

Monday (2026-3-2)

My Political Journey, Analysis of Current Circumstances, and the Upcoming Election: The Anxiety of a Conscious Citizen

1. That Smoke-Filled Room and Today's Light

I remember a time about 55 or 56 years ago. My place for doing homework and studying was the upper floor of a house with a thatched roof. When I would start reading and writing, hunched over a straw mat in front of a small oil lamp (*tuki*), even a slight gust of wind would blow out the light. Frustrated, I completed my school years by studying at the home of my close friend, Bishwanath-ji. Growing up in such a background, with the support of my family and the grace of God, I became the first in my family to cross the highest threshold of higher education. After spending 13 years abroad—7 years in Japan and 6 years in the USA—for study and research, I returned to my motherland to serve it, even renouncing the Green Card I received immediately upon arriving in America. Iowa State University did not want to let me go and allowed me to continue my research, writing, and publication work from Nepal while receiving the same benefits as in the US for three years. However, nine years after returning from America, I lost my 27-year-old son due to health reasons. Until then, I had never been active on Facebook, but since then, I have been occasionally sharing health awareness materials and uploading them to my personal website, *Explore Ikigai*.

2. The Infatuation with Leftism and the Illusion of the Rise of 'New' Forces

While studying in school, I began interacting with my neighbor and teacher, Bishnu Ghimire Sir, who taught me about Marxist theory. Whenever I had a little free time, I would go to his house and translate English picture stories of Liu Hulan—a child hero of the Chinese Revolution—into Nepali with beautiful handwriting to distribute among my peers. My involvement deepened as I helped underground leaders who visited his house move to safe shelters late at night. The study of Marxist philosophy took deep root in my young mind. It feels like just yesterday when, at the age of 13 during the 1936 BS (1979 AD) Referendum, I was printing litho pamphlets written by my own hand on stencil paper and giving speeches calling to boycott the "deceptive and fraudulent" referendum. That political attachment continued uninterrupted. However, since returning to Nepal from America, witnessing the unstable political fluctuations, the scramble of major parties for power, and their collusion with anyone to serve their interests, my disappointment reached its limit. When the leftist force—which the Nepali people had trusted with nearly a two-thirds majority—was shattered by the ego and arrogance of a single prominent leader, I stopped renewing my party membership and chose to remain neutral.

When a party emerged claiming to be a "new and independent" force, hope began to rise in my heart as well. As a conscious citizen who is well-educated and returned home after a long stay abroad to do something for the country, I thought about joining politics as a light for the new force in the upcoming '84 general elections. While I was making plans without even consulting my family, those dreams were shattered. The party I had hoped in, after winning a small number of seats and becoming the fourth force, prioritized the hunger for the Ministry of Home Affairs over raising a strong voice in the opposition. Eventually, the party leadership itself ended up in jail due to scandals involving dual passports, dual citizenship, and cooperative fraud.

3. Secret Investigation Reports of Powerful Commissions and Withdrawal of Serious Cases

The discontent brewing among the youth against corruption and for good governance was poured onto the streets. At Maitighar Mandala, young students in school and college uniforms were surrounded and pushed toward sensitive prohibited areas by bullet-bikers wearing black t-shirts with "TOB" or "Tibetan Origin of Blood" written in large letters. This led to a pre-planned mayhem and shooting. On the other hand, using that as an excuse, looting, arson, and the escape of thousands of prisoners—including party leaders—from jail occurred the next day, leaving me stunned.

After the interim government formed a powerful commission to investigate the movement, even after finishing the statements and writing the report, the fact that the report was not made public startled me further. Subsequently, money laundering cases against 100 individuals were withdrawn in a single decision. The High Court of Butwal overturned a Supreme Court decision that prohibited release on bail, and the party chairman was released after paying millions of rupees as the liability for the cooperative fraud. Furthermore, an overnight agreement was reached between the party and a so-called "Gen-Z leader"—the same person who had publicly insulted everyone with "Fu** Fu**" months ago—wherein they claimed ownership of the Gen-Z movement in the first point of their agreement. Seeing leaders of the Barbara Foundation, who have been nurturing Tibetans in Nepal, being made ministers, I continued to remain indifferent to politics and elections, posting only health materials on social media.

4. Events and Articles that Shook My Mind

My perspective shifted drastically after I read a warning from a Chinese author with access to government levels, shared by political analyst Mahadip Pokhrel. The author, Pu Yu Hai, wrote that on January 29, this interim government provided a "distinguished diplomatic protocol" and high security to Rimpoche, the representative of a Tibetan religious leader, to

help him return to India. Meanwhile, just one week prior, a Chinese government delegation had to hear "Free Tibet" slogans at the airport. He wrote: "*Nepal says 'One China Policy' with its mouth but encourages anti-China activities in practice. If Nepal does not stop such activities, apologize, or expel those involved, it will face serious consequences.*" Confirming this, the Chinese Embassy in Nepal issued a *demarche* to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs seeking an explanation. After spending a week investigating this incident and the warning, several terrifying facts emerged one after another.

5. The 'Grand Design' Behind the Scenes and Successive Facts

While the Prime Minister of Nepal was in China signing the BRI agreement, he did something no other Nepali head of government had done: held bilateral talks with Russian President Putin to develop relations and participated for the first time as a Nepali head of government in the military parade at Tiananmen Square. As China emerges as the second major power challenging US dominance, an extremely autocratic, stubborn, and imperialistic individual has risen to leadership in America. This leadership has cut funding for agencies like USAID and is dedicated to establishing the Dalai Lama in the autonomous region of Tibet, while attacking countries like Venezuela and Iran. In this context, it is impossible to estimate what strategy the US might use to establish a base camp in Nepal against China.

On the other hand, a figure with no political background who emerged three years ago as the Mayor of Kathmandu has done little notable work. Instead, he used dozers to evict squatters without providing alternatives and suppressed low-income citizens on the sidewalks. Before fulfilling promises like waste management with processing and solving traffic problems "in a snap," he was listed among the "Top 100 Mayors" of the world and was highly praised by *The New York Times*. Despite not being able to spend even 20% of his budget and having 780 million rupees in irregularities (with 280 million needing to be recovered), he forgot his stature as a Mayor to engage in social media brawls with the Prime Minister and Chief Justice. When his wife's Kathmandu Metropolitan vehicle was checked by traffic police according to the rules, his outburst—"I will set Singha Durbar on fire"—was celebrated on social media.

Furthermore, a party meeting in Janakpur last August decided that this government should not be allowed to rule until 2084 and an environment for mid-term elections must be created. Many members of the US Youth Council are in that same party. Former mayors and former Home Ministers, also members of the Council, are now candidates for Prime Minister, standing in constituencies like Jhapa-5 just to defeat Oli at any cost. Additionally, despite the government issuing public notices for months to register platforms like Viber and TikTok, giants like Facebook refused to comply. The government's decision to regulate

social media provided a huge boost to the forces that had long been preparing to establish a government favorable to them.

6. The Bloodshed of Bhadra 23 and 'Discord' Training

Using the social media regulation as a pretext, youth who cannot survive without social media were agitated through posts on platforms like Discord. On Bhadra 23, new IDs were created to call students in school and college uniforms to the front of the mass at Maitighar Mandala. The crowd was agitated to break into the prohibited area of the Parliament building, breaching the gates and walls, and attacking the police. In self-defense, police were forced to fire, resulting in the deaths of 19 youths. Visuals circulated on social media of motorcycle riders wearing "TOB" t-shirts with pistols tucked in their waists, inciting the crowd.

The Prime Minister and Home Minister were then portrayed as having directly ordered the "slaughter of innocent children." Several leaders who are now candidates in the Falgun 21 election were directly involved in those protests. That same force succeeded in getting their party chairman out of Nakkhu Jail, only for him to return after widespread protests. America, wanting to keep India (which has good relations with Russia for oil) under its influence and desiring a military presence in Nepal to weaken its rival China, succeeded in implementing the MCC agreement. While such aid was cut elsewhere after Trump came to power, it continued in Nepal. Failing to secure the strategic SPP agreement through old parties, it became necessary to bring a "new force" to power. Through the Barbara Foundation and Youth Council, billions were invested to train youth via Discord on how to make petrol bombs in glass bottles. These were used on Bhadra 24 to burn national treasures, historical documents, and case files at Singha Durbar and the Supreme Court. It is no coincidence that after such destruction, the government fell, and people from the Youth Council and Barbara Foundation were made Prime Minister and Ministers, who then resigned six months early to become candidates.

7. Upcoming Danger: Nepal Toward Becoming a Battlefield

Even if this so-called "new force" wins a majority due to the current electoral wave desired by America, they cannot pass laws like the SPP or amend the constitution because they have zero representation in the National Assembly. This will lead to further conflict and destruction, providing a pretext for the US to enter Nepal. To prevent this, India's RAW might initiate a military intervention through the open border, and China, which has repeatedly warned the interim government, will not remain silent. I am restless with the worry that my beloved motherland might become a massive battlefield in the near future.

8. Conclusion

In such a situation, although my political faith and trust wavered due to the faint hope that the so-called new force might do something for the country, I have no doubt now. My vote will go to the only force and party that has remained as unshakable as a *Satisal* tree to protect the national integrity of the country and has enabled proud Nepalis to hold their heads high in the world. This force is hidden from no one's eyes. I hope this upcoming election is completed peacefully, and the new government will publish the investigation commission's report immediately without distortion, punish all those responsible, eradicate corruption from its roots, and not allow the country's sovereignty and integrity to be compromised by the dictates of foreign powers.

20 February 2026

Himalayan Geopolitics and the New Polarization of Power: Nepal's Struggle for Existence

Preface: Nepal's Outcry in the Heart of the Himalayas

Nepal, this small yet proud nation nestled in the lap of the Himalayas, is today becoming a playground for the geopolitical maneuvers of the world's superpowers. Our geographical location, which has made us a bridge between China and India, has become both our strength and our weakness. In the 21st century, the clash between the rise of China and America's "Indo-Pacific Strategy" has brought Nepal to the center, raising questions about our sovereignty and independence [1]. This is not just a political game; it is a struggle for our identity, history, and future. During the tenure of former Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli, the BRI (Belt and Road Initiative) agreement signed with China and the historic dialogue with Russian President Putin positioned Nepal as a significant player on the global political 'chessboard' [2]. But where is this step leading us? Are we not becoming toys for the superpowers? This question touches the heart of every Nepali, because our land, our mountains, and our self-respect are at stake.

The Rise of China and Nepal's Strategic Autonomy: An Emotional Struggle

The presence of the Nepali Head of State at Tiananmen Square and the initiatives taken for the import of Russian oil signaled that Nepal chose the path of "strategic autonomy" by breaking its traditional "unilateral diplomacy" [3]. This step makes us feel proud, as it is a reflection of the sacrifice and courage of our ancestors. But how expensive is the price of this freedom? This was a major challenge for Western power centers. Despite cutting aid to other countries under Donald Trump's rise and his 'America First' policy, the forced

advancement of strategic plans like MCC and SPP in Nepal clarifies Nepal's strategic importance [4]. Seeing this, anger arises in our hearts – are we merely instruments for the superpowers' games? In Nepal, which is connected to the sensitive border of Tibet, the possibility of re-using the "Tibet Card" to encircle China and reduce its influence cannot be ignored in international politics [5]. This card turns Nepal into a battleground between two superpowers (China and America), threatening our peace and stability. Shall we allow our land to become a victim of such conflict? This question must awaken every Nepali, because our self-respect and sovereignty are at stake.

The Clash between BRI and MCC: Nepal's Economic Dream and Geopolitical Trap

Nepal's BRI agreement feels like it has opened a new door of development for us, but the geopolitical trap hidden behind it makes us emotional. This agreement has brought Nepal closer to China, but American plans like the MCC have sought to make Nepal a part of the Indo-Pacific strategy [6]. This conflict has brought division in Nepal's politics – on one side the hope for development, on the other the fear for sovereignty. Oli's dialogue with Putin had brought Nepal closer to Russia, which makes us feel proud, but despite the 'America First' policy cutting aid elsewhere, the forced advancement of MCC creates pain in our hearts [7]. As a poor nation, are we becoming toys for the superpowers? The Tibet Card has further intensified the competition between America and China in Nepal, which has put Tibetan refugees under pressure and made Nepal's borders insecure [8]. Seeing this, anger arises in our hearts – for whom are our mountains and our land becoming a battlefield? This situation must awaken Nepalis, because our future is at stake.

Nepal's Challenge: Strategic Autonomy or Superpower Toy?

Nepal's geopolitical situation today stands as an emotional struggle. China's BRI has shown a dream of development, but the MCC feels like a web woven by American strategy [9]. Oli's strategy had brought Nepal closer to Russia and China, but Trump's policy has kept Nepal under pressure [10]. The Tibet Card has increased American intervention in Nepal, which has provoked China. This conflict has threatened our sovereignty, touching the heart of every Nepali. Shall we allow our land to become a victim of such struggle? This question must awaken us, because our self-respect, history, and future are at stake. Now the time has come – Nepal must maintain its strategic autonomy and balance between the superpowers, otherwise, we will be lost in the pages of history. This is an outcry – Nepalis, let us wake up and save our nation!

Conclusion: Nepal's Awakening and the Path to the Future

Himalayan geopolitics stands today as an emotional war, challenging Nepal's very existence. The polarization of superpowers has divided us, but this is the time – we must

protect our self-respect. This struggle must open the eyes of every Nepali, because our mountains, our rivers, and our land belong to us. Let us wake up, unite, and save Nepal's sovereignty!

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19 February 2026

Contempt of Court and Cooperatives Victims' Tears: Justice or Judicial Setting?

Introduction

Recent developments in Nepal's judicial system have raised serious questions about the rule of law. Attempts to grant immunity to defendants in cooperative fraud cases, the tendency of lower courts to ignore Supreme Court orders, and political interference are shattering the credibility of the judiciary. In this article, an in-depth investigation into the emotional and financial pain of cooperative victims, evidence of judicial "setting," and its long-term impact is presented. Based on facts obtained from recent news (2025–2026) and peer-reviewed social science journals, this analysis emphasizes the weaknesses of the justice system and the tears of the victims. Cooperative fraud has affected more than 7.1 million common citizens, involving the embezzlement of billions of rupees [1]. This is not merely a legal issue, but rather a crisis of social justice and mental health.

Cooperative Fraud Developments and Judicial Deviation

In recent days, political interference in Nepal's cooperative fraud cases has become clearly visible. For instance, in cases against certain high-profile individuals, the Office of the Attorney General decided to withdraw organized crime and money laundering charges, a move that the Kaski District Court has temporarily halted [2]. The Supreme Court has demanded justification for this decision, which has increased suspicions of judicial setting [3]. When lower courts violate Supreme Court orders, it is a contempt of the judicial hierarchy. Research shows that such deviations decrease public trust, resulting in increased social instability [4]. The number of cooperative victims has reached 7.1 million, with billions of rupees looted from cooperatives such as Surya Darshan, Swarnalaxmi, and Supreme [5]. These incidents have increased the risk of depression, anxiety, and suicide among victims, as proven by psychological studies [6].

Emotional Pain of Victims and Social Impact

The tears of cooperative fraud victims are not just a reflection of financial loss, but of emotional crisis. According to one study, financial fraud causes symptoms such as PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder) in victims, where it was found that 40% of victims have contemplated suicide [7]. In Nepal, even when cooperative victims protest in the streets, they remain in a state of not receiving justice, which has increased social inequality [8]. Political parties are accused of granting immunity to defendants to manage 'black money' for elections [9]. This shows the misuse of the justice system through 'setting,' resulting in a situation where only the poor end up facing punishment. International reports have depicted political interference in Nepal's judiciary as a form of corruption, which violates human rights [10]. Incidents such as victims' weddings being cancelled or lack of medical treatment have created an emotional void in society.

Evidence of Judicial Setting and Solutions

Evidence of judicial setting is clear: when lower courts violate the Supreme Court's orders, it is a sign of corruption [4]. The Auditor General's report has exposed the failure of cooperative regulation [5]. Emotionally, the tears of the victims show the emptiness of the justice system. For a solution, judicial reform is necessary: increasing transparency, stopping political interference, and adopting victim-centered justice processes [10]. If such deviations continue, Nepal's democracy will be at risk.

Conclusion

Cooperative fraud and judicial setting are challenging Nepal's justice system. The tears of the victims speak to the necessity of justice, which is supported by scientific research. Now, civil society, media, and international organizations must remain vigilant.

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18 February 2026

Kathmandu's 'Populism' and Governance Failure: From the Dust of the Streets to the Dreams of Singh Durbar

Introduction: The Trade of Dreams and the Gap of Reality

Kathmandu Metropolitan City is not just a local government; it is the governance mirror of Nepal. The current leadership, which emerged three years ago with the slogan of "Change," showed the people dreams of waste processing, traffic management, and a Digital Kathmandu; however, today that has remained limited only within the frames of 'Facebook and TikTok.' Governance Capacity is measured by budget expenditure and results, not by slogans. However, the current state of the Metropolis has academically confirmed how 'Populism' becomes a factor in governance failure [1].

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Economic Anarchy: A Pitiably Picture of Unsettled Accounts and Budget Implementation

The latest 62nd Annual Report of the Office of the Auditor General has raised serious questions about the financial discipline of Kathmandu Metropolis. The appearance of more than **680 million 200 thousand (68 crore 2 lakh)** in unsettled accounts (Beruju)—the highest among the six metropolises—and the inability to carry out Capital Expenditure of the allocated budget at a low percentage (less than 20%, or ranging from 10–44% in recent years) clearly exposes the administrative incompetence of the leadership [2][3]. A frozen budget means the snatching away of the citizens' right to development. Haphazard wasteful spending, contracts made by bypassing legal processes, and millions of amounts given in the name of consultants to close associates are turning the Metropolis into a hub of financial corruption [4].

3. Infrastructure and Waste Management: Three Years of Zero Significant Progress

During the election, tall claims were made about processing waste with 'Japanese technology' and making Kathmandu's streets according to European standards. But even today, the tears of the people of *Bancharedanda* have not been wiped away, nor has a long-term solution for Kathmandu's waste been found. The unorganized expansion of 'footpaths' and the parking prohibition carried out in the name of traffic management have displaced small entrepreneurs, while the daily life of common people has become even more arduous. For leadership that cannot build a single waste processing center in three years and cannot even manage traffic lights, talking about taking the reins of the country is nothing but a political 'joke' [5][6].

4. Some Positive Progress but Weak Performance in Overall Evaluation

Although there has been progress in some sectors, the Metropolis has received low marks in the overall governance evaluation. For example, works such as dust-free roads (about 55 km), installation of street lights (more than 5,000), recovery of land by removing some illegal structures, and collection of millions of rupees from fines/penalties have taken place. These efforts have made some contribution to the improvement of the city. However, remaining at the very bottom (44.97 points) among all metropolises in the national evaluation shows a huge deficiency in infrastructure, public services, and administrative effectiveness. These positive aspects have not been able to cover the long-term problems (e.g., waste, traffic, budget implementation) [7][8].

5. Candidacy for Prime Minister: A Plot to Hide Governance Incompetence Behind 'Glamour'

The leadership, proven unsuccessful in local government, resigning from the post of Mayor to become a candidate for the post of Prime Minister signals the dominance of 'Celebrity Culture' in Nepal's politics. From the perspective of political science, it is not only ridiculous but also dangerous for a person who cannot run a small geographical unit to try to run the entire country's economy, foreign policy, and security strategy. This is merely an attempt to satisfy the hunger for power by playing with the sentiment of the people. Is Nepal now to become merely a laboratory for those who go 'viral'? [1][9].

6. Conclusion: Citizen's Wisdom and the Upcoming Election

Learning a lesson from Kathmandu's failure, should we now hand over the entire country into the hands of a 'Populist' or search for leadership that delivers results? This is the fundamental question of today. Instead of punishing those who produce 680 million in unsettled accounts and misuse the people's taxes, if we hand over the leadership of the country as a reward, it is certain that Nepal's condition will also become bankrupt like

some island nation. The upcoming election is not just an opportunity to choose an individual; it is a chance to choose between 'noise' and 'results' [10].

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17 February 2026

Interim Government's 'Policy Corruption': Who Gave the Authority to Grant Impunity to 100 Convicted Individuals?

When a government entrusted with the sacred mandate to conduct elections suddenly transforms overnight into a mechanism for whitewashing criminals, the soul of democracy

weeps. This interim government, born from the blood of the Gen-Z movement in Ashwin 2082 and currently led by former Chief Justice Sushila Karki, has taken a recent step that risks turning Nepal into a "safe haven for criminals" in the eyes of the international community [1]. The decision to withdraw cases against nearly 100 influential figures facing serious money laundering charges is not a mere administrative procedure—it is a ruthless assault on the nation's moral fabric. This move has dropped organized crime and money laundering charges from fraud cases in Nepal's cooperative sector, implicating names such as Rastriya Swatantra Party (RSP) Chairman Ravi Lamichhane, fugitive accused G.B. Rai (Gitendra Babu Rai), former DIG Chhabilal Joshi, and others [2].

The very foundation of this interim government lies in the people's anti-corruption movement. Last Bhadra, the Gen-Z-led protests claimed 76 lives, leading to the fall of the KP Oli government and the formation of this interim administration under Sushila Karki [3]. Yet, within just six months, it has inverted its mandate by adopting a policy of exonerating criminals. With the general election slated for Falgun 21 approaching, this decision etches a dark chapter into Nepal's political history.

1. Election Donations and the Unethical Transaction of Case Withdrawals

No interim government holds constitutional authority to enact long-term policy decisions. However, as the Chaitra 21 election nears, the government's rush to launder "black money" belonging to agents of powerful nations and major business houses into white has cast serious doubt on the election's impartiality [4]. Investigations reveal that most individuals whose cases were withdrawn have pledged substantial donations to both "new" and "old" political forces in the upcoming polls. Is this election to be decided by the people's votes or by criminals' laundered funds?

This decision was issued by Attorney General Savita Bhandari under Prime Minister Karki's directive. She instructed the removal of organized crime and money laundering charges in pending cases across Kaski, Rupandehi, Kathmandu, and Parsa district courts [5]. These include fraud cases involving Swarnalaxmi Cooperative (39 individuals), Supreme Savings and Credit Cooperative (22 individuals, including Ravi Lamichhane), Sano Paila Cooperative (29 individuals), and others, where billions of rupees were embezzled [6]. Evidence shows that Ravi Lamichhane alone authorized the expenditure of Rs 480 million from Sahara Chitwan Cooperative funds through a single signature (via 814 checks routed through Gorkha Media accounts), yet the organized crime and money laundering charges against him have already been withdrawn [7].

The deal is transparent: these "dons" who amassed billions through cooperative frauds are now donating election funds to sustain the ruling power. The Nepal Bar Association has

condemned this as a "violation of law and procedure" [8]. Opposition parties have labeled it outright "treason."

2. FATF's 'Grey List' and Nepal's Economic Death Sentence

The international financial watchdog, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), had already placed Nepal under warning. In February 2025, Nepal was grey-listed due to deficiencies in regulation, investigation, and prosecution in high-risk sectors like cooperatives, real estate, and banking [9]. At this critical juncture, withdrawing 100 cases guarantees pushing Nepal from the Grey List toward the Black List [10].

Black-listing would halt Letters of Credit (LC), block foreign aid, and devalue ordinary Nepalis' remittances to pennies. FATF's February 2025 plenary placed Nepal under "Increased Monitoring," mandating completion of seven action items: risk assessment, supervision of high-risk sectors, Money or Value Transfer Services (MVTs) controls, improved investigation capacity, enhanced prosecution, asset seizure, and targeted financial sanctions [11]. This decision directly undermines all of them.

Nepal endured the Grey List from 2009–2014 and required immense effort to exit [12]. The present move will damage Nepal's standing at the FATF plenary in Mexico in February 2026. Finance Minister Rameshwar Prasad Khanal called for "collective efforts" to exit the list, yet the government has chosen the opposite path [13]. Is this patriotism or national betrayal?

3. 'Black Money' Concealed Behind the Mask of Politics

The withdrawal list includes numerous middlemen who hold top political leaders in their pockets. Nullifying years of evidence gathered by the Department of Money Laundering in a single cabinet meeting represents the ugliest spectacle in Nepal's judicial history [14]. It demoralizes honest, tax-paying industrialists and institutionalizes the "loot if you can" culture. This decision prioritizes the interests of dons and brokers over national sovereignty.

Historically, cooperative fraud in Nepal has deep roots. In 2024 alone, 1,200 individuals were fugitives with red corner notices issued [15]. In Ravi Lamichhane's case, the Central Investigation Bureau recommended organized crime and money laundering charges, but political pressure led to their withdrawal [16]. Granting impunity to fugitives like G.B. Rai dismantles the rule of law.

4. Legal Violations and Judicial Intervention

This decision breaches Section 116(2)(a) of Nepal's Criminal Procedure Code 2074, which prohibits withdrawing money laundering and organized crime cases [17]. The Supreme Court issued a show-cause notice to the Attorney General's Office, and the Kaski District

Court has stayed the withdrawal process [18]. This constitutes "policy corruption," which senior advocate Yubaraj Paudel has described as "the murder of law and order" [19].

5. Public Reaction and Civil Society's Role

The Nepal Bar Association, civil society, and opposition parties are gearing up for protests [20]. The Gen-Z youth—who birthed this government through their movement—now feel profoundly betrayed. #StopPolicyCorruption is trending on social media. If uncorrected, calls to boycott the election may follow.

6. Conclusion: Citizens' Silence Equals National Destruction

If we fail to raise this question today, tomorrow no criminal in Nepal will respect the law. Warning a government that colludes with criminals under the guise of elections is the urgent need of the hour. We must demand: What benefit has the country gained from withdrawing these 100 cases? Or is this merely a carve-up of power? Unless corrected before the upcoming election, citizens will realize this poll is not for change, but to grant legitimacy to criminals.

This "policy corruption" has gravely weakened Nepal's democracy. Citizens, rise! Fight for good governance!

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16 February 2026

Military Diplomacy's 'Soft Power' or Footprint of Diplomatic Imbalance?

A Calm, Evidence-Based Analysis on the 263rd Nepal Army Day Event at Tundikhel

Author: Dr. Krishna Prasad Woli

Social media amplification—viral photos and videos of the US band in particular—sparked intense debate ahead of the scheduled March 5th elections following the 2025 Gen Z-led political upheaval (1). Critics interpreted the selective foreign presence as evidence of a tilt toward Western/Indo-Pacific alignments, while defenders viewed it as standard military diplomacy (1). Notably absent was any Chinese military band or cultural contingent, despite robust Nepal-China defence ties (2). Many online portals and social media accounts are twisting this issue to generate views, outrage clicks, and attention. As an intellectual exercise, this article aims to clarify the facts, place the event in its proper historical and diplomatic context, and separate routine cooperation from sensational narratives.

1. What Actually Happened at Tundikhel

On 15 February 2026 (Falgun 3, 2082 BS), coinciding with Maha Shivaratri and the 263rd establishment anniversary of the Nepali Army (Army Day), President Ram Chandra Paudel presided over the ceremony at Sainik Manch, Tundikhel (3)(4). The programme included the traditional military parade, feu-de-joie salute, combat skill demonstrations, and joint performances by military bands from Nepal, India, the UK (Brigade of Gurkhas), and the US (3)(5). President Paudel presented “Tokens of Remembrance” to the foreign band chiefs (3).

The Nepali Army has consistently described such foreign band participation as a routine feature of long-standing army-to-army cultural exchange programmes (3)(6). The event was public, attended by high dignitaries including the Vice President and Prime Minister, and broadcast live.

2. The Root of the Shared Musical Tradition

The visible harmony among Nepali, Indian, and British bands stems from a shared historical legacy (7). Following the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814–1816), Gurkha soldiers

joined British and later Indian forces, where brass and pipe bands evolved—merging Western military instrumentation with Nepali rhythmic elements (7).

The US Army band's participation, while more recent, relies on technical compatibility (5). Joseph Nye's soft power concept explains why such exchanges matter: military bands function as non-coercive "musical ambassadors" that foster goodwill and build long-term affinity (8).

3. China's Engagement: Hard Power Prominent, Soft Power Less Visible

Nepal maintains strong operational ("hard power") military ties with China. The fifth "Sagarmatha Friendship 2025" joint exercise was held in Kathmandu in September 2025 (2)(9). These drills focus on counter-terrorism and disaster relief and align with broader connectivity goals under the Belt and Road Initiative.

However, no Chinese military band appeared at Tundikhel 2026. This creates a public-diplomacy asymmetry: China's cooperation is robust in security domains but less prominent in high-visibility ceremonial events (2).

4. Beyond Tundikhel: The Displacement of Chinese Cultural Presence

This asymmetry is mirrored in local governance. For years, the Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) and the Chinese Embassy jointly organized the **Chinese New Year/Spring Festival** celebrations (14). However, in early 2026, due to the rigid stance of the city's leadership, this landmark cultural event was denied its traditional venue in the city center (14)(15). Citing administrative pretexts, the KMC forced the celebration outside the Ring Road to the dusty periphery for the first time (14). This local-level friction, contrasted with the national-level embrace of Western military bands, suggests a deepening "diplomatic snub" that alienates a primary neighbor while prioritizing distant power centers (15)(16).

5. Nepal's Hedging Strategy in a Polarised Region

Nepal's official policy remains non-alignment and equi-proximity (10). Since 2022, Kathmandu has practised hedging: ratifying the US MCC, advancing BRI projects, and preserving relations with India (1)(10). In the charged atmosphere following the 2025 Gen Z-led protests, the optics of Tundikhel and the KMC's cultural displacement can easily be amplified into narratives of a strategic "tilt," even if no formal policy shift has occurred (1)(10).

6. Context of Populist Leadership and Domestic Failures

This focus on optics occurs amid domestic frustrations. The leadership of Kathmandu Metropolis by a 'populist' figure—who claimed to resolve city issues "with a snap of

fingers"—failed to address critical municipal issues like audit irregularities (**beruju**), waste management, and traffic chaos (11)(13). Public audits have flagged significant financial irregularities, totaling millions of rupees, during this tenure (11).

Furthermore, emerging political faces implicated in massive cooperative frauds—where billions of ordinary citizens' savings were diverted—now aspire to national leadership (12)(13). These individuals, currently facing trial or bail proceedings in district courts, often use social media 'hype' to divert attention from their legal entanglements (12)(13).

7. Real Risks and Practical Suggestions

The Tundikhel event is officially routine (3)(6). Nevertheless, selective visibility risks feeding perceptions of imbalance in a buffer-state context. **Constructive steps could include:**

- Extending reciprocal invitations to Chinese cultural units for future ceremonies.
- Articulating transparent defence-diplomacy guidelines to distribute engagements more evenly.
- Reversing the trend of marginalizing neighbor-state cultural events at the municipal level.

Conclusion: Clarity Over Hype

The performances at Tundikhel 2026 were rooted in history, yet the uneven visibility highlights Nepal's core challenge: sustaining credible hedging amid great-power competition. Long-term independence requires equilibrium across cultural and security domains, grounded in facts rather than social media hype.

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Nepal's Gen-Z Movement: Why is the Investigation Commission Report Being Hidden? Explosive Concerns of a Patriotic Citizen

Author: Dr. Krishna Prasad Woli

Introduction: The Pain of Returning and Concern for the Nation's Future

I left the technology of Japan and the advanced universities of America to return and serve my motherland. After 13 years of life abroad, I returned to Nepal with a dream in my heart—a Nepal that offers justice and opportunity to its youth.

But today, when I remember last August's **Gen-Z Movement**, my eyes well up with tears. My patriotic heart grows cold seeing the streets stained with the blood of 76 innocent youths, government buildings in flames, and mothers still crying out for justice.

Did we shed blood for this kind of "change"? Was the sacrifice of our younger generation merely for a new power grab? Today, as the Interim Government repeatedly postpones the release of the Gen-Z Movement's Investigation Commission report, I am forced to ask as an ordinary citizen—**Why? For whom?** Why is there such a massive conspiracy to turn my

country's future into a toy for foreign powers? This article is my explosive concern, intended to touch the heart of every patriotic Nepali.

The Gen-Z Movement: A Youth Revolution and the Price of Blood

On August 23 and 24 (September 8-9, 2025), a new chapter was written in Nepal's history. Gen-Z youth took to the streets against social media bans and rampant corruption. What started as a peaceful movement turned violent due to the state's use of excessive force. Seventy-six young people lost their lives to police bullets, most of whom were under the age of 28 [1].

This movement did not just topple the government of Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli and lead to the burning of the Parliament building; it shook the very foundations of Nepali politics. The youth raised their voices against the luxurious lives of "Napo Babies" and the state's kleptocracy.

But what happened after the movement? Following the formation of the government, Interim Prime Minister **Sushila Karki** formed an investigation commission led by former judge **Gauri Bahadur Karki**. Its mandate: to investigate the violence, suppression, and vandalism during the movement [2].

I believed this commission was created for the justice of the youth. But today, as the report is repeatedly delayed, a question arises—**Are we selling the blood of our youth for political interests?**

Repeated Extensions of the Commission: A Game to Hide the Truth?

The commission was originally given a three-month deadline. However, on Poush 3, it was extended by one month. On Phagun 9, it was extended again by 25 days. And now, for the third time, the deadline has been pushed beyond Phagun 21 (March 5, 2026) [3].

The government claims this is to ensure the "election environment is not disturbed." But which election is this? The one where some leaders of the Gen-Z movement have formed new parties and become candidates?

This commission is investigating the vandalism, the burning of national heritage sites, and the involvement of certain youth leaders. If the report mentions names with evidence, those individuals could face imprisonment. Yet, these very individuals are now contesting elections under new political banners. Is this merely a coincidence? My patriotic soul says—**this is not a coincidence; it is a massive conspiracy** [4].

Pressure from Three International Human Rights Organizations: Why is the Government Silent?

Three major international human rights organizations—**Human Rights Watch (HRW), Amnesty International, and the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)**—are jointly exerting pressure. On February 12, 2026, they issued a joint statement saying:

"Release the commission's report immediately. If this is hidden like past commissions, the cycle of impunity will continue in Nepal" [5].

These organizations have issued a clear warning to the Nepal government: hiding the investigation into 76 deaths and billions in damages is a violation of human rights. Yet, the Interim Government has prioritized the elections over listening to these voices. Does this government belong to the youth, or to foreign powers?

Why is the Report Being Hidden? My Investigative Conclusion

Through deep study, I have reached this conclusion: **this report is being hidden because it implicates several prominent leaders of the Gen-Z movement.** The commission possesses evidence that these individuals were responsible for burning national heritage, vandalism, and spreading violence. If the report is made public, they will go to jail, and the "new political force" will be weakened [6].

A "major international power" (Western nations) is pressuring the government. They supported the Gen-Z movement as a "democratic revolution." Now, if these youth leaders go to jail, their "pro-Western" agenda will be impacted. Therefore, the government has been instructed—**the report must not be released [7].**

This is not a guess; the facts speak for themselves. The commission has taken statements from former PM Oli, the Home Minister, and Police Chiefs, but it has not fully investigated the leaders of the movement [8].

Impact on the Election: National Integrity at Risk

The election scheduled for **Phagun 21 (March 5, 2026)** is the most sensitive in Nepal's history. If the commission's report is released before the election, candidates from the new parties will fall into controversy. But if it is hidden, the youth will feel cheated. In either case, national unity is fragmented [9].

I believe foreign powers are playing this game. They want to keep Nepal unstable to fulfill their own interests. By using our younger generation, they are weakening Nepal's sovereignty.

Conclusion: Shall We Wake Up Now? Let the Voice of Patriots Ring Out

I am a patriotic citizen. I left life abroad and returned to Nepal because I love my country. But today, when I see the sacrifice of 76 people being sold for political gain, my blood boils.

Let us all stand together and raise our voices against this injustice. **Gen-Z youth, do not let your blood go in vain. Interim Government, do not hide the truth.** And to all patriotic Nepalis, let us not allow our Nepal to become a foreign battlefield.

Long live the motherland! Long live youth power!

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Nepal: A Land of Peace or a New Battleground for Power Nations? A Citizen's Explosive Concern

Author: Dr. Krishna Prasad Woli

Background: The Pain of Returning and the Ruins of a Dream

Who am I? I am that Nepali who performed the difficult penance of study and research for 7 years within the technology and culture of Japan. I am that Nepali who, after working for 6 years at a prestigious university in the United States, renounced a 'Green Card' to return home with the sacred goal of contributing to my own country. Even if I haven't been able to achieve something extraordinary on my own soil, I am a conscious citizen living by preparing public health materials and sharing the pain of a personal family tragedy.

This return was not easy. I left the clean streets of Japan, the advanced labs of America, and a life of daily convenience to return to Nepal. Why? Because I had a dream in my heart—a Nepal that could look at its children with pride. A Nepal whose name the world views with respect.

But today, when I think of my country's future, my heart grows cold. My eyes well up. Is this the Nepal we envisioned? Is our country truly on a path to preserving its existence, or are we unknowingly becoming a dangerous battlefield for foreign power nations? [1]

Janani Janmabhumiścha Swargadapi Gariyasi!

(Mother and Motherland are greater than Heaven!)

This question is not just mine; it belongs to every patriotic Nepali. Today, through this article, I am sharing my explosive concerns with you—not in favor of any political party, nor against any religious leader or foreign power. I speak merely as an ordinary citizen in whose blood the love for Nepal flows.

Abnormal Activity: A Startling Beginning

Following the political crisis after the recent 'Gen-Z' movement, an interim government was formed under the leadership of Sushila Karki with a single-point mandate to hold House of Representatives elections within six months. After the formation of this government, a new hope was ignited in Nepal. The youth thought—now change will come, corruption will decrease, and national integrity will be strengthened. But immediately after the appointment of this government, an incident occurred that startled me for the first time.

The fact that a congratulatory message from the Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, arrived first—as if to a head of state—was not a normal diplomatic matter. [2] Did you notice the gravity of this? In a matter linked to a neighbor's sensitivity, what was this 'silent acceptance' by the interim government signaling?

This incident raised a question in my mind—have we not learned from history? Nepal was always known as a 'Land of Peace.' Our ancestors made the Principles of Panchsheel the foundation of their lives. But today, as the clash between global power nations intensifies, we are caught in the middle. My concern is this: if we cannot protect our sovereignty, what will the coming generation say to us?

January 29: That Mysterious Incident at Tribhuvan Airport

As time passed, suspicions began to prove true. On January 29, 2026, an incident occurred at Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) in Kathmandu that shook the very roots of Nepal-China diplomatic relations. When Kyabje Jonang Gyaltsab Rinpoche, a representative of the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama, landed in Kathmandu, he was welcomed by the Government of Nepal with "Official Diplomatic Protocol" and high security. [3]

Looking at the history of the last 30–40 years, examples of giving "State Honors" or formal security to representatives of the Dalai Lama are extremely rare and exceptional. Past governments, for fear of irritating China, used to keep such visits secret or dismiss them as "purely religious." However, this incident in 2026 crossed those old 'Red Lines.'

I believe this incident was not just a religious visit. It was a signal—that Nepal is taking a new turn in its foreign policy. But is this turn in the right direction or the wrong one? My patriotic heart says—we have already lost our balance. When a small country cannot maintain balance between great powers, its very existence falls into risk.

Pu Yu Hai's Warning and Chinese Outrage

Immediately after this incident, influential Chinese author and intellectual Pu Yu Hai published a serious warning article in 'Dragon Media.' Attacking Nepal's "double character," he argued that giving government honors to the Dalai Lama's representative was an assault on China's sensitivity. He warned in clear words—if Nepal does not stop such activities, it will have to face serious "consequences." [4]

This warning was not just the opinion of one writer, but rather a stern diplomatic message from Beijing. Shortly after, the Chinese Embassy in Kathmandu issued a 'Demarche' to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding an explanation. China has defined this as a "security breach" and a "betrayal of friendship." Some Chinese media outlets have even given

symbolic threats that cross-border railways and economic assistance projects could be "reconsidered." [5]

I could not sleep all night after hearing this warning. China is our neighbor, our trading partner, and a supporter of our development. But if we ignore their 'Core Interest' (Tibet), we are hitting our own feet with an axe. My concern is that such incidents are turning Nepal into a 'Buffer State'—one used by power nations according to their own interests.

Interim Government's Immaturity and Violation of Panchsheel

The question arises—why is a government mandated to hold elections within six months working against the "Principles of Panchsheel" and the "One China Policy," which are considered the pillars of Nepal's foreign policy? The main point of Panchsheel is 'non-interference in each other's internal affairs.' [6]

The government has tried to escape by calling this a "technical or administrative error." Although the Ministry of Home Affairs claimed it was unaware, under whose orders were the VIP lounge and government escorting used at the airport? Failing to understand a neighbor's sensitivity at such a critical time is considered "immaturity" in the diplomatic field. This has pushed the "Trust Deficit" with China to an extreme point. [7]

I believe this government has received power from the youth movement. But power means responsibility, not negligence. If we forget Panchsheel, our history will not forgive us.

The 'Proxy War' of Power Nations in Nepal

But this incident is only a beginning. Something else is cooking deep inside. What do the increasing activities of organizations like the Barbara Foundation and the US Embassy Youth Council in Nepal signify? Is Nepal becoming an arena for the power clash between China and the USA? [8]

There is ongoing criticism that people associated with the Barbara Foundation have influence in this government formed after the movement last August. Some analysts have even gone as far as calling it a "shadow government run by Western powers." On the other hand, the US Embassy Youth Council is expanding its network across all 77 districts, targeting 900,000 new young voters.

China feels that these youth networks are being used to bring "pro-Western" forces to power in Nepal, which could add challenges to China's security. [9]

Currently, two styles of power demonstration are happening in Nepal:

1. **USA:** Wants to establish a hold over the intellectual and youth classes through foundations, the Youth Council, and projects like the MCC.

2. **China:** Is using "Warning Diplomacy" through coordination with security officials and writers like Pu Yu Hai.

This is a proxy war. And the field is our Nepal. It saddens me to see this—our youth, who shed blood in the Gen-Z movement, are being used by foreign powers for their own interests.

Conclusion: Shall We Wake Up Now or Not?

Successful people in the world, like Bill Gates, often say—"The progress of any country depends on its policy stability." But the increasing activity of external organizations in Nepal has not increased policy stability; it has only increased "polarization."

Our country is no longer just a 'yam between two boulders'; signs suggest it is becoming a geopolitical playground for China and America. The interim government, with its 6-month mandate, is facing the highest external pressure in history. [10]

As a patriotic citizen, I want to ask—are we ready to surrender our sovereignty into the hands of foreigners? Will the upcoming elections on March 5 (Phagun 21) belong to the Nepali people or to foreign powers?

I believe Nepalis will wake up. Our history has taught us—we are a small country, but our self-respect is great. Let us all join together to make this battlefield a garden of peace. May my love for my country never diminish.

Long live the motherland!

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This question is not just mine; it belongs to every patriotic Nepali. Today, through this article, I am sharing my explosive concerns with you—not in favor of any political party, nor against any religious leader or foreign power. I speak merely as an ordinary citizen in whose blood the love for Nepal flows.

Abnormal Activity: A Startling Beginning

Following the political crisis after the recent 'Gen-Z' movement, an interim government was formed under the leadership of Sushila Karki with a single-point mandate to hold House of Representatives elections within six months. After the formation of this government, a new hope was ignited in Nepal. The youth thought—now change will come, corruption will decrease, and national integrity will be strengthened. But immediately after the appointment of this government, an incident occurred that startled me for the first time.

The fact that a congratulatory message from the Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, arrived first—as if to a head of state—was not a normal diplomatic matter. [2] Did you notice the gravity of this? In a matter linked to a neighbor's sensitivity, what was this 'silent acceptance' by the interim government signaling?

This incident raised a question in my mind—have we not learned from history? Nepal was always known as a 'Land of Peace.' Our ancestors made the Principles of Panchsheel the foundation of their lives. But today, as the clash between global power nations intensifies, we are caught in the middle. My concern is this: if we cannot protect our sovereignty, what will the coming generation say to us?

January 29: That Mysterious Incident at Tribhuvan Airport

As time passed, suspicions began to prove true. On January 29, 2026, an incident occurred at Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) in Kathmandu that shook the very roots of Nepal-China diplomatic relations. When Kyabje Jonang Gyaltsab Rinpoche, a representative of the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama, landed in Kathmandu, he was welcomed by the Government of Nepal with "Official Diplomatic Protocol" and high security. [3]

Looking at the history of the last 30–40 years, examples of giving "State Honors" or formal security to representatives of the Dalai Lama are extremely rare and exceptional. Past governments, for fear of irritating China, used to keep such visits secret or dismiss them as "purely religious." However, this incident in 2026 crossed those old 'Red Lines.'

I believe this incident was not just a religious visit. It was a signal—that Nepal is taking a new turn in its foreign policy. But is this turn in the right direction or the wrong one? My patriotic heart says—we have already lost our balance. When a small country cannot maintain balance between great powers, its very existence falls into risk.

Pu Yu Hai's Warning and Chinese Outrage

Immediately after this incident, influential Chinese author and intellectual Pu Yu Hai published a serious warning article in 'Dragon Media.' Attacking Nepal's "double character," he argued that giving government honors to the Dalai Lama's representative was an assault on China's sensitivity. He warned in clear words—if Nepal does not stop such activities, it will have to face serious "consequences." [4]

This warning was not just the opinion of one writer, but rather a stern diplomatic message from Beijing. Shortly after, the Chinese Embassy in Kathmandu issued a 'Demarche' to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding an explanation. China has defined this as a "security breach" and a "betrayal of friendship." Some Chinese media outlets have even given symbolic threats that cross-border railways and economic assistance projects could be "reconsidered." [5]

I could not sleep all night after hearing this warning. China is our neighbor, our trading partner, and a supporter of our development. But if we ignore their 'Core Interest' (Tibet), we are hitting our own feet with an axe. My concern is that such incidents are turning Nepal into a 'Buffer State'—one used by power nations according to their own interests.

Interim Government's Immaturity and Violation of Panchsheel

The question arises—why is a government mandated to hold elections within six months working against the "Principles of Panchsheel" and the "One China Policy," which are considered the pillars of Nepal's foreign policy? The main point of Panchsheel is 'non-interference in each other's internal affairs.' [6]

The government has tried to escape by calling this a "technical or administrative error." Although the Ministry of Home Affairs claimed it was unaware, under whose orders were the VIP lounge and government escorting used at the airport? Failing to understand a neighbor's sensitivity at such a critical time is considered "immaturity" in the diplomatic field. This has pushed the "Trust Deficit" with China to an extreme point. [7]

I believe this government has received power from the youth movement. But power means responsibility, not negligence. If we forget Panchsheel, our history will not forgive us.

The 'Proxy War' of Power Nations in Nepal

But this incident is only a beginning. Something else is cooking deep inside. What do the increasing activities of organizations like the Barbara Foundation and the US Embassy Youth Council in Nepal signify? Is Nepal becoming an arena for the power clash between China and the USA? [8]

There is ongoing criticism that people associated with the Barbara Foundation have influence in this government formed after the movement last August. Some analysts have even gone as far as calling it a "shadow government run by Western powers." On the other hand, the US Embassy Youth Council is expanding its network across all 77 districts, targeting 900,000 new young voters.

China feels that these youth networks are being used to bring "pro-Western" forces to power in Nepal, which could add challenges to China's security. [9]

Currently, two styles of power demonstration are happening in Nepal:

1. **USA:** Wants to establish a hold over the intellectual and youth classes through foundations, the Youth Council, and projects like the MCC.
2. **China:** Is using "Warning Diplomacy" through coordination with security officials and writers like Pu Yu Hai.

This is a proxy war. And the field is our Nepal. It saddens me to see this—our youth, who shed blood in the Gen-Z movement, are being used by foreign powers for their own interests.

Conclusion: Shall We Wake Up Now or Not?

Successful people in the world, like Bill Gates, often say—"The progress of any country depends on its policy stability." But the increasing activity of external organizations in Nepal has not increased policy stability; it has only increased "polarization."

Our country is no longer just a 'yam between two boulders'; signs suggest it is becoming a geopolitical playground for China and America. The interim government, with its 6-month mandate, is facing the highest external pressure in history. [10]

As a patriotic citizen, I want to ask—are we ready to surrender our sovereignty into the hands of foreigners? Will the upcoming elections on March 5 (Phagun 21) belong to the Nepali people or to foreign powers?

I believe Nepalis will wake up. Our history has taught us—we are a small country, but our self-respect is great. Let us all join together to make this battlefield a garden of peace. May my love for my country never diminish.

Long live the motherland!

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