

प्रहरी मेरो साथी



Police My Friend



POLICE MIRROR 2016

NEPAL POLICE
Truth, Service & Security

Published in 2016 by Nepal Police

Police Headquarters, Naxal

Kathmandu, Nepal

P.O. Box: 407

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Photo Compilation:

Insp. Debendra Pandey, S.I. Baburam Thapa, H.C. Kumar Luitel,
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Photo Credit:

Page 11 : Ravi Mohan Shrestha Collection/Nepal Picture Library

Page 42 : Kantipur Publications

Page 45 : AP/The Himalayan Times

Page 47 : Madhusudan Guragain (Facebook Account)

Page 57 : Search for Common Grounds

Page 63, 73 : Shailja Ale (Instagram.com/Shailjaale)

Page 77 : U.N. Photo (un.org)

ISBN No. : 9789907015103

Design & Printed by:

Sandip Shrestha (facebook.com/sandyroj)

Impressions A Creative Design Pvt. Ltd.

Anamnagar, Kathmandu

NEPAL POLICE



POLICE MIRROR 2016



To Serve & Protect



Prime Minister

Kathmandu, Nepal

Felicitations

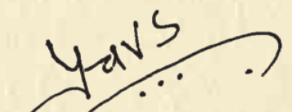
I am pleased to acknowledge that Nepal Police Headquarters is publishing the Police Mirror magazine on the occasion of Police Day 2073 B.S.

Nepal Police has always been highly committed and dedicated in establishing peace and security in society through effective crime investigation and prevention, ending impunity and upholding the standards of human rights guided by the mainstream notion of rule of law. Nepal Police must always be vigilant and alert in safeguarding the lives and properties of citizens directed by the pious dictum of "Truth, Service and Security". The success of Nepal Police organization solely reflects on the constant realization of peace and security among Nepalese citizens. The ultimate aim of the Police is to secure the nation and its people, which can only be achieved through Police and public cooperation. I am fully assured on the fact that despite all challenges Nepal Police is competent enough in achieving its institutional goals and further magnifying its glory in the eyes of public.

As Nepal Police celebrates the day of its inception every year as Police Day and publishes Police Mirror as a colourful reflection of its yearly activities, achievements and way forward; I would like to express my confidence on this compilation being extremely worthwhile to the entire Police family and to all those seeking information on Nepal Police. In the same vein, I would further like to take this platform to wish for the sustainability and the furtherance of assertive actions like this in the days to come and convey my heartfelt greetings and best wishes for the success of Police Day and this publication.



The Right Honorable Prime Minister
Puspa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda'


Puspa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda'
July 2016



Hon. Bimalendra Nidhi
Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu
Tel: 4211229, Fax: 4211232

Felicitations



Honorable Bimalendra Nidhi
Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister

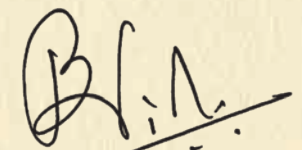
I am pleased to learn that the souvenir "Police Mirror 2016" is being published on the auspicious occasion of Police Day. I hope the publication will focus on the remarkable activities performed by Police through its long and valorous professional journey. Furthermore, I would like to extend my belief that the publication will serve as good source of knowledge, inspiration, archival memoirs and key roles of Nepal Police in different facets of public life.

Security affair is a prime and high valued concern for all countries in the world. Nepal Police plays a key role among security organizations to take a part in maintaining internal security of the country. Moreover, the fact is being reiterated that the Police should be more responsible and accountable to maintain law and order in democratic system. I, hereby, would like to take this opportunity to extend my deep sense of gratitude towards the Nepal Police for playing active role since a long time for demonstrating its high professional morale, and the effort taken to institutionalize democratic values and norms. Additionally, it is my privilege to recall the appreciative role of the Police in the past, both within country and abroad, in various fields of its interventions like disaster related responses, rescue and relief initiatives, investigation of challenging issues, crime control measures and maintaining peace and order in society, despite limited available resources within the organization.

The new constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal has been promulgated with the aim to establish Federal System of Governance. The process of implementing new constitution is in its very initial stage that certain duration will obviously be a transitional phase, which is not a comfortable job to tackle. I believe that Nepal Police will be capable of handling those unusual activities that may happen in such types of vacuum circumstances.

In the age, with emergence of technology, enhancement of human knowledge, consciousness and complexity of societies, we are prone to face a range of new and unexpected challenges within the domain of the Police that need to make our Police system techno-friendly, more empowered and globally competent. I would like to take this privilege to express my hope and belief that Nepal Police will face these all challenges to enhance its competency and professional value in coming days. I am committed to do my best to well equip, empower, maintain and enhance a better systemic approach within the Police organization to make it technologically sound, professionally intact, accountable and system based decent organization.

I, hereby, pay tribute and express my deep sense of condolence to those members of the organization who sacrificed their lives during the course of fighting for nation. I wish the organization for delighted future.


Bimalendra Nidhi



Government of Nepal

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu

Felicitations

It is my pleasure to learn that Nepal Police is publishing its annual magazine 'Police Mirror' to mark the Police Day. I firmly believe that the magazine will be helpful in disseminating Nepal Police's tireless efforts in maintaining law and order and promoting rule of law in the country. I also hope that the magazine will serve as a reliable source of information on the activities carried out by Nepal Police.

Nepal Police is an important interface between the state and the people. Despite many upheavals along its way, Nepal Police has grown further developing itself into a more professional institution by efficiently carrying out its responsibilities and garnering support from all stakeholders. We all know that Nepal Police is the backbone of internal security. At the moment, when the country is facing various challenges at different fronts, the role of Nepal Police is crucial in maintaining law and order while respecting core human rights principles.

I do believe that Nepal Police will carry out its given tasks and duties honestly and effectively, being more transparent and accountable in coming days by adhering to zero tolerance policy towards corruption. I heartily wish Nepal Police success in fulfilling the vital responsibilities entrusted to it.

I sincerely extend my best wishes to Nepal Police in performing its duties in a more effective and a transparent manner. I also wish for its success in its future endeavors.



Lok Darshan Regmi
Home Secretary

Lok Darshan Regmi

Message from the Chief of Nepal Police

Policing, for me, is serving for benefits of society; serving to forbid and prevent conduct that unjustifiably and inexcusably inflicts or threatens substantial harm to individual or public interests, and to safeguard conduct that is without fault from condemnation. I humbly acknowledge to every Police personnel for their interminable services to preserve public order and decency, to protect the citizen from what is offensive or injurious, and to provide sufficient safeguards against exploitation. As the chief of the organization, I do affirm that no one is above the law and have always commanded my best to treat everyone fairly, impartially and equally without any regards to caste and creed, post and positions; alarming the non-threatening policy to the public.

Security is a serious issue as it is ultimately related with promoting joyful life, by controlling harm and unhappy circumstances. For this, Police organization is instituted to assure the sense of security in the people. Established formally as Nepal Police in 1955 AD, today this institution is

spread throughout the country in more than two thousand five hundred units with over seventy-two thousand personnel donned in their blue uniform with unwavering commitment to serve the people with the motto "Truth, Service and Security", and will continue even in federal structure as guided by laws under the Constitution.

I take this opportunity to affirm that we believe in transparent and effective policing, and have contributed our every single day into doing a good job. And, I am sure that our commitment and adherence to route the organization in strict systematized manner free from any interference will be carried forward by future leaders as well. I became the chief of this institution during the time when the second constituent assembly election was due only for few days. It was a crucial period in the history of Nepal as peace process was in the course of logical end. Besides, the devastating earthquake hit the country in April 2015 that posed further challenges. During all these situations, Nepal Police personnel exhibited great professionalism

and dedication. The service that we delivered during and after the massive earthquake is worth beyond words! "Police Mirror 2016" is a sincere attempt to portray our accomplishments and way forward.

Finally, I humbly pay my sincere tribute to fallen heroes and remember their contributions. I do acknowledge their sacrifice and vow to their irredeemable martyrdom.

Thanks to the editorial team for determined effort.



Upendra Kant Aryal
Chief of Nepal Police



2011

TOP OF THE WORLD

NATURALLY

What's inside...

FEATURE STORIES

Brief History	12	An overview of Strategic Planning	43
Secretariat of National Security Council National	14	Protection, Promotion and Coordination to uphold Human Rights	44
National Police Academy	16	Women and Children Protection:	46
Crime Investigation Department	18	Welfare	50
Deployment in Investigation	20	Adapting Technologies	60
Metropolitan Police Office	22	Human Resources	64
Human Resource Development Department	28	Crime Statistics	66
Administration Department	30	Central Investigation Bureau	70
Department of Operations	32	Traffic Law Enforcement	72
Nepal Police Hospital	36	Peacekeeping Participation	76
Historical Uniforms	38	10 th Asian Regional Conference of Interpol, 1989	84
Strategic Plan & Leadership Commitment	40	Milestones	94

contents

92



74



54



48



Police My Friend

Security is the foremost need and right

Shifting the Focus of Training (ShiFT)

The capacity building endeavor has been the priority of most of the

Traffic Enforcement

Metropolitan Traffic Police Division (MTPD), within ...

Involvement in Sports

Major Title Clinches and Achievements in last fiscal year ...

Editorial

'Police Mirror 2016' incorporates the different Police activities—undertaken at the Police Headquarters level and down to the Police Post level, from strategic planning to diverse community outreach campaigns, from general policing to solving complex crimes, and from managing traffic to daring rescue missions—carried out across the country during the fiscal year 2015/2016.

Scanning through thousands of photographs from within the organization, newspapers and also from the members of the public, it was difficult for us to take decisions to select and compile photographs in order

to portray the most significant programs, activities and accomplishments of Nepal Police in this annual publication.

The launching of 'Police My Friend', a nationwide initiative to promote positive relations between public and Police, will surely be a milestone in the annals of Nepal Police, not just as a program but in the way Police is perceived and the way people will interact. 'Police Mirror 2016' will firmly stand as a witness to the anticipated change that unfolds in the years to come.

In this publication, we have included all relevant information, facts and figures related to administration,

operations, crime investigation, human resource development, capacity building and Police welfare to make it highly useful to our readers, who want to gain knowledge about Nepal Police, and to writers and researchers, who want to explore and have deeper understanding about the organization, analyze statistics, and prepare articles and reports.

We also like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have helped us in collecting, compiling, designing and publishing this book.

We hope that this will serve as an important book in preserving the history of Nepal Police.



Editorial Team | S.I. Rajkumar Shrestha, Insp. Bidhya Ghimire, Dy.S.P. Bhupendra Bahadur Khatri, Dy.S.P. Rabindra Bahadur Singh, D.I.G.P. Madhav Prasad Joshi,
From Left to Right | S.S.P. Thakur Prasad Gyawali, Dy.S.P. Sabin Pradhan, Insp. Govinda Thapa, Insp. Raj Kumar Thing, S.I. Baburam Thapa



Introduction



Brief History

In the historical records of ancient Nepal, there are very little we can learn about the gradual development of policing. Therefore, we have to piece together different accounts scattered in various scriptures and Shastras in order to get coherent picture of the then Police set-up.

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

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

During the Rana regime, between 1846-1951 AD, little was done to institutionalize the Police organization. The Ranas

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

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

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

people and norms of democratic system.

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

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

As of now more than 72,000 Police personnel and 2,503 Police offices and units, spread all over country, are at the service of the people of Nepal.

1,576 members of Nepal Police have gained martyrdom in the line of duty.



Members of *Kotwali* Police in Palpa district *circa* 1930-1940 AD



1951 | Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India at an official reception with Mohan Shumsher JBR, the Prime Minister of Nepal and IGP Nar Shumsher JBR. (2008 BS)



1961 | IGP Dhundi Raj Sharma at the Royal reception of Queen Elizabeth II during her first state visit of Nepal. (2017 BS)



Secretariat of National Security Council

National Interest: One for all and all for one

To maintain law and order by developing a national security system and to guarantee the overall human security system is indeed among the foremost priorities of any government.

The constitution of Nepal has made an effort to outline the cardinal principles, parameters, and general directions of Nepal's security policy. National security policy includes protection of national independence, sovereignty and geographic integrity, among others. The state policies mentioned in Clause (m) of the Article 51 of Part 4 of the Constitution of Nepal-2015 clarifies that the state shall pursue to make all security organs, including the Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police Force Nepal, competent, strong, professional, inclusive and accountable to the people, on the basis of national security policies.

Additionally, it identifies the necessity to make proper use of the knowledge, skills and experiences of former public employees, including former employees of military and Police in nations' interest.

The Constitution of Nepal has a provision for setting up the National Security Council for the purpose of giving suggestions to the government regarding overall national interest. Each nation-state has seemed to have contemplated on its own political contexts, national concerns, and internal and external security policies while forming such council.

Article 266 of Part 28 of the constitution in "Provisions Relating to National Security" has detailed that there shall be a National Security Council for making recommendation to the Government of Nepal, Council of Ministers for the formulation of a policy on overall national interest, security and defence of Nepal, and for the mobilization and control of the Nepal Army, under the chairpersonship of the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Owing to the geo-strategic location, its undeniable fact that Nepal faces an array of both traditional and non-traditional security concerns. Growing threats to the national security of small democratising nations by terrorist groups and rapid penetration of information technology have introduced a new dimension of transformation in security thoughts and actions too. A clearly stated national security policy is thus absolute necessity of any state.

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 further clarified that:

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

Each State shall have a State Police organization.

Matters relating to the operation, supervision and coordination of functions to be discharged by the Nepal Police and the State 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.

The much-awaited National Security Policy of Nepal was endorsed by the National Security Council and ratified by the cabinet on May 2016. National security policy is an umbrella-policy that guides other policies including those on public security.

The National Security Policy has not only defined the security agencies – Nepalese Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and National Investigation Department – and their activities but also defined all aspects of security that includes environmental safety, natural security, human security and overall national security issues. The policy that covers issues including the protection of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, among others, has also defined the coordinated relations among the security agencies.

It is certainly a strategy to ensure the survival of the state based on the principle of 'one for all and all for one' that reflects 'one heart' and 'one mind' among Nepal's security agencies for strengthening national security.



Additional Inspector General of Police Rajendra Singh Bhandari
Currently Represents Nepal Police in the Secretariat of National Security Council



Parade Commander presents Guard of Honour to Chief Guest in Passing Out Parade

National Police Academy Striving for Excellence



Nepal Police needs dedicated, disciplined, and professional Police personnel to fulfill its responsibilities of conducting effective crime investigation and maintaining law and order. The National Police Academy, since its inception, has earnestly endeavored to produce fully professional Police personnel by imparting quality training to its human resource. Established in 1954 AD (2011 BS) in Shri Mahal of Lalitpur as Sadar Police Training Center, it was upgraded in 1972 AD (2049 BS) as the National Police Academy (NPA). In the process, it has developed into a center for excellence providing essential professional knowledge and training and consistently improving the quality of its training methods in accordance with the times.

Besides grooming new recruits to make them capable of discharging their duties effectively, the NPA also produces Police officers who are proficient in crime investigation by providing them with the needed knowledge and high quality training through its Detective Training College. Similarly, it has also been providing quality training in the areas of VIP security, human rights, airport security, etc. In addition, the NPA has further developed and expanded the Dog Training School, in addition to working incessantly to produce skilled musicians through its Nepal Police Music School. And, besides training Police personnel who

represent the country in various UN Missions, the NPA also provides training to Chief District Officers and government departmental heads to make it easier for the Police and civil servants to work together.

NPA also conducts a course in Post Graduate Diploma in Police Science in affiliation with Tribhuvan University to enhance professional and leadership capabilities of its personnel, and in association with NGOs and other training centers, it regularly conducts workshops and symposia in subjects like disaster management and human rights. In addition, the NPA supervises and inspects ongoing training of Police personnel at regional training centers under its jurisdiction, providing support as needed. It also offers suggestions to the Training Directorate at Police Headquarters on matters that pertain to training policy and curricula improvements.

NPA has plans to relocate to Panauti of Kavrepalanchok District and develop into a SAARC standard Police training center. Similarly, it plans to have a Masters in Police Science degree course soon. Additionally, the NPA has plans to add needed manpower and develop the Himali Division (which conducts rescue operations in the Himalayas) into a Training School for Disaster Preparedness.

NPA is the apex body of all Nepal Police training institutions in the country. Its goal is to develop quality human resources for Nepal Police to achieve organizational and individual goals, with a strong commitment of service and responsibility to the people. The NPA is set to be a 'Centre for Excellence' and is committed to expand its resource base through tie-ups with similar institutions in and outside the country. The main objectives of NPA are to:

- Objectives**
- Conduct foundation trainings courses (induction courses) by offering developmental opportunities to senior Police officers and technical Police officers.
- Prepare Police instructors required for the entire Police training system in Nepal Police and provide consultancy services.
- Offer and undertake advanced training for senior Police officers in the field of leadership, management and administration, proactive policing, community policing trainer's trainings, etc.
- Extend prospective and substantive relationship with universities in the relevant subjects, and to award academic degrees to the trainees.
- Organize workshops, seminars, symposia, conferences, and short courses in policing issues.
- Carry out quality research activities required by Police Headquarters (PHQ), or to act as a research faculty (qualitative research on behalf of PHQ) regarding Police profession to develop analytical capability.
- Extend assistance and advice to PHQ, i.e. consultancy services for formulating training policies.



Additional Inspector General of Police Surendra Bahadur Shah
Executive Director of National Police Academy

Timeline

1954 AD	1955 AD	1957 AD	1993 AD	1997 AD	1997 AD	2005 AD	2015 AD
Beginning of training at Shree Mahal, Lalitpur	Deployment of Superintendent of Police as Commandant	Establishment of Central Police Training Centre, Maharajgunj	Upgraded to National Police Academy with DIGP as Director	Establishment of Detective Training School	AIGP as Executive Director	Beginning of Post Graduate Diploma Program	ShiFT begins



Goal

Security Assurance to the people by effective crime prevention & investigation.

Crime Investigation Department Digging out the Truth

The Police Act 1955 AD (2012 BS) has entrusted the organization with two major functions “make it a capable instrument for preventing and investigating crime and maintaining law and order”. Maintaining law and order is a shared responsibility with other stakeholders but crime investigation undoubtedly remains the sole domain of Nepal Police. Hence, Nepal Police at one hand is proud of this sole responsibility and at the other hand is desperately focusing to excel in it with trained human resource modern technological equipment and collaborating partnerships with community.

Objective of Crime Investigation Department (CID), ever since its establishment as Central Intelligence Bureau as a Division in 1951 AD (2008 BS), has been to control crimes in partnership with the people and conduct investigations in accordance with the applicable laws and criminal procedures in order to ensure security of lives and properties based on the concept of welfare state and safeguard the fundamental rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of Nepal 2015.

Its aim as a central supervisory body working in partnership with various other departments is to provide evidence-based crime investigation services. By making improvements in its traditional working methods particularly in the prevention and investigation of crimes, Nepal Police is steadfastly striving towards enhancing trust, understanding and cooperation between the Police and the public.

Timeline

1951 AD	1962 AD	1975 AD	1992 AD	2008 AD	2014 AD	2014 AD	2015 AD
Establishment of Central Intelligence Bureau as a Division	Application of forensics begin with fingerprint examination	Basic functioning units for forensics was established	Establishment of Crime Investigation Department	Establishment of Women & Children Service Directorate	Polygraph examination & DNA profiling begins	A three year Crime Prevention & Investigation Action Plan (CAP 2014-2017) introduced	Establishment of Digital Forensics Lab

Objectives

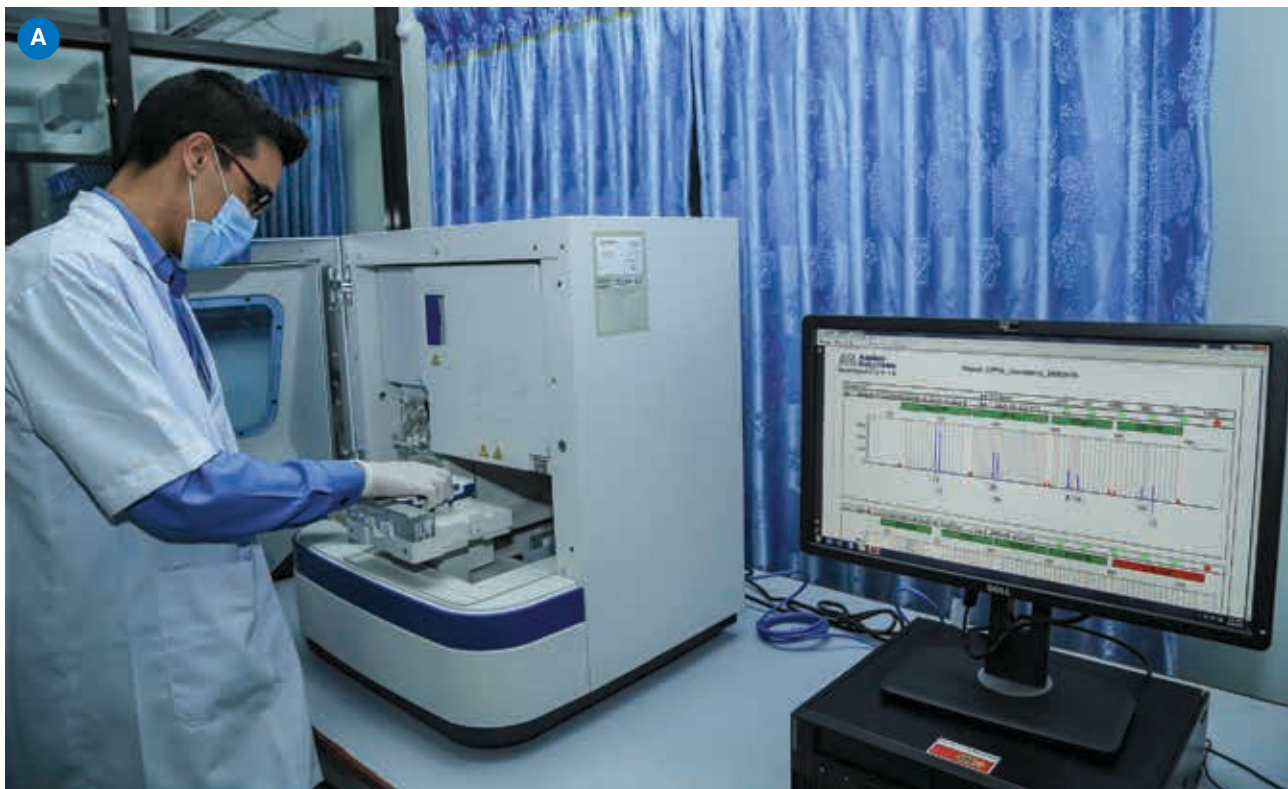
- Facilitate crime investigation units with available human resource, technology or whatsoever possible.
- Formulate central policy for Crime Control and Investigation.
- Issue criminal investigation policy directions and ensure the implementation of the policies at all levels of investigative units and investigators.
- Coordinate with the bodies of criminal justice system vis-à-vis national and international crime control agencies.
- Inspect and supervise under the bodies in order to make account of the work procedure and help evaluate the progress of Crime Investigation
- Perform human resource management activities including efficient deployment and appraisal of the criminal investigation officers.
- Develop human resource plan, conduct training programs and need analysis while identifying the areas of required skilled human resource and manage training programs.
- Maintain a central database of all criminal cases, correlate with other agencies at national and international level vis-à-vis analyzing and formulating future plans and policies.
- Investigate heinous crimes that affect more than one region, zone and district areas of geographical boundaries, and facilitate inter-sector cooperation and coordination.
- Investigate the case(s) unresolved by the subordinate units.
- Investigate other cases that are expected to be investigated by the center.
- Implement various programs to enhance effectiveness of rescue activities of the victim as well as arrange the public information or information flow on the crime situation, investigation provision etc.
- Arrange the appropriate scientific and other resources including the essential tools needed for criminal investigation at regional, zonal and district levels..
- Ensure the best performance of INTERPOL related activities, including maintenance and exchange of criminal records at international level.
- Help implement Community Policing effectively.



Additional Inspector General of Police Bigyan Raj Sharma
Head of Crime Investigation Department

Deployment in Investigation





Use of Technology in Crime Investigation

- A - Scientist analysing the bone and teeth sample in forensic lab
- B - Cell Phone extraction through UFED
- C - Social Media Analysis in Digital Forensic Science Lab
- D - Polygraph Examination



Metropolitan Police Office

The Metropolitan Police Office [MPO], Ranipokhari, Kathmandu was established on 7 November, 2006 (Mangsir 1, 2063 BS) as the primary law enforcement agency for Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts of the Kathmandu Valley. It has authority to command all the Police components located in its area of responsibility.

The chief of MPO is the Police Commissioner (Additional Inspector General of Police, AIGP) who reports to the Inspector General of Police.

The MPO today is on the forefront of technological crime fighting advances from highly developed advances in evidence analysis to state-of-the-art-information technology.

These modern techniques are combined with a contemporary community policing philosophy, referred to as Policing for Prevention.

Community policing bonds the Police and residents in a working partnership designed to organize and mobilize residents, merchants and professionals to improve the quality of life for all who live, work and visit the country's capital.

MPO comprises of Public Security Division, Administration Division, Intelligence Division, Inspectorate, Crime Division, Traffic Division, Armed Police Battalion, Riot Control Battalion, Garrison Battalion, Control Room, 3 Ranges, 18 Circles, 50 Sectors, 3 Area Police Offices and 23 Police Posts at present. Other Divisions and Sections will become functional in due course.

Mission:-

The mission of the MPO is to prevent crime and to reduce fear of crime through effective, efficient and fair Police service to the people in order to build safe, healthy and resilient neighborhoods throughout the Kathmandu Metropolis.

Review of MPO since its establishment

- Gradual increase in Police strength as planned
- Increase in the number of vehicle as per requirement
- Increase in communication equipment and riot control accessories and equipment
- Delegation of authority to Metropolitan Police Circles to conduct legal proceedings
- CCTV installed at critical places for effective crime prevention and control
- Prompt and effective Police mobilization through CRV
- Partial completion of Primary Phase
- No further developments made for implementation of Unitary Command
- Police action focused on service delivery and implementation of judicial order
- Police obliged to perform their tasks on their own way
- Police are more engaged in the road related cases
- No progress on introducing necessary laws (quasi-judicial authority)
- Formation of high level committee to study Metropolitan Police System

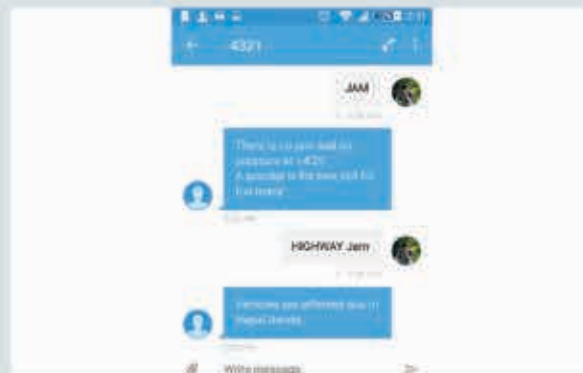


Additional Inspector General of Police Pratap Singh Thapa
Metropolitan Police Commissioner



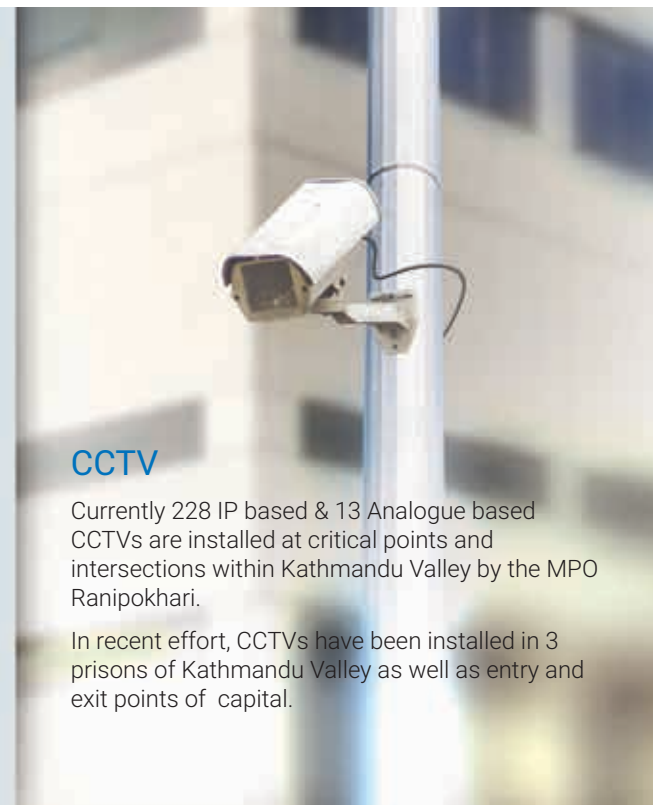
GPS In Vehicles

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



SMS Short Codes/Mobile App

The trends in communication are changing and that SMS (text) is becoming an ever more popular method of communication. Currently NTC, NCELL & UTL Mobile Subscribers within Kathmandu valley can receive updates on Traffic jam/blockade, Highway jam by typing "JAM" or "HIGHWAY JAM" and sending it to 4321. 'Traffic Police, Nepal', a mobile application has also been launched in sync with the time to provide live traffic updates along with several other information to the road users.



CCTV

Currently 228 IP based & 13 Analogue based CCTVs are installed at critical points and intersections within Kathmandu Valley by the MPO Ranipokhari.

In recent effort, CCTVs have been installed in 3 prisons of Kathmandu Valley as well as entry and exit points of capital.

Noteable Investigations

Mystery Behind Match Fixing

On October 14, 2015, Metropolitan Crime Division (MCD) detained four national team football players including Captain Sagar Thapa under charges of match-fixing. Along with Thapa, players Bikash Singh Chettri, Ritesh Thapa, Sandip Rai and Coach Anjan KC were also held for their alleged involvement in fixing some of the national and international football matches. They are also accused for fund transferring from illegal channels of money transfer. They were arrested under charges of crime against the state. They were banned for life for match-fixing offences.

They were found guilty of violating article 62 and 69 of the AFC Disciplinary Code in relation to various friendly international A Division fixtures during the period 2008-2012 AD. The five players/coach has been banned by the AFC Disciplinary Committee. The life bans ensued after a year-long investigation coordinated between the AFC and its partner Sportradar, as well as the MCD and the UEFA integrity unit.

Gold Smuggling Case

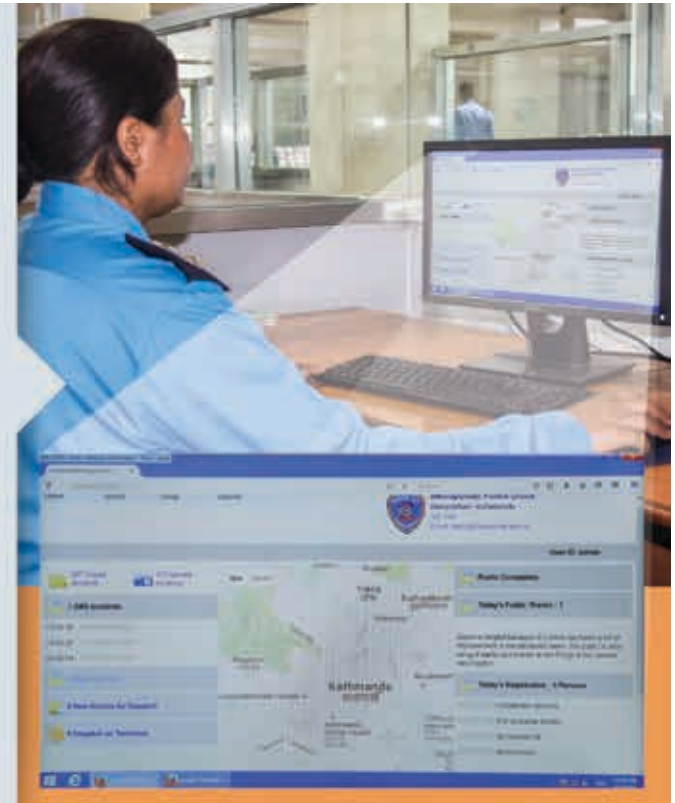
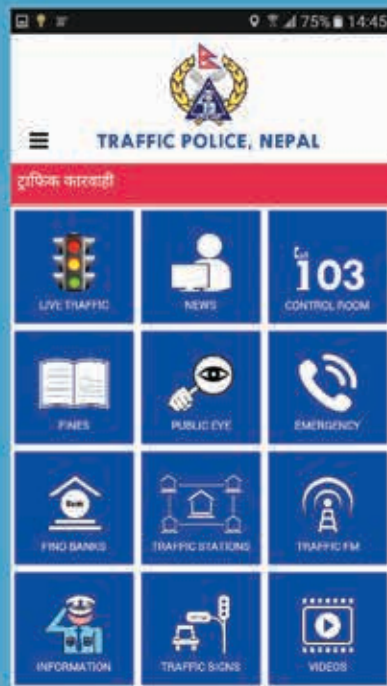
On January 8, 2016, MCD arrested three Indian nationals on charges of smuggling illegal gold from China. Bikram

Mittal and Bijay Mittal of West Bengal, India along with Bhagirath Chaudhary of Rajasthan from Kathmandu had been arrested for suspicious involvement in smuggling. The Mittals are the owners of Bhagya Laxmi Jewellers shop in Kathmandu. The MCD had recovered 8 kg gold from Mittals and 1 kg gold from Chaudhary.

Fraud in Fuels

On November 25, 2015, MCD Teku conducted raid on nineteen fuel stations in Kathmandu Valley which were found to be tampering with the meter and duping customers. The MCD unraveled thirteen mechanics and

Mobile Apps



petrol pump owners, including four Indian nationals, who had been using tricks to dispense less fuel than the volume read by the meter. The technicians would install chips to be used by the owners to control fuel flow remotely that resulted in flow of 200 to 300 milliliter less petrol or diesel on sale of every five litres.

Nashim Siddiqui, 44, of Bihar, India, who worked as a technician with various fuel centres in Nepal for the past 25 years, was found to be the mastermind. Siddiqui and his team mates who helped the authorities figure out the

pumps that had been cheating customers. Other arrestees have been identified as Ayub Alam, 35, of Gorakhpur, India; Hamid Hussain 'Mintu', 25, and Mohammad Abrar of Bihar and Shek Imtiaj, 35, of Rautahat. They were all technicians abetting the pump owners in the heist. Also, the chief of Nepal Oil Corporation of Thankot Gas Depot Mr. Rabin Kumar Khadka, member of Metrology Department Mr. Ram Aadhar Shah and Secretariat of Bagmati Petroleum Dealers Association Mr. Hem Birkam Baral were arrested for further investigation.

Life saved through Facebook

On February 10, 2016 a young man posted a suicide note on his Facebook status. The Facebook desk of Ireland investigated the young man's profile and informed Nepal Police on the same day at 00:23hrs NST to quickly respond to the case and save the man's life. Upon receiving the information, Nepal Police acted and saved the life of the youth by providing necessary counselling to him. The boy who attempted to commit suicide from Jhapa, Eastern Nepal, was studying in Bachelors level. The boy thanked Police for saving his life and pledged not to repeat such reckless act again.

Future Plans of Metropolitan Police Office

Efforts are oriented to complete the remaining tasks of the First Phase and provide support to implement the plans of the other Phases.

Help implement the report of the High Level Development Committee.

Develop and expand the Intelligence Division.

Establish and equip Anti-Kidnapping Squad (AKS).

Implementation of integrated GIS Based Application.





य प्रहरी कार्यालय रानीपोखरी, परिचालन कक्ष यहांहरुलाई हार्दिक स्वागत गर्दछ ।



Human Resource Development Department

Human Resource development and management is the most important and an integral part of any organization. Organization achieves its goals and targets through the proper mobilization of its human capital. Recruitment, training, placement, transfer and promotion are the most important functions of Human Resource Development Department.

Since the establishment of Nepal Police in 1955 AD (2012 BS), it has been realized that Police service is very sensitive and different from other civil services. Without properly recruited and trained Police officers, our society could not successfully function. Police officers must be

recruited with meticulous scrutiny and trained extensively in law, evidence handling, human rights protection while conducting investigation and riot control, defensive tactics, firearms, driving, customer service delivery and many other areas of law enforcement. It needs the development and management of the human resource through a specialized organ to prepare the desired and skilled work force that meets the needs of the organization. However, the human resource department was established only after the then Council of Ministers decided on 2004 AD Prior to that, management of human resource in Nepal Police remained within the domain of the Administration Department.



Objectives:



Conduct transparent recruitment and selection for physically and mentally capable Police man power.



Offer in-house and abroad training opportunities and enhance performance.



Strengthen internal staff administration for organized and disciplined Police organization.



Develop efficient and competent human resources sound in professional knowledge, skills and attitude.



Parade Commanders present Guard of Honour to Chief Guest in Passing Out Parade

Main functions of Human Resource Development Department

Serves as a focal unit of Nepal Police for impartial, neutral and transparent recruitment, training, placement, transfer, promotion and retirement as per organizational policy.

Recruits Police personnel with requisite knowledge, skills, attitudes and competencies needed by Nepal Police in coordination with Public Service Commission.

Conducts training need assessment (TNA), develops required training, curriculum and manuals, instructional methods and periodic revision of existing training curriculum.

Enhances the professional capacity of Police personnel through management of basic and different advanced training on security, Police management, crime investigation, disaster management etc. for newly recruited and in service Police officers and constables.

Nominates Police personnel for abroad training, seminars, workshops etc. in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs and other agencies.

Manages transfer and deputation of Police personnel with the concept of right person in right place.

Transparent and impartial promotion of Police personnel.

Regularly monitors, evaluates and regulates the activities carried out by Police training units and provides required direction, suggestions and feedback to improve training quality.

Regularly updates and keeps the personal record of Police personnel and their performance appraisal.



Additional Inspector General of Police Birendra Babu Shrestha
Head of Human Resource Development Department



Administration Department In the Direction of Strengthening through Reformatations

Administration Department has always remained committed to managing, mobilizing and ensuring optimum utilization of Police personnel by securing the physical assistance made available by the government for the development and utilization of resources as per the organizational needs aimed at maintaining law and order in the country.

The Administration Department was established on August 31, 1985 (2042 BS) to achieve the goal of Nepal Police by performing its responsibility in upholding the integrity towards service of over seventy-two thousand Police personnel and to promote transparent, effective, accountable and technology friendly human resource. To enthuse the Police personnel with high morale, the department is also fulfilling its responsibilities in managing the various service oriented schemes, including education, health and insurance, together with profit oriented schemes such as health club, fuel gas station, and shopping complex are undertaken by the Department for the benefit of in-service as well as ex-serviceperson and their wards.

For the past few years, Nepal Police has managed to be at the forefront in clarifying the outstanding budget in comparison to other agencies. This has been possible due to the formation of a benchmark that strongly regulates the strict implementation of the policy on financial management and administration. The Administration Department has always remained aware of its responsibility to provide the physical facilities entitled to all Police personnel within the specific time frame. To this end, it has given priority to the proportionate procurement, supply and distribution of the resources on the basis of geographical location and nature of job. Recently, an agreement was reached between Nepal Police and Rastriya Banijya Bank to distribute easy and convenient salary/allowance through bank for all Police personnel.



Objectives:



Make physical facilities up-to-date by ensuring the maximum use of resources available.



Ensure a regular, transparent, economical and qualitative system of procurement and purchase based on organizational need.



Well managed and proportionate distribution.



Build physical infrastructure.



Provide affordable and quality health services to Police personnel.



Offer quality education to the children of Nepal Police.



Conduct service oriented and income generating programs through the Police Welfare Fund for the benefit of Police personnel.

Main tasks to be executed:

Approve and distribute annual budget required for Nepal Police.

Identify and manage the procurement and proper distribution of clothing, weapons, information technology, and security materials required for Nepal Police.

Prepare the necessary plan needed for distribution by making procurement system of Nepal Police qualitative modern and scientific.

Formulate plan for procurement and distribution for additional resources by assessing the current available resources in Nepal Police and justify the need for additional resources.

Prepare and implement a master plan based on available statistics regarding acquisition, proper distribution and the use of resources necessary for Nepal Police.

Conduct research and analysis on the noble methods and practices used in the monetary management for the ever changing need. Select the best appropriate methods and implement them in the management.

Contribute to peace and security by making Police action scientific and high-tech in accordance with government policy.

Prepare necessary plans and implement them to make economic governance and leadership management more transparent, economical and accountable.

Manage UN service for Police personnel.



Additional Inspector General of Police Ramesh Shekhar Bajracharya
Head of Administration Department



The Operations Department acts as the central operational command centre to ensure timely control of any act that disrupts peace in society and to formulate the necessary plans, besides mobilising the essential human resources to provide rescue services along with the security in times of natural calamities. The Operations Department was established in Police Headquarters on June 8, 1988. Visualizing the intensiveness in its operations, this department was further enhanced with wider responsibilities and work area with an AIGP as an in-charge. This department executes its action through

various directorates, divisions, sections and Police units with effective mobilization of Police personnel and other resources.

Development of science and technology has made our world a global village. Due to this, on the one hand, regular Police work has become complex. And, on the other hand, Police operations are becoming more challenging with the rise of traffic congestion, insufficient roads, frequent disaster and political unrest. Moreover, VVIP/VIP security, human rights protection and efficient Police service are

other crucial realm where Nepal Police is engaged in.

Since its establishment, Nepal Police is actively involved in achieving its objectives. Though there are limited resources, Nepal Police has left no stone unturned to provide effective and efficient public security since a long time and it will continue to do so in future as well.

The department by its contemplated strategic deployment of Police personnel is always active to maintain peace, security and harmony of the nation and to protect the constitutional and legal rights of the citizens.



Purpose

Effectively mobilize the Police personnel to maintain peace and order in the country.

Monitoring and supervision of Police mobilization.

Deployment of Police in traffic management and disaster management.

Protection of internal and foreign VIPs.

Combat and control armed insurgency and other activities.



On first week of July, incessant rainfall and series of landslides hit the rural village Cheprang, Ri-9 of the Dhading district entrapping the entire settlement, restricting their movement and access to essential supplies.

Head Constable Rudra Bahadur Kumal and Constable Sandeep Kumal of Nepal Police demonstrated utmost courage to traverse through untrodden trails of steep hills and gorges, taking up the challenge of rescue mission, in which they were able to rescue 14 of the villagers.

The organization honoured them with reward and promotion for their daring deed.



Police rescue the locals who were drowned in Balan River of Lahan, Siraha District



Police personnel set off to participate in a cleanup campaign in Lalitpur

Responsibilities

Establish new Police units and coordinate for the arms and physical infrastructure throughout the country.

Ensure immediate and active participation of Police personnel for disaster response.

Protection of internal and foreign VVIPs/VIPs.

Traffic management throughout the country.

Collection and analysis of information of armed groups and launching of Police operation to control disruptive activities.

Mobilize Police personnel to provide security for vital installations, religious places and political, social, cultural, conferences and other programs.

Revision of Police communication in accordance with modern technology for the effective mobilization of Police as well as coordinate to manage communication system in each Police units.

Essential coordination for supply, inspection, monitoring, maintenance and delivery of the Police vehicle throughout the country.



Additional Inspector General of Police Kedar Prakash Saud
Head of Operations Department

Nepal Police Hospital

Nepal Police Hospital (NPH)—the then Birendra Police Hospital—was inaugurated on April 9, 1984. It was established with the purpose of providing free health services to in-service Police personnel. At the time of its establishment, the hospital had only 25 beds and provided only certain Out-Patient Services through 5 medical doctors, a few nurses, paramedics and administrative staff. The limited infrastructure was built with the financial support of the Government of Nepal (GoN) and voluntary contribution of the Police personnel.

Soon after its establishment, the need to provide services to Police personnel's families and retired servicemen and their spouses was realized and measures to commence services to them was initiated. However, the routine annual budget allocated by the government to the hospital

was inadequate to meet the additional health services of the organization. Police Welfare Fund of Nepal Police established a trust to meet the additional funding. The fund supported the purchase of medicines for Police personnel's family, retired servicemen and their spouses and physically handicapped patients. Welfare Fund also provides various additional budget every year to further support the above mentioned group of patients.

To address the ever-increasing demand, the indoor services of the NPH have now been expanded to 311 beds. The NPH also aims to open its services to the public in the near future. Detailed plan to provide extended health service to general public is already accepted by Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) and is in Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) awaiting approval.

There are 15 bedded regional Police Hospital in Dipayal, far west region and 25 bedded regional Police Hospital in Nepalgunj, mid west region of Nepal. Establishment of 25 bedded hospital in Saptari district of eastern region is in process.

NPH aims to lend a helping hand to the GoN in realizing its commitment to provide quality health services to all the citizens of Nepal by developing mechanisms that will encourage both specialists and young health professionals to participate voluntarily in conducting rural health programs effectively. It also intends to be in the forefront in serving the nation at times of calamities, disasters and mass casualties.



Rt. Hon. President Bidhya Devi Bhandari in NPH



IGP Upendra Kant Aryal seeks feedback on quality of service and treatment rendered by NPH with family members of police personnel.



Physicians examine dental health during free health camp conducted by NPH.

Objectives

The objectives of NPH revolve around the notion that the Police Organization should lend a helping hand in implementing and executing developmental and social programs of the GoN. It can be summarized as follows:

- Provide preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services.
- Train doctors, nurses, paramedics and students.
- Research for continuous development and improvement in health indicators.
- Conduct workshops, symposia, seminars and discussion programs on health.
- Develop the hospital as an institution with State-of-the Art facilities and services.



Deputy Inspector General of Police Dr. Dinesh Chandra Pokhrel
Officiating Medical Director of Nepal Police Hospital



Historical Uniforms



Militia



Kotwali - I



Kotwali - II



Chaukidar



Amini



Ramdal (Jamdar)



Ramdal



Apprentice



Traffic Uniform



Traffic Uniform



Female Uniform



Male Uniform



Strategic Plan & Chief of Police priorities

Motto

Truth, Service & Security

Vision

A people focused, fair and professional Police service.

Mission

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

Core Values

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

Strategic Plan & Leadership Commitment

The Three Year Strategic Plan of Nepal Police 2013-015 was approved by the ministerial level decision of GoN on 14 July 2016.

The vision of this Strategic Plan was to provide fair, professional and people centric Police service for the public with primary focus on improvement in service delivery and institutional development of Nepal Police. Policy and Work Plan in this Strategic Plan was designed in tandem with the spirit of "Internal Security Policy 2069 BS" issued by the GoN.

The Strategic priorities areas of this plan entail the following:

-  Institutional Development of Nepal Police
-  Restructuring and Leadership Development
-  Institutional Development of Human Resource with Effective Process and System
-  Modernization, Technology and Infrastructure Development
-  Crime Control and Investigation
-  Effective and Target Oriented Police Service Delivery
-  Development and Expansion of Participatory Police Service, and
-  Institutional Development of Police Welfare Facilities, Health Service, Sports and other Extra-Curricular Activities.



IGP Upendra Kant Aryal interacts with Police Constable during his visit to Jumla district of Mid-West Nepal .

Conforming to the above strategic priorities, IGP Upendra Kant Aryal had expressed six-point commitment that was later developed into the action plan of Nepal Police.

The IGP Action Plan has been prepared and implemented to ensure overall institutional development of Nepal Police by improving the security and response to crime in society with effective crime prevention through more public participation,

upgrading of Police services, use of scientific and credible crime investigation techniques and constantly uplifting staff morale.

The vision of this action plan was to provide fair, professional and citizen centric Police service for the beneficiaries. Major priority areas set by the action plan and achievements are discussed further.

01 Enhance Service Delivery

02 Institutional Development

03 Institutional re-engineering and Improvement in Police Image

04 Systematic Application of Monitoring and Evaluation

05 Upholding human rights in crime investigation and Police operations

06 Welfare Activities



- Citizen Help Desk established in 1,058 Police Offices.
- Total of 615 Public Audit Programs were conducted in 75 Districts and 2,400 complaints were solved out of 2,444 complaints received.
- 1,107 CCTVs installed through the country.
- Response to Earthquake Crisis Page was created to disseminate earthquake information.
- Total of 59,227 Police personnel were trained to apply the concept of "Service with a Smile".
- "Hamro (Our) Police" and "Traffic Police, Nepal" Mobile Apps were launched.
- "Police My Friend" a new campaign launched to redefine and strengthen Police public relationships by means of community contact at the community level and at schools throughout the country.

02



Grievances Handling Team handovers its finding to Chief of Police



Discussion program held with senior citizens

- A New Police Regulation was introduced and amended three times since its introduction in April 2014.
- Police personnel were allowed to fill the transfer form stating three units according to their choice and 45,305 Police personnel were transferred according to it.
- New database was developed and used for personnel details, welfare, debt management and other records.
- Police Tactical Training School, Disaster Management Division, Junior Police Officers Training School were established.
- 33 new courses were developed and existing 13 courses were revised for service specialization.
- 5,440 new personnel sanctioned that includes establishment of 172 new units (152 units made permanent) and 65 existing units upgradation.

03



IGP Upendra Kant Aryal in discussion with Sir Bernarad Hogan-Howe Commissioner of London's Metropolitan Police.

- Nepal Police Budget Distribution Directives-2071, Nepal Police Uniform Directives-2071, Ration Distribution Directives-2071 and Accountant Deployment Directives-2071 were formulated and implemented for transparent administrative works.
- Procurement rights delegated to regional chiefs.
- Study & workout on organization's structure in federalism is ongoing.



Nepalese entourage in London. The entourage comprised of IGP Upendra Kant Aryal, AIGP Bigyan Raj Sharma, DIGP Devendra Subedi & SSP Rajendra Man Shrestha. Retired DIGP Kumar Koirala accompanied the visit representing DFID Nepal.

- A Three Year Crime Prevention & Investigation Action Plan (CAP) implemented to upgrade the investigation process.
- Victim Friendly Police behavior was commenced and allocation of Travel Allowance for witnesses was also introduced.
- Use of technology in intelligence handling & crime investigation for example: Polygraph service institutionalized with adequate directives, Voice Spectrum Analyzer, i2 Analysis, Establishment of DNA Lab.
- Digital Forensic Lab was establishment.
- Expansion of forensics lab to regional level is at the final stage. Agreement signed with B.P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences to establish forensic lab in East region.
- "Prosecution and Legal Consultation and Coordination Division" established to solve the problems faced by local units in crime investigation and prosecution.
- Case File Digitization Software developed.
- Court Coordination Officers assigned for all level of courts.
- Conducting Road Security Checkpoint Concept (RSCC) to reduce traffic accident and to strengthening the road safety.

04

- Competency mapping work is ongoing jointly by Civil Service Commission and Nepal Police for reviewing the course for new recruitment of different posts.
- As part of the UK governments support to Nepal Police through DFID-Nepal, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary has been engaged to offer its expertise to assist Nepal Police in the design and testing of a new system for quality assurance and reviewing standards of policing practices.
- Since the first week of January 2015 till now, Chief of Police has visited thirty-seven various Police units and spent a night in Police barracks.

06

- Construction of building underway at Samakhushi, Kathmandu as a Housing Program for junior Police staffs (P.C to J.C.O).
- Scholarships as well as other welfare plans expanded for children of Police staffs.
- Technical training targeting retired Police staffs and families of Martyr Police.
- Co-operative to run under welfare program is in the process of execution.
- Expansion of Nepal Police Hospital into Nepal Police Medical College is proposed for affiliation with university.
- Quality of health services in Nepal Police Hospital is improved following necessary study, analysis and use of latest technology and equipment available.
- Extended Health Service policy approved to cater health facilities of Police hospital to civilians too.

05



MOU signed between Nepal Police and BPKIHS for expansion of Police Forensic Lab in East Region.

An overview of Strategic Planning 2016 - 2021 AD (2073-078 BS)

As an institutional development process, Nepal Police has envisioned “people focused fair and professional Police service’ through five-year “Strategic Plan, 2073-078 B.S.”.

Necessitated by the ongoing state restructuring process and SWOT analysis of the organization, the policy document has delineated six institutional priorities: Institutional Restructuring, Decentralization and Modernization; Specialized and Technology Based Crime Prevention and Crime Investigation; Citizen Friendly Service Delivery; Public Partnership in Security Management; Upholding, Protection and Promotion of Human Rights; and Development of Highly Motivated, Professional and Accountable Police Corps.

The organization will uphold a set of values as the guiding principle to ensure the effective implementation of the plan and achievement of the strategic goals. The values are reflected in a ‘Police Diamond’ framework as shown here.



Protection, Promotion and Coordination to uphold Human Rights

Protection and promotion of human rights is one of the key organizational priorities of Nepal Police. Guided by the National and International legal instruments as well as policies and work-plans of the GoN, Nepal Police has been working in close coordination with national and international human rights defender organizations, civil societies, and diplomatic missions in order to serve its purpose more effectively.

Nepal Police has adopted a 'culture of zero tolerance' policy concerning abuse or violation of any type of human rights including torture in course of law enforcement and, is serious to keep it up so that Police personnel are held accountable for their actions. Best Human Rights practices serve as yardstick for any law enforcement agency and is catalytic to the perception of public towards the policing system.

Human Rights Cell was established in 1993 AD and it has been carrying out its activities through principle of protection, promotion and coordination.



Our Priorities:

- Protect the rights of vulnerable groups.
- Educate people of their fundamental rights .
- Capacity building of Police personnel through training.
- Ensure minimal international standards in detention center for the detainees.
- Timely visit of detention center and District Prison Offices.
- Institutional reform .
- Monitor and investigate Human Rights violation by Police personnel.



Cordon by riot control team to stop demonstrators entering prohibited zone.



Protection:

- Adopted zero tolerance policy concerning abuse or violation of any human rights including torture in course of law enforcement.
- All complaints received by HR units are carefully scrutinized, verified and investigated to bring the human rights abusers to justice regardless of their positions.
- Regular inspection of detention center to ensure the rights of detainees.
- Till date, actions have been taken against 642 Police personnel for violating human rights and 78 of them are penalized for torture.

Promotional Activities

- Developing Human Rights Training Manuals.
- Enhance the capacity building of Police personnel for effective and efficient service delivery to the people according to the prevailing law.
- Ensuring human rights as an integral part of the policing and Police personnel are being accountable for their actions.
- Workshop and interaction programs are conducted at frequent intervals.
- Nepal Police has been actively involved as one of the co-organizers in the Human Rights Magna-Meet and International Day to celebrate CAT.

Coordination

HR Unit coordinates with various government and non-government human rights institutions, to link up with line agencies for effective communication,

Through constant communication and liaison Human Rights Unit of Nepal Police function in professional coordination with UN-OHCHR, ICRC, National Human Rights Commission, National Women Commission, National Dalit Commission and other human rights institutions.



A class conducted on Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and Human Rights Protection Efforts of Nepal Police with students of Kathmandu School of Law

Our Involvement :

- Inquiries and investigation of Police personnel for alleged involvement in human rights violation.
- Research and analysis is conducted and findings are circulated to prevent human rights violation as well as to help prepare curriculum necessary for Police personnel.
- Field visit to districts during demonstrations and public order management to inspect the actions taken by Police as well as to brief on legitimate use of force on the basis of legal necessity.
- Partnership with Human Rights Organization to foster and advocate Human Rights.
- Publication of 'Standing Order on Human Rights' that is initially issued to each and every Police personnel throughout the country.
- Prepared a pool of instructors for the purpose of conducting training for all levels.
- Developed a training manual on Human Rights and Law Enforcement so as to maintain the standards and uniformity in the delivery of each training courses.

Women and Children Protection: Our efforts and achievements

The Women and Children Service Directorate (WCSD) was established in 2065 BS as an upgrade to the Women And Children's Service Center that existed in Nepal Police from 2052 BS. As a result of increased awareness about the risks faced by the general public especially the vulnerable groups ie women and children and the unique nature of their status within Nepalese society where they are marginalized, it was felt necessary to establish these specialized units within Nepal Police with the objective of looking after cases which dealt with their issues.

Early years:

As a small unit consisting of just 11 personnel Women

and Children Service Center (WCSC) was established in 2052 BS in PHQ and in four districts Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Kaski and Morang. In the early days the mandate of such centers, at the center and the districts, was to help women and children victims of crimes to have access to justice. While the HQ office looked after cases dealing with Police personnel as well as cases which could not be handled by the district units, district units were dealing with issues faced by the general public.

Current Scenario:

Today there are 243 units spread over 75 districts with approximately 1,359 Police personnel deployed within

Nepal Police to look after women and children issues. Growing awareness in the public about the WCSC is a clear indication of increasing number of service seekers are visiting the WCSC in search of access to justice.

The main challenges faced by the unit during this year was dealing with the aftermath of the earthquake of 12 Baisakh 2072, instituting 20 new surveillance check points at international border areas and 10 strategic check points at highways and developing a working document for the operation of the check points, "Human Trafficking Check Point Standard Operation Procedure 2073". During the fiscal year the following Women and children were rescued from border areas:



Rescued Women & Children from the Check Points July 2015-July 2016 (2072 -2073 BS, Ashad)				
Region	Rescued Women	Rescued Boy	Rescued Girl	Total Rescued
East	416	13	52	481
Mid	107	160	66	333
West	55	45	87	187
Mid-West	104	69	95	268
Far-West	119	71	47	237
Metro	56	42	26	124
Total	857	400	373	1630

During the post earthquake phase, WCSD established security desks run by female Police personnel in 42 IDP camps, which not only provided security to the vulnerable groups but also distributed 77 tents to affected Police centers, and food and clothing items to the victims of the earthquake. Furthermore, in 8 locations within 4 districts, WCSD conducted outreach campaigns to raise awareness on Threats of Human Trafficking through the medium of cultural programs. In lieu with regular programs being run throughout the year, the WCSD was able to increase the number of WCSCs to four new locations namely: CIB, Kirtipur, Budhanilkantha and Rajapur (Surkhet).

Similarly looking at the available data on crime statistics the tendency of reporting has increased by 13.66 % of cases of domestic violence, 11.11 % of cases of rape, 17.12% of Trafficking, 29.41% of Abortion in comparison to the fiscal year 071/72.



For effective service delivery police conduct door to door campaign in remote districts.

3 years data related to Gender Based Violence cases reported in Nepal Police.								
Fiscal Year (BS)	Rape	Attempt to Rape	Trafficking	Abortion	Polygamy	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Witch Craft
070/071	912	414	185	18	421	15	6835	39
071/072	981	562	181	17	518	23	8268	43
072/073	1090	452	212	22	463	20	9398	28

Similarly during this year the WCSD conducted, for the first time in its history, a National Workshop on women and children related issues with the participation of chiefs of WCSCs.

GBV network committees were also established in 20 districts and 28 VDCs. In 15 districts, 583 Police personnel, including 82 women Police, were given orientation on Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of Victim Care System. Training was also provided on the following basis: Gender responsive Investigation and Counselling Training in 8 districts to 240 Police personnel, Capacity Enhancement Training Workshop in 8 districts for 240 personnel, TOT on Justice for Children Training for 23 Police personnel; Justice for Children Training for 150 Police personnel; Psychosocial Counselling Training for 45 Police personnel.



U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry (Centre), and Senator Bob Corker (Left) congratulate Superintendent Kiran Bajracharya as she is recognised as a the '2016 Trafficking in Persons Report Hero'

प्रहरी मेरो साथी



Police My Friend



बालबालिकामा प्रहरीप्रतिको डर हटाऔं ।

Police My Friend

Security is the foremost need and right of human life. Without efficient and effective security system, none of the other rights and conditions can be fully exercised or enjoyed. Nepal Police, since its inception in 1955 AD (2012 BS) has been ceaselessly putting efforts to ensure and upgrade such environment entrusted by the law of the nation. However, the primary responsibility of security rests upon the individual too. Thus, society and Nepal Police are inter-related, interdependent and integral part of better security system.

Realizing the need for Public Police partnership, Nepal Police institutionalized "Community Policing" as a strategy three decades back in 1982 AD with introduction of Neighborhood Police (*Chhimeki Prahari*). Since then, numerous community oriented programs have been identified and implemented.

With the promulgation of "Strategic Plan" of Nepal Police in 2013 (2070 BS) and "Six points work plan based upon Chief of Police's Commitment", enhancing and upgrading the Quality Service Delivery of Police Services has been the top organizational priority set by the Inspector General of Police. Establishment of Public Help Desks, Police Public Hand in Hand, Public Audit, School Liaison, Road Safety, Police Public Campaign and Service with Smile were some of the specific programs besides regular and community policing activities in this regard.

Taking the essence of Community Policing as the fundamental approach to civil Police in the background and notion of Service with Smile as the end in quality service delivery, "Police MY FRIEND" which was launched in Kathmandu by Chief Guest the then Honorable Home Minister and all over the country on 10th of July 2016. The Government of Nepal has enlisted it in its Annual Policy and Program of Fiscal Year 2014/015.



Objectives:



Organize all Police outreach programs under the one theme of Police My Friend.



Prevent, minimize and combat crime and social evils through awareness programs in schools and communities.



Develop a network of "Friends of Police" coordinate and collaborate within the network to address the issues identified.



Institutionalize and enrich "Police My Friend" in the community as well as in the organization.



Objective oriented Activities and Scope

- 1 All citizen or community oriented programs/ activities of Nepal Police will be organized/ conducted under the umbrella of Police My Friend. The emblem of Police My Friend will be used in all such activities. This emblem will be visibly displayed with useful information for public benefit.
- 2 In coordination with schools in local community, a schedule will be prepared to conduct classes for students of class 8-12. The sessions will deal with subjects i.e. importance of security in our lives, history of Nepal Police and its functions, methods to deal with social problems, importance of education, personal safety, drug abuse, road safety, GBV, human trafficking, role of students and how "Police My Friend" works.
- 3 Communities with specific attributes i.e. senior citizens, people with different abilities, women's group, local clubs etc. and general community will be approached, and local issues will be discussed and addressed in coordination and collaboration with the concerned.
- 4 The individuals involved in above activities and interested ones, except those who have been engaged in or are alleged of illegal activities, will be associated in the network of "Friends of Police". There will be various means to contact and engage these Friends of Police. The activities of contribution of the Friends of Police will be recorded and best contributors will be awarded. Each Police office will have record of Friends of Police and national database will be maintained at Police Headquarters. The activities will continue to be expanded based on experience and best practices.
- 5 Gradually a mindset of Police as a friend will be institutionalized in the community.



An elderly man notes down the contact details of local police station from the posters of Police my Friend.

Welfare

Police welfare programs promote a sense of wellbeing amongst Police personnel. Nepal Police Welfare Trust was established with a vision to vale all members in the service. The welfare progams mainly focus on education, health and accommodation to secure the future of families of the serving, retired or Police Martyrs. The programs are also directed towards supporting the victims of natural disaster and those suffering from physical abnormalities.

The majority of the fund that is available for Police welfare programs comes from the contribution of Police personnel serving in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions. Besides, Welfare Section also runs gasoline stations, shopping complexes and health clubs to generate income.



Programs launched recently

- Accomodation under construction for Police personnel below the rank of Police Inspector.
- Distribution of agricultural loan through Police Welfare Coordination Center in ten places to uplift the life standard of low ranking officials.



Regular Programs

Subsidized Loan	Medication Loan
Financial Support	Installment Loan



Senior Citizen Recognition

Pensioners who have crossed 70 years are provided
Male – NRs. 1000
Female – NRs. 1500 per month



Retirement:

The Police members are provided with NRs. 10,000 with appraisal letter after retirement.



Earthquake relief:

More than Fifty Millions Rupees distributed to 3,141 serving and 2,570 retired personnel who suffered various damages during earthquake.



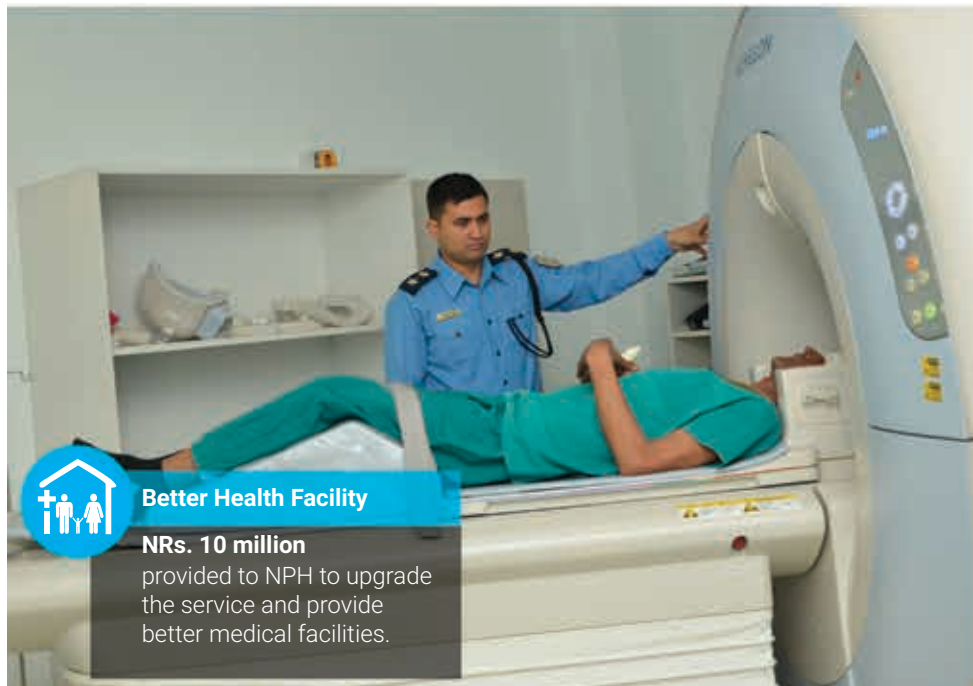
Scholarship

In the last fiscal year a total sum of NRs.116,882,00 for 2,667 students.



Health Club Facility

75% discount provided to Police personnel in any facilities provided by health club.



Better Health Facility

NRs. 10 million provided to NPH to upgrade the service and provide better medical facilities.



Recognition & Honour

Nepal Police provided NRs. 500,000 to veteran Music Composer Late Ambar Gurung

Police Wives Association in Charity



Eversince the formation of Police Family Women's Association (PFWA) in affiliation with Social Welfare Council in 1984 AD, wives of Police personnel— dedicated to serve the nation— have been involved in social welfare and charitable services.

The PFWA was metamorphosed as Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA) in April 2005. The association has made significant contribution in supplementing welfare activities of Nepal Police.



Mrs. Rosi Aryal, President of NPWA distributes relief materials



A rally organized by NPWA on the occasion of International Women's Day



The Right Honorable President of Nepal Bidhya Bhandari with members of NPWA.



Chief of Nepal Police IGP Upendra Kant Aryal inspects the guard of honor during a passing out parade in JCO's Training College, Bharatpur





Trainees in National Police Academy during regular parade session

Shifting the Focus of Training (ShiFT) Strategic Rethinking on Police Training

The capacity building endeavor has been the priority of most of the organization. Police is one of the most diverse forces and need to be focused, effective and object oriented. Given the changing realm of policing and public service, training should be understood as a strategic mechanism to pursue organizational performance for the delivery of efficient and effective Police service. Thus, Police organization must constantly adapt the training and education that officers receive in order to address new demands and expectations from their society.






Nepal Police, since its inception, has conceived training as an important activity, which involves enhancing Police performance by instilling in them the skills and knowledge required to do a job in a professional manner. It is also acknowledged that one of the most important steps in strengthening the training is implementing a plan based on systematic approach to Training Need identification.

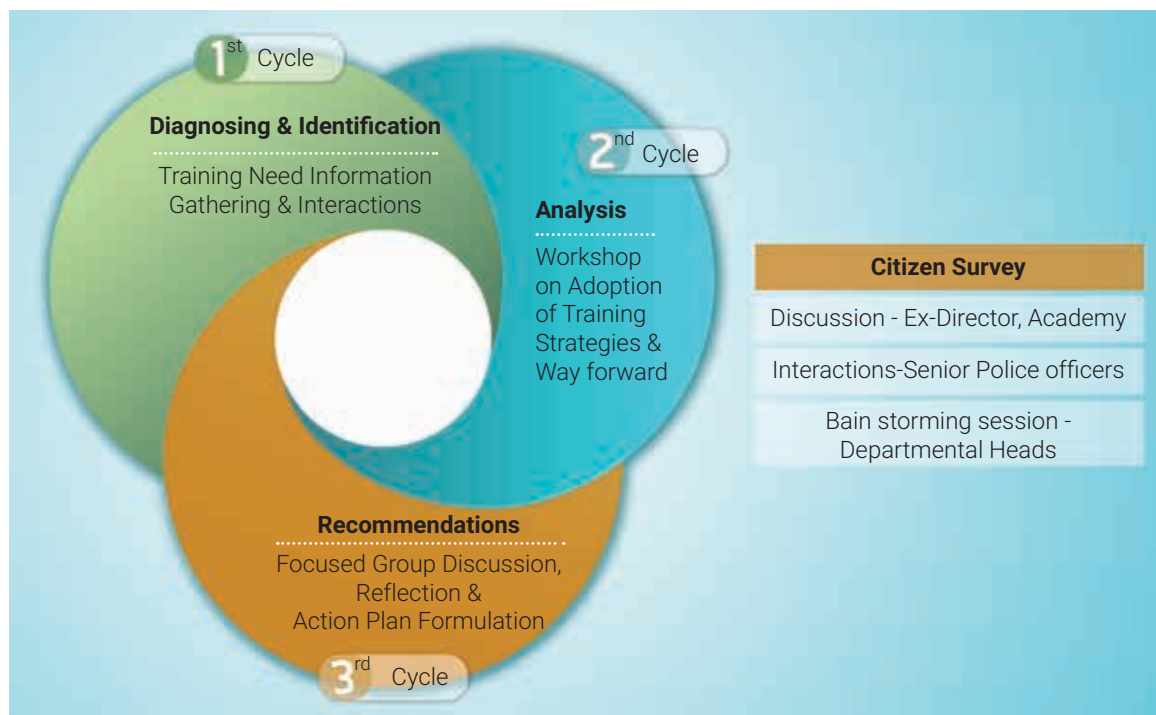
Organizational Training Plan Considerations

Training can be best explained as planned learning experiences that are designed to bring about permanent change in an individual's knowledge, skills and attitudes. Organization must ensure that employees who receive training use the acquired skill sets in the work place.

Categorically, inadequate training opportunities, lack of specialized training, inappropriateness of the training according to the target group, non-availability of accurate statistical data on training related activities, lack of research studies regarding the appropriate training requirement are the issues are some of the underlying issues that need to be addressed. Therefore, considering the above shortcomings and inadequacies in the training, the NPA identified a long-term goal, and designed a research based plan, which is referred as "Shifting the Focus of Training - ShiFT".

The process involved revisiting of following areas:

-  Assessment of the training direction and policies in a view of Police job specialization.
-  Examination of training identification process in changing context of the society and future challenges.
-  Aspect of institutionalization for continuous development of training methodologies.
-  The issues of finance and budget in training.
-  Aspect of accessibility of appropriate training to the designated target group.



Development of Action Plan

In order to provide appropriate, efficient and cost effective training for Police, a process to formulate Training Plan was initiated. This action research included 3 phase process.

In the Diagnosing and Identification Phase, the NPA conducted opinion survey questionnaire from diverse work areas, including public and Police officers from the all regions. The findings were fed into next cycle through workshop and focused group discussion (FGD), which later was consolidated in Action Plan format through brainstorming session. The most important aspect in the process was the clientele discussion with the Departments and with its Directorate.

Findings of the study highlighted many issues along with the crucial six areas of intervention. The areas of planned activities were identified on the basis of five potential change level i.e. individual level, individual relation level, group relation level, organizational level and societal level. The change needed is formulated as a paradigm shift in training and collectively termed as Shifting the Focus of Training (ShiFT) and the areas are as follows;

Areas of Potential Change	
A. Shifting the Focus of Training	
1.1	Shift in Training Policies
1.2	Shift in Training Focus Areas
1.3	Shift in Training Delivery
1.4	Shift in Target Trainee
1.5	Shift in Examination Mode
B. Guiding towards Academic Excellence	
2.1	Academic upgradation
2.2	Academic Faculty Formation



Former Minister for Home Affairs Madhav Prasad Ghimire sharing his thoughts on International Practice on Interrelation between Civil Society & Police

1

Shift in Training Policies

As identified, non-directional training mechanism prevalent in the training is one of the problem areas. Therefore, a shift is planned towards systematic approach in training. This includes the formulation of training directives, training related standing order procedure and other guidelines development.

2

Shift in Training Focus

Due to the lack of career enhancing capacity training and professional training, the training courses were not designed on the basis of job specialization. Therefore, this desired shift is expected to track the training path of individual Police personnel as foundation, specialized and super specialized training.

3

Shift in Training Delivery

A need to change the traditional classroom style training to scenario based training was one of the areas identified during the study. Therefore, skill based training design was emphasized in the plan.

4

Shift in Target Trainee

A system mechanism to change the target trainee is expected for the effective training delivery. Evaluation and assessment can only be applicable if the right target group is considered for the right training.

5

Shift in Examination Mode

A standard and central separate examination board is highlighted and shift is expected for the uniform application of the examination model in all the Police training centers.

6

Guiding towards Academic Excellence

Emphasis on the significance of training and education was highlighted. Therefore, a major shift is planned to maintain the standard and quality academic education of Post Graduate Diploma in Police Sciences (PGDPS) and establishing Masters In Police Sciences (MPS) and their faculty.

Expected Outcome

With the implementation of ShiFT, the NPA expects the following milestones to be achieved during the Project year.

- The infrastructure of the 25 new satellite training institutions will be developed, which increases total number of training institutions to 35 including the already existing 10 training centers.
- A new updated training directives, guidelines and standing order will be in place to strengthen system approach to training.
- In order to inculcate scenario based training as a bed-rock of every Police training, mock training facilities will be built in all the Regional Training Centers, which will effectively provide desired skills envisioned in the respective training courses.
- All the Regional Training Centers will be electronically linked to fully support virtual training and e-database.
- A mechanism will be developed to integrate national and international best practices in Police training.
- Training Material Production Unit will be established in the principal Training Centers making the Training material production as a core training activities.
- The mobile training for Head Constables and Constables of Police will be institutionalized and such training will be provided to 36,509 Constables and Head Constables this year alone, which is more than half the size of the whole organization.
- Specially designed course, focusing on the pragmatic knowledge & skills for Police commanders, Operational Command & Management (OCM-1, 4) of all levels will be provided in order to enable them to impart a citizen friendly and efficient Police service to the citizen.

NPA, with its three year plan, looks forward to a major shift in Police training, which will eventually develop a training system capable of adapting the changing need of the society, and further link to the organizational mission and objectives. To better prepare and implement the training activities of the ShiFT Action Plan, Nepal Police has declared this year 2016/17 as a Nepal Police Training Year and various training activities are being organized to make the desired shift in training a reality.



Trainees of Tactical Training College Jargaha, Nawalparasi demonstrating unarmed combat skills in graduation ceremony

Informing the Public Adapting to Change in Public Information

Gone are the days when working with the media meant working primarily with newspapers and radios only. Today the medium to reach out and inform the public has grown vastly.

During early days, a press release or an occasionally press meet was the only medium to reach out to the people, but today the fragmentation of traditional media, explosion of communications and information technology and the rise of social media have made the mode of informing

the public more interactive bringing about unparalleled opportunities for law enforcement agencies to deliver better public information services and to develop stronger ties with their communities.

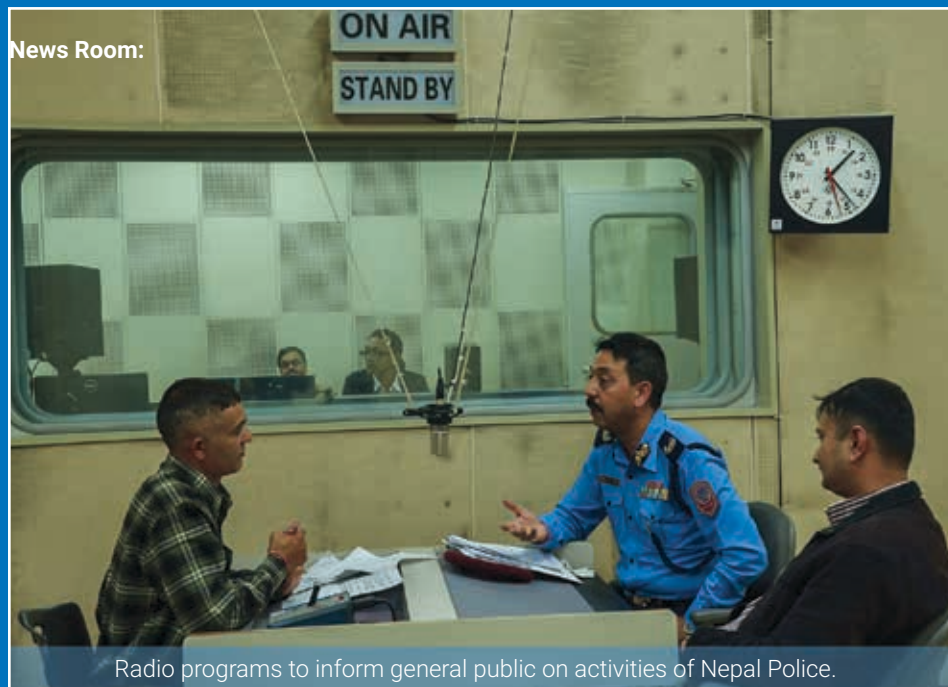
Since the establishment of Radio Nepal, the first radio station of the country in 1951 AD, Nepal Police has been disseminating information through Police program twice a week on a regular basis. Likewise, publication of "*Prahari*" (Police) was initiated in 1959 AD. A ten minutes broadcast

of fortnightly television programme "*Prahari Anurodh*" (Police Appeal) began from 1990 AD.

Today, Nepal Police is actively engaged in social media and has one of the largest fan following within Nepal and among the global Nepalese fraternity. Nepal Police has designated Spokespersons in all Police Unit to liaise with media and provide them information. The DIGP of IGP Secretariat is appointed as the Principal Spokesperson of Nepal Police.

Radio Program:

A special program is aired on Radio Nepal twice a week to keep people informed about the organization's various activities and to solicit their opinions and suggestions.



Radio programs to inform general public on activities of Nepal Police.

A Central Police News Room has been set up at Police Headquarters to inform the public about its activities.

Television Program:

To keep the general public informed about its activities through television and youtube, Nepal Police Headquarters produces a program called '*Prahari Anurodh*' that is televised fortnightly on various television channels and uploaded on youtube.



News reader in TV program informs about general activity of Police along with major crimes.

Reality TV Show

Reality TV shows are an important part of popular culture today. It can be pure entertainment and at the same time it can also be used to teach subliminal messages, or even real life facts and tools. Keeping this fact in mind, Nepal Police has proudly supported the first Police-Public TV Reality Game Show of Nepal '**Pahunch**' (Access) which is funded by UK AID and produced by Search for Common Ground in collaboration with Nepal Police.

Pahunch- the Reality Game Show aims to increase trust and confidence in Police, and raise awareness among the public on security and justice. Participants will be mentored by the officers from Nepal Police, and will solve cases by putting their feet in the shoes of Police. This approach will foster a sense of empathy among the citizens, and also instill in them the importance to collaborate with the Nepal Police to uphold peace and security in the country, thus bridging the gap between Police and the public.



Police Publications

Every month, "Police Bulletin" is published with news and information on the various Police activities and crimes transpired in the country during the month. Similarly, "**Prahari**" that contains literary and professional articles on various topics is published bi-monthly and "Police Mirror" is published annually showcasing the various significant activities and accomplishments in the form of a photographic presentation.



Adapting Technologies

Nepal Police is providing result oriented service by its quality and efficient Police operation with the relative usage and modification of information communication technology.

Nepal Police communication commenced with the limited high frequency radio sets. Later, it started using digital equipment in almost every Police Unit. Nepal Police is continuing to deliver communication services as well as information management even in the remote areas. It is always active in the direction of identification and application of modern information communication technologies.

Digital Mobile Radio

Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) allows us to transmit both voice and data through analog and digital system, while also supporting the GPS facility. After its inauguration in February 2016, Nepal Police has implemented the technology in East Region Police Office Biratnagar, DPO Morang and the subordinate offices. DMR will be gradually rolled out to rest of the Police communication network.

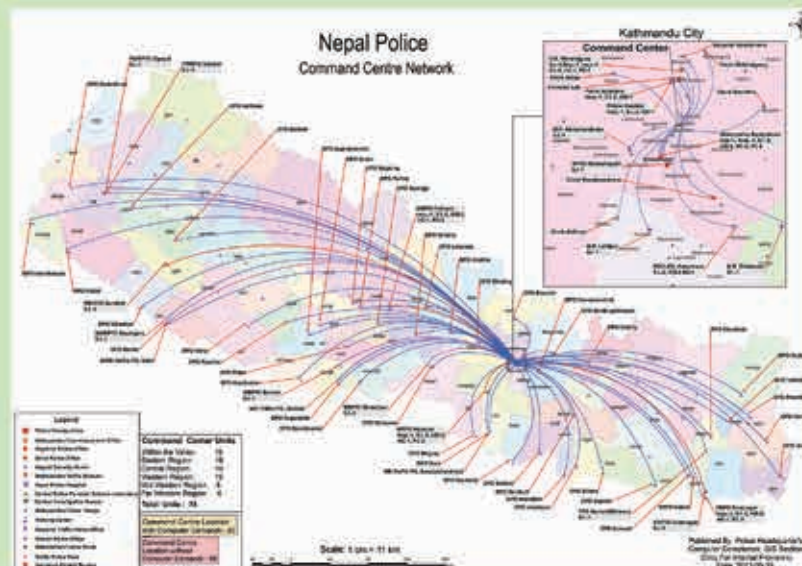


IGP Upendra Kant Aryal inaugurates DMR system installed in Morang district of East Nepal.

Expansion of Command Center

Command Center was established in 2011 AD and, today, there are 78 Police Units across the country connected to the Center through the virtual private networking, the dedicated intranet service of Nepal Police.

The Center provides a secure and reliable computerized communication networking with the centre at PHQ.



Case File Digitization

53 units in 46 districts are installed with Case File Digitization software that stores case files in digital format.

Exchange Link Telephone Facility

Through this technology, internal subscribers in different exchange can contact each other without having to depend on PSTN telephone line. This system is very effective and provides free of cost internal communication interface. Inspector General of Police inaugurated this system on July 2016. Presently, internal telephone exchange in Police Headquarters, National Police Academy and Metropolitan Police Office are linked together, which were previously separate.



Rapid Communication System

Nepal Police has introduced 4G wireless technology in May 2016 for the very first time. Sharing of audio, texts and video among users and user groups within the same channel is possible through this system, and during emergencies and disasters when other communication mediums break down, the system can be effectively implemented within 15 minutes.



Software Reengineering and Development

Daily Incident Reporting System (DIRS), Personnel Management Information System (PMIS), Crime and Criminal Information System (CCIS), and Prisoners Record Management System (PRMS) are currently in use and are continuously going through reengineering process. Besides these programs, web-based Inventory System, and Proprietary Document Management System (DMS) have also been developed and are set to be launched soon.





Sept. 23, 2016

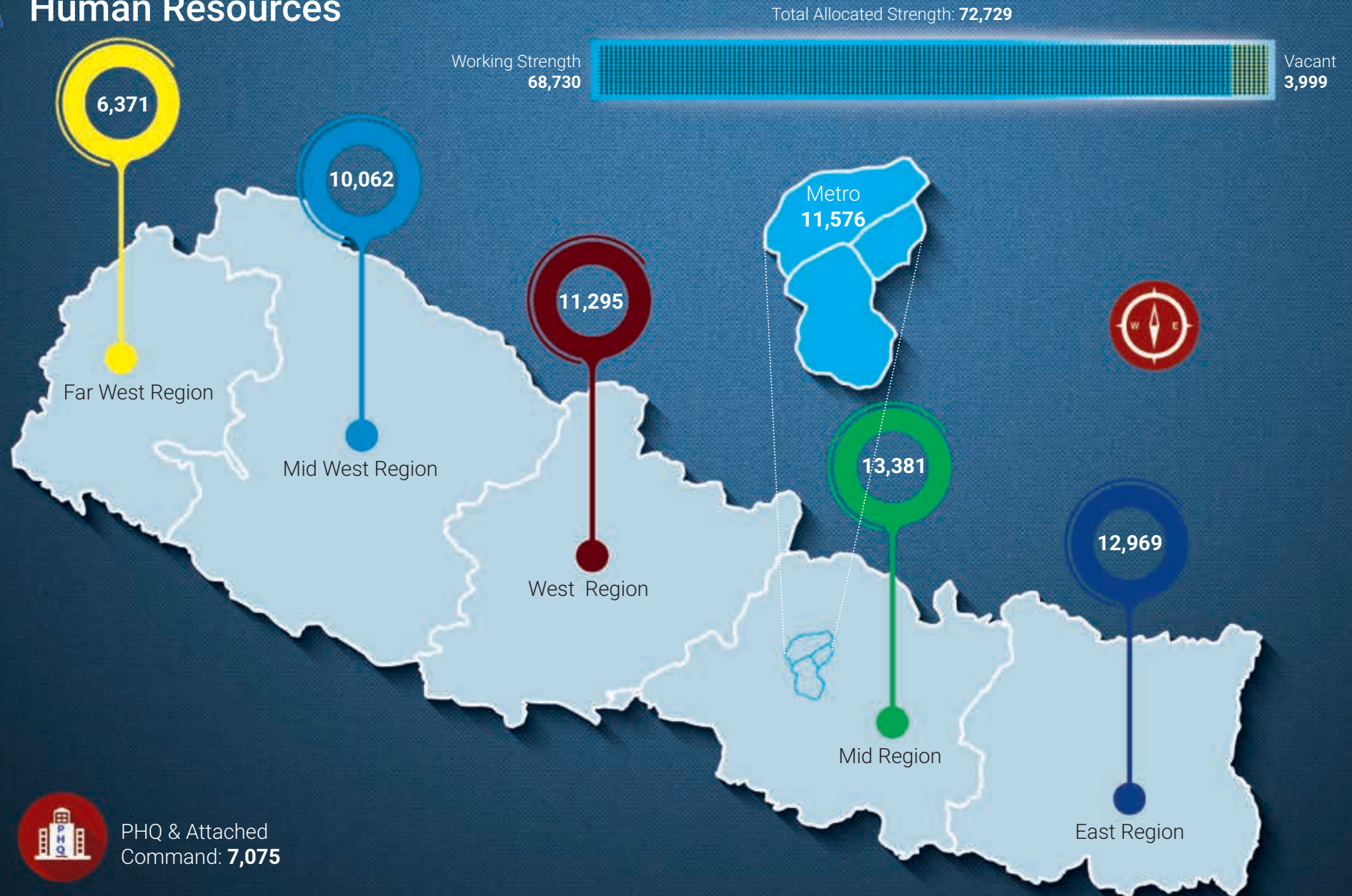
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs Bimalendra Nidhi (fourth from left) & Home Secretary Lok Darshan Regmi (fourth from right) in a group photograph with senior command of Nepal Police



Facts & Figures



Human Resources



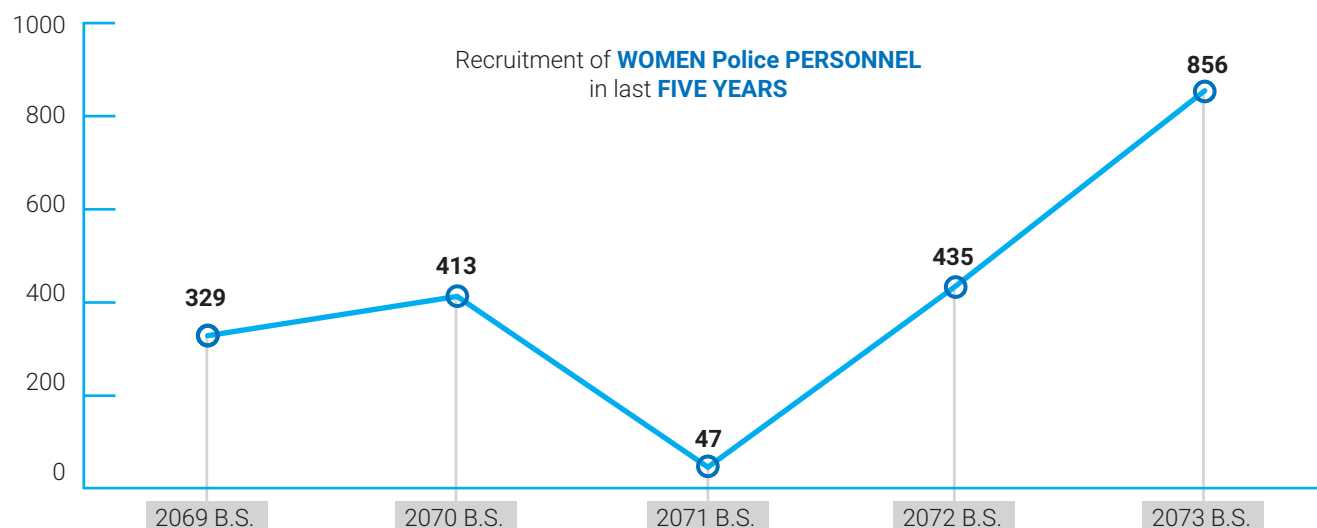
Women in Nepal Police



- ## History
- Chaityamaya Dangol, recruited on 15 June 1951 AD, was the first woman Police Constable.
 - In 1968 AD, 25 women Police were recruited for traffic management.
 - In 1986 AD, a separate Woman Police Company (*Mahila Gulma*) was established under the PHQ.
 - In 1995 AD, Traffic Woman Company was established under Valley Traffic Police Office.

Current status of women Police

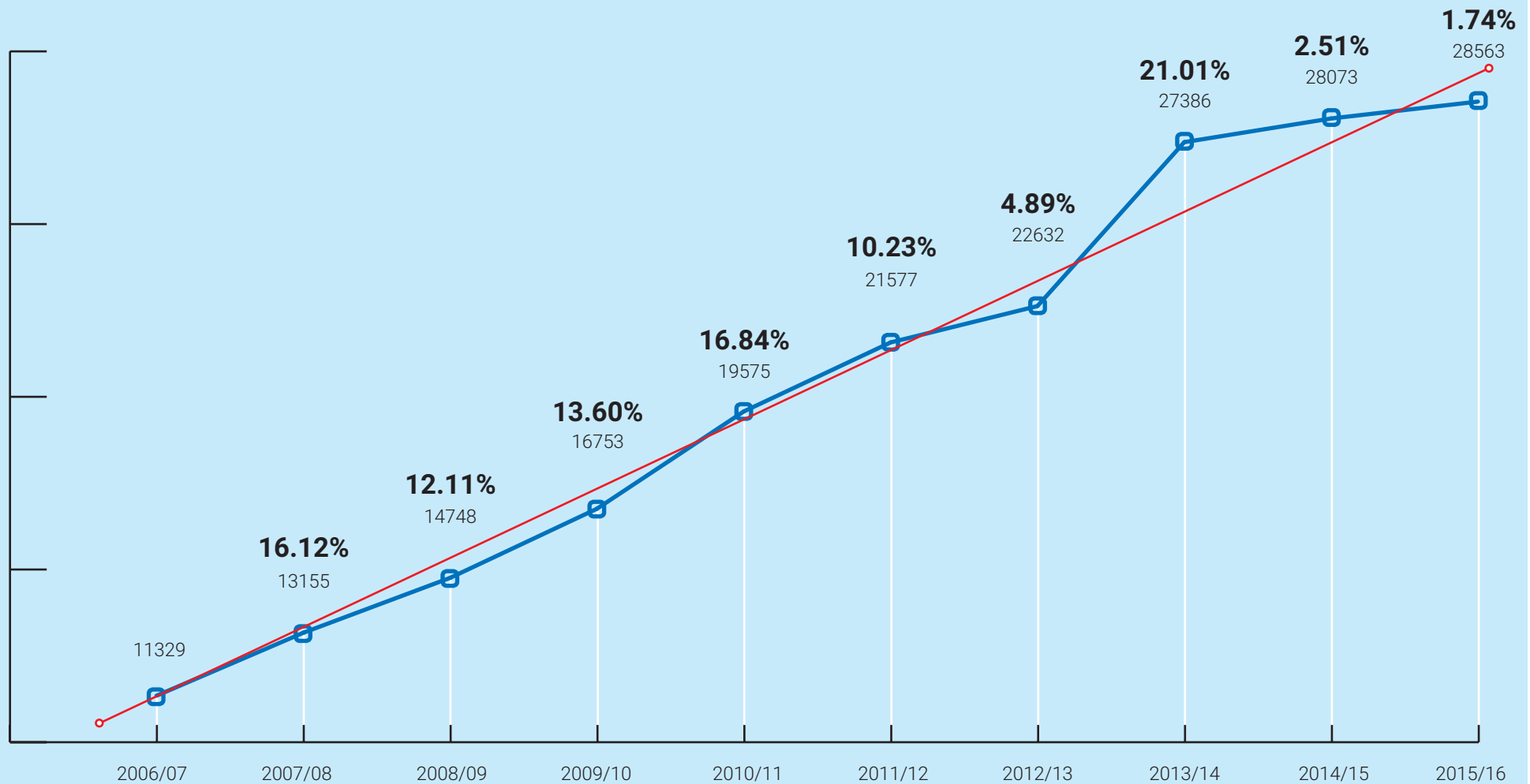
Rank	Nos.
 Deputy Inspector General of Police	2
 Senior Superintendent of Police	1
 Superintendent of Police	7
 Deputy Superintendent of Police	12
 Inspector of Police	63
 Sub Inspector of Police	206
 Assistant Sub Inspector of Police	402
 Police Head Constable	520
 Police Constable	3942
 Office Assistant	192



All data updated as of 01 September 2016 & provided by Personnel Administration Section PHQ

Crime Statistics

No. of cases registered & its trend line in last decade



Lowest Crime Growth Rate in Last Two Successive Years



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

2015/16



No. of Cases
28,563



No. of Indictments
34,084



No. of Arrests
27,720



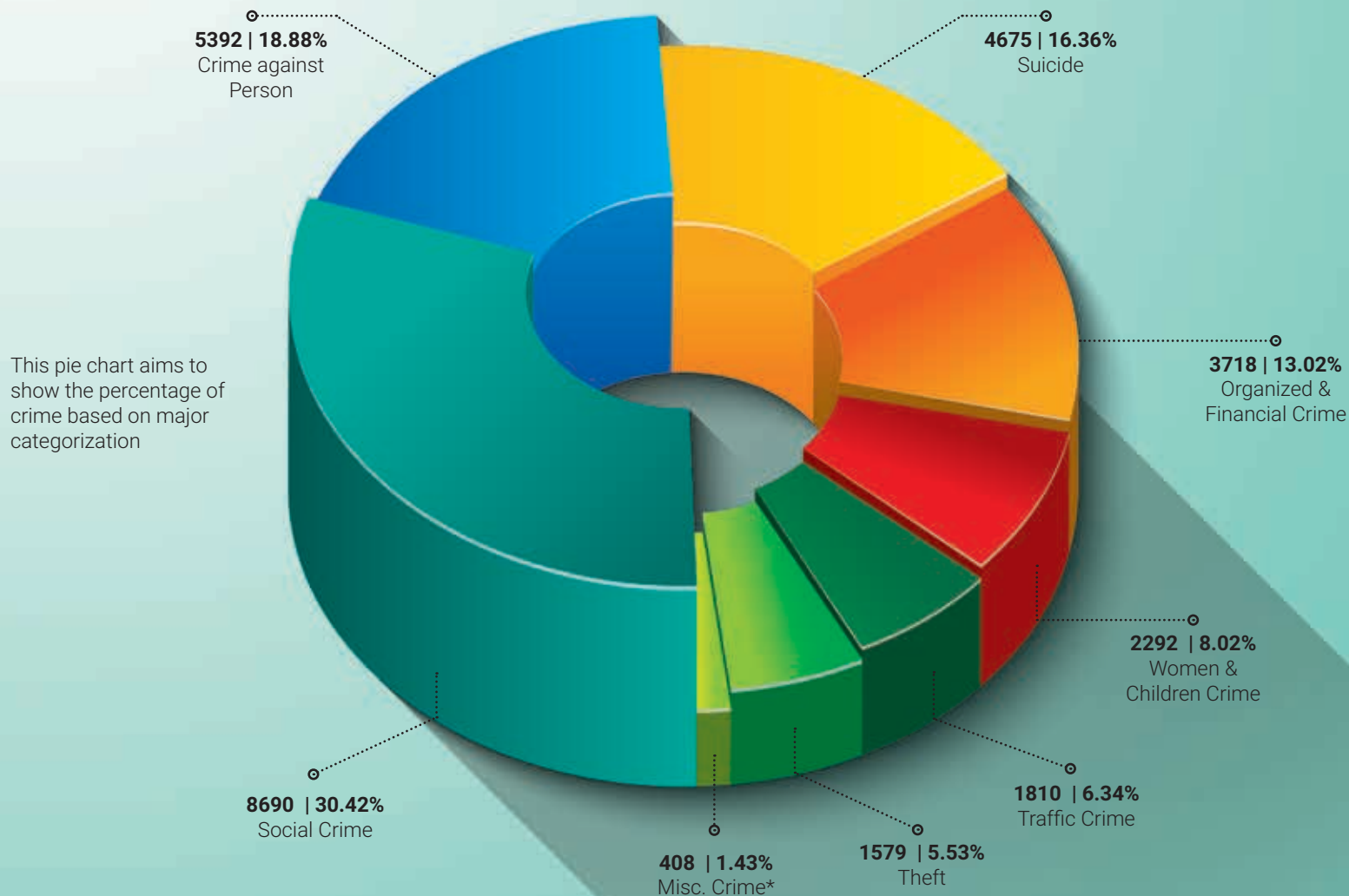
% of Arrests
81.32%



Absconded
6,364



Exhibits recovered for forensics examination
5,977



Crime Against Person includes Armed Robbery involving death, Homicide, Poisoning, Attempt to murder, Illegal Abortion etc.

Crime of Theft and Robbery includes Robbery, Forcibly Stealing, Larceny, Stealing of archeological object, Burglary, Looting, Vehicle theft etc.

Suicide include suicide committed by various methods.

Crime Against Women and Children includes Trafficking of women and children, Polygamy, Child marriage, Rape, Attempt to rape, Allegation of witchcraft, Sodomy, Domestic violence etc.

Miscellaneous crime includes Arson, Explosives, Illegal possession of arms and ammunitions, Crime against Telecom Act, Cyber crime, Intellectual property crimes, Banking Fraud etc

Financial & Organized crime includes Gambling, Currency counterfeiting, Fraud, Black-marketing, Forgery etc

Total Population of Nepal:

2,64,94,504 (As Census of 2011 | Growth rate: 1.35% Annual)

As per growth rate, population of Nepal in 2016 is projected to be 2,83,31,825

Male: 1,37,40,087

Female: 1,45,91,738

Murder	Attempt to Murder	Suicide	Kidnapping	Attempt to Kidnap
1:47378	1:42668	1:6062	1:367946	1:1770739
Per 100,000 persons				
2	2	16	0.27	0.05

* also includes crime committed by use of technology

based on the data provided by Central Bureau of Statistics <http://cbs.gov.np/image/data/Population/Population%20projection%202011-2031/PopulationProjection2011-2031.pdf>

Implementation of Court verdicts to end Impunity

Implementation and enforcement of court verdicts is one of the most serious challenges today. A low rate of implementation of court verdicts can give rise to the culture of impunity in the country, adversely impacting on Police performance. Therefore, it is directly concerned with our credibility.

Implementation of court verdicts require the use of

information network, continuous surveillance, and coordinated operation. Thus, a dedicated unit within Police organization was realized to efficiently execute the verdicts. Accordingly, the formation of Central Investigation Bureau in 2011 AD and its launching of "Operation Hunt", a specialized pillar was dedicated to locate and arrest the fugitives with due priority and present them before the competent authority.

Similarly, the Supreme Court of Nepal also launched a special program to enforce implementation of court verdicts. On October 2014 Supreme Court launched the program in sixteen districts of Nepal, which was later expanded to additional eight districts from January, 2015. Nepal Police as the principal law enforcement agency of Nepal is the major stakeholder in this initiative and has played an instrumental role in achieving success.

Achievement from 24 districts where the program is launched

Arrest: **2709**

Imprisonment Period- 1915 years, 16 months, 10 days

Fine collected: **NRS 38,94,01,805/-**

Achievement from 51 districts where the program is not launched but Police has initiated the process

Arrest: **2673**

Imprisonment Period- 2411 years, 5 months, 27 days

Fine collected: **NRS 25,76,07,438/-**

Achievement from CIB since the launching of "Operation Hunt"

Arrest: **269**

Imprisonment Period- 679 years, 1 month, 11 days

Fine collected: **NRS 3,84,81,95,674/-**

The implementation of court decision[#]

Fugitives
Arrested

5,651

Fine Collected

NRS
4,49,52,05,007/-

Imprisonment
Period

5006 years, 11
month, 18 days



H.E. Ms Nisha Biswal, U.S. Asst. Secretary of State for South and Central Asia keenly observes the finger print lifting skills displayed by SOCO instructor

[#] The total data contains the implementation of court decisions carried out by 75 districts (24 districts Police offices where the special initiative was launched including other 51 districts where the program is not launched but Police is working to end impunity) from October 2014 together with accomplishment of CIB since its establishment from 2011 AD

Central Investigation Bureau



Realising the organizational need for a competent investigation unit, Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) was established on 2010 as a specialized investigation entity at central level with purpose of investigating crimes of national interest, transnational or organized in nature. Its establishment was ratified in 2013 through approval of "CIB Regulation, 2013" by the ministerial level decision of the Government of Nepal.

Ever since it came into operation, the CIB has launched

major initiatives against organized syndicates. Its operational success within a short span of time is credited to the team of dedicated investigation specialists who have persistently worked hard in dismantling the criminal networks of organized nature.

Here we attempt to publish some of its achievements in last fiscal year and sum up its accomplishments since its establishment.

Operation 'Quack'



The CIB has arrested altogether 57 medical professionals possessing bogus academic certificates, mostly of intermediate level, and using them to pursue higher medical degrees.

Operation 'Quack' was not only confined to punishing the culprit but it also aimed at separating quacks from genuine ones. CIB's effort can surely help to regain the reputation of medical profession by isolating the con elements and to receive quality medical service from genuine and efficient medical professionals with unsullied ethical value.

Serial killer in Police net after 20 years

Man Bahadur Budhathoki, permanent resident of Bara, central Nepal, was dragged into Police net 20 years after committing rarest of the rare crimes. He was allegedly involved in at least 32 rapes and 6 murders in different parts of Dhanusa and Mahottari district of central Nepal in 1996.

Operation Voice Fox

The CIB has been cracking down against VoIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) racketeers under its 'Operation Voice Fox'. The racketeers were found to have been involved in blocking the telecom service providers' legal gateway to bypass incoming international calls, causing revenue losses to the authorised telecom companies in the country in contravention to Telecommunications Act, 1997.



- Raids on 91 illegal VOIP call center
- Arrest of 137 suspects involved, including 31 foreigners
- Equipment including VOIP/ GOIP gateways seized
- Twenty-two thousand SIM cards of different telecom service providers were recovered
- More than NRs 11.48 billion compensation claimed from the accused

Hunting the hunters

CIB has a separate pillar dedicated to wildlife crime control. It plays pivotal role in combating wildlife crime in terms of sharing information with concerned agencies (national parks and wildlife conservation, and forest authorities), coordinating with the local Police, arresting the suspects and fugitives and intercepting trafficking activities resulting in seizure of wildlife products. It is not a new revelation that international poachers have extended their network in Nepal to poach tigers, and to thwart any criminal activities of transborder nature, CIB, through INTERPOL, also coordinates with international counterparts.

Till date CIB has nabbed four hundred and twenty poachers and illegal traders in one hundred seventy-eight various wildlife crime operations. The country this year observed the third zero poaching year for rhinos in the past five years. Recently US based Species Survival Network (SSN) recognized the extraordinary effort in wildlife protection and decided to award CIB with prestigious Clark R. Bavin.



Special Bureau

Special Bureau (SB), established in 2052 BS, is a highly specialized branch within Nepal Police dedicated to the collection of intelligence on potentially violent subversion. SB was established as a anti-terrorist cell under the command of Superintendent of Police but today SB is upgraded as bureau with Deputy Inspector General as its commanding officer.

SB coordinates with internal and external agencies, launches undercover operations and investigates terrorism, extremism and transnational organized crimes.

Success in FICN

The amount of fake Indian currency note (FICN) seized by bureau in various operations since its establishment.

Total amount Nrs 13,76,58,500 (FICN)

95 individuals from 34 different groups including Nepali, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Vietnami, Filipino and Thai nationality.



Notable investigation of last fiscal year

On April 2016, a Pakistani national along with five Nepali citizens were arrested for possession of one Crore (10 million) fake Indian Currency .

On May 2016, a Pakistani national was arrested from Tribhuvan International Airport with fake foreign currencies (19, 500 fake USD and 36,00,000 fake Indian Currency).



Concealment Techniques

Traffic Law Enforcement



Metropolitan Traffic Police Division (MTPD), within the precinct of Kathmandu valley, is responsible for enforcing traffic rules to manage smooth flow of traffic and to promote road safety standards through proper driving

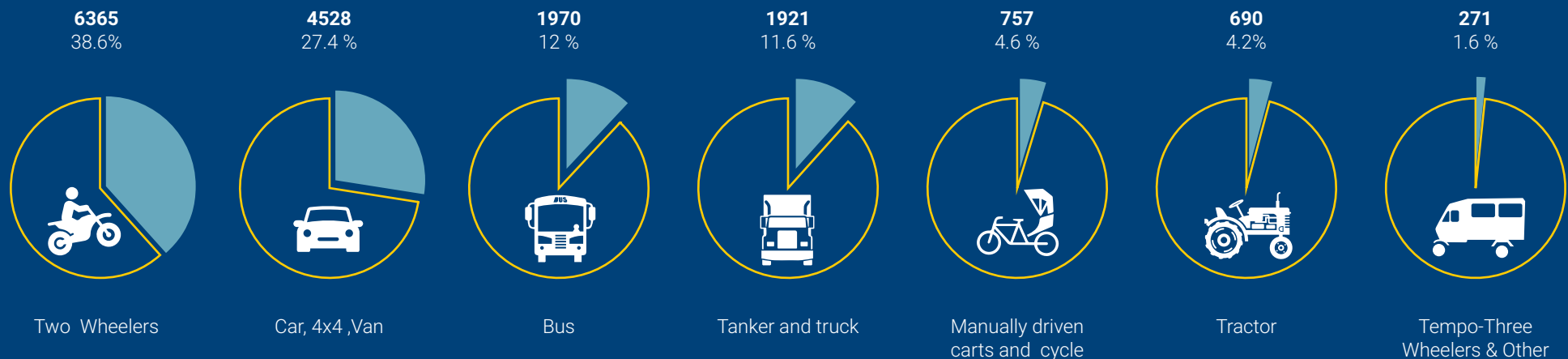
behavior and pedestrian safety. Despite the challenges on the road, including road conditions, lack of expansion of road networks, inadequate traffic signs, markings and lights, increasing number of vehicles, etc., MTPD has been strongly engaged in raising compliance of traffic rules among the road users through its education, awareness and outreach programs, while at the same time, in enforcing traffic rules, particularly against driving under influence, violation of lane discipline, illegal parking, violation of right-of-way, and negligent driving.

As a part of its road safety initiative, MTPD launched 'Road Safety Week' and 'Pedestrian Safety Campaign' in 2016 to raise awareness among students, drivers, professional groups, and government officials to educate and reinforce knowledge about road safety, and traffic rules.



Road Traffic Accident Statistics

16,502 Vehicles Involved in Accident (2015-016)





Classes on traffic awareness for differently abled persons.



Striding high. A vigilant mounted Traffic Police

Number of Casualties

Death	: 2,006
Serious Injury	: 4,182
Minor Injury	: 8,226

Contribution in revenue through Traffic enforcement

NRs. 576,505,600

5 Major Causes of Accident

- Negligence of Driver
- Passengers Fault
- Overtake
- Overspeeding
- Drink & Drive

* Data covers the range of July, 2015 to June 2016, provided & verified by PHQ Traffic Directorate

Drugs Related Crimes

Arrested Numbers

Fiscal year 2013/014, Arrested: 2812



2673



139

Fiscal year 2014/015, Arrested: 2857



2710



147

Fiscal year 2015/016, Arrested: 3098



2957



141

Fiscal year : 2013/014		Fiscal year : 2014/015		Fiscal year : 2015/016	
	Nepalese : 2535 Other Nationality : 138 2673		Nepalese : 134 Other Nationality : 5 139		Nepalese : 2570 Other Nationality : 140 2710
					Nepalese : 136 Other Nationality : 11 147
					Nepalese : 2845 Other Nationality : 112 2957
					Nepalese : 135 Other Nationality : 6 147

Major Seizure 2015/016

6157.37 Kg

Cannabis

1366.37 Kg

Hashish

2.25 Kg

Heroin

18.4 Kg

Opium

18.4 Kg

Cocaine

28411 Tab/amp

Diazepam

46 Kg

Hashish Powder

18330 Tablets

Spasmo

5974 Tab/amp

Lupijesic

11651 Tablets

Nitrosun

14460 Tablets

Naitrovet

6237 Tablets

Naitrojepam

4258 Tab/amp

Buprenorphine

27114 Tab/amp

Phenargan

All data provided and verified by Criminal Investigation Department.

Success Stories



Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) was established as Narcotics Drug Control Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU) on June 7, 1992, with 75 Police personnel with a concept of total integrated approach to combat drug problems in the country. On November 29, 2012 it was upgraded to NCB

headed by Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP).

NCB is governed by the Narcotic Drug Control Act (NDC Act) 1976. It also acts as a nodal unit to liaise with Drug Offences Monitoring Desk of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and other

International Drug Law Enforcement Agencies. With nine satellite stations spread across the country in all the five regions and major border check points, including one in the international Airport, the NCB is staffed by specialist officers seconded from Nepal Police.

11 Kg Cocaine was seized from thirty-six year old Malaysian female Marina Binti Jamaluddin in Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA), Kathmandu on April 2015. The arrestee, who arrived Nepal from Dubai on Fly Dubai Airlines, was trying to fly Rome, Italy via Doha.



On May 2016, a twenty-one year old Chinese male Chun Man Ho, who trying to flee Hongkong via Kualalumpur, was arrested in TIA. the arrestee was in possession of 3 kg Cocaine.

On April 2016, two Nepalese nationals Chitra Tamang and Netra Gurung were arrested with 302 grams of Amphetamine (ICE). They had concealed the drugs in toys, carrying-handles of suitcases and packets of cosmetic creams.



Police personnel confiscate and destroys the cannabis plant.

On April 2016, a thirty-seven year old South African Lady Mpathoni Msane together with a forty-one year old Indian female Mercy were apprehended with 2 Kg 722 gm Cocaine. The duo had attempted to smuggle the contraband in shampoo bottles.

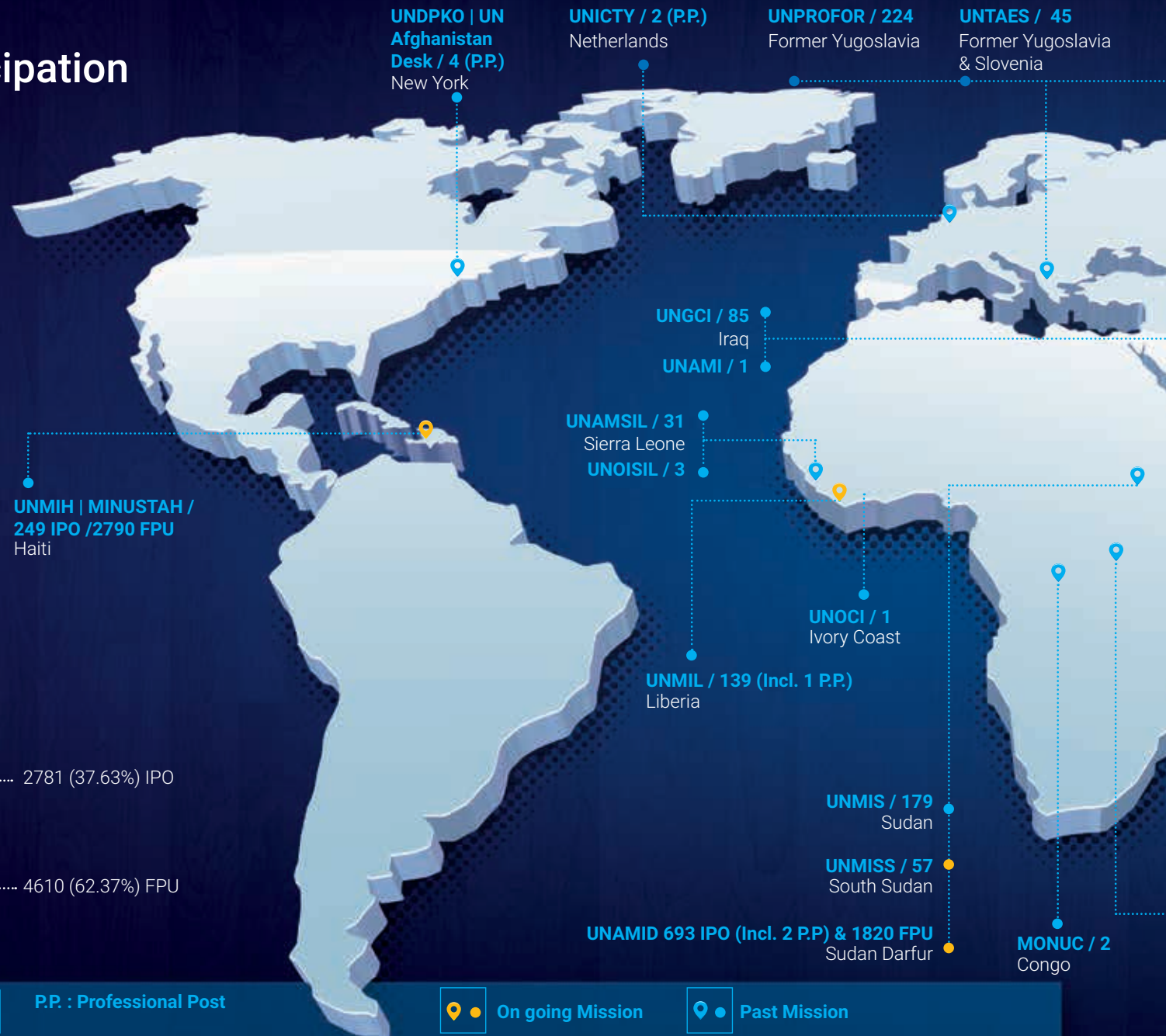
On May 2016, thirty-nine year old Venezuelan female Ymeris Carmen Narvarz together with a Guinean male Mohamed Lamine Doha, an Indian national Touhid Khan and a Nepalese national Dil Bahdur Gurung were arrested with 2 kg 683 grams cocaine. They had entered Nepal from Doha. The arrestees had travelled to Venezuela, Sao Paulo of Brazila and Bogota of Columbia prior to embarking their journey to Nepal.

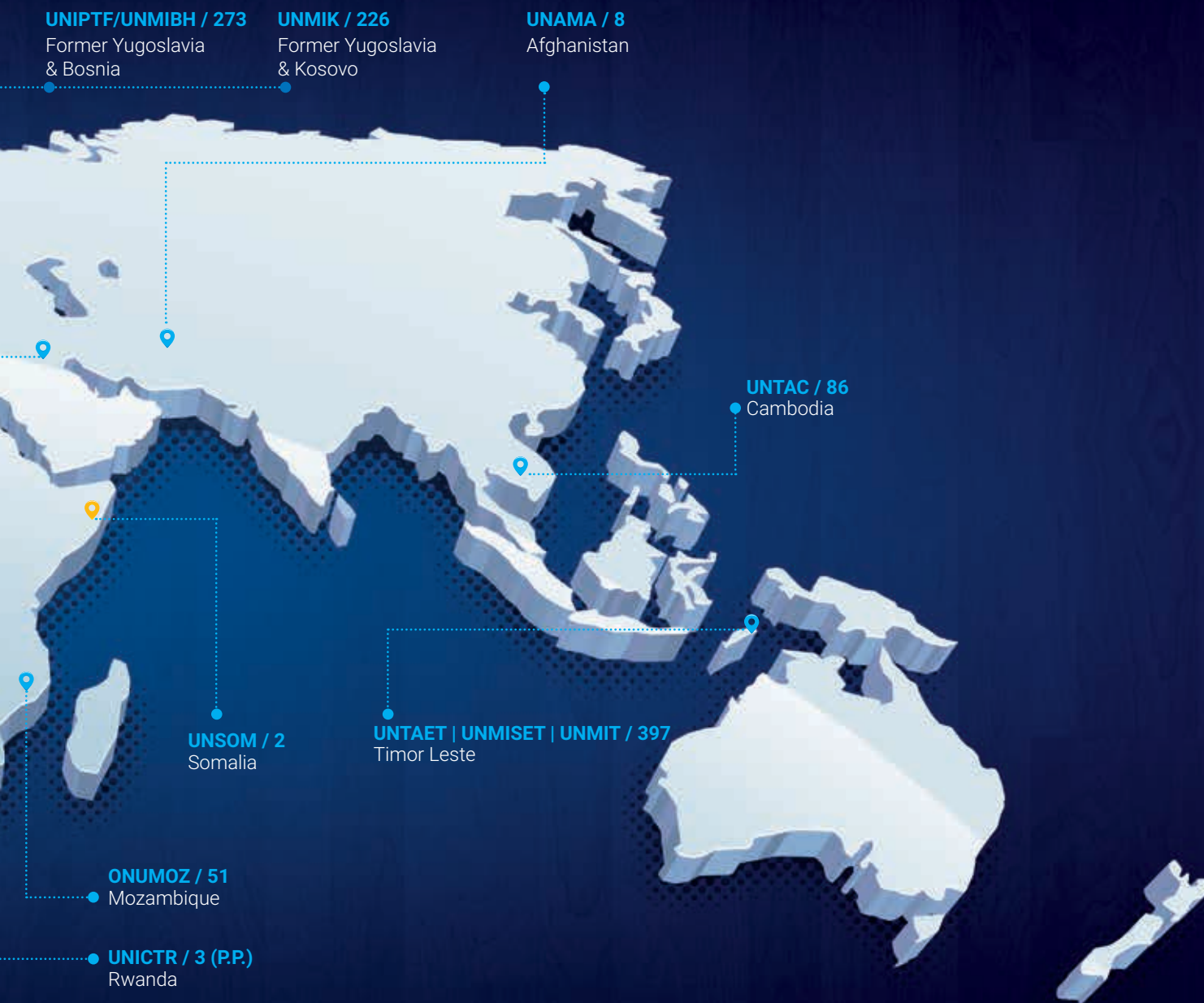






Peacekeeping Participation



8 Members of Nepal Police sacrificed their life in Peacekeeping missions





	Current Contribution Includes
	366 (87 IPO / 279 FPU)
	6 APC
	69 Vehicles
69 Vehicles includes bus, truck, pickups, ambulance etc	

Disclaimer

Map not to Scale, Created from open source with due respect to international boundary.
Location doesn't pin point the exact country.

Data Provided by UN Section PHQ as of 15 August 2016.



FPU Member of UNAMID stays vigilant in Sudan Darfur



IGP Upendra Kant Aryal presents Nepal Police Memento and Police Mirror to H.E. Atul Khare UN Under Secretary- General for Field Support



IGP Upendra Kant Aryal in discussion with Mr. Stefan Feller, UN Police Adviser in DPKO



Chiefs of Police Summit

The United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit (UN COPS) gathered Ministers, Chiefs of Police and Police representatives from 110 countries at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 3 June 2016.

Chief of Nepal Police IGP Upendra Kant Aryal and IGP of Armed Police Force Durja Kumar Rai participated in the summit.

Social Media



www.facebook.com/NepalPolicePHQ

Like: 12,00,000

Nepal Police ✓

@NepalPolicePHQ

Launched:

16th October, 2012

1st verified page of Nepal in government category

1st Position on government category within Nepal.

1st Position on society category within Nepal.



www.twitter.com/nepalPolicehq

Followers: 215 K

Nepal Police ✓

@NepalPoliceHQ

Launched:

27th April, 2015

1st & only verified page of Nepal in government category.

1st Position on government category within Nepal

2nd Position on society category within Nepal



www.nepalPolice.gov.np

Police Headquarters has been hosting a website to disseminate news and information about the organisation and its regular activities for the general public's benefit.

190th Page rank in Nepal

3rd in position among government (.gov.np) page category in Nepal



Youtube Channels



/praharianurodh



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Website statistics as of 25 Aug, 2016
source: <http://www.alexa.com/>
Facebook & Twitter ranking as of 25 Aug, 2016
source: <http://www.socialbakers.com/>

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नेपाल प्रहरी (Nepal Police)

नेपाल प्रहरीले शुक्रबार राती, काठमाडौंमा भएको एक घटनाको बारेमा जानकारी दिएको छ।

जो दिनभर चाउचाउ र Frooty को भरमा जनताको सेवामा खट्नेछ,




हो उसैलाई नेपाल प्रहरी भनीन्छ

Søren Christensen (@SorenChristen · May 1)
@ChristenSoren same time, undogged networked and easy-target for a threat

Nepali Journalists

१०७५३६८२ नेपाल प्रहरी अनुसन्धानमा लाग्छ।
 एडिटी टिम पुलिसबाट फोर मर्चुरी पठाएँ। @nepaljournalist
 #NJP_Nepal #NepalJournalist #nepalnews #नेपालप्रहरी

९ मे २०२०

U.S. Embassy Nepal
@USEmbassyNepal
नेपालमा मानव तस्करी विरुद्धको अभियानमा
योगदानको लागि #TIPReport Hero
घोषित @NepalPoliceHQ SP किरण
बज्राचार्यलाई बधाई



✉ Nisha Biswal and 2 others

अस्पृशिताय नमो
इकलरी पकड़ पलिसा घुलने गिरी नगर अरु को डोला ।
#PoliceMyFriend (प्रहरी मेरे साथी)



A photograph showing a person in a blue shirt and dark pants pushing a bicycle on a paved street. In the background, there is a tall, light-colored wall and a building with a balcony. The scene is outdoors during the day.

Mohna Ansari @MohnaAnsari · 28 Sep 15
प्रहरीको डायुटी समय कति हो ?
@NepalPoliceHQ

Mohna Ansari @MohnaAnsari · 28 Sep 15
@NepalPoliceHQ मेरो प्रश्न आन्दोलनमा खरिने समय कति हो ? पालो दिने कति बजे हो ? नौलो लाग्ला मेरो प्रश्न तर अत्यन्त संवेदनशिल छ।

tribhuz
Kathmandu, Nepal

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● 28 likes

tribhuz A policeman manning his post in Kathmandu. #streetphotography #streetphoto #nepalese #police #cops #society #instagood


Heart of Janakpur The Janaki Temple
एउटै टोल
एउटै पाद
केवान मनाउने सोरिख माथ करक
तिजहारै रहर् [#NepalPolice](#) ❤️

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31 likes
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 **Kay Garnay for Nepal**
@NSDChangu

Police are our friends. They are far from home serving their best to make friendly environment.
[#Nepalpolice](#) [#Changu](#)
bit.ly/21NdUCy



The then Prime Minister K.P. Sharma Oli pays tribute in front of Police memorial.



Life Time Achievement Award to Ex-AIGP Ananta Ram Bhattarai.

Recalling 60th Police Day

Outstanding Literary Honor to Senior Litterateur Madan Mani Dikshit .



IGP Upendra Kant Aryal confers the Purna Shanti Award to SP Diwas Lohani for delivering outstanding service in the face of extreme challenges.





Looking Back



10th Asian Regional Conference of Interpol, 1989

NCB Kathmandu received the opportunity to host 10th Asian Regional Conference (ARC) which was one of the great achievements of NCB Kathmandu. The ARC of INTERPOL was held in Kathmandu, Nepal on February 21- 24, 1989.

More than 150 delegates from 38 countries had participated in the conference. The participating countries were Australia, Laos, Bahrain, Lebanon, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Brunei, Maldives, Burma, New Zealand, China, Oman, Fiji, Pakistan, India, Philippines, Indonesia, Qatar, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Singapore, Israel, Sri Lanka, Japan, Syria, Jordan, Thailand, Kampuchea, United Arab Emirates, Korea, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Yemen, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga.

The conference was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of Nepal Marich Man Singh Shrestha. The then President of INTERPOL Mr. Evan Barbot had attended the programme along with high ranking delegates from INTERPOL Secretariat.

The Agenda discussed during the conference were:-

1. Election of a Conference Chairman.
2. Adoption of the Agenda.
3. Regional Activities (Proposal from the United States of America, Samoa)
4. INTERPOL telecommunication within the region.
5. Crime situation in the region
 - 5.1 Organized Crime
 - 5.2 Counterfeit Currency
 - 5.3 International Terrorism
 - 5.4 Illicit Drug Trafficking
 - 5.5 International Fraud
6. Crime Prevention
7. Day-to-day Cooperation
8. Financial Situation of the Organization and Others.



The then Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha addressing the conference



High level dignitaries seated on the dais during the opening of 10th ARC



Delegates of 10th ARC

NCB Kathmandu at Glance

Nepal became 100th member of INTERPOL by 36 General Assembly Session, Kyoto on 27 September 1967. The chief (IGP) of Nepal Police is the Head of National Central Bureau (NCB)-Kathmandu which is administered by Superintendent of Police., who is the OIC of NCB.

The NCB is mainly directed through its I-24/7 global secure communication system which is considered as the heart of International Police Cooperation. One of the main core functional systems of INTERPOL is to run day-to-day activities smoothly and effectively.

For the effective functioning of INTERPOL to accomplish the main objective of combating all types of criminal activities to create a safer world, NCB Kathmandu has adopted some of the key set-up plan as :

- Intelligence exchange with IPSG and other NCBs;
- Preparation and execution of INTERPOL notices;
- Coordination with national Law Enforcement Agencies, Ministries, Diplomatic agencies and relevant NGOs;
- Preparation and participation in General Assembly, Asian Regional Conference, Asian Contact Officers Meeting, & Indo-Nepal Interpol Officers' Meeting and

other meeting and conferences as deemed necessary;

- Intelligence analysis; Criminal record
- Legal affairs: study and advice on legal issues such as extradition, deportation, etc.

Role of INTERPOL during the Earthquake of April 25, 2015

The earthquake that occurred on 25th April 2015 (11:56 am) with its epicenter at Barpak, Gorkha of 7.6 on a richter scale caused huge loss of lives and properties in different parts of the nation. The devastating earthquake killed around 8,700 people, among which 94 are foreign nationals. Many people were wounded and injured among which the number of foreigners were also significant.

Within the line and authority of Earthquake Command and Coordination Center, Foreign National Desk was established within the responsibility of INTERPOL Section for the information and data collection, particularly of Foreign Nationals and to execute the rescue operation and other relief activities.

Through the INTERPOL I-24/7 communication desk, the situation after earthquake was informed to the INTERPOL Headquarters at Lyon, France. So for the further

coordination and necessary rescue the DVI (Disaster Victim Identification Team) and IRI (Incident Response Team) with qualified and skilled human resource were placed on a state of high alert for mobilization and a reserve pool was established to respond to emergency situation.

NCB Kathmandu corresponded with INTERPOL member countries so as to verify the number of foreigners who had arrived Nepal as tourists.

In relation to the unidentified dead body INTERPOL Kathmandu issued Black Corner Notice for international response and verification. The AM (Ante-Mortem Data) concerning verified foreigners who were out of contact were disseminated to Dead Body Management Cell at TUTH and to the Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory for identification of dead bodies and body parts received from different places of the country.

Finally, the project plan of NCB Kathmandu is to successful host the upcoming 23rd Asian Regional Conference, slated for 18-19 January 2016 in Kathmandu to exchange information, ideas and experiences and further Police cooperation by understanding the INTERPOL's working procedure and plans for wider cooperation and collaboration.



The current Secretary General of Interpol Jürgen Stock (Middle). NCB Kathmandu section head (Second from right) as the moderator for Asia and South Pacific Region in 12th Interpol Annual Heads of NCB Conference held in Lyon France on April, 2016

An Interview with Former IGP Motilal Bohara



IGP Motilal Bohara is one of the longest serving chiefs of Nepal Police who served from February 1993 to February 1997

What memories do you have of your early years in life?

My grandfather was a retired British-Indian Army who fought in World War II, therefore, I had a comfortable childhood in comparison to other children in Gajara VDC-4, Achham, the place where I was born. However, back then, there wasn't any school in our village; moreover, there wasn't any in the entire district. My grandfather introduced to me the alphabets, both Nepali and English, at home.

At the age of 4, I was sent to a hermitage where I learned *Durga Kavach*, *Argala*, *Kilika* etc. After the dawn of democracy in 2007 BS, schools gradually opened up and I had the opportunity to join school when I was 5 years old. I continued my schooling up to grade 5 in Bayalpata, Achham and thereafter I had to look for options elsewhere since the school did not cater further studies. For sometimes, I did not attend any school, as my parents would not allow me to go too far away from them. Later, I managed to study in India and graduated from Ajmer Higher Secondary Board with distinction. I completed Bachelors in Arts (B.A.) from University of Rajasthan, Jayapur and arrived Kathmandu for higher education.

As a Police Officer, not everyone can achieve what you achieved. You are one of the few longest serving Inspector Generals of Police in the history of Nepal Police. So, tell us, how did you join the Police service and your journey to the Chief of Police?

After graduation, I started teaching in Mahendra High School. But I had to quit the teaching profession to continue my education, so I came to Kathmandu for the first time in 2023 BS, where I met Khadgajit Baral, who was Superintendent of Police and was well known to my uncle SI Junga Bahadur Bohara. Baral sir's personality had profound influence in me and he also encouraged me to join the Police service. Besides, as a child, I grew up hearing grandfather's stories and had seen his glorious army uniform decorated with insignia and medals. During my youth, I had participated in NCC and had taken up All India Advance Leadership Course. These exposures and

influences played a pivotal role in helping me make my career decision, so I applied for Sub-Inspector and joined the Police service in 2024 BS. The following year, I was appointed as Police Inspector, after being selected through open competition.

In my early Police career, I worked in Police Training Center which provided me the necessary environment to sharpen my professional knowledge and skills, and strengthen my integrity. My first posting as a Police Inspector was Olangchungola, Lungathung, the northern administrative office where I faced sustained challenge of protecting the citizens against Khampas, who brutally attacked, tortured and robbed the citizens. I was rewarded for my service in safeguarding the people and I was honoured with **Gorkha Dakshin Bahu** (Fourth)—an award conferred in recognition of distinguished service to the people.

Aide-de-camp (ADC) was a highly recognized job during my time. In 2031 BS, Police Headquarters summoned me and dispatched me to serve in the capacity of ADC to the late King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

Parsa was another challenging duty station, where robbery, kidnapping, smuggling of goods and trafficking of drugs were rampant. Criminals often extorted money from local residents and business persons causing a lot of fear among the public. I was awarded with **Gorkha Dakshin Bahu** (Third) for effective control and management of border crimes in Parsa. As a DSP, I was deployed as the Commandant of Regional Training Center until I was promoted to SP and appointed as the head of Sagarmatha Zonal Police Office. Thereafter, I was promoted to Senior Superintendent of Police and was transferred to Administration Division, Police Headquarters. From there, I was given the responsibility as Deputy Inspector General of Police to head the Regional Police Office, Biratnagar and Hetauda afterwards. The highlights of my policing as the commander of Regional Police Office were the security management of Royal visit of the then His Majesty the King, disaster rescue management in the aftermath of massive earthquake of 2045 BS that caused great loss of lives and properties in the eastern region, particularly Dharan and Biratnagar, and maintenance of security, peace and harmony during a year-long blockade imposed by India and general elections and local elections.

The country witnessed glorious transformation—ban on political parties was lifted and people could enjoy the fruits of multiparty democracy—during my service period. Laws were amended and news laws were also being enacted. The 30 years term of service was introduced in Nepal Police, the effect of which caused the then Inspector General of Police Ratna Shumsher Rana to retire and I was promoted to the rank of Inspector General of Police and was appointed as the Chief of Nepal Police in 2049 BS.

You surely have a lot of exciting and unforgettable events, can you highlight just one or two of those?

In 2029 BS I was deployed in Bardia. One day, I attended a crime scene of a suspected suicide case. The investigation team was also accompanied by District Attorney. Upon arrival at the scene, I was shocked to know about a tradition of having a feast offered by the locals, who also collected money from each household to give to the investigating Police team. I could not believe it. The moment I came to know about it I made it clear to the locals that the investigating team shall not accept anything because it was simply a wrong practice. But the locals feared that there could be the repercussions. It was a mighty challenge to convince them that nothing would happen to them. Later, we sent a written notice to the VDC to abolish such a malpractice.

In Parsa, I mobilized known criminals in Nepal to guard the Narayani Irrigation in order to control criminal activities in the Champapur area. As a result, criminal activities reduced dramatically and people from near and far gathered and honoured me.

When you became the Chief of Police, the country was still in transition due to the revolutionary political change that transpired in 1990. How do you assess the challenges you faced at the helm of the Nepal Police?

Country had just transitioned into multi-party democracy and the expectation of people had skyrocketed. It was pretty natural though for the people to long for radical changes, and there were also people who misinterpreted the democratic freedom. Nation had to deal with burgeoning challenges on all fronts, including security. Despite the historical change, the fundamental responsibility of Police in controlling crimes, and



maintaining law and order remained the same. But at the same time, policing also needed to improve in accordance with the democratic policing norms and my leadership was focused on expanding the role of Police and developing people-friendly policing, by incorporating human rights standards to enhance professionalism of Police personnel.

Maintaining law and order is considered to be the main responsibility of Nepal Police. What kind of problems were there in fulfilling this responsibility?

Security is extremely sensitive issue as much as vital and extensive. There can hardly be any sector that may not be linked to security. Therefore, security is a basic human requirement. But Nepal Police, as a security agency, lacked skilled human resources and gravely encountered resource crunch. Nevertheless, we were able to strengthen the organization in quite a short time. Good number of Police personnel were sanctioned and various professional training courses were organized to enhance knowledge and skills of Police personnel. To continuously ensure robust security management, participatory policing approach was introduced into daily policing strategy. We were able to generate large participation of people in policing by sloganeering "Police for crime control, with the participation of all". Strategic intervention were made to methodically promote Police competencies. However, I have to admit that security and governance are really challenging in all situations.

Police are accused of fulfilling the interests of ruling part rather than fairly executing their tasks, particularly in crime investigation. What has been your experience on this?

It is quite obvious that some reflection of intentions of those who govern can be visible in the nature of policing but what is important is that, irrespective of those in power, the duty of Police is to maintain peace and order in the society through effective control and investigation of crimes. Gradual progression of Police from supporting the ruling party to being accountable to the constitution and prevailing laws is clearly evident in the style of policing adopted during my time. In short, there was a new dimension in policing that was based on the changed context, constitutional commitments, democratic norms and values, and emerging social obligations. Despite accusations, Police have always remained on the side of the sovereign people rather than serving the interest of ruling party.



Police during your time was not as equipped and resourced as it is today, specialization in policing was not implemented, and Police personnel did not receive adequate training facilities. In such a situation how could the Police manage to cater services to the people?

Nepal Police shouldered important responsibilities of maintaining law and order, and providing security to the people. In order to achieve this it was necessary to make the Police more efficient, capable and effective in delivering the services, therefore, priority was given to proper planning, and reforming and restructuring the organization. The existing professional capacities of the Police could not meet the demand of changing time because Police lacked training and resources. I acknowledged the recommendations of Police Reform Commission submitted to the government in 1995 AD.

I emphasized on increasing the number of Police personnel and equipping them with modern gears and weapons. New posts were sanctioned and riot gears, modern weapons,

and vehicles were procured. New Police units were established and sophisticated communication equipment were also introduced. These initiatives paved way to the professional policing we witness today.

Police administration and operations were very important areas to manage the organization, therefore, I decided to establish two separate departments headed by Additional Inspector General of Police. This promoted participatory leadership, and ensured proper span of control and prompt service delivery.

My leadership was focused on developing professionally efficient policing that was able to deliver according to the spirit of the constitution and prevailing laws, and could meet the growing demand of the people in the course of fulfilling its responsibilities. Human resource management and development were identified as the key area that could bring about the anticipated as well as long-term transformations. Existing training institutions were made more resourceful and new training centers

were established to conduct professional and specialized training courses. Training Directorate was established to systematically upgrade training standards, monitor and supervise training programs and produce professional Police personnel.

Highly dedicated and expert investigators were required to successfully investigate criminal cases on the basis of evidence-based investigative procedure. Therefore, Crime Investigation Teams were formed and Forensic Science Laboratory was reintroduced in Nepal Police with the cooperation of RONAST (now NAST) that led to re-establishment of Central Police Forensic Laboratory.

The prevailing national security situation and increasing challenges prompted the establishment of two highly specialized units, 'Anti-Terrorist Cell' and 'Nepal Police Special Task Force', to gather information on armed and organized criminal activities, to monitor their movement, and conduct special operations against such activities. In addition to specialized operational units the need for specialized training centers was also realized that led to the establishment of Detective Training School and Police Training College. Technical Directorate and Traffic Directorate were established to organize the technical and traffic responsibilities respectively.

The philosophy of policing was mostly considered to be that of a FORCE than SERVICE. We started taking a systematic approach towards transforming Police as a SERVICE. To create a momentum in the direction of SERVICE, training programs, workshops and seminars were given utmost priority. Peoples' aspirations and human rights standards were taken into account in each training courses. For the first time in the history of Police around the world, Nepal Police organized a workshop on 'Human Rights and Policing' in Kathmandu on 8 June 1993. Community policing, which began in 2039 BS to encourage people's partnership in policing, wasn't very active when I was appointed the IGP. But realizing the need to make Police more people-friendly, Community Police Service Center was reintroduced in the eastern region in 2051 BS. The same year Community Police Service Center was established in Maharajgunj followed by Chabahill and New Baneshwar in 2052 BS. Today, I feel extremely happy to see Community Police Service Centers in all major cities.

Participation of Nepal Police in UN Peacekeeping mission was institutionalized, and the role of Nepal Police was highly acknowledged while the participating officers were appreciated for their discipline and professionalism.

In policing, international cooperation plays an important role not only to exchange ideas and experiences but also to share information and collaborate to effectively dismantle trans-national and organized criminal networks. As a means of Police cooperation, Nepal Police organized International Police Football Meet in Kathmandu on December 4-14, 1996. Police teams from Nepal, India, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan, Bhutan and Sri Lanka took part in the tournament. In the final game Nepal beat China to become the Champion of the International Police Football Meet.

You are also remembered for the new traditions introduced in Nepal Police, especially the commencement of Police Day celebration. Can you share with us what inspired you?

Police Memorial was built within the premises of PHQ to honour the Martyr Police personnel for their ultimate sacrifices to the nation. But then, we did not have any ceremonies to appreciate their sacrifices. Therefore, after the completion of Police Memorial and establishment of Nepal Police Memorial Trust in 1995 AD, the Police Memorial was inaugurated and glorious tradition of observing Police Day and paying tribute to the Martyr Police began in Nepal Police. Police Day also gives us a reason to introspect, revitalize our efforts, and focus on delivering effective Police services to the people. This was further consolidated by the construction of Police Library and Police Museum that showcased our work, our philosophy and our policing history. I was impressed and inspired by the different Police traditions and structures that I found in other countries during my visits.

Realizing the worth of having a book that recognized the contributions of the members of Police and documentation of important dates and events as a historical document, '*Nepal Prahari Ko Itihas*' (History of Nepal Police) was written and published.

Today, all of these serve as a source of inspiration to all Police personnel.





Hand over to his successor IGP Achyut Krishna Kharel.

Lastly, do you want to share anything else?

Police code of conduct directs all Police personnel to selflessly dedicate themselves in the interest of the country according to the spirit of the Constitution of Nepal. Modern Police should be fully conscious about how to deliver Police services to meet peoples' expectations, and uphold the rule of law and democratic values, while also remaining accountable to the people at all times. To achieve this, Police needs to embrace discipline and should always exhibit professionalism, brotherhood, mutual cooperation and interpersonal skills in the manner they perform their jobs. It is crucial to preserve and promote such integral elements to keep the organization alive.

In the last few years, the socio-political dimension of the country changed drastically, Constitution

of Nepal, 2015 has been promulgated and, restructuring of the state is just around the corner. In the present situation, it is not easy to tackle the growing security demands, protect individual and groups rights, and be accountable to the people. We have to sincerely conduct research and planning to restructure the organization, develop appropriate policing strategies and build Police capacities to face the challenges.

On the occasion of Police Day 2016, I would like to extend my best wishes to all the serving and former members of Nepal Police.

Finally, I would also like to take this opportunity to remember and pay tribute to the Martyr Police who bravely stood up in the face of challenges and sacrificed their lives to maintain peace and security in the country.

Fallen Hero



Name : **Aman Gajmer**
Rank : Police Constable
Address : Khotang, Ratanchha-1
Deputation : Metropolitan Police Circle, Durbar marg
Place of Incident : Jamal, Kathmandu
Date of Incident : November 27, 2015

On a cold November morning at 01:15 hrs, Police Constables Aman Gajmer and Ram Bahadur Basnet of Metropolitan Police Circle, Durbar marg were patrolling on foot, remaining actively vigilant to keep away criminal elements in order to maintain peace and security in Jamal-Kantipath area. As they were walking up and down the street they did not realize a speeding motorbike approaching in their direction. The motorbike struck them from behind, seriously injuring Police Constable Aman Gajmer. He was immediately conveyed to Bir Hospital where he succumbed to the injury at 02:35 hrs.

Late Constable Gajmer is the Fallen Hero in 2015 and he has been declared 'Brave Police'.

Involvement in Sports



IGP Upendra Kant Aryal along with team captain and manager of Police Club football team lifting Birat Gold Cup Winners Trophy.

Major Title Clinches and Achievements in last fiscal year

Football

- Nepal Police Club wins the title of Birat Gold Cup by defeating defending champion Jhapa XI. This was the major title win after two years. Police Club had last clinched trophy of Manakamana Cable Car Pokhara Cup in 2014.

- National Women's League Football Tournament
- Satakchi Gold Cup Football Tournament
- Rabin Shrestha from Nepal Police Club Football team participated in Bagabandhu Cup Football Tournament held in Bangladesh. Nepal won first international title in 23 years, beating Bahrain U-23 team 3-0 in the final of Bangabandhu Gold Cup in Dhaka.

Volleyball

- Late Ram Nath Memorial Volleyball tournament (Male) held in Rupandehi.
- Third Naya Bazar Cup National Volleyball Tournament (Male).
- Third National Volleyball League Tournament (Male).

Cricket

- Nepal Police Club (NPC) won the title of the first Ruslan Cup Cricket Tournament . NPC also dominated the individual awards with skipper Manjeet Shrestha and Sunil Dhamala receiving the best bowler and batsman trophies respectively.
- Won the title of the Second East Regional Cricket Tournament.
- Won the title of Madan Memorial Cricket Tournament held in Saptari.

Athletics

- PC Bhumiraj Rai succeeded to win first place in Open Marathon held in East region who also participated in Mid-Night Run-2016 held on Male of Maldives.

Judo

- Sub Inspector of Nepal Police Devu Thapa is official coach of Nepal's participant in Rio Olympics 2016 Fupu Lhamu Khatri .
- Six Gold, Two Silver & Three Bronze Medal in various weight categories by players of NPC in Senior Judo Tournament organized by National Judo Association.
- Similarly, Two Gold, Two Silver & Four Bronze medals in various categories in Open Judo Tournament held in November 2015.

Boxing

- NPC players won three gold medals and one silver medal respectively in 69 KG, 60 KG, 46 KG & 54 KG segments in Open Boxing tournament organized by National Sports Council.

Weightlifting

- PC Devi Kumar Chaudhary from NPC set national record in 53 KG weight category, similarly the team secured seven gold medals, six silver medals and one bronze medal in 5th National Grandprix Weightlifting Tournament organized by National Weightlifting Association

Karate

- 3 gold medals in 75 Kg weight category, open category and team events in 9th NSKA International Karate Championship 2016 organized by Nepal



Nepal Police Cricket team cheering up after winning First Ruslan Cup Cricket Tournament.

Shotokan Karate Association in May 2016.

- P.C Sonam Lama bagged bronze medal in Thailand Open Karatedo Championship held in Thailand on July 2016.

Taekwondo

- Three Gold medals in Single Pumse, Group Kherungi & High Jump Kheppa together with silver medals in Single Pumse, Group Pumse & three bronze medals including group dance category in World Hamdang Taekwondo Tournament held in Pokhara.



Table Tennis

- Gold Medals in Male Singles & Female Singles respectively by Navita Shrestha & Deep Saun including silver & bronze medal each by NPC participants in Venus Cup National Open Table Tennis Tournament organized by Nepal Table Tennis Association.

Badminton

- PC Bishnu Katuwal from NPC secured third rank in Fifth Pushpalal Ranking Badminton Tournament.
- Participants from NPC secured First position in Masters dual 45 yrs above category and third position in male single category on Twelfth Krishna Mohan Memorial Open National Badminton Tournament organized by Armed Police Force Nepal.

12th South Asian Games

- Fifty members from NPC participated in various categories and responsibilities including Official, Manager, and bagged six silver medals in Wushu, Weightlifting, Taekwondo, Football (female) together with bronze medals in Weightlifting, Volleyball, Table Tennis, Kabaddi (female), Judo & Taekwondo.

Milestones



IGP Toran SJB Rana
March 1951 (2007 Falgun)
March 1951 (2007 Falgun)



IGP Nar SJB Rana
March 1951 (2007 Falgun)
December 1953 (2010 Mangsir)



IGP Gyan Bahadur Yakthumba
December 1953 (2010 Mangsir)
August 1955 (2012 Bhadra)



IGP Gopal SJB Rana
August 1955 (2012 Bhadra)
July 1956 (2013 Shrawan)

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

- 1951 A contingent of Ram Dal of the then Royal Nepali Army, deployed for traffic control and management. (2007 BS)
- 1951 Inspector General of Police (IGP) post created and Toran Shumsher JBR appointed as the first IGP. (2007 BS)
- 1951 Systematic recruitment of Women Police in Kathmandu commenced. However the services of Women Police date back to as early as 1933 AD (2008 BS)
- 1951 IGP office established to administer, in an organized manner, the Police units scattered in different parts of the country. (2008 BS)
- 1951 Integration of Rakshyadal, Ram Dal, Civil Police, Jangi Police, Militia & Military Constables. (2008 B.S)
- 1951 Police participation in competitive sporting event begin. Police participated in Ramjanaki Trophy (League) Football Tournament and clinched the trophy that year and retained the trophy after winning the tournament in the three consecutive years, including that year. (2008 B.S)
- 1951 Police Radio Programme goes On-Air on Radio Nepal. Thirty minutes of "Police Programme" was aired every Monday and Thursday. This is considered as the first initiative of the Police in disseminating public information. (2008 B.S)
- 1952 Separate Traffic Police Detachment established. Fifty Police personnel were deployed to the detachment and were stationed at Tangal Durbar. (2008 B.S)
- 1952 Police Band established. Provision of Fifty musicians, including a bandmaster sanctioned. (2009 B.S)
- 1954 Police Training Centre established at Shree Mahal, Lalitpur. (2011 BS)



1951 | Mahavir Bhavan, the neo-classical first Police headquarters. Now it



IGP Purna Singh Khawas
July 1956 (2013 Shrawan)
September 1957 (2014 Bhadra)



Act. IGP Tirtha Bahadur Shah
September 1957 (2014 Bhadra)



IGP Dhundi Raj Sharma
September 1957 (2014 Bhadra)
December 1961 (2018 Poush)



building from the Rana period served as the
rests only archival pictures. 2008 BS

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

- 1955 Screening Board established for organisational development of Police. (2012 BS)
- 1955 Police Act enacted; Nepal Police officially recognized; expansion of Police offices across the country. (2012 BS)
- 1955 Police Act enacted and expansion of Police offices across the country ; Ration system for Armed Constabulary (2012 BS)
- 1956 Police Training Center Shifted to Maharajgunj from Shree Mahal, transforming its name to **Sadar Prahari Talim Kendra** (Central Police Training Center); Systematic training schedule begins (2013 BS)
- 1956 Participation in International Sports Tournament, IFA Shield Tournament held in Calcutta of India. (2013 BS)
- 1956 Recruit training program commenced with the development of an organized syllabus for Basic Training. (2014 BS)
- 1957 City Police Office established (2014 BS)
- 1958 Police Regulation enacted with provisions, including terms of services and facilities accorded to the Police. (2015 BS)
- 1958 Police Communication Section established. (2015 BS)
- 1959 Traffic Police Office established, Quarterly Police Magazine Launched. (2016 BS)
- 1959 Arrangement of vehicles and horses made for Police units in the hills and mountains. (2016 BS)



IGP Pahal Singh Lama
December 1961 (2018 Poush)
July 1966 (2023 Ashadh)



IGP Rom Bahadur Thapa
July 1966 (2023 Aashad)
July 1972 (2029 Aashad)



IGP Khadgajit Baral
July 1972 (2029 Aashad)
June 1978 (2035 Jestha)

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

1962	Police Training Regulation came into effect and training programs commenced accordingly. (2019 BS)
1963	Offices of Administration Department and Operation Department established at Police Headquarter. (2019 BS)
1965	Police Training Centers established in the Eastern Region at Dharan and Western Region at Nepalgunj. (2021 BS)
1965	Police Reform Committee set-up for strengthening the Police organization; Class & Post categorized; IGP in Gazette Special Class (2021 BS)
1965	Border Police Check-post established in the Bordering areas. (2022 BS)
1966	Traffic Light Technology and Zebra Crossing introduced in the streets of Kathmandu valley. (2023 BS)
1966	Mahendra Police Club gets its own building that is marked as a paradigm shift in sports participation, a sports section in PHQ was already established in 1952 AD (2009 B.S). The club is currently referred as Nepal Police Club. (2023 BS)
1967	Nepal Police becomes the 100th Member of INTERPOL. (2024 BS)
1969	Forensic Science Laboratory established. (2025 BS)

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

1970	Establishment of Armed Police Battalion (2026 BS)
1973	Provision of ration distribution to all Police personnel begins. (2030 BS)
1973	'Beating the Retreat' Programme commenced. (2030 BS)
1974	Police reform programme approved and implemented. (2031 BS)
1974	Police Engineering Section established. (2031 BS)
1975	Police Flying Squad launched. City Police activated to provide urgent Police assistance in the Kathmandu valley. (2031 BS)
1976	Distribution of Police Uniform as initial issue to the Police personnel began. (2033 BS)
1976	Nepal Police Mountaineering and Adventure Foundation established. Police expedition commenced. (2033 BS)
1977	Horse Mounted Police introduced to manage traffic in busy streets and place in Kathmandu. (2034 BS)
1979	<i>Pahara gan</i> , a Police garrison, established (2036 BS)



IGP Durlav Kumar Thapa
June 1978 (2035 Aashad)
June 1982 (2039 Jestha)



IGP Dil Bahadur Lama
June 1982 (2039 Jestha)
June 1986 (2043 Jestha)



IGP Hem Bahadur Singh
June 1986 (2043 Aashad)
June 1990 (2047 Jestha)

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

1980	Central Police Sport Association reformed. (2037 BS)	1984	Police Family Women Association (PFWA) established. Families of Police personnel systematically begin their involvement in various social service. (2041 BS)
1981	IGP Residence constructed. (2038 BS)	1984	Women Police Band established. (2041 BS)
1982	Performance-based Zonal Level Competition started. The Zonal Police office adjudged best in the assessment of its service delivery and management of the office was declared winner. The chief of the best Zonal Police Office used to be felicitated by the King by awarding 'King's Baton'. (2039 BS)	1986	Highway Police Patrol initiated. (2043 BS)
1982	Community Police Service strategy developed and implemented. (2039 BS)	1986	Computer system initiated in Nepal Police with the establishment of Computer Section. (2043 BS)
1982	Police Welfare Centre established. (2039 BS)	1986	Publication of bi-monthly Police magazine started along with the provision of special prize and remuneration to the basic Police requirement. (2043 BS)
1984	Birendra Police Hospital established and initiated its service. (2040 BS)	1989	Ten-year Police Programme approved for the fulfillment of the Police requirement. (2046 BS)
1983	Publication of Monthly Police Bulletin and annual Police Mirror Commenced. (2040 BS)	1988	Audio Visual Section established. A ten minutes fortnightly ' <i>Prahari Anurodh</i> ' programme televised by Nepal Television begins a year later. (2045 BS)
1984	Dipendra Police School established at Sanga, Kavre. Currently referred as Nepal Police Higher Secondary School. (2040 BS)	1989	Armed Police Training Center established at Kakani, Nuwakot. The Training Center was eventually handed over to Armed Police Force after its creation in 2000. (2046 BS)
1984	Police boys Company established. Children of Martyr Police and poor families were inducted as Boys, providing them with education, health, sports and other training opportunities for their personal growth and development. (2041 BS)	1989	The 10th Asian Regional Conference of INTERPOL organized in Kathmandu. (2046 BS)



IGP Ratna SJB Rana
June 1990 (2047 Aashad)
February 1993 (2049 Falgun)



IGP Motilal Bohara
February 1993 (2049 Falgun)
February 1997 (2053 Falgun)



IGP Achyut Krishna Kharel
February 1997 (2053 Falgun)
April 1997 (2053 Chaitra)
December 1997 (2054 Mangsir)
October 2000 (2057 Ashwin)



IGP Dhruba Bahadur Pradhan
April 1997 (2053 Chaitra)
December 1997 (2054 Mangsir)

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

1990	Change of Police Uniform from khaki to blue. (2047 BS)
1990	Regional Armed Police Battalion came into existence. (2047 BS)
1992	Police participation in the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions commenced. (2048 BS)
1993	New Police Regulation enacted. (2049 BS)
1993	Sadar Prahari Talim Kendra upgraded into National Police Academy. (2049 BS)
1993	Police Reform Commission formed. The Commission presented its report after six months since its formation incorporating democratic values, Police conduct and discipline, etc. for the modernization of Nepal Police. (2050 BS)
1994	Riot Control Police Battalion established. (2050 BS)
1994	Use of UHF system. (2050 BS)
1994	Police Fire Brigade came into operation. (2051 BS)
1994	Statuette of Police Memorial erected along with the founding of Nepal Police Memorial Trust. (2051 BS)

1995	Observation of Police Day to mark the day of its establishment commenced. (2052 BS)
1995	Central Police Library and Museum established. (2052 BS)
1995	Central and Regional Police Newsroom established. (2052 BS)
1995	Women and Children Cell established to look at the issues concerning women and children. (2052 BS)
1996	Central Police Special Task Force established. (2052 BS)
1996	A Police project for the strengthening of various aspects of Nepal Police commenced with the government through DFID Nepal. (2053 BS)
1996	Regional Police Hospital established in Dipayal. (2053 BS)
1997	UNICEF and Nepal Police sign a five- years agreement to control woman trafficking and child sexual abuse. (2054 BS)
1998	Human Rights Standing Order for Nepal Police published and disseminated. (2055 BS)
1999	Regional Police Hospital established in Nepalgunj. (2056 BS)
1999	Use of HF fax system for the first time in country by Nepal Police. (2056 BS)



IGP Pradip SJB Rana
October 2000 (2057 Ashwin)
December 2002 (2059 Poush)



IGP Shyam Bhakta Thapa
December 2002 (2059 Poush)
May 2006 (2063 Jestha)



IGP Om Bickram Rana
May 2006 (2063 Jestha)
September 2008 (2065 Ashwin)



IGP Hem Bahadur Gurung
September 2008 (2065 Ashwin)
February 2009 (2065 Falgun)

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

- 2001 Conversion of Riot Police Battalion to Armed Police Force. (2057 BS)
- 2002 Complaint Investigation and Grievance Handling Section established at Police Headquarters. (2059 BS)
- 2003 Human Right Unit established at Police Headquarters. (2059 BS)
- 2005 Police Authority Abuse Monitoring Cell established at Police Headquarters. (2061 BS)
- 2006 Metropolitan Police established in the Kathmandu valley. Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur fall within the scope of its jurisdiction. (2063 BS)
- 2006 National Center for Children at risk (NCCR) established. (2063 BS)
- 2007 Control Room Vehicles (CVR) handed over to the Metropolitan Police. (2063 BS)
- 2007 Revised Human Rights Standing Order for Nepal Police published in collaboration with OHCHR- Nepal. (2064 BS)
- 2007 Human Rights Instructor's Manual developed. (2064 BS)
- 2009 Crime Information Collection Unit (CICU) established in Crime Investigation Division. (2065 BS)



IGP Ramesh Chanda Thakuri
February 2009 (2065 Falgun)
June 2011 (2068 Jestha)



IGP Rabindra Pratap Shah
June 2011 (2068 Jestha)
September 2012 (2069 Bhadra)



IGP Kuber Singh Rana
September 2012 (2069 Bhadra)
November 2013 (2070 Kartik)

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

- 2010 Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) established BS. (2067 BS)
- 2010 Instructor's Manual For 'Police Constable Basic Training Course' developed. (2067 BS)
- 2011 The Operations Room at the Police Headquarters transformed and upgraded to Central Command Center. (2067 BS)
- 2011 Management Faculty introduced in the Higher Secondary level at Nepal Police School Sanga. (2068 BS)
- 2011 Instructor's Manual for 'Investigation of Crime against Women and Children' developed with the cooperation of UNDP-Nepal. (2068 BS)
- 2011 'Police Baton' a Performance-based competition among Regional Police Offices begins. (2068 BS)
- 2011 Corporate User Group (CUG) system launched that enabled Police personnel to communicate at very low cost via cell phones. (2068 BS)
- 2012 Metro Traffic FM 95.6 broadcast started for traffic awareness. (2069 BS)
- 2013 Digital Trunking System launched in Sindhupalchok and Pokhara District. (2070 BS)
- 2013 Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) installed and begins its primary operation by digitizing the old data. (2070 BS)
- 2013 CIB Regulation published. (2070 BS)



IGP Upendra Kant Aryal
Incumbent Chief of Nepal Police
November 2013 (2070 Kartik)

Year (AD) Achievements and Landmarks

- 2014 New Police Regulation published. (2071 BS)
- 2014 Application of Polygraph Technology commenced. (2071 BS)
- 2014 DNA Lab established ; Video Spectral Comparator 6000 technology introduced in Forensics lab. (2071 BS)
- 2014 JCO's Training College established in Bharatpur & MRPTC shifted to Dudhuli. (2071 BS)
- 2014 Use of Radio Frequency Jammer in VIP Convoy begins from 18th SAARC Summit. (2071 BS)
- 2014 Crime Action Plan (CAP), a three-year crime prevention and investigation action plan is introduced to upgrade the investigation process, develop job specialization & ensure effective data gathering & analysis. (2071 BS)
- 2015 High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography (HPTLC) technology installed in Forensics lab. (2072 BS)
- 2015 Tactical Training College established in Nawalparasi. (2072 BS)
- 2015 Metropolitan Police Office launched "Hamro Police" mobile app that enables smart phone users in the Kathmandu valley to report incidents of crime, receive Police alerts, help Police users send SMS swiftly to report incidents and access to nearest Police office. (2072 BS)
- 2015 Modernization and Improvement of Policing Project (MIPP) with assistance from DFID begins, MIPP ends in 2018 AD (2072 BS)
- 2015 Digital Forensics Lab established. (2072 BS)
- 2015 Promulgation of New Constitution, Nepal Police defined under Article 268 & accepted as federal entity. (2072 BS)
- 2016 'Traffic Police, Nepal', a mobile app is launched which enables the public to swiftly report the road accidents. It also features information on the traffic jam in various locations as well as the availability of diversion and updates on road accidents. (2073 BS)
- 2016 Nepal Police Hospital begins Extended Health Service with an aim to cater better health facility to general public too. (2073 BS)
- 2016 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. (2073 BS)
- 2016 "Police My Friend" a new programme to redefine and strengthen Public-Police relationship commenced. (2073 BS)
- 2016 ShiFT launched and 2016/17 is being observed as Nepal Police Training Year. (2073 BS)

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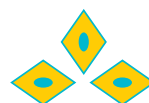
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ISBN 9789907015103



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