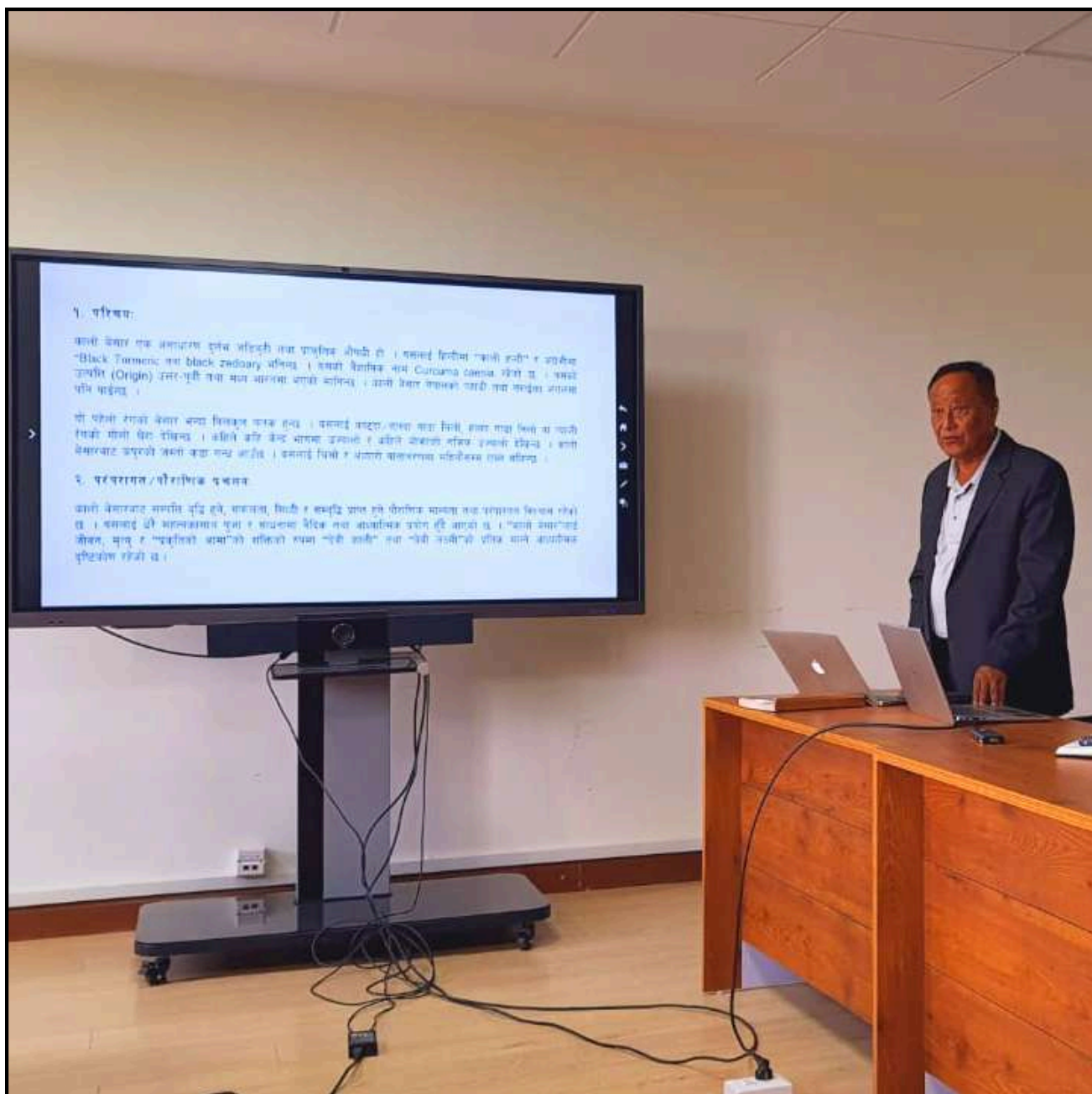
Nutritional Value and Health Benefits

Mr Shrestha explained that black turmeric contains natural sugars and bioactive compounds with medicinal benefits, including antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties that boost immunity and overall health. He described its traditional use for respiratory health, rheumatism, liver function, digestion, skin, cardiovascular, and brain health. He also mentioned its natural pain-relief properties and potential for liver detox, sharing personal stories of health improvements from regular consumption.

Cultivation Practices

Mr Shrestha concluded the seminar by discussing recommended cultivation practices for black turmeric. Planting is generally carried out during the Nepali months of Chaitra and Baisakh. He explained that proper land preparation involves an initial ploughing followed by the

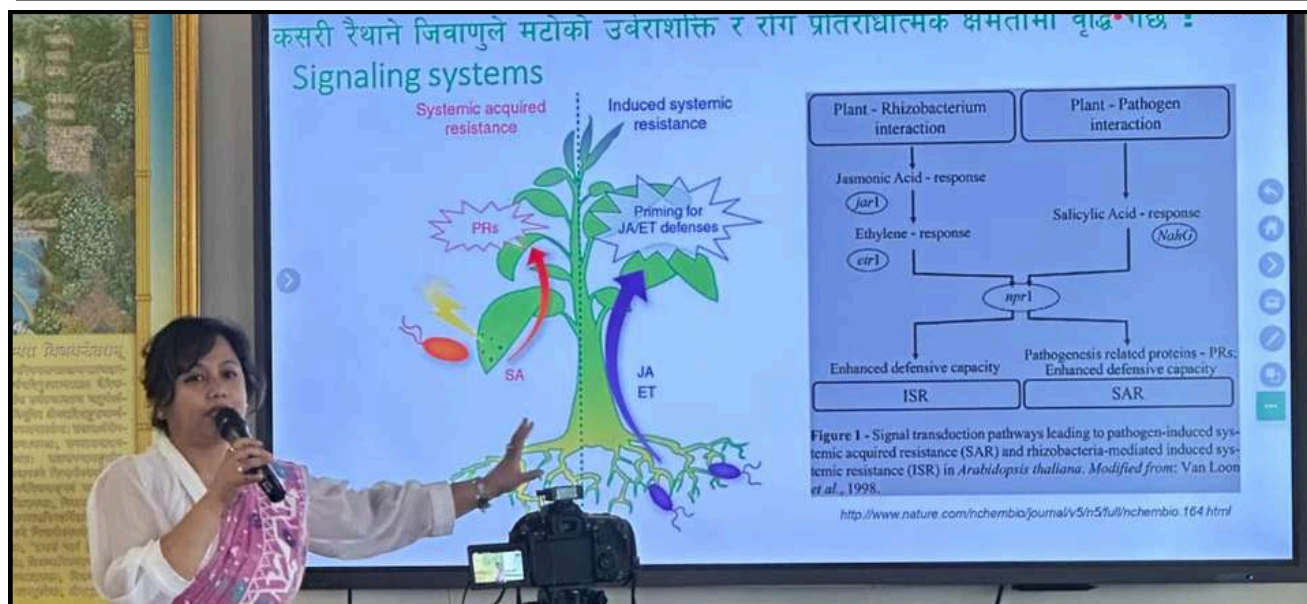
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application of organic manure at a rate of approximately one tonne per acre. After a second plowing, seed rhizomes are treated with Bijamrit and Jivamrit before planting. Mulching is recommended to conserve soil moisture and create a favorable microclimate for crop establishment

About 25–30 kg of seed rhizomes are needed per acre, producing 1,000–1,500 seedlings. Plant spacing is 2 ft × 2 ft in Terai and 18 in × 18 in in hills. Black turmeric matures in 8–10 months, with leaf yellowing and wilting signals of harvest. Each plant can yield 2–3 kg of rhizomes under good conditions. It thrives between 15°C–45°C and needs well-drained soil, as waterlogging harms growth.

The seminar ended with a discussion on black turmeric's importance as a medicinal and commercial crop. Mr Shrestha urged participants to explore its potential in sustainable agriculture, value addition, and rural entrepreneurship by combining traditional knowledge with cultivation techniques.



National Conference on Vedic Organic Agriculture

Soil Microorganisms and their Role

-By Aakriti Poudel

MAS Student (PPBC Laboratory)

Dr Anupama Shrestha from Madan Bhandari University of Science and Technology participated in the “National Conference on Vedic Organic Agriculture 2026,” organized by Nepal Maharishi Vedic Foundation in Bosaan-01. She presented on the role of soil microorganisms in organic farming, emphasizing their contributions to soil fertility, plant health, nutrient cycling, and sustainable crop production. The conference brought together researchers, practitioners, farmers, and policymakers to explore the integration of Vedic principles with modern organic farming for sustainable development.

During her presentation, Dr Shrestha highlighted that soil microorganisms like bacteria, fungi, and actinomycetes are key to healthy agriculture. In both Vedic and organic farming, these microbes decompose organic matter, enhance nutrient availability, improve soil health, combat plant diseases, and promote growth. They reduce reliance on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, supporting sustainable farming. The PPBC Lab's conference participation underscored our dedication to research, education, and outreach for ecological agriculture and sustainable food in Nepal.



Dr Shrestha receiving books and informational leaflets.

The conference strengthened MBUST's research direction in soil microbiology and sustainable agriculture while fostering opportunities for collaboration on microbial-based solutions for resilient and environmentally sustainable farming systems.

Research in Action

MBUST and GATC Shine at KU Agripulse 2026

-By Birendra Mahara

MAS Student (GATC Laboratory)

On June 23, 2026, as a MAS student at Madan Bhandari University of Science and Technology (MBUST), I had the privilege of representing the Genomics and Tissue Culture (GATC) Laboratory at KU Agripulse 2026, an event organized by the Agriculture Club of Kathmandu University at its Dhulikhel campus. The event brought together researchers, academicians, students, innovators, and agricultural professionals from across Nepal to exchange ideas, showcase scientific advancements, and discuss the future of sustainable agriculture.

During the event, I presented the ongoing research and innovations being carried out under the Organic Agriculture Program at MBUST, with a special focus on the work conducted at the GATC Laboratory. The presentation highlighted how our research is designed to address real-world agricultural challenges faced by Nepalese farmers through science-driven, practical solutions. Equally rewarding was the opportunity to engage with researchers and experts from diverse fields, whose presentations and discussions offered valuable insights into emerging trends, innovative technologies, and collaborative approaches to agricultural research.

Sharing our research journey on the stage of Kathmandu University was both an honour and a memorable experience. It provided an excellent opportunity to demonstrate how interdisciplinary research can help address pressing issues in Nepalese agriculture.



Glimpses of the Event

Learning Wine Cap Mushroom Cultivation

A two-day hands-on learning experience in sustainable mushroom cultivation.

-By Rukshana Thapa

MAS Student (Mushroom Laboratory)

The practical demonstration allowed us to understand each step of the cultivation process and reinforced the concepts introduced during the lectures.

On 24–25 June 2026, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) organized a two-day training program on Wine Cap mushroom cultivation practices. The training brought together 15 participants representing community forests, Tribhuvan University, HICAST, and other institutions. We, Suraj Chaudhary, Nitesh Khatiwada, Prabin B C, and Rukshana Thapa, were fortunate to participate in the program on behalf of the Mushroom Laboratory, MBUST.



The first day began with informative sessions conducted by Mr Gaurav and Mr Sanjay, who provided a comprehensive overview of Wine Cap mushrooms, covering their history, cultivation techniques, and current status. We learned that Wine Cap mushrooms are not only highly nutritious but also serve as excellent soil builders. They help suppress weeds, decompose organic waste, enrich soil fertility, and even repel certain harmful pests, making them an environmentally sustainable crop.

Following the theoretical sessions, we moved to the composting area, where we gained hands-on experience in preparing compost by mixing the required raw materials. The prepared mixture was then left to decompose, marking the successful completion of the day's practical session.



On the second day, Ms Prasansha Pandey delivered an insightful presentation on the economic potential of Wine Cap mushroom cultivation, highlighting its market demand and financial benefits. She emphasized ICIMOD's efforts to encourage farmers and entrepreneurs to adopt Wine Cap mushroom cultivation as a sustainable commercial venture.

In the afternoon, we selected a suitable site and prepared a cultivation bed by following the recommended cultivation practices. We learned that a shaded forest floor provides an ideal environment for growing Wine Cap mushrooms.

The training was both informative and inspiring. It provided us with valuable theoretical knowledge and practical skills while demonstrating the immense ecological and economic potential of Wine Cap mushrooms. We are grateful to ICIMOD for organizing such a meaningful program and look forward to implementing these cultivation practices at our university through the Mushroom Laboratory, MBUST.



**JULY
2026**

Mushroom Hunt Event

Monsoon Mushroom Hunt & Hands-on Training is a two-day, one-night event organized by the Mushroom Laboratory of Madan Bhandari University of Science and Technology (MBUST). **Open to participants from all backgrounds**, the program includes a guided mushroom hunt and practical training on spore culture and tissue culture techniques. Registration and official event dates will be announced soon. Follow SporeX on Instagram or Facebook for updates.



Faculty Publications

Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Significance of Mushrooms in Nepal

Chaudhary, S., Shrestha, A. K., Pinruan, U., Hosaka, K., & Shrestha, B. (2026). Traditional knowledge and cultural significance of mushrooms in Nepal: A systematic review. *Panfungi*. Maximum Academic Press.
<https://doi.org/10.48130/panfungi-0026-0001>

MBUST Contributor: Bhushan Shrestha, Suraj Chaudhary, & Atmaz Kumar Shrestha

Detection and Prevention of Fungal Pathogens in Horticultural and Kiwifruit Products

Rai, S., Nepal, A., & Rai, R. (2026). Detection and prevention of fungal pathogens in horticultural and kiwifruit products: A comprehensive review. *Agrobiological Records*.
<https://doi.org/10.47278/journal.abr/2026.001>

MBUST Contributor: Rameshwar Rai & Sushil Rai

Improving Kiwifruit Production through Top-working

Rai, S., Nepal, A., Giri, H., & Rai, R. (2026). Efficacy of top-working technique in kiwifruits (*Actinidia deliciosa*) under temperate conditions of Chitlang, Nepal. *Agrobiological Records*. <https://doi.org/10.47278/journal.abr/2026.036>

MBUST Contributor: Rameshwar Rai & Sushil Rai

Understanding Ecosystem (Dis)Services in the Himalaya

Subedi, D. R., Liu, Q., Bhujju, D.R., Vaidya, S., KC, Y. B., & Pradhan, P. (2026). Diverse perceptions of ecosystem (dis)services in a Himalayan protected area. *Environmental and Sustainability Indicators*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indic.2026.101130>

MBUST Contributor: Dinesh Raj Bhujju

Socio-demographic Perspectives on Ecosystem Services

Subedi, D. R., Kandel, G. P., Liu, Q., Bhujju, D. R., Shrestha, R. P., & Pradhan, P. (2026). How locals' views on ecosystem (dis)services vary: Socio-demographic insights from a Himalayan protected area. *Sustainable Horizons*.
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MBUST Contributor: Dinesh Raj Bhujju

Naturalized Plant Diversity in a Himalayan Ramsar Wetland

Pathak, H. N., Baniya, C. B., Bhujju, D. R., & Shrestha, B. B. (2026). Diversity of naturalized plant species in a Ramsar-listed wetland complex of a mountain valley in the Nepal Himalaya. *Journal of Mountain Science*.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11629-024-9342-0>

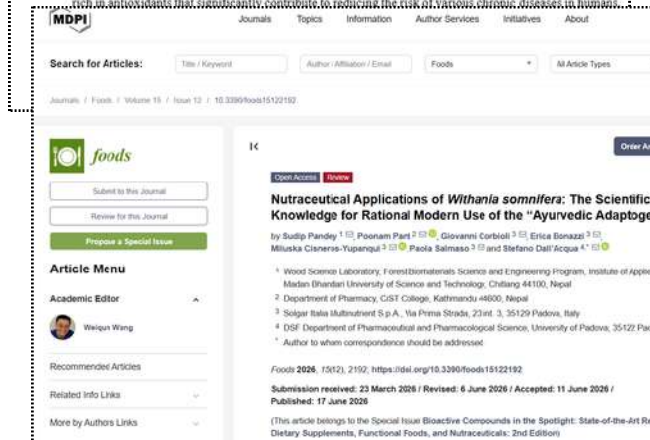
MBUST Contributor: Dinesh Raj Bhujju

Nutraceutical Applications of *Withania somnifera*

Pandey S, Pant P, Corbioli G, Bonazzi E, Cisneros-Yupanqui M, Salmaso P, Dall'Acqua S. Nutraceutical Applications of *Withania somnifera*: The Scientific Knowledge for Rational Modern Use of the “Ayurvedic Adaptogen”. *Foods*. 2026; 15(12):2192. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods15122192>

MBUST Contributor: Sudip Pandey

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