



# POLICE MIRROR 2025



**NEPAL POLICE**  
TRUTH, SERVICE & SECURITY

**70**  
YEARS OF  
SERVICE, SECURITY & SACRIFICE



Published in 2025 by Nepal Police  
Nepal Police Headquarters  
Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal

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Prime Minister

Kathmandu, Nepal

#### **Congratulations on 70 Years of Service**

I am delighted to recognize that the Nepal Police has completed 70 years of continuous service. On this proud occasion, I extend my warmest congratulations and best wishes to all serving and retired police personnel, as well as their families. I also pay my deepest tribute to the brave police officers who made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty.

Over the course of seven decades, the Nepal Police has grown into a professional and dynamic institution, steadfast in its mission to uphold the rule of law, ensure peace and order, and protect the lives and property of our citizens. Despite working under challenging circumstances and with limited resources, the Nepal Police has consistently demonstrated resilience, courage, and determination in carrying out its responsibilities.

The organization has made remarkable progress in adopting modern technologies, strengthening community policing practices, and enhancing investigative capacities. These efforts have significantly contributed to improving public trust and making policing more effective and people-oriented. I am confident that the Nepal Police will continue to adapt with dedication and efficiency, fulfilling its growing responsibilities in safeguarding our communities.

Recently, Nepal witnessed large civic protests, especially those led by youth demanding accountability, transparency, and justice. During these turbulent times, the Nepal Police found itself in a critical role: preserving public safety while respecting the rights of citizens to express dissent.

I also commend the humanitarian spirit of Nepal Police personnel, who, with selfless devotion, stand at the forefront during natural disasters and emergencies. Their tireless service in times of crisis reflects not only bravery but also compassion for fellow citizens.

I firmly believe that the publication of Police Mirror 2025 will further highlight the achievements, challenges, and aspirations of the Nepal Police, inspiring both police personnel and the public alike. On this auspicious occasion of the 70th Police Day, I once again extend my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to the entire Nepal Police family for continued success in their noble mission of serving the nation and its people.

  
Sushila Karki

7 October 2025



*Right Honourable Prime Minister Sushila Karki*



Honourable Minister for Home Affairs Om Prakash Aryal



Felicitations Message  
Honorable Minister for Home Affairs

On the occasion of the 70th Police Day and the release of *Police Mirror 2025*, I extend my warm greetings and heartfelt best wishes to all members of the Nepal Police family. This day is also a solemn reminder of the courage and sacrifice of our fallen heroes, whose devotion to duty continues to inspire us all.

For seven decades, Nepal Police has been at the forefront of safeguarding peace, maintaining law and order, and protecting our nation. Working often under challenging circumstances, the organization has consistently fulfilled its mandate with professionalism, dedication, and integrity. I take great pride in the way Nepal Police has embraced new challenges whether in crime control, disaster response, community policing, or the use of modern technologies while staying true to its core values of Truth, Service, and Security.

We have faced powerful civic movements, including youth-led campaigns calling for greater transparency, accountability, and good governance. During these moments of heightened public sentiment, the Nepal Police has shouldered the delicate responsibility of facilitating peaceful protest while ensuring public safety. Through restraint, dialogue, and adherence to constitutional principles, police personnel have balanced the rights of citizens with the imperative of maintaining peace and order.

The force has also responded effectively to other pressing challenges ranging from large-scale fire incidents to complex security threats. In each case, police personnel have acted swiftly and courageously, coordinating with local authorities and communities to protect lives and property. These efforts exemplify the enduring spirit of service and the readiness to place duty above self, even in times of adversity. The Ministry of Home Affairs remains firmly committed to supporting the Nepal Police with the resources, policy guidance, and institutional backing needed to enhance its capacity and effectiveness.

I believe *Police Mirror 2025* will serve as an important chronicle of the organization's achievements and aspirations, and as a platform to showcase the dedication of our police personnel. On this proud occasion of the 70th Police Day, I once again congratulate the Nepal Police and extend my best wishes for its continued success in serving the nation and its people.

Om Prakash Aryal  
गृहमन्त्री





Chief Secretary



Kathmandu, Nepal

### Police Mirror 2025 Felicitation

Since its formal establishment in 1955 AD, the Nepal Police has played a pivotal role in safeguarding peace, upholding law and order, and protecting the rights and welfare of all citizens. Over the decades, the challenges have grown exponentially - as society evolves, so do the demands on law enforcement. In today's world, technological change, socio-political movements, and emerging security threats require an institution that is agile, professional, and deeply connected to the communities it serves.

Every year, *Police Mirror* provides a vital window into the work of the Nepal Police - the missions undertaken, the obstacles overcome, and the values that guide the force. Likewise, it is a means to communicate with the public that helps to build trust, confidence and integrity.

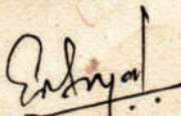
In recent times, Nepal has witnessed renewed civic mobilization, environmental advocacy, and calls for justice across diverse sectors. Throughout these developments, the Nepal Police has acted pursuant to the Constitution, upholding the rights of peaceful assembly while safeguarding public safety and order.

Moreover, issues such as cyber threats, financial crimes, and transnational illicit networks demand specialized skills, coordination, and foresight. In parallel, disaster response remains a core responsibility - whether addressing landslides, floods, or other natural hazards - where the Nepal Police are often among the first responders, providing relief, coordination, and protection to those in need.

As we release *Police Mirror 2025*, I extend my congratulations to the Nepal Police for successfully completing seven decades of service. Having reached another milestone, may the organization continue to grow in capability, transparency, and credibility. With due acknowledgement of its unwavering efforts, I hope this edition helps our citizens to know more about Nepal Police as dedicated public servants entrusted for security, dignity and professionalism.

Thank you!

7 October 2025

  
Eaknarayan Aryal



Eaknarayan Aryal,  
Chief Secretary of the Government of Nepal





Secretary for Home Affairs Rameshwor Dangal



Ref No.:

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**



Singha Durbar  
Kathmandu, Nepal.

Date: .....

Message

On the historic occasion of the 70<sup>th</sup> Police Day, I extend my felicitations and best wishes to the entire Nepal Police family. I am pleased to note the publication of *Police Mirror 2025*, which reflects the dedication, achievements, and continuous transformation of this esteemed institution.

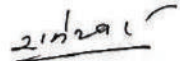
Over the past seven decades, Nepal Police has exemplified professionalism, resilience, and service to the people. From safeguarding local communities to addressing emerging threats such as organized crime, cybercrime, and transnational offenses. Nepal Police has consistently demonstrated adaptability and excelled in facing new challenges. Its unwavering commitment to community-oriented, intelligence-driven, and technology-based policing has significantly strengthened public trust and reinforced its role as a frontline institution of national security.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the invaluable contribution of Nepal Police during times of adversity, be it natural disasters, epidemics, or national events of great importance. In addition, Nepal Police not only play an important role in maintaining law and order, but also in promoting and protecting democratic values and human rights.

I would also like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the fallen heroes who laid down their lives in the line of duty. Their sacrifice will remain engraved in our national memory, inspiring generations of police personnel to uphold their responsibilities with courage and integrity. I also extend my deepest sympathies to their families, whose strength and support demonstrate the true spirit of the institution.

As Nepal moves forward on the path of good governance and inclusive socio-economic progress, the responsibilities of the Nepal Police has been expanded and diversified. I am confident that, Nepal Police will meet these challenges with its strong institutional foundation, committed force, and visionary leadership with efficiency and integrity. I trust that the *Police Mirror 2025* will not only highlight significant accomplishments and notable activities of the Nepal Police, but also capture the enduring values of honor, pride, trust, and accountability represented by the uniform.

October 7, 2025

  
Rameshwor Dangal  
Secretary  
Ministry of Home Affairs



# Message from Secretary General, INTERPOL

My warmest wishes to the entire law enforcement community as you mark Nepal Police Day.

This special day is a testament to the dedication, hard work, and sacrifices of the men and women in uniform who work tirelessly to maintain law and order, ensuring the safety and security of communities throughout Nepal.

As a valued member of the INTERPOL family, Nepal Police is a strong partner in our global efforts to combat transnational crime to make the world a safer place.

Your commitment to international police cooperation continues to take many forms; from carrying the INTERPOL flag to the peak of Mount Everest as part of our centenary celebrations, to participating in regional and global operations combating cybercrime and human trafficking, as well as vital work to identify and dismantle transnational organized crime networks.

And the INTERPOL National Central Bureau in Kathmandu provides a critical link in our network of 196 member countries, helping tackle serious crimes such as crimes against children, drug trafficking and terrorism.

I am sure that Nepal Police Day will be both a time of celebration as well as reflection on the important work that you do in our common cause of making the world a safer place.

Best wishes,



*Valdecy Urquiza*  
INTERPOL Secretary General

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Valdecy Urquiza". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

**Valdecy Urquiza**  
INTERPOL Secretary General

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF NEPAL POLICE

As we proudly celebrate the 70th Anniversary of Nepal Police, it is both a moment of reflection and a call to action. Over the past seven decades, our organization has grown from its humble beginnings into a modern, professional service deeply rooted in the values of service, integrity, and dedication to the people of Nepal.

Throughout our history, the Nepal Police has stood at the forefront of every national challenge whether in times of natural disaster, political upheaval, or public protest. No institution has been more exposed to risk or devastation in such crises than us. Yet time and again, our resilience has shone through. The courage and perseverance of our officers, even in the most testing circumstances, reaffirm our unshakable commitment to protecting the nation and serving its people. This enduring spirit of sacrifice and service defines who we are and inspires future generations of law enforcement officers.

Today, our nation faces a complex and ever-evolving security landscape. Cyber-enabled crimes continue to rise, exploiting digital platforms and threatening individuals, businesses, and national security. Financial crimes and online fraud have grown more sophisticated, demanding swift, technology-driven investigation. At the same time, crimes against women and children, as well as emerging forms of transnational crime, narcotics related crimes and road traffic accident challenge us to remain vigilant and adaptive.

In response, the Nepal Police has embraced innovation and modernization. We are strengthening our cybercrime investigation capacity, expanding community-police partnerships, and leveraging cutting-edge technologies such as digital forensics, AI-based analysis, and secure information sharing with INTERPOL and regional partners. Equally important is our commitment to human rights and the rule of law, the very foundations of our democracy. We are proudly serving in various UN missions too that echoes our commitment to world peace. As Nepal continues its journey of political and socio-economic transformation, the Nepal Police stand as a custodian of free and fair democratic processes, ensuring elections and civic life remain peaceful and secure. Our mission is not merely to enforce the law but to build trust.

On this momentous occasion, we pay heartfelt tribute to our fallen heroes whose supreme sacrifice in the line of duty remains an eternal source of inspiration. We also extend our deep appreciation to their families, whose resilience and encouragement strengthen our collective resolve.

Finally, I commend the editorial team of "Police Mirror 2025" for compiling this year's publication with vital record of our progress, challenges, and achievements.



Chandra Kuber Khapung  
Inspector General of Police





*Inspector General of Police Chandra Kuber Khapung.*

# HIGHLIGHTS



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## **SPECIALISED BUREAUS**

With the aim of successfully investigating sensitive and complex cases, offences concerning national interest, providing justice to the victims and enhancing the reputation of the Nepal Police through strong law enforcement and comprehensive investigation, the then Government of His Majesty (Council of Ministers) on 17th of Baisakh 2061 B.S.

**43**





## NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY 49

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## 56 69TH POLICE DAY

Formally recognised under the Police Act, this day symbolises the Force's enduring institutional journey, characterised by its unwavering commitment to discipline, professionalism, and dedicated public service.

## CRIME INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT 63

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## 89 NEPAL POLICE WIVES ASSOCIATION

The Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA) stands as a symbol of compassion and resilience, devoted to the welfare and empowerment of police families.





Marking the Nepal Police's 70th anniversary, Police Mirror 2025 offers a clear-eyed reflection on seven decades of service, sacrifice, and steady progress. Through earthquakes, floods, civil unrest and public protest, our personnel have stood at the frontline, demonstrating resilience, professionalism, and an unwavering commitment to safeguarding the nation and upholding the rule of law.

The security landscape has changed rapidly. We have addressed rising cybercrime, financial fraud and offences against women and children with technology-enabled policing, stronger intelligence, and modern investigative practice. Investment in specialist training, digital forensics and evidence-based methods has enhanced our capacity to prevent harm, protect victims and bring offenders to justice. Alongside this, deeper community engagement and stronger partnerships with local authorities, civil society and international counterparts are helping to tackle root causes and build public trust.

Equally important is the growing leadership of women police personnel across all ranks. Their achievements—spotlighted at the National Women Police Conference—are advancing

our commitment to inclusivity and gender equality, informing recruitment, professional development and workplace policies that enable every officer to thrive.

This edition of Police Mirror chronicles who we are and how we serve—mapping our timeline and recording the collective achievements that define the organisation. It features the strategies, training advances, and approaches we have adopted that elevate our effectiveness; recognizes the commitment of our personnel; and distills lessons that inform ethical, accountable policing. In preserving our institutional memory, it equips present and future generations to build on proven practices, deepen public trust, and meet emerging challenges with professionalism and empathy.

We extend our deepest gratitude to everyone who contributed data, photographs, and support to this publication. May this milestone inspire every member of this organisation and the nation it serves to uphold the ideals of unity, integrity, dedication, and resilience that define the Nepal Police.

- The Editorial Team

**Standing from left:** DSP. Mim Bdr. Lama, DSP. Hima Thokar, Insp. Raj Kumar Shrestha, DSP. Prakash Bista, Insp. Sahil Budhathoki, DSP. Ghanashyam Shrestha, DSP. Dinesh Timilsena, Insp. Ishwar Raut, DSP. Ramchandra Tiwari, DSP. Kiran Jung Kunwar, ASI. Kumar Luitel, Insp. Mandip Chauhan, DSP. Dr. Bikal Shrestha, SSI. Saraswati Budathoki, Insp. Rajan Khadka  
**Sitting from left:** SSP. Gopal Chandra Bhattarai, DIGP. Binod Ghimire and SP. Rabindra Bahadur Singh.





## INTRODUCTION

# TIMELINE



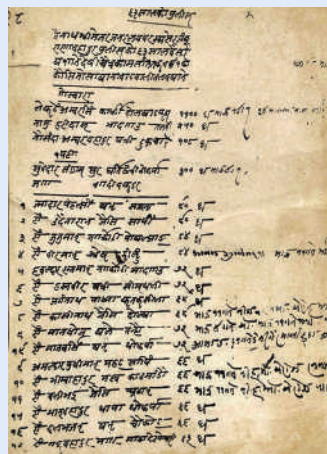
Internal security arrangements & law enforcement before 1900 was managed by Kotwals, Umra/Umrao, Faujdhar, Dwaare, Naike, Mahan/Mainya, Dware, Dwária, Pradháns.

Chowkidari System in Banke & Bardiya districts.  
1917 B.S.

Chowkidars were issued distinct uniforms nationwide.  
1929 B.S.

Morang Amini Police Thana estd.  
1940 B.S.

Categorization of Kotwali & Jungi (Armed) Police, General Gehendra SJB Rana appointed the Chief of Jungi Police.  
1950 B.S.



Police Goshwara Sawal issued.  
1953 B.S.

Birgunj, Khajahani Police Sawal issued.  
1971 B.S.

For the first time 3 personnel sent to Hajiribagh Police Training School Bengal, India  
1968 B.S.

Distinct Uniform issued for Chowkidars.  
1986 B.S.

Commencement of Inspector Rank  
1972 B.S.

Reshuffle to New District Police  
Apprentice Recruitment begins  
1998 B.S.

Erstwhile District Police System terminated

Arrangement of Traffic Police  
1990 B.S.

Chowkidars unified by one rule, duties & rights determined.  
1989 B.S.

1900 B.S./1843 A.D.

1910 B.S./1853 A.D.

1920 B.S./1863 A.D.

1930 B.S./1873 A.D.

1940 B.S./1883 A.D.

1950 B.S./1893 A.D.

1960 B.S./1903 A.D.

1970 B.S./1913 A.D.

1980 B.S./1923 A.D.

1990 B.S./1933 A.D.

1914 B.S.  
Sadar Jangi Kotwali estd.  
(Indrachwok Thana, Ktm.)

1931 B.S.  
Militia recruited during Nepal Tibet War was later deployed in internal security.

1951 B.S.  
Jilla Police Goshwara (District Police)

1973 B.S.  
Birgunj Police Goshwara estd.

1976 B.S.  
Jilla Police Inspector Sawal issued for Kathmandu.

1987 B.S.  
Sawari Rule Act, enacted

1996 B.S.  
Establishment of Traffic Police



The Prince of Wales's (Later Edward VIII) Crossley Car at the Nepal Frontier. (December 20th, 1921.)



Superintendent & Inspector *Sawal (directives)* issued

SP Office estd. in Janakpur & Bahadurgunj

DG Office estd. in Kathmandu

Criminal Investigation Office estd. in Biratnagar & Nepalgunj.

2001 B.S.

Police Training Center  
relocated from Shree Mahal to Maharajgunj.

Recruit Training programme commenced  
with the development of organized syllabus  
for basic training.

DG Office terminated

Superintendent Office estd.  
2003 B.S.

Nepal Police begins participation in  
international sports tournaments through  
I.F.A. shield tournament held in Calcutta.

2013 B.S.

Post of Inspector General of Police (IGP)  
Created & Toran Shumsher JBR appointed  
as the first IGP  
2007 B.S.

2000 B.S./1943 A.D.

2010 B.S./1953 A.D.

Formation of Police Reform Committee.

IGP recognised as Gazetted Special Class.

Training Centres estd. in Dharan of East &  
Nepalgunj of West region.

2021 B.S.



Vehicles & Horses arranged  
for various Police Offices.

Traffic Police Office estd. in Biratnagar,  
Birjung and Nepalgunj.

Quarterly Police Magazine Launched.  
2016 B.S.

2020 B.S./1963 A.D.

Border Police Check-post  
estd. in the bordering areas.

2022 B.S.

Traffic light & Zebra crossing  
introduced in Kathmandu.

Mahendra Police Club currently  
referred as Nepal Police Club estd.

2023 B.S.



Joined INTERPOL as its  
100th Member.

2024 B.S.

Armed Police Battalion estd.

Initial Police Syllabi on Investigation &  
Parade published.

2026 B.S.

2025 B.S.

Forensic Science Section estd.

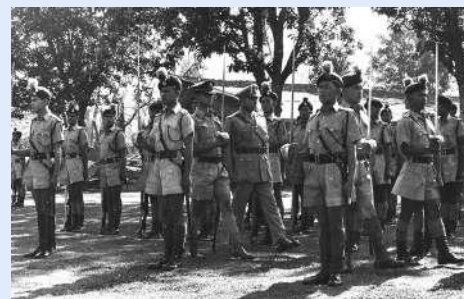
IGP Shield Football Tournament Commenced.

2019 B.S.

Police Training Regulation issued.

Ration distribution begins  
for all personnel.

2030 B.S.



2030 B.S./1973 A.D.

Police Reform Programme  
approved & implemented.

Police Flying Squad launched.  
2031 B.S.

Horses Mounted Police introduced to  
manage traffic in busy streets & places in  
Kathmandu.

2034 B.S.

Tourist Police  
estd.

2035 B.S.

Police Kitabkhana estd.  
2038 B.S.

Community Police Service  
strategy developed & implemented.

Police Welfare Centre estd.  
2039 B.S.

2036 B.S.

Central level Senior Police  
Officers Conference commenced.

Paharagan, a police garrison, estd.



2009 B.S.  
Nepal Police Training Center &  
Separate Traffic Police estd.

Police Personnel Screening Committee formed.

Police Sports section estd. in PHQ.

2012 B.S.

Police Act 2012 B.S. enacted.

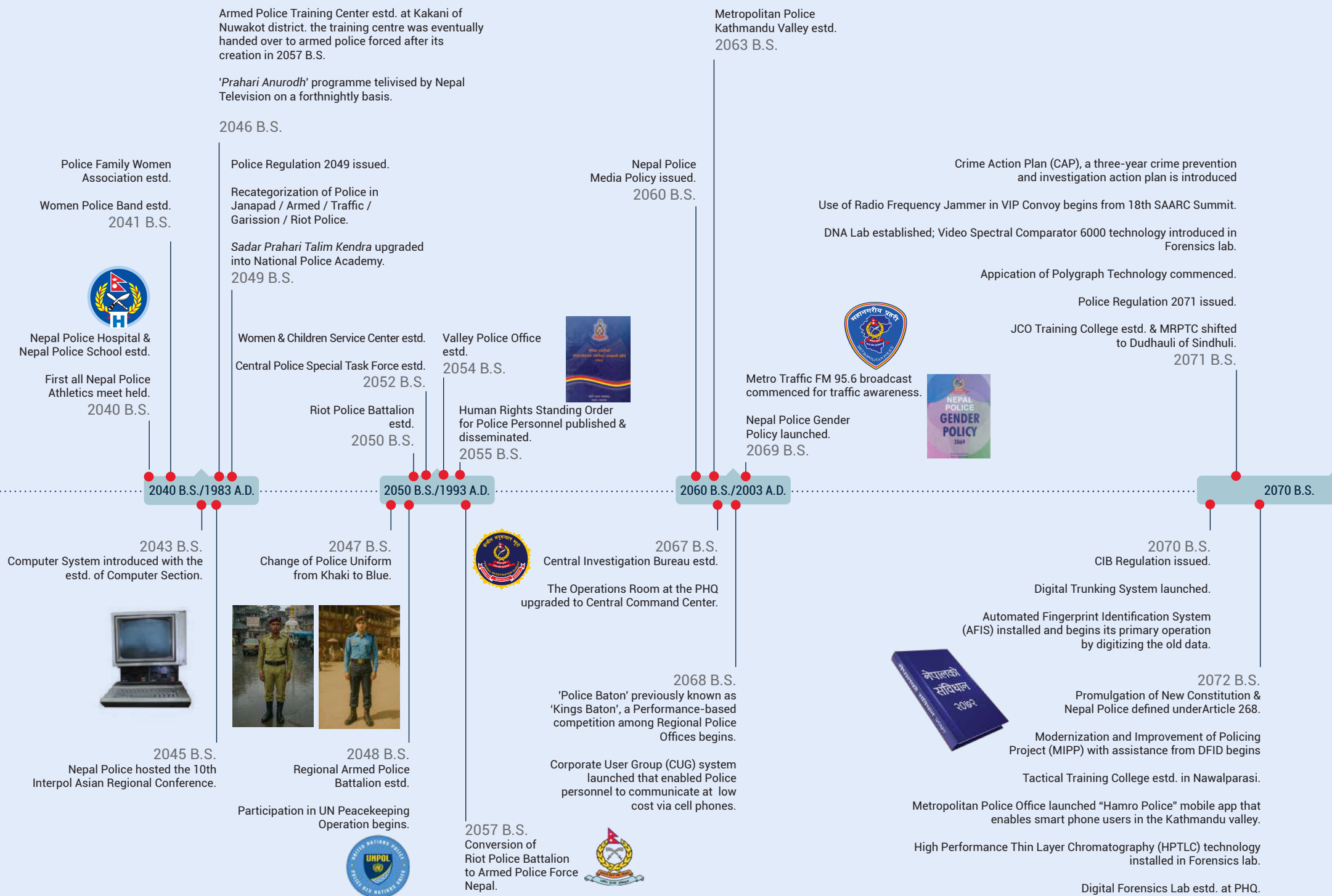
Nepal Police officially formed.

Ration system for Armed Constabulary.

2015 B.S.  
Police Regulation 2015 enacted with provisions,  
classification of Police ranks  
including terms of services & facilities.

Communication Section estd.

First S.P. Conference organized in Birgunj.





5,442 new posts sanctioned that includes establishment of 172 new units (152 existing temporary Police Units made permanent) and 65 Police Units were upgraded.

Nepal Police hosted the 23rd Interpol Asian Regional Conference.

"Police My Friend" program launched.

ShiFT launched and 2016/17 A.D. observed as Nepal Police Training Year.

'Traffic Police, Nepal', a mobile app launched that enabled the public to swiftly report road accidents & get information on traffic jams.

Nepal Police Hospital begins Extended Health Service to cater better health facility to general public too.  
2073 B.S.

Nepal Police awarded with the digital governance award 2018 for application of information and communication technology (ICT) in its service delivery.

NPH published research journal entitled 'Nepal Medical Journal (NMJ)' which is the first of its kind in the history of NHP.

Cyber Bureau and Anti Human Trafficking Bureau estd.

"Community Police Partnership" concept & prgrms. implemented.

Traffic Communication App (TCA) introduced to ensure that the passenger vehicle must have 2 drivers operating on a long distance.  
2075 B.S.



2013 A.D.

2080 B.S./2023 A.D.

2078 B.S.  
Central Dalit Desk estd.

2077 B.S.  
Work Performance Contracts formally initiated.

Guidelines on the Code of Conduct for Nepal Police Personnel issued.

2076 B.S.  
Police Personnel Adjustment Act. enacted.

Nepal Police and Provincial Police (Operation, Supervision and Coordination) Act. enacted.

The Directorate of Women, Children, and Senior Citizen Services was renamed to include services for senior citizens.

A MoU signed between Nepal Police and Tribhuvan University to strengthening the Academic and Research Capabilities of Nepal Police.

2074 B.S.

"Police in Our Tole" program launched.

2081 B.S.  
Nepal Police Gender Policy review and revised.



2082 B.S.  
Nepal Police Staff College estd.

Economic and Financial Crime Investigation Division estd.

First Women Police Conference organized.



# MISSION & VISION



## MOTTO

Truth,  
Service &  
Security



## MISSION

Maintain a peaceful & secure society through effective prevention & investigation of crimes & enforcement of laws, upholding the highest standard of professionalism as guided by the principle of the rule of law with respect for & observance of human rights.



## VISION

People focused  
fair & professional  
police service.



## CORE VALUES

Professional  
Competence  
Courage  
Integrity  
Reverence for the  
Law  
Respect for People  
Fairness &  
Compassion  
Loyalty  
Commitment &  
Hardwork.



# HISTORY

Policing in Nepal is not a purely contemporary development; its foundations extend to Nepal's ancient and medieval past. While the creation of a formal, nationwide police institution is relatively recent, systems of law enforcement and public order have long existed in varied forms. Tracing this history shows a clear progression from decentralised, community-based arrangements to a more structured and a state-led framework for law enforcement.

## Ancient and Kirat Eras

In ancient Nepal, particularly during the early dynasties like the Gopalas, Mahispalas, and Kirats, the concept of law enforcement was deeply intertwined with social norms and the authority of the local chief. There was no distinct police body as it exists today. The legal system was often based on religious texts and customary practices. Enforcement was highly localised, with village communities largely policing themselves.

The Kirat period (c. 800 BCE – 300 CE), is believed to have consisted of tribal confederacies, where leadership was selected on the basis of valour and wisdom. Kiranti King Jite dasti issued a legal directive in the form of edicts relating to the administration of justice commonly known as 'Khasen Kharon Them.'

## The Licchavi Period

Historians emphasize The Licchavi dynasty (c. 400– c. 750 A.D.) brought a degree of sophistication to the administrative system. While still lacking a standing police force in the modern sense, it is believed that the Licchavis introduced a more organised judicial structure. During the Licchavi period various forms of police system known as 'Dandanayaka', 'Pratihari' etc. were constituted to prevent crime and mete out justice.

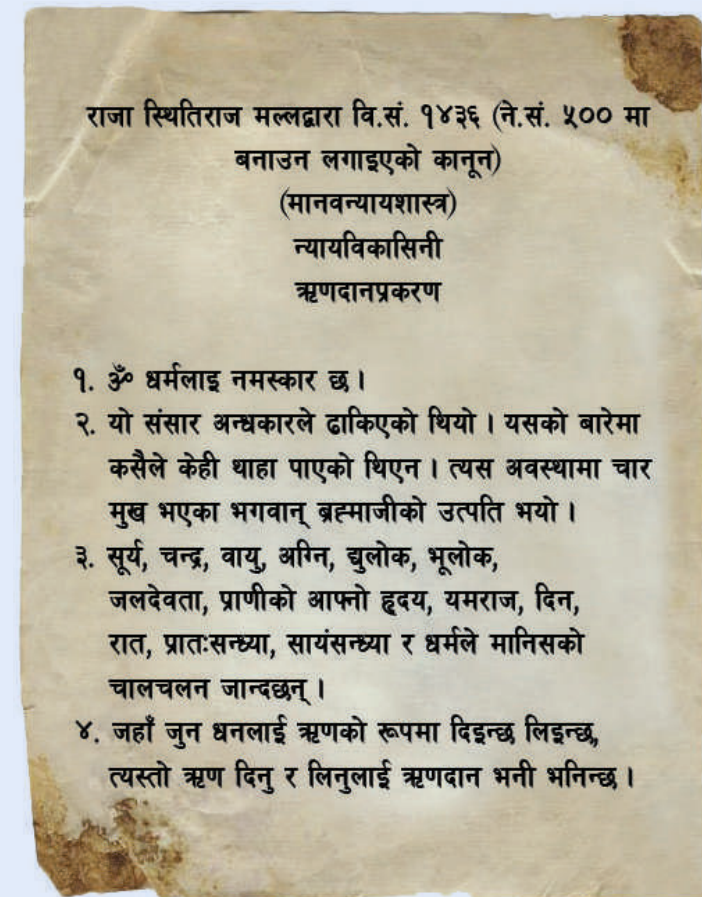
Contemporary historians note that communities were effectively "controlled by caste and neighbourhood councils," pointing to a system where social status, religious injunctions and local arbitration carried much of the burden of discipline long before modern police existed.

## The Malla Period

The Malla dynasty (c. 1201 - 1769 AD) further refined the prevailing system. The Mallas produced courts and prisons, in the three city-kingdoms (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur & Lalitpur).

The true milestone for "policing" as a public function is Jayasthiti Malla's legal codification in the late 14th century—the Manab Nyaya Shastra—a comprehensive code drawing on religious scriptures, custom and royal edicts. The Manab Nyaya Shastra that standardised offences, punishments and clarified jurisdiction is cited as the first codified legal text of Nepal.

The Mallas are also credited with initiating a system, where local chiefs, or 'Kotwals', were directly responsible for policing a particular area, often a city or a town. The Kotwal's duties were broad, encompassing not only law enforcement but also judicial functions, and their power was considerable.



*Manav Nyaya Shastra, recognised as Nepal's first codified legal text, was promulgated in 1436 B.S. (1379–1380 A.D.) during the reign of King Jayasthiti Malla.*



## The Gorkha Unification

The unification of Nepal by King Prithvi Narayan Shah in the mid-18th century marked a significant shift in the history of Nepal. Prithvi Narayan Shah consolidated the numerous principalities and unified their disparate systems of governance. The pre-existing local law enforcement mechanisms were incorporated into a more centralised structure.

The state created hierarchical administrative system and relied on *Bada Hakim* (district governors), fort and post commanders, and village heads to keep the peace, collect revenue and dispense summary justice. Impressive developments to maintain law and order was introduced.

The Katuwal/Kotwals were deployed in the hills for mediation, information-relay, and basic policing. The Umaraus/Umraoo were posted to check the entry points and provide security. Faujdhar was appointed in Terai (Madhesh) districts for the maintenance of peace and security and collecting revenues. Until 1728, Faujdars were the district administrators in Saptari and Mahottari districts.

Similarly, Naike, Mahan, and Mainya were appointed as night security guards in Valley and Pashupati Temple area in 1742 A.D. Dware were appointed in the valley and in some parts of the hilly districts to maintain peace and security including the hearing of minor cases. While the system was still a far cry from the concept of a modern police force separate from the military or the civil administration, it was a crucial step towards standardisation.

During late-18th and early-19th century reorganisation, the state experimented with tehsils/zilas (districts) which served as a ladder of command for revenue as well as law and order that foreshadowed later district policing.



*Mounted Nepal Police personnel demonstrating horse riding skill.*



*Erected in 1916 as a Dharamshala for guests, the building subsequently served as a police barrack during 1928 A.D. Its companion to the right, built the same year for elite guests, is today the Nepal Eye Hospital.*

## The Rana arrangements (1846–1951 A.D.)

Policing in Nepal evolved from the community and caste-council enforcement (*Licchavi*), through codified urban justice (Malla), to hierarchical and institutionalised administrative system under the early Shah state, where military, revenue, law enforcement, and judicial roles overlapped.

Once the Rana oligarchy consolidated power, these older watch and magistracy traditions were repackaged into named forces—kotwali guards (white-band in the hills, red-band in the Terai) tasked with maintaining local peace, militia police (1874), chaukidari (night-watch) system in Banke & Bardiya district (1860), Amini posts in five Terai districts (from 1894), the Ramdal traffic unit derived from an army battalion (from 1938), and border-area Apprentice Police (from 1941).

Jung Bahadur Rana introduced Nepal's first comprehensive written legal code in 1854, systematising criminal and civil law and strengthening the state's capacity to enforce public order. He started a more systematic policing system by issuing 12 Sawal (directives).

Chandra Shumsher started a joint border security system with British India to control transnational crime. He is also credited to establish the first police Goswara in Birgunj (1908-1909) and also Central Police Goswara in Kathmandu Valley (1919).

In 1938, Prime Minister Juddha Shumsher appointed a Director General to look after the departments of foreign affairs and industry including the policing system in the valley and the Tarai (Madhesh). Later, in 1946, Prime Minister Padma Shumsher established the Superintendent Police Office in the valley and other parts of the country.

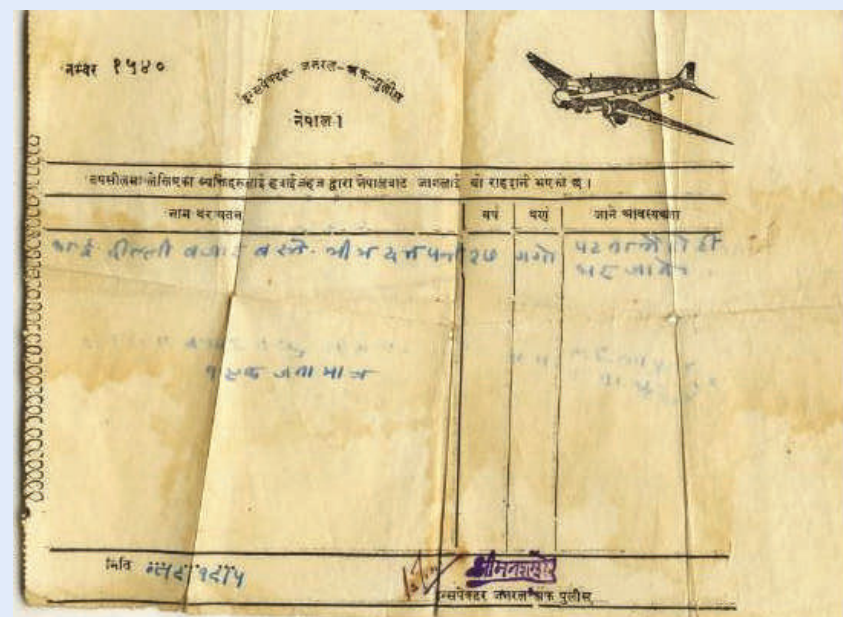
These ad hoc arrangements of proto-police units represent the institutional halfway house between customary order-keeping and a modern police service, leading eventually to the Police Act 2012 B.S. (1955 A.D.) and the formal Nepal Police.

This is a handwritten document in Nepali, titled 'पञ्चाङ्ग' (Panchang) and 'अज्ञात' (Ajñat). It appears to be a ledger or record book with multiple columns and rows of text. The handwriting is in Devanagari script. The document is aged and shows some wear and tear.

An official record from 1950 B.S. (1893 A.D.) documenting the establishment of the Jungi (Armed) Police in Hanumannagar, Saptari.



An official notice issued by the Officer-in-Charge of Trinagar Police Station in far-western Nepal on 07-Jan-1955 A.D.—now part of Kailali District.



An official travel permit issued by the Inspector General of Police on 3 January 1952, authorising the bearer to travel by air to India.

## Legal Consolidation and the Emergence of Nepal Police

The formal establishment of Nepal Police was achieved through the Police Act, 2012 B.S. (1955 A.D.), which codified the organisation's powers, duties, and responsibilities. This landmark legislation marked a decisive institutional break, consolidating the service's identity as a national, uniformed, and non-military law enforcement agency. The period also witnessed the introduction of women into policing: Chaityamaya Dangol is recognised as the first female police recruit, and by the late 1960s, women were actively engaged in traffic management and other operational duties.

The People's Movement of 1990 A.D., which restored multiparty democracy in Nepal, heightened public expectations for professional, lawful, and citizen-focused policing. In response, a Police Reform Commission was formed in 1992 A.D. to guide institutional improvements. Concurrently, Nepal Police began participating in United Nations peacekeeping missions from the early 1990s, exposing officers to international standards of policing, investigation, and professional conduct. The combination of domestic reform initiatives and international operational experience defined this transformative decade, shaping the modern ethos of Nepal Police.





IGP Nar Shumsher JBR and DIGP G.B. Yakthumba (later IGP) amid a Police function in Tundikhel, Kathmandu, 1952 A.D.

### Insurgency, bifurcation of roles, and rights scrutiny

When the Maoist insurgency (1996 A.D.) escalated, the state initially relied heavily on Nepal Police to hold rural ground—a posture that proved costly as police posts became early targets. In 2001 A.D. the government stood up the Armed Police Force (APF) as a paramilitary gendarmerie to shoulder counter-insurgency. Serving personnel from the Nepal Army and the Nepal Police were transferred into the new Armed Police Force. During the insurgency, security forces were mobilized under unified command control system for joint counter-insurgency operations.



Observation post constructed on a tree during the insurgency.



Police Personnel monitoring the area through Binoculars from an elevated observation post during the insurgency.

### Post-conflict transition, federalism, and community policing

Following the Comprehensive Peace Accord of 2006 and the subsequent republican transition, Nepal Police broadened its remit and professional posture. In addition to core law and order duties, it developed dedicated capacities for crowd and event management, disaster preparedness and response, cyber crime investigation, financial and organised-crime enforcement, and community oriented policing. These shifts were accompanied by institutional restructuring, the creation of specialised units, updated operating procedures and training curricula, enhanced inter agency coordination, and an explicit emphasis on human rights compliant policing and public trust.

The institutionalisation of federalism in Nepal mandates the restructuring of Nepal Police from a centralised organisation to seven new provincial ones.

In essence, the history of policing in Nepal before the Rana period was one of gradual evolution. From a community led, adhoc system in ancient times, it transitioned to a more structured but still decentralised model under the Licchavis and Mallas, culminating in the early, state-controlled but non specialised system. The foundations were laid, but the formal institutionalisation of a dedicated police force/service would not occur until the modern era, marking a clear break from the past. Each phase left institutional sediments laws, units, training practices, and public expectations that still shape police culture and reform agendas today.



## LEGACY



Outgoing IGP Basanta Bahadur Kunwar handing over the office to newly appointed IGP Deepak Thapa (March 17, 2025).



Outgoing IGP Deepak Thapa handing over the office to the incumbent IGP Chandra Prasad Sharma.





IGP Chandra Kuber Khapung (Sept. 03, 2025).



IGP Chandra Kuber Khapung receives the Guard of Honor on his maiden visit to NPHQ as the Chief of Police.

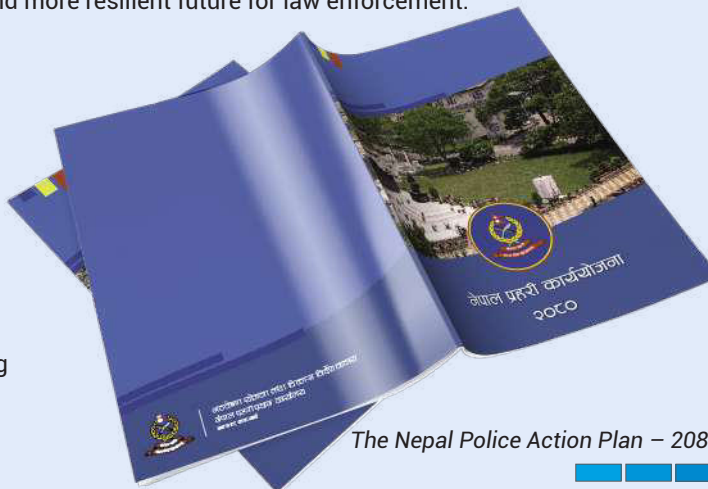
# RESEARCH, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

## From Vision to Action: The Strategic Nucleus of the Nepal Police

As the strategic core of the Nepal Police, the Research Planning and Development Directorate (RP&DD) envisions and drives transformative change, shaping a safer and more resilient future for law enforcement.

RP&DD is the driving force behind the organization's core policies, strategic plans, and operational standards. Its mandate spans the full cycle of development and oversight from formulating comprehensive plans to meticulously monitoring and evaluating their progress.

The Directorate also leads vital organizational reforms, including restructuring initiatives such as the Organization and Management (O&M) Survey, and undertakes research to identify areas for improvement. Additionally, it ensures the effective implementation of programs supported by foreign assistance and maintains seamless coordination with the line ministry. Through these efforts, the RP&DD is committed to building a more efficient, modern, and future-ready policing approach for the nation.



The Nepal Police Action Plan – 2080 B.S.

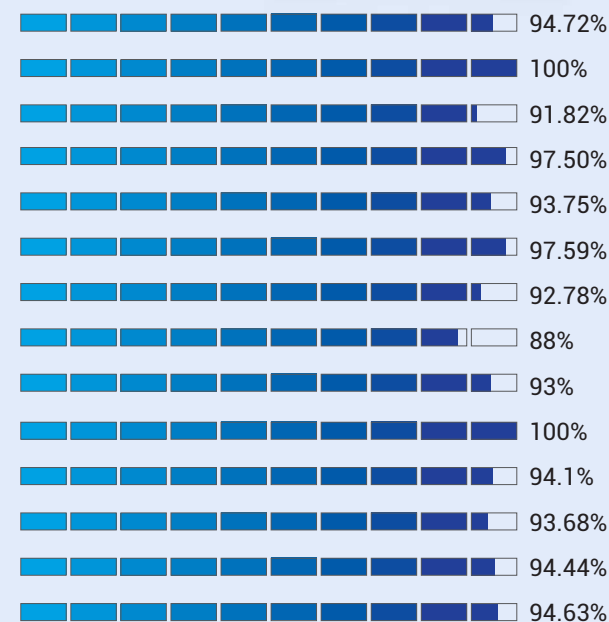
### Planned Approach to Institutional Reform and Capacity Building

With the objective of enhancing the Nepal Police's organizational development in line with contemporary needs, strengthening internal structure, and improving the effectiveness of police service delivery, the Nepal Police Action Plan – 2080, comprising 207 was launched for a two-year period (Fiscal Years 2080/81 and 2081/82) on 1st Shrawan 2080 B.S.

The action plan accomplished 162 activities while significant progress was achieved in the remaining activities. The overall progress of the Nepal Police Action Plan stands at 94.72 percent.

### Overall average progress

- Goal 1:** Adjust police personnel in accordance with the federal structure.
- Goal 2:** Introduce timely reforms in existing laws and legislation.
- Goal 3:** Preserve and promote the history of Nepal Police.
- Goal 4:** Strengthen the internal structure of Nepal Police.
- Goal 5:** Develop specialized and scientific crime investigation systems.
- Goal 6:** Improve the effectiveness of peace, security and police operations management.
- Goal 7:** Develop technology-friendly systems for police service delivery.
- Goal 8:** Strengthen Nepal Police's research, monitoring, & evaluation systems.
- Goal 9:** Enhance citizen-focused police service delivery.
- Goal 10:** Strengthen and manage human resources.
- Goal 11:** Establish a scientific and needs-based training system.
- Goal 12:** Develop physical infrastructure and ensure proper management of resources.
- Goal 13:** Expand the scope and reach of welfare programmes.





## Performance Agreements: Strengthening Accountability and Strategic Alignment

Nepal Police, tasked with safeguarding public safety, maintain peace, and the rule of law, formalised a series of performance agreements in 2024/2025. The performance contracts were signed between the Home Secretary and Inspector General of Police (IGP) and subsequently between the IGP and Heads of various Departments / Kathmandu Valley Police Office/ Province Police Offices. The Heads of the Kathmandu Valley Police Office and Provincial Police Offices signed performance contracts with District Police Commanders and other imperative unit heads, thereby cascading accountability and aligning operational responsibilities with strategic objectives.

In fiscal year 2081/2082 B.S., a progress of 95.64% was achieved in reference to the Home Secretary-IGP performance contract. Similarly, 95.80% progress was achieved in reference to the performance contracts between the IGP and Departments/central units and 88.36% in reference to the contracts between the IGP and Kathmandu Valley/Provincial Police Chiefs.



Performance Contract signing programme at Nepal Police Headquarters on August 24, 2025.

## Evidence based Policing: Adding value through Policing Research

During the last fiscal year, RP & DD carried out intensive research on three major areas of police concerns: cybercrime, service delivery of traffic police, and uniform modification of Nepal Police.

### The relationship between the use of social media and cybercrime

The study involved participants aged 16 and above from all 7 provinces including 1,174 survey respondents, 35 in-depth interviews, and at focus group discussions, along with 1 expert discussion at Nepal Police Headquarters.



Social media influenced the decision-making of over **91%** of the respondents | **Young people, women & marginalized groups** identified as most vulnerable to cyber related risks

**The most common risks included** leaks of private communication and images, hacking, fraud & OTP scams.

#### Major Findings

**Cybercrime is fuelled by** excessive social media use, lack of knowledge about security settings, weak monitoring, and deficient legal deterrence,

**Challenges included** sluggish cooperation from service providers, lack of investigative tools & limited victim support too with noted impacts on privacy, relationships, and self-esteem.

### Recommendations:

Enhanced police capacity, stronger public awareness, and international cooperation are critical for the effectiveness in controlling & investigating cybercrimes.

#### These includes:

District-level cyber help desks with 24/7 hotlines.

Specialized cyber units and forensic labs.

ISO-standard security for government systems.

Enforcement of KYC and Single SIM policies.

Comprehensive Act covering AI misuse and data protection.

International cooperation with major platforms and disciplined social media etiquette are also essential to strengthen evolving cyber threats.

# Advancing Police Capacities through International Cooperation

## Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Strengthening Systems to Protect and Uplift Women (SSPUW)

The SSPUW project (2024-2027 A.D.), funded by the Asian Development Bank and implemented through UNOPS, is primarily focused in expanding GBV prevention and survivor support services in four provinces of Nepal – Madhesh, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim.

The project involves infrastructure construction, rehabilitation services, community awareness campaigns, and institutional capacity building including construction of 15 WCSCSCs and 4 rehabilitation centres. Works are underway across multiple sites, with a cumulative progress of 63.80% achieved for the first 10 WCSCSCs.



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

## The United States of America: International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

The United States, through INL and ICITAP, has provided extensive support to enhance NP's operational, forensic, investigative capacity, through infrastructure, training, & technological upgradation.

Recent milestones include a comprehensive Job Task Analysis for over 3,000 constables, installation of Combined DNA Index System, advanced forensic equipments and specialized training. This strengthens ability to address narcotics, transnational crime, terrorism, cybercrime, and human trafficking.



## Government of India: Construction of National Police Academy (NPA), Kavrepalanchowk

Funded by the Government of India with a grant of INR 550 crore, the new National Police Academy in Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk will serve as a state-of-the-art training, administrative, and residential facility for Nepal Police.

The project includes academic blocks, firing ranges, sports grounds, staff quarters, and conference facilities. Despite weather and logistical delays, current physical construction progress stands at 71.57%.



Ongoing construction of NPA at Panauti of Kavrepalanchowk District.



**Government of the United Kingdom:  
Integrated Programme for Strengthening  
Security and Justice (IPSSJ2)**

The IPSSJ2 (2022–2028), jointly implemented by the UK's FCDO and the GoN with UNOPS as the implementing partner, is an initiative to strengthen NP's capacity in terms of safety for women, children, and senior citizens, responses to gender-based violence, community–police partnerships, police leadership, accountability, and investigative capacities.



Current projects include construction of 15 Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Center (WCSCSC) facilities and upgradation of Koshi Province Police Training Center; specialized training on GBV response,

Community-Oriented Policing, Investigation and Forensics; GBV survivor support services; and digital data platforms.

**Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) -  
Establishment of Cyber Bureau (2021–2026)**

KOICA is contributing to strengthen cyber investigation capabilities through the construction of a modern physical facility for Cyber Bureau, alongside extensive capacity-building, infrastructure, and technology upgrades. The construction project is approaching completion.

The KOICA support is instrumental to promoting institutional reforms & modernization of services within the NP in line with intl. standards, deepening Nepal–Korea law enforcement cooperation.



Participants of Cybercrime Response Symposium.

**UNICEF: Support to Strengthen Women,  
Children and Senior Citizen Services**

Since 2018, UNICEF and Nepal Police have partnered to strengthen the Women, Children & Senior Citizens Service Directorate and Centres, focusing on child-friendly justice, GBV prevention, and police capacity building.

Under the 2023–2024 Rolling Work Plan, the major cooperation included staff training, awareness outreach, GBV data system upgrades, and creation of child-friendly police facilities.



**Milestones for the Fiscal Year  
2082/83 B.S.**

Development of  
Police Performance  
Monitoring &  
Evaluation  
Procedure

Development &  
Implementation  
of Performance  
Management  
System

Crime Prevention  
through Community-  
Police Partnership  
Program

Women Police  
Conference

Accomplishment  
of Ten Physical  
Facilities

Procurement of 87  
Police Operation  
Vehicles

Enhancement of  
First Responder  
Capacity

Upgradation  
of Digital  
Forensic Labs

Training for  
20,063 Police  
Personnel

Obtaining  
Open-Source  
Intelligence  
Platform



# WOMEN IN POLICE SERVICE

The first-ever National-Level Women Police Conference (WPC 2025) was successfully organized at the Nepal Police Headquarters, Kathmandu, under the theme:

**"Shared Responsibility, Equal Commitment: Ensuring Excellence in policing."**

The two-day landmark event brought together over 200 women police officers from all seven provinces in person, while participants from all districts joined virtually, ensuring broad participation and inclusivity. The conference provided a vital platform to address key issues affecting women in policing, including gender inclusive policing strategies, work life balance (women health and well-being), fintech related crime prevention, workplace harassment and exploitation and sexual gender-based violence.

To enhance engagement and awareness, exhibition stalls were set up by the Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Directorate, Cyber Bureau, and the Police Hospital, showcasing essential services and support mechanisms. A special ceremony honored both retired and serving women police officers for their dedicated service, and awards were presented to exemplary women police personnel who demonstrated outstanding performance in their respective fields.

The event also featured cultural programs in association with gender responsive policing and networking platforms with supporting agencies working in gender mainstreaming and empowerment, fostering collaboration and solidarity.

Aligned with the Gender Policy of Nepal Police 2081, WPC 2025 signifies a strong institutional commitment to gender-responsive policing, inclusive leadership, and the empowerment of women across all levels. This historical initiative not only uplifts individual officers but also contributes to building a more resilient, professional, and inclusive police organization.







Performance by women police personnel on the opening ceremony of WPC.



The closing ceremony of WPC.



Dignitaries and participants of WPC..



## History of Women Service in Nepal Police

01

**B.S. 2008.03.01**

Retd. Sub-Inspector **Chaityamaya Dangol** was recruited as the first female personnel in the Nepal Police.

02

**B.S. 2012.08.29**

Retd. Late. Inspector **Pabita Devi Kuikel**, the first female Inspector in the Nepal Police.

03

**B.S. 2040.10.23**

The first Female Police Company was established with 131 women personnel.

04

**B.S. 2052.05.08**

Approved the strength of 70 women personnel.

05

**B.S. 2053.11.15**

A Women Police Traffic Unit was established, comprising an allocated strength of 55 personnel

06

**B.S. 2065.08.11**

Retd. DIGP Parbati Thapa was promoted as the first female police officer to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police.

07

**B.S. 2075.07.25**

Dr. Durga Thapa Pun (Retd.), was promoted as the first female police officer to the rank of *(Technical)* Additional Inspector General of Police.

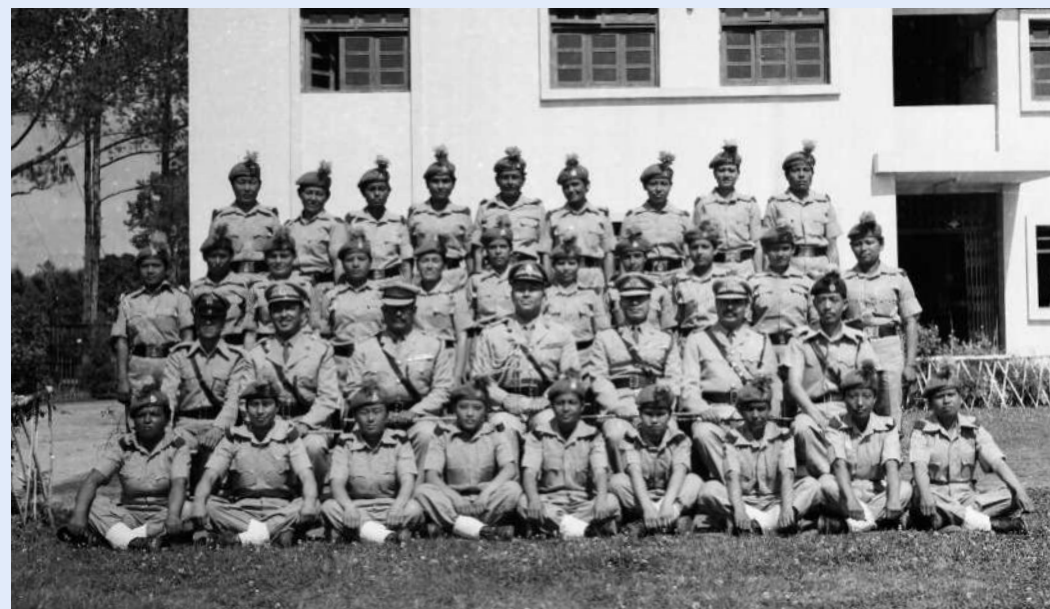
08

**B.S. 2079.02.23**

Retd. AIGP Puja Singh was promoted as the first female police officer to the rank of Additional Inspector General of Police.



Women police personnel in uniform (saari) in front of the Traffic police building in Baggikhana, Ktm. (1968 A.D.).



Graduation Ceremony of the 2nd Women Police Training Company at CPTC, Maharajgunj (June 07, 1978).

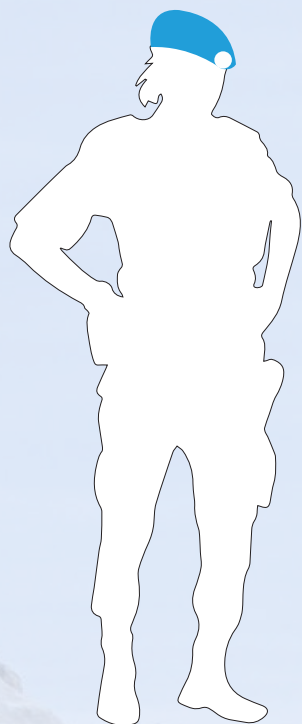




Women police personnel leading and engaging in diverse activities.



# Women Police participation in UN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS



**852**

Women police personnel who have participated in United Nations missions to date.



**646**

FPU (Formed Police Units)

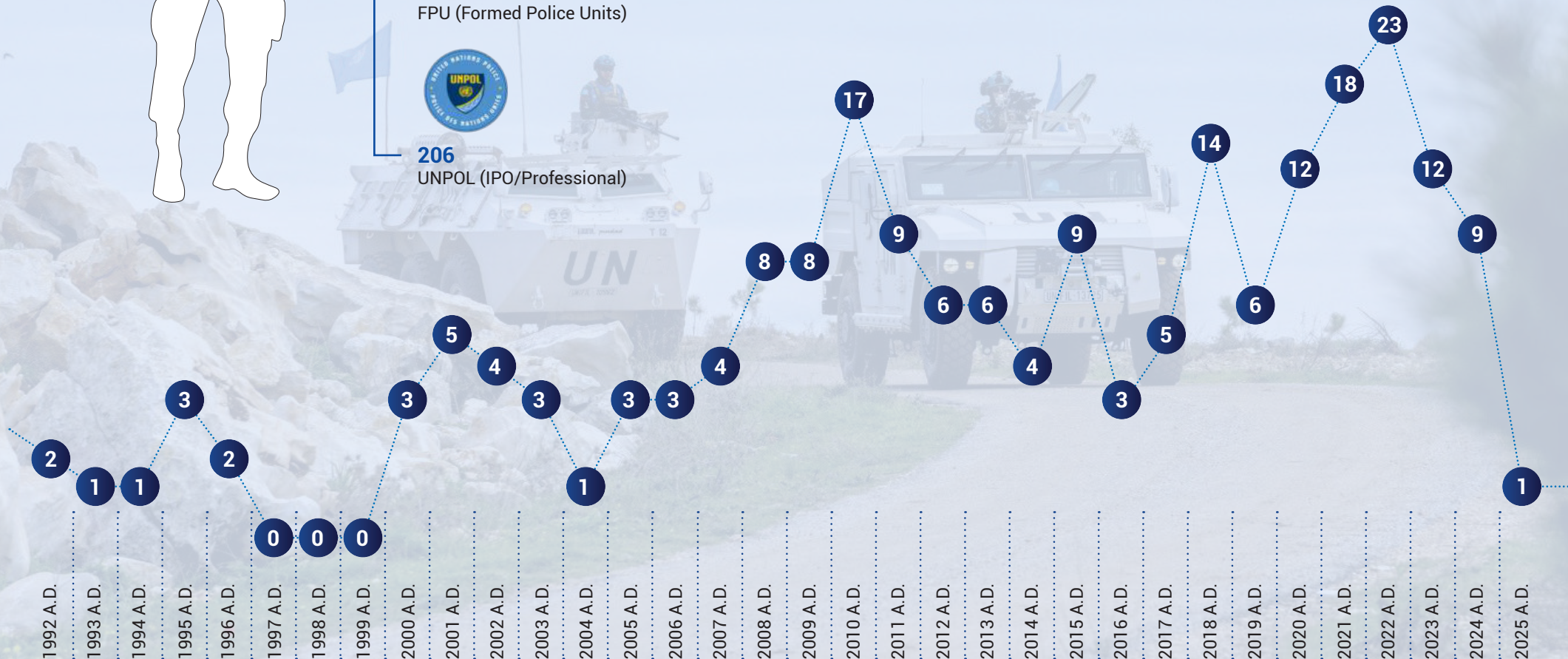


**206**

UNPOL (IPO/Professional)



UNPOL engagement in community focused activity.







Sub Inspector Kunzang Tshopel Sherpa



Sub Inspector Kunzang Tshopel Sherpa: Nepal Police's first women police officer to summit Mt. Everest, on May 19, 2025 symbolizing courage, resilience, and empowerment.

In recognition of her historic achievement, she has been promoted from Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI) to Sub-Inspector (SI) by the organisation.







नेपाल प्रहरी  
स्थापना

BLOCK  
C

शोधपत्र  
KOW





## NEPAL POLICE HOSPITAL

The Nepal Police Hospital plays a vital role in healthcare, growing alongside the Nepal Police. Prior to its establishment, medical care for police personnel was limited to basic Medical Inspection Rooms set up after the Police Act of 1955 A.D., with a forensic laboratory and small medical team added in 1970 A.D. For serious cases, police relied on designated beds at Tribhuvan Chandra Military Hospital, underscoring the need for a dedicated facility.

This need became undeniable by the early 1980s. Under the leadership of then-Inspector General of Police D. B. Lama, a task force was formed, culminating in the inauguration of the Birendra Police Hospital by late King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev in 1984 A.D., starting with just 25 beds within the Central Region Police Training Centre. A major milestone came in 1990 A.D. with the transfer of the Prachanda Bhawan complex, enabling significant expansion.

Over four decades, the hospital has grown into a modern 300-bed tertiary care center staffed by 474 technical and administrative professionals, offering comprehensive outpatient, emergency, and diagnostic services. In 2017 A.D., its services were extended to the general public, and today it treats more than 330,000 patients annually. Beyond Kathmandu, regional police hospitals have been established across the country, reflecting Nepal Police's commitment to accessible, specialized healthcare nationwide.

Guided by the Nepal Police Action Plan 2020 A.D., the Nepal Police Hospital is on the cusp of a new chapter, poised to become a super-specialized referral center. After 41 years of unwavering service, it remains a name synonymous with trust, quality, and compassion, safeguarding the health of those who protect the nation and the public they serve.





*Additional Inspector General of Police Dr. Sundar Prasad Hyoju, Medical Director of Nepal Police Hospital.*



## Nepal Police Hospital

### MISSION

To provide high-quality, patient-centered healthcare through state-of-the-art facilities and skilled professionals, strengthen capacity as a national Specialised Referral Hospital, and advance medical education, research, and innovation to nurture future healthcare leaders.

### VISION

To be a state-of-the-art, self-reliant Hospital that delivers excellence in healthcare, education, & research for police personnel, retired members, their families, & the public.

### VALUE

Integrity  
Excellence  
Compassion  
Innovation  
Teamwork  
Service to Nation



## New Services Initiated in Nepal Police Hospital

Extended Health Services (EHS)

Gynaecology - Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI)

Paid Pharmacy for General Public

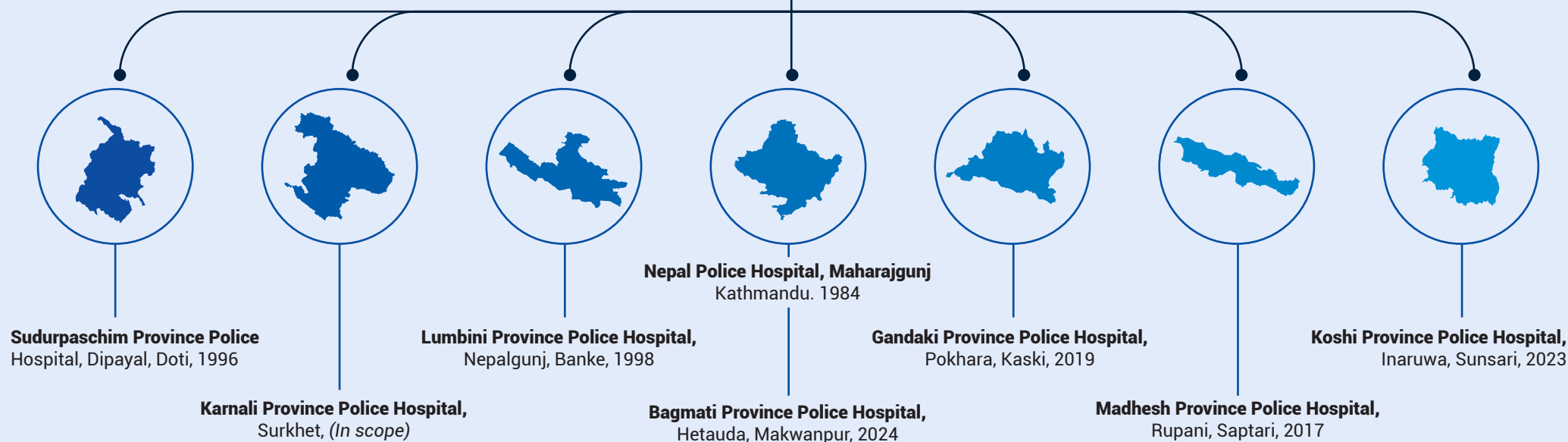
Physiotherapy - Digital Treadmill

Orthopedics - Joint Replacement Surgery

Dental - Vacuum Forming Machine

Fiber optic Bronchoscope with Monitor

Medicine - Cardiology Unit



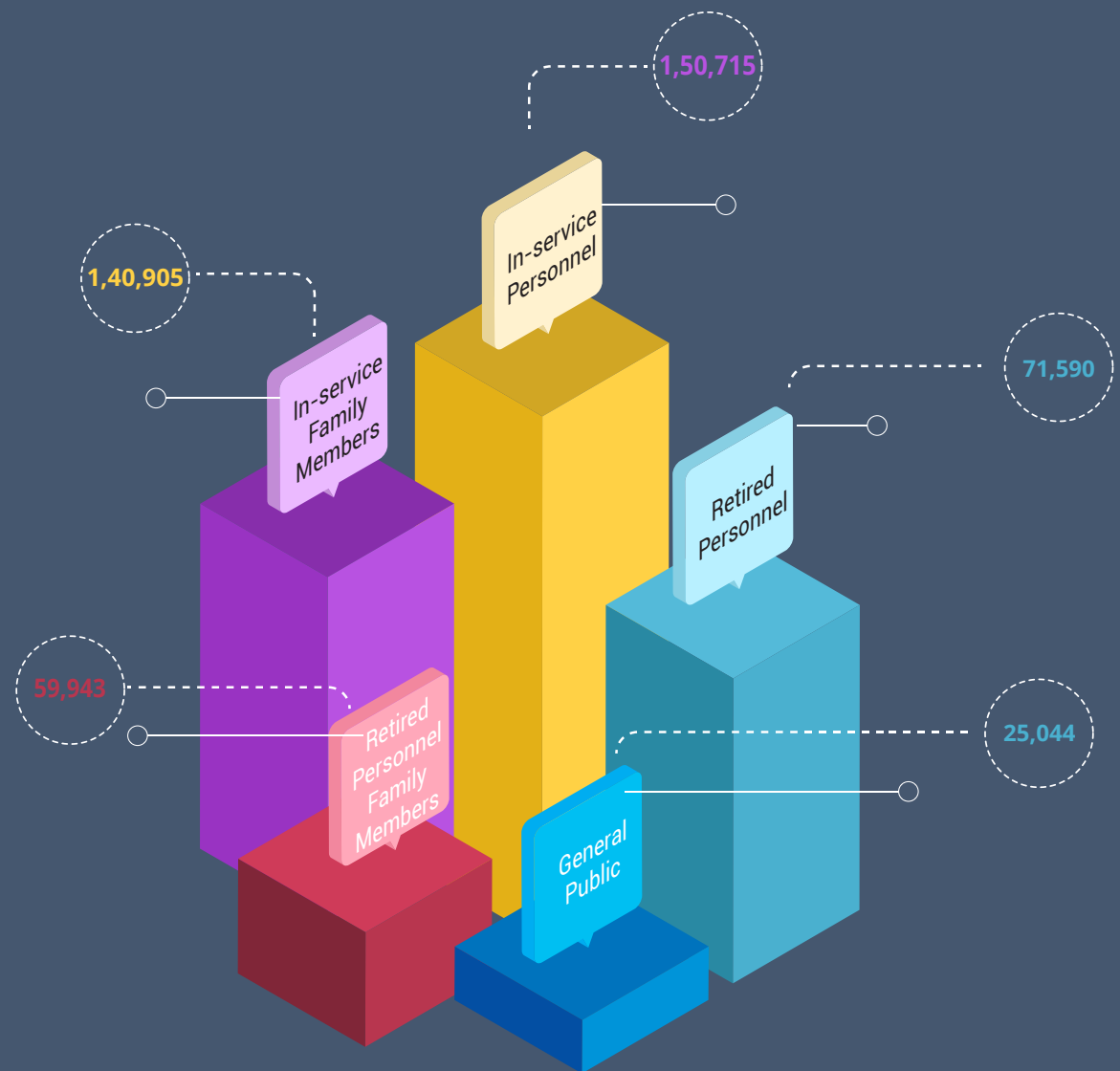




Nepal Police Hospital and Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh join hands to enhance inservice police personnel eye-health through free surgeries and nationwide eye care support.



MoU with National Academy of Medical Sciences, Bir Hospital to initiate Postgraduate and Superspeciality programmes in medial sciences.



Number of patients receiving health services from the NPH and Province Police Hospitals in in the fiscal year 2081/82 B.S.





Total Hip Replacement surgery.



Semen analysis in andrology lab for IUI.



Varicose Veins Treatment (Interventional Radiology).



Pediatric examination.



3D Intraoral Scanning.



Fiberoptic Bronchoscopy.









## KATHMANDU VALLEY POLICE

Established in 1997 A.D., the Kathmandu Valley Police Office (KVPO) was created to strengthen policing within the rapidly expanding Kathmandu Valley. The increasing population density and evolving nature of crime, particularly with technological advancement and organised in nature necessitated a coordinated and modern policing structure.

KVPO exercises command over the three District Police Ranges—Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur—as well as the Kathmandu Valley Crime Investigation Office. Under these Ranges, 18 Police Circles operate, functioning in line with directives and guidance from KVPO.

To ensure rapid response to incidents, Control Room Vehicles (CRVs) are strategically stationed throughout the valley. These vehicles are coordinated by the KVPO Control Room, which promptly mobilizes personnel and resources upon receiving emergency calls. KVPO maintains close coordination with the local administration, Police Headquarters, other security agencies, non-governmental organizations, and diverse community stakeholders to ensure that the Kathmandu Valley remains a safe, secure, and peaceful region.

Beyond crime prevention and investigation, KVPO also bears significant responsibility in traffic management and security arrangements during visits of national and foreign VVIPs, VIPs, and diplomats. Additionally, KVPO regularly organizes community awareness and outreach programs through its community policing units, thereby reinforcing public safety, cooperation, and trust between police and citizens.

In pursuit of modern and technology-driven policing, KVPO has installed CCTV cameras and conducts UAV surveillance to enhance crime detection, crowd monitoring, and traffic regulation. Key installations and vital infrastructures within the valley are continually monitored and protected by specialized KVPO units. Furthermore, its Striking and Reserve Forces remain on standby 24/7, reflecting KVPO's unwavering commitment to maintaining law, order, and peace in the nation's capital region.





*Additional Inspector General of Police Dan Bahadur Karki, Chief of Kathmandu Valley Police Office.*





KVPO Personnel safeguarding citizens during various occasions.





Police personnel shielding themselves from stones thrown by Gen-Z protestors.



## GEN-Z Protest

The demonstration led by the Gen Z age group of youths in Nepal on the 8th of September 2025 that initially began as a protest against the ban on over two dozen social media platforms for failing to meet a deadline to register with Nepal's ministry of communication and information technology evolved into a nationwide call for good governance, accountability, transparency, and an end of corruption. This outcry was also spurred by an online "Nepo Kid", "Nepo Baby" movement, which highlighted the opulent lifestyles of political elites' and their children.

Despite the initial calls for peaceful demonstration, the movement quickly escalated following clashes with security forces, resulting in significant casualties and a collapse of public order in several urban centers. As result, the next day protest morphed into widespread acts of vandalism and arson, targeting symbols of state authority.

Key government infrastructure, including the Parliament building and portions of the Singha Durbar—the central administrative complex—, Supreme Court were set ablaze and severely damaged. The residences of senior political figures and government offices across the country were also ransacked, representing a catastrophic loss of state assets and administrative continuity.

Most of the police offices were burnt down to ashes the next day. Nepal Police stood at the forefront of the unrest, facing not only physical but also deep emotional damage. We lost three brave souls in the line of duty and more than 1500 police personnel sustained injuries.



*Authorities guiding protestors to comply with the restricted area boundaries.*



*Personnel from Major Incident Support Task Force escorting the protestors.*





*The aftermath of attacks on police units by Gen Z demonstrators.*



*Evacuated to a protected area for medical attention.*

*Protesters protecting injured personnel.*

*Nepal Police Chief extends care and encouragement to officers injured in protests.*





Inspecting protest-hit premises, the PM reviews police station destruction.

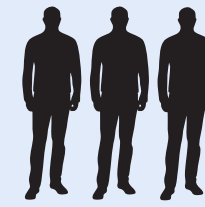


Home Minister addressing and motivating police officers.

## Casualties in the Protest



**Police Personnel**  
Death: 3  
Injured: 1,999



**Citizens including protestors  
and escaped prisoners**  
Death: 73  
Injured: 1,243

## Physical Infrastructure



**Police Office**  
Destroyed: 134  
Damaged: 318

## Communication/CCTV

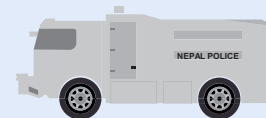


HF Set: 1  
Repeater Set: 1  
Base Set: 47  
Mobile Base: 71  
Handheld Set: 420  
Hand Held Metal Detector: 52  
Walk through Gate: 16  
X-ray Baggage Scanner: 3  
CCTV Monitor: 101  
CCTV VMS/MVR/DVR: 85  
CCTV Switch: 106  
CCTV Cameras (ANPR/Fix/PTZ): 1426

## Vehicle Damage



**Heavy**  
Destroyed: 33  
Damaged: 12



**Water Canon**  
Destroyed: 1



**Light**  
Destroyed: 149  
Damaged: 34



**Motorcycle**  
Destroyed: 309  
Damaged: 10

**Total**  
Destroyed: 491  
Damaged: 56









## HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Human resources form the backbone of any organisation, and within Nepal Police, they hold special significance — embodying service to the nation with dedication, discipline, and professionalism. The Human Resource Development Department (HRD) is entrusted with the overall development and welfare of police personnel, from initial recruitment to retirement.

Guided by the organisational motto "Truth, Service, and Security", the department upholds the belief that investing in personnel is the most valuable investment. Its mandate covers recruitment to retirement (R-to-R) functions, including training, skill enhancement, promotion, transfer, and performance evaluation. Recruitment is conducted in coordination with the Public Service Commission (PSC), an independent constitutional body ensuring fair, impartial, and merit-based selection in line with national laws.

The department focuses on continuous professional development through structured training and capacity-building initiatives. Specialised courses in crime investigation, forensics, cybercrime, and community policing enhance operational competence and readiness. Leadership development programmes further strengthen officers' strategic, ethical, and managerial capabilities.

Transparent, merit-based promotion and recognition systems motivate personnel and ensure professional growth. Through a well-trained, disciplined, and motivated workforce, the HRD Department remains committed to strengthening institutional capacity and upholding the core values of Nepal Police — ensuring a safer, more secure, and prosperous Nepal.



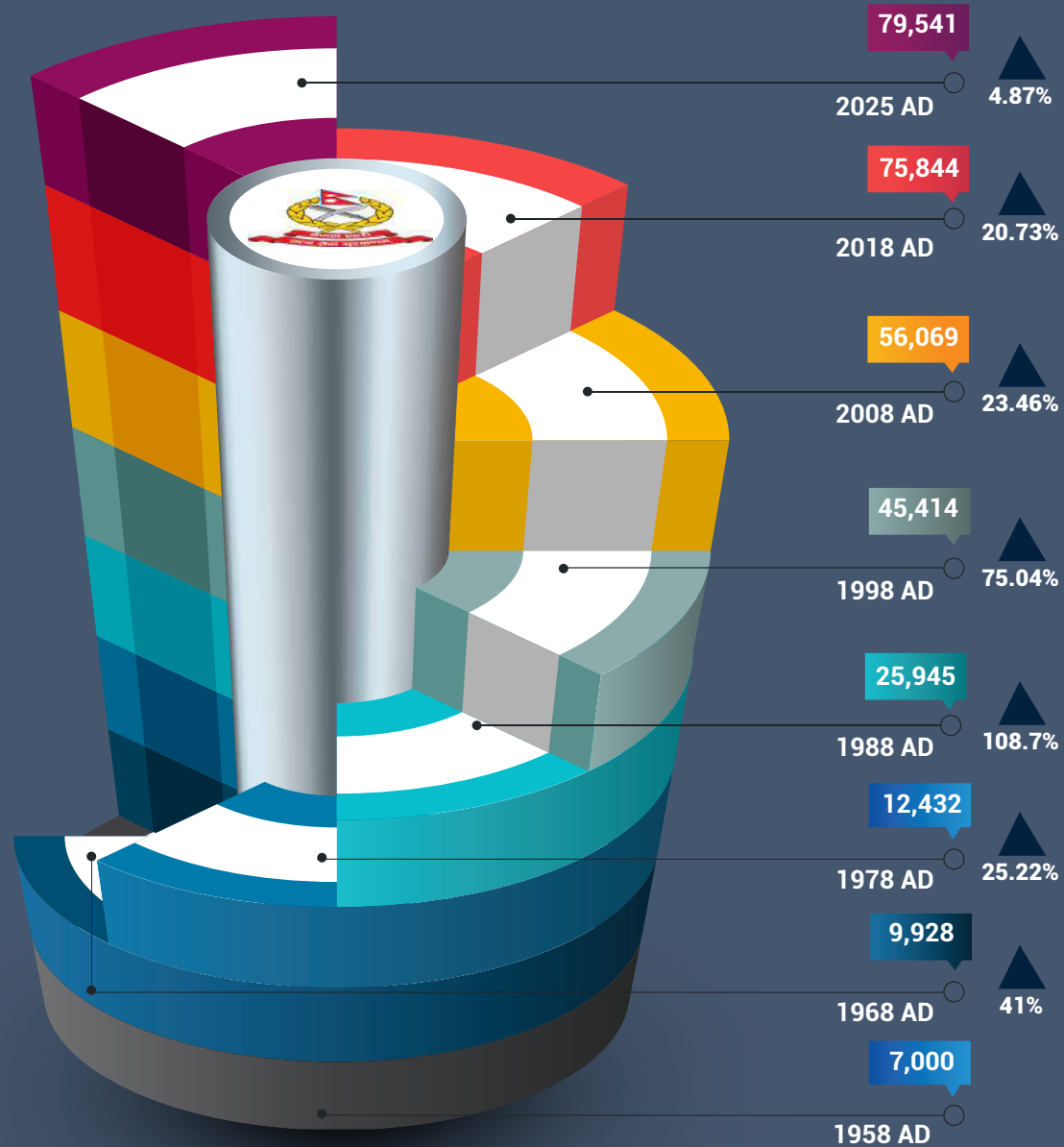


*Additional Inspector General of Police Rajan Adhikari, Chief of Human Resources Development Department.*



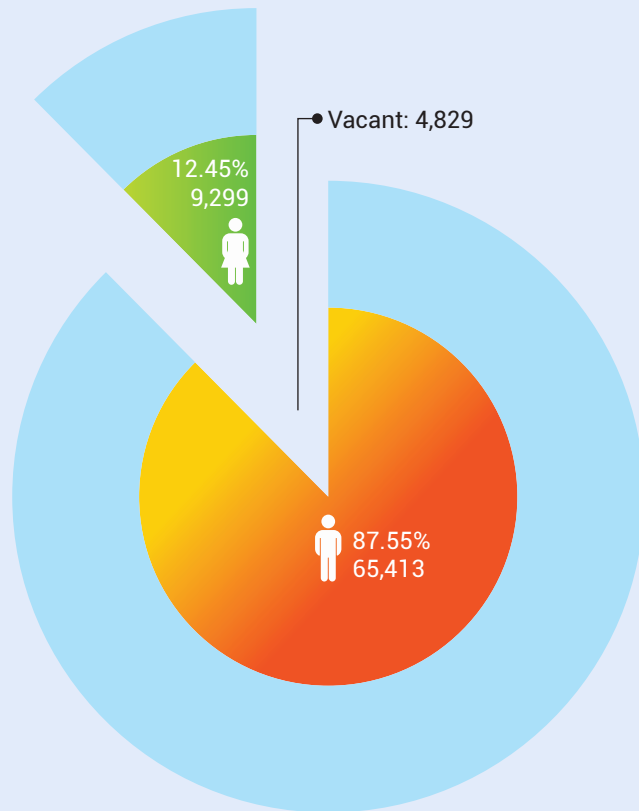


*Steadfast and united – moving ahead in service of the nation.*



Growth of strength in numbers & percentage





Existing Working Strength with Gender Ratio



Aspirants going through competitive selection process to join Nepal Police.





*Prospective candidates undergoing physical endurance tests to join the Nepal Police.*



*Nepal Police Officers participating in the passing out parade with IPS officers at the SVPNPA in Hyderabad, India.*









## SPECIALISED BUREAUS

### CENTRAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU (CIB)

The establishment of Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) is a response to the evolving nature and complexity of crime, particularly organised crime. The CIB serves as the national investigation agency under the Nepal Police, focusing on strengthening investigation processes, utilizing technology, and coordinating efforts to combat a range of criminal activities.

With the aim of successfully investigating sensitive and complex cases, offences concerning national interest, providing justice to the victims and enhancing the reputation of the Nepal Police through strong law enforcement and comprehensive investigation, the then Government of His Majesty (Council of Ministers) on 17th of Baisakh 2061 B.S. approved the posts of 7 personnel including a Deputy Inspector General of Police in the Police Headquarters, and by the decision of the Government of Nepal (Council of Ministers) on B.S. 2067 Ashaad 15, a total of 172 people including a Senior Superintendent of Police were approved.

The Central Investigation Bureau went ahead with its operations from 1st of Shrawan of 2067 B.S. and has been working duly since the Central Investigation Bureau (Establishment and Operation) Regulations, 2070 B.S. were published in the Nepal Gazette on 3rd of Ashaad 2070 B.S.

The Bureau has played an important role in the effective investigation of increasingly complex and organised crimes both nationally and internationally. It has been making a significant contribution to the overall criminal justice system by investigating sensitive and complex cases.

Currently, the Central Investigation Bureau operates under the leadership of the AIGP and various other special bureaus i.e. Narcotics Control Bureau, Cyber Bureau, Anti-Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau, and newly formed Economic and Financial Crime Investigation Division functions under the helm of CIB.





Additional Inspector General of Police Dr. Manoj Kumar K.C. Chief of Central Investigation Bureau.



## NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is a specialised investigative branch dedicated to controlling and preventing drug-related crimes across the country. It was established in 1992 AD as the Narcotics Control Law Enforcement Unit under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Crime Investigation Department of Nepal Police Headquarters. The unit was later upgraded and renamed as the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in 2012.

NCB is responsible for investigating, intercepting, and preventing the production, supply, storage, and trafficking of illicit drugs, including psychotropic and restricted medicines. It actively cooperates with national and international law enforcement agencies to combat the growing transnational drug networks.

The Bureau also operates through international border points and airports, which are identified as major hotspots for drug trafficking. Over the years, NCB has played a crucial role in enhancing Nepal's capacity to detect and dismantle organized drug trafficking networks, establishing itself as an effective mechanism for narcotics control and enforcement.

### Amount of Seized Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances FY 2081/82 B.S.



Hashish  
829 Kg



Cannabis  
51,439 Kg



Opium  
185 Kg



Heroin  
48 Kg



Cocaine  
20 Kg



Ampules  
2,20,410 Amp

Arrest in Numbers  
Nepali Citizen

7,197

421

295

30

Arrest in Numbers  
Foreigner

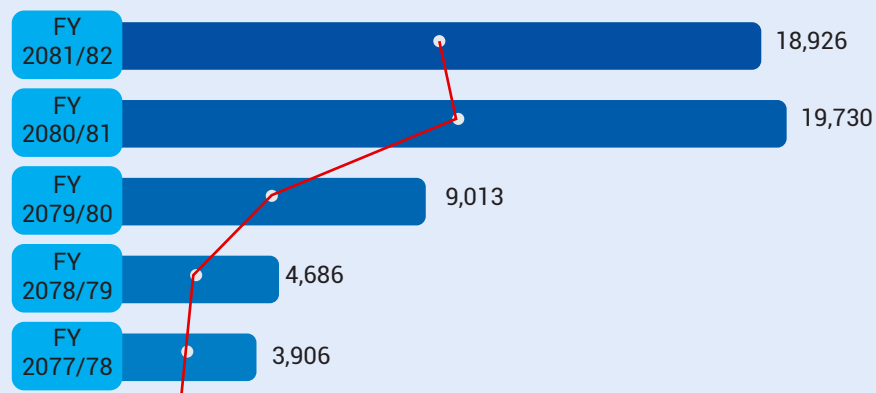
male female

## CYBER BUREAU

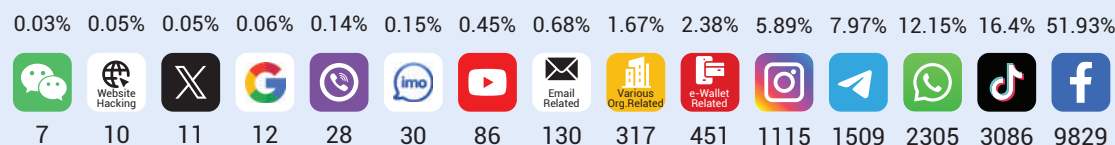
The Cyber Bureau was established on 10 June 2018 and formally inaugurated on 12 May 2019. It functions as a specialised unit mandated to analyse cyber security and combat cybercrime nationwide. The Bureau was created in response to the rapid advancement of information and communication technology and the increasing misuse of digital platforms. Serving as the focal agency for all cyber-related matters, it coordinates with government institutions, private sector entities, and international partners to ensure the effective investigation, prevention, and awareness of cybercrime.

The Bureau plays a crucial role in investigating offences under the Electronic Transaction Act, 2006, including financial fraud, system intrusion, cyber defamation, and unauthorised access to information systems. Alongside enforcement responsibilities, it prioritises capacity enhancement, forensic modernisation, and public awareness to strengthen the nation's digital resilience.

By collaborating with social media platforms and service providers, the Bureau ensures proactive monitoring and a timely response to cyber incidents. Through these concerted efforts, the Cyber Bureau has emerged as a cornerstone of Nepal Police's modernisation initiative, dedicated to safeguarding citizens, institutions, and national interests in the evolving digital landscape.



The rising number of complaints received by Cyber Bureau



The number of applications received according to the platform in FY 2081/82 B.S.



## ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING BUREAU (AHTB)

The Anti Human Trafficking Bureau (AHTB) was established on 25 Jestha 2075 BS with the objective of developing an effective mechanism to combat human trafficking, recognised as a transnational and organised crime. Following the seventh amendment to the Police Regulations on 4 Bhadra 2076 BS, the Bureau was placed under the jurisdiction of the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB).

The Bureau's principal functions include the prevention and suppression of human trafficking, apprehension and prosecution of offenders, rescue and rehabilitation of victims, and strengthening coordination and cooperation among relevant agencies. It also investigates complaints, assists other police offices and maintains a central record of human trafficking offences.

Given the transnational and organised nature of such crimes, challenges persist in identifying suspects, collecting evidence, and ensuring successful prosecution. Recognising the global priority and sensitivity of this issue, Nepal has accorded it equal significance within its national law enforcement framework.

Under its "Action Plan Against Human Trafficking, 2080", the Bureau undertakes public awareness initiatives, conducts investigations, and promotes inter-agency collaboration. It also remains committed to implementing Nepal's international obligations relating to human trafficking and upholding human rights standards.

Since its establishment, the Bureau has actively participated in various anti-human trafficking operations and awareness campaigns, continuously striving to enhance national efforts against this serious offence.

### Achievements of the Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau (AHTB) – FY 2081/82

The Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau (AHTB) investigated 44 cases, of which four were related to Smuggling of Migrants (SOM). A total of 67 suspects were apprehended in connection with these offences.

In coordination with INTERPOL, the AHTB successfully arrested five fugitives involved in Trafficking in Persons (TIP) offences who had been residing abroad.

One of the Bureau's major accomplishments for the year was the rescue of 744 victims of human trafficking, including 477 women, 114 minor girls, 135 men, and 18 minor boys, both from within Nepal and from foreign countries. Those operations were carried out in close coordination with relevant national and international stakeholders.

A significant operational success was the arrest of Kamal Kumar Neupane, a native of Dang District, on 24 Falgun 2081. He had been convicted in five separate TIP cases, and his apprehension marked a major step towards dismantling an organised transnational criminal network involved in human trafficking.



The head of AHTB engages with stakeholders on human trafficking.



AHTB personnel participate in a rally marking the day against human trafficking and smuggling.



## COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING: A PRIME PRIORITY OF NEPAL POLICE.

Money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF) pose serious transnational threats to law enforcement, economic stability, and governance. In compliance with global Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Nepal has adopted significant legislative and institutional reforms to reinforce its national AML/CFT framework.

The amendment to the Asset (Money Laundering) Prevention Act, 2008 on 12 April 2024 authorised Nepal

Police to investigate ML cases linked to predicate offences. Concurrently, the Government of Nepal launched the Third National Strategy and Action Plan on AML/CFT (2081/82–2085/86), while the Rapid Corrective Actions to Exit the Grey List-2082 has been implemented to address FATF Action Plan requirements. Within these measures, Nepal Police has been entrusted with a crucial enforcement role.

Following the amendment, Nepal Police has investigated 35 ML cases, 10 of which have proceeded to prosecution. The Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) has established Economic and Financial Crime Investigation Division and implemented an AML/CFT Action Plan based on the “3P” approach – Promotional, Preventive, and Punitive. Coordination with the

Financial Information Unit (FIU) and the Department of Money Laundering Investigation (DMLI) has resulted in multiple cases being filed in court, with 91 still under investigation.

To enhance operational efficiency, efforts are ongoing to integrate asset-related data into the Criminal Case Information System (CCIS), while 144 senior officers have received advanced ML/TF training and 428 others have completed specialised orientations.

Moreover, Nepal Police is developing the Online Financial Fraud E-Reporting System (OFFERS) to report and freeze fraudulent transactions in real time – reaffirming its firm commitment to protecting Nepal's financial system and ensuring justice.



Stakeholders meet to review measures against money laundering and terrorist financing.





NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

**BLOCK-A**  
Administrative / Advance Training  
Sports Building / Cafeteria

**BLOCK-B**  
Quarter Guard / Training Ground  
Sports Area

**BLOCK-C**  
Barracks / Mess Buildings  
Barber / Canteens

**BLOCK-D**  
ED's Residence / Quarters Area  
Firing Range / Police Music School

10  
KPH  
SPEED LIMIT

माननीय नृपमन्त्री प्रो. कृष्णदेवराज  
अग्रवाल  
२०१८ माघ २८ गते विदेका





## NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

The history of the National Police Academy (NPA) mirrors the evolution of Nepal Police itself. Established in 2019 B.S. (1962 A.D.) within the premises of Shreemahal, Lalitpur, the Academy marked the beginning of formal police training in Nepal. Though the facilities were modest and resources limited, it served as the cradle of professional policing—instilling in recruits the values of discipline, duty, and dedication to public service.

With the nation's growth and the expanding scope of law enforcement, the need for a more structured and permanent institution of police education became evident. Responding to this necessity, the Academy was relocated to Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, in 2026 B.S. (1969 A.D.), establishing itself as the central institution for police training and professional development.

Since then, the NPA has stood as the cornerstone of police education—transforming recruits into capable, ethical, and service-oriented officers. Through comprehensive academic instruction, field exercises, and leadership development programmes, the Academy has consistently upheld the principles of integrity, professionalism, and resilience.

Amidst the nation's political transitions and changing security dynamics, the National Police Academy has remained steadfast in its mission: to develop competent and disciplined officers dedicated to safeguarding peace, justice, and the rule of law across Nepal.





Additional Inspector General of Police Siddhi Bikram Shah, Executive Director of National Police Academy.



## Panauti Project

Nepal Police, the primary law enforcement agency of the nation, has a long and proud history of serving the people with dedication, courage, and professionalism. Over the years, it has expanded its responsibilities beyond traditional policing to include crime prevention, disaster response, peacekeeping, and safeguarding democratic values. To meet the growing complexities of policing in the modern world, Nepal Police has consistently emphasized training, capacity-building, and professionalism.

In line with this vision, a well-equipped National Police Academy (NPA) was conceptualized as early as 2052 B.S. to serve as a modern and internationally recognized center of excellence for police training. The Academy, currently under construction at Panauti-6, Kavre, spans about 646 ropanis of land and 74.55% Physical progress has been achieved since the site handover in July 2022 and the foundation laying in September 2022.

The Campus includes variety of well-equipped training infrastructures and accommodation facilities specifically dedicated for trainees, trainers, officers and guests. Specifically designed simulation grounds, auditorium, classrooms, library etc. enhances the learning and training efficiency. The efficiency of Nepal Police as a whole will further even more with completion of this project.

Once completed, the National Police Academy will not only provide state-of-the-art infrastructure for advanced police education and training but also stand as a symbol of dedication of Nepal Police to strengthen its professional capacity, aligned with global policing standards, and continue its proud legacy of service to the nation and its people.



*Officials inspecting ongoing construction of the new National Police Academy in Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk.*









Nepal Police trainees involved in diversified training activities.



## Nepal Police Staff College

The Police Reform Suggestion Commission, 2050, chaired by former Home Secretary Bir Bahadur Shahi, recommended that "it will be timely to make the training programs conducted by the National Police Academy equivalent to the curricula of universities and other institutions, and to operate university-accredited courses." This recommendation laid a strong foundation for the future operation of the Police Leadership and Staff Course (PLSC).

On Bhadra 21, 2081 B.S., a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Inspector General of Police and the Dean of the Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University, establishing a roadmap for implementing the PLSC, including the Masters of Police Sciences (MPS) program.

Subsequently, on Poush 11, 2081, the Management Committee, chaired by the Inspector General of Police, approved and implemented the 'Police Leadership and Staff Course Operational Procedure, 2081'. With this, the Nepal Police Staff College (NPSC) was formally established and the course was officially inaugurated on Baisakh 21, 2082 B.S (4-May-2025 A.D.), by the Hon'ble Home Minister, marking its commencement.

The Nepal Police Staff College stands as the premier institution of the Nepal Police, committed to the long-term professional growth and leadership development of police officers. Dedicated to becoming a Center of Excellence, the College delivers comprehensive programs in leadership,

management, and practical policing competencies. Founded with the vision of fostering professionalism and enhancing leadership within the organization, NPSC aims to cultivate a cadre of officers equipped to address the evolving challenges of modern law enforcement. The Police Leadership and Staff Course (PLSC) institutionalizes a predictable and sustainable leadership development system to prepare competent future leaders for the Nepal Police.

The PLSC integrates academic, practical, and professional knowledge across critical domains such as security, crime investigation, and disaster management, aligning with the demands of an increasingly dynamic global security environment.



*The first batch of NPSC trainee officers with the faculty members.*



## Police Leadership and Staff Course (PLSC)

The Police Leadership and Staff Course (PLSC) is a flagship program aimed at preparing mid-level and senior police officers for greater leadership responsibilities and career progression. The course integrates academic rigor with professional training and comprises two core components: the Masters of Police Sciences (MPS), affiliated with Tribhuvan University, and the Professional Leadership Course (PLC). Both components are conducted concurrently, ensuring a holistic approach to leadership development in policing.

The course is conducted as a 12-month residential program. Successful completion of the course requires participants to fulfill both academic and professional training requirements. To ensure active participation and deepen learning, the course employs scenario-based exercises, structured discussion-based approach, including central discussions and tutorial discussions, making the learning process interactive and collaborative.



*PLSC students in an interactive sessions with renowned personalities .*

## Objectives of the Course

Promote the professional development of officers by reinforcing adherence to the Nepal Police Code of Conduct and cultivating a culture of accountability.

Strengthen technical expertise in crime investigation, evidence management, and crime scene procedures, in alignment with national legal standards and best practices.

Advance modern police management and leadership approaches that encourage effective community engagement and collaborative problem-solving, with an emphasis on sensitivity, inclusivity, and mutual respect.

Foster a deeper understanding of policing as a meaningful and impactful profession, highlighting its influence on both the personal and professional growth of officers.

# VISION

To be a  
globally accepted  
center of excellence  
in police training,  
research, and  
development.



# 69th POLICE DAY

Nepal Police marked its 69th Police Day with a profound sense of pride and gratitude, observing this annual nationwide event in honour of the guardians of law and order who stand at the forefront of national safety and peace.

Formally recognised under the Police Act, this day symbolises the Force's enduring institutional journey, characterised by its unwavering commitment to discipline, professionalism, and dedicated public service.

Across the nation, a series of special events were convened to pay tribute to the brave martyrs who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. Their enduring valour continues to serve as a guiding beacon for every officer who wears the uniform with honour and integrity.

The commemoration also provided a moment to honour exemplary police personnel for their distinguished service and outstanding contributions to public welfare. Through awards and recognition ceremonies, the Nepal Police reaffirmed its commitment to fostering a culture of excellence and high morale within the ranks.

Furthermore, the day served to underscore the vital partnership between the police and the public—a bond founded upon mutual trust and cooperation. The steadfast support of every citizen is instrumental in strengthening the principles of community policing and advancing our collective mission to ensure safety, justice, and harmony throughout Nepal.

As we reflect upon this significant milestone, the Nepal Police extends its heartfelt appreciation to all who have contributed to building safer, more resilient, and united communities, united under the spirit of public service.



Families of the martyr's police paying tribute in front of Police memorial monument.



Family member of the fallen heroes.





*In recognition to his valuable contribution to Nepal Police, S.P. (Retd.) Chinta Bahadur Basnet was honored with 'Lifetime Achievement Award' on the occasion of 69th Police Day.*



*Deputy Inspector General of Police Kuber Kadayat received the Police baton on behalf of the Lumbini Province on the occasion of 69th Police Day.*



*Honouring the Chief Guest through the Guard of Honour.*









## ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Administration Department of the Nepal Police takes immense pride in presenting its annual report in the "Police Mirror 2025." This past year has been a period of strategic growth and consolidation, where our primary focus has been on strengthening the institutional backbone of the Nepal Police to better serve the nation. Our efforts have been guided by the principle that a well-resourced, financially prudent, and welfare-oriented police force is the bedrock of effective law enforcement.

Central to our mission has been the diligent stewardship of our fiscal resources. Through rigorous financial discipline and a commitment to transparency, we have ensured that the budget allocated for the fiscal year was utilized with maximum efficiency. Significant procurements, including the acquisition of modern surveillance technology and a new fleet of patrol vehicles, have been meticulously managed to equip our officers with the finest tools available. This strategic investment is not merely about upgrading equipment; it is about empowering our personnel to meet the evolving challenges of modern policing.

Beyond financial and logistical support, a core component of our mandate is the welfare of our police family. The Police Welfare Fund has been a cornerstone of this commitment, providing crucial support for healthcare, education, and housing. This year, we are particularly proud of the expansion of services at the Nepal Police Hospital and the disbursement of educational scholarships to the children of our brave officers. Our physical planning and construction initiatives have also seen considerable progress. We have overseen the completion of several new police stations and barracks in key strategic locations, providing our officers with improved living and working conditions.

Finally, our department has upheld the highest standards of accountability through a robust system of internal auditing. Regular audits and stringent financial controls have been instrumental in ensuring that every expenditure is justified and every project is completed to the highest standard. As we look ahead, the Administration Department remains steadfast in its dedication to a transparent, efficient, and compassionate approach, ensuring that the Nepal Police continues to stand as a source of national pride and public trust.



WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Increase in Special Welfare Loan and Interest Rate Adjustment

The Nepal Police Welfare Fund has made timely adjustments to its special welfare loan program that is intended to discourage basic-level police personnel from leaving the service prematurely.

- Reduce the service period requirement for a soft loan from 7 years to 5 years.
- Increase the soft loan amount from NPR 400,000 /- to NPR 500,000 /-
- Extend the installment period for the soft loan from 5 years to 7 years.
- Increase the house purchase loan from NPR 1,000,000/- to a house purchase or construction loan of NPR 2,000,000/-.
- Reduce the interest rate by 1% across all loans: soft loans, house purchase/construction loans, and educational loans (from 7% to 6%), and medical loans (from 6% to 5%).

Memorandum of Understanding Signed Between Nepal Police and Rastriya Banijya Bank (RBB) to Expand Services

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with RBB to expand services and facilities related to salary savings accounts and loans for Nepal Police personnel.

According to the new agreement, active and retired police personnel, as well as the families of fallen/martyred officers who have a salary or pension savings account with the bank, will be provided with the following loans based on the Nepal Rastra Bank's Base Rate:

- Home Loan: Base Rate + 1%, for up to 20 years, up to NPR 5,000,000.
- Vehicle Loan: Base Rate + 2%, for up to 7 years for the purchase of a new vehicle (loan amount as per bank rules).
- Educational Loan: Base Rate + 1% (loan amount as per bank rules).
- Three-Wheeled Auto Rickshaw Loan: Self-equity ratio of 80:20, for 5 years, up to NPR 500,000.
- Agricultural Loan: Base Rate + 1%, with collateral of real estate property (loan amount as per bank rules).

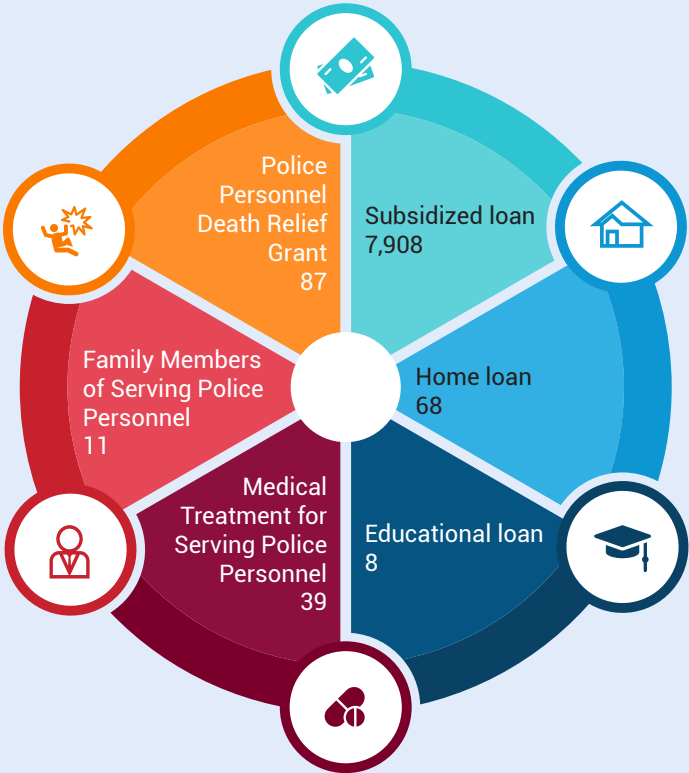
Distribution of Relief Materials

The Police Welfare Fund provides free four-wheeled scooters and prosthetic limbs to active or retired police personnel who are injured in vehicular accidents or become incapacitated by illness.

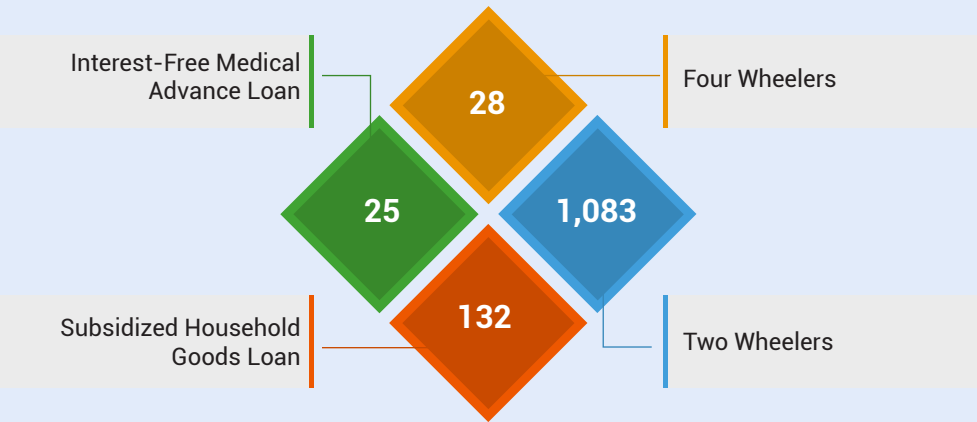
Expansion of Health Care Services

From July/Aug 2024, health services provided by the Nepal Police Hospital, Maharajgunj, and the Provincial Police Hospitals will be expanded. Former police personnel and the families of active police personnel will henceforth receive health services equivalent to those provided to active police personnel, while the families of retired personnel will be entitled to services on par with the families of serving officers.

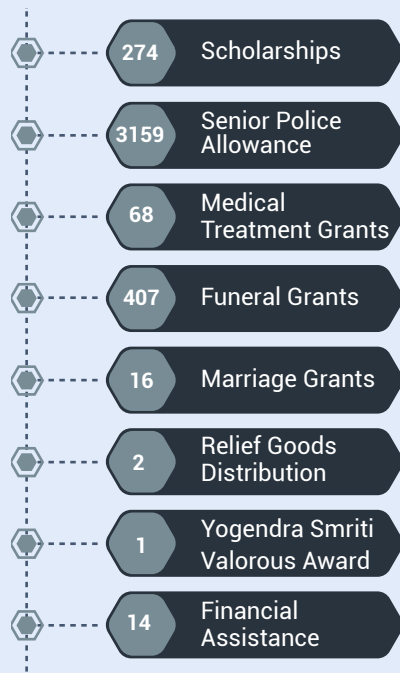
Beneficiaries of Welfare Programs in Fiscal Year 2081/082 B.S.



Total Beneficiaries from Special Financial Welfare Programmes in FY 2081/2082 B.S.







No. of Personnel provided with various grants and assistance in FY 2081/2082 B.S.



Specialised two-wheelers handed over to differently-abled police personnel to enhance mobility and independence.











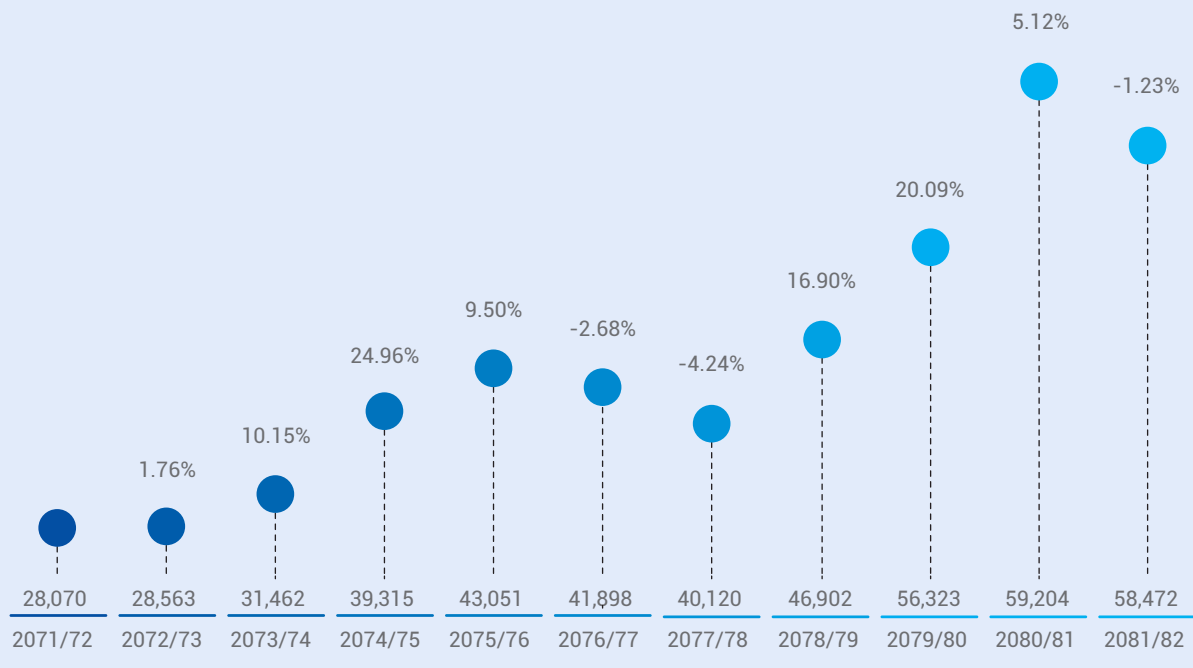
## CRIME INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

The Crime Investigation Department (CID) of the Nepal Police is responsible for overseeing criminal investigations in Nepal, in compliance with the Police Act of 1955. It maintains criminal records, runs the National Crime Information Centre (NCIC), and manages forensic laboratories to ensure proper handling of evidence. The CID uses modern forensic tools, strict procedures, and works with local and international law enforcement agencies to prevent and investigate crimes, especially those crossing borders.

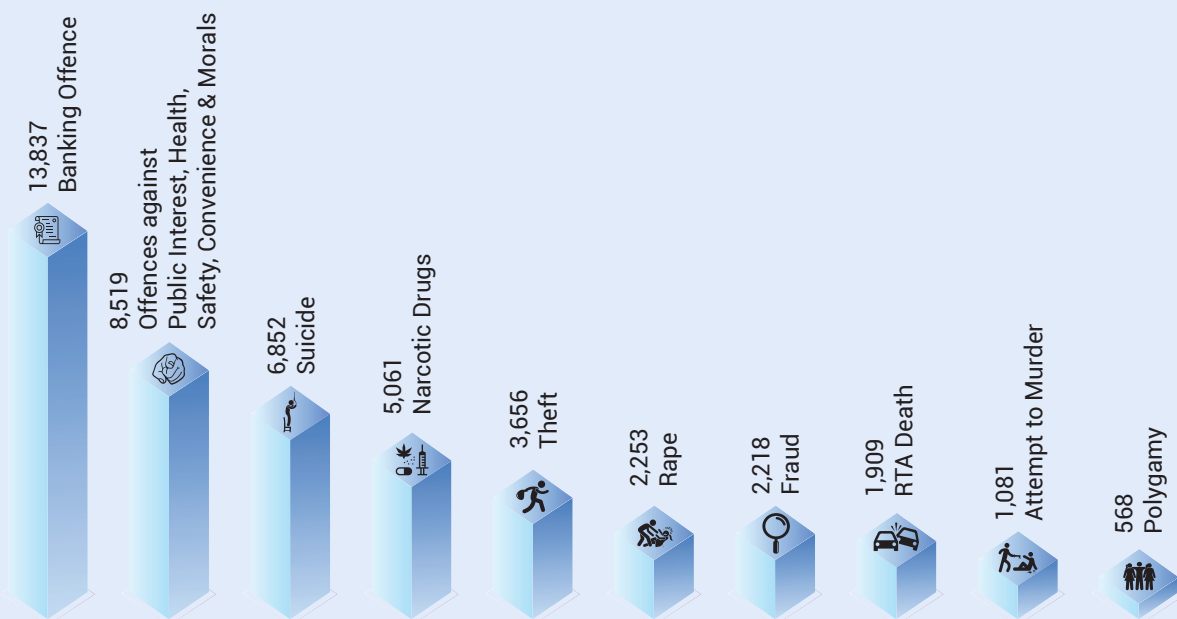
The CID stands out for its teamwork-based approach to fighting and preventing crime. In addition to investigations, it partners with communities through programs led by the Women, Children, and Senior Citizens Service Directorate. Public awareness campaigns encourage people to stay alert and work together. The Canine Unit also plays a key role, with trained dogs helping find evidence and catch suspects. The CID equips regional teams with the latest technology and skilled staff. By following established procedures and regularly assessing its work, the department preserves its flexibility and effectiveness in crime control.

By participating in international police networks and exchanging crime-related information, the department contributes significantly to Nepal's law enforcement. It also organizes training for police officers in areas like forensics, cybercrime, and resource management. The department develops policies to implement crime control plans throughout the police force. The CID shows its commitment to upholding the rule of law by improving investigations and helping Nepal adhere to international security standards through training and the integration of new technology.





The percentile representation of registered criminal cases in a decade.



Top Ten registered criminal cases in FY 2081/082 B.S.



Nepal Police acquires Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) to store, compare, and analyse DNA profiles for criminal investigations.



Nepal Police has recently obtained advance equipment for questioned document analysis including spectral comparators.



## A DAY IN INVESTIGATION



CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS



### Third National Conference of Investigating Police Officers and Prosecuting Government Attorneys, 2082 (B.S.)

With the objective of enhancing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system through the strengthened roles of its principal components—investigating police officers, prosecuting government attorneys, and adjudicating judges—the Third National Conference of Investigating Police Officers and Prosecuting Government Attorneys was convened on the 30th and 31st of Jestha, 2082 B.S., at the Auditorium Hall, Nepal Police Headquarters, Naxal. The event was organised under the theme “Objective Investigation: Reliable Prosecution; Respect for Victims.”

The two-day conference was attended by 170 participants, including investigating officers of the Nepal Police engaged in criminal case investigations, prosecuting government attorneys, medico-legal officers, forensic science experts, representatives from relevant agencies, and designated officials from both the Office of the Attorney General and the Nepal Police Headquarters.

In addition to the inaugural and closing sessions, the conference featured presentations and thematic discussions on a wide range of subjects related to criminal investigation and the effective discharge of prosecutorial duties in government-led criminal cases.

The final session comprised a panel discussion on the theme “The Current State of Criminal Investigation and Prosecution and Areas for Reform,” featuring distinguished panellists including a Justice of the Supreme Court, the Deputy Attorney General, an Additional Inspector General of Police, and the President of the Nepal Bar Association.

At the conclusion of the conference, participants collectively underscored the need for a paradigm shift—from the conventional notion that the sole purpose of the criminal justice system is to punish offenders, towards a broader principle that justice must also be felt and experienced by victims.

Incorporating the key issues and recommendations raised during the deliberations among investigating police officers and prosecuting government attorneys, the conference adopted an eleven-point joint declaration.



A tracker dog sniffing evidence at the crime scene.



A tracker dog sniffing evidence at the crime scene.



# CRIME CONTROL & INVESTIGATION ACTION PLAN (CAP)

To enhance the effectiveness of crime control strategies, modernise and professionalise investigative services, and ensure the adoption of technology-driven investigation methods, the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Home Affairs, for the first time, approved the Three-Year Crime Control and Investigation Action Plan (2072/073–2074/075)—hereinafter referred to as Crime Action Plan I (CAP-I)—on Kartik 16, 2071 B.S. The plan was implemented from the fiscal year 2072/073 under the leadership of the Crime Investigation Department, Nepal Police Headquarters.

The principal objective of the plan is to systematise the Criminal Intelligence System and to promote the institutional development of objective, scientific, and technology-enabled investigation practices through service specialisation and evidence-based approaches.

Key achievements under CAP-I, CAP-II, and CAP-III include:

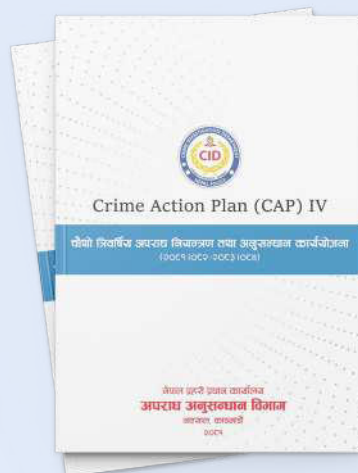
- establishment of nationwide institutional frameworks;
- formation of specialised investigation bureaus;
- enhancement of digital and cyber forensic capabilities;
- establishment of polygraph offices across the country;
- creation of a centralised data centre;
- establishment of the National Crime Information Centre; and
- extensive capacity-building and professional development initiatives.

At present, criminal investigations are conducted through a total of 225 police units, comprising 4 specialised bureaus, 3 metropolitan police ranges, 74 district police offices, 18 area police circles, 8 ward police offices, and 118 police units at the local level.

The first phase of the three-year Action Plan (2072/073–2074/075) was followed by the second (2075/076–2077/078), third (2078/079–2080/081), and now the fourth phase (2081/082–2083/084). With the successful completion of fiscal year 2081/082, the fourth phase (CAP-IV) has commenced, reaffirming the Nepal Police's continued commitment to the strategic goals set in earlier phases.

CAP-IV has been launched to effectively address emerging risks and challenges in the field of criminal investigation. It builds upon past experiences, best practices, and achievements while ensuring their institutionalisation and sustainable utilisation.

The current three-year plan (2081/082–2083/084) encompasses 12 strategic policy areas and 110 specific activities. Of these, 20 activities are scheduled for implementation in the first year, 19 in the second year, and 53 in the third year, while 18 activities will be implemented continuously throughout the plan period.



## Strategic Approaches of the Fourth Three-Year Crime Action Plan:

Develop skilled human resources in crime control and investigation, provide them with resources and technology, raise their morale, and make crime control and investigation reliable and effective.

Develop methods to address challenges identified through analysis of information collected on crime control and investigation.

Maximise the use of scientific tools, resources, and modern information technology in crime control and investigation.

Institutionalise the specialisation of investigative services.

Enhance international coordination and cooperation for transnational crime control.

Develop and expand the National Crime Information Center for crime prevention and investigation.

Develop technologically skilled personnel to enhance the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of criminal investigations.









## OPERATION DEPARTMENT

The Operation Department of Nepal Police functions as the principal operational wing of the organisation, responsible for maintaining law and order, safeguarding lives and property, and upholding the rule of law across the nation. It elucidates strategic directives into field operations, ensuring effective enforcement through coordinated, timely, and disciplined action.

The department operates in close coordination with provincial, district, and local police units, as well as with other security and government agencies, to prevent crime, manage emergencies, and counter emerging security threats. Core operational duties include crime prevention, public order management, disaster response, VVIP/VIP security, election security, traffic regulation, arms and ammunition management, protection of vital installations, detention centre supervision, and maintenance of police communications.

In addition, the department plays a critical role in counter-terrorism operations, border security enforcement, and the protection of national interests. It leads search, rescue, and relief operations during natural or man-made disasters, deploying rapid response teams to restore stability and public confidence.

Through strategic planning, professional training, and effective resource mobilisation, the Operation Department enhances institutional capability and operational readiness. Guided by discipline, integrity, and service excellence, it remains a decisive force in maintaining peace, stability, and public security throughout Nepal.





*Nepal Police personnel actively engaged in disaster management, rescue, long range foot patrol, festival duties and maintaining public order.*



## CONTRIBUTION IN REVENUE LEAKAGE THROUGH POLICE OPERATIONS FY 2081/82 B.S.



**Smuggled Gold**  
NRs. 98,02,11,645.8



**Smuggled Silver**  
NRs. 2,60,47,836/-



**Illicit Goods**  
NRs. 2,29,72,91,969/-



**Unlawful Riverine Materials**  
NRs. 3,31,01,847/-



**Unauthorised Timber**  
NRs. 3,08,66,076.37



**Hundi (Unlawful Remittance)**  
NRs. 8,95,24,168/-



**Unattributed Funds**  
NRs. 31,32,71,610/-



**Counterfeit Currency**  
NRs. 7,51,99,922.86



**Judgement Execution**  
NRs. 1,52,80,73,478/-



**Illegal Livestock Trade**  
NRs. 3,34,03,885.12



**Traffic Violation Fine**  
NRs. 1,28,18,87,600/-

Total NRs. 6,68,88,80,038/-

## SEIZED WEAPONS



**454**  
Long Barrel



**66**  
Handguns



**1229**  
Ammunitions



**20**  
Magazines



**3,908 gm**  
Gunpowder

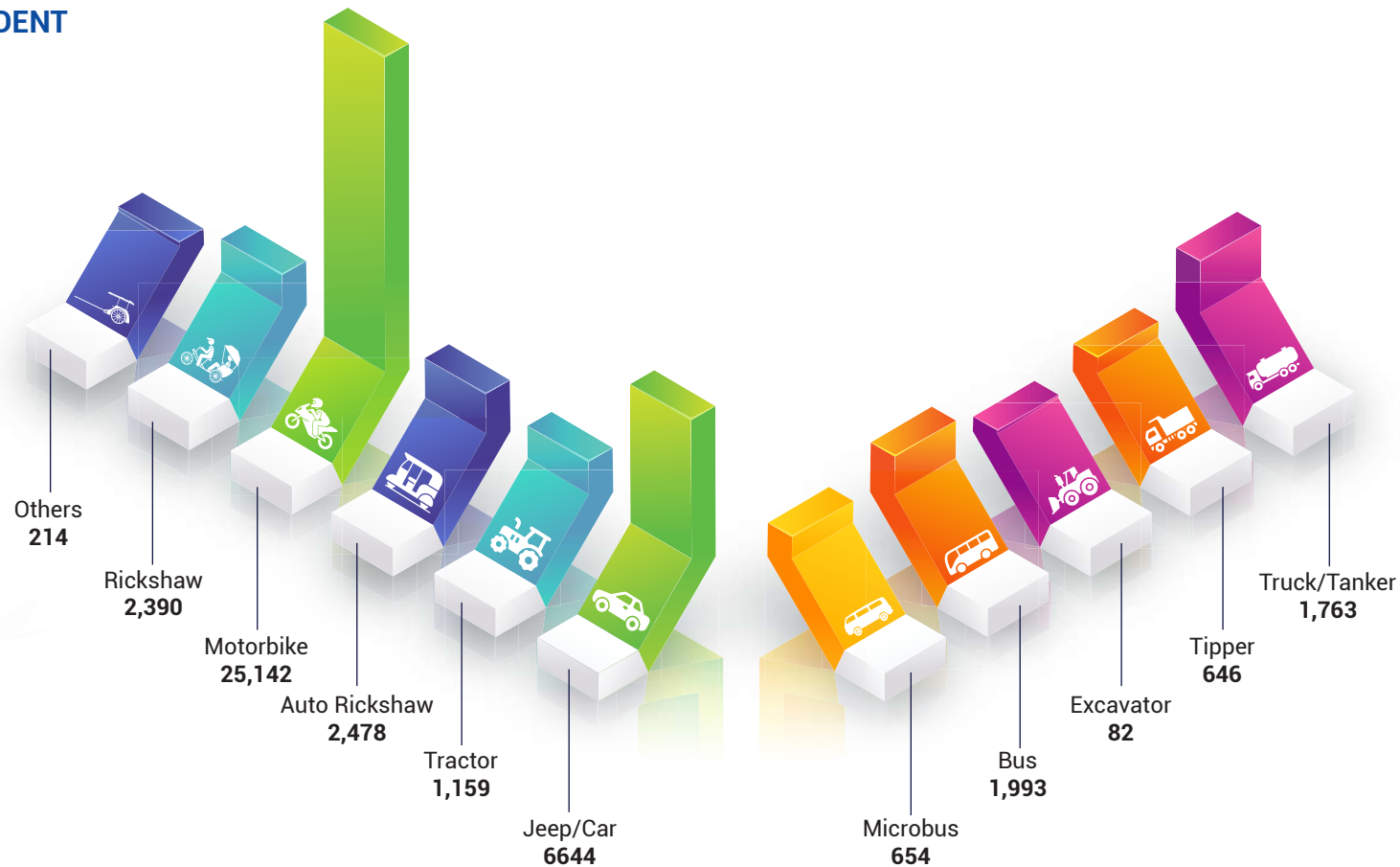


**255**  
Arrested

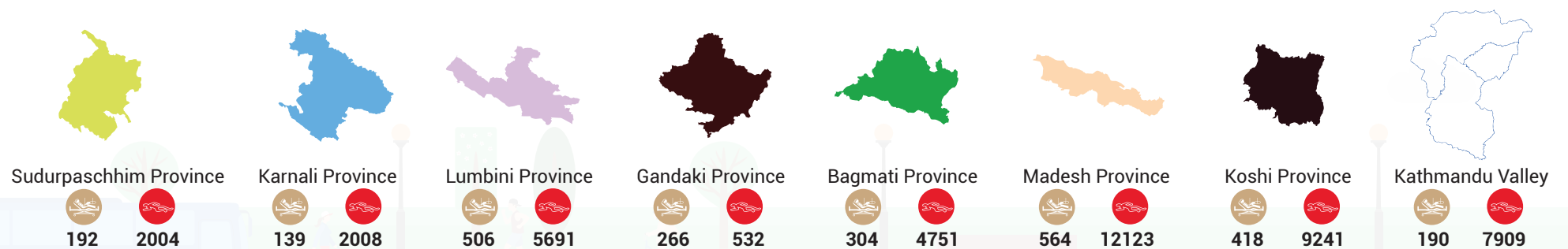
seized by Nepal Police (FY 2024/025)



## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

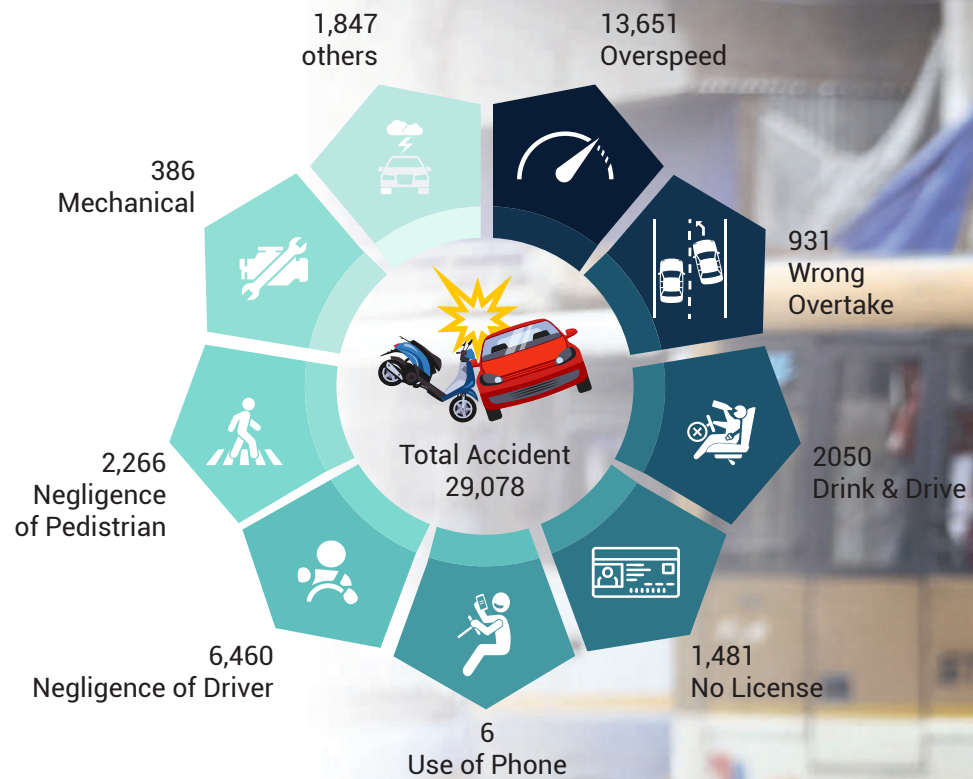


43,165 Vehicles involved in RTA in FY 2081/82 B.S.



Number of RTA fatality and injuries according to Provinces and Ktm valley in FY 2081/82 B.S.





Causes behind RTA in FY 2081/82 B.S.



A traffic police upholds duty amid the remains of a burnt traffic gazebo.



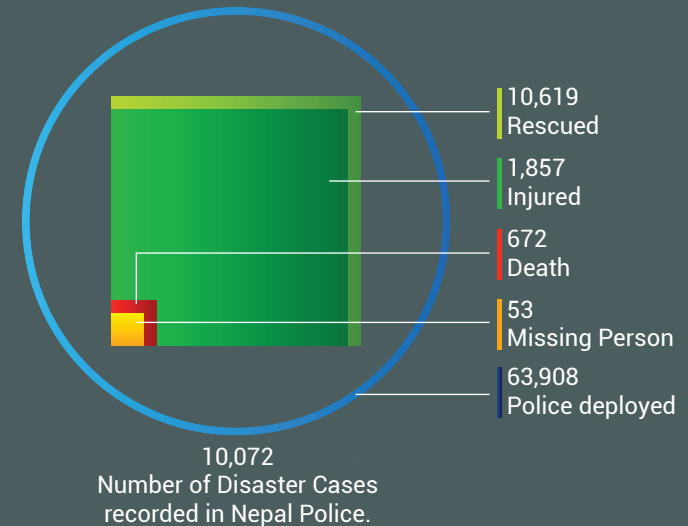
# DISASTER & RESCUE

Nepal, owing to its diverse geo-climatic conditions, remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Each year, numerous lives are lost and many more are injured due to incidents such as floods, landslides, fires, lightning strikes, earthquakes, and avalanches. During Fiscal Year 2081/82, a total of 10,072 disaster cases were recorded nationwide, resulting in 672 fatalities and 1,857 injuries. In response, police personnel across the country were mobilised to conduct rescue, relief, and recovery operations.

Police personnel are mandated to take all possible measures to safeguard people from loss or damage caused by fire and other disasters, as well as to rescue individuals from imminent danger. Their duties extend to the protection of lives and property during both natural and human-induced calamities.

Recognising the recurring impact of the monsoon season, which frequently causes extensive destruction and casualties, Nepal Police formulated and executed the 'Monsoon Preparedness Action Plan 2025'. The plan focuses on proactive risk reduction, coordinated response, and efficient resource mobilisation to minimise damage caused by torrential rains, flooding, and landslides.

In the same fiscal year, police teams successfully rescued 10,619 individuals from disaster-affected areas, while 53 persons remain missing. These operations reflect Nepal Police's unwavering commitment to public safety and humanitarian service.



Police personnel clearing debris from flood-affected buildings.





*Dedicated police personnel responding swiftly to disasters, saving lives and supporting affected communities.*





नेपाल प्रहरी प्रधान कार्यालय  
प्रदेश समन्वय विभाग





## PROVINCE COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

The Constitution of Nepal (2015) established a federal democratic republic, creating separate police organisations at the federal and provincial levels as provided in Article 268. To implement this constitutional mandate, the Nepal Police and Province Police (Operation, Coordination and Supervision) Act, 2020 was enacted, clearly defining jurisdictional authority, operational boundaries, and mechanisms for inter-agency coordination.

Under this federal policing framework, Nepal Police retain jurisdiction over major crimes including terrorism, organised crime, human trafficking, and cybercrime, while Province Police are responsible for general offences within their respective provinces. Coordination Units at Nepal Police Headquarters and Province Police Offices facilitate information exchange, personnel management, and operational synchronisation in line with the Police Personnel Readjustment Act, 2020.

To reinforce coordination and effective federal policing, the Province Coordination Department (PCD) was established at Nepal Police Headquarters on 17 February 2022. The PCD serves as the principal liaison body between Nepal Police and the seven Province Police Offices, ensuring uniform policy implementation, supervision, and cooperation.

The department oversees specialised branches such as Cybercrime, Human Trafficking, Narcotics Control, and Digital Forensics, while promoting capacity building, professional training, and inter-agency collaboration. Through its strategic coordination role, the PCD strengthens operational efficiency, institutional unity, and professional excellence—ensuring Nepal Police remain a cohesive and effective force for peace, security, and good governance within the federal system.





The Constitution of Nepal in Article 268 of Part 28 in its provisions relating to Nepal Police, Armed Police Force Nepal and National Investigation Department has clarified that:

The Federation shall have Nepal Police, Armed Police Force Nepal and National Investigation Department.

Each Province shall have a Province Police organization.

Matters relating to the operation, supervision and coordination of functions to be discharged by the Nepal Police and the Province Police shall be as provided for in the Federal law.

Other matters relating to the Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, Nepal and National Investigation Department shall be as provided by the Federal law.



Koshi Province  
Police Flag



Madhesh Province  
Police Flag



Bagmati Province  
Police Flag



Gandaki Province  
Police Flag



Lumbini Province  
Police Flag



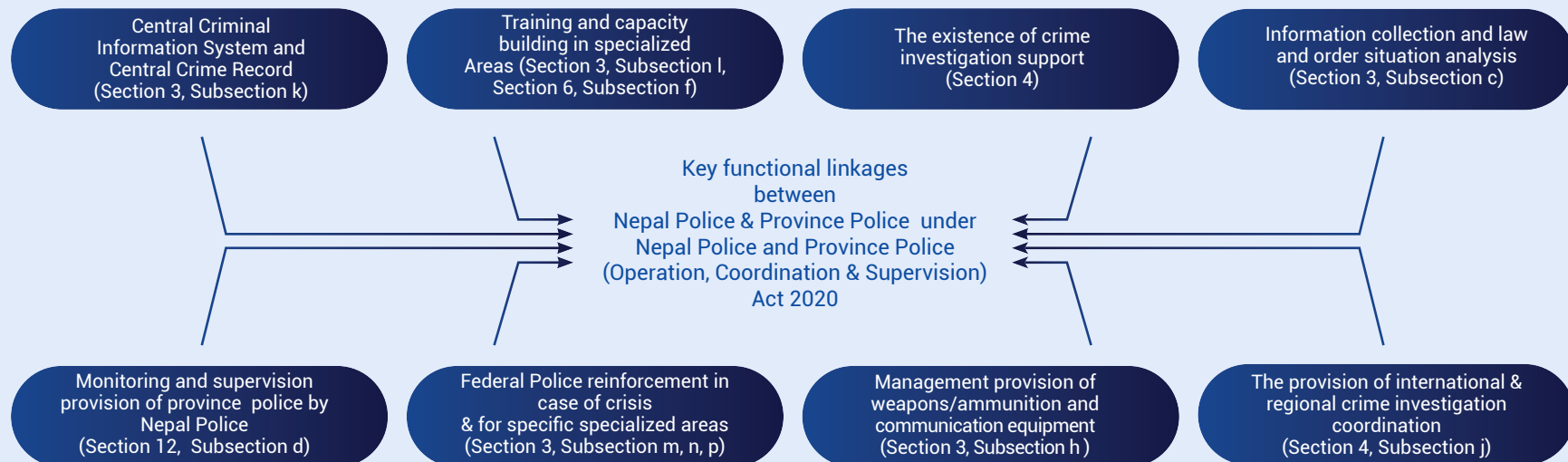
Karnali Province  
Police Flag



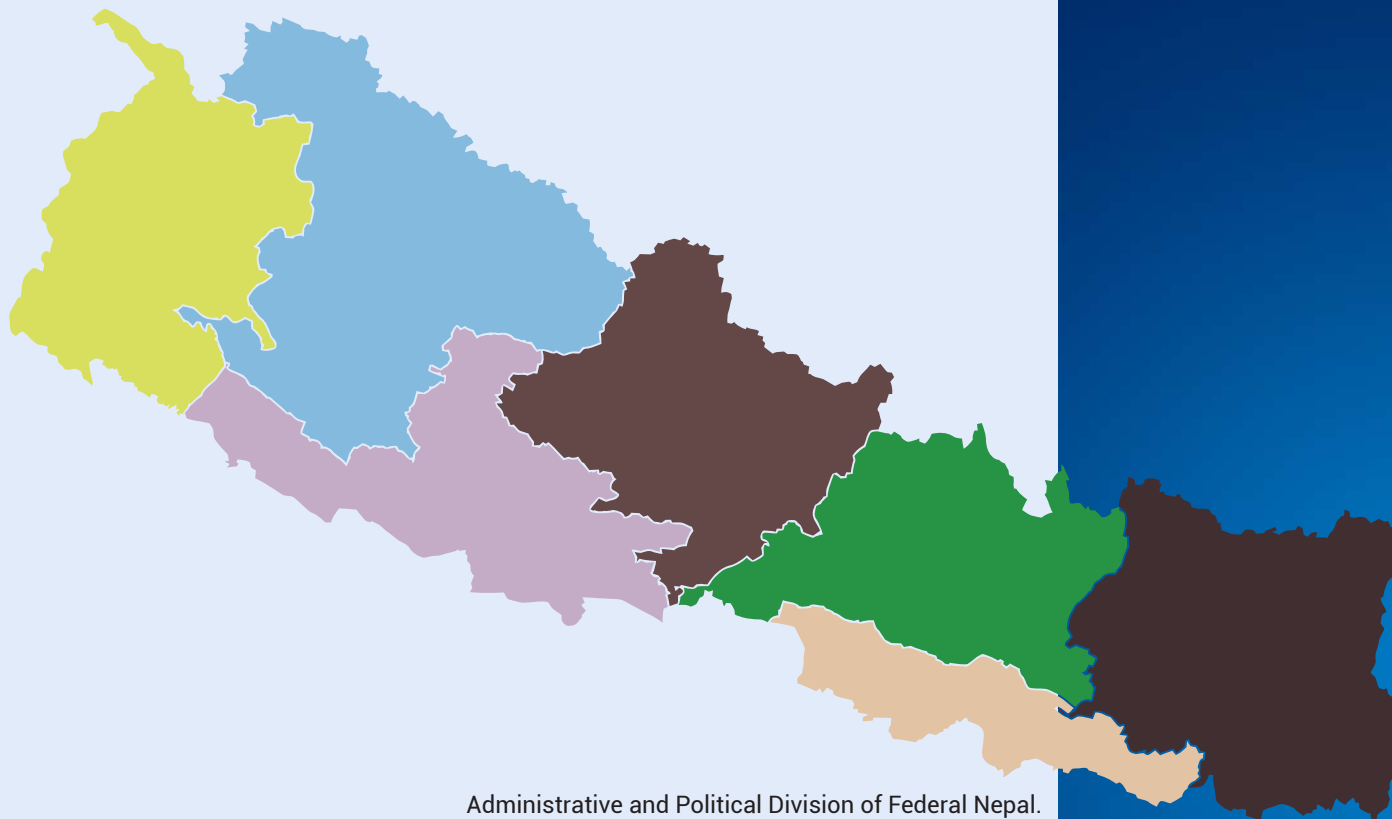
Sudurpaschim Province  
Police Flag



## Jurisdiction of the Department







Administrative and Political Division of Federal Nepal.

## KOSHI PROVINCE

It is the easternmost and the second largest province of the country bordering China to the North, India to the East and South, Madhesh Province to the Southwest, and Bagmati Province to the West. Koshi Province constitutes of fourteen administrative districts and comprises of all four geographical regions of the country, Mountains, Hills, Inner-Terai, and Terai. Most of the highest peaks of the world are located in this province including the highest point on Earth, Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest).

### Women's Safety through Self-Defense: Police Perspective.

The police today focus not only on crime control but also on empowering communities. Self-defense programs help women become confident, aware, and capable of protecting themselves. Such initiatives build trust, strengthen police-community partnership, and support crime prevention.

In conclusion, self-defense training is an effective tool to enhance safety, reduce crime, and promote community-oriented policing.



Self defence training to girls.



# MADHESH PROVINCE

This is the southernmost and the smallest yet second most populous province, making it the most densely populated province of Nepal. Madhesh Province is bordered by Koshi Province to the Northeast and East, India to the South, and Bagmati Province to the North and West. It constitutes of eight administrative districts and comprises of Inner-Terai and Terai regions. Madhesh Province boasts some of the famous religious sites of the country including Janaki Temple.

## Motorcycle Rally Against Drug Trafficking and Abuse.

As part of the Community–Police Partnership Program and the campaign against drug trafficking and abuse, the District Police Office, Parsa organized a motorcycle rally starting from Milan Chowk, Ward No. 31, Birgunj Metropolitan City, Parsa. The rally was held under the slogan "Let's drive drug traffickers out of our villages."

Awareness was spread through placards, pamphlets, and jingles as the rally passed through several drug-sensitive areas, including Milan Chowk, Badniyar, Manwa, Rangpur, Shripur, Paterwa Sugauli, Nichuta, Manihariwa, Nauwka Tola, Sedhwa, and Supauli. The rally concluded at the playground in Parsawa, Jirabhawani Rural Municipality, Parsa.



*Health checkup programme for drivers.*

# BAGMATI PROVINCE

It is the most populous province of Nepal and accommodates the biggest urban agglomeration of the country, Kathmandu valley. Bagmati Province Police office has jurisdiction over ten administrative districts of Bagmati province with exemption of special federal territory of Kathmandu valley, which falls under the jurisdiction of Kathmandu Valley Police Office. This province borders China to the North, Koshi Province to the East, Madhesh Province and India to the South, and Gandaki Province to the West. Bagmati Province boasts six Protected Areas including three National Parks, one Conservation Area and two Ramsar sites.

## Traffic Teacher Training Program.

With the support of local government bodies, the Bagmati Province Police Office successfully organized the Traffic Teacher Training Program under the slogan: "One School, One Traffic Teacher."

The primary objective of the program was to minimize road accidents and promote traffic awareness by integrating traffic education at the school level. A total of 434 teachers from both community and institutional schools actively participated in the training programme.



*Promoting safe riding practices for two-wheeler riders.*



# GANDAKI PROVINCE

Gandaki Province is located approximately in the central part of the country. It borders China to the North, Bagmati Province to the East, Lumbini Province to the South and Southwest, a narrow strip of India to the south, and Karnali Province to the West. It consists of eleven administrative districts and has its Provincial Capital located in the scenic Pokhara valley. Gandaki Province is famous for its trekking routes and tourism.

## A Day with the Police

Under this program, students from various schools, mothers' groups, neighborhood development organizations, and other community groups are taken on visits to police offices to introduce them to police services. The objective is to enable them to write applications to the police, provide information related to crimes, and learn how to protect themselves from criminal activities.

## Police Personnel Capacity Building Program

Under this program, with the objective of enhancing the capacity of personnel working under the provincial administration, police personnel and their family members have been provided with practical, life-skill training beyond the organisational responsibilities of the police.

# LUMBINI PROVINCE

Lumbini Province is the third largest province of the country, in terms of both area and population. It borders Karnali Province to the North, Gandaki Province to the North and Northeast, India to the South, and Sudurpaschim Province to the West. Constituted of twelve administrative districts Lumbini Province is named after the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Lumbini, the birthplace of Gautam Buddha.

## Efforts to safeguard religious harmony and public order.

On January 11, 2024 (Magh 29, 2080), the police ensured full security arrangements during the Hanuman Jayanti rally in Banke district. This allowed devotees to express their religious faith in a safe environment and prevented any potential conflicts.

Such initiatives strengthen police–community trust and present the police not only as law enforcers but also as guardians of peace and religious tolerance.

In conclusion, this security arrangement serves as an excellent example of maintaining religious tolerance and peace.



Students visiting WPO Baidam.



Peace and religious harmony rally conducted by Nepal Police.



# KARNALI PROVINCE

It is the largest yet the least populous province of Nepal. It borders China to the North, Gandaki Province to the East, Lumbini Province to the South, and Sudurpaschim Province to the West. It comprises of ten administrative districts including the largest district of the country, Dolpa. Karnali Province has some of the most scenic landscapes of the country including Rara and Shey-Phoksundo lakes.

## Anti-Drug Campaign.

Karnali Province Police organized an Anti-Drug Campaign to raise awareness about the dangers of drug abuse, focusing on educating youth, reducing drug demand and supply, and encouraging community involvement in prevention. The campaign included rallies, school interactions, pamphlet distribution, counseling sessions, and media broadcasts, which strengthened cooperation between the police, local communities, and educational institutions. As a result, public awareness and volunteer participation increased significantly, and it is recommended to conduct such campaigns regularly and expand them to rural areas for sustainable impact.



Action against illicit opium cultivation.

# SUDURPASCHIM PROVINCE

This is the westernmost province of Nepal, rich in natural beauty, culture, and diversity. Sudurpaschim Province shares borders with India to the South and West, and Karnali Province to the East. It consists of nine administrative districts, stretching from the Terai plains to the high Himalayan regions, making it geographically and culturally unique.

The province is home to diverse ethnic communities, including the Raute – Nepal's only nomadic indigenous group. It is known for its scenic landscapes, religious sites, and traditional practices that reflect the province's deep-rooted heritage.

## Strengthening Bonds: Interaction with the Raute Minority Community

This initiative aims to foster trust and cooperation between the Nepal Police and the Raute community. By engaging in dialogue, raising awareness, and addressing key social concerns such as education, health, and security, the campaign works to ensure the Raute community's active participation in development and access to state services. The effort reflects Nepal Police's commitment to inclusive security and community welfare, strengthening mutual respect and empowering minority groups to thrive with dignity.



Engagement with the endangered Raute communities.



# DIGITAL POLICING SERVICES

E-services in the Nepal Police enhance efficiency, transparency, and public trust. Online platforms for complaints, clearances, and crime reporting save time and reduce paperwork. They make policing more accessible and accountable, marking a key step towards modern, citizen-friendly law enforcement in Nepal.

## Online Police Clearance Registration (OPCR) System

The OPCR System allows individuals to apply for police clearance certificates online without visiting offices in person. It ensures a faster, hassle-free process, and certificates can be verified digitally for authenticity.



## Online Traffic Chit

Through the Online Traffic Chit service, citizens can conveniently pay traffic fines via digital platforms. This reduces the need for physical visits to banks or offices and promotes transparency in traffic rule enforcement.



## Nepal Police Musical Band Booking

This online service allows the public to request and book the Nepal Police Musical Band for official, social, or cultural events. The system streamlines the booking process, making it more transparent, efficient, and accessible.



## eComplaint

The eComplaint system allows the public to register grievances or complaints against police personnel online. It ensures accountability, transparency, and provides a secure channel for addressing misconduct or denial of services.



## Online Recruitment Management System (ORMS)

The ORMS enables candidates to apply for vacant positions in Nepal Police through an online portal. It simplifies the recruitment process, making information on vacancies and application procedures accessible to all.



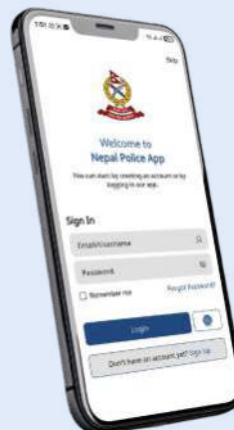
## Nepal Police Hospital Patient Portal

The Patient Portal of Nepal Police Hospital provides secure access to health services. Patients can view lab reports, check medical records, and in the future, manage follow-up appointments online.



## Nepal Police Mobile App

The Nepal Police Mobile App provides easy access to various police services through one app. Users can report incidents, get emergency contacts, find the nearest police stations, and access other essential public safety features.



## Lost Vehicle Application

This online service allows citizens to register complaints about lost or stolen vehicles. By reporting digitally, users can save time while enabling the police to track and recover vehicles more efficiently.



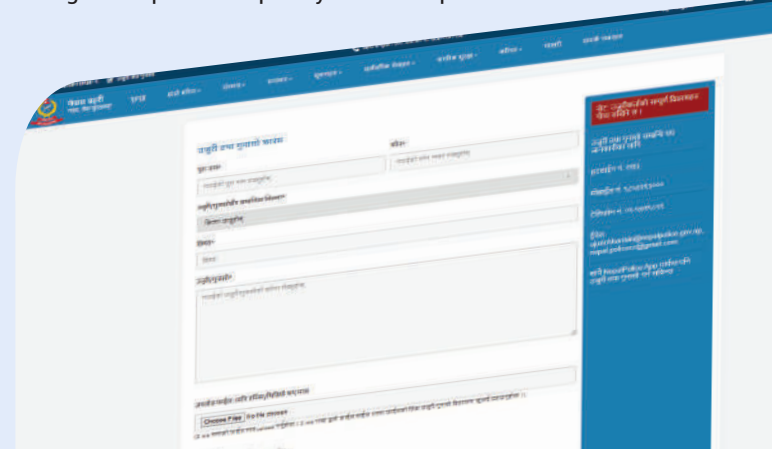
## Lost Document Application

The Lost Document Application system helps citizens obtain necessary verification when official documents such as licenses or blue books are lost. It provides a quick and systematic way to apply for replacement documentation.



## Nepal Police Contact Directory

The Contact Directory offers easy online access to official contact information of different Nepal Police units, relevant in-charge and duty officers. It serves as a swift medium for the general public to quickly reach the police.





# NEPAL POLICE-INTERPOL COOPERATION

Nepal Police's partnership with INTERPOL underscores its unwavering commitment to combating crime through global cooperation. Since joining in 1967, it has actively participated in international initiatives, hosting conferences, trainings, and operations that have strengthened its capacity in criminal intelligence, counter-trafficking, and cybercrime prevention.

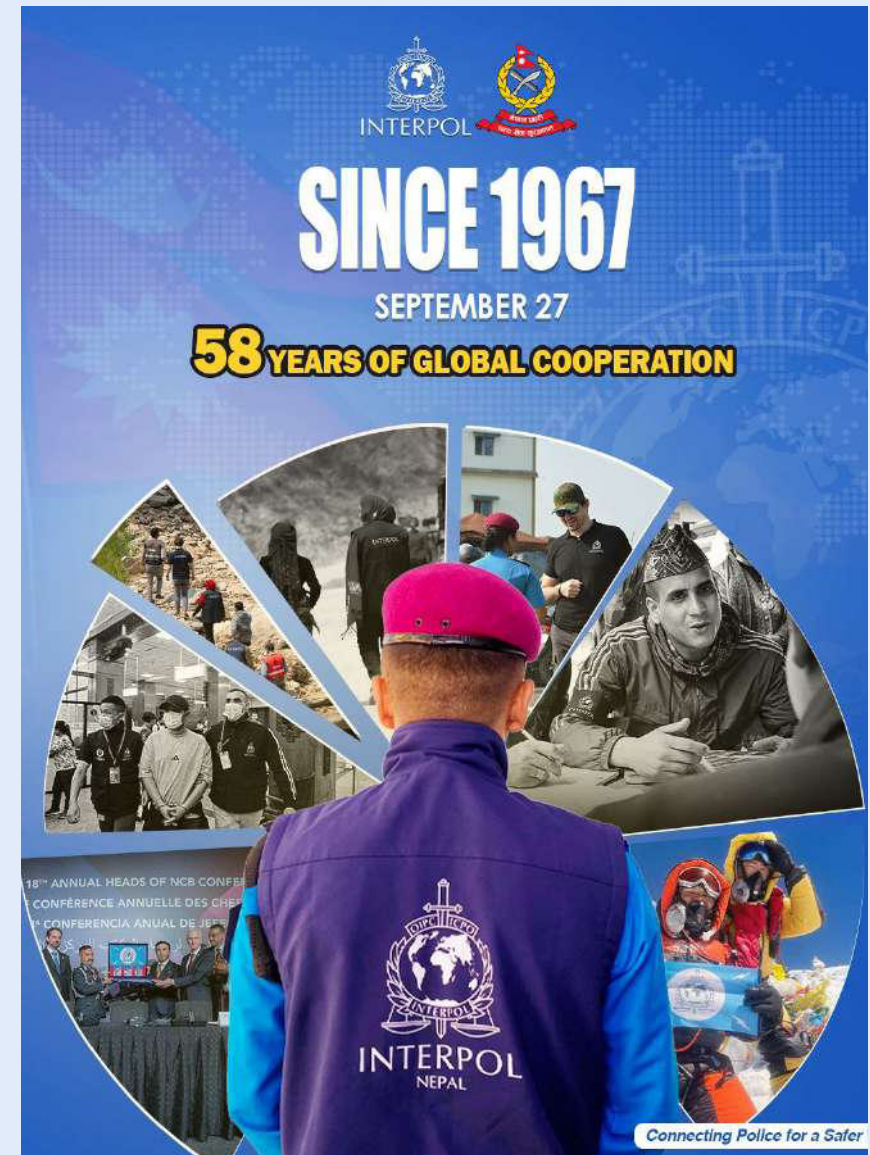
Nepal Police became a member of INTERPOL on 27 September 1967, proudly joining as the organisation's 100th member. This milestone marked Nepal's commitment to international collaboration in preventing and combating transnational crime. Since then, Nepal Police has worked closely with INTERPOL to strengthen intelligence sharing, operational coordination, and global law enforcement partnerships.

Demonstrating its leadership in regional cooperation, Nepal hosted the 10th Asian Regional Conference in 1989 and the 23rd in 2017. These events highlighted Nepal's growing role in promoting dialogue and cooperation among Asian law enforcement agencies. Building on this foundation, several INTERPOL-supported training programmes and projects were organised in Nepal, such as Project MANDALA, Project SCORPIOUS, and Project KALKAN in 2018, followed by Criminal Intelligence Analysis Training in 2019, all aimed at enhancing investigative and analytical capabilities.

In recent years, Nepal Police has deepened its collaboration with INTERPOL through advanced capacity-building and joint operations. Project LEADER and Project SOTERIA in 2020 focused on combating human trafficking and cybercrime. In 2024, a joint operation at the Raxaul border targeted human traffickers and sexual offenders, while in 2025, Project SOTERIA facilitated Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) training, further strengthening Nepal Police's ability to counter modern criminal threats.



Personnel undergoing training to identify vehicle details.





# PEACEKEEPING CONTRIBUTIONS

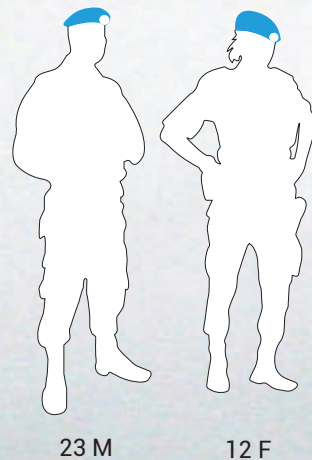
The Nepal Police has made significant contributions to United Nations peacekeeping missions worldwide, upholding professionalism, integrity, and respect for human rights. Through inclusive participation, gender sensitivity, and adherence to UN principles, its peacekeepers promote global stability, protect vulnerable communities, and embody Nepal's enduring commitment to international peace, security, and humanitarian values.

The Nepal Police has long upheld its commitment to global peace and security through active participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations. Since its initial deployment in 1992 A.D., the organisation has consistently demonstrated professionalism, discipline, and dedication while serving in some of the world's most challenging conflict and post-conflict environments. Deployed under the UN flag, Nepal Police peacekeepers—both individual officers and formed police units—have contributed to upholding the core UN principles of neutrality, impartiality, and respect for human rights. Their service in diverse missions reflects Nepal Police's unwavering resolve to promote global stability and safeguard vulnerable populations.

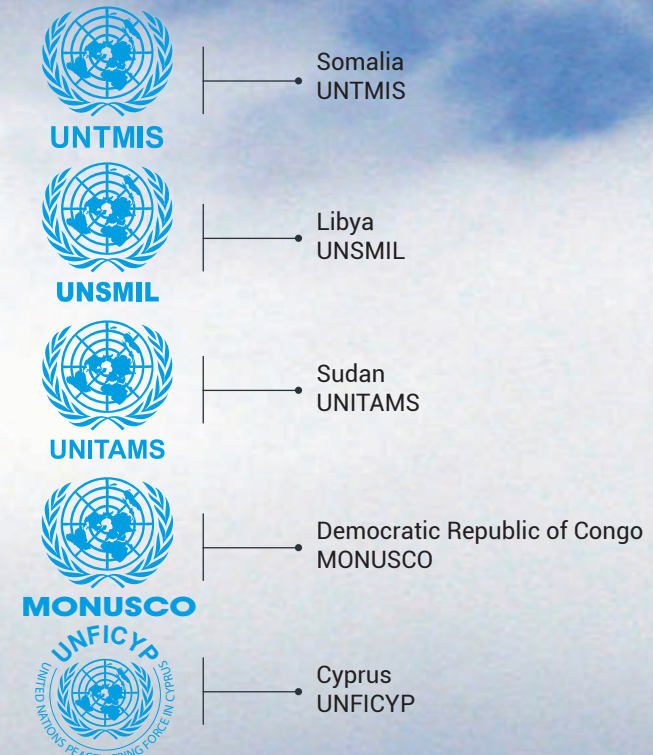
Guided by the United Nations Charter and the principles of peacekeeping, Nepal Police continues to strengthen its capacity to meet evolving international standards. Through rigorous pre-deployment training, gender-inclusive participation, and adherence to the

UN's zero-tolerance policy on misconduct, Nepal Police ensures that its peacekeepers uphold integrity and professionalism in every mission. The deployment of female police officers, in particular, has enhanced community engagement, promoted gender sensitivity, and supported the protection of women and children in fragile settings—further reinforcing Nepal's commitment to inclusive and sustainable peace.

Beyond their operational contributions, Nepal Police peacekeepers embody Nepal's national values of harmony, service, and solidarity in the international arena. Their humanitarian engagement, confidence-building efforts, and support in restoring rule of law have earned global recognition and trust. Through its continued partnership with the United Nations, the Nepal Police exemplifies Nepal's enduring identity as a nation devoted to the cause of peacekeeping and the shared values of humanity.



Current Deployment



Current contribution in missions





*IGP Chandra Kuber Khapung holds discussions with Mr. Ata Yenigun of UN Police Division and his team.*



*Delegates attending UNCOPS conference.*



*A Nepalese UN peacekeeper connecting with local residents on the ground.*



# TOURIST POLICE

Tourism is a cornerstone of Nepal's economy, drawing millions of visitors each year to its natural and cultural splendour. To ensure their safety and enhance their travel experience, the Nepal Police established the Tourist Police, a dedicated unit committed to protecting visitors, assisting travellers, and promoting Nepal as a safe and welcoming destination.

The Tourist Police is a specialised unit of the Nepal Police operating under the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Department of Tourism. With the motto "Tourist Police for Tourists' Safety," the unit plays a vital role in ensuring the security and well-being of visitors across the country. It assists travellers, provides information and guidance, handles grievances, and coordinates with tourism authorities and diplomatic missions when necessary. As tourism remains one of Nepal's key economic sectors, the Tourist Police's presence is essential in promoting a safe and welcoming environment for both domestic and international visitors. Through professionalism, multilingual communication, and prompt service delivery, the unit not only enhances travellers' confidence but also strengthens Nepal's global image as a hospitable and secure destination.



*Guidance and assistance provided to tourists by Tourist Police.*



# NEPAL POLICE WIVES ASSOCIATION

The Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA) stands as a symbol of compassion and resilience, devoted to the welfare and empowerment of police families. Through education, healthcare, rehabilitation, and skill development, NPWA continues to strengthen the Nepal Police fraternity and uphold the spirit of service and solidarity.

The Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA) is a dedicated organisation committed to the welfare of police families—serving, retired, injured, and martyred. Guided by compassion and service, NPWA stands as a pillar of strength within the Nepal Police community.

Education remains a key focus, with scholarships and partnerships with the College of Business Management (CBM) and institutions under N-PABSON and PABSON enabling children from police families to pursue quality education.

Over the past year, NPWA has expanded its humanitarian work—organising free medical camps for senior citizens, providing disaster relief, and delivering skill-based training that empowers women towards self-reliance. Its rehabilitation centres in Kathmandu and Dharan continue to support recovery and reintegration.

With strong commitment to education, health, empowerment, and rehabilitation, NPWA continues to uplift and inspire the Nepal Police family.



NPWA assisting pilgrims by distributing drinking water.



Bhawana Shrestha Khapung  
**President**



Nabina Karki  
**General Secretary**



Sangita Lamsal  
**Treasurer**



Anita Dhakal Adhikari  
**Secretary (Program)**



Radhika Gyawali  
**Co-Treasurer**



Chetana Chand Shahi  
**Co-Secretary (Admin)**



Manju Sharma  
**Co-Secretary (Program)**



Muna Regmi  
**Member**



Kalpana Kafle  
**Member**



Anita Dhakal Paudel  
**Member**



Anjali Tandukar  
**Member**



Radhika Khatiwoda  
**Member**



Preeti Kumari Chaudahari  
**Member**



Arina Rai  
**Member**

Central committee members of NPWA



# SPORTS SUCCESS


Apart from its core duties of maintaining peace, security, and upholding the law, the Nepal Police has also placed strong emphasis on the promotion and development of sports. Sports have not only brought numerous accolades to the Nepal Police but have also strengthened community engagement and goodwill.

The official involvement of the Nepal Police in sports commenced with the formation of the Nepal Police Football Team in 2008 B.S. The establishment of the "Shree 5 Mahendra Police Club" in 2023 B.S. further energised sports activities within the organisation. To foster sporting spirit and physical dynamism, the IGP Shield Football Tournament was introduced in 2025 B.S..

With the formation of the Nepal Police Central Sports Committee in 2037 B.S., the Nepal Police began systematically developing and promoting various sports disciplines, with football remaining a central focus. Following political changes over time, the "Shree 5 Mahendra Police Club", originally named in honour of the Late

King Mahendra, was officially renamed the "Nepal Police Club" on 20th Ashoj, 2064 B.S.. Later, in 2073 B.S., the committee previously known as the Nepal Police Central Sports Committee was formally registered with the District Administration Office, Kathmandu, under the new title "Nepal Police Sports Committee."

In line with efforts to meet professional standards, the Nepal Police Football Club was registered with the Kathmandu District Sports Development Committee on 4th Shrawan, 2078 B.S. to obtain a professional licence from the All Nepal Football Association (ANFA) and the Asian Football Confederation (AFC).



Aisha Tamang bagged 2 gold medals in the 7th Indoor National Archery Championship.







Winner of CAVA Women's Volleyball Club Championship, 2024.



IGP Running Cup Men's Volleyball opening ceremony.



Nepal Police secured 3 Gold, 1 Silver & 3 Bronze in Asian Open Police Taekwondo Championship held in Vietnam 2024.



PAO Rammaya Buda wins 2024 ANTA Hong Kong 100 Ultra Marathon.



PC Sumitra Kumari Chaudhary & PC Nageshwar Aheer bagged Gold in 19th Safal Pokhara International Marathon 2025.



Celebration after winning Jay Trophy Men's Elite Cricket Cup.



PC Manita Pradhan Shrestha participating in Paris olympic 2024.

During the fiscal year 2081/82 B.S., Nepal Police athletes delivered an outstanding performance, securing a total of 276 medals in national competitions – 148 gold, 75 silver, and 53 bronze.

In addition to their domestic triumphs, Nepal Police sportspersons also made their mark on the international stage, bringing home 51 medals, comprising 24 gold, 12 silver, and 15 bronze, from various global tournaments.



# COMMUNITY POLICING

Community Oriented Policing (COP) was introduced in Nepal in the early 1980s, beginning with door-to-door visits to gather information and listen to public grievances. Community policing enables Nepal Police to engage citizens, prevent crime, and maintain public safety.

By the 1990s, the establishment of Community Police Service Centres (CPSCs) gave Community Oriented Policing (COP) strong momentum, raising public awareness on drug abuse, domestic violence, and social harmony. Today, 144 CPSCs operate nationwide, forming a vital network of trust between citizens and police.

Memorable initiatives such as "Service with Smile" and "Police My Friend" have strengthened public engagement, while the Community–Police Partnership (CPP) programme, launched in 2018, created a shared framework for safer communities. In

FY 2081/82 B.S., Nepal Police and community partners conducted 100,935 awareness programmes addressing drug abuse, domestic violence, cybercrime, road safety, and the protection of women and children, alongside the installation of hundreds of new CCTV cameras nationwide.

After more than four decades, COP remains a cornerstone of people-centred policing, demonstrating that when police and citizens collaborate, safer and more harmonious communities are achieved.







Police personnel reaching out to homes and communities through various proactive activities to strengthen partnerships and trust.



# FALLEN HEROES



A.S.I. Lal Bdr. Shrestha  
A.P.O. Timure, Rasuwa  
July 08, 2025



P.C. Lokendra Bohora  
A.P.O. Timure, Rasuwa  
July 08, 2025



P.C. Muna Thakur  
A.P.O. Timure, Rasuwa  
July 08, 2025



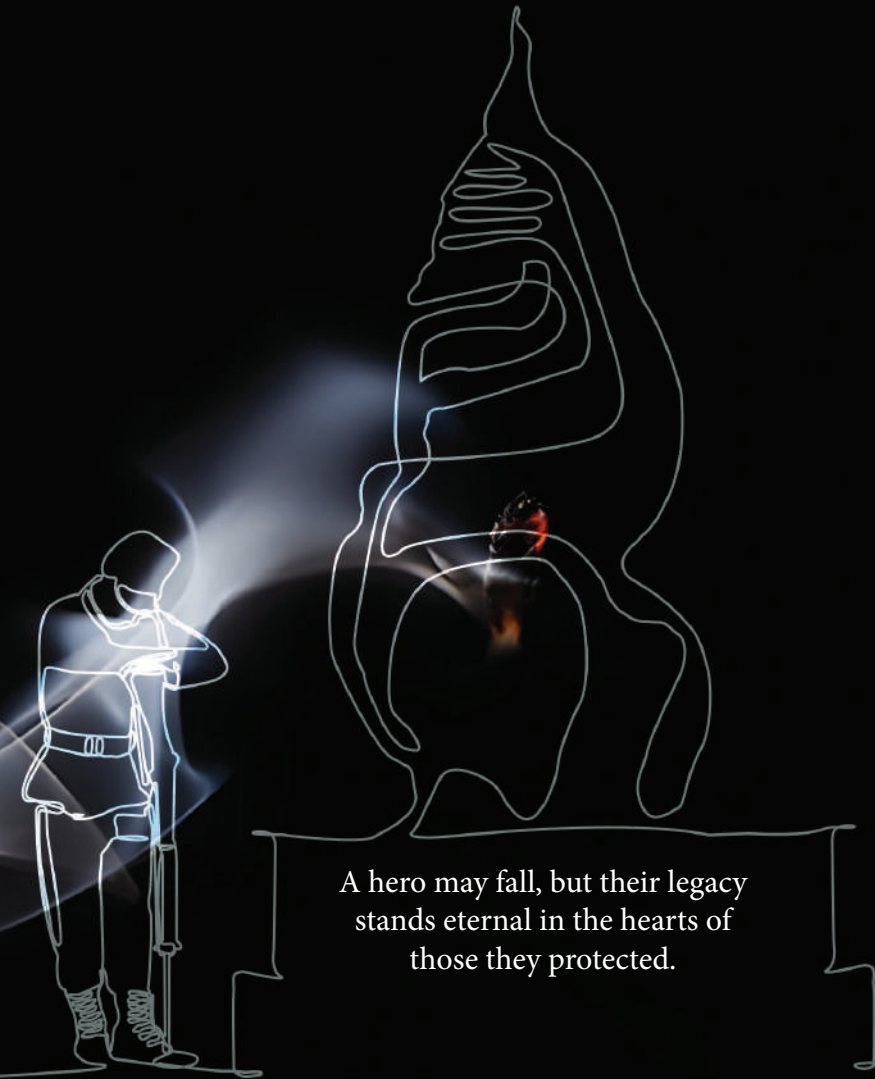
A.H.C. Amrit Gurung  
Police Sector, Koteshwor  
September 09, 2025



A.S.I. Milan Ray  
Police Circle, Maharajunj  
September 09, 2025



P.C. Uttam Thapa  
Police Circle, Maharajunj  
September 09, 2025



A hero may fall, but their legacy  
stands eternal in the hearts of  
those they protected.



### **Nepal Police**

Nepal Police Headquarters

Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal

Phone: + 977-1-5719886 / 5719887

Web: [www.nepalpolice.gov.np](http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np)

Emergency: 100 (Police Control)

For Complaints: 1113 (Police Related)

+ 977-9851293000

Traffic: 103

Missing Child: 104

To report any suspicious person or activity, please call:

CICU: + 977-1-5719868, 16600141516 (Toll Free)

+ 977-9849091139

+ 977-9851298198

Mobile App: Nepal Police



 [www.facebook.com/NepalPolicePHQ](https://www.facebook.com/NepalPolicePHQ)

 [www.twitter.com/NepalPoliceHQ](https://www.twitter.com/NepalPoliceHQ)

 [www.nepalpolice.gov.np](https://www.nepalpolice.gov.np)

 [www.instagram.com/nepalpolice](https://www.instagram.com/nepalpolice)

 [www.youtube.com/NepalPoliceHQ](https://www.youtube.com/NepalPoliceHQ)

