

## COMPLETION REPORT

Revitalizing the Community through Road Side Station: Implications for sustainable livelihood in Nepal

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The first research, 'Revitalizing the community through *Michi – no – Eki* – Implications for sustainable livelihood in Nepal' examined the importance of *Michi-no-Eki* from social, cultural and economic perspectives analyzing through the primary source of information and crossed checked with customer's response along with available facilities at the stations. The field visit in May 2013, at thirteen stations around Sikoku region showed that there are immense possibilities in developing and revitalizing the rural community. This community – based development approach enhances in unique ideas of introducing the local unused resources, creativity of value added products, well management and coordination among producers and consumers, demand driven facilities, uniqueness and ownership feeling of the community are some of the approaches provided synergistic effects for local populations, environment and economies. On above the second paper 'Rural Coping mechanism: learning from Farmers Market a Roadside Station ( *michi – no- Eki* )' analyzed the situation of small farmers of Nepal and compare with roadside station farmers market and provide the necessary recommendation to overcome from poverty viscous for Nepalese farmers. Taking an example *Michi- no – eki* need to be learnt by the country like Nepal where small farmers found facing varieties of constrain. Especially women found more sufferers compare to men in terms of time, venue, bargaining capacity, immediate cash back, even sometimes faced social and psychological bullying, and sexual harassment. The '*Michi – no - Eki*' model and 'One Village One Product' model could play a measures to overcome existing constrain. This paper is more focused only on *Michi – no - Eki* since, field experiences on *Michi – no – Eki* found imperative in developing rural life in three ways. First, the model encourages and mobilized local people, material and cultural resources to create value – added products and services for domestic and external markets. Second, it emphasized on social initiatives and economic benefits including human resource development at local level. Third, the station played important role in providing easy access for small farmers, optimum use of local resource, develop creativeness and uniqueness, ownership feeling, creates vibrant passion and helped in developing social knot among the people with direct linkage to the customers keeping local identity. Thus, it is imperative for developing country like Nepal to follow the approach '*Michi – no – Eki*' for sustainable livelihood.

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2. The Annual Kathmandu Conference on, “Nepal and the Himalaya 2014”. Social Science Baha, 24<sup>th</sup> July 2014
3. National Symposium, “Our Future Ahead”, organized by Tribhuvan University, Department of Education, February, 2014.
4. Formal session for M.Phil and Ph.D scholars at Faculty of Education. Second semester, 2014, May 10<sup>th</sup> and 2014 September 17<sup>th</sup>.

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