



An Undertaking of Bhaktapur Municipality

# Khwopa Engineering College

Affiliated to Purbanchal University

KARTIK 2079

ISSUE 7

NEWSLETTER

## Government and People Must Both be Serious about Citizenship



Chief Guest, Narayan Man Bijukchhen, Chairman NWPP, and Mayor of Bhaktapur Municipality Mr. Sunil Prajapati along with College Faculties and Guests at the Program

### 13<sup>th</sup> Asoj

Khwopa Engineering College and Khwopa College of Engineering organized a special program on the occasion of Vijaya Dashami-2079 on 13<sup>th</sup> Asoj 2079. Faculty and staff members of the two colleges heartily exchanged best wishes for the festival in presence of Chief Guest, Senior Leader Narayan Man Bijukchhen (Rohit), Chairman of Nepal Workers and Peasants Party (NWPP).

Talking in the program, Chairman Rohit stated that imperialist forces have tabled the Citizenship Bill with an ill intention to seize the reins of Nepal. He said, "Government of Nepal and Nepali people should be

serious about matters related to citizenship. An attempt like this to provide citizenship-by-descent to offspring of people who obtained citizenship-by-birth is a clear sign of danger. If people speaking particular language or from a particular caste becomes majority, constitution of the country remains at risk of being amended for their benefit. Therefore, all citizens should stay well informed of current political affairs and international situation".

Furthermore, he said "The president is the protector of country, not a state installed statue in wall. There is a provision that Prime minister should inform the President of every ongoing matter of the country".

Noting that Bhaktapur Municipality is an open



Mr. Narayan Man Bijukchhen (Rohit), Chairman, NWPP



Mr. Sunil Prajapati, Mayor, Bhaktapur Municipality

university in itself, Chairman Bijukchhen reiterated that it is the duty of people living in the municipality to keep alive the culture started by their ancestors. He indicated Bhaktapur has now become a subject of study for all interested simply because of peoples' representatives, faculties and staffs working for the colleges undertaken by Bhaktapur Municipality have carried out their duties and responsibilities honestly laying emphasis on transparency. He added, "Everyone should, therefore, serve the people by adopting honesty and transparency".

He revealed that country has reached a chaotic situation mainly because the ruling parties and most of



*Ar. Rajani Joshi, Deputy Mayor, Bhaktapur Municipality*

the members of the parliament are not loyal to people. He opined that the mandate of members of parliament is to draft laws and the responsibility of development work lies on the local government.

In the speech Chairman Bijukchhen said, "National Planning Commission couldn't justify its own significance. To design plans based upon nepotism is a wrong practice. People from technical background need to speak against the weakness of the Planning



*Er. Sunil Duwal, Principal, KhCE*

Commission." Hinting at the misuse of reservation facility by the rulers, he strongly suggested reservations should be provided to economically needy and underprivileged class.

In the program, Mayor of Bhaktapur Municipality and Chairperson of college management committee Mr. Sunil Prajapati noted that country's constitution has envisioned the President as the protector, therefore refusal to ratify the citizenship bill by the president is a welcome act. Stating that the latest example of a country

whose control was being seized through citizenship has been Fiji, Mayor Prajapati clarified the influence of expansionist India will further increase with increase in the number of Nepali citizens but with Indian descent in country. Likewise, he opined that dozens of Lhendup Dorji's are functioning to please India, and our leaders and some intellectuals are making a reckless effort to pawn the country for their greed of power.

Mayor Prajapati said "MP's of NWPP are performing their duty as an opposition. They are proposing amendment in the bills presented in parliament for the interest of country and people. Moreover, NWPP is informing the people about Scientific Socialism".



*Mr. Rabindra Jyakhwo, member, College management committee*

Similarly, in her speech Deputy Mayor of Bhaktapur Municipality and Vice Chairperson of college management committee Ms. Rajani Joshi, suggested a need to use our festivals for creative work and advised everyone in the program to be conscious enough for living a healthy life ahead.

In the program, Member of college management committee Rabindra Jyakhwo spoke of necessity of being aware of stratagem being created to generate frustration about politics in the young generation so



*Mr. Prakash Shrestha, Principal, Khwopa Secondary School*

that they would remain aloof from politics. Similarly Mr. Prakash Shrestha, Principal, Khwopa Secondary School, Er. Sunil Duwal, Principal, Khwopa College of Engineering, Er. Rabindra Phoju, Vice-Principal, Khwopa Engineering College and Rajan Jati, Head of Store Section, extended their best wishes on the occasion of Vijaya Dashami -2079 to the faculty and staff as well as their family members.



## Field Visit on Hydropower Engineering for Civil Seventh Semester Students

### 1<sup>st</sup> Asoj

Department of Civil Engineering organized the Hydropower Engineering Field Excursion for the seventh semester 2075 batch students from 29<sup>th</sup> Bhadra to 1<sup>st</sup> Asoj 2079. The field visit was led by Er. Razim Ganesh, Er. Umesh Sukamani, Er. Shyam Sundar Basukala, Er. Saroj Phaiju, Er. Amrit Karki and Lab Assistant Amar Karmacharya. The primary objectives of the visit were to visualize theoretical knowledge at the Hydropower project sites, that are under construction and are under operation, and to gain the additional knowledge about subject matters in the syllabus.

On first day, students visited Marsyangdi Power House and the headworks. On second day, students visited Modi Hydropower and Middle

Modi Hydropower Projects located in Kaski and Parbat districts. Modi Hydropower was operated by Nepal Electricity Authority, and Middle Modi Hydropower is being constructed by a private company. Visiting these HEPs, our students got familiar with major components of Hydropower projects. As Kushma (Parbat) is also known for many long and high suspension bridges above Modi and Kali Gandaki River, students enjoyed visiting some of them.

On third day, students visited Seti Hydropower concluding the visit. The visit was also concluded with sightseeing some of scenic palces including Devi's Fall, Gupteswor Cave, Peace Stupa and Tal Barahi of Fewa lake. On average, the visit was successfully completed fulfilling its objectives.



## Landslide Mitigation Project Report Handover Program

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Asoj

Khwopa Engineering College (KhEC) organized a program on 3 Ashoj 2079 to handover the assessment report on Landslide Mitigation Project to the Association for Rural Social Welfare (ARSOW-Nepal). The project was designed by the students of Khwopa Engineering College and Khwopa College of Engineering under the supervision of Dr. Subeg Man Bijukchhen and Dr. Bhim Kumar Dahal.

The project was carried out under the Memorandum of Understanding between Khwopa Engineering College and ARSOW-Nepal. The purpose of this MOU was to establish the terms and conditions under which the bio engineering activities which will be carried out by ARSOW Nepal, the implementing partner for TGH (Triangle Generation Humanitaire), for mitigating the landslides in Panchpokhari Rural Municipality ward 6 (Mude Bhir) with the Technical Bio-Engineering Design from KhEC.

The project group members Rishiram Acharya, Trishna Balaya Shrestha, Bikesh Khatri, Aashish Kumpakha and Sanam Shrestha presented their project assessment report.

In the program, Er. Sujan Maka, Principal, Khwopa Engineering College, praised the students for their

impressive work and motivated the students to perform project works on challenging real-world problems. During the program, Dr. Pradeep Kumar Shrestha and Er. Prajjwal Yadav provided valuable comments on the project and also encouraged students for further improvements.

The landslide site was at Mude, Thangpalkot, Panchpokhari Rural Municipality (Sindhupalchowk district). The area has experienced continual landslides and the situation get worse during the monsoon season. Previous protection works were completely damaged due to large scale landslide while lack of proper drainage further triggered the landslide.

The project group performed the necessary survey, designed protection measures applying bioengineering solutions along with necessary small scaled civil engineering structures.

The project was completed with the contributions of Er. Amit Prajapati, Head, Technical Section, Khwopa College of Engineering and Er. Pralhad Karki, then WASH officer of ARSOW-Nepal.





## Microtremor Survey Carried out by Nepali and Japanese Researchers

### 6<sup>th</sup> Asoj

In the 1<sup>st</sup> week of Asoj 2079, a team of Japanese researchers visited Khwopa Engineering College for a joint study with the college. The Japanese team of five comprised Associate Professor Nobuo Takai from Hokkaido University, Assistant Professor of Kyushu University Michiko Shigefuji and three undergraduate and post-graduate students of earthquake engineering at Hokkaido University.

Principal Er. Sujan Maka welcomed the team to the college. While expressing his thanks Principal Maka said looks forward to collaborative research and study in the future as well. Likewise, Assoc. Prof. Takai expressed his pleasure to have this kind of collaborative study and assured that it will continue in the future.

During the week, Postgraduate Department of Earthquake Engineering and the Japanese team jointly carried out microtremor survey at different places in Bhaktapur as well as Changunarayan Temple premises. The microtremors are small ambient vibrations

of the ground caused by human or natural phenomenon. The observation of microtremor can provide valuable information on the dynamic properties of the site which in turn can be used for earthquake disaster mitigation study. The result of the survey will be helpful for the study of earthquake vulnerability of heritage structures.

Associate Professor Takai also gave a lecture to students of ME Earthquake Engineering on the various aspects of earthquake engineering and difference between earthquake disasters in Nepal and Japan. Assoc. Professor Takai has worked extensively in the field of seismology and earthquake engineering. He is also interested in Kathmandu Valley and its sediment response during earthquake.

The team from Khwopa Engineering College comprised Dr. Subeg Bijukchhen, Er. Amit Prajapati, Er. Chirag Pradhananga, Er. Dinesh Sakhakarmi, and ME in EQ first year students.



## Interaction Program on “A Beautiful Mind”

6<sup>th</sup> Asoj

In the initiation of Library Section of the college, an interaction program was held entitled “A Beautiful Mind” in the college on 6 Ashwin 2079. Associate Professor Dr. Phanindra Prasad Bhandari gave a presentation on the topic incorporating the ups and downs in the life of a great mathematician John Forbes Nash Jr., the Nobel and Abel laureate. His talk was based on famous biography “A Beautiful Mind”, written by Sylvia Nasar; a biographical film “A Beautiful Mind” directed by Ron Howard; and some other Google materials.

The presentation was followed by an interesting interaction in which Er. Rabindra Phojju, Vice Principal, Jastara Koju, Head of Library Section, and others present in the program also put their views on the presented materials.

Similarly, Er. Sujan Maka, Principal of Khwopa Engineering College, and Er. Sunil Duwal, Principal of Khwopa College of Engineering, elaborated the theme of the book and its implications based on their readings and extended the vote of thanks to the presenter, initiator of the program and the participants.





## Deepfakes

Deepfake is a combination of the words "Deep Learning" and "Fake," . It falls within the category of synthetic media, a general term for the artificial generation, manipulation, and modification of data and media, particularly using artificial intelligence algorithms. Using Deepfake, a person's resemblance is used to replace their original appearance in a picture or video. Deepfake uses machine learning and artificial intelligence to edit or create visual and auditory information with a high potential for deception, even though content faking is not a new practice. Deep learning is the foundation for the primary machine learning techniques used to produce Deepfakes, which entail training generative neural network architectures like Autoencoders or Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs).

Artificial intelligence-generated counterfeit videos are becoming more popular and convincing. Have you ever seen Barack Obama call Donald Trump a "absolute dipshit," Mark Zuckerberg boast about gaining "complete control over billions of people's stolen data," or Jon Snow's emotional apologies for Game of Thrones' terrible ending? If you answered yes, you've witnessed a Deepfake. Deepfakes, dubbed the "21<sup>st</sup> century's Photoshopping," have elicited countermeasures from both industry and government to detect and prohibit their usage since they gained global attention for their use in fake news, hoaxes, celebrity pornographic films, revenge porn, and financial fraud.

### History

Photo editing was created in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and quickly used in movies. Digital videos contributed to a steady improvement in technology. Researchers at academic institutions first created Deepfake technology in the 1990s, followed by online community amateurs.

The majority of these Deepfakes-related studies fall under the umbrella of computer vision. The Video Rewrite application, which altered existing video footage of a speaker to show that person mouthing the words in a separate audio track, was an early success in 1997. By employing machine learning techniques to establish relationships between the subject's facial features and the noises



-Er.Sandesh Shrestha

they make in a video, this system was the first to fully automate facial reanimation. Modern studies have concentrated on developing better methods and making videos that are more realistic. The Face2Face application, released in 2016, altered video footage of a person's face to make them appear to be mimicking another person's facial emotions in real time. This study developed the first technique for simulating facial expressions in real-time with a camera that doesn't capture depth, allowing it to be carried out with inexpensive consumer cameras. 2017 saw the release of the "Synthesizing Obama" application, which altered video footage of former US president Barack Obama to show him uttering the words heard on a different audio track. Researchers from the University of California, Berkeley, presented a fake dancing application in a study released in 2018 that used AI to simulate skilled dancing. Through this effort, the use of Deepfakes was expanded even further to include the complete body rather than just the head or certain facial features as in earlier works.

The use of deep fakes is becoming more prevalent in various fields, such as modifying medical images. The 3D CT scan of the patient was used to demonstrate how an attacker may automatically insert or remove lung cancer. Three radiologists and a cutting-edge AI system for finding lung cancer were both duped by the convincing outcome. The authors used malware that may deceive doctors to illustrate these dangers.

Around the end of 2017, a Reddit user going by the name "deepfakes" coined the word "deepfakes." Along with other Reddit users, he shared Deepfakes. In addition to celebrity faces being swapped into pornographic video material on several of those videos, many non-pornographic videos also featured the actor Nicolas Cage's visage.

Deepfakes have also been used in a number of commercial developments. 2018 saw the release of the exclusive desktop program FakeApp. Users may easily generate and share films with each other's faces with this software. The FakeApp has been replaced since 2019 by open-source substitutes like Faceswap and the command-line-based DeepFaceLab. The Zao program, created by mobile app company Momo, enables users to overlay their faces with a single image on television and movie clips. DataGrid, a Japanese AI firm that can build from the ground up a human intended for fashion and apparel, has developed a complete body Deepfake. After 5 seconds of listening, AI systems and Audio Deepfakes can recognize and duplicate human sounds. The mobile Deepfake app Impression was released in March 2020. It was the first app to produce the well-known Deepfake mobile phone videos.

Deepfakes technology can also be used to bring the dead back to life in addition to fabricating other people's words and behaviors. In one case, Deepfake technology was used to bring back to life Joaquin Oliver, a victim of the Parkland incident. Oliver's parents participated in the creation of this Deepfake video for the vote on gun control on behalf of their nonprofit, Change the Ref with McCann Health.

### Making Deepfakes

There are various steps in a face-swap video. It makes use of the Autoencoder neural network. The AI algorithm known as an encoder in an autoencoder reduces a picture to a latent space with less dimensions, and the decoder reconstructs the image from the latent representation. We first put thousands of photographs of the two individuals' faces through an encoder. Encoding reduces two faces to their common features by recognizing and learning similarities between them, and compressing photos. The faces in the compressed images are then to be extracted using a decoder. Because faces differ, we train one decoder to recover the first person's face and another decoder

to retrieve the second person's face. Simply feeding encoded photos into the "wrong" decoder allows us to carry out the face swap. For example, the decoder tuned to person B is fed a compressed image of person A's face. The decoder then reconstructs the face of person B using the facial emotions and position of face A. For a video to be believable, this must be done on every frame.

Another method of creating Deepfakes is using something known as a Generative Adversarial Network, or GAN. A GAN compares two artificial intelligence algorithms side by side. The first algorithm, referred to as the generator, uses random noise as input and output to create an image. Then, using a pool of real photos as input, this artificial image is applied to the Discriminator, the second method. The Discriminator tries to determine whether the image is generated or not, while the Generator creates new images using the latent representation of the source material. At first glance, the artificial images wouldn't resemble any faces. But both the Discriminator and the Generator would get better if the procedure were to be repeatedly run and performance feedback was provided. After enough cycles and feedback, the generator starts to produce utterly lifelike portraits of fictitious individuals.

A good DeepFake is tough to produce on a regular machine. The majority are created using high-end desktops with strong graphics cards or, even better, cloud computing capabilities. As a result, processing time is cut from days and weeks to hours. However, it also requires the ability to fix finished videos' flicker and other aesthetic flaws.

### Applications

#### Arts

Joseph Ayerle, a multidisciplinary artist, debuted the video piece *Un'emozione per sempre 2.0* in 2018. (English title: *The Italian Game*). The artist created a synthetic Ornella Muti, an actress from the 1980s, using Deepfake technology, and she traveled from 1978 to 2018. Through Ornella Muti's time trip, the artist investigated generational reflections and the function of provocation in the art world. Ayerle used images of Kendall Jenner, a different photo model. Artificial intelligence substituted Ornella Muti's calculated face for Jenner's. As a result, the



AI actress has Kendall Jenner's figure and the Italian actress Ornella Muti's face. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology's study "Creative Wisdom" made reference to this piece of art.

## Movies

Disney has improved their visual effects employing high-resolution Deepfake face-swapping technology due to the ongoing development of this technology. Disney improved their technique by introducing a face-swapping feature, iterating to stabilize and improve the output, and gradually training programs to recognize facial expressions. The use of such high-resolution technology has reduced production and operational expenses significantly for the film and television industries. Disney's Deepfake generation model can create AI-generated models with a resolution of 1024 × 1024, which is far higher and more realistic than the media produced by standard models, which have a resolution of 256 x 256. Additionally, Disney can now resurrect and revive characters for fans to enjoy by employing this technology to restore dead performers and characters with a quick and simple face change. Princess Leia was remastered in Star Wars: Rogue One, with the face of a young Carrie Fisher put onto the body of another actor.

## Acting

Deepfakes are being used in the development of future films including digital actors. Deepfake technology was used to inject faces into previous films, such as in Solo: A Star Wars Story, inserting Harrison Ford's young visage on Han Solo's face.

## Internet Meme

In 2020, an internet meme surfaced that employed Deepfakes to make recordings of individuals singing the chorus of a song from the Yakuza video game series. The bulk of variations of this meme use a 2017 video posted by user Dobbsyrules, who lip-syncs the song, as a template.

## Social Media

Deepfakes are also being employed on major social media platforms, most notably Zao, an app that can transform people into characters from films and television series such as Romeo+Juliet and Game of Thrones. It is a Chinese Deepfake App.

## Sockpuppets

A sockpuppet is a fictitious internet identity used for deception. Deepfake pictures have been used to generate non-existent sockpuppets active in both

traditional and online media. A Deepfake image appears to have been created alongside a legend for an allegedly non-existent journalist named Oliver Taylor, whose identity was described as a university student in the United Kingdom. However, there were no records of him at the university. According to the inquiry, he managed to write six pieces and editorials in the Jerusalem Post and the Times of Israel while posting as an entirely bogus author.

"Katie Jones," another LinkedIn fake, claimed to work at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, but is suspected of being a Deepfake set up for foreign spy activity.

## Politics

Deepfakes have also been used in videos to distort the images of well-known politicians. Argentina's President Mauricio Macri was replaced by Adolf Hitler, while Angela Merkel was replaced by Donald Trump.

Jordan Peele, an American actor, comedian, and director, partnered with BuzzFeed in 2018 to construct a Deepfake of Barack Obama that used Peele's voice as a public service announcement to raise awareness about Deepfakes.

During Trump's Oval Office address in 2019, Fox affiliate television station KCPQ played a Deepfake of him, criticizing his appearance and skin color (and subsequently fired an employee found responsible for the video).

The Belgian branch of Extinction Rebellion posted a Deepfake video of Belgian Prime Minister Sophie Wilmès on Facebook in 2020. The video touted the potential link between COVID-19 and deforestation. Within 24 hours, it had gained over 100,000 views and countless comments. Many users on the Facebook page where the film appeared mistook the Deepfake video for the real thing.

The US House Intelligence Committee held hearings in 2019 on the possible malicious use of Deepfakes to influence elections.

## Blackmail

Deepfakes are commonly used to create blackmail materials that falsely implicate a victim. However, because the fakes cannot be reliably separated from genuine materials, true blackmail victims can now claim that the actual artifacts are fakes, affording them plausible deniability. The effect is to undermine the credibility of current blackmail

materials, which reduces allegiance to blackmailers and the blackmailer's power. This process is known as "blackmail inflation," because it "devalues" true blackmail, making it useless. It is conceivable to repurpose common cryptocurrency mining hardware with a short software application to generate this blackmail content in massive quantities for any number of individuals, increasing the supply of fake blackmail content indefinitely and in a highly scalable manner.

## Pornography

Many Deepfakes on the internet depict pornography of individuals, frequently female celebrities, whose likeness is frequently utilized without their permission. Deepfake pornography became popular on the internet in 2017, especially on Reddit. Deeptrace, a Dutch cybersecurity business, stated in 2019 that 96 percent of all online Deepfakes were pornographic. Deepfake subjects on the Internet were mostly British and American actresses. However, one-fourth of the overall subjects are South Korean, with the vast majority being K-pop stars. As Danielle Citron, a law professor at the University of Boston, puts it, "deepfake technologies have been armed against women."

## Detection of Deepfakes

As the technique progresses, it gets tougher to spot a Deep fake. US researchers discovered in 2018 that Deepfake faces do not generally blink. There's no surprise: most pictures show people with open eyes, but algorithms never really learn about blinking. It seemed like a magic solution for the detection issue at first. But no sooner had the study been released, than Deep fakes with blinking emerged. Such is the nature of the game: it is fixed as soon as a weakness is exposed.

Deep fakes of poor quality are simpler to detect. It may be incorrect lip-synching or patchy skin tone. Flickering around the edges of transposed faces may occur. And fine details, such as hair, are especially difficult to render well for Deep fakes, particularly where strands on the fringe are noticeable. A clue can also be poorly rendered jewelry and teeth, as can odd lighting effects, such as inconsistent illumination and reflections on the iris.

Artificial Intelligence can, ironically, be the answer. Artificial intelligence is now helping to spot fake

images, but there is a significant flaw in many current detection systems: they work well only with celebrities because the models can train on hours of publicly available data. Tech companies are now working on identification systems that seek to flag up the fakes once they appear.

In order to identify Deep fakes, governments, universities, and tech companies are all funding research. In 2020, backed by Microsoft, Facebook and Amazon, the first Deep fake Detection Challenge kicked off. It involves research teams from across the globe participating in the deepfake detection.

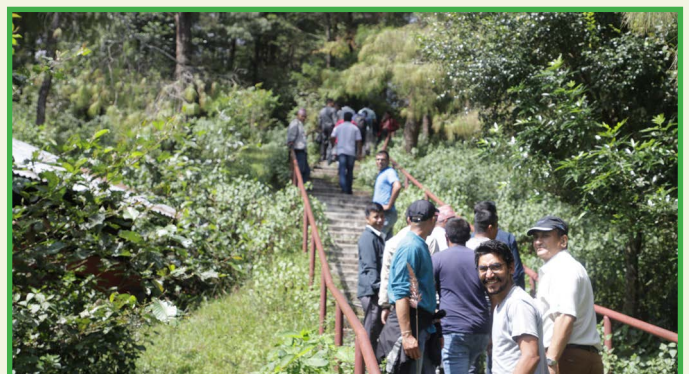
## Legality of Deepfakes

Deepfakes are not illegal in and of themselves, but producers and distributors can simply get around the legislation. Deepfake can violate copyright, violate data protection laws, and be libelous if it causes shame to the victim, depending on the content. There is also the specific criminal offense of posting pornographic and private images without permission, sometimes known as revenge pornography, for which criminals can face up to two years in prison. In the United Kingdom, the legislation on this is divided. Revenge porn law in Scotland includes Deepfakes by making it a crime to expose, or threaten to disclose, an image or video that reveals or pretends to show another person in an intimate circumstance. However, the legislation in England strictly prohibits photographs created purely by modifying an existing image. In 2018, the Malicious Deep Fake Prohibition Act was introduced to US Senate, and in 2019 the Deepfakes Accountability Act was introduced in the House of Representatives, saying that any creation of pornographic deep fake visual media without consent of the content creator is illegal. China has stated in 2019 that all deep fake videos should note that are fake, failure to comply is considered crime according to the Cyberspace Administration of China. China has seemed to reserve the right to prosecute the offenders.

It seems we're only on the cusp of what deepfake technology could lead to our future in the coming decade. While Deep fakes on their own harmless, when put in the wrong hands it can cause serious controversy //

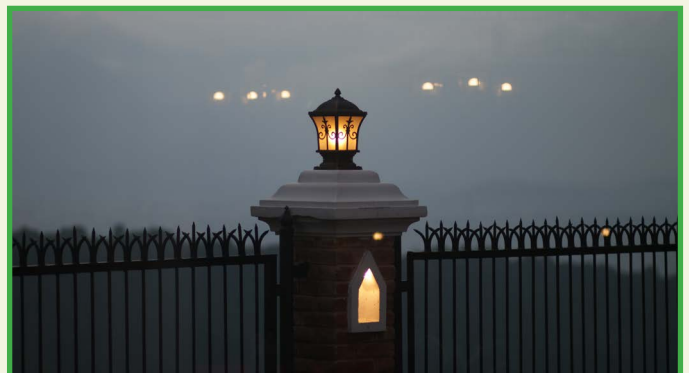


**Walking the trials and trails of life.....**





continued.....





## Final Thesis Defense of Master of Engineering in Earthquake

### Asoj

Post Graduate Department of Earthquake Engineering organized the final year thesis defense in the last week of Bhadra, 2079. Altogether 17 students of 2016, 2018 and 2019 batch participated and successfully accomplished the final year thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Engineering in Earthquake. Most

of these were devoted to seismic fragility analysis of different structural construction practice in Nepal. Moreover, most these recommended the different strengthening solution for vulnerable structures to cope the seismic hazard. Altogether 14 faculties were enrolled for the supervision of these thesis and 7 external evaluators were appointed by the Purbanchal University for the evaluation.



## Supervision by Nepal Engineering Council





## College Visit by Pakistani Delegates







Admission Open (2022 Batch)

Affiliated to :  
Purbanchal University



## Programs We offer

B. Architecture

B.E. Civil

B.E. Computer

B.E. Electronics, Communication & Automation

Extended Deadline :- 2079/08/08

With Late fee :- 2079/08/12

Entrance Exam Date :- 2079/08/18

Entrance Exam Fee : 2000/-  
Pay With :




Online form link:

[www.khec.edu.np](http://www.khec.edu.np)

[www.pufoe.edu.np](http://www.pufoe.edu.np)

<https://entrance.puexam.edu.np>

 Libali, Bhaktapur-8

 01-5122094  
01-5122202



**Khwopa Engineering College**

Libali, Bhaktapur-8, Contact No. +977-01-5122094, 5122098

Email: info@khec.edu.np, URL : www.khec.edu.np

