



DESTABILIZATION

NEPAL GOVERNMENT COLLAPSE

ALLEGED CIA INVOLVEMENT



INFLUENCE



MANIPULATE



DIVIDE



DESTABILIZE



PRESENTED BY :
SUMANT ARORA



CASE STUDY



DISCLAIMER

This document presents an analytical assessment based on a series of observations, patterns, and indicators concerning alleged CIA involvement in Nepal's political and information environment. It examines potential influence operations, psychological operations, social movements, narrative manipulation, and destabilization dynamics to develop a hypothetical scenario of government collapse.

The study is exploratory and does not claim to establish confirmed CIA involvement; rather, it evaluates observable developments through the framework of intelligence and psychological operations analysis.

DECLASSIFIED

This document has been declassified for academic and research purposes. The information contained herein is now accessible for public reference, analysis, and scholarly use.

FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

The material presented in this document is intended to inform and support academic understanding. It is not intended for misuse or unauthorized application. Any unauthorized use, alteration, or failure to provide proper attribution for this material may result in legal action.

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DETAILS OF EVENTS

Nepal's most recent government collapse occurred in **September 2025** during a wave of nationwide Gen-Z led protests that erupted after the government imposed a broad ban on social-media platforms. The demonstrations escalated rapidly into anti-corruption and anti-government unrest, and on **9 September 2025**, Prime Minister K. P. Sharma Oli resigned under pressure.

Protesters stormed and set fire to parliament and other government offices, and on **12 September 2025**, the parliament was dissolved and an interim administration led by Sushila Karki was formed to stabilize the situation and oversee the transition.

The main reason was the ban of all social media which sparked the rage among GEN-Z.



**GenZ lead protests in Nepal
against social media ban:
Shoot-at-sight orders issued,
parliament building gate set
ablaze**

X @ f WIONews

LIST OF SOCIAL MEDIA BANS

FACEBOOK	X (FORMERLY TWITTER)	PINTEREST	TUMBLR	VK (VKONTAKTE)	HAMRO PATRO (LOCAL APP)
FACEBOOK MESSENGER	LINKEDIN	SIGNAL	CLUBHOUSE	LINE	
INSTAGRAM	SNAPCHAT	THREADS	MASTODON	IMO	
WHATSAPP	REDDIT	WECHAT	RUMBLE	ZALO	
YOUTUBE	DISCORD	QUORA	MEWE	SOUL	



NEPAL AS AN IMPORTANT GLOBAL STRATEGIC POINT

NEPAL AS A STRATEGIC POINT



Nepal attracts international intelligence interest because it sits at a strategic crossroads between India and China

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Nepal sits at the geographic hinge between India and China, making it one of the most strategically sensitive states in the Himalayas. From an intelligence perspective, it acts as a buffer that prevents direct political and security confrontation between the two major powers.

For India, Nepal's location is tied to border stability, access to northern states, and protection of key transit and trade routes. Chinese influence in Nepal is watched closely because it could affect India's internal security environment.

For China, Nepal provides strategic depth for the Tibetan frontier and a gateway into South Asia. Beijing views political stability in Nepal as essential for protecting the region and countering competing influence.

NEPAL AS A GEOPOLITICAL BATTLEZONE

Nepal's geopolitical importance and strategic location between India and China, as well as proximity to Tibet, and relatively weak security infrastructure make it an ideal ground for covert operations by global powers.

Significantly even as early as February 2000, the then foreign minister late Jaswant Singh, while speaking in Parliament said, "The government is aware of and concerned about Pakistan's Intelligence agency, Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), misusing the territories of Nepal and Bangladesh for activities inimical to India's interests. The issue relating to the curbing of ISI activities in Nepal has also been taken up at the highest level."

In recent years, Nepal has attempted to navigate the complex web of foreign influence by adopting a more balanced foreign policy. The government has sought to strengthen its intelligence agencies, improve border security, and reduce its dependence on any one foreign power. However, given the ongoing geopolitical competition in the region, it is likely that Nepal will continue to be a focal point for international espionage for the foreseeable future.

SOURCE - <https://raksha-anirveda.com/nepal-a-safe-haven-for-international-spy-agencies>

MSS – CHINA RELATION WITH NEPAL 2025



KP SHARMA OLI

Prime Minister of Nepal
before government collapse

KP Sharma Oli has long been **perceived as politically closer to China** compared to other Nepali leaders, mainly due to his public positions and policy choices—not because of any confirmed covert backing. Here's the relationship in **simple terms**:

- ❑ **Oli favors stronger ties with Beijing**, supporting projects under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and promoting economic integration with China.
- ❑ During his government, Nepal–China cooperation expanded in **trade, infrastructure, and strategic connectivity**, which led many analysts to describe him as Beijing-leaning.
- ❑ China viewed Oli as a **stable and reliable partner**, especially on issues like border diplomacy and balancing Indian influence in Nepal.

Overall → It's same to assume that MSS (China) will protect and influence the Nepal government which C.I.A. will definitely try to counter it.

INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES ACTIVE IN NEPAL



- RAW (Research and Analysis Wing) **India**
- **MSS (Ministry of State Security)** **China**
- MI6 (Secret Intelligence Service) **UK**
- Mossad **Israel**
- ISI (Inter-Services Intelligence) **Pakistan**
- KGB (Committee for State Security) **Russia**
- **CIA (Central Intelligence Agency)** **U.S.A.**

CIA INVOLVEMENT & ROLE IN NEPAL



CIA INVOLVEMENT IN NEPAL – PAST

OPERATION STCIRCUS | STBAILEY | STBARNUM

Support to Tibetan Resistance (1950s–1970s)

This is the **only openly documented CIA-linked activity in Nepal**.

During the 1950s–60s, the CIA supported **Tibetan guerrilla fighters** who operated partly from bases in Mustang, northern Nepal.

- The goal was to push back against China after the annexation of Tibet.
- The U.S. provided training, funding, and equipment to Tibetan resistance groups.
- Nepal *eventually shut down* the Mustang base in the 1970s under pressure from China.

This operation is well-documented in declassified U.S. archives and academic research.

OPERATION STBAILEY

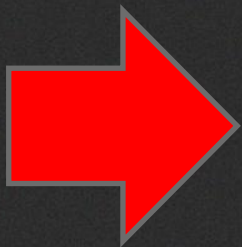
"ST BAILEY" was the cover name for a classified CIA propaganda campaign in Tibet aimed at undermining Chinese influence and garnering international support for Tibetan independence or autonomy. The operation involved disseminating pro- -Tibetan messages through media like radio broadcasts and leaflets, a key component of the larger CIA Tibetan program.

Intelligence Rivalry | Proxy Conflict

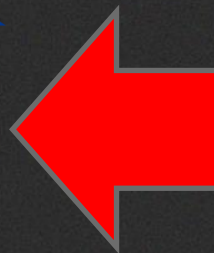


CENTRAL
INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Country – U.S.A.



FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF NEPAL



MINISTRY OF STATE
SECURITY

Country – China

MSS | CIA RIVALRY

TRADE | ECONOMIC WARFARE

COVERT CONFLICT

In **2025**, the U.S.–China trade war intensified as Washington expanded tariffs and tightened technology restrictions to limit China’s rise in semiconductors, AI, and critical supply chains. Beijing responded with counter-tariffs and export controls on key minerals, accelerating its push for technological self-reliance.

The escalating measures strained global supply chains, raised costs for consumers worldwide, and deepened the geopolitical rivalry defining the global economy.

NOTE – The only superpower that can challenge U.S.A. is China only

The MSS–CIA “rivalry” in Nepal reflects broader U.S.–China competition for influence in a strategically located country between India and China.

Both powers use diplomacy, aid, and soft-power networks to shape Nepal’s political direction, creating the perception of intelligence competition rather than any confirmed covert conflict.



NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



Nepal Demographic Analysis – Age

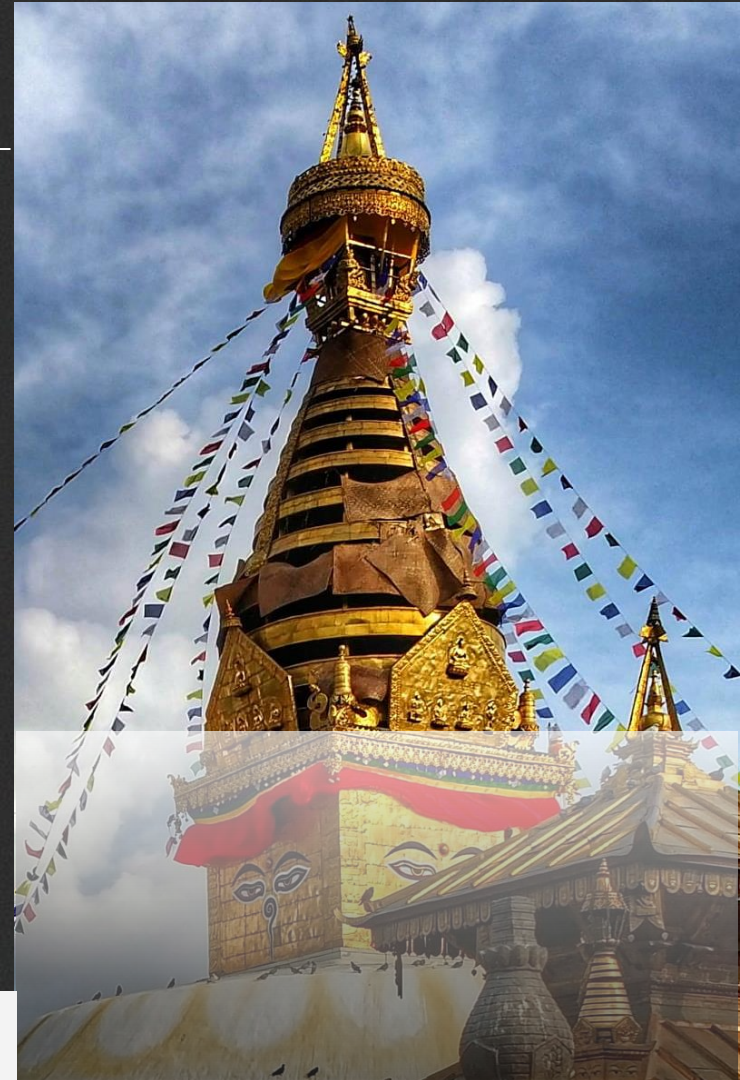
- ✓ **Children and early youth (0–14 years):** Roughly around one-quarter to one-third of the population, reflecting declining but still significant past fertility. This keeps demand high for schooling, child health, and basic services.
- ✓ **Working age (15–64 years):** About 60–65% of the population in 2025, giving Nepal a “demographic dividend” window with a large potential labor force and tax base, but also a strong need for jobs, skills training, and migration management.
- ✓ **Older adults and elderly (65+ years):** Around 5–7% of the population, a share that is increasing as life expectancy improves and fertility falls, which gradually raises pressure on health care, pensions, and family support systems.

The 2025 age profile shows Nepal as a still-young society (median age in the mid-20s) that must invest heavily in youth education and employment now while beginning to prepare systems for an aging population over the coming decades

Nepal Demographic Analysis – Religion

Overall religious composition (approx. 2025, based on 2021 census)

- ❑ **Hinduism:** About 81% of the population, remaining the dominant religion nationwide.
- ❑ **Buddhism:** Around 8% of people, mainly among certain hill and mountain communities.
- ❑ **Islam:** Roughly 5% of the population, mostly Sunni Muslims.
- ❑ **Kirat/Kirant (indigenous faiths):** Just over 3% of the population, concentrated among certain ethnic groups in eastern Nepal.
- ❑ **Christianity:** Around 1.5–2% of the population and slowly increasing from a lower base.
- ❑ **Other / none (Prakriti, Bon, Jain, Sikh, Bahá'í, unaffiliated, etc.):** Together under 1% of the population



A stack of three gold Bitcoin coins with the 'WALLCRAFT' logo is placed on a Nepalese 1000 Rupee banknote. The background is a dark gradient.

Nepal Demographic Analysis – Economics

Sectoral composition

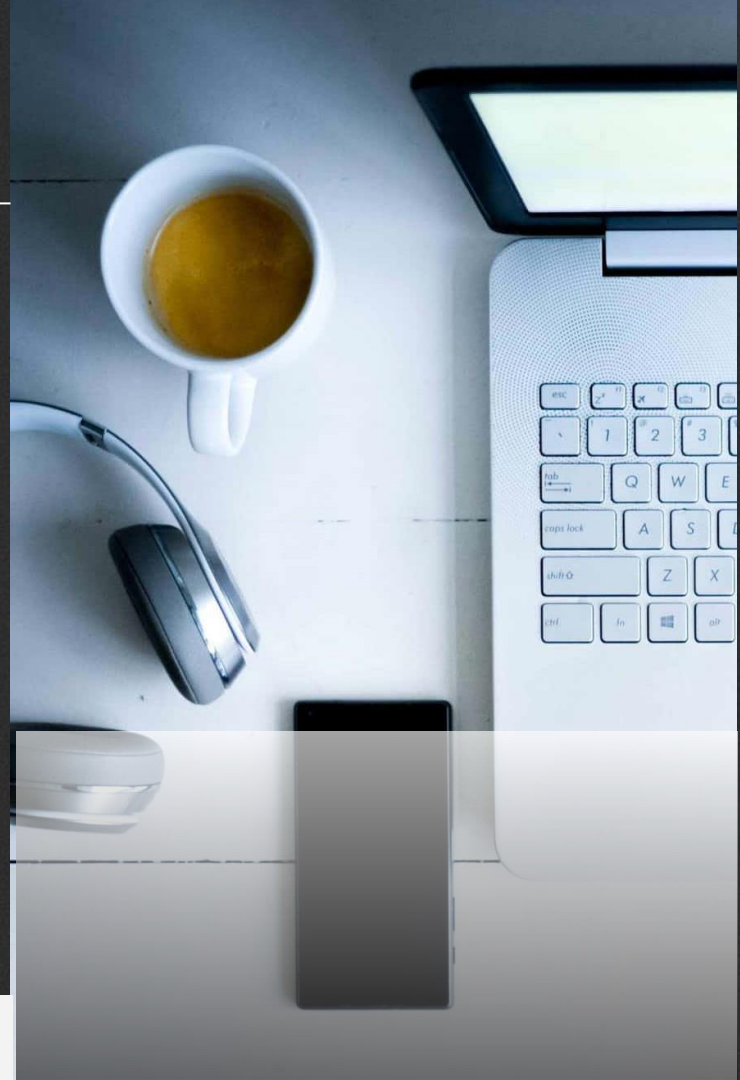
- ✓ **Services:** Largest sector, contributing about 62% of GDP, with key sub-sectors including tourism, retail, and banking.
- ✓ **Agriculture:** Remains important, at about 25% of GDP, but its share is declining as urbanization and economic diversification accelerate.
- ✓ **Industry:** Accounts for around 13% of GDP, led by manufacturing and construction although they are still smaller than services and agriculture.

Poverty: National poverty rates are slightly up due to recent political unrest and economic shocks, with roughly 6.6% of the population living below the international poverty line (\$4.2/day) in 2026

Nepal Demographic Analysis – Occupational & Employment Status

In 2025, Nepal's occupational and employment profile shows a young workforce, high underemployment, and heavy dependence on agriculture and migration for work opportunities.

- ❑ Unemployment is estimated around 10–12%, with youth unemployment much higher than the national average.
- ❑ A large share of workers are in low-productivity or informal jobs, mainly in agriculture and small services, while better-paid formal jobs are limited.
- ❑ Foreign employment remains a major outlet: hundreds of thousands of Nepalis obtain new or renewed overseas work approvals each year, and remittances form a key pillar of household income.





Nepal Demographic Analysis – Marital Status

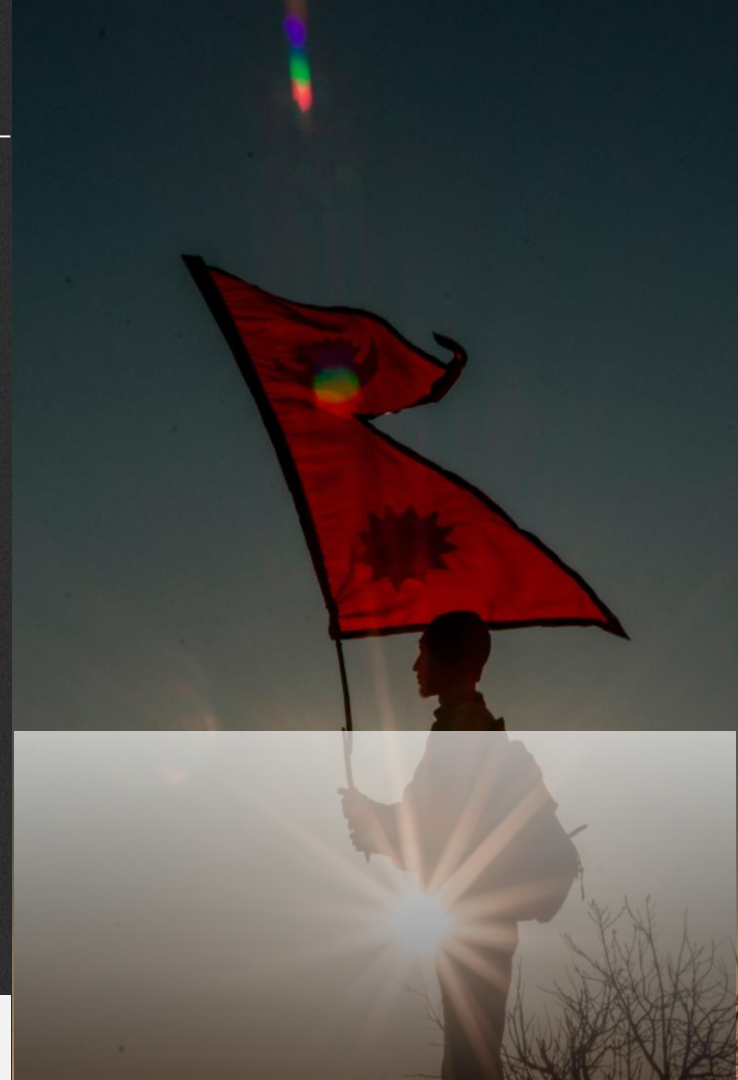
Key points for 2025 (approximate, ages 15 – 49 unless noted):

- ✓ **Majority married/in union:** About three-quarters of women and around two-thirds of men 15–49 are currently married or living with a partner, while the rest are never married, separated, divorced, or widowed.
- ✓ **Never-married:** Roughly one-fifth to one-third of adults in this age group are never married, with never-marriage more common among men than women because men tend to marry later.
- ✓ **Early vs later marriage:** Median age at first marriage is about 18–19 years for women and about 22–23 years for men, and has been slowly rising over the past 25–30 years. This means fewer teenage marriages than in the 1990s, but early marriage—especially for girls—still exists.

Nepal Demographic Analysis – Political

Politically, Nepal is a federal parliamentary republic since 2015, with a multi-party system.

- ❑ Nepal is constitutionally a **federal democratic republic**, officially described as a **multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious, multicultural state** under the 2015 constitution.
- ❑ Given its ethnic and religious diversity, politics in Nepal often intersects with **identity, representation, language rights, and inclusion** — issues of caste/ethnic representation, minority rights, and regional/linguistic demands remain central.
- ❑ Because no single ethnic/religious group forms an overwhelming majority, **coalition politics, alliances across communities, and identity-based mobilization** tend to matter a lot in elections and governance.



Nepal Demographic Analysis – Critical Aspects

Large youth population + unemployment & limited opportunity

Youth are more likely to rebel when they feel excluded; frustration with status-quo mounts quickly when job prospects are bleak.

Digital connectivity + social media access

Mobilizes youth fast, spreads information and outrage; makes it easier to coordinate protests across wider geography.

Wealth & corruption among elite's vs ordinary hardship

Sharp inequalities — visible “elite capture” — foster resentment, especially among younger, poorer people.

Weak institutions and political instability

When governments keep collapsing, reforms stall — reduces trust, raises cynicism; people feel nothing will change via traditional politics.

Historical memory of upheaval & expectation of change

Previous revolutions, democratic movements — generate a “culture of contestation”; people know protests can produce change, so more likely to mobilize again.

Factors Favouring Government Overthrow

☑ **Lost Distrust Among public**

Public trust in Nepal has eroded due to persistent corruption, political instability, weak governance, and unmet expectations of accountability and development.

☐ **Incapable media – Neutral**

Nepal's media played a mixed role during the Gen-Z protests—informing the public while also shaping narratives that at times reduced escalation and at other times drew criticism for emphasis and framing. Nepal typically ranks in the **mid-range globally** on press freedom indexes, neither at the very top nor the bottom of the 180-country list. **Rank – 90 out of 180**

☑ **Public Repression or Rights Violations**

Following the social media ban in Nepal, public repression and perceived rights violations intensified as restrictions on expression and assembly deepened mistrust and fueled further public dissent.

☑ **History of Trigger Events – Consistent**

The Gen-Z protests in Nepal were triggered by a buildup of corruption scandals, economic frustration, political instability, and culminated in the government's social media ban, which acted as the immediate spark for widespread youth mobilization.

Factors Favouring Government Overthrow

☒ **Security Force Neutrality or Defection**

During the protests, Nepal Police largely focused on maintaining public order and crowd control. Security forces allied with other intelligence units were working coordinated way.

☑ **Economic Distress & Inequality**

Rising unemployment, inflation, and unequal access to opportunities—especially for youth—deepened frustration and widened the gap between public expectations and lived realities.

☑ **Elite Fragmentation**

Divisions within Nepal's political leadership and ruling coalitions weakened unified decision-making, creating policy confusion that amplified youth dissatisfaction and protest momentum.

☑ **External Pressure | Intelligence Involvement**

Claims of external pressure or intelligence involvement surfaced during the protests. Nepal has historically seen covert and overt interest from regional and global intelligence agencies—notably India's Research and Analysis Wing, China's Ministry of State Security, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency—due to its strategic location between India and China.

Factors Favouring Government Overthrow

☐ Ideological or Narrative Collapse – Partially, not Completely

In **Nepal**, the **state narrative has weakened** due to chronic corruption, unstable governments, and failure to deliver promised reforms, leading to declining public trust but constitutional structures still function.

☒ Absence of a Viable Reform Path

In Nepal, repeated government changes, weak accountability, and stalled anti-corruption actions have made institutions seem incapable of self-correction.

When courts, parties, and parliament fail to deliver reform, people start seeing street pressure as the only remaining option.

Conclusion = 80/100 Factors favoring Government Overthrow.

Probability = 80% with moderate efforts

ANALYSIS

RATIONALITY : PROBABILITY : RAGE = 7 : 6 : 9

Rationality refers to the degree to which the target (an individual, group, or state) makes decisions based on logical, calculated reasoning versus emotions or misinformation.

Probability involves estimating the likelihood of success or the behavioral response to a psychological tactic.

Rage Ratio is an informal term used to quantify emotional volatility, especially anger response to specific stimuli.

Here the population is both rational and having high rage ratio as well. This ratio is a sign of persistent mindset prevailing among population which once gets manipulated then later on cannot be undone. Here the rage refers to anger triggered by the actions of the government.

TACTICS USED

PSYOPS (Psychological Operations), psychological influence, information operations, disinformation and narrative warfare can weaken, delegitimize, or destabilize political power structures

- **Psy-Ops Type – Strategic**
- **Agencies | Organizations Involved** – Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Nepal Government, Ministry of State Security (MSS)
- **Scope** – International
- **Duration** – 3 Years or More
- **Channels and Tactics** – Covert Action | Off-the-books funding (Suspected)
- **Target Audience Profile** – Nepal Population particularly focusing on GEN-Z
- **Operation Category** – Political Destabilization | Issue Amplification

THE EXECUTION

PARLIAMENT DESTRUCTION &
NEPAL GOVERNMENT
COLLAPSE



THE ANTI-CORRUPTION SPEECH

The Viral Anti-Corruption Speech

Avishkar Raut's "Jai Nepal" speech was delivered in March 2025 during his school's annual programme, where he spoke as a student leader. In the speech, he passionately expressed his vision of a "new Nepal", criticizing long-standing **issues such as corruption, unemployment, political stagnation, and the neglect of youth voices**.

Using emotionally charged language and a forceful delivery style, he called on young people to awaken, take responsibility, and become agents of change, portraying youth as the "fire" capable of burning away injustice and decay.

Though originally a school speech, the video later went viral on social media and became symbolically associated with the Nepal Gen-Z protest movement, drawing both widespread admiration for its message and debate over its dramatic style.

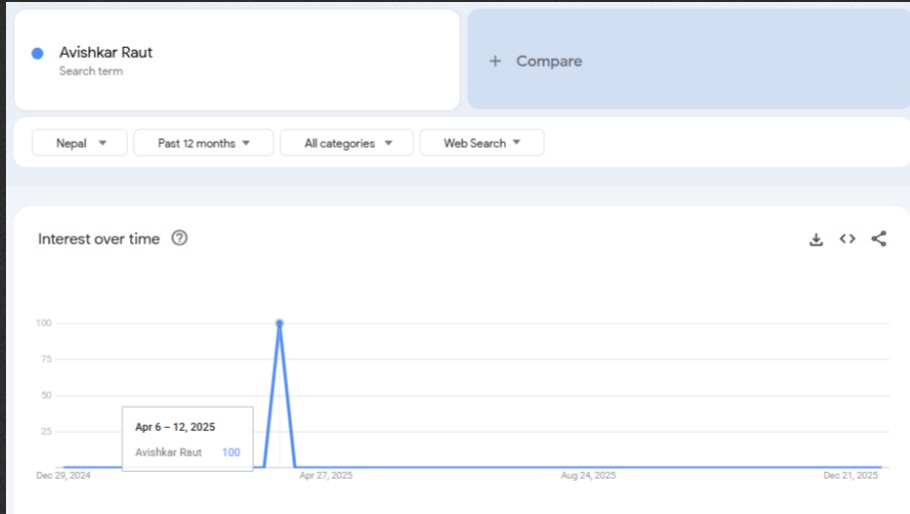
Month = March 2025



Avishkar Raut

Speaker at Holy Bell English
Secondary School in Jhapa

THE ANTI-CORRUPTION SPEECH – TREND



KEYWORD – Avishkar Raut

Date – April 6 – 12, 2025

Interest Rating – 100

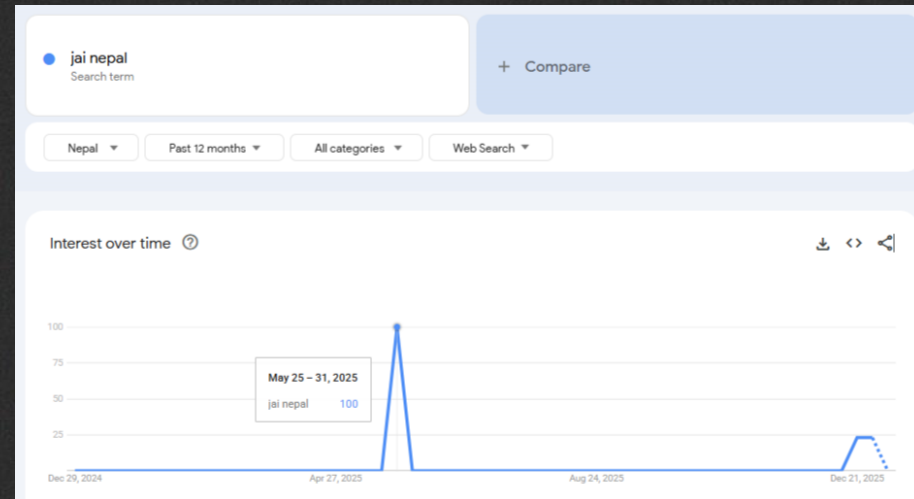
The above graph shows the keyword and research related to him were trending in these dates

KEYWORD – Jai Nepal

Date – May 25 – 31, 2025

Interest Rating – 100

The above graph shows the keyword and research related to this topic were trending in these dates



THE ANTI-CORRUPTION SPEECH – **TIMELINE**

“Jai Nepal” Speech — Timeline (March → April → May 2025)

March 2025 — Original Delivery

Avishkar Raut delivers the “Jai Nepal” speech at his school’s annual programme. Audience is local (students, teachers, parents). A recording exists but has limited reach initially.

Early April 2025 — Viral Breakout

Short clips begin circulating on Facebook, Instagram Reels, YouTube Shorts, TikTok. April 6 (approx.) marks a noticeable spike as pages and news accounts repost the clip. The speech is reframed online as a symbol of youth frustration (corruption, jobs, governance).

Mid-Late April 2025 — Protest Association

As Gen-Z protests gain momentum, the clip is reused with protest visuals, captions, and edits. The line “Jai Nepal” becomes a chant/slogan, sometimes detached from the full speech.

May 2025 — Peak Amplification

May 25 (approx.) reflects continued high re-sharing, references in posts, and compilation videos. Multiple reposts across platforms create cumulative reach in the hundreds of thousands to low millions. The speech functions as symbolic fuel, not a new address.

MUSIC & SONGS WEAPONIZATION

Music & Songs – Soft Psychological Weapon

Music directly engages the **limbic system** (emotion and memory), often bypassing rational analysis. This allows narratives to be **felt before they are understood**, which is central to psychological influence.

How Music Works Psychologically

Music directly affects:

Emotion → fear, hope, anger, pride, nostalgia

Memory → repetition embeds narratives subconsciously

Identity → national, ideological, generational belonging

Behaviour → mobilization, conformity, resistance, morale

Unlike speeches or text, music bypasses rational filters and **enters through emotion first**.

MUSIC & SONGS WEAPONIZATION



Balendra Shah

Politician , Rapper & Mayor of
Kathmandu , Nepal

Balendra Shah Role In Protest

As a rapper in Nepal's underground hip-hop scene, he voiced anger against corruption, elite dominance, and systemic failure, earning strong credibility among urban youth. The same anti-establishment narrative carried him into politics, where he was elected **independent Mayor of Kathmandu**.

His song **Balidan** portrays sacrifice as a political metaphor, urging Nepal's youth to endure struggle and loss to dismantle corruption and reclaim national dignity.

Balendra Shah's Meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to Nepal

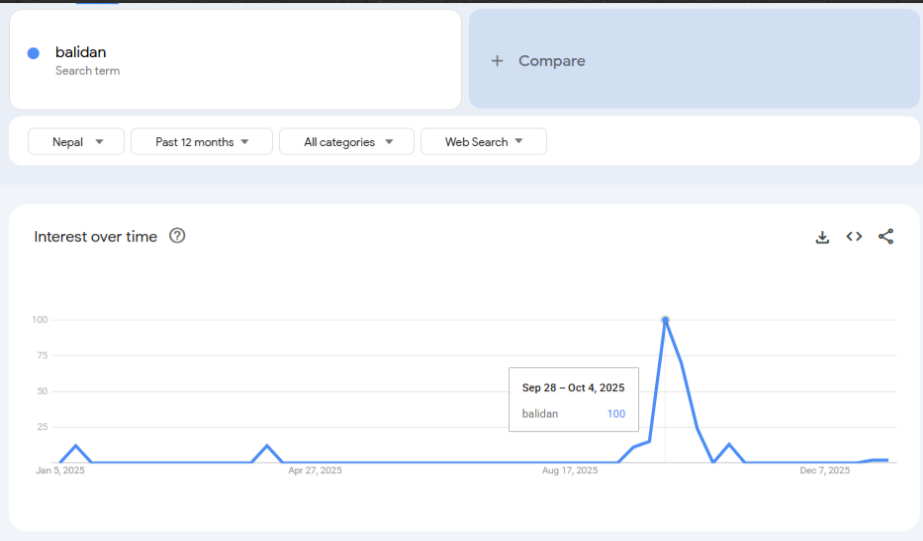
Some internet articles and posts suggest that Shah's meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to Nepal Dean R. Thompson in 2024 was part of a strategic U.S. effort in South Asia. Shah discussed IT training and employment opportunities for Nepali youth

MUSIC & SONGS WEAPONIZATION

List of Some Nepal Anti-corruption Related Songs

- ❖ **“भ्रस्टाचार (Bhrastachar)”** – A song explicitly about corruption in Nepal by Ramesh Raj Bhattarai that calls out dishonest practices
Views – 696140
Link – [भ्रस्टाचार Bhrastachar | New Nepali song 2076 by Ramesh Raj Bhattarai – YouTube](#)
- ❖ **Rapper Balen Shah’s “Balidan”** – While broader in theme, this popular track criticizes corruption and social injustice and has resonated with youth activism.
Views – 12M
Link – [BALEN - BALIDAN \(OFFICIAL MUSIC VIDEO\)](#)
- ❖ **“Naya Nepal” Rap Anthem** – A Nepali rap track framed as a Gen-Z protest song against corruption and for a “new Nepal,” often shared on social media and YouTube during protest periods to express anger at corruption and call for change.
Views – 763764
Link – [Naya Nepal - The Shadows Nepal \(Official Music Video \) - HD](#)

MUSIC & SONGS WEAPONIZATION – BALIDAN – TREND



KEYWORD – Balidan (Song)

Date – Sept 28 – Oct 24, 2025

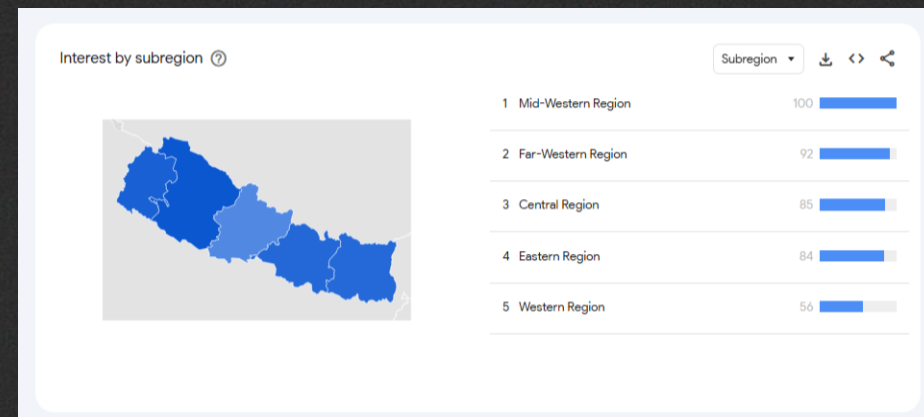
Interest Rating – 100

The above graph shows the keyword and research related to him were trending in these dates

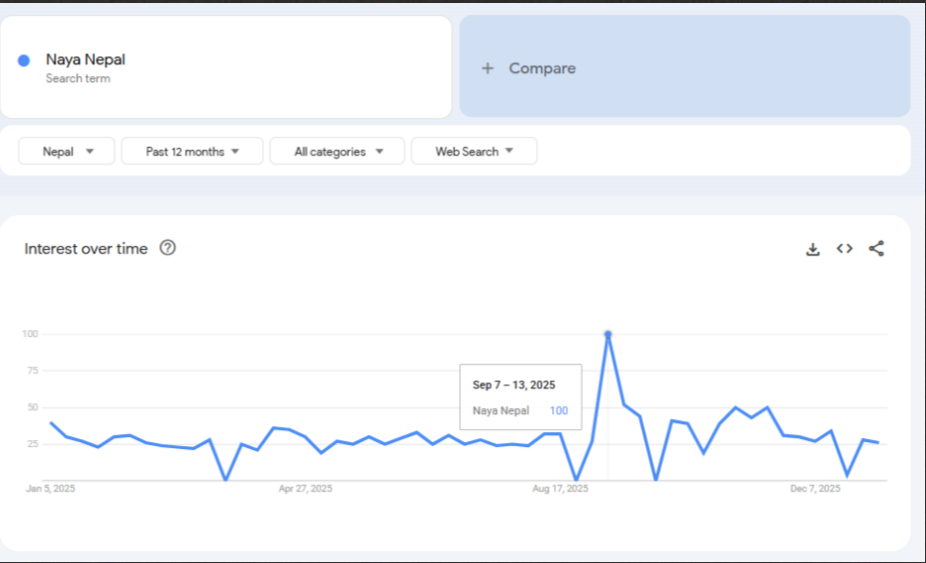
Interests by Sub-Region (Nepal)

Mid-Western Region showing the highest relative search interest (index 100), followed closely by the **Far-Western Region**.

The **Central and Eastern regions** show strong but slightly lower interest, while the **Western Region** records the lowest relative search activity among all regions.



MUSIC & SONGS WEAPONIZATION – NAYA NEPAL – TREND



KEYWORD – Naya Nepal (Song)

Date – Sept 7 – Sept 13, 2025

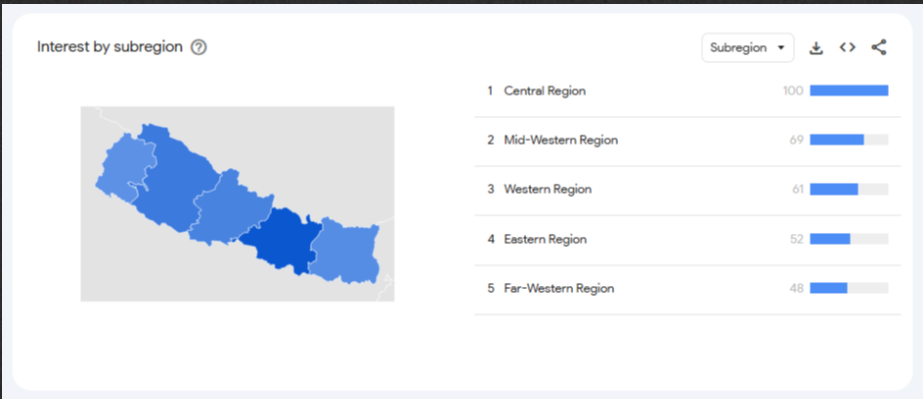
Interest Rating – 100

The above graph shows the keyword and research related to him were trending in these dates

Interests by Sub-Region (Nepal)

Central Region has the highest relative search interest (index 100).

Interest gradually decreases toward the **Mid-Western, Western, Eastern, and Far-Western regions**, indicating lower relative search activity compared to the center.



CIRCUMSTANCIAL

THE NEPO KID MOVEMENT | THE STATE OF COMPARISON

In Nepal, the “**nepo-kid**” comparison during protests was a symbolic critique of inherited privilege, used to equate political corruption with elite advantage in culture, media, and institutions.

Prominent Accused Individuals

Key figures highlighted in viral posts include individuals from influential political families.

- ✓ **Saugat Thapa:** Son of Law Minister Bindu Kumar Thapa, criticized for luxury cars, designer items, and ties to the Ansuvara business group.
- ✓ **Jaiveer Singh Deuba:** Son of former Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba, accused alongside his family of privilege.
- ✓ **Shivana Shrestha:** Granddaughter of a former foreign secretary, engaged to Deuba's son, targeted for lavish social media displays and properties.
- ✓ **Bina Magar:** Daughter-in-law of Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda), former water supply minister, accused of corruption and position misuse.



Shrinkhala Khatiwada
Miss Nepal, Daughter of
former Health Minister
Birodh Khatiwada

DIGITAL AMPLIFICATION



THE OVERVIEW

Digital amplification as a psyop is the strategic boosting of selected messages through algorithms, hashtags, bots, or influencers to shape public perception and behavior at scale without overt coercion.

Narrative Engineering

A simple, emotionally charged narrative is crafted so it can survive repetition and distortion.

Effective psyop narratives are short, moralized (“us vs them”), and framed as common sense rather than ideology.

In the **Nepal** protests, the narrative framed the struggle as **people vs corruption**, avoiding party politics.

Gen-Z and students were positioned as the **moral voice of the future**, giving the movement legitimacy and urgency.

Simple slogans tied to national ownership and public spaces like **Maitighar Mandala** made the message easy to repeat and hard to discredit.

DIGITAL AMPLIFICATION

How the Protest Escalated Digitally

In Nepal, escalation did not happen through formal calls or party announcements. It followed a fast digital chain:

Incident Capture → Viral Short Clips

Raw phone videos (police action, gunfire sounds, shouting crowds) were uploaded within minutes. Short, shaky, unedited clips performed best algorithmically.

Algorithmic Acceleration

Platforms boosted content with anger, fear, or defiance. Each repost reframed the protest as urgent and unfinished.

Feedback Loop

Protesters on the ground watched viral clips of themselves resisting → psychological reinforcement → refusal to retreat.

Narrative Lock-in

Once the frame became “retreat = betrayal,” digital space punished de-escalation socially. Result: Digital momentum overtook physical risk calculation.



DIGITAL AMPLIFICATION – DISCORD

How the Protest Escalated Digitally

Discord was not used like Facebook or TikTok ;it was used as infrastructure.

Real-Time Situational Awareness

Separate servers/channels for:

- Police movement updates
- Safe routes & exits
- Medical help & supplies

Faster than WhatsApp due to:

- Live voice channels
- Role-based permissions

Real-Time Sensemaking

During volatile moments:

- People ask “What’s happening?”
- Others answer instantly with ground truth
- This reduces panic and rumor-driven retreat.

Morale Reinforcement After Violence

After gunfire or repression:

- Clips, photos, eyewitness accounts are uploaded instantly
- Emotional framing spreads faster than fear

Discord acts as a **psychological recovery chamber**, converting shock into:

- Anger
- Validation
- Collective resolve

One-Line Intelligence Insight

Discord converts a crowd into a persistent cognitive network—making physical force insufficient to dissolve collective will.

HASHTAGS USED FOR STAGING PROTEST

- **#NepoBaby** — used to call out elite privilege and nepotism.
- **#NepoKids** (or occasionally **#NepoKid**) — a variation/spin-off to highlight children of political elites.
- **#PoliticiansNepoBabyNepal** — specifically targeted politicians and their families' alleged privilege.
- **#NepoBabies** — plural variant used in many posts criticizing elite privilege.
- **#NepalProtests** | **#NepalProtests2025** — used for posts and media about the protests generally.
- **#NepalGenZProtests** | **#NepalGenZ** (or similar forms like **#GenZProtests**, **#GenZRevolution**) — used to show the youth-led nature of the uprising
- **#September8** — Refers to the date (8 Sep 2025) when mass protests erupted — used for mobilization and remembrance of the uprising's start.

NOTE — The significance of these hashtags were public resentment towards corruption, luxury lifestyle, foreign trips, misuse of state money & anger towards the new political elite class.

OFF THE BOOKS FUNDING

Intelligence Agencies Covert Channel Funding

Off-the-books funding by intelligence agencies refers to **financial support mechanisms kept outside official budgets and public oversight**, used to maintain deniability and operational secrecy.

- Observed protest dynamics (youth mobilization, social-media amplification, symbolism, leaderless structure) can occur organically and are not proof of intelligence funding.

Bottom line:

Claims of CIA off-the-books funding in Nepal remain **speculative**. Certain sources indicate the potential involvement of undisclosed and off-the-books funding mechanisms.

Source - <https://sundayguardianlive.com/news/top-5/900-million-allocation-raises-spectre-of-us-hand-in-nepal-138106/>

Leaked Files Reveal US Funded Nepal's 'Gen Z' Movement To Counter Chinese And Indian Influence: Report | Republic World

Off-the-Books Funding by Intelligence:

How It Works



- No Official Budget Trail
- Plausible Deniability
- Secret & Untraceable
- State Influence, Hidden Hands



PROTEST STAGING, IMPLEMENTATION & EXECUTION

STAGING PROTESTS & AGITATIONS

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPON

THE SIGNIFICANCE

Background Colour – Black & Red

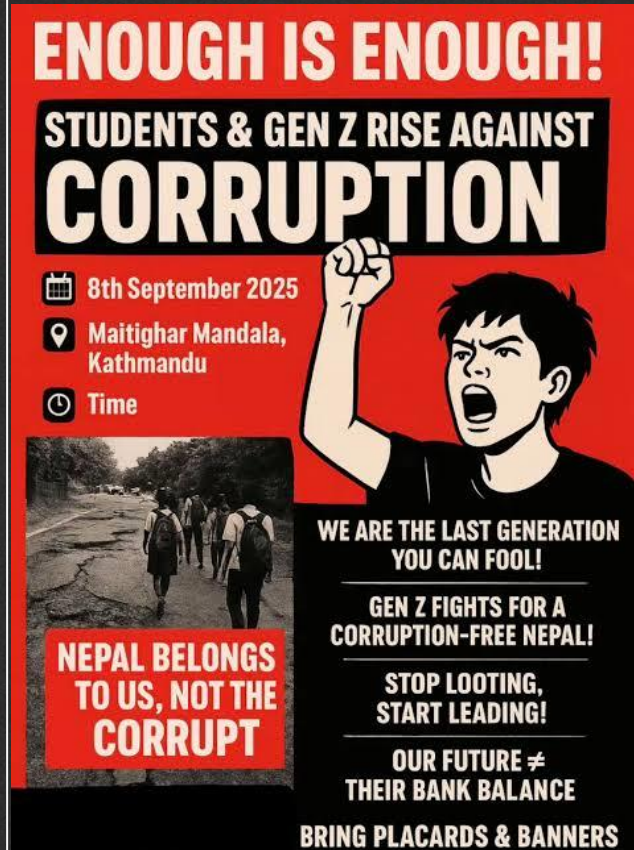
Black and red in propaganda posters symbolize power, urgency, and resistance—black conveys authority, fear, or rebellion, while red signals action, sacrifice, and revolution. Together, they create high emotional intensity, forcing attention and motivating collective action or confrontation.

Background Image – Gen-Z Raising his voice

generation becoming more vocal about injustice, identity, and the future they will inherit. It reflects digital-native activism, where social media turns personal opinions into collective movements.

It signals confidence, disruption of old norms, and a demand to be heard rather than ignored.

CASE STUDY



STAGING PROTESTS & AGITATIONS

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPON

THE SIGNIFICANCE

Background Image – Children Walking on Deteriorated Road

A future generation forced to move forward on damaged systems they did not create. It reflects how corruption erodes infrastructure roads making progress harder and more dangerous for the innocent.

Title – “Enough is Enough | Students & GEN Z Rise Against Corruption”

Tolerance has ended and patience is exhausted, signaling a firm decision to resist injustice or wrongdoing and demand immediate change.

Location – 8th September 2025, Maitighar Mandala, Kathmandu

It announces the date and location of a public protest gathering, calling people to assemble on 8th September 2025 at Maitighar Mandala to collectively voice demands and dissent. A large protest *did* take place on that day at Maitighar Mandala in Kathmandu.

Note = On 8 September 2025, tens of thousands of mainly young demonstrators gathered there and marched toward the federal parliament in widespread anti-corruption and social media ban protests, which escalated into clashes with security forces.

STAGING PROTESTS & AGITATIONS

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPON

THE SIGNIFICANCE

Subtitles

❑ Nepal Belongs to us, Not Corrupt

Demanding accountability and clean governance.

❑ We are the Last Generation you can fool

The slogan symbolizes awakening and resistance, declaring that people—especially the youth—are now informed and alert. It warns power holders that deception, propaganda, and manipulation will no longer work on future generations.

❑ GEN-Z fights for a corruption-free Nepal

Gen-Z positions itself as the driving force challenging corruption and demanding transparent, accountable governance in Nepal

THE SIGNIFICANCE

Subtitles

❑ Our Future is not Their Bank Balance

Nation's future should serve citizens' hopes, not corrupt accumulation of money.

❑ Bring Placards & Banners

It instructs participants to carry visible protest materials—placards and banners—to clearly express messages and strengthen collective impact.

❑ Stop Looting, Start Leading!

The slogan demands an end to corruption and misuse of public resources, urging those in power to act as responsible leaders rather than self-serving exploiters.

STAGING PROTESTS & AGITATIONS

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPON

IMAGE CIRCULATION - EVIDENCE

Below is the evidence that this image was very well circulated and acted as a PSY-OP weapon

INSTAGRAM – https://www.instagram.com/reel/DOScSj_CGfj/?igsh=d3p3Y296azk3N2hp

Shares – 13.1k | Reshares – 3782

News – [The Nepal Weekly | » Gen Z stages anti-corruption protest](#)

Facebook – [Gen Z calls Nationwide protest in Nepal... - Youths of Birgunj :Y.O.B | Facebook](#)

Reddit – [September 8 : r/Nepal360](#)

Search Engine Visibility – [nepal 8th sept poster - Google Search](#)

[GEN Z Rise Against Corruption - Google Search](#)

Conclusion – The poster definitely did its job and evidence of its circulation & impact is undeniable.

STAGING PROTESTS & AGITATIONS

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPON

IMAGE CIRCULATION – RESULTS

The image on the right shows a mass protest gathering in Kathmandu, with thousands of people filling a long, central roadway. The dense crowd stretching into the distance signals large-scale public participation and collective anger.

Protesters appear organized yet leaderless, reinforcing a grassroots, citizen-driven movement.

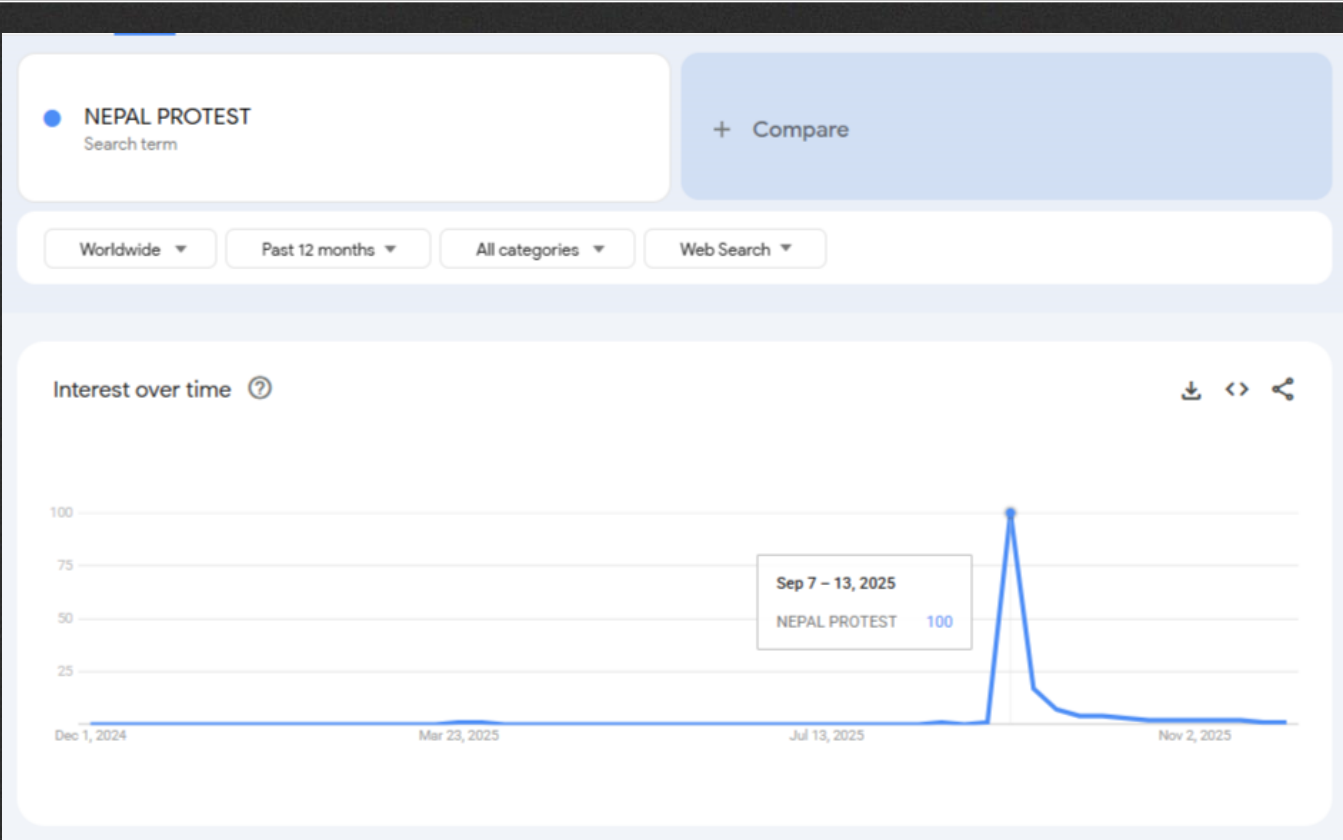
Placards and slogans point to anti-corruption and accountability demands, largely driven by youth.

The setting near **Maitighar Mandala** adds symbolic weight, as it is a historic space for civic dissent.

Date – Sept 8 2025



GOOGLE TRENDS – NEPAL PROTEST



TIMELINE

DATE – SEP 7 – 13, 2025

The image on the left depicts google trend when the Nepal protests were initiated.

100 denotes the highest searched topic and indicates its popularity **worldwide**.

The topic obviously grabbed the global media attention worldwide.

ANALYSING THE ANOMALIES



BLOOD SOAKED – WHITE SHOE SYMBOLISM

The "white shoe" in Nepal protests refers to a blood-stained white trainer worn by Prakash Bohara, which became a powerful symbol of the late 2025 Gen Z uprising against government corruption, unemployment, and a controversial social media ban, representing the youth's struggle, sacrifice, and defiance against political elites, with the shoe symbolizing lives lost for justice.

THE SYMBOLIC CATALYST

The white shoe became a **silent identity signal**, uniting protesters without slogans or leaders. Its repetition across crowds created **instant recognizability**, amplifying the movement both on the street and online.

As a catalyst, it transformed passive anger into **visible collective presence**, accelerating participation and momentum.

Bought with hard-earned wages from serving in the Russian army, the blood-soaked shoe of 28-year-old Prakash Bohara now stands as an enduring icon of the Gen Z movement.

THE UNUSUAL BEHAVIOR

During the **2025 Gen-Z-led protests in Nepal**, security forces opened **live fire** on crowds opposing censorship and corruption. Several **young protesters were killed on the streets**, with many others injured, after clashes escalated near government areas—an incident that shocked the nation and triggered widespread outrage and calls for accountability.

Total Deaths = 76 total
Total Casualties = 2,000+

IMPORTANT NOTE

Despite the general method to evacuate the large crowd is simply by pointing guns at them and shooting at them or killing 10–15 people. By which rest of them will run away for saving their lives.

Historic Reference = Tiananmen Square – China (1989)

Here the pattern reversed. The movement became more violent resulting in burning of the parliament.

More over these are GEN-Z & they are least seen involved in violence or politics. Their actions could have taken into more casualties as government forces has all the means to suppress the crowd including using assault rifles but still, they chose to bypass all the risks.

FACTORS LEADING TO VOILENCE

During the **2025 Gen-Z-led protests in Nepal**, security forces opened **live fire** on crowds opposing. Following are the factors that GEN-Z refuse to retreat despite being fired by the armed forces

Leaderless Protest

In leader-driven protests, **fear travels downward**: remove or intimidate leaders → crowd retreats. In a leaderless crowd, there is **no command node** to neutralize. Gunfire creates shock, but **no authoritative signal to disperse**.

Collective Identity & Crowd Psychology

Once a crowd crosses a psychological threshold, individual survival instincts partially give way to **group identity**. Retreating feels like betraying the collective cause. This is amplified among Gen-Z, who are highly networked and socially validated in real time.

Carefully Staged PSY-OP

A successful PSY-OP begins *before* people arrive: Messaging frames the protest as Final , Historic or Point-of-No-Return. Language emphasizes dignity, sacrifice, exposure of injustice. Once internalized, retreat feels like **betraying the narrative**, not just leaving a protest. The Carefully Crafted Line →

"We are the Last Generation you can fool"

FACTORS LEADING TO VOILENCE

Moral Shock Trigger & A Prepared Circumstance

Gunfire against largely youth-led, symbolic protests (often framed as anti-corruption or pro-accountability) creates a moral rupture. Instead of deterring crowds, it can delegitimize authority and convert fear into moral anger, reinforcing resolve.

They were aware of guns pointing at them unlike Jallianwala bagh massacre which was conducted as uninformed and unseen from victim perspective.

Deterrence Threshold Was Misread

Traditional doctrine assumes:

Visible lethal force → ***fear spike*** → ***crowd dispersal***

For Gen-Z crowds, the **deterrence threshold is much higher** because:

- Economic future is already perceived as lost
- Migration, debt, and corruption normalize risk
- Gunfire does not introduce a *new* fear, only confirms an existing one



THE RESULTS REGIME CHANGE

THE RESULTS – PARLIAMENT DESTROYED

THE BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT

In **September 2025**, large-scale **anti-government protests**, led mainly by younger demonstrators known as the “**Gen Z movement**,” erupted in **Kathmandu** against **corruption, political repression, and a social media ban**. During intense clashes with security forces, protesters **stormed the Federal Parliament building** (located at the **International Convention Centre**) and **set parts of it on fire**

Authorities reported use of readily available flammable materials brought from outside (described generally as accelerants/incendiary items), without confirming a single standardized method.

Damage was localized—burning affected furniture, offices, and fixtures rather than the core structure.

HOW NEPAL EXPLODED OVERNIGHT

A social media ban was the last straw. Now, over 19 are dead, the prime minister is gone, and the country is demanding a new future. Will it get it?



THE RESULTS – EXILE

RULING MINISTERS ESCAPED NEPAL

Ruling ministers reportedly evacuated Nepal by helicopter, bypassing ground routes amid security breakdowns. The move was widely perceived as a **flight from accountability** and became a **symbol of state collapse and elite panic** during the crisis in **Nepal**.

Videos circulated showing Finance Minister Bishnu Prasad Paudel being chased and kicked by protesters in the streets as he fled through crowded areas.

Protesters also targeted residences of ministers and political leaders, throwing stones and damaging property as tensions escalated.

This is how Nepali ministers escaped during Gen Z protests

Source: News18 | 11 September 2025 | Picture: Collected



ডিপিএস খুলুন বিকাশ অ্যাপে  কাগজপত্র ছাড়াই  বিকাশ

GLOSSARY

GEN-Z – The generation born roughly between 1997 and 2012, known for growing up with the internet, smartphones, and social media as a normal part of life.

DESTABILIZATION – Destabilization refers to the process of weakening political stability, public trust, social cohesion, and institutional authority within a state. In the context of this thesis, it is examined as a strategic framework in which psychological operations, influence activities, narrative amplification, polarization, and mass mobilization may contribute to political disruption and institutional instability.

STRATEGIC PSY-OP – Strategic PSYOP refers to long-term, high-level psychological operations planned and executed to influence the beliefs, attitudes, emotions, or behavior of target populations—often across nations or regions—to support national objectives like political dominance, military advantage, or ideological control.

OFF THE BOOK FUNDING – Off-the-book funding refers to money that is raised, moved, or used outside official financial records, avoiding formal accounting systems. It is typically hidden to bypass oversight, regulations, or audits, and is often associated with covert operations, corruption, or undeclared political financing.

GLOSSARY

ISSUE AMPLIFICATION – Issue amplification is the strategic process of taking a real or minor problem and making it appear larger, more urgent, or more widespread than it actually is. It leverages media, influencers, or coordinated messaging to push the issue into public focus.

COVERT ACTION – Covert action refers to activities conducted by a government or organization in secret to influence political, economic, or social conditions abroad without revealing its involvement. These actions are designed so that the sponsor's role remains plausibly deniable. They can include propaganda, political influence, cyber operations, or support to groups.

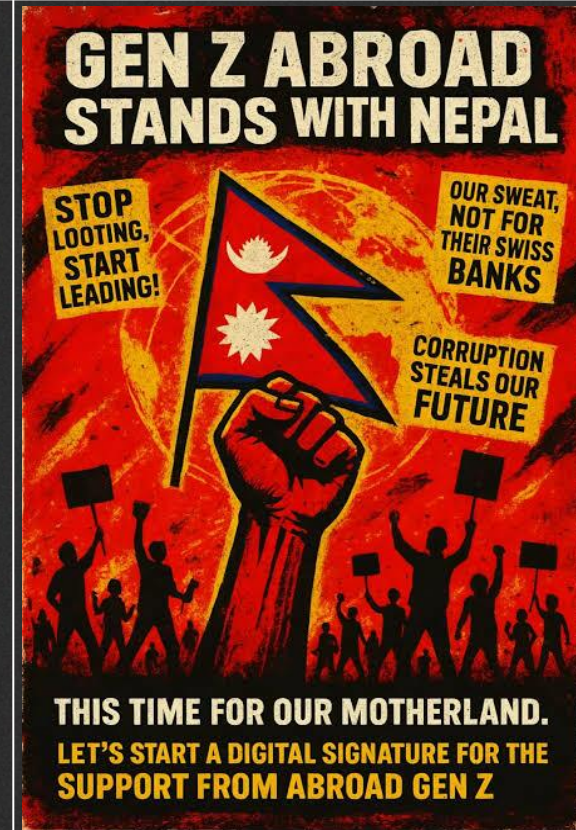
DETERRENCE THRESHOLD – It is the point at which pressure, threat, or cost becomes high enough to stop an opponent from taking or continuing an action.

NOTE: Psychological operations (PsyOps) serve as one component of a broader destabilization strategy, employing strategic communication, influence activities, and narrative manipulation to shape perceptions, amplify divisions, and potentially contribute to political or institutional instability.

Resources & Links

Here's an assortment of alternative resources related to the event:

- <https://www.newsonair.gov.in/eight-killed-over-100-injured-in-police-firing-during-gen-z-protest-in-kathmandu/>
- [Nepal Gen-Z Protest Highlights | Nepal Unrest News Updates: Nepal's 'Gen Z' Protesters, Army In Talks To Select Interim Leader After Protests Killed 30](#)
- [Video: Nepal Finance Minister Chased Through Street, Kicked, Thrashed](#)
- [Nepal PM resigns after deadly crackdown on youth protests; UN urges calm | UN News](#)
- [Video: Nepal ministers, VIPs being evacuated via choppers as protests escalate – India Today](#)
- [The white shoe that became a symbol of Nepal's Gen Z rebellion](#)



Resources & Links

Here's an assortment of alternative resources related to the event:

- [Nepal bans Facebook, X, YouTube, 23 other social media platforms – The Hindu](#)
- [Nepal's youth vs the 'nepo kids': A generation rises against a broken system](#)
- [turmoil in Nepal revives suspicions of U.S. involvement](#)
- <https://worldtradesscanner.com/Leaked%20Files%20Reveal%20US%20Funded%20Nepal%20Gen%20Z.htm>

GEN Z LED MASS PROTEST IN NEPAL



**AGAINST SOCIAL
MEDIA BAN
& CORRUPTION**



OPERATION SUCCESSFUL

Thank you

Do you have any questions?

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Thank you for your time and attention throughout this presentation. We look forward to your feedback and continued collaboration.

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION REGIME CHANGE

Leaked Files Reveal U.S. Funded Nepal's 'Gen Z' Movement to Counter Chinese and Indian Influence: Report

Leaked documents obtained by The Grayzone revealed the US funnelled \$350,000 via NED and IRI to stir Nepal's 'Gen Z' movement, resulting in regime change, a coup to curb Chinese and Indian influence.

Core Allegations

- **Leaked documents** (via The Grayzone) claim the US covertly funded Nepal's '**Gen Z' youth movement** to engineer regime change and counter Chinese and Indian influence.
- Funding was channelled through the **National Endowment for Democracy (NED)** and the **International Republican Institute (IRI)**.
- A programme called "**Yuva Netritwa: Paradarshi Niti**" (**Youth Leadership: Transparent Policy**) received **\$350,000 (2021–2022)** to train activists in protest organization, messaging, and digital mobilisation.

Trigger Event

- In **September 2025**, Nepal's government blocked Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter under new digital rules.
- Trained youths allegedly launched **violent protests**, armed with rifles and using the **Jolly Roger flag** (popular in youth uprisings globally).
- The unrest left **76 dead**, forced **PM KP Sharma Oli to resign**, and installed an interim leader via a social media poll.

US Role & Contradictions

- Western media framed the protests as democratic, but leaked files suggest **US-backed mobilisation** went beyond civic education, potentially arming youth.
- Raises questions about Washington's credibility as a "champion of democracy," given the alleged support for overturning an elected government.

Money Trail

- Beyond the \$350,000 core programme:
 - **USAID (2022)**: \$402.7M agreement, with \$158M earmarked for governance/civil society by 2025.
 - **NED FY2024 grants**: \$65K for youth civic engagement, \$135K for advocacy/reform campaigns.
- Observers warn the network aimed not just at protests but at **grooming future politicians aligned with US interests**.
- Similar IRI programmes in **Bangladesh** allegedly preceded a coup in 2024.

Geopolitical Context

- Nepal's **strategic position between China and India** makes it vital to the **US Indo-Pacific strategy**.
- IRI reports described Nepal as central to **encircling Beijing** with friendly governments and potential US military footholds.
- NED's history of covert regime influence (previously CIA functions) is cited as precedent.
- The unrest in Kathmandu is portrayed as the **final stage of a US-orchestrated push** for a compliant Nepali government.

Key Takeaway

*The leaked files suggest Washington used youth mobilisation as a tool of **geopolitical engineering**, turning Nepal's Gen Z movement into a **proxy for Indo-Pacific strategy**, raising serious questions about democracy, sovereignty, and foreign intervention.*

[ABS News Service/12.12.2025]

Nepal's violent 'Gen Z' was allegedly funded by the United States to ensure regime change in the country that borders with neighbours like India and China. Leaked documents obtained by The Grayzone revealed shocking truths about the covert US operation linked to 'Gen Z' in Nepal, funding and turning ordinary Nepali students into a 'Gen Z' shadow army for a rapid-fire coup.

According to the internal documents accessed, the United States, through its National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and the International Republican Institute (IRI), funnelled hundreds of thousands of dollars into a programme called "Yuva Netritwa: Paradarshi Niti" (Youth Leadership: Transparent Policy), which promised to teach young activists "strategies and skills in organizing protests and demonstrations". In practice, the training manuals allegedly went far beyond civic education, offering lessons on public speaking, strategic messaging, resource mobilisation and even the use of digital tools to broadcast dissent.

As per The Grayzone reports, the project ran from July 2021 to June 2022 with an initial budget of \$350,000. It claimed that the motive was to create a network of activists who could "become an important force to support US interests" by pressuring Nepali decision-makers and leading to reforms favoured by Washington. The documents stated that the funding was to create a network of vibrant youth who could become "an important force to support US interests" by pressuring Nepali decision-makers and steering the country away from the orbit of its powerful neighbours, China and India.

Social Media Blockage Stirred 'Gen Z' Protest

The obtained papers drew a stark connection between the Kathmandu government's order to block social-media sites and the 'Gen Z' protest. It claimed that when the Kathmandu government blocked Facebook, YouTube and Twitter in September 2025 for failing to register under new digital rules, the trained youths were ready. Within days, a wave of Gen Z protests erupted, turning violent almost immediately as protesters brandished semi-automatic rifles and waved the Jolly Roger flag from the anime One Piece, a symbol that has appeared in recent youth uprisings across the Philippines, Indonesia and Mexico.

In their reports, the workshops were open to both party members and unaffiliated youths, and each session was recorded, transcribed and analysed for "leadership potential". The leaked files show that the IRI drew inspiration from the so-called 'Enough is Enough' protests that occurred in Nepal in the summer of 2020 in response to the government's Covid-19 policies.

Furthermore, as per the disclosure, for the institute, those protests proved the ability of young people "to shape and play a significant role in Nepali politics" and to extract concessions from the government, a success that the NED subsidiary was keen to sustain and "capitalize on". The institute therefore decided to begin providing the country's youth with "opportunities and platforms to develop extensive, sustainable networks to effectively advocate for common concerns and be successful champions for democratic change supported by the US."

Series Of Events Raised Questions On The US Role

The Nepal unrest left at least 76 dead, forced Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli to resign, and ushered in an interim leader chosen by an informal social-media poll with fewer than ten thousand votes. The unrest was largely characterised in Western media as a peaceful and democratic uprising against an authoritarian government, while videos of the crisis showed protesters armed with rifles rampaging through the cities.

The series of events that was revealed in the documents raised tough questions about the United States' self-proclaimed role as a champion of democracy. Furthermore, it is claimed that if the mentioned allegations are true, Washington has not only funded a civic-education project but has also helped to arm and mobilise a generation of young Nepalis to overturn an elected government, a major contradiction to the principles it claimed to uphold. The following report delved deeper into the alleged money trail, the training curriculum, and the geopolitical calculus that turned a youth movement into a tool of regime change.

Money Trail

Beyond the \$350,000 core programme, other US grants added to the picture, as per the Grayzone reports. A May 2022 \$402.7 million development objective agreement with USAID earmarked \$158 million for governance and civil-society work by early 2025. NED's FY 2024 Asia grant list included a \$65,000 'Promoting Youth Civic Engagement and

Movement Building' award and a \$135,000 'Strengthening Youth Participation in Advocacy and Reform Campaigns' grant, which was to build youth centres and digital-media training.

The observers warned that the US-backed youth network was not just about street protests, but it was also designed to groom future politicians who could run for office and embed US-aligned policies in Kathmandu. Similar IRI programmes in Bangladesh are cited as having helped pave the way for a coup in August 2024.

Why Nepal Matters To Washington

The leaked files reportedly made clear that Nepal's position between China and India made it a prize in the US Indo-Pacific strategy. IRI's own reports described the country as core to Washington's motive of encircling Beijing with friendly governments and possible US military footholds. The programme, therefore, framed its work as a way to counter Chinese and Indian influence by cultivating a generation of Nepali youths who would "use their power for policy intervention" and "have a say in national decision-making".

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED), since its founding in 1983, has quietly financed comparable projects worldwide to undermine sovereign regimes, a practice its own founder once bragged about, saying that much of what the organisation does was previously carried out in secret by the CIA. Leaked papers allegedly indicated that the violent unrest that erupted in Kathmandu in September 2025 may have been the final stage of a Washington-orchestrated push to install a leadership in Nepal that aligns with America's Indo-Pacific agenda.

The accessed documents further claimed that as the Himalayan region becomes ever more interconnected and India tilts further toward China and Russia, the US national-security establishment would clearly favour a more compliant government in the strategically positioned country of Nepal. Nepal's strategic position between the two giant neighbouring countries made it a prized pawn in Washington's Indo-Pacific strategy, and the leaked reports described the Himalayan nation as core to a plan to encircle Beijing with pliable governments and possible US military footholds.