I am glad to learn that Nepal Police is publishing Police Mirror on the auspicious occasion of Police Day 2014. In continuation of a great tradition, I believe the publication will feature all major areas of police life as well as their activities, achievements, and future discourses of Nepal Police strategic plans.

Being the frontline law enforcement agency to maintain peace and security, Nepal Police deserves appreciation for its present and past service delivery, crime prevention, and investigations as a whole. Recently, the enactment of the Police Regulation in 2014 has paved the way for better and professional police service in Nepal. I want to thank the efforts of Nepal Police and Nepal Government on adoption of the new Police Regulation.

I highly appreciate the initiative and integrity that Nepal Police has demonstrated and I am confident that they will continue to inspire the coming generations. I expect that Police Day 2014 will further strengthen Nepal Police family’s commitment to preserve human rights, safeguard citizens, and help nurture and preserve sovereignty of the country.

Finally, I offer my best wishes to Nepal Police on the occasion of Police Day 2014 and its magnificent publication of Police Mirror.

Hon. BAM DEV GAUTAM
DPM/ Home Minister
Singh Durbar, Kathmandu
It makes me happy to know that Nepal Police is celebrating the 59th anniversary of the founding of Nepal Police during Police Day 2014. In any State, the security and enforcement of the national Constitution and other State laws is the prime role of the police so as to promote freedom and protect the rights of citizens.

Nepal Police has made a great leap in achievements through its commitments. It has proved its dedication through its excellent service delivery during the 2nd Constitution Assembly elections. I want to ensure conducive morale and motivation of Nepal Police to keep their heads high and ensure the safety and security of citizens at all levels. I believe that Police Day 2014 will help memorialize the past and encourage professional innovations in the future.

I wish all the best and look forward to continued excellent service delivery in the days ahead.

SURYA PRASAD SILWAL
Home Secretary
Singh Durbar, Kathmandu
Committed to effective police service

There are good reasons for the continuity of Police Mirror as it vividly presents the events and activities of the year in a professional manner, and gives us the chance to reflect upon our progress. Nepal Police is going through its 59th year of serving the nation. Every generation now is better than yesterday, and we are committed to treasure the organizational gains of the past and use it for a more secure future. We also continue to address new and ongoing challenges, including the exploitation of women and children, illicit drugs, human trafficking, environmental problems, transnational crimes, the proliferation of weapons and the trade in small arms, and terrorism.

In five decades of formal and informal findings, the most powerful conclusion is the connection of police focus to criminal risk factors. Mobilizing community police with clear focus on crime risk factors, together with rapid police response and intelligence-led criminal investigation, is vital to reduce the incidence of crimes and create a secure environment for the people to live and interact without fear. One of the most striking recent findings is the extent to which the police themselves create a risk factor for crime through their indulgence in misconduct. There won’t be any denying that “the less respectful police are towards the people, the less people will comply with the law”. Changing police ‘style’ may thus be as important as focusing on police ‘substance’.

In light of this, upon assuming the office as the chief of Nepal Police, with the consensus of my department heads, I presented the six-point priority program—upgrading quality service delivery, restructuring the organization, reforming police image, systematic monitoring and evaluation, safeguarding human rights in crime investigation, police welfare programs—during my first meeting with the press.

‘Service with Smile’ is implemented across the country as a policing strategy streamlined towards building and maintaining community trust and it serves as the cornerstone of successful policing and law enforcement.

However, it is sometimes very unfortunate that the hard work of thousands of ethical police personnel is easily undone by the actions of one or two unethical police personnel. To confront these vices, a more strong internal affairs policy of oversight has been implemented.

Nepal Police continues to improve its services with the establishment of dedicated gender unit, expansion of women and children service center, people-centered policing approach, establishment of citizen help desks, public auditing, smart policing concept, and welfare programs for non-commissioned police officers. Police professionals’ amicable community relationships ensure development of long-term, broad-based interventions, whereby chronic problems can be tackled. By focusing on positive interaction with youth, particularly in crime-riddled hotspots, community policing offers renewed fervor of helping young people grow up to become
productive, law-abiding citizens. Citizens in partnership with police professionals can combine local knowledge of their communities with the power of informal social control and moral force, and apply this potent mix to the task of making their communities better and safer places to live, work, and raise families.

We have realized that “if we do not move forward, we will inevitably end up going backward”, therefore, we have invested in proven security models of today to ensure effective prevention and investigation of crimes, as evident in the expansion of specialized investigative services and community outreach programs. Our efforts have been further augmented by acquisition of scientific tools and techniques to protect and promote human rights and carry out successful criminal investigations. Nepal Police remains ever committed to provide effective security and law enforcement services to the people in Nepal, and also takes pride in representing the country in different UN peacekeeping operations contributing to the establishment of international peace and security.

On the occasion of Police Day, I would like to express heartfelt condolences to all those police personnel who laid down their lives in the line of duty. The impressions left behind by their sacrifices will always be acknowledged as a source of continuous inspiration to us. At the same time, I would also like to remember the good works and contributions of our predecessors, which are instrumental to what Nepal Police is today.

Finally, I would like to thank all those involved in the publication of Police Mirror 2014.

UPENDRA KANT ARYAL
Chief of Nepal Police
Senior Leadership

1ST ROW (FROM LEFT)
- AIGP Birendra Babu Shrestha
  Head of Administration Department
- AIGP Rajendra Singh Bhandari
  Executive Director of Nepal Police Academy
- IGP Upendra Kant Aryal
  Chief of Nepal Police
- AIGP Surendra Bahadur Shah
  Head of Crime Investigation Department
- AIGP Bigyan Raj Sharma
  Commissioner of Metropolitan Police

2ND ROW (FROM LEFT)
- AIGP Ganesh Raj Rai
  Head of Operations Department
- AIGP Pratap Singh Thapa
  Office of the Inspector General of Police
- AIGP Ramesh Shekhar Bajracharya
  Head of Human Resource Department
- AIGP Narayan Prasad Bastakoti
  Representative of Nepal Police in National Security Council
- AIGP Kedar Prasad Saud
  Office of the Inspector General of Police
Police Mirror 2014 is a presentation of revealing photographs of police activities across the country. This compilation of photographic images will take you on a visual journey through amazing variety of police life.

This year marks the dawn of new police leadership, historical success of second Constitutional Assembly Elections, declaration of six-point priority agenda by the Police Chief and the implementation of the Three-Year Strategic Plan 2013-015 that redefines police activities and programs to guarantee better service to the citizens and the nation.

Also contained in the Police Mirror 2014 are the relevant facts and statistics related to crimes and accidents, police categories and their strengths, and effects of disaster and rescue efforts. Inspiring words from prominent personalities have also been incorporated in this issue, which serves as valuable tool for introspection.

As an inalienable phenomenon of social change, present day policing is a result of several phases of transformation. Police structure, responsibilities and strategies have become increasingly diverse and complex, calling for police specialization along with proper balancing act between proactive and preemptive policing. Attempt has been made to capture the flavour of policing differences by including interesting anecdotes shared by a former chief of Nepal Police and by immortalizing the former chief we lost this year.

Unique revelation of how opportunity knocked at the door of first lady police of Nepal Police, and the gradual and systematic progression of introducing scientific technolgies—from pigeonhole to AFIS and predictive policing—also add a different historical dimension to this publication.

We hope that this edition of Police Mirror 2014 will be useful to those who are seeking important information about Nepal Police and will be archived as a historical document in the years to come.

Editorial Board

FROM LEFT
DSP Bishwa Adhikari
INSP Bidya Prasad Ghimire
DSP Sabin Pradhan
SI Rajkumar Shrestha
SSP Ganesh KC
INSP Dipti Karki
SP Tarini Prasad Lamsal
INSP Gautam Kumar KC
DSP Bhupendra Bahadur Khatri
INSP Rabinda Bahadur Singh
The Three-Year Strategic Plan of Nepal Police 2070-072 was approved on July 14, 2013.

The phone-in program enables direct communication between police and the IGP.

Tens of thousands of people come in contact with the police every day.

Nepal Police is committed to protecting basic citizen rights.

Retirement and recruitment are continuous processes in any organization.
Relieving the Past

54

Khadgajeet Baral
Widely regarded as one of the influential police chiefs of Nepal Police also served as the Ambassador of Nepal to Burma and Indonesia.

Heroic Act

68

Rescue of a pilot after a plane crash near the Kaligandaki River in Jomsom.

Police Leadership We Lost This Year

70

Former IGP Dil Bahadur Lama was an opponent of the 104-year-old Rana regime.

VIP Visits To Nepal Police HQ

76

Every year, both national and international VIPs visit Nepal Police Headquarters.

Excelling in Sports

90

Our sportspeople have the distinction of excelling in many sports.
Strategic Plan & Leadership Commitment

The Three-Year Strategic Plan of Nepal Police 2013-015 was approved by the ministerial-level decision of Government of Nepal on 14 July 2013.

The strategic priorities of Nepal Police entail the following:
• Institutional development of Nepal Police
• Restructuring and leadership development
• Institutional development of human resource with effective process and system
• Modernization, technology, and infrastructure development
• Crime control and investigation
• Effective and target-oriented police service delivery
• Development and expansion of participatory policing service
• Institutional development of police welfare facilities, health service, sports, and other extracurricular activities

Conforming to the above strategic priorities, IGP Upendra Kant Aryal has expressed his six-point commitment that was later developed into the action plan of Nepal Police. The one-year action plan based on IGP’s commitment includes the following:

(i) Enhance service delivery
• Standardize and replicate existing Citizen Help Desks
• Conduct quarterly public hearing programs to evaluate whether the received complaints have been addressed/solved as part of public audit in the DPOs
• Effective use of social network such as Facebook and Twitter to hear public complaints at the district level
• Conduct orientation training on communication skills and interpersonal relationship to expand the concept of “Service with Smile” more extensively
• Adopt technology-based policing in service delivery
• Review, additional study, and expansion of effective programs conducted in the past, such as P2H2
• Establish a working committee to prepare a guideline for management of PPP (police public partnership)

(ii) Institutional development
• Smart policing with the motto “Let us start change beginning with ourself”
• Make necessary changes in the existing Police Act and Regulations
• Ensure transparency in promotions and transfers of police personnel
• Organize specialized training courses to meet institutional requirement
• Give priority to on-the-job training and implement it

(iii) Institutional re-engineering and improvement in police image
• Implement mechanisms for systematic improvement, delegation of authority, collective decision-making, and transparency
• Ensure transparency in procurement and distribution of quality products

(iv) Effective monitoring and supervision
• Improve reporting system and make it more professional
• Promote IGP’s Initiative to meet the police offices and police personnel in rural areas once a month to understand the status and problems in the units and have interactive programs in the local community
• Enhance internal development and solve problems at the lowest level of police personnel, conduct a baseline survey under the R&P, and develop a strategy to make improvements in the respective areas after receiving feedback of the survey
• Develop a M&E unit at the R&P to monitor and evaluate programs conducted for institutional development of Nepal Police
• Sanction permanent postings at satellite units created under the R&P at Nepal Police HQ and establish research and planning units at the regional level

(v) Crime Investigation and human rights
• Make crime investigation victim-friendly
• Make intelligence-led policing the backbone of investigations
• Adopt technology-based investigations
• Implement job specialization, particularly in criminal investigations
• Conduct regular training to police officers on human rights; maintain internationally accepted human rights standards in crime investigation; and increase partnership with stakeholders to reduce accidents
(vi) Police welfare programs

- Develop health, education, and accommodation facilities for lower ranking police staff
- Construct accommodation facility in the Kathmandu valley for personnel ranging from police constables to junior officers in the first phase
- Develop scholarship schemes and other welfare schemes for children of police personnel
- Provide skill-based, income generating training for families of policemen/women who have laid down their lives in the line of duty
- Plan to implement the concept of cooperative development as part of the welfare scheme
- Improve management of the welfare fund for its effective implementation
- Upgrade services rendered by the Police Hospital
Many Ranks, One Family
IGP with Police Constables

Background
The phone-in program, which started in November 2012, provides an opportunity to the police constables and head constables stationed in a remote police unit to speak directly with the chief of police to convey their grievances, and offer suggestions, if any.

Module
Communication with the IGP can be done in one of the following ways:

- **Phone-in**: IGP will be accessible on the phone to attend to callers who can directly express their views and grievances.
- **Overnight Stay**: IGP, with or without a notice, will visit a remote police unit and spend a day interacting with police personnel.

Objective
- To break-down communication barriers with regards to physical distance and rank differences.
- To hear the unheard voices that have either disappeared in the chain of command or have never been articulated before.
- To immediately address the genuine grievances of police personnel.
- To instil a sense of guardianship and a feeling of one family irrespective of different ranks.

**Grievances Category**
- Deprived of an opportunity to participate in FPU—9
- Transfer and deputation related—143
- Financial assistance or aid from organization—9
- Promotion related—37
- Placement of husband and wife in the same district—51
- Change of service (i.e. from technical to infantry)—16
- Implementation of fair evaluation—8
- Suggestions and others—9

**Grievances Handling**
- Accomplished—103
- Still in process—89
- No further action required—90

**CURRENT STATUS**
*Phone-in Data Based on Successive Participations*
Out of 282 police personnel who have shared their grievances with the IGP, 237 were men while 45 were women.

**Overnight Stay**
To make this program of hearing constables’ grievances and provide solutions (according to rules and regulations) more effectively, IGP Upendra Kant Aryal, has started a tradition of visiting a remote unit once a month, with or without prior notice. During the visit the IGP will have meals together with those stationed there and spend the night with them.

Till now, the IGP has completed surprise visits to police units in six places.

**Police Units Visited by the IGP**
1. 18 Jan 2014, Police Unit, Chaubhughat, Ramechap
2. 15 Feb 2014, District Police Office, Myagdi, Beni
3. 28 Mar 2014, Police Unit, Bariyarpur, Bara
4. 12 Apr 2014, Zonal Police Battalion, Seti
5. 17 Jul 2014, Police Unit, Kakhungri, Rolpa
6. 18 Jul 2014, Police Unit, Kamarchwar, Rupandehi
Striving for Effective Service Delivery

DELIVERING SERVICE WITH SMILE

In Nepal, tens of thousands of people come in contact with the police every day. Each contact has the potential to develop into good interaction where exchange of valuable information can take place. Quality information, in return, helps police perform their job in a more effective and efficient manner. The essence of policing strategy ‘Service with Smile’ is driven by commitment to achieve public satisfaction through excellence in police service by addressing their security needs and expectations.

Maintaining law and order is difficult and challenging. During the course of duty, police personnel are confronted with stressful situations, and such situations warrant them to work for prolonged hours. Yet, they are expected to perform at the highest level.

‘Service with Smile’ is a bold statement of leadership commitment. It is a strategy that Nepal Police has embraced to ensure people-centric police service, expressing police readiness to interact with people with due respect, promote proactive policing, and protect lives and properties, strengthen intelligence-led policing and scientific investigation of crime, respond quickly to calls for police assistance during emergencies, and make internal oversight more effective.

In order to achieve ‘Service with Smile’, Nepal Police has laid out multi-faceted programs that begin with changing police attitude followed by creating people-friendly environment, establishing citizen help desks, soliciting regular feedback on police performance, and conducting public audit through public hearing. Enhancing police professionalism and upholding police core values remain central to the spirit of ‘Service with Smile’.

‘Service with Smile’ also incorporates police campaigns to educate and deter crime through initiatives such as rigorous anti-drunk-driving operations and police interaction with community at various levels, including youth, women, senior citizens, schools, businesses, and different professionals.

Nepal Police has prioritized training as well as the application of other capacity enhancement tools to optimize the impact of ‘Service with Smile’. Therefore, together with various professional training courses, additional training and orientation programs on developing individual skills such as managing work stress, developing interpersonal relations, active listening and communications, and protection of human rights have been designed and delivered to the police personnel.

Today, in over 2,800 police units and several thousand contact points on the ground, more than 67,000 skilled police professionals are striving to deliver service to the people by maintaining the law and order. ‘Service with Smile’ ensures that every contact counts and provides an experience to the people that is pleasing, gratifying, and most importantly, satisfying.
Citizen help desk for differently abled people built in Rajbiraj of Shaptari District.
CITIZEN HELP DESK

Citizen Help Desks have been established in more than 475 police units.
PUBLIC HEARING
Upholding Human Rights

HUMAN RIGHTS GUIDELINE AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY

The upholding and protection of human rights is taken as an organizational priority by Nepal Police.

Nepal Police has been progressively applying scientific methods to police work in order to prevent and investigate crime so as to maintain peace and security. Besides effective patrolling, surveillance, and stop-and-searches; public awareness, establishment of citizen help desks, public hearing programs, and special police patrolling in high crime-sensitive areas are being carried out and developed further to prevent and stop crime. Likewise, emphasizing on the use of modern technology equipment for evidence-based investigations, mediums such as SOCO Kit Box, polygraph, automated fingerprint investigation system, etc. are being increasingly employed for investigative purposes.

In the same way, Nepal Police has been effectively deploying its human rights wing as an internal mechanism to ensure the adherence to, and protection of, human rights guaranteed by the prevailing constitution and laws of whosoever comes into contact with the law. In addition to monitoring police offices, detention rooms, and police activities from the human rights prospective, the wing registers complaints on human right violations committed by police personnel, conducts investigations, and recommends for necessary action against those found to be guilty. To protect and ensure human rights, this department has been
coordinating and collaborating with the National Human Rights Commission and other national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights.

Since Nepal Police is the fundamental branch of the nation to enforce the law, and taking to heart the fact that ensuring and protecting human rights is its primary responsibility, Nepal Police has been distributing a handbook of standing order on human rights that every police personnel must compulsorily follow in the course of discharging their duties. Training on human rights is imparted during basic and advanced training courses, besides specialized training related to human rights and crowd control or demonstrations.
PROTECTION OF CITIZENS’ RIGHTS IN LAWFUL DEMONSTRATIONS
WOMEN AND CHILDREN SERVICE CENTER TO CURB DOMESTIC AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-responsive policing is a new philosophy in policing, a complete transformation from traditional policing practices to inclusive participatory approach. It demands gender responsiveness in policing and improved access of women and children to gender-just police services. Establishment of Women and Children Service Centers (WCSCs) as a specialized unit, tasked to deal with issues related to women and children in Nepal Police, is a major leap towards transformation. The vision is to provide fair and special services for women and children, and the mission is to provide conducive reporting environment. Starting as a pilot project in 4 districts in 1996, at present, WCSCs are actively operating in all 75 districts and 132 area stations of the country, of which it has its separate facilities in 23 districts.

Due to its active preventative, protective, and investigative efforts, WCSCs have been able to demonstrate tangible intervention in society. There is a remarkable increase in reportage of overall gender-based violence (GBV). Reporting of domestic violence has increased by 379%, indicating growing trust in police. WCSCs are also working hand-in-hand with concerned national and international partners to provide coordinated support services to the victims of GBV. Increased level of awareness and easy access, and trust towards the justice system deter perpetrators from committing violence. Expansion of gender-responsive policing service has proven to be very effective to address and curb GBV. Gender-friendly reporting environment with sensitive and skilled human resources to handle the issues is encouraging women and children to report violence. Women and Children Service Directorate is committed to expand the gender-friendly facilities in all established WCSCs to reach more women and children. Training and deployment of experts in the related field is the WCSC directorate’s top priority to ensure specialized service and treatment for women and children.
Policing, A Multitasking Job

CRIME INVESTIGATION
OUR STRENGTH

Among the various responsibilities of Nepal Police, crime investigation is undoubtedly the most important one. In recent years, the contribution of expert investigators developed by Nepal Police have transcended the scope of police organization with nearly two thousand police personnel sanctioned for secondment to the courts, Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) and Department of Money Laundering Investigation (DMLI).

Police deployed in investigation
Out of 67,387 police personnel, only 5.83% are deployed in investigation. We plan to increase it by 10% within the next three years.

Police units with prosecution authority
Currently, 198 police units are empowered with crime prosecution authority, which is a slight growth from previous fiscal year of 183.

Out of 198 units, 23 are under PHQ and Metropolitan Police jurisdiction, 45 under East Region, 45 under Mid Region, 36 under West Region, 33 under Mid West Region, and 16 under Far West Region.
MoU between CIB and WWF-Nepal
18 June 2014 - Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) of Nepal Police signed Memoranda of Understanding with WWF-Nepal to combat wildlife crimes.
MANAGEMENT OF RIOTS & LAWFUL GATHERINGS
Nepal Police is committed to protecting basic citizen rights to establish a healthy, law-abiding culture that values lawful assembly and demonstrations. Through in-service training programs and workshops, police personnel are trained to understand their legal powers and limitations. By upholding standard law enforcement procedures, police, on the one hand, guarantees the protection of law-abiding assemblies and demonstrations, while on the other, defends citizens from unlawful assemblies.
At 09:45 hrs on 19 July 2014, Saroj Nepali, the 11-year-old son of Keshar Singh Nepali of Piple Ward No. 5, Myagdi (presently living in Pariben, Parbat), was swept away by the strong current of flooding river. Immediately police dispatched a rescue team in that direction. Police constables Krishna Shrestha and Surya Bahadur Thapa of the rescue team managed to find him trapped between two rocks at the confluence of Kaligandaki and Magdi Rivers. The victims was safely rescued at 10:30 hours.
Natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and fires all cause loss of lives, infrastructural damages and chaos. Man-made disasters such as bomb explosions and arson cause a sense of vulnerability. Disaster situations draw crowds. There are people hoping for a glimpse of the unfolding drama. Family members and friends of the victims show up, hoping to glean information about their loved ones. The people involved in the situation also mill around, sometimes while injured, or in shock.

A strong police presence in such situations may help ease fears and help prevent others from taking advantage of the situation. Police organization is a major player in disaster management.

According to Police sources, the last fiscal year recorded 771 cases of arson, 212 incidents of flood and landslides, 196 lightning incidents, and 3 plane crashes that claimed 302 lives and disappearance of 38 people.
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT
Appropriate road safety policy is one of the essential elements of a well-balanced overall transport and public health policy. Traffic police are involved in a wide range of duties that vary from accident investigation, emergency response, traffic enforcement, public transport management, and imparting education.

Traffic police are blamed for being more interested in checking documents and conducting driving-under-influence checkings. However, it must be understood that the basic purpose of the Police Traffic Control Unit is to protect road users.

After the campaign against motorists driving under influence of alcohol, accidents dramatically decreased from 236 to 154 within Kathmandu Valley in the last fiscal year, which represents 53% reduction in comparison to the year earlier.
WORKING TOGETHER WITH COMMUNITY

The concept of community policing was first introduced in 1982. It was only in 1994 that a pilot project was officially launched in the Kathmandu Valley. However, due to several reasons, the community partnership needed a renewed approach. Over the years, the community policing has gained significant momentum through its expansion across the country. Nepal Police has recently launched various new programs such as Service With Smile, P2H2, Citizens Help Desk, and a public audit of police works through public hearing programs.
OUR MOBILITY THROUGH VARIOUS MEANS

Mounted police on patrol in rural area of Nepal

Bicycle patrol
PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Nepal’s contribution to the United Nations peacekeeping missions began when a small troop of five army personnel was sent to serve in a peacekeeping mission in Lebanon in 1958. However, the official participation of Nepal Police in UN peacekeeping missions started on March 12, 1992, following a request by the UN Security Council.

In its journey of two decades, Nepal Police has contributed 2,625 IPOs and 6,535 police personnel under the Formed Police Unit in two FPU missions serving a total of 24 missions.

Adhering strictly to the mandate, peacekeepers are also involved in various social, humanitarian, and charity works.
Police represent the community they serve. It is, therefore, imperative to collaborate with the community members while fulfilling their policing responsibilities. It would not be an understatement to say that the role of media relations is akin to life-giving oxygen. Thus, by prioritizing the promotion of media relations, Nepal Police administers the following activities:

- Radio programs
- Television programs
- Newsroom
- Website
- Facebook
- Publications
- Press conferences
The second Constituent Assembly elections were held in Nepal on November 19, 2013 following the dissolution of the first Constituent Assembly on May 27, 2012.

Voters turned out in record numbers with nationwide turnout averaging 78.34% breaking the previous record of 68.15% in the 1991 general elections. The highest turnout was in Dolpa-1 at 89.5% and the lowest in Baitadi-2 at 67.32%.

The success of the election was hailed as a milestone not just for Nepal but for people around the world working to rebuild after conflicts and resolve disputes via constitutional and homegrown means.

The role of Nepal Police, along with other security apparatus, was well praised by the world forum.

**Brief synopsis of Nepal Police deployment in election**

Among 65,053 police personnel (total working strength of Nepal Police during election term), 48,790, which counts for 75% of the total strength, were deployed for election security in the field. The remaining 16,323 were working in various other supportive duties, as well in office security. Additional 45000 plus temporary police personnel were also trained and mobilized by Nepal Police.
PROMOTING TOURIST SAFETY

Tourist Police, a special unit of Nepal Police, provides security related services to the tourists from 16 different tourist police units established in the major hubs of tourist destination within Nepal.
VIP SECURITY

Today’s police services offer a wide range of career choices, one of which is close protection. The demand for close protection officers has increased over the years due to growing risk of security threats to prominent personalities.

The main purpose of Security Services Directorate (SSD) is to provide specialist protection for VIPs. The unit also provides protection and support to members of the diplomatic community. The modern standard for diplomatic security commenced 50 years ago, when the United Nations passed the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961.

VIP security is a special branch within Nepal Police that grooms and develops close protection officers after meticulous competency based selection procedure. Personnel in this unit are trained in close protection skills that require excellent mental and physical abilities.

The officers of SSD will contribute significantly to the security arrangements for the forthcoming SAARC Summit slated for November 2014.
Nepal Police motorcade escorts Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi from Tribhuvan International Airport during his official visit to Nepal on August 10, 2014. This was a much-awaited visit of an Indian premier after a gap of almost 17 years.
Recruitment & Training

Recruitment and retirement are continuous processes in any organization. In the last fiscal year, Nepal Police recruited more than 6,500 personnel in various ranks, including 180 Office Assistants, 6,100 Police Constables, 354 Assistant Sub Inspectors, and 138 Police Inspectors.

After recruitment, training is the key part, because in order to serve and protect with dedication requires intellectual as well as physical skills. Besides training our own personnel, Nepal Police also conducts various trainings on varied subjects like human rights protection, lawful public demonstration management, crime investigation, etc. for staff members of other organizations.
Aspirants for police inspectors post
Our Presence in Social Sites

Nepal Police has one of the most popular Facebook feeds in the country. The official Facebook page of Nepal Police, www.facebook.com/nepalpolicePHQ, was started almost two years back on October 16, 2012.

- Among various categories i.e Brands, Media, Celebrities, Artists, Sport, Community, and Place, Nepal Police Facebook page holds the no. 1 position in Society Category in Nepal.
- Among all Facebook pages viewed in Nepal, Nepal Police official Facebook page holds the position of 15th most popular page in Nepal.
- Based on Local Fans (Clicks or Likes from Nepal only), Nepal Police official Facebook page holds 31st most popular page in Nepal.

Note: Ranking as of 21st of September 2014; Source: http://www.socialbakers.com/facebook-pages/country/nepal/by-fans/

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<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
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<td>35-44</td>
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<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
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<td>55-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>65+</td>
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<td>0.512</td>
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</table>

11% 89%
Diverse Passion of a Police Officer

There are very few people who actually get to realize their dreams and materialize their abstract hobbies. One of those people is Mr. Giriraj Bhandari, a Sub Inspector by profession, but who carries a passion for nature and tourism.

Running in the 23rd year of his service as a Nepal Police member, Mr. Bhandari always had this undying love for nature conservation. A permanent resident of Laxmipur VDC of Dang district, he has led the construction project of a pond in Basantapur community forest area of Dang, aiming to rear and breed wild crocodiles. This pond has already started to attract domestic tourists. Other projects of picnic spot, nursery, and temple in the same forest area are underway.

In 2011, during his tenure in the area police office of Bafikot in Rukum district, Sub Inspector Bhandari majorly contributed in making the whole VDC free of load shedding by promoting the use of compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs). Adding to this, he expresses his desire to conserve the traditional musical instrument ‘murchunga’ and devote his life and career in community service by doing his bit.

His passion has already made headlines of many national dailies.
Relieving the past

Khadgajeet Baral, widely regarded as one of the influential police chiefs of Nepal Police also served as the Ambassador of Nepal to Burma and Indonesia.

IGP Baral and his predecessor, IGP Rom Bahadur Thapa, are the only chiefs who had the privilege to remain at the helm for a period of six years.

Q: You are still remembered for your endeavors of Institutional Strengthening. What are your memories and how do you recall those days for your deeds that are still remembered today?

Ans: During my time the police force was transforming itself from a rudimentary to a developmental phase. Even with minimum budget, we accomplished majority of the projects approved by the then country’s leadership because of our honest & transparent approach.

Among my most cherished memories are:

The feat of conquest of 21,000 ft. Mt. Tukunche by Nepal Police Mountaineering and Adventure Foundation (NPMAF) was a historical mountaineering achievement by any Nepalese expedition team. Until then, only foreign expedition teams were involved in climbing the Himalayan peaks whereas Nepalese were associated as porters only. The success of NPMAF proved to be a pace setter and thereafter, many Nepalese expedition teams conquered the various Himalayan peaks along the Northern border.

Nepal Police Football Team won and brought home the famous ‘Sanjaya Gandhi Memorial Cup’ and ‘Gorkha Brigade Cup’ from Delhi, India. This was the first time that any Nepalese sports team had brought laurels from India. It still stands as a record.

Police who serve nation for 24 hours should remain in a fighting-fit condition. With this vision, during my official visit to India (the first done by any police chief of Nepal), I discussed about the foundation of Nepal Police Hospital. Upon my request, the Government of India agreed to build a 50-bedded hospital for Nepal Police.

Another satisfying memory is associated with eradication of ‘Armed Khampa Incursion’. Along with the Nepalese Army, Nepal Police, despite weapon and other logistic insufficiencies, played a decisive role in the wiping out-operation of the illegal armed Tibetans from Nepalese soil. Nepal Police rendered an exemplary role in maintaining the territorial sovereignty of the motherland.

Q: How was the relationship between Police & Public?

From my training abroad, whether it was in England, India or in Japan, it was always implied to have a harmonious relationship between the police and public. We tried our level best to improve police public relationship by either maintaining law and order or by creating police booths for public complaints.

Q: You had the feeling that “Police offices were to serve and police buildings were temples” that’s why many buildings constructed during your time reveal pagoda structure. Do you think your feeling and trust really resembled in the working style of police?

The common people were very afraid and contemptuous to visit the police offices, which were mostly in pauwa-party rented clumsy buildings. In order to make the common citizens police-friendly, I conceived the idea of making the police buildings an ‘aesthetically attractive’ on our traditional pagoda temple architectural style, which proved to be a
great success. Common people began to take the police offices as a temple of justice and became more ‘police-friendly’. In return, police also became morally stronger to serve the society in a more religious manner from the pagoda-temple-looking buildings. I was very happy to see this vision of Nepal Police, inspiring all the government building in Nepal, being built in the pagoda architecture.

Q: How do you evaluate the working style of police in your days and today’s police? Are you satisfied with today’s police and their actions, working style? Today’s police are like my own children and have to accept them good or bad. I cannot say that I am totally satisfied but that is not because of them, it is because of the system they have to deal with under the present political uncertainty and transition period of the nation.

Q: Now a days we talk and debate much about political interference? During your days how was the situation? From where did you receive requests, referrals, pressure and interference? In our days there was only one leader and corruption was not rampant like today. Also, we were honest and non-corrupt therefore, we had faith and courage in ourselves to challenge the political clout and accordingly brush off pressures and interference accordingly. But today, if the honest and straight forward cop does not have a political clout backing him up he himself is sidelined and forgotten.

Q: Do you think your positive actions and endeavors are carried by the new generation of Police leadership? Well, not in all of them. Yes, some of them like the “Beating of Retreat”, Canine, martial arts, sports, Forensic, etc. have continued but I cannot vouch that they have improved according to the times whereas, others like mountaineering adventure unit have just unfortunately stagnated. This again is mainly because of the upheaval and vacuum in political leadership where the police are diverted from their main objectives.

Q: Do you think police today are receiving proper facilities according to the new era? Yes, we do have facilities but being one of the poorest countries of the world and thus subsequently lacking the proper funds we cannot be in a position of having the best of facilities as of developed countries.

Q: How do you evaluate today’s police leadership? Our senior leadership and top brass are always blamed that they make decisions for personal benefit rather than institutional welfare? The quality of police leadership has fallen in recent times because of the lack of proper governing system itself in the past two decade or so. At present, the country does not have a leader or party where the public can look up to. The ruling system changes so frequently and the police chief has to be accordingly in the good books of that ruler or else he has to face the boot. Thus, the primary goal of the police chief becomes more to save his chair or tenure at any cost more than try to do something constructive for the police institution itself.

Q: At last, what is your message for today’s leadership and all police personnel? My message to all police personnel is that be worthy of the uniform you wear. Do not let dishonesty, corruption, bribery and immorality come in between or else one is not worthy of that uniform, like the old dictum-” Do your duty and reward is not your concern” should be your motto. We are in difficult times but for the future of the nation you have to stand tall and strong to be an example to the rest of the citizens.
# Crime Data

## Three-Year Comparative Crime Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE DETAILS</th>
<th>2011/012</th>
<th>2012/2013</th>
<th>2013/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crimes Against Person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Robbery with death</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>642</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt to murder</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>551</td>
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<td>Illegal abortion</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>CASE DETAILS</th>
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<th>2012/2013</th>
<th>2013/2014</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crimes of Theft and Robbery</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Robbery</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forcibly stealing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stealing of archeological object</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>101</td>
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<td>Looting</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of cattle</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
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<table>
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<th>2013/2014</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Suicide</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Intake of poison</td>
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<td>1150</td>
<td>1307</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-Immolation</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hanging</td>
<td>2504</td>
<td>2665</td>
<td>3080</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of instrument</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrocution</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>3974</td>
<td>4504</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2012/2013</th>
<th>2013/2014</th>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking of Woman's and children's</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>186</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polygamy</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>422</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child marriage</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
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<tr>
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<td>421</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allegation of witchcraft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodomy</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
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<tr>
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### Financial & Organized Crime

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<th>2013/2014</th>
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<td>Robbery</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>Currency counterfeiting</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>567</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
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<td>1847</td>
<td>1792</td>
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<td>Blackmarketing</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ancient monuments</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extortion (Illegal donations)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgery</td>
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<td>135</td>
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<td>Fake passport</td>
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<td>05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illegal arms and ammunitions</td>
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<td>271</td>
<td>272</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intellectual Property crimes</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyber crime</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banking fraud</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3054</strong></td>
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### Miscellaneous Crimes

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<td>Arson</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<td>Explosives</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb explosion</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime against Telecom Act</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exam irregularities</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt of kidnapping</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1637</strong></td>
<td><strong>1310</strong></td>
<td><strong>1497</strong></td>
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NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND QUANTITY OF DRUG SEIZED IN NEPAL (2013 – 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NO. OF PERSON</th>
<th>NEPALI</th>
<th>INDIAN</th>
<th>OTHER NATIONALITIES</th>
<th>CANNABIS</th>
<th>HASHISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2673</td>
<td>2398</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 till Aug.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HEROIN</td>
<td>OPIUM</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>Kg</td>
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<td>Mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>386</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>950</td>
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</table>

Diazepam 43,227; Buprenorphine 30,887, others 244,453; Cannabis powder 403.5 kg, Chemical 3.4 kg, Opium 3.386 kg, Bhang 1,023 kg, Methamphetamine ICE 65 g look-alike white heroin powder 200 g, Tablets 15 kg

Buprenorphine 29,634
Diazepam 22,803
Cocaine 5,499 kg
LSD sticker 282
Marijuana powder 140 kg
Others 59,931

Destroying marijuana plantation
Progress of Nepal Police in Modernization of Fingerprint Technology

- Not much needs to be said about the importance of fingerprints in crime investigation. The first fingerprint lab was established in 1962/63 at Hanuman Dhoka as a fingerprint museum by Nepal Police. Currently, it is under the Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory.

- Beginning with the use of hand lens and folding lens in the initial days, this branch has installed AFIS (Automatic Fingerprint Identification System) from this year and has digitized data available with Nepal Police to create a database.

- AFIS is the process of automatically matching one or many unknown fingerprints against a database of known and unknown prints. It helps to build individual and criminal database by capturing fingerprints on digital form and later using it to search the database of unknown latent and 10-print.
Nepal Police started with primitive methods, but now there is AFIS that has state-of-the-art technology to search into wide database and give more options to analyze and investigate with four types of search:

- 10-print search (TPTP)
- 10-print to latent print search
- Latent print to latent print search
- Latent print to 10-print search

Currently, our technicians and experts are preparing database by digitizing the paper data.
# Traffic Accident Data

## Vehicle Accident Statistics

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motorbike – Two Wheelers</td>
<td>4650</td>
<td>5232</td>
<td>5070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempo-Three Wheelers</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car, 4x4, Van</td>
<td>3821</td>
<td>3951</td>
<td>3798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1724</td>
<td>1712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanker and truck</td>
<td>1441</td>
<td>1369</td>
<td>1684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manually driven carts and cycle</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14287</strong></td>
<td><strong>13582</strong></td>
<td><strong>13498</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>2357</td>
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<td>12:00-18:00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00-06:00</td>
<td>2781</td>
<td>2580</td>
<td>2471</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of causality</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1816</td>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Injury</td>
<td>4018</td>
<td>3986</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minor Injury</td>
<td>7811</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>7877</td>
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</table>

### Fiscal Year 2070-071

**Number of Vehicles involved in Accident**

- Motorbike – Two Wheelers: 5070
- Tempo-Three Wheelers: 3798
- Car, 4x4, Van: 1712
- Tractor: 1684
- Manually driven carts and cycle: 552
- Bus: 475
- Tanker and truck: 207

### Contribution to State Revenue

- FY 2069-070: NRS 32,83,71,695
- FY 2070-071: NRS 44,40,81,600

62 | POLICE MIRROR 2014
PoLICe MIrror

2014

Valley
Mid West
West
Far West

ACCIDENTS
DEATHS

126
112

482
254

605
465

962
425

1559
388

4627
143
Rebuilding police infrastructure

Reconstruction of buildings through the financial aid of Peace Trust

- **First stage:** 100 constructions completed
- **Second stage:** Of 93 buildings planned to be constructed, 85 have been completed, while 8 are under construction
- **Third stage:** Of 90 buildings planned to be constructed, 18 have been completed, while 72 are under construction
Police Infrastructure Status
Without land ownership: 938
Without office building: 1357
Without barrack: 1473
Without mess: 1604
Destroyed infrastructures: 768
Police Strength

**POLICE STRENGTH GROWTH**

**MALE FEMALE POLICE STRENGTH** *

- **59,507** MALE 88%
- **4162** FEMALE 6%
- **3689** VACANT 6%

*As per the data provided by PHQ Personnel Section on August 2014*
**NUMBER OF POLICE ACCORDING TO CATEGORY**

- **18,045** ARMED 27%
- **2214** TRAFFIC 3%
- **4969** TECHNICAL 7%
- **42,130** CIVIL 63%

**POLICE PUBLIC RATIO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETAILS</th>
<th>TOTAL POLICE STRENGTH</th>
<th>POLICE POPULATION RATIO*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Strength</td>
<td>67,358</td>
<td>1: 393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Police HQ control</td>
<td>5,370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Police, Kathmandu</td>
<td>10,870</td>
<td>1: 498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Regional Police Office, Biratnagar</td>
<td>12,154</td>
<td>1: 520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Regional Police Office, Hetauda</td>
<td>12,612</td>
<td>1: 619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Regional Police Office, Pokhara</td>
<td>10,773</td>
<td>1: 502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid West Regional Police Office, Surkhet</td>
<td>9,504</td>
<td>1: 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far West Regional Police Office, Dipayal</td>
<td>6,129</td>
<td>1: 451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on CBS Census 2011

**SCENARIO WITH HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>KOTWALI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>CHOWKIDARI ARRANGEMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>MILITA POLICE</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>AMN POLICE</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>TRAFFIC CONTROL RAM BATTALION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>POLICE HQ ESTD., POLICE IGP APPOINTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>POLICE ACT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>MEMBERSHIP OF INTERPOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2048</td>
<td>INVOLVEMENT IN UNITED NATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2049</td>
<td>POLICE REGULATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2063</td>
<td>METROPOLITAN POLICE ESTD. IN KATHMANDU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2071</td>
<td>POLICE REGULATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>POLICE ACT ESTD., POLICE IGP APPOINTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2052</td>
<td>WOMEN AND CHILDREN SERVICE CENTER ESTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2067</td>
<td>CENTRAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU ESTD</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Above mentioned dates are in Bikram Sambat era. Bikram Sambat is 56 years, 8 months and 14 days ahead of Gregorian calendar.
On 16th of May 2013 a twin otter 9N-ABO flew from Pokhara to Jomsom of Mustang District at 08:10 hrs. It landed at Jomsom airport at 08:30 hrs, but as it was turning around, it slipped and crashed some 50 m below on the banks of the Kaligandki River. The front part of the plane crashed against the steel wires of the embankment wall. Rescue operations were immediately conducted by Nepal Police and Nepal Army personnel and those of the local government, along with some locals. All the 3 crew members and 22 passengers (14 Nepalis, including an 8-month-old child, and 8 Japanese citizens) were rescued safely.

One of the pilots, Captain Dipendra Pradhan, had fallen into the river, and as he was being swept away by the current, shouted for help. Police constable Lacchi Ram Chaudhary, without any fear for his own life, immediately jumped into the river and succeeded in bringing the pilot to the shore. Because of his courage, pilot Dipendra Pradhan’s life was saved.

Chaudhary, who hails from Surya Patuwa VDC Ward 4 of Bardiya district, joined Nepal Police on Magh 1, 2060.

When asked to recall that daring act, he said “I saw something shining in the water; at first I thought it might be the strap of a bag, but as it was moving my mind suddenly identified it as the rank insignia (peeps) of a pilot. I immediate jumped into the river.” He adds, “The river was not so deep, but the water was very cold and the current was strong.” He succeeded in reaching the pilot, who just murmured “Malai bachau bhai” (save me brother). He dragged him to the bank and saved his life.

Chaudhary is happy that the department recognized his work and was given the opportunity to serve as a member of FPU in 18th contingent of MINUSTAH. Immediately after the incident, the news was covered on front pages of all national newspapers and Zonal Police Office Dhaulagiri rewarded him with cash prize. Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) also rewarded him with NRs.1 lakh (USD1,050) and a Letter of Commendation. Constable Lacchi Ram Chaudhary is happy and expresses his gratitude for the department’s reward and recognition.
Fallen Hero This Year

On 9th of June 2014 Head Constable Kumar Budathoki was on CRV duty at Thimi from 06:00 hrs when he was patrolling at Balkumari Chowk in Thimi Ward No.14, he was informed that a mentally unstable man was sitting in the middle of the road and causing disturbance to traffic. As he rushed to the disturbance site, a Tata DI vehicle (Ba. A. Cha 8902) carrying water jars on the way from Kathmandu to Bhaktapur, came speeding down the road in an uncontrolled manner and hit Kumar Budathoki at 07:35 hrs as he was standing by a concrete divider. He was seriously wounded and taken to the community hospital in Gathamgarh, Bhaktapur. Since the hospital lacked the facilities to treat him properly, he was referred to B & B Hospital, Gwarko, Lalitpur.

Our fallen Hero of This year Kumar Budathoki breathed his last on 9th of June 2014 at 20:40 hrs.
Police Leadership we lost This Year

Born on 5th May 1930, in Gerkhu, Nuwakot, Dil Bahadur Lama stood against the 104-year-old Rana regime. Till 1951 he played an active role in the movement against the Rana oligarchy as a member of the Mukti Sena, and after the changes in 1951, he was appointed as Subedar in the Nepal Armed Police Constabulary, an organization established by incorporating the Mukti Sena into government service. With the promulgation of the Police Act 1955, the Nepal Police Force was established as a legal entity, where he served continuously for 36 years until his retirement as the Inspector General of Police. Having lived an active life for 84 years, he passed away at 11:00 hrs on 25th March 2014.

Lama, who provided leadership to the Nepal Police for four years, introduced the concept of community police through a door-to-door program called ‘your neighbor police’. Those days, there was not even a hospital to treat health problems of police staff, and to end the situation of police personnel having to depend on the Nepal Army hospital and other hospitals for treatment when they fell ill, he made a police hospital in Maharajgunj on 9th April 1984 where police staff and their families could go for treatment. Since there was no school to provide quality education to the children of Police, he established a police school in Kakani of Nuwakot in 1984 imparting, free education to children of lower-level police staff. Currently, not only police personnel’s children, but also those of the general public are studying at the school in Sanga, which is now a higher secondary school.

Rich in courage and determination, and famous by the name of DB Lama, former Inspector General of Police Dil Bahadur Lama managed to establish Boys Company in the Nepal Police to ensure that the children and dependants of police personnel and martyrs learnt to read and write and are assured of a secure future. He arranged for the Boys Company to get legal recognition and separate rules and regulations, and he started and developed the tradition whereby, on coming of age, the boys would be recruited and deployed for
peacekeeping and security purposes. In his four years tenure, he further encouraged recruitment of women in Nepal Police, so as to attract more women to police service and recruit as many women as possible. He started a separate Women Police Division and a Women Police Band.

To make the police more informed and professional by inculcating in them interest in reading about Police activities he started the publication of ‘Police Bulletin’ and ‘Police Mirror’ as a regular monthly and yearly publication of Nepal Police. Among others he established police petrol pump as a step to promote police welfare.

Late IGP DB Lama established the Police Family Women’s Association with the objective of involving wives of police officers in social service. During his tenure 184 temples were constructed within the premises of Police offices. Traffic Lights and Zebra crossings were also introduced, which can be viewed as a huge step forward in the direction of road traffic management.

The tradition of awarding ‘Kings Baton’ was initiated as a medium of promoting healthy competition amongst Zonal Police Offices. It is
PoLICe MIrror
2014

now awarded as the “Police Baton” to the winning regional police chief.

Appointed as the Chief of Nepal Police on 15th June 1982 he retired from service on 14th June 1986. In the days following his retirement, he was active in bringing together retired police personnel and established an association called “Association of Ex-Nepal Police Personnel”. Lama, who was the founding chairperson of the association, remained active as its unopposed chairperson till the last moment of his life.

Even after retiring from service, he remained in various responsible posts of the nation. He succeeded in becoming a parliament member and managed to hold an assistant ministerial portfolio for local development.

Living behind the legacy of Police reform, he is now no longer with us but will always be remembered for his unparalleled contributions.
Final tribute to Late former IGP D.B Lama at PHQ premises.
Hosting International Conference: FBINAA & SAWEN

17th Asia Pacific Chapter FBI NAA Retraining Conference

On 18-22 May 2014, over 130 professional law enforcement officials – Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy (FBI NA) graduates and Legal Attachés from US Embassies – and security experts from 20 different countries converged in Kathmandu to attend ‘The 17th Asia Pacific Chapter FBI NA Associates (FBI NAA) Retraining Conference’ hosted by Nepal Police in partnership with the FBI.

The conference, under the banner “United in combating transnational crimes in 21st century”, was chaired by DIGP Kesh Bahadur Shahi, the President of FBI NAA Asia Pacific Chapter and inaugurated by Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Sushil Koirala. The conference remained largely focused on growing complexities of crimes, with respect to their organized and transnational character, and the need for greater police cooperation in the region and further beyond.

The conference stressed on collaborative law enforcement efforts towards inter-disciplinary approach in managing critical situations, including active shooting and mass casualty incidents, crisis negotiations, cyber-crimes, police forensics and media management.

Speakers from FBI and US Police Departments presented a number of case studies sharing their first-hand experience highlighting on actual scenario, police response, multi-agency collaboration and post-incident assessment. Speakers from Nepal also presented success stories sharing valuable lessons on Security Planning of Constituent Assembly II Election, Nepalese Biodiversity and Wildlife Crime Control and Integration of Maoist combatants. Human Trafficking in the Nepalese context was also presented in the conference.

Hosted for the first time in South Asia, the conference proved to an important platform in bringing together FBI Legats and law enforcement officers from Asia Pacific and promoting productive dialogue towards working more collaboratively in the ensuing days.
Second Annual Meeting of SAWEN
On 26-29 August 2014, South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) Secretariat together with the Government of Nepal and INTERPOL jointly organized its Second Annual Meeting in Kathmandu. During the meeting, participants from wildlife authorities and police of the eight South Asian countries discussed on important wildlife law enforcement matters and expressed their commitment to promote regional cooperation in controlling poaching and illegal trade of wildlife. The main highlight of the meeting was the endorsement of SAWEN Statute, which opens up avenues for cooperation in wildlife crime control and protection of wildlife species in the region.
High Profile Visits to Nepal Police HQ

Every year, national and international dignitaries visit Nepal Police Headquarters. This year, the most important guests to visit Nepal Police HQ were Honorable Deputy Prime Minister cum Home Minister Bamdev Gautam and United Kingdom’s Honorable Minister for International Development Alan Duncan, as well as Home Secretary Surya Prasad Silwal of the Government of Nepal.
Role of DFID for Modernization of Nepal Police
DFID has been working in various sectors with Nepal Police since 1994 to modernize Nepal Police and develop its service delivery.

DFID past, ongoing, and future projects:

Past Projects
May 2000-Jan 2001: Police Training Project
July 2002-July 2004: Nepal Police Development Project
Nepal Police Development Project (NPDP) Stage 2
June 2013 till 2014: Improved Police-Public cooperation and support.

Ongoing Project
Security & Justice/Police Modernization & Improvement under integrated Program for Prevention of Criminal Violence

Future Projects
Various programs to modernize Nepal Police and improve police services are in the pipeline, to be announced shortly.

United Kingdom’s Honorable Minister for International Development Alan Duncan being welcomed at PHQ by DIGP Hemanta Malla.
Delegations led by the Chief of Nepal Police

INDIA VISIT
IGP Upendra Kant Aryal is the first IGP to pay an official visit to India in the last two decades. He was on a five day official visit to India from 3-7 March 2014. During his visit, he held discussions with Union Home Secretary Anil Goswami and chiefs of various police organizations, including IB, CBI, BPR&D, MAC, SSB, as well as with the Director Generals of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Commissioner of Delhi Police.

The visit has renewed our bond and marks the strengthening of joint efforts to make our region more safe, secure, and peaceful. The Nepali entourage team included the then DIG Surendra B. Shah (Head of Crime Investigation Department), DIG Ganesh Raj Rai (Head of Training Directorate), and SSP Devendra Subedi (Head of Special Bureau).

INTERPOL VISIT
IGP Aryal, also the head of NCB Kathmandu, attended the 10th Annual Head of NCB Conference. The annual event of Interpol held in Lyon of France from 2-4 April 2014 was attended by NCB heads of 145 member countries of Interpol who have agreed to strengthen cooperation on the following five points:

- Wider use of Interpol database
- Wider use of I-SECOM: A secure platform for information exchange
- Interpol Digital Crime Center’s support to member countries in the area of cybercrime
- Supporting member countries in their efforts to identify and locate transnational terrorists and fighters.
- Embedding Interpol’s “Turn Back Crime” campaign into national police communication and crime prevention efforts.

Nepal Police is already linked with i24/7 and SLTD.
The Police Baton, a Distinct Honor

‘Police Baton’, a performance-based yearly evaluation among five regional headquarters, is organized to review and evaluate the efforts of policing mechanism carried out by various police units. It is a tradition of monitoring and supervising police units. The winner is awarded Police Baton every year on the occasion of Police Day. Each year, a team from PHQ visits various police stations to inspect vivid aspects of policing. The team also monitors the record keeping, crime rate statistics, and people’s perception about the police and security.

Although it’s a competition, it has been ascertained to appraise the progressive development of all police units and their efforts in controlling crime rate, maintaining law and order, and strengthening public confidence.

In 2013, West Regional Headquarters, Pokhara, received the ‘Police Baton’ for its excellence in service. In the picture, the then DIGP Ramesh Shekhar Bajracharya, Head of West Regional HQ, receives the ‘Police Baton’ from Right Honorable Head of the Council of Ministers, Khil Raj Regmi.
Predictive Policing

In an increasingly high-tech world, more and more crimes involve technologies, and the police must be prepared for them. Now, the unimaginable has not only been imagined, but manifested, because in just a relatively few short years, technology has advanced by leaps and bounds.

“Modernization in Technology and Infrastructure Development” is our strategic goal, and Nepal Police strives for technology-led policing. We believe that our commitment to upholding the rule of law and protecting human rights and democracy should be visible in our performance and actions.

New technologies can offer the police many useful methods for combating criminal activity. Every year, we plan to familiarize ourselves with the technologies that are verified; have valid outputs, and can meet our operational needs with cost-effectiveness, too, because law enforcement agencies face the problem of doing more with less.

Nepal Police remains indebted to esteemed agencies for their support in this matter.

01. GPS Vehicle Tracking Device
This system combines the use of automatic vehicle location in individual vehicles with software that collects these fleet data for a comprehensive picture of vehicle locations. Vehicle information can be viewed on electronic maps via the Internet or specialized software.

02. Infrared Cameras for Predictive Usage
An infrared camera forms an image using infrared radiation, similar to a common camera that forms an image using visible light. It has varieties of usage that range from night detection to rescuing a human from a fire scene.

03. RF Signal Detector
This device is applied to detect peeping cameras, bugs, cellular phones, and other radio frequency devices.

04. Night Vision Binoculars
Night vision binoculars give the advantage to see in low light conditions that makes rescue and search operations more successful.

05. Speed Measuring Devices
Speed measuring devices or a Radar Gun is used by law-enforcement agents to measure the speed of moving vehicles, and so can avert vehicle accidents.

06. Breathalyzer with Printing Device
It is a device for estimating blood alcohol content (BAC) from a breath sample that helps law enforcement agents to decide whether the motorist is driving under influence or not. After the much disparaged campaign against D&D motorists, the accidents caused by alcohol drinking has decreased from 236 to 154 in the last fiscal year (Ktm Valley), which is a 53% reduction.
07. Directional Noise System
It is a new concept of non-lethal equipment with strong noise to disperse crowds. It can also be used as for remote broadcast, public warning in mass event control, and disaster rescue.

08. Under Vehicle Inspection System
Under Vehicle Inspection System (UVIS) is integrated with image-processing and, video processing enhancement technology, along with advanced optical technique to scan the vehicle bottom so as to facilitate identifying and inspecting of the vehicle. It is a security solution for inspecting the most vulnerable part of a vehicle: the chassis. Objects may vary from explosives, drugs, merchandise, and even in some cases, the smuggling of human beings across borders or out of prison compounds.

09. Baggage Inspection System
The Micro-Dose X-ray Baggage Inspection System is designed for high-volume, detailed examination of packages at ultra-low X-ray exposure levels. This system is employed by security personnel to detect weapons, bombs, and other contraband carried in and out of secured areas.

10. Polygraph
Polygraph, also known as a lie detector, is a multichannel physiological recording instrument that records relative salience that an object attaches to a test question. Polygraph system is also called Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) and it is one of the techniques of credibility assessment. Nepal Police trained ten police officers to Polygraph system with 400 hours basic polygraph course. First polygraph test in Nepalese history of criminal investigation was administered on 6th February 2014.

11. DNA Analyzer
Nepal Police has embarked on a new journey of criminal investigation with the availability of DNA profiling facilities at Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory. The DNA lab has started its operation from the newly constructed laboratory building situated at Ranibari. It is a matter of great pride for Nepal Police to have such sophisticated scientific facilities which will enable successful investigation of heinous crimes because many of the today’s heinous crimes go unsolved in absence of DNA evidence in trials.

12. VSA
Voice Spectrum Analyzer shows different graphical representations of speech and recordings. It allows investigator to perform phonetic analysis of human voice recordings.
Widely known as the ‘keeper of law and order’, Nepal Police has served the people of Nepal with great dedication. It is the nation’s first line of defense against crime and violence. The police have been an important part of the cultural fabric of the country, and their role in preserving the country’s art, culture, and literature cannot be overstated.

Art, culture, and literature make people civilized and cultured, and lift society to a higher plateau. Art and culture not only have an effect on society, but also on different organizations. People from all corners of the country come together in the police organization. Since the organization is a meeting point of people of various ethnicities, languages, communities, and religions, who come together in a disciplined manner, the entire country’s art, culture, and literature can be seen here. There are many artists, litterateurs, and culture lovers in the police organization. They are working in various social settings and get the opportunity to know about others’ art and culture. I am happy that the police, by seeking out such individuals and including them in their culture club, is helping in preserving the country’s art, culture, and literature.

My Views about Nepal Police

I am an admirer of the idealistic words, “Truth, Service, Security”, in the Nepal Police logo. This has given a special identity of our police to the world. I have watched the development of Nepal Police from close quarters since the last 60 years. Today, the whole world has entered the technological age. In this age of science and technology, it is necessary for the police, too, to control and investigate crime through the use of technology. The way the police have been conducting its work using technology since the last few years without giving the public any unnecessary distress, is extremely welcome. Due to this, there has been a change in the way the police is perceived. I am confident that the police will succeed in winning a place in the public’s heart if they can incorporate evidence-based investigations based on technological support, and thereby continue to provide still better public service.

In the starting days, instead of being called as police service, it was known as police force, and this was reflected in behavior too. The focus used to be on force rather than service, but now, it can be seen that there has been a great change in the police’s thinking and actions. Due to this, there has been increased attraction of educated, intelligent, and studious youth towards police service. Nowadays, most of the police officers are doing their duty after receiving training inside and outside the country. While this has helped to transform the police into a service-oriented organization, it has also helped to enhance public confidence in the police.

There are many artists, litterateurs, and culture lovers in the police organization. They are working in various social settings and get the opportunity to know about others’ art and culture. I am happy that the police, by seeking out such individuals and including them in their culture club, is helping in preserving the country’s art, culture, and literature.

Art and culture not only have an effect on society, but also on different organizations. People from all corners of the country come together in the police organization. Since the organization is a meeting point of people of various ethnicities, languages, communities, and religions, who come together in a disciplined manner, the entire country’s art, culture, and literature can be seen here. There are many artists, litterateurs, and culture lovers in the police organization. They are working in various social settings and get the opportunity to know about others’ art and culture. I am happy that the police, by seeking out such individuals and including them in their culture club, is helping in preserving the country’s art, culture, and literature. I want to heartily appreciate Nepal Police’s support to the preservation of the vanishing art and culture of the country, even though it is not within their working sphere. On the occasion of Police Day, I offer my best wishes to you, and hope you will continue to be still more deeply involved in such issues, in addition to ensuring peace and security in the country.
Nepal Police: Truly Dedicated to the Service of Nepali People

Nepal Police is an institution truly dedicated to the service and security of the Nepali people. This institution has a highly reputed and undisputed history of serving Nepal and the Nepali people. Nepal Police has always played a significant and publicly applauded role in many critical conditions of the country to maintain peace and harmony and establish the rule of law. Be it in the period of insurgency or natural calamity, be it day or night, Nepal Police has always encapsulated the spirit of patriotism and sacrificed itself for the security, peace, and progress of Nepal and Nepali. This institution has successfully accomplished several peace missions in many conflict-ridden countries and amplified Lord Buddha's message of peace to people worldwide.

The role of Nepal Police in the direction of eliminating crimes for a safer society is beyond words to describe. As Chairperson of Maiti Nepal, a non-governmental organization combating human trafficking, I and my organization have a very vibrant and efficacious relationship with Nepal Police, and both the institutions have joined hands in combating human trafficking ever since Maiti Nepal was incepted in AD 1993.

In coordination with Nepal Police, Maiti Nepal operates border patrolling mechanism at the Indo-Nepal and Nepal-China borders. Nepal Police has always played a crucial role in Maiti Nepal’s mission of creating a society free from trafficking of children and women. Maiti Nepal’s collaboration with Nepal Police extends from intercepting vulnerable girls at the border and apprehending and prosecuting traffickers to providing security and services to victims, as also taking up joint advocacy initiatives.

I wish Nepal Police to maintain its impartial, autonomous, dedicated, and selfless image in the days ahead, free from any sort of interventions. May the glory of Nepal Police become even more pronounced and visible.

Thank you!

ANURADHA KOIRALA
Founder and Chairperson, Maiti Nepal

Some Do’s and Don’ts for the Police

‘Service with smile’ is one of commendable initiatives of IGP Aryal. From the remarks he made at the launching of the program, it became clear that Nepal Police had correctly assessed the public perception—and expectation—regarding the services policemen/women extend to needy citizens.

When a patient goes to a doctor, s/he expects an attentive hearing first. Usually a chat follows, and it is at that point when the doctor gets a chance to instantly earn the patient’s trust and goodwill. In that process, some of the patient’s pain automatically disappears, and s/he becomes ready to accept all the prescriptions and suggestions. This is a natural trait and human tendency that is worth analyzing; police personnel dealing with members of the public can adopt this medical practitioner’s approach.

In fact, this approach can be introduced by the police officials responsible to handle phone calls to number 100. Here is an example: a resident on a morning stroll in his adjacent neighborhood sees an electricity pole collapsed on the street overnight. He calls 100 to offer information about the location and incident so that the effects of traffic disruption can be minimized. The first police official who receives the call should quickly write down the name of the caller together with his number. The official should do the rest of the work himself. The person who gave the first information must not be bothered repeatedly by police officials. Such botheration discourages responsible citizens from passing useful pieces of information to the police.

I also recall a newspaper report of the Maoist insurgency years. A police unit assigned to chase terrorist suspects in a central Terai village ended up arresting an adult couple who were allegedly engaged in sex in the nearby cornfield. It appeared to be a consensual affair. In the meantime, the suspects fled away as they probably saw policemen doing something else. Obviously, priority for the policemen on duty should have been to look for suspects, not focus on other activities. Individual’s right to privacy is another issue at stake.

DHRUBA HARI ADHIKARY
Senior Journalist

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Police Wives in Charitable Services

Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA) is a non-profit, social service oriented charitable organization dedicated for the inclusive development and wellbeing of police family through various outreach programs. In addition, it also provides humanitarian assistance to victims of natural calamities and to those who are differently abled. NPWA also runs a rehabilitation center called “Aasara”.

It commenced its journey as Central Police Family Women Association on 20 August 1984, and metamorphosed as Nepal Police Wives Association in April 2005, with the goal of becoming a national resource and support center for police spouses and family members.

It has been proudly supplementing the welfare efforts of Nepal Police since the last three decades, and has won accolades from civic society and brought constructive transformation in police personnel’s families.
Police Welfare Activities

The Police Welfare Trust under the patronage of the IGP is operated to conduct various welfare activities for serving and retired members of the Nepal Police and their families. This trust operates under the Constitution for Welfare Trusts, 1995.

Source of funds
Amount received from police returning from peacekeeping missions; reimbursements received from UN on account of investments in COE of FPU missions; income from operation of petrol pump and shopping malls, including police health club; as well as annual interest from bank deposits are the sources of police welfare fund.

Welfare activities:
1. Scholarships and awards to deserving children of serving and former police staff.
2. Support for health treatment of serving and former police staff and their families.
3. Rs.25,000 funeral rite expenses for serving and former police staff.
4. Accident insurance.
5. Relief materials like 4-wheel scooters and artificial limbs for disabled police.
6. Housing benefit according to the following: 10% of starting salary to 16 Police Inspectors for home repairs and maintenance; housing facilities at 8% to 5 junior police officers and 6 at lower level.
7. Rs.300,000 provided on death of police while on duty from the fund accumulated from monthly deductions of Rs.250.
8. Guest house accommodation at minimum charge.
9. Special discount on use of health club.

Besides providing help and support to serving and former police staff and their families, the Police Welfare Trust operates petrol pump, fish pond, shopping mall, etc. which has contributed to developing good relationship between the police and the public.
Inspector General of Police Upendra Kant Aryal was appointed as the Chief of Nepal Police on 16 November 2013, by the cabinet decision of 11 November 2013.

Born on 14 January 1962, in Siraha district, he commenced his career in Nepal Police as an Inspector on 15 February 1987. IGP Aryal is the 24th Inspector General of Police and is incumbent to retired IGP Kuber Singh Rana.

Retired IGP Kuber Singh Rana, on 14 September 2012, assumed the helm of Nepal Police following the decision taken by Government of Nepal. He was born in Palpa Bauwa Gubama on 21 July 1960. He graduated from Tribhuvan University with a bachelor in arts degree.

Retired IGP Rana joined police service on 16 November 1983, as an Inspector of Police. He has established himself as an honest, hardworking, and professional police officer epitomizing these virtues while serving in various capacities within the organization.

After completing 30 years of police service, he retired on 16 November 2013.
Living Testament to the History of Women’s Role in Nepal Police

Chaityamaya Dangol is the eldest of seven children. In 2000 BS, she got married when she was only 10 years old to Kedar Bahadur Shrestha. Remembering the day she was appointed police constable 66 years ago (2008 BS), she recounts, “When the whole nation was rejoicing in the advent of new born democracy and demise of Rana regime, I was forced to join the Police”. When asked as to how she got entry to Nepal Police when there was no such tradition at the time, she says, “Towards the end of the month after the end of the Rana regime on Falgun 7, 2007 B.S, some women who had come to raise women’s awareness gathered the children of Charumati Bahal to introduce them to alphabets. I, too, learnt simple alphabets. There were 25 in our group. one day, during an outing, they took us to Singha Durbar. They went inside. After a while, one man in a police uniform came and asked us if we wanted to join the police force. In unison, we told him that we didn’t want to. Then he went inside. Only later did we come to know that he was the police IGP Nar Shumsher J.B.Rana. When the women who had taken us there told us that now we would be incarcerated because we had refused to the senior most person in the police force, all of us were frightened, and we said, ‘We’ll join’. After that, our selection began. Out of the 25, 12 of us were selected.

From the next day, she started to go to Tundikhel for training. After a few days, she got used to the new routine and began to realized that government service was not so bad after all. Later, due to her training from five in the morning to seven in the evening, squabbles began to arise between her and her husband. When the quarrels increased, she left home and began living in her maternal home. Later, her husband had a change of heart, and he came to take her home a few days after she had finished training. After that, there were no more quarrels between them on the subject of her job. Her husband having passed away just four years ago, she is now living a solitary life.

Remembering the old days, she says, “When I joined the police, I was 18 years old. We were recruited as traffic police, but we had to work wherever there was a need for women police. Nuwakot’s old district headquarter was in the Nuwakot durbar area; a decision was made to transfer it to Bidur. The local inhabitants started to protest. The men were taken under control by the policemen, but they found it difficult to do likewise with the women. I was sent there with four policewomen under my command. After we reached there, the situation came under control. In 2021 BS, there was big hullaballoo when the district headquarter of Tanahu shifted from Bandipur to Damauli. The locals laid siege on the police office. The Zonal Commissioner of Gandaki himself came to Kathmandu, planning to take foodstuff by helicopter to the besieged policemen. He also said that if some policewomen could be taken along, it would be easier to control the crowd. I and four policewomen under my command were ordered to go to Bandipur. On seeing us women in police uniform, the protesting women did not attack us at all.

Nostalgically, she says, “I joined as a Constable in 2008 BS, became a Head Constable in 2018 BS, and in 2032 BS, I became an Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI). I put in my duty as ASI for eight years in various places, and in 2039 BS, I retired from service. Everybody used to say that I had real courage. I had the opportunity to work closely with IGPs like Purna Singh Khawas, Dhundiraj Sharma, Pahal Singh Thapa, and Khadagjit Baral even before they became IGPs. In 2032 BS, I had gone to Headquarters to meet IGP Baral and tell him about my problems. When entering his office, he stood up from his chair, and saying, ‘Chaitya, I have understood what your problem is. Okay, from today onwards you are an ASI,’ he promoted me then and there. Actually, I had gone to meet him thinking that I would leave service, since I had already been a Head Constable for 15 years. How did he understand my reason for my coming just by looking at me? He sent me away feeling satisfied.”

Recounting her experiences when she was posted in Dhanusha and other districts outside the capital, in the aftermath of bombin in the 2015 B.S election and at the then King Mahendra, she says, “We had to travel sometimes by walking and sometimes by riding on a truck. I had to stay away from my home for several
months. There were no phones. Sometimes, I would be going from home to the office, and suddenly, without being able to inform my family, I had to go on duty somewhere far, and return only after 18-20 days.

The Dangol couple didn’t have any children in their almost 65 years of married life. Today, her niece lives with her and takes care of her. Her old-age expenses are taken care of by the Rs.11,000 pension she receives every month. Her salary was Rs.30 when she started service. She says, “When I resigned as an ASI in 2039 B.S, I used to receive Rs. 80 as pension, today it has reached Rs.11,000. I am happy that I am living on the pension earned from all my struggles when in service. Because of police service, I could visit many places outside the capital.”

Proud of having received the Coronation Medal for doing her duty during King Mahendra’s coronation and being decorated with the Gorkha Dakshinbahu IV by the then King himself, she has also been rewarded with the Police Service Medal and the Police Long Service Award. Two years ago, on the occasion of International Woman’s Day, she was honored as the First Policewoman by the Nepal Police Wives Association. She regards that instant as the most satisfying and happy moment of her life. Remembering that moment, she says, “I was surrounded by many policewomen who said that what I had started they were now doing. I have never been happier in my life.”

Remembering her duty days, she discloses, “At the time when BP Koirala was kept in Sundarijal, Nona Koirala, Shailaja Acharya, and Mangla Devi Singh were kept in Hanuman Dhoka. I did duty there for a long time, so they remembered me for many years afterwards. They used to say that I was a courageous individual.”

To a question about what the uniform of policewomen were like in those days, she says, “We began our service during IGP Nar Shumsher J.B. Rana’s time, and he ordered us to wear khaki colored shirt and khaki colored sari. At the time of his retirement, he told us to wear khaki colored pajamas and shirt. When G.B. Yakthumba came, he told us to wear yellow colored sari, khaki shirt, and a peaked cap. We were given readymade uniforms and a khaki jersey to wear in winter. Later, again like during General Nar Shumsher’s time, pajamas and shirt became the norm. As soon as Dhundiraj Sharma became the IGP, khaki shirt and khaki sari were introduced, and we were told that we could do our duty wearing blue colored woolen caps knitted by ourselves with a batch on them. While the khaki shirt always remained mandatory, orders on whether to wear sari or pajamas constantly kept changing.”

Giving a message to coming generations, she says, “Today, our policewomen sisters do not have to face the difficult situation of yesteryears. Before, we had to even leave behind our breastfeeding child to go elsewhere on duty for months; today that is not the situation. I have heard that now the police have even opened an office to look after the children. In those days, when we went on duty outside the capital, there were no hotels to stay in. We had to request lodging at people’s homes. Today, the government has arranged for barracks wherever one has to go on duty. It has become much easier to work. Under such circumstances, everybody should work honestly.”
Excelling in Sports

Nepal Police Central Sports Committee is an important part of Nepal Police, one that is very active throughout the year. Our sportspeople have excelled in many sports, including football, volleyball, athletics, judo, taekwondo, karate, boxing, badminton, table tennis, weightlifting, and kabbadi.

**Football**
The Nepal Police Female Football team emerged as the title winner in 1st Commander In Chief National Women’s Football Championship and also in 1st Lumbini National Women’s Football Championship.

**Volleyball**
The Volleyball team of Female also won the Prime Minister’s Cup, Indo-Nepal Invitational Volleyball Championship and 4th National Women’s Beach Volleyball Championship.

The Male Volleyball Team won the 1st Lumbini Championship Men’s Volleyball Championship & National Men’s Beach Volleyball Championship.

**Weightlifting**
Nepal Police Weightlifting Team won First Position in 21st Men’s and 6th Women’s Weightlifting Championship by winning 24 medals (13 gold, 6 silver, 5 bronze). Players from Nepal Police club also hold several national records.

**Kabbadi**
Women’s kabbadi team won Second Position at the 1st Lumbini National Championship, 2013, held in Dhangadhi, Kailali.
[Image of a group of people celebrating with a trophy and medals.]
Our News in various Media
Glimpse of Police Day Celebration 2013
Capturing The Events

19 Feb 2014 | COAS Gaurab SJB Rana along with Chief of Nepal Police Upenendra Kant Aryal, Chief of APF Kosh Raj Onta & Chief of NID Moti Gurung

11 Mar 2014 | Deputy Prime Minister, cum Home Minister Bam Dev Gautam at Nepal Police PHQ

31 Aug 2014 | Chief Secretary Leela Mani Paudyal inaugurating Police circle Sabaudasa Building

16 Sep 2014 | Confering rank insignia to newly promoted AIGP Dr. Suman SJB Rana
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