Immortal Police
Words of Tribute

Thousands of Death,
Thousands of Martyrdom,
Indebted with this sacrifices of yours,
We are searching for the way to retribute,
We are searching for the purpose after your death.

How daring you were!
Why you’d choose eternal way!
Your blood stains make uniform shine.
In it’s bright color, freshness and fragrance,
We’re searching the meaning for your departure.

Transcended where to? Dwelling which fairyland?
And, compiling what chores?
Bidding farewell to this world,
You are anchored to which invisible moores?
While we confront your innocent children and widowed beloved,
Keep asking ‘bout unfathomable grief in their silent gaze.

You’ve got across with your ultimate demise;
May your departed soul rest in peace.
You be praised in the eternal world for your fame.
But, the situation even after your martyrdom remains the same,
Even more dreadful, and too wild,
Amongst the agile criminals and crime manifold
The commoners cry for justice with faith
Somewhere therefore searching for the cause of your death.

Such prestigious and immortal your passing been,
Your martyrdom will not go for vain.
Let the world not forget the glory of your bravery.
Lined beside the monument chapel,
For the heartfelt tribute, our heads are bowing,
Feeling more energy from you, inspiration we’re receiving.

How to retribute your sacrifice?
How to retribute your martyrdom?
Thinking at present,
Searching for the integrity among self,
Being resolute in the line of duty, our promise,
We pursue the purpose of our existence
Along with
Search for the cause of your demise o’soldier!

Thematic translation of the poem written &
recited by IGP Aryal on 59th Police Day

- Upendra Kant Aryal
Inspector General of Nepal Police
A Distinguished Past and Vibrant Future...
Felicitations

I would like to extend my heartiest greetings to the members of Nepal Police on the occasion of celebrating six decades of professional excellence to commemorate their 60th anniversary.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has made remarkable progress expanding the sphere of Nepal police to better serve our people. I believe that the Nepal Police has not only established its credibility as one of the leading organizations in Nepal but has also been instrumental in enhancing the future security of the people and places of the country.

I take this opportunity to compliment the Nepal Police and administrative staff on this auspicious occasion, and convey my best wishes on their effort of the POLICE MIRROR -2015 publication as well.

Attaining six decades of landmark service is really commendable for any organization. The organization excelled in 2012 BS with a mere small force, and gradually added multiple disciplines, keeping pace with the changing scenario in society. This long and memorable journey would not have been possible without a significant contribution of the home ministry, government and people of Nepal. Once again heartfelt good wishes for continued success in your professional endeavor.

Surya Prasad Silwal
Home Secretary
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu
Message

I would like to extend my warm wishes to the Nepal Police Family on the auspicious occasion of our 60th anniversary. I am pretty sure we will leave no stone unturned to live up to our reputation continuously marching ahead to "Service With Smile". I am delighted to have this important day marked with the special edition publication of POLICE MIRROR 2015.

Now is the time to recognize that transformation is taking place in the Nepal Police, and the country’s perception of the Nepal Police. We are being bestowed with the respect we are worthy of, because of our commitment to improve our service quality. We have been praised for our enduring efforts in rescue, reconstruction and rehabilitation work during and after the April 25 earthquake. I appreciate the difficulties undertaken by police talents, expertise and vigor, that have given Nepal police the challenges to meet the highest standard. Together we are marching towards more professional and more accountable, policing job with public confidence in the rise for the organization.

This newfound confidence is not merely an assumption, but a fact, corroborated by various sources. To run a professional police institution amidst hopes, confusion and conflict is not easy. We are capable of making daily decisions, being cautious consensus-builders in national crisis. Nepal police have been noticed for their work and admired at home as well as abroad. The moderate voices of police organization are now qualified for creative popularity, rather than the product of a conventional police power. Now we have come with a positive vision of hope, opportunity and common sense to carry out reform within the institution. We have quickly addressed citizen emergency issues, ensured social security, and provided access to quality police service delivery and fostered broader strong national security.

I take this opportunity to recognize and honour our brothers and sisters in the Nepal Police who have sacrificed for their duty to the Police and the country. There is no greater testament to the bravery and honour of Nepal police officers than the roll call of those who have fallen in the line of duty. Events of this year alone, during the earthquake and recent agitations prior and after the promulgation of the constitution in Nepal, depict the dynamics that we face, day in and day out. The recent riots in Kailali and Bardiya district strike at the heart and soul of our duty, and we will not forget those who have sacrificed their lives for peace and justice. We owe these personnel an enormous debt of gratitude. Let us remember them and strive to show that their sacrifice serves to inspire us to perform our duties to the very best of our abilities.

Our members strive to keep all citizens safe and take great risks every day so that our citizens can live in peace and harmony. Therefore I want to thank every employee for the dedication and spirit of public service you have shown in your job every day along with the family members for their support and inspiration.

Last year I addressed the annual Police day function as the sitting IGP. In my speech I stressed out IGP priorities for policing. At the heart of that vision was a promise. I promised that I would give back policing its professional standing in the minds of the people by abolishing wrong practices. And in return for this freedom, I said that policing must accept a transfer of power to HODs with the introduction of democratic, departmental accountability – and much more transparency and scrutiny of modern day Nepal policing. I am doing everything possible to ensure that change is delivered. I would like to stress further: If we want better policing in this country to be the best it can be, we must continue to reform further. Change starts at the ground, at our roots, from the everyday small actions and decisions that each police officer individually makes, and grows exponentially into an institution-wide moral compass and pride in our performance. I am proud of the efforts of each individual in our family that, together, combine to form a powerful unity capable of uplifting our organization and ourselves. We are proving this to come true.

The theme of this year’s Police Mirror is “A Distinguished Past and a Vibrant Future”. The fugitives from the past cases and unresolved crimes are solved now, thanks to efforts of the smartest policemen and women, and they deserve our appreciation. We are ready to move forward, and will need to face up to the changing nature of crime, and the impact on police organization, including the increased reporting of previously ignored or unreported crimes. We ensure that today the Nepal police have sufficient resources to investigate these appalling crimes and bring perpetrators to justice. This requires a purposeful and forward-thinking investment in new technology, not just to save police its time but to improve the professional performance. I stand by this cornerstone of leading our Police service to the future challenges with as much capability as we are able to muster.

I wish to congratulate and celebrate the effort of three groups of people who played an important role in the development of Nepal Police organization for last six decades:

First -- to the group of early Police pioneers and police personnel including the martyrs who readily sacrificed their lives, who believed and acted upon an idea that such an organization would be useful to promote and serve the people professionally in our country.

Second-- to the group of leaders and members who expanded the original vision of the organization in ensuring security in the society and investigation of crimes, offering exciting new avenues of protection and law enforcement and service delivery that continue to serve our constituency today.

Third -- to the group of future leaders and members who will continue to nurture and develop Nepal Police with professionalism into a vibrant service.

I am confident to state that the Nepal Police, with six decades of history, has earned the legacy of “A Distinguished Past and A Vibrant Future”.

Thank you

Jay Nepal

Chief of Nepal Police
September 10, 2015
From Left to Right

Additional Inspector General of Police
Narayan Prasad Bastakoti

Additional Inspector General of Police
Birendra Babu Shrestha

Additional Inspector General of Police
Ramesh Shekhar Bajracharya

Additional Inspector General of Police
Pratap Singh Thapa

Additional Inspector General of Police
Surendra Bahadur Shah

Inspector General of Police
Upendra Kant Aryal

Additional Inspector General of Police
Rajendra Singh Bhandari

Additional Inspector General of Police
Bigyan Raj Sharma

Additional Inspector General of Police
Kedar Prakash Saud

Additional Inspector General of Police
Ganesh Raj Rai

Additional Inspector General of Police
Dr. Suman Shamsher Rana
Executive Leadership
The Motorcade is escorted by outriders of Nepal Police in ...

Hem Bahadur Singh
Retired IGP, Chief of Nepal Police

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Editorial

We hereby acknowledge the pivotal role played by various government and non-government organizations for joining hands with the Nepal Police organization to celebrate its 60th Anniversary along with special edition publication of Police Mirror 2015. It has been exhilarating to observe the growth of the organization into the dynamic service that it is today which has such a prevailing influence on law enforcement and securing the lives of thousands of people. Nepal Police have grown tremendously in size and professional maneuver, thanks to all the outstanding leaders throughout the entire history of the Nepal Police who charted the discourse of organizational shift in this institution.

We all are aware that the Nepal Police play an essential and immensely valuable role in the society to redesign and define security activity and in enabling people, businesses and communities to thrive. Our presence and purpose as Nepal police is not just to enable social prosperity but also to live to our brand promise for good by supporting communities in legally sustainable manner. True to this promise, Nepal Police has signed up oath to Protect Everyone, to accelerate awareness on law enforcement that concern and impact people and the country, protect everyone to adopt a series of ambitious legal goals to end extreme crimes, fight criminals and tackle and support democratic change for everyone.

We are extremely serious to vouchsafe legal rights of each Nepali citizen through safeguarding enforcement of Constitution -2072 (2015AD) of Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. Our association as a frontline enforcement agency and our commitment towards democratic development are the basics of our assignment. Nepal police from its dawn is progressive towards encompassing democratic practices. It provides an ample opportunity to reinforce and showcase what we are good for.

As we all know, our responsibilities under the security and investigation banner deal with many of these issues and seek solutions that are realistic, specific and important, on-ground implementation. The problems are manifold, but rather than being overwhelmed by their enormity; Nepal police will continue to contribute in identifying the ways and means of overcoming these adversities.

We are convinced that in upcoming days Nepal police will grow to experience progressive change and be a major instrument of federal government mechanism. We also express firm belief that Nepal Police would further widen and deepen the professionalism. We are glad to say the 60th year marks an important milestone in the development of democratic policing in Nepal with distinguished past and waiting vibrant future.

As this mirror reveals police activities compilation with brief introduction of six decades of policing, facts and figures of now and then, no doubt, we attempt to make this publication a reference book of Nepal police. Lots of attempts are thoroughly made to make this book time compatible with infographics and resourceful for the readers. A room for improvement always exists and we welcome feedbacks and suggestions. We would like to thank every contributor who made this publication possible and we look forward to your future support and enthusiasm in securing the society together. We must act together to be the agents of transformation for a better and brighter future.
A Glance Through Our History
Brief History

We are less privileged to have exact details of police organization in ancient Nepal. Therefore, we have to piece together different accounts scattered in various scriptures and Shastras in order to get coherent picture of the then Police set-up.

The foundation for today’s Policing in Nepal predates to the unification process of the country when the military units officially designated as Kotwal, Umrao, Fausdar & Naike were assigned to internal security duties.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, police and judicial functions in most parts of Nepal were acted by local princes (rajas), who were virtually autonomous rulers of their people. After the unification, the central government delegated authority to the local governors, later known as bada hakim, who in turn depended on village heads and village councils to maintain order in their respective communities. The scope and intensity of police and judicial activities varied largely with local leaders and customs.

During the Rana regime, between 1846-1951 AD, little was done to institutionalize the Police organization. The Ranas did not establish a nationwide police system, although Prime Minister Chandra Shamsher Rana, who served between 1901 to 1929, somewhat reformed the police forces in Kathmandu, other large towns, and some parts of the Terai. Police functions in outskirts, because of the relative isolation of most communities, generally were limited to the maintenance of order by small detachments of the centrally controlled police personnel supplemented by a few locally recruited police. Whatever the Rana rulers did to strengthen their regime gradually shaped the police to the modern "Nepal Police”.

After the end of Rana regime in 1951, Nepal saw the dawn of democracy. Police Headquarter was established in 1952 and the Police Act, 2012 BS (1955 AD) came into effect which marks the validation of Nepal Police followed by Police Regulation on 2015 BS (1999 AD).

The people’s democratic movement of 1990 AD reinstated the multi party democratic system in Nepal. The Police Reform Commission was constituted in 1992 AD and police modernization took in turn with the aspiration of the people and norms of democratic system.

At present, Nepal Police is the primary & principal law enforcement agency of Nepal. Emerging out of 10-year-long internal conflict, Nepal Police is engaged in peace-making in the country through internal reorganization by way of fair, efficient, accessible and incorruptible police administration, partnership with community to fight against crime and terror in the post-conflict scenario.

Nepal Police has made a paradigm shift from the traditional policing to the people-oriented-policing and norms; rule of law and due processes in accordance with the constitution, international conventions, and national laws. With the promulgation of new constitution in 2015 AD, Nepal Police is established as federal entity.

As of now total 67,693 police personnel and 2335 police offices and units, spread all over country, are at the service of the people of Nepal.
**Vision**

A people focused, fair and professional police service.

**Motto**

Truth Service Security

**Mission**

Maintain a peaceful and secure society through effective prevention and investigation of crime and enforcement of laws, upholding the highest standards of professionalism as guided by the principles of rule of law with respect for and observance of human rights.

**Core Values**

Professional Competence
Courage
Integrity
Reverence for the Law
Respect for People
Fairness and Compassion
Loyalty
Commitment and Hard Work

Police personnel helps an elderly lady to cross the traffic

Police personnel & local communities work together to build River crossing
Police Strength Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958 AD</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968 AD</td>
<td>9929</td>
<td>25.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978 AD</td>
<td>12432</td>
<td>108.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988 AD</td>
<td>25945</td>
<td>75.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 AD</td>
<td>45414</td>
<td>23.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 AD</td>
<td>56069</td>
<td>20.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 AD</td>
<td>67693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Police Ratio in Public Service

All Data from 2012 BS till 2032 & Population data from 2012 BS till 2052 BS as mentioned in pg. no. 286 of “History of Nepal Police” published by PHQ in 1995 AD and written, edited by Prof. Dr. Tulsiram Baidhya, Prof. Dr. Tri Ratna Manandhar & Joint Prof. Dr. Bhadra Ratna Bajracharya.

Police Numbers from 2042 & 2052 BS (Revised than mentioned in the book mentioned above) as well as 2062 & 2072 provided by Research & Planning Directorate, PHQ, Naxal

Population Data of 2062 BS is projected as per the annual population growth rate of 1.35 as stated in Four Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Year 35, Vol-105, No-1, www.cbs.gov.np

As per the growth rate of 1.35 stated in census of 2011 AD, in the end of fiscal year 2071-072 BS (2015 AD) projected population would be 2,79,54,441. Thus, as per the current allocated strength of 67,693 the police public ratio projection would be 1:413.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Police Numbers</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Area ( SQ KM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955 AD</td>
<td>7715</td>
<td>83,88,731</td>
<td>1.1087</td>
<td>19.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965 AD</td>
<td>9060</td>
<td>1,02,09,823</td>
<td>1.1127</td>
<td>16.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975 AD</td>
<td>12432</td>
<td>1,25,05,494</td>
<td>1.1030</td>
<td>11.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985 AD</td>
<td>21482</td>
<td>1,63,12,280</td>
<td>1.759</td>
<td>6.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995 AD</td>
<td>39457</td>
<td>2,00,78,225</td>
<td>1.508</td>
<td>3.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 AD</td>
<td>47411</td>
<td>2,44,27,145</td>
<td>1.515</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 AD</td>
<td>67693</td>
<td>2,64,94,504</td>
<td>1.391</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Allocated strength
## Our Emblems: Past & Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arm Patches</th>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Monogram</th>
<th>Cap Badge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beginning Years</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>🧰</td>
<td>🇳🇵</td>
<td>🇳🇵</td>
<td>🧰</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intermediate Years</strong></td>
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<td>🍃</td>
<td>🇳🇵</td>
<td>🇳🇵</td>
<td>🧰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Today</strong> <strong>A New Phase</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🇳🇵</td>
<td>🇳🇵</td>
<td>🇳🇵</td>
<td>🧰</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Formative Years
- IGP to DySP
- SI & ASI
- Head Constable & Constable

### Provision of 2022 BS
- Inspector

### Used after 2031 BS
- IGP to DySP

### In Use after 2062 BS
Journey to INTERPOL

Nepal was nominated as its 100th member of INTERPOL by 36th General Assembly Session held in Kyoto, Japan on 27 September 1967. The NCB – Kathmandu was established since then to ensure liaison with various departments in the country, with those bodies in other countries serving as NCB & with the Organization’s General Secretariat. Durlab Kumar Thapa, the then Superintendent of Police was the first officer from Nepal Police to attend General Assembly in 1968 AD held in Teheran. Since then Nepal is annually participating in the General Assembly of INTERPOL.

The objectives of INTERPOL- Kathmandu is to facilitate cross border police co-operation, support and assist all organizations, authorities & services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crimes and facilitate international police co-operation not with standing diplomatic relations between particular countries.

NCB – Kathmandu uses INTERPOL's secure global police communication system "I-24/7" to share information, coordinate police activities and access INTERPOL databases.

Head of NCB-Nepal (Kathmandu), incumbent Inspector General of Nepal Police, is the focal point of contact and the representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

Nepal would host the next Asian Regional Conference of INTERPOL in 2016 AD. Previously, Nepal had hosted this conference in the year 1989 AD.
A fair and effective criminal justice system, an integral part of which is crime investigation, builds public confidence and encourages respect for law and order. In essence, crime investigation is the process by which the perpetrator of a crime is identified through the gathering of facts or evidence.

Among the tasks assigned to Nepal Police by the proclamation of Police Act-1955, crime investigation remains the sole domain of Nepal Police. If we flip through the pages of history the institutionalization of crime investigation dates back to 1951 AD (2008 BS) with establishment of Central Intelligence Bureau as a Division. The division was later developed as Crime Investigation Department in 1992 AD (2049 BS).

Crime investigation is an applied science. Modern-day criminal investigations commonly employ many modern scientific techniques of Forensic science. Forensic science is rather a recent phenomenon in Nepal. In a limited sense, the beginning of the application of forensic science can be traced back to 1960s, when Nepal Police was provided with the facility of scientific aid of photography for crime investigation.

In 1962 AD the Fingerprint examination took into operation. All basic functioning unit were established in 1975 AD but following the order of the then Government all equipment were handed over to NAFOL in 1985 A.D.

CPFSL remained dormant for seven years. Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory (CPFSL) with modern facilities and equipment was re-established in 1995 A.D. under the Crime Investigation Department of Nepal Police as per the decision of erstwhile government. Presently this laboratory has given consistent quality and uncompromising results where analysts perform specialized examination on crucial evidence that are collected at crime scene and is responsible for independent, objective and accurate examination of the evidences submitted by law enforcement agencies.

The successful investigation of any crime depends upon the search, collection, preservation, tests and analysis of physical evidences. The role of physical evidences is deemed important since the ‘Evidence Act 2031 B.S.’ was enacted. ‘Facts do not lie, but man can do’, realizing this principle and truth, administrating justice became easier on the basis of the analysis of physical evidences rather than the confession statement.

**Currently the CPFSL has four divisions viz.**

1. **Physical Division:** Ballistics, Questioned documents, Physics and Photography Unit
2. **Chemical Division:** Chemistry/Narcotics/Explosives and Toxicology Unit
3. **Biological Division:** Biology/Serology and DNA Unit
4. **Fingerprint Division:** Fingerprint and AFIS

These units undertake a wide range of examination on different kinds of crime exhibits.

**Recent Advances in Instrumentation**

With the view of strengthening the capacity of Lab analyst and Lab itself, there are certain remarkable advances in Central Police Forensic Science lab owing to the admittance of various new Forensic Instruments/equipment. Forensic advancements/developments directly relate to the development of instrumentation, automation, databases, crime scene processing, evidence handling, record keeping, as well as the growth of the lab ultimately influencing the basic laboratory organizational structure.

Despite the advances it is strictly envisioned that many of the sections still require space for tremendous growth subject to trained manpower and instruments; few are left for minimal to execute prompt and conclusive analysis.

The use of polygraph on 6 February, 2014 for the first time in the history of Nepal and the DNA profiling facilities started on 28 April, 2014 are important dates.

**Future Plans:**

1. Strengthening CPFSL-ISO 17025 Accreditation
2. Expansion of Forensic Service to Regional Level.
The history of police training goes back to 1954 AD when an incipient police training center was established in Shree Mahal, Lalitpur. Majority of the police personnel being brought from Ramdal (a battalion of freedom fighters), the training then was more of a military type basically focused on parade and physical exercises. Out of 35 trainees included in the first batch of training, due to lack of proper provisions of salary, ration, trained trainers and other resources, only 25 could complete the training.

With the promulgation of Police Act in 1955, not only the roles and responsibilities of police personnel were defined but also the six month basic training for police personnel to make them competent to shoulder the responsibilities was made mandatory. The training center was relocated to the place known to be a ‘horse stable’ then in Maharajgunj, Kathmandu since the formalization of training required a better and wider space for training activities. In spite of countless limitations and lack of resources, Central Police Training Center laid the foundation of formal training in Nepal Police.

The ever increasing number of police personnel needed to be equipped with knowledge and skills to address the challenges of society gradually becoming complex in course of time. So, the Police Regulation, 1958 AD made Basic Police Training a pre-requisite for any appointment in police post. The training curricular then basically comprised
of P.T., Parade, Weapon Handling and general introduction of laws and acts. The three categories of training namely Police Officer Special Training, Recruit Training and Departmental Knowledge Enhancement Training were conducted in CPTC.

Senior Superintendent of Police was assigned as a commandant in 1987 to monitor and command the multi-dimensional aspects of training activities so that the increased volume of managerial affairs in the CPTC could efficiently be handled. The CPTC witnessed remarkable development of training activities. However, the qualitative innovation and progression remained far behind the quantitative growth due to the continuation of traditional or conformist application of training management.

The course of time demanded more versatile and vibrant leadership along with the ever-widening scope of training management which resulted into the upgradation of the CPTC to the National Police Training Academy with Deputy Inspector General as its director in 1992. With the advent of Regional Training Centers in all five regions to manage recruit and conduct other regional levels of trainings, National Police Training Academy bagged its status as an apex training institution of Nepal Police dedicated to manage Basic Trainings for Senior Police Officers and other advance trainings.

NPA currently, with its enthusiastic leadership and highly motivated staff, is galloping through a process of innovation to modernize every dimension of training management so that its goal to produce quality human resource with professional efficacy be achieved. Upholding the slogan ‘Training for Change, Change the training’, the Academy is leaving no stone unturned to translate into reality the concept of ‘Mission Change’. The Academy has made a phenomenal change from its recent past position through the application of new approaches in trainings such as generating embodied learning environment, operating tactically or technically and deleting irrelevant or irrational practices. NPA today proudly welcomes the trainees in techno-friendly environment with virtual classes and e-learning facilities. The introduction of new methodologies such as pre-dinner talk session with eminent personalities, interaction with successful leaders or other dignitaries, exposure to auxiliary learning activities like hiking and Vipassana, spiritual practices and Yoga, field visit for practical learning are few to name some changes that has made training a rich and fulfilling experience for each participant in Nepal Police.
Rehearsal of passing out parade

Oath ceremony in POP, 2042 BS

First Aid Training in 2030 BS

Inauguration of first nursing course run by police in 2045 BS
Small arms handling Yoga practice
Trainees in class room e-Learning portal
Trainees in outdoor obstacles
Outdoor crime scene investigation practice
Tactical Training
Human Rights are integral rights of the citizens and it is the primary duty of the public welfare state to respect, protect and fulfill them.

Today, Nepal is a party to twenty UN and six International Labour Organization treaties. Similarly, it is also a party to the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949. Fulfilling obligations under these international human rights and humanitarian treaties is a prime concern for Nepal Police as Law enforcement provision is a constitutional obligation on the part of the government and Nepal Police is the major administrative body of the government to safeguard people’s constitutional rights.

Therefore, protection of human rights is not separate and new phenomenon for Nepal Police; it is one of the objectives. Nepal Police has always internalized the international and national human rights norms and values as well as adopted zero tolerance policy towards violation of human rights.

Needless to state, policing is an everyday public necessity. Realizing its responsibility to protect citizens’ security of life, property and freedom and to uphold its legal duty by maintaining peace and security in the society, Nepal Police has been adopting timely reform measures accordingly. The entire organization and its activities have been guided to provide security, to protect and promote the right of citizens.

With this objective to uphold and promote human rights and the rule of law at the organizational level, Human Rights Cell was established in 1993 AD. The principle guiding theme behind its institutionalization lies in our commitment that every police official shall uphold human rights and this be mandatory professional skill as well as a part of ones life style. The Cell functions as a mechanism that is also responsible for facilitating training on human rights and plays dynamic role accordingly. The unit is mandated to deal with whole range of human rights issues of the organization.

Nepal has witnessed a series of political upheavals over the last half century and has gone through a number of political transitions. Nepal Police is expected to play a key role throughout the transition. It is the primary responder of incidents acting in the frontline. Thus, it is more susceptible in execution of the law. One of such instances is “Public Demonstration Management” because the freedom of
opinion and expression; freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms; freedom to form union & associations are unalienable rights of citizen guaranteed by the constitution of Nepal.

Protest and Demonstrations can be nonviolent or violent, or can begin as nonviolent and turn violent depending on circumstances. Nonviolent protest is not a threat to the interests of national security or public safety. Nor it is necessarily civil disobedience, because most protest does not involve violation of the laws of the state. Protests, even campaigns of nonviolent resistance or civil resistance, can often have the character of positively supporting a democratic and constitutional order. However, in some cases such demonstrations derail and sometimes riot police or other forms of law enforcement bodies are involved. In some cases this may be in order to try to prevent the protest from turning violent and destructive. In other cases it may be to prevent clashes between rival groups, or to prevent a demonstration from spreading and turning into a riot. When the protest turns violent and is threat to rights of other citizens, upholding peace and order by the rule of law cannot be denied.

Nepal Police with the principle of “minimum use of force” and “respect for the law” is committed to establish “Human Rights” as a driving principle in terms of law and procedural mechanisms.

**Nepal Police Efforts:**

- Publication of Human Rights reference book in association with National Human Rights Council,
- Publication and Distribution of more than 1 lakh (One hundred thousand) copies of Pocket Book on “Human Rights Standing Order” for Police Personnel,
- Human rights curriculum made compulsory in every level of training,
- Has sought all possible avenues to train and build the capacity of its personnel on human rights and law enforcement; every year approx. 4000 personnel are trained,
- Inspection of police custody and Investigation units to ensure fair trial procedures have been followed
- Investigation and appropriate penalty for personnel involved in HR Violation that has imparted a sense of justice among the victims of human rights abuses.
Traffic Enforcement

First car was brought in Nepal.

Traffic Control System was introduced.

Traffic Police Detachment was established.

First Driving License for woman was issued to Machhari Chitrakar.

Traffic Police were deployed outside Kathmandu valley for first time.

Traffic Light System was introduced in Kathmandu.

Radio Communication Sets were provided to Traffic Police / Start of traffic week.

First driving License was issued to Gopal Khopase.

Vehicle registration system was introduced.

Traffic Control System was enforced by Ramdal.

Traffic Police Detachment was renamed as Central Traffic Company.

Transport Act was formulated. Training for police was started.

First Vehicle was provided to Traffic Police.

Change in Traffic dress.
1984

One Way system was enforced for first time surrounding Tundikhel in Kathmandu.

1986

Vehicle Emission Test was introduced.

1992

Central Traffic Company was renamed as Valley Traffic Police Office.

1993

Old Act was replaced by Road and Transport Management Act 2049 BS.

1994

Driver’s Identity Cards were issued to Taxi and Tempo drivers. Modern Traffic Light system was established at 10 junctions.

1995

Regional and District Traffic Police Offices were established. Agreement between Traffic Police and Kantipur FM to broadcast traffic updates & awareness programmes.

1998

Traffic Police Directorate was established in Police Headquarters.

2001

Use of Concrete Road Divider was started to enforce lane discipline.

2002

Agreement with Kantipur FM renewed and new agreement signed with Metro and HBC FM.

2005

First Women Traffic Police Sector was established at Thapathali.

2006

Agreement with Kantipur FM renewed and new agreement signed with Metro and HBC FM.

2012

Agreement with Kantipur FM renewed and new agreement signed with Metro and HBC FM.

Metro Traffic FM starts regular broadcasting.

Use of Concrete Road Divider was started to enforce lane discipline.

Highway Traffic Police Patrol was introduced.

Old Act was replaced by Road and Transport Management Act 2049 BS.

Vehicle Emission Test was introduced.

Traffic Police Directorate was established in Police Headquarters.

In 1964 the first "component" of police was deployed to the United Nation Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNIFICYP), a peacekeeping operation where United Nations Police serve till today.

Nepal's contribution to the United Nations peacekeeping missions began when a small troop of five army personnel were sent to serve in a Peacekeeping mission in Lebanon in 1988.

1992 - Nepal Police Participation Begins

1st Male: Nepal Police Personnel have gained martyrdom while serving for International Peacekeeping

Female:

- UNPROFOR, former Yugoslavia, Total 214 served (1992-1995)
- UNTAC, Cambodia Total 86 served 1992.
- UNIFTP, former Yugoslavia Bosnia UNIFTP Total served (1994-2003)
- UNTAET/UNMISET/UNMIT East Timor Total 41 served (1999-2001)
- UNMIH, former Yugoslavia Bosnia UNMIH Total 15 served (1998-2001)
- UNMIK, former Yugoslavia Kosovo Total 227 served (2000-2006)
- UNPOL, New York 1 Member
- UN Alg. Desk, New York 1 Member
- MONUC, Congo Only 2 served 2001
- UNAMID, Darfur 100 served 2009-2010

Past missions • Current missions • Professional Post
Total Participation

37%, 2650 FPU Haiti
24%, 1660 FPU Darfur

UNPOL 2724 39%

61% Formed Police Unit 4330

Gender based participation
Female 301 6.95%
Male 4029 93.05%
Female 101 3.71%
Male 6652 94.30%

FPU, MINUSTAH, Haiti Total 2630 served 2004
DPKO, New York 1 Member
UNAMIC, Sudan Darfur Total 256 served 2006
UNOCI, Ivory Coast 2006
FPU Darfur Total 1680 served 2008
UNMISS, South Sudan Total 43 served (2012 Till Date) 2011
FPU Darfur 1 Member
UNAMID, Sudan Darfur 1 Member 2013
FPU Darfur 1 Member
UNMIL, Liberia 1 Member 2014
UNOMSOM, Somalia Only 2 served

Till now 11 Members from Nepal Police have served in various professional posts through Global Vacancy (Data source: UN Section PHQ as of 15th Sep. 2015)
Growth in

1955 AD Total 6 Vehicles
On establishment of Motor Transport Section, 1 Truck, 1 Van, 3 Jeeps & 1 Car were provided by Sadar Goshwara

1962 AD Total 27 Vehicles
Additional 2 Trucks, 4 Jeeps & 13 Motorcycles were provided

1967 AD Total 32 Vehicles
1 car & 4 Motorcycles received for VIP outing from the then Royal Palace

1975 AD Total 92 Vehicles
1985 AD Total 284 Vehicles
1995 AD Total 926 Vehicles

A Motorcycle outrider, 2025 BS

Nepal Police introduces Police Flying Squad to augment police response with quick reaction mobile to attend major incident in the Kathmandu Valley.
Fleet Strength

2000 AD: Total 1110 Vehicles
- Bikes: 628
- Cars: 374
- Motorcycles: 108

2010 AD: Total 1671 Vehicles
- Bikes: 614
- Cars: 1043
- Motorcycles: 314

2005 AD: Total 1148 Vehicles
- Bikes: 594
- Cars: 412
- Motorcycles: 142

2015 AD: Total 2411 Vehicles
- Bikes: 815
- Cars: 1299
- Motorcycles: 297

- Total Bought: 1098 (45.54%)
- Total Received from Donors: 1313 (54.46%)
- Total Operating: 1934 (80.22%)
- Total Non-Operating: 477 (19.78%)

* Data as provided by MT Division (08/11/2015)
Public Relations

Nepal Police is committed to foster a relationship of mutual trust, cooperation and respect for public. We believe the public's perception and image of the organization is largely dependent on how our activities are portrayed in mass media too. In order to update about the various activities of Nepal Police and form a public relation, Public Relations Section, Audio-Visual section and Central Police News Desk are in operation under the command of Police Spokesperson.

Since the Establishment of Radio Nepal in 2008 BS (1951 AD) Nepal Police is disseminating information through police program twice a week. After the Restructure of Nepal Police in 2012 BS (1955 AD), Section No 5 among the Seven sections in PHQ was assigned for public relation. This section was upgraded to “Public Relation sub-section” in 2022 BS and elevated as Section in 2043 BS (1986AD).

Likewise, the publication of "Police" trimonthly magazine was instigated in 2016 BS (1959 AD) and a 10 minutes fortnightly "Prahari Anurodh", went on air from Nepal Television on 2046 BS.

Radio Program:

Nepal Police began approved broadcasting of radio program before its validation. The organization marks 1955 as its establishment year because the year marks the promulgation of Police Act but its activities went on air from 1951 AD. During the initial days, the program was aired twice a week on Monday & Wednesday, the time allocated was 30 minutes. The allotted time was later trimmed to 15 minutes from 2030 BS (1973 AD).

Metro Traffic FM Radio Station went in full fledged operation from 2012 AD that mostly broadcasts programs on traffic awareness.

Police Publications:

2016 BS (1959 AD) marks the beginning of a trimonthly publication "Prahari". The objective of this publication was to inform about our activities to general public; impart professional knowledge to police personnel as well as to bring out the talents of literary writing skill amongst our personnel.

To end the dearth of course books, Nepal Police publishes its first course books in Nepali language on two topics. "Investigation" and "Parade" in 2026 BS (1969 AD).

"Police Bulletin" that contained police activities and news commenced its publications from 2040 BS (1983 AD) and "Police Mirror", an annual publication showcasing various activities and accomplishments, began in 2041 BS (1984 AD).

"Prahari" publication went bi-monthly from 2043 BS (1986 AD), however, the remuneration for the published article in police magazine and reward for the best article in yearly basis began from 2042 BS (1985 AD).

Television Program:

Corresponding to the evolution of visual media, Nepal Police began producing and broadcasting its activities in various occasions that were recorded using a small VDO Camera and shown through VHS Player from 2041 BS (1984 AD).

After establishment of Audio Visual Section in 2045 BS (1988 AD), a 10 minutes fortnightly "Prahari Anurodh", went on air from state run Nepal Television from 2046 BS which is now among the longest running television show in the History of Nepal Television. This 25 minutes program that contains police activities and tele drama on various forms of awareness is telecasted from major national & regional television channels too.
Community Policing

1982 AD
Police in Community Service or The Chhimeki Prabari system of policing was first established in Kathmandu on 30 November 1982, and subsequently in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur on 29 December 1982. The mandate was to patrol the areas and collect public grievances and demands—needs of all kinds and report.

1994 AD
A community police centre was established in Maharajgunj of Kathmandu with the cooperation of local community on 14 April 1994.

1995 AD
Similar type of police centers were also established in Chabahil and Baneswor of Kathmandu district as pilot projects on 15 May 1995.

As of now
96 Community Police Sections from PHQ to DPO to facilitate the proactive policing activities with community collaboration.
183 Community Service Centers are actively working in close co-ordination with community members all over the country.
## Advancement of Radio Communication in Nepal Police

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1950’s</th>
<th>1960’s</th>
<th>1970’s</th>
<th>1980’s</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1958</strong>&lt;br&gt;Posting of three members for communications was initiated in Police Headquarters from (2015 BS)</td>
<td><strong>1962</strong>&lt;br&gt;Four hand generator operated Chinese radio sets were received (2019 BS)</td>
<td><strong>1971</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use of walkie talkie radio sets for the first time (2028 BS)</td>
<td><strong>1987</strong>&lt;br&gt;VHF radio set was practiced through repeater system (2044 BS)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1959</strong>&lt;br&gt;Twenty police personnel were sent to New Delhi India for telegram service training (2016 BS)</td>
<td><strong>1964</strong>&lt;br&gt;Expansion of communications systems to 13 Area Police Offices &amp; Police Post number 19 of northern border (2021 BS)</td>
<td><strong>1965</strong>&lt;br&gt;Communication set up established through H.F. network in northern borderline police office like Lungthung of Taplejung, Namche of Solukhumbu, Jomsom of Mustang and Simikot of Humla (2022 BS)</td>
<td><strong>1969</strong>&lt;br&gt;The H.F. network communication was expanded in all the checkpoints of northern border (2026 BS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1969</strong>&lt;br&gt;The H.F. network communication was expanded in all the checkpoints of northern border (2026 BS)</td>
<td><strong>2028 B.S.</strong>&lt;br&gt;PF2FM13 PYE POCKET FONE VHF (Hand held) UK</td>
<td><strong>2036 B.S.</strong>&lt;br&gt;D-81 HF China</td>
<td><strong>2037 B.S.</strong>&lt;br&gt;HANDIC 63D VHF (Hand held) Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2019 B.S.</strong>&lt;br&gt;102E HF (China)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2036 B.S.</strong>&lt;br&gt;D-81 HF China</td>
<td><strong>2041 B.S.</strong>&lt;br&gt;TAIT, T199 Base Set NEWZEALAND</td>
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During the formative years, police organization had to rely on Nepal Army & postal services for its communication system. With the flux of time and increased responsibility it was realized to have its own separate communication system for effectiveness & confidentiality.

Today HF fax, HF network, VHF/ UHF network, Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) & GSM, CDMA are the major means of communication.

Police service oriented SMS short code system is awaiting to be launched soon.
Introduction:
Technological innovations have changed the way people communicate and work. In modern times, it has changed almost all human activities including public security and law enforcement. The advent of IT particularly in last three decades are vastly extending with demand of paradigm shift in policing. Nepal Police is continuing to adapt to changing circumstances brought about by technological advancement and over the past decade there has been a significant growth in the use of computer technology. Computerized information systems have become an integral part of police department. New and emerging technologies are playing an increasingly crucial role in the daily work of frontline policing. Equipping police with enforcement and investigative tools would further enhance the professional capabilities.

Records management, crime investigation and analysis, information sharing and dispatch are some of the regular tasks where information technology has evolved as an integral part of policing. Some of these functions were also automated in last decade.

Background
On 18th of October 1986, computer section was established in police headquarters; the section was equipped with one computer manufactured by Apple Company and a printer. Two years later on 1988 the section started use of Prime Mini Super computer; the same year marks the recruitment of One Computer engineer and an Analyst Programmer. Many softwares and applications that is, Weapons Inventory Management System, Driving License System of Bagmati zone, Clothing Inventory Management system was developed through this computer which operated on PRIMOS. Later, the Prime Mini Super Computer was replaced by Compaq computers.

Today the use of information technology has extended beyond “routine” uses to “non-routine” efforts. The world of law enforcement is very different as leap in technology use has its advantages for criminal elements too. With aim to make the society more safer & policing more transparent, accountable and responsible, Nepal Police is committed to adapt to latest technological advancements in various realm of policing.
Command Center for Prompt & Quality response

The center was established on 2011 AD & 43 units are now attached in its intranet that makes the flow of information more swift & secure. The center provides internet, intranet, email, file server, attendance management, video conferencing & internet telephone services between the attached units.

Software to Generate Actionable Insights
CCTVs to Monitor Actively

CCTV is intended to deter crime by adding the value of detection of criminal behavior. CCTV footage can also be used to identify suspects in offenses that are committed within view of the camera.

Currently 219 IP based & 15 Analogue based CCTVs are installed by Metropolitan Police Office Ranipokhari. More than 800 CCTVs are installed by Nepal Police throughout the country. In recent effort, CCTVs have been installed in 3 prisons of Kathmandu Valley as well as entry and exit points of capital.
GPS In Vehicles:
Improved Dispatch & Policing with Accuracy

With the powerful combination of cellular communication and satellite imagery, 48 CRVs (Controlled Room Vehicle) in Kathmandu valley is installed with Global Positioning System to increase Productivity, Efficiency and Accountability.

SMS Short Codes : It’s Quick & Easy

The trends in communication are changing and that SMS (text) is becoming an ever more popular method of communication. Currently NTC, NCELL & UTL Mobile Subscribers within Kathmandu valley can receive updates on Traffic jam/blockade, Highway jam by typing “JAM” or “HIGHWAY JAM” and sending it to 4321.

Furthermore, to know about taxi fare, Mobile subscriber can type TAXIRATE<space>location<space>to<space>location as well as complain about taxi meter tampering by typing TAXI<space>taxinumber<space>description type & sending it to 4321.

Audio Notice Board is also updating traffic activities regularly.


Police services continue to explore how technology can make them more effective, safer and liable. The Metropolitan Police Office, Ranipokhari on July, 2015 launched “Hamro Police” mobile app that enables smart phone users in the Kathmandu Valley to report incidents of crime, receive police alerts, help users send SMS swiftly to report incidents and access to nearest police office.
Dog service in Nepal Police was started by sending some police officers to Malaysia for training in 2026 B.S. (1969 AD) from where four trained dogs were also brought to Nepal.

This service was established in 2032 B.S. (1975 AD) as "Police Dog Section" with deputation of 10 staffs.

Owing to its achievements and need in the changing scenario, the Section was upgraded into Central Police Dog Training School in 2047 B.S. (1991 AD).

With the objective of producing and training more dogs to cater the demand of organization, regional dog sections are established in all development regions.

Today, dog service is in operation in Pokhara of Western Region, Dharan of Eastern Region, Hetauda of Central Region and Kohalpur of Mid-Western Region.

Areas of Mobilization:

- **Criminal Hunt**: Dogs mobilize in such tasks are known as ‘Tracker Dogs’.

- **Search of Arms and Explosives**: The dogs mobilize in such tasks are known as ‘Bomb Dogs’. They can easily identify such objects by sniffing the odor.

- **Search of Drugs**: Sniffer dogs are mobilize for this purpose.

- **Search at Times of Natural Disasters**: Rescue dogs are mobilized to look for absconding or buried people during or aftermath of natural disasters and hostages who are concealed at unknown places after being abducted by criminal groups.

### Trained Dogs on Duty

- **Tracking**
- **Searching**
- **Identification**
Trainings run by the Dog Training School:

- Dog Handling: Basic Training
- Arms & Explosives Identification Training
- Tracker Dog Training
- Search and Rescue Dog Training
- Drugs Identification Dog Training
- Veterinary Orientation Training

Number and Deployment of Dogs in Nepal Police:

Nepal Police have total of 65 dogs in the following offices:

- Central Police Dog Training School (Including International Airport)
- Dog Section, West Regional Police Office, Pokhara
- Dog Section, East Regional Police Office, Dharan
- Dog Section, Central Regional Police Office, Hetauda
- Dog Section, Mid-western Regional Police Office, Kohalpur
Presidential Motorcade

The Motorcade is escorted by outriders of Nepal Police in Arrow head formation which is preceded by cavalcade of Nepal Army.
A group photo of participants in interaction program organized with retired service members to seek their advice, feedback and to prepare guidelines for the future policing.
Guidance & Leadership
Memoirs of a Chief

Childhood and Early Education
My ancestors lived in Bungai of Bajhang district that lies in far western region of Nepal. My great grand sister had been married to the then Lieutenant General Bhuwan Samsher Jung Bahadur Rana, the second son of Dev Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, the fourth prime minister of Rana regime. My father came to Kathmandu in his early age, and I was born in Kathmandu. My great grand sister did not have any son, and she adopted me. She was a widow and religious in nature. There wasn’t any trouble or miseries in life because I was born in affluent family of Kathamandu. So, mine was a happy childhood.

My great grand sister would read religious texts & scriptures. I also started to get Sanskrit, Nepali and English education within the home. The annual exam would be in Durbar high School, where, I was enrolled & passed the School Leaving Certificate. After SLC, I started studying Science in Tri-Chandra college.

Joining Police Service & Career Days
While I was in college, Nepal police announced the vacancy of new recruitment and I applied. The major urge to join police was high standard recognition of police team in football and charm of uniform. I joined the police service without completing the college education, after the completion of basic training I continued my study and accomplished Master Degree from Tribhuvan University.

My entry in police service & completion of 22 (twenty two) months basic training, on the basis of Public Service Commission’s interview score, marks secured in the training, my education, qualification and marks given by the selection committee, I was placed first (topper) and got appointed as Inspector. I started to serve in Nepal Investigation Department in 2015 B.S as a Police Inspector.

It was in 2019 B.S I was transferred to Nepal Police and deployed in the then Area No. 4, Superintendent Office Birgunj. Later, I worked in various district police offices, crime investigation department, police training center, regional police offices and also as ADC of the then His Majesty the King. I was promoted as IGP of Nepal Police in 2043 B.S., completing four years tenure, retired in Jestha 2047 B.S.

During my 34 years of stay in police service I underwent scores of through many ups and downs, I got opportunity to participate in various police and para-military trainings held in national and international level. I consider, the excellent and inspiring command of my senior officers, experience of working in different levels, excellent performances in various trainings, and my personal habit of performing assigned duty in different levels with all the excellence would have been the basis to attain the highest post of Nepal Police. For me work is worship.

The then IGP D. Raj Sharma was my inspiration to join the police service. During my service years I came through and worked with many officers whom I idolize and who always inspired me to be disciplined, loyal and dutiful for the service: specially former IGP, highly regarded (Sarwa Shree) Pahal Singh Lama, Rom Bahadur Thapa, Khadgajit Baral, Durlav Kumar Thapa and Former DIGP Shree Jagat Bahadur Subba were remarkable.

Policing Then
I cannot comment on what was done and not done during my tenure, it is the matter of assessment from others but whatever was done, I am satisfied.

Policing has always been a challenging job. New crimes and criminals appear in the society. The police organization must be prepared not only to face but to curb down such challenging elements. During my days, among the
social crimes, drug addiction was a big problem. Special attention was needed to control it. And on the other hand, enhancement within the police organization itself was another challenge. I remember, the mechanism of information collection was not so effective and curbing it down was a big challenge.

It is indisputable truth that the main responsibility of police organization is to control crimes, conduct fair investigation and maintain law & order. But police organization during those days did not pay full attention towards it. We lacked efficient human resources and attention was not given for training too. In fact, appropriate human resources were not deployed in proper places.

As I have mentioned earlier the attention was not focused in improvement but in the display of superficiality. There was less attention on professional work & its improvement was the need of the time.

25 years ago police organization was not fulfilled with needy resources. The concept of specialized service was there but expected success would not be achieved because of not following the principle and provision strictly on appointment of specially trained manpower in proper place. The limited resources of that time, however succeeded to maintain peace, and control the crime. Organization members were disciplined and dutiful, work performance was good. The commitment & performance of our personnel expressed during the Asia Pacific Regional Interpol Conference held in Kathmandu (1989 A.D) has verified it.

Change Factors
After my appointment as chief of the organization, the country went through major political transformation, Panchayat system was abolished and democracy was restored. But there was no any difficulty to work in the new situation because whatever the political system may be the basic premises and responsibilities of police organization remained same.

Regarding the post of Additional Inspector General of Police, let me make it clear; the provision for that post existed in Nepal Police. It was the Police Regulation of 2015 B.S that terminated this post. Due to necessity and hefty work pressure of chief of the police, the post of AIGP was regenerated again in 2043 B.S & AIGP was given responsibility of investigation, invigilation & inspection.

With an aim to make the country a welfare state, various plans were implemented but these were not materialised and did not yield fruitful results. The then His Majesty King Birendra decreed to uplift the living standard of Nepalese as per the Asian regional standard and arrangements were underway to fulfill basic necessity of food, shelter and clothing by 2000 A.D. To meet those standards police organization also needed raise in various sectors because security also remains the foremost necessity of society.

In the due course police organization was provided with additional instruments, weapons, manpower and the police uniform was also changed. The organization lost some members during the people’s movement of 1990 and blame fell upon the variation in dress. Before any political upheaval and major transformation such incidents happen because of conflict & violence. It has nothing to do with the dress.

Working Together
After the restoration of democracy in 2046 B.S (1990 A.D.), for the chief of police it was a regular undertaking to be in regular communication with the then interim government. During those days, the government would command various tasks, we obeyed it, executed it and reported it with the reason why certain tasks couldn’t be accomplished.

Before the democracy, while working under panchayat system, there were various sweet and bitter experiences. However, the then King Birendra himself was a person of high democratic value and there wouldn’t be any dictation against the welfare of nation and citizens. But all the employee of palace were not equally honest and capable. The King would dictate not to do any tasks that were not obligatory by laws. I had maintained a very cordial relation with home ministry and all the departments underneath, as well as with other ministries and departments, Nepal Army, social organizations and media persons. It was my pleasure that I received support from them too. All police employee have great contribution to make my period successful and I acknowledge their role forever.

Advice & Wish
Police service is, no doubt, a public oriented service. The harmonious relationship between police and public is inevitable. Except few lapses, during my tenure police was popular too. Those who tarnished the image of police were severely punished. It is not exaggeration to say that the police image was very good at that time, because of various programs conducted to strengthen the relationship between police, public & press.

I shall remain police till my last breath and wish to reborn as police. I am always ready to serve my organization, my nation & citizens whenever the need be.
Introduction
Since the political transformation of 2006 A.D. and promulgation of constitution on September 20, 2015, the Government of Nepal has taken important steps towards forging consensus on major issues, mitigating conflict in the country and navigating the democratic transition. A key step in this complex transition period is to ensure the safety and security of the public. Ensuring a successful transition requires Nepal Police to apply innovative approaches to complex problems and establish a more collaborative relationship with partner stakeholders.

The history of policing in Nepal dates back to the medieval period and it has witnessed gradual changes and developments at various points in time. The promulgation of the Police Act, 1955 AD was a milestone in its journey and this act is still in place with few amendments. With the political and socio-economic transition of the country, Nepal Police has moved from being essentially a force with a state revenue safeguard and public order mandate towards a community oriented democratic police service. These transformations are usually tumultuous and not without challenges. We have also transformed in size as well as mandate to a strong sixty seven thousand personnel spread throughout the nation.

Today the only thing that can be predicted with confidence is that difficult choices will have to be made. We need to set out a bold and radical vision of how to deliver better policing in these demanding times. Over the last 60 years, since the inception of modern policing in our country and the establishment of Nepal Police, Nepali society has altered dramatically and it is vital to take account of the key changes in the socio-economic, cultural and political contexts within which policing takes place. Through our public hearings, surveys and evidence gathering sessions, we have heard about the problems and challenges confronting Nepal Police service today. Any attempt to make the police better will contribute to a better Nepal, has to fully endorse this altered context and be able to address these challenges.

Background
The recorded history of strategic plan (called work-plan then) in Nepal Police dates back to 2059 B.S. Till now two such plans were implemented in Nepal Police (2059-2064 B.S. & 2065-2069 B.S.)

We discuss problems, share ideas and generate innovative approaches to create a more efficient police service with special focus on issues that are affecting our professional competency and public image. We are constantly scrutinizing key elements of the social context of policing in Nepal and discussing key challenges. Revisiting our existing practices and structures and considering their applicability in everyday policing is an enduring practice. Contextual revision of the application of core policing principles that provide the basis for a police service that can meet current challenges in ways that are effective, legitimate and committed to the common good is the foundation of our organizational strength and development.

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Nepal Police is striving to make the country a better and safer place to live and work through our 24/7 vigilance of core issues relating to the safety and security of our citizen. Our core functions are enforcing the law, preventing & detecting crime, maintaining social harmony, protecting the fundamental rights of citizens, enhancing the sense of security and participating in development activities of the country.

In response to the re structuring of the state we are going through some structural and organizational changes and have undertaken various reform programs.

We have taken steps to ensure that service delivery is improved to all the citizens regardless of their gender, ethnicity or religion. In the process of prevention and detection of crime and public order maintenance, we put utmost priority on Human rights considerations as well as victim support (particularly those of women, children, vulnerable and marginalized people) and community...
oriented policing. The institutionalization of strategic planning is imperative in delivering these aspirations and it has therefore been a priority ever since we initiated this practice several years back.

Our latest strategic plan 2014-2016 is developed with an aim to bring visible changes in different areas of policing and render a more professional service to the citizens.

**Nepal Police Strategic Plan 2014-2016**

The institutionalization of strategic planning is one of the major targets of Nepal police. The Three year strategic plan, approved by the ministerial-level decision of Government of Nepal on 14th of July 2013 was a major step towards this process. The 2014-16 Strategic Plan has been prepared as a continuation of the strategic planning process. A working group led by the Research and Planning Directorate and other senior officers was formed to carry out this task. This is important to ensure ownership among the police, for the subsequent implementation of the plan. The Strategic Plan 2014-16 aims to provide a broad framework on eight key strategic areas that will be adopted over the three years to improve our efficiency and effectiveness in order to meet contemporary policing requirements.

**The key strategic areas of interventions are:**

- Institutional Development of Nepal Police
- Organizational Restructuring and Leadership Development
- Formulation of policies and process for the institutional development of Human resources.
- Modernization of technical and infrastructural component.
- Crime Control and Investigation
- Effective and objective service delivery
- Police-public partnership interventions.
- Institutional Development of Staff welfare schemes

A Monitoring and Evaluation team is in place to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-16. The team meets regularly, conduct field visits, share knowledge with officers on the ground and takes appropriate steps to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan. The chief of Nepal Police is updated on all the steps of the plan and its implementation.

Based upon the achievements & its evaluation, a new strategic plan is imminent to address the demand of today as well as tomorrow.

Hence, a team is working to finalize the ‘Vision 2020’ that will better equip & prepare us to transform into ‘Effective Serving Police’.

Vision 2020 will evaluate the need of man, material, money & technology that would be our future steps to “Reform, Restructure and Rejuvenation”.
Security now is no longer simply a local concern. It is continuing to grow in scope both regionally and internationally. Today the police priorities are extended beyond geopolitical barriers. Currently, Nepal Police is about to meet the end of 3 years strategic plan. This dusk signifies the dawn of vision and planning for the days ahead which is undoubtedly more challenging.

The responsibility to maintain a peaceful society is a shared responsibility. To meet with the challenges of tomorrow, one has to look further beyond the dynamism and complex aspects of the field. For the stability of society across the globe, we need to work together. Thus cooperation matters.

Nepal Police express its gratitude for the esteemed agencies who have supported us throughout. Here we have listed out the current major projects & number of agencies involved with Nepal Police

These include;
• Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)
• Asian Development Bank (ADB)
• Government of Peoples Republic of China
• Department For International Development (DFID)
• Government of India
• United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
• United States of America
**Project:** Reconstruction of Police Units for Effective Service Delivery & Improve Capabilities

**Donor Agency:** Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)

NPTF is a platform harmonising Government of Nepal supplemented by contributions of eight others partners namely Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, UK & USA.

Reconstruction of 327 police buildings are completed.

**Objectives:**
- Reconstruction of the police units that were partially & completely destroyed during insurgency period.
- Assuring presence of Police, effecting policing and public security.
- Improving gender friendly living conditions of the police & safe storage of the equipment, arms, ammunitions & machineries.

**Start:** 2009

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**Project:** Establishment of Women and Children Service Centers (WCSC)

**Donor Agency:** Asian Development Bank (ADB)

15 WCSCs are to be established, surveying is ongoing.

**Objective:**
- To reduce vulnerability & helplessness of women and children in rural district of Nepal by providing professional & coordinated protection & assistance to female & child victims of crimes such as rape, domestic violence, polygamy, allegation of witchcraft, child abuse, child marriage & trafficking.

**Start:** 2014

---

**Project:** Digital Radio Trunking System

**Donor Agency:** Government of Peoples Republic of China


**Objectives:**
- To keep communication & networking system secure
- To enable police officials to communicate with more than one user at the same time by sharing common channel and radio frequency.
- To strengthen the responding capacity of Police.

**Start:** 2014

---

**Project:** Modernization and Improvement of Policing Project (MIPP)

**Donor Agency:** Department for International Development (DFID)

**Start:** 2015 **End:** 2018

**Objectives:**
- Modernized, gender-sensitive police units are in place for better public access to police services
- Strengthened Operations and Maintenance capacity for police facilities and equipment
- Improved performance systems of NP in relation to monitoring and evaluation, budgeting, and skills development
- Increased capabilities in forensic investigations
- Community engagement is made an integral part of the police operation for stronger police-public partnership.
Project: Establishment of a new National Police Academy in Panauti, Kavrepalanchok district (Co-ordination through NPA)

Donor Agency: Government of India

Objectives:
- To establish a South Asian standard integrated police training village.
- To enhance training infrastructure.
- To improve learning environment.
- To uplift quality of training.
- To introduce latest facilities of IT and other relevant police related development.

Start: 2014

Project: Armed Violence Reduction and Strengthening Community Security (AVRSCS)

Donor Agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Objectives:
- Enhance capacities to monitor and analyze the incidence and distribution of armed violence.
- Strengthen the capacities of the GoN to effectively control small arms and enhance community security.
- Strengthen capacities for government-led coordination on armed violence reduction.
- Support community security and armed violence reduction initiatives in priority districts/localities and
- Increase public awareness and education on armed violence reduction.

Target Districts: Kanchanpur, Kailali, Banke, Bardiya, Bara, Parsa, Dhanusa, Saptari, Morang (9 Districts).


Project: Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Donor Agency: Government of United States of America (USA)

Objectives:
- Command and control communications system development for enhancing emergency response capacity.
- Improve criminal investigation capacity through training.

Start: 2009
The Year & Its Reminiscence
Earthquake 2015

- 395 numbers of aftershocks with Local Magnitude >= 4 *
- 7.6 Magnitude (ML)
  25th April, 2015
  G: Barpak, Gorkha

Physical Damages
Earthquake 2015

- 1,267 Government Offices
- 4,52,100 Personal Houses
- 326 Health Centers
- 4,217 Educational Institutions
- 804 Police units
- 755 Archaeological Structure & Temples

- 4,70,991** buildings were damaged by Earthquake & Aftershocks

Nepal Police
- 6 personnel died
- 183 personnel injured
- 143 family members of police personnel died
- 255 family members injured
- 3,434 house of serving police personnel destroyed
- 2,855 house of ex-service members destroyed
- 187 Police units totally destroyed
- 617 Police units partially damaged

* Data from http://www.nepalnepal.gov/ till 31th September, 2015
** Data based on 100 Days (30/07/2015) of Gorkha Earthquake 2015 provided by Operation DPT, PHIQ that includes destruction of 7630 various org. buildings & 8889 other structures
Casualties
Earthquake 2015

8,860 deaths | 22,307 injured | 198 missing
Female 4901, Male 3953

94 Foreigners from 16 different nations lost their life
167 were rescued & returned safely to their nation

Legend
Dead and Injured
Administrative Region
Dead
Injured
2,300
Number of Death
0
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 25
26 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
2001 - 5000
5001 - 10000
10001 - 50000

Source:
Administrative Boundary from Department of Survey
Produced by:
Nepal Police, GIS Section
Computer Directorate

# Data as of 100 Days (30/07/2015) of Gorkha Earthquake 2015
* The Number includes 6 unidentified
Involvement
Nepal Police in Earthquake Disaster Management

**Rescue**
- 8 Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue Team (CSSR) Deployed
- 44,629 police personnel Deployed (66.12%)
- 1,507 dead bodies recovered by joint effort of Nepal Police
- 2,253 people rescued alive
- 87 children about to be trafficked were rescued
- 23 Checkposts were established throughout the country to curb trafficking in persons
- 75,000 Calls received in Police Hotlines

**Relief**
- 31 Health Camps Organized by Nepal Police Hospital
- 6,287 victims received treatments & medicines from NPH
- 5,000 Dignity Kits & Baby Kits provided to women, children, & infant victims
- NRs 100,000,000 provided in PM Relief Fund
- 40 arrested thieves
- 60 arrested black marketers
- 3 arrested people spreading rumors
- 550 vehicles demanding high fare were taken into control

**Relief Distribution**
from Central Relief Collection Centre, Thapathali, Kathmandu
- 21,042 Quintal Rice
- 721 Quintal Salt
- 312 Quintal Sugar
- 25,000 boxes of Canned Food
- 1,788 Quintal Blanket
- 470,000 Cartons of Water
Rehabilitation

- **13,484 Tents Distributed**
- **1,300** More than 3,000 were given temporary shelters established in PHQ for 3 weeks
- **Police Compounds** all over the country were made accessible for temporary shelters
- **Women and Children Protection Desks** were established incorporating female police personnel in 45 different places
- **Special Relief** package announced for affected police personnel from Police Welfare Fund

Revive

- **Self Defense lessons** to women & girls in Shelters
- **Musical Therapy** sessions for security personnel involved in Relief & Restructure process
- **Solar powered Charger Booth** installed in various earthquake affected areas

POLICE MIRROR 2015 | 63
The Police Baton: A Distinct Honor

‘Police Baton’ is a Regional Police Offices’ performance evaluation competition that is organized among five regional headquarters, to review and evaluate the efforts of policing carried out by police units under their jurisdiction. It is a tradition of monitoring and supervising police units. The winner is awarded Police Baton every year on the occasion of Police Day.

Although it’s a competition, it has been ascertained to appraise the progressive development of all police units & their efforts in control and investigation of crime, maintain law and order, and strengthen public confidence.

In 2014 AD, West Regional Police Office, Pokhara, received the ‘Police Baton’ for its excellence in service.

In the picture, DIGP Bam Bahadur Bhandari, the then Head of West Regional Police Office receives the ‘Police Baton’ from Right Honorable Prime Minister Sushil Koirala.
“Deeper Integration for Peace and Prosperity” : 18th SAARC Summit

The eighteenth summit of ‘South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation’ (SAARC) was held in Kathmandu, the capital of Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal from 26–27 November 2014.

The theme of the summit was ‘Deeper Integration for Peace and Prosperity’, focused on enhancing connectivity between the member states for easy transit-transport across the region.

The mega event was concluded peacefully with 36 points "Kathmandu Declaration".

The Main National Organizing Committee was formed under the chair of Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Sushil Koirala and different other thematic committees under the deputy prime ministers and ministers.

Chief of Nepal Police, IGP Upendra Kant Aryal was a member of the "Security and Transport Management Committee" which was chaired by Deputy Prime-Minister & Home Minister. The assigned responsibility was "Prepare work plan for the security of all heads of states and head of governments."

To accomplish the assigned task of the committee and for the efficacious end of the summit, nine various sub-committees were formed under the command of AIGP, Ganesh Raj Rai, Head of Operations Department, Police Headquarters.

More than 9700 police personnel were actively deployed round the clock to mark the successful end of the Summit.
Police Wives Care

Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA), a non-profit, social service oriented charitable organization dedicated for the inclusive development and wellbeing of police family, commenced its journey as Central Police Family Women Association on 20 August 1984, and metamorphosed as Nepal Police Wives Association in April 2005. It has been proudly supplementing the welfare efforts of Nepal Police and has won accolade from civic society.

The Police Wives Association played dynamic role in bringing back the life to normalcy after the country was struck by major earthquake on 25th of April 2015. The association was well supported by Nepal Rastriya Marwadi Parisad, Haate Maalo Thailand, Jain Swetambar Terapanth Samaj Nepal, Dhammakaya International Meditation Center, Jalpa Devi Sudar Samiti Dharan & Harman Singh Harvansh Kaur Charitable Trust New Delhi.
**Welfare**

Nepal Police Welfare Trust is a Nepali Police charity which was established with a vision to value all members in the service, represent member interests and concerns, promote their general welfare and contentment. It is under the patronage of the Chief of Nepal Police & operates under the ‘Constitution of Welfare Trusts, 1995’.

It was funded primarily by the amount received from police personnel returning from various peacekeeping missions.

The core mission of the trust is to provide welfare and support for serving members enabling them to serve efficient and effective service to the community we serve, as well as to support our ex-members and police families.

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**Expansion of welfare fund**

- **Regional Level**
- **District Level**
- **Endowment Saving Account**

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**Differently abled personnel**

- **18 specially designed scooters**
- 1 distributed this year for the members who met with an accident or injured during the line of duty.
- 38 persons in total have received such scooters including 16 this year.

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**Senior Citizen Recognition**

- NRs, 97,96,000
- Provided for 626 retired police personnel who are above the age of 70.
- Male Rs 700
- Female Rs 1,000
- Monthly allocation

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**Financial assistance**

- For treatment of life threatening disease including reconstructive & funeral expense for 344 ex and serving personnel worth NRs 85,07,500

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**Scholarship**

- NRs 40,82,400 for 687 students

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**Better Health Facility**

- NRs 75,00,000
- Enabled the Nepal Police Hospital to upgrade the service and provide better medical facilities.

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**Comfort the lifestyle**

- NRs 65,911,834
- In various installments to ease the family life of police personnel.

---

**Various Relief Package**

- Earthquake relief package worth NRs 4,43,10,000 for 1561 serving & 1393 ex-members.
- NRs 20,00,000
- Relief in cash provided for family members of serving personnel & two Ex. personnel who died during earthquake.
- NRs 10,00,000 each
- Relief in cash provided for family members of police personnel whose gained martyrdom in Tharthar protest.

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Salute to Blue Martyrs

Earthquake 2015
Nepal Police, the primary law enforcement agency of Nepal Government, lost six of its members during the massive earthquake of 7.6 magnitude that shocked the nation on 25th of April 2015. 183 personnel sustained injuries.
**Kailali Incident**

Six personnel of Nepal Police lost their lives in the line of duty as the supporters of Tharuhat movement, attacked them in Kailali district of Far western Nepal on August 24, 2015. A violent clash broke out at Silam Chauraha of Munuwa VDC, Tikapur, Kailali district when hundreds of protestors, wielding axes, knives, spears, catapults and other weapons breached the prohibitory order and attacked security personnel.

Two personnel of Armed Police Force and a child of mere 18 months, son of APF member, were also killed in same incident.

The personnel were promoted one rank posthumously.

**Bardiya Incident**

Head Cons. Dev Bdr. Pandey succumbed to bullet injuries. He was shot by agitators hiding in a corn field in Maina Pokhari of Bardiya district.
Official Visits

Chief of Nepal Police, IGP Upendra Kant Aryal with Hon. Chen Zhimin, Vice minister of Peoples Republic of China during his official visit in Beijing.
AIGP Rajendra Singh Bhandari attending graduation ceremony of IPS Officers at Sardar Vallab Bhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, India.

AIGP Pratap Singh Thapa during his visit to South Africa to attend SGF Police Command Meeting.

AIGP Surendra Bahadur Shah addressing 22nd Interpol Asia Regional Conference held in Singapore.

AIGP Birendra Babu Shrestha with MINUSTAH UNPOL Police Commissioner Mr. Therrault Serge during inspection visit to Haiti.
AIGP Ramesh Shekhar Bajracharya attending 83rd General Assembly of INTERPOL held in Monaco

AIGP Kedar Prakash Saud addressing Counter Narcotics & Illicit Trafficking Alumni Community of Interest workshop held in Germany

AIGP Ganesh Raj Rai in U.S.A. attending International Meeting on Integrating and Implementing UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 & 1820

AIGP Narayan Prasad Bastakoti keenly observes the road traffic system of China during his visit to PRC
**Coverage**

**The Guardian**

Nepal police step up patrols to prevent thefts in earthquake zone

Officers helping civil effort after Saturday's tremor say they are having to meet requests of locals who are traumatised.

---

**BBC News**

Nepal earthquake: Self-defence for quake survivors

By James Jiry

11 June 12:05 PM

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**Gulf Times**

Nepal police arrest 112 as protests over new constitution continue

By Subodh Kala

11 June 12:05 PM

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**Mail Online**

Nepal Police Arrest Local Reporters for ‘Instilling Fear’ Of New Earthquake

Three local journalists were arrested for spreading false news about the coming of another large earthquake, Nepal police said Wednesday.

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**CNN**

Police: 101-year-old man rescued one week after Nepal quake

By Brijesh Patel

11 June 12:05 PM

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**POLICE MIRROR 2015 | 77**
#NepalPolice

Safai Ghimire
@TewePaha

Ringleader #Ghante killed in an encounter. Finally let's patiently wait why NepalPolice thought a rational use of force wouldn't work there.

Pushpa Raj
@NepalPolice

Jesse jati: dyi SS diye pani. #nepalpolice #NA ra #AFP le jati nepal lai kasalle deko chainga ahlile.

@Nepal_Cho

Underpaid, overworked, inadequately trained, ill equipped & mostly the brunt of all things evil. My heart goes out to #Nepal Police today.

Tee
@TeeNepali

@NepalPolice are ahead of solving #Crime how much times it take doesn't matter. setopati.com/sanma/27162/

Canesh
@CaneshCanesh

Killing the one who saves the country is to kill the country and the people who did this must have to pay in any manner! #NepalPolice

Deepak Banyal
@banyal

This is such a wonderful use of social media by #NepalPolice. This definitely helps!

KP Dhungana
@KP_Dhun

In the United States, when a police officer is killed in the line of duty - we drop our badge with a black mourning ribbon in their memory. I have these dropped now in memory of the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force Officers who tragically and senselessly lost their lives yesterday in the service of their country. I pray they rest in Peace.

Larry Kiley with @DoshiRam Neupane and 21 others

I'm impressed by the way #NepalPolice is sharing the matters in social media. Thank you NepalPolice

Sarju Rana
@SarjuRana

You don't need superpowers to be a super hero. You need will power, determination & courage just like the @NepalArmy & the @NepalPolice.

@NepalPolice

@NepalPolice

Breaking News

Several aftershocks after 7.3 quake hits Nepal

Mahesh
@Mahesh

No words can be enough to describe how they're fighting for us #Respect nepalpolice nepalari

@NepalPoliceHQ nepalinfo.com/man-stories/

Sanjesh Joshi
@Sanjesh

We are preparing to go & help the #NepalPolice of #Kaski to retrieve lost people's bodies. Now we have breakfast & briefing.

Niraj
@baskata

@NepalPoliceHQ great job! #NepalPolice trying to leave the past behind. #NepalEarthquake WeWillBounceBack

Sam Rai
@SamRai

Sarpana Pradhan Maya
@SarpanaP
@Ardhika @NepalPoliceHQ Police knows the case and with the help of police these children are handed over to child welfare board.

Anjana Rajhardary
@AnjanaR

#NepalEarthquake

Thanks @nepalpolice

Anjana marsay @NepalPolice 
Nepal's police force started self-defence classes for women and girls left homeless after two huge earthquakes... Thanks @NepalPolice.
Human Resources

Region wise distributions

- Far West: 6,129 (9%)
- Mid. West: 9,512 (14%)
- West: 10,805 (16%)
- Mid.: 12,620 (19%)
- East: 12,162 (16%)
- Metro: 10,800 (16%)
- PHQ & attached command: 5,665 (8%)
- 8% (remaining)

Categorical Division

- Civil: 42,263 (62%)
- Technical: 5,171 (8%)
- Traffic: 2,214 (3%)
- Armed: 18,045 (27%)
- 8% (remaining)

Rank wise allocation strength

1. IGP
2. AIGP
3. DIGP
4. SSP
5. SP
6. DYSP
7. INSP
8. SI
9. ASI

* currently 10 AIGP's among which 2 are special post
Nepal has tremendous geographic diversity. Along a south-to-north transect, Nepal can be divided into three belts: Terai, Hill and Mountain Regions.

**Terai Region**: 929 Police Units, 27,124 Personnel
The Terai (also *Tarai*) or Madhesh region begins at the Indian border and includes the southernmost part of the flat, intensively farmed Gangetic Plain.

The terai ends and the Hills begin at a higher range of foothills called the Mahabharat Range.

**Hill Region**: 1,232 Police Units, 37,453 Personnel
The Hill Region (*Pahad* in Nepali) is mostly between 700 and 3,000 metres (2,000 and 10,000 ft) altitude. This region begins at the Mahabharat Range (Lesser Himalaya) The steep southern slopes are nearly uninhabited. The increasingly urbanized Kathmandu and Pokhara valleys fall within the Hill region.

**Mountain Region**: 184 Police Units, 3,116 Personnel
The Mountain Region or Parbat begins above 3,000 metres (10,000 ft) into the subalpine and alpine zone. Some 90 of Nepal’s peaks exceed 7,000 metres (23,000 ft) and eight exceed 8,000 metres (26,247 ft) including Mount Everest at 8,848 metres.
Crime Statistics

The implementation of the court decision**

The Data contains the implementation of the court decision carried out by district police offices after campaign started on October 18, 2014 together with fiscal year accomplishment of CIB

* Nepali Fiscal year generally ends on 15th of July. All data provided and verified by Criminal Investigation Department.

** The Data contains the implementation of the court decision carried out by district police offices after campaign started on October 18, 2014 together with fiscal year accomplishment of CIB.
Among the total 2335 Police units & strength of 67,498, Nepal Police currently includes 198 Police Investigation Units & about 3956 investigation officers that is 5.86% of of its working strength.

A three-year Crime Prevention & Investigation Action Plan (2014-2017) is introduced to upgrade the investigation process, develop job specialization & ensure effective data gathering & analysis.
**Noteable Investigations**

*Criminals may run 12 thousand miles in 12 years but not far from the handcuff*

On 15th July 2002, Hemanta and Anjali Shrestha, both engineers by profession were found brutally murdered in their rental room at Kathmandu Metropolitan city ward no 3 Ranibari. The couple were killed by using the sharp weapon (*Khukuri*). The assailants even attacked seven-year-old daughter of the couple but she managed to run away despite sustaining cut injuries on her neck.

More than 30 investigation teams and various probe committees were formed to find out the reason and persons involved in murder. This year, Police finally disclosed the mystery behind the murder & serial contract killers Manraj Gurung of Khare VDC 6 Dolakha district & Pramesh Chouhan of Phulasi VDC ward number 3 of Ramechhap district were arrested and indicted. They were given the task to murder Geeta Khadka, involved in man power business who was also the house owner where the murder took place. Though they failed to murder the main target, they assaulted engineers couple to death. The arrested duo have criminal background & Pramesh Chouhan was released serving life-long imprisonment in Mrs. Lilamaya Giri murder case.

**CIB team unravels the mystery & brings SC Justice Bam’s ‘killer’ home**

Investigators from Central Investigation Bureau unfolded the mystery behind the murder of Justice Rana Bahadur Bam after 3 years. Two masked assailants riding a red Pulsar motorbike opened fire at Bam’s car (Ba 8 Cha 9853) on May 31st 2012 at UN Park Lalitpur, who took in four bullets on his neck, chest, armpit, belly and died undergoing treatment at Norvic Hospital, Thapathali, later at 1:30 pm the same day. Seven bullet shells were recovered from the crime scene were of a 7.65mm pistol.

Megh Raj Thapa, alias Babu Thapa, a former Vice Chairperson of Chure Bhawar Rastriya Ekata Party was disclosed as the mastermind behind the politically motivated murder. Thapa had killed Justice Bam seeking revenge against his verdict over the authentication row of Chure Bhawar Rastriya Ekata Party. Also arrested were Karan Chaudhary of Janakpur, a sharp shooter, Prem Raj Khadka, motorbike rider, and Deepak Karna of Janakpur who assisted in the crime.

Abscending Sanjaya Islami Magar aka Bhagwan, has been brought to home from Saudi Arabia. Acting on Interpol’s Red Corner notice, the Saudi Arabia police had arrested Magar on March 25 from Saudi Arabia.

**Father Gaffney murder case**

Dhal Bahadur Khadka alias Gokul who was accused of Father Thomas E Gaffney murder, had been arrested on April 20, 2015 at Kakadvitta in Jhapa district while he was trying to re-enter Nepal from India after 18 years of the incident. Gokul hacked Gaffney to death with a *khukuri* at his residence at Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan 3 Jhamsikhel on December 13, 1997. He decamped with Rs. 22,000 from the victim’s cupboard. 65 year old Father Thomas E Gaffney was an American and working as a director of St. Xaviers Social Service Center.

**Breaking down Barriers; A big support in wildlife conservation and zero poaching**

Raj Kumar Praja, the kingpin of the poaching racket who was absconding since 2001 and managed to escape on three more time on 2003, 2008 & 2009 was apprehended on February 8, 2015.

The notorious rhino-horn poacher Raj Kumar Praja, aged 33, was hiding in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia with a fake identity of Bhakta Raj Giri. On 04 November 2013 a Red Corner Notice was issued against him for planning and executing the poaching of Rhinos with guns in protected area of Nepal.

Praja had acquired a new citizenship certificate under the false name in Oct 2010 from Gorkha district and applied for a passport. Very shortly he had a new passport with support from Kathmandu-based recruitment agents & he flew to Malaysia. He is suspected of killing over 30 Rhinoceros. Praja will also face over 15 other wildlife related charges.
New Trends in Human Trafficking

Bride Trafficking Ring
On 21st March 2012, Nepal Police arrested five suspects, including a South Korean, for allegedly operating a bride trafficking ring under the cloak of a cross-country marriage bureau.

Further investigations & operation led to rescue of six girls aged between 17 to 22 years, from marriage bureaus kept in a hostage-like situation. The brokers lured them with promise of a blissful married life and income of more than US $1,000 a month abroad after a paper marriage with Chinese and Korean nationals of their father’s age.

There are 83 registered marriage bureaus all over the country.

Dance Bar
Acting upon intelligence guided by the study on women flying to African and Gulf countries; information from respective countries; study of criminal records; complaints & news received from social sites and surveillance on the suspects led to a racket bust behind trafficking of female with forged documents via India.

A gang of seven suspects were arrested on 12 March 2015 for trafficking of young Nepalese women to dance bars based in the Middle east and African countries. Twenty four (24) passports of women, their pictures shot by professional photographers and US $9,000 cash were also confiscated from the suspects.

Unlicensed Educational Consultancies
On the mid of August 2015 Metropolitan Crime Division, Kathmandu carried out coordinated raids on 34 educational consultancies that were being illegally operated. It was the second raid of this kind after 2013 when the CIB took action against more than 20 education consultancies for forgery.

It was discovered that many persons were being trafficked to foreign countries in the name of abroad studies in the post disaster situation & they have been cheated by unlicensed educational consultancies.

They were also coughing up Rs 1.2 to 1.5 million from aspiring students for visa processing to send them to Japan, Cyprus, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.
Drugs Related Crimes

Fiscal year 2013/014, Arrested: 2812
2673
2710

Fiscal year 2014/015, Arrested: 2857
138, Other Nationality 2535, Nepalese
5, Other Nationality 134, Nepalese

Major Seized Amount 2014/015

- **Cannabis**: 7048.65 Kg
- **Hashish**: 2039.94 Kg
- **Heroin**: 4.81 Kg
- **Opium**: 14.81 Kg
- **Heroin**: 11 Kg
- **Diazepam**: 33900 Tab/amp
- **Buprenorphine**: 25348 Tab/amp
- **Phenargan**: 23468 Tab/amp
- **Spasmo**: 14473 Tablets
- **Lupijesic**: 3769 Tab/amp
- **Nitrosun**: 14803 Tablets
- **Naitrovit**: 7179 Tablets
- **Naitrojem**: 9092 Tablets
- **Nurojesic**: 3774 Tab/amp
- **Hashish Powder**: 223 Kg
- **LSD**: 11 Sticker

- Buddha Statue used as concealment
- Diazepam hidden inside Jacket
- Hashish concealed in Heena (Mehendi) Cone

Arrested Numbers

- Fiscal year 2013/014, Arrested: 2812
- Fiscal year 2014/015, Arrested: 2857

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Traffic Accident Statistics

14,237 Vehicles Involved in Accident

- Two Wheelers: 5403 (36%)
- Car, 4x4, Van: 4266 (29%)
- Bus: 1847 (12%)
- Tanker & truck: 1646 (11%)
- Tractor: 810 (6%)
- Manually driven carts & cycle: 662 (5%)
- Tempo-Three Wheelers: 203 (1%)

9,145 Accidents

- AM: 2,496 (27%)
- PM: 3,926 (43%)
- 3 AM: 2,331 (26%)
- 3 PM: 392 (4%)

Contribution in revenue through Traffic enforcement: NRs. 59,79,64,975

Growth of 34.65% compared to last fiscal year

5 Major Causes of Accident:

- Negligence of Driver: 6,609 (72.26%)
- Over speed: 1226 (13.40%)
- Mechanical failure: 297 (3.24%)
- Passengers Fault: 288 (3.14%)
- Overtake: 284 (3.10%)

Number of Casualities:

- Death: 2004
- Serious Injury: 4054
- Minor Injury: 8127

* Data covers the range of July, 2014 to June 2015, provided & verified by PHQ Traffic Directorate

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Physical Infrastructure of Nepal Police

Basic requirement status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have</th>
<th>Haven't</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>1397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>976</td>
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<td>Barrack</td>
<td>862</td>
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<td>Mess</td>
<td>731</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,335

Unit-wise destruction during the Armed Conflict

Regionwise damage caused by Earthquake 2015

- Complete
- Partial

804 buildings were damaged by Earthquake 2015

768 buildings were destroyed during the Armed Conflict

42% Buildings damaged during the Armed Conflict are either constructed or under Construction

31% Buildings are intact

35%
Sports for Better Community Relationship

In the uniform services sports has more than a recreational value; it’s a medium to strengthen our relationship with community. In context to Nepal, the history & development of sport would not be complete without the participation and involvement of departmental clubs.

Nepal Police & Martyr’s Memorial ‘A’ Division League
The Ram Janaki Football tournament was started in 1934 AD with the objective of solidifying the increasing public interest in football. After the establishment of democracy in 1950 AD, the Nepali Police team had initial successes, enjoying consecutive hat-trick wins and monopolizing the trophy for several years.

To thrust the growth of football and sports, Nepal Police handed over the trophy to The Nepal Football Association in 2011 BS (1955 AD) which is now continued as ‘Martyr’s Memorial League Tournament’ in memory of national martyrs.

Major Title Clinches & Achievements in last fiscal year

Football
- Western Union Female League Championship
- Manakamana Cable Car Pokhara Cup Intl’ Football Tournament
- Tulsi Lal Amatya Memorial Goldcup Female National football Tournament

Volleyball
- NVA Cup Volleyball Championship (Males)
- 29th National Volleyball Championship (Males)

Athletics
- 7 Golds, 5 Silvers and 7 Bronze medals in 40th National Athletics Championship.

Karate
- Five Gold and a Silver medal in South Asian Karate Championship held in Dec 2014 of New Delhi

Boxing
- 3 Gold & each Silver & Bronze in Bir Ganeshman Boxing Tournamnet

Weightlifting
- 6 Gold, 5 Silver, 1 Bronze in Fourth Grand prix Qualifying National Weightlifting Tournament

Badminton
- Third position in Mix-doubles of 11th Krishna Mohan Memorial Open Badminton Championship.

Taekwondo
- 7 Gold, 2 Silver & a Bronze medal in Second Sindhu Invitational National Taekwondo Championship

Table Tennis
- Table Tennis team members secured Gold And Bronze in Men’s single; clean swept the entire Women’s single event & secured Gold in Men’s Double, Gold & Silver in Women’s Double; Gold & Bronze in Mixed Double. The Team was placed First in entire tournament.
Rt. Honorable Prime Minister Sushil Koirala in PHQ premises to inaugurate Senior Police Conference

Honorable Deputy Prime Minister & Minister for Home Affairs Bam Dev Gautam observing stalls on CID Day

Rt. Honorable Chief Justice Kalyan Shrestha addressing a conference organized to discuss Strengthening of Forensic Science Services

Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs Mahendra Bahadur Pandey paying tribute infront of police memorial on 59th Police Day
Police Personnel in a rally organized to mark the promulgation of New Constitution

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