

# POLICE MIRROR 2021



**NEPAL POLICE**  
TRUTH, SERVICE & SECURITY





प्रधानमन्त्री

काठमाडौं, नेपाल

### Message

I am pleased to know that Nepal Police is publishing an annual publication “**Police Mirror**”, which covers its year-round activities and depicts the various dimensions of policing.

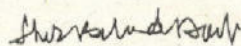
On the occasion of 66<sup>th</sup> Police Day, I would like to acknowledge the dedication and sacrifices of the men and women who have demonstrated unwavering commitment and unconditional service in the pursuit of maintaining law and order, upholding the rule of law and protecting human rights. I would like to pay tribute to the Fallen Heroes who have laid down their lives for the sake of our country. I would also like to wish for speedy recovery of those who have been injured in the line of duty.

I feel that, along with its diverse and complex responsibilities, Nepal Police is also maintaining its presence felt as a worthy representative of the Government of Nepal—oftentimes, the first point of contact in preserving peace—in every part of the country. I take this opportunity to appreciate the contribution of Nepal Police in accomplishing the multi-faceted tasks of enforcing the law as well as rendering emergency assistance to the people at large.

In the hour of need, Nepal Police has always endured challenges and placed themselves in the service to the people and the nation. At a time when we are facing COVID-19 pandemic, police personnel, alongside medical and other emergency service providers, have exhibited selfless services to manage the pandemic in an unprecedented manner, which is highly commendable.

I strongly believe this edition of “**Police Mirror, 2021**” shall not only compile the activities and remarkable achievements of Nepal Police but also reflect and portray their true spirit and what it is really like to adorn the badge of trust and responsibility.

12<sup>th</sup> September, 2021

  
Sher Bahadur Deuba



Right Hon'ble Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba





Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs Bal Krishna Khand

नेपाल सरकार  
गृह मन्त्रालय  
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



गृहमन्त्री  
MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

Message नेपाल सरकार  
गृह मन्त्रालय

Nepal Police organization has played a significant role in maintaining law and order in the country ever since its legitimate establishment in 1955 AD. However, the scope of policing has multiplied tremendously in the era of globalization and technological advancement in information and communications. Security has never been more challenging and the onus of responsibility has never been felt so profoundly than what is being realized today.

I am pleased to know that every year Nepal Police publishes its annual magazine to reflect on the activities undertaken by the organization to tackle such challenges. Evidently, Police are engaged in various tasks, which are performed by different police departments and specialized units. From resource planning to human resource development; from crowd control to operations against organized criminal networks; and from street crimes to cybercrimes, Police have to stay alert and be prepared at all times. In the same vein, Police also need to garner the trust and confidence of the community they serve.

In the context of Nepal, Police are first responders in any emergencies—natural or human-induced. When COVID-19 emerged as an emergency health crisis, Police personnel stood at the forefront to subdue the effect of the crisis by enforcing administrative orders on the restriction of movement and public gathering. Even when the torrential rain washed away homes and villages of the people, Police immediately reached out to rescue them. These acts of humanity demonstrated at times of grave challenges make Nepal Police a revered organization.

To highlight the complex nature of Police duties is, therefore, crucial but challenging. I hope that the publication of “**Police Mirror 2021**” shall be an important aspect of informing the people about Nepal Police. I would like to congratulate Nepal Police for successfully completing 66 years of its establishment and wish that the Police organization shall become more capable, efficient, and credible in the days ahead.

September, 2021

*Bal Krishna Khand*

Bal Krishna Khand  
Minister  
Ministry of Home Affairs





GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

Singha Durbar  
Kathmandu, Nepal.



Ref No.:

**Message**

I am glad to know that Nepal Police is publishing its annual police magazine **"Police Mirror 2021"** on the occasion of its 66th Anniversary. I believe this magazine would be instrumental not only to reflect the glorious history of Nepal Police but also to explore different dimensions of modern policing.

We know that the entire world, including Nepal has been striving to control COVID-19 pandemic for more than one and half year. In this course, we have been implementing several interventions such as prohibition order, testing and contact tracing, treatment of COVID patients, quarantine management, holding and isolation centre management, and vaccination. Nepal Police has been playing a crucial role for making all these efforts effective and efficient. Besides, Nepal Police has been effectively carrying out its fundamental responsibilities of maintaining law and order, crime investigation and crisis management. I would sincerely acknowledge and appreciate the devotion, hard work and contribution of all police personnel.

Currently, the security issues have been more complex and challenging due to the rapid pace of technological advancement, growing transborder trade and investment, and deepening interdependency among the countries. So, Nepal Police need to significantly enhance its skill, capacity, and strengths to curb the emerging security challenges. On behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would express commitment to support, capacitate and strengthen Nepal Police.

Finally, once again I would congratulate Nepal Police for publishing such a noble magazine **"Police Mirror 2021"** and express best wishes to all police personnel on the occasion of its 66<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

September, 2021

Tek Narayan Pandey  
Secretary  
Ministry of Home Affairs



Secretary for Home Affairs Tek Narayan Pandey







## MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF NEPAL POLICE

In 2020/021, we faced unprecedented challenges in the grip of the COVID-19 pandemic as it caused worldwide disruptions, uncertainty, pain, and suffering. As a consequence of this global pandemic, the nature of our social interactions has changed dramatically.

The year proved challenging for Nepal Police as it was for the entire Nepali community. But even in the waves of the COVID-19 health crisis, our women and men showed character, courage, and a stronger sense of service to the people. Though an emergency of such great magnitude—unexpected, unplanned, and unprepared for—we prioritized ‘Policing in Pandemic’ as the heart and soul of policing to save lives.

Besides COVID-19 response, Nepal Police also remained engaged in its law enforcement duties and institutional priorities by responding to law-and-order situations, investigating crimes, protecting the vulnerable, ensuring community outreach, building police capacities, advancing technology-enabled policing, safeguarding national interest and institutionalizing federal policing.

With the implementation of “Nepal Police Action Plan 2020”, we have embarked upon the shared vision and leadership, institutionalizing not just “what we deliver” but also “how we deliver”. We have made significant progress in the achievement of fourteen strategic targets outlined in the twenty-two-month action plan. Encouragingly, for the second year in a row, incidences of crimes have plummeted, registering 4.24 percent fewer crimes than the previous year.

‘Evidence-based Policing’ has been laid down as a cornerstone of policing on scientific and empirical research-based approaches to study the various aspects of policing. Based on these research findings, appropriate decisions were taken and pragmatic measures for intervention were streamlined to achieve substantive results. “Upliftment of Police Morale among the Police Constables and Head Constables” and “Addressing Retention Crisis among Junior Police Officers (JCOs)” are examples of the initiatives taken in that direction. Also, the process involved in designing the “Annual Training Calendar” for 2021/022 saw a marked improvement in the identification of training needs, selection of target groups, equitable allocation of resources, and organization of training programs.

On the occasion of 66<sup>th</sup> Police Day, I would like to pay tribute to our Fallen Heroes, and I would also like to recall the reasons they made the ultimate sacrifices. The courage they have shown in the face of challenges will constantly inspire us and instill passion to serve with dedication. I take this opportunity to wish for speedy recovery of the police personnel infected by COVID-19, as well as those who have sustained injuries in the line of duty.

Finally, I am proud to present this edition of “Police Mirror 2021”. This publication encapsulates the changing dynamics of Nepal Police and the continued dedication of our workforce to deliver fair, professional and people-focused police service. I would like to thank the entire editorial team for their hard work in compiling the relevant information and showcasing them in a picturesque form.



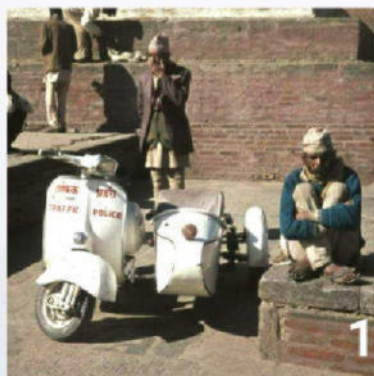
Shailesh Thapa Kshetri



Inspector General of Police Shailesh Thapa Kshetri



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Policing in the Federal Structure  
Province Police



Glimpses  
65<sup>th</sup> Police Day 2020



As we observe the 66<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Nepal Police, we are reminded of our responsibilities towards the people and the nation. At the same time, this day obliges us to review our efforts and contributions, and it also allows us to recall those who have left an indelible mark in the institutional development of this organization.

**Police Mirror 2021** is the fitting representation of diverse policing activities, institutional reform, a statistical manifestation of incidences of crimes, and innovation to address increasingly complex issues. The FY 2020/021 was a year of challenges and opportunities. Throughout the year, police were involved in manoeuvring past the clutches of the COVID-19 pandemic, pushing down the crime data and helping the victims seek justice, running after fugitives, undertaking activities that are policy-driven and process-driven, and preparing for the imminent readjustment of the police personnel at federal and provincial level.

Efforts were made to ensure that the annual publication is able to portray our accomplishments alongside the reform initiatives undertaken to develop institutional capacities of Nepal Police to cater to the growing aspirations of the people and addressing the increasing complexities of criminal activities. In doing so, we have received support from police personnel, other professionals and civilians in compiling the vivid reflections of policing that are organized and depicted in this edition of Police Mirror. We would, therefore, like to thank the contributors for their generous cooperation.

We hope that this year's publication, as always, will be archived as historical document containing the diverse aspects of Nepal Police. We have scrutinized every detail as meticulously as possible to retain the authenticity and credibility of the information provided herein. We hope that **Police Mirror 2021** shall serve as a resource for all those who wish to seek knowledge and information about Nepal Police.



Editorial team members from left to right:

**First row:**

DSP Raj Kumar Thing,  
SP Prabin Pokharel,  
SSP Basanta Bahadur Kunwar,  
DIGP Basanta Kumar Lama,  
SP Sabin Pradhan,  
DSP Keshab Kumar Thebe.

**Second row:**

SI Yadav Kumar Basnet,  
INS Koshis Babu Joshi,  
INS Narayan Thapa,  
DSP Chanchala Shrestha,  
INS Yam Kumar Shrestha and  
SI Rajkumar Shrestha.





## INTRODUCTION



## An Ode to the Past History of Nepal Police



Kotwali - I



Kotwali - II



Militia



Chowkidar

In Nepal, different type of security systems existed at different times in history. The foundation of today's policing in Nepal predates the unification process when *Umarau*, *Faujdar*, *Naike*, *Dware*, and *Kotwals* were endowed with similar, but limited, responsibilities to policing.

Until the middle of nineteenth century, police and judicial roles in most parts of Nepal were assumed by local kings (*Rajas*), who were like 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 relied on village heads and village counsels to maintain order in their respective communities.

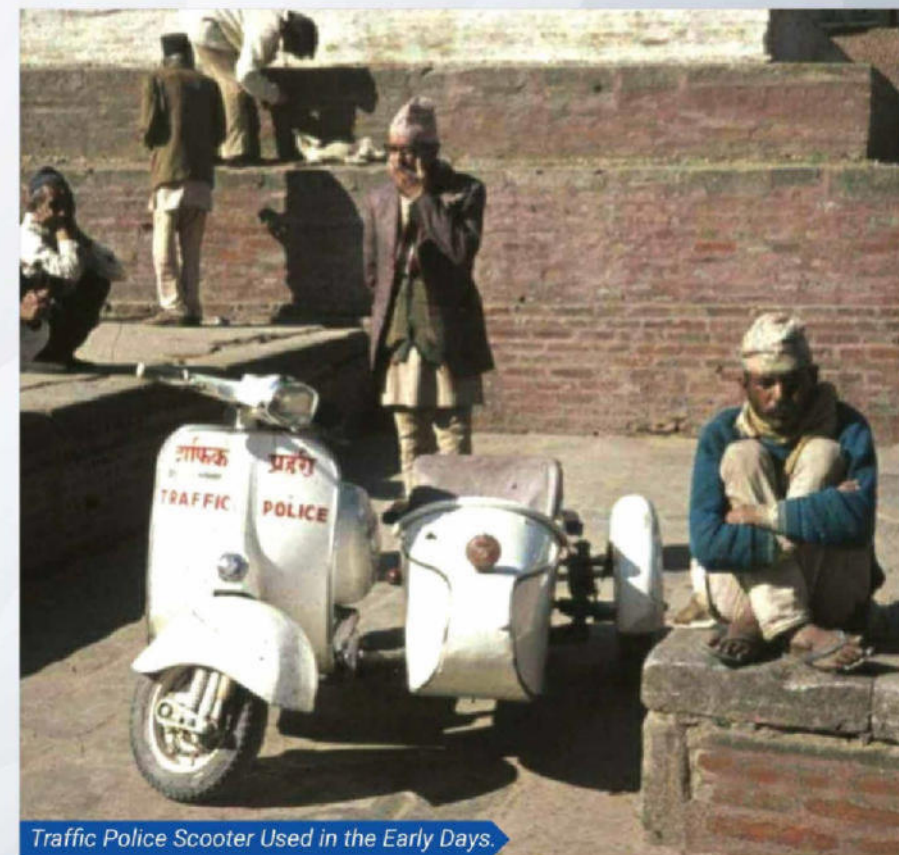
During the Rana regime, between 1846-1951 A.D., little was done to institutionalize the police organization. The then Prime Minister Chandra Shamser JB Rana, who served between 1901-1929 A.D., made an effort to reform the police system in Kathmandu, other big cities and some parts of the terai. Whatever the Rana rulers practiced to strengthen their regime gradually shaped the police to the present 'Nepal Police'.

After the end of Rana Regime in 1951 A.D. Nepal saw the dawn of democracy. Police Headquarters was established in 1952 A.D. and the Police Act, 2012 BS (1955 A.D.) came into effect which marks the validation of Nepal Police followed by the Police Regulation, 2015 BS (1958 A.D.).

The people's democratic movement of 1990 A.D. reinstated the multi-party democratic system in Nepal. The police reform commission was constituted in 1992 A.D. and police modernization took place in tune with the aspirations of the people and norms of a democratic system.

At present, Nepal Police is the principal law enforcement agency of Nepal and the first responder in every event. Police Act, 2012 BS has specified Nepal Police with two major responsibilities i.e. preventing and investigating crimes, and maintaining law and order. Since 1955 A.D., as Nepal transformed from monarchical system into federal republical system, Nepal Police has been upgrading its capacities and capabilities to attain its responsibilities.

Currently, 79,538 police personnel are deployed on the ground and delivering police services through the network of 2,660 police units to build safer communities.



Traffic Police Scooter Used in the Early Days.





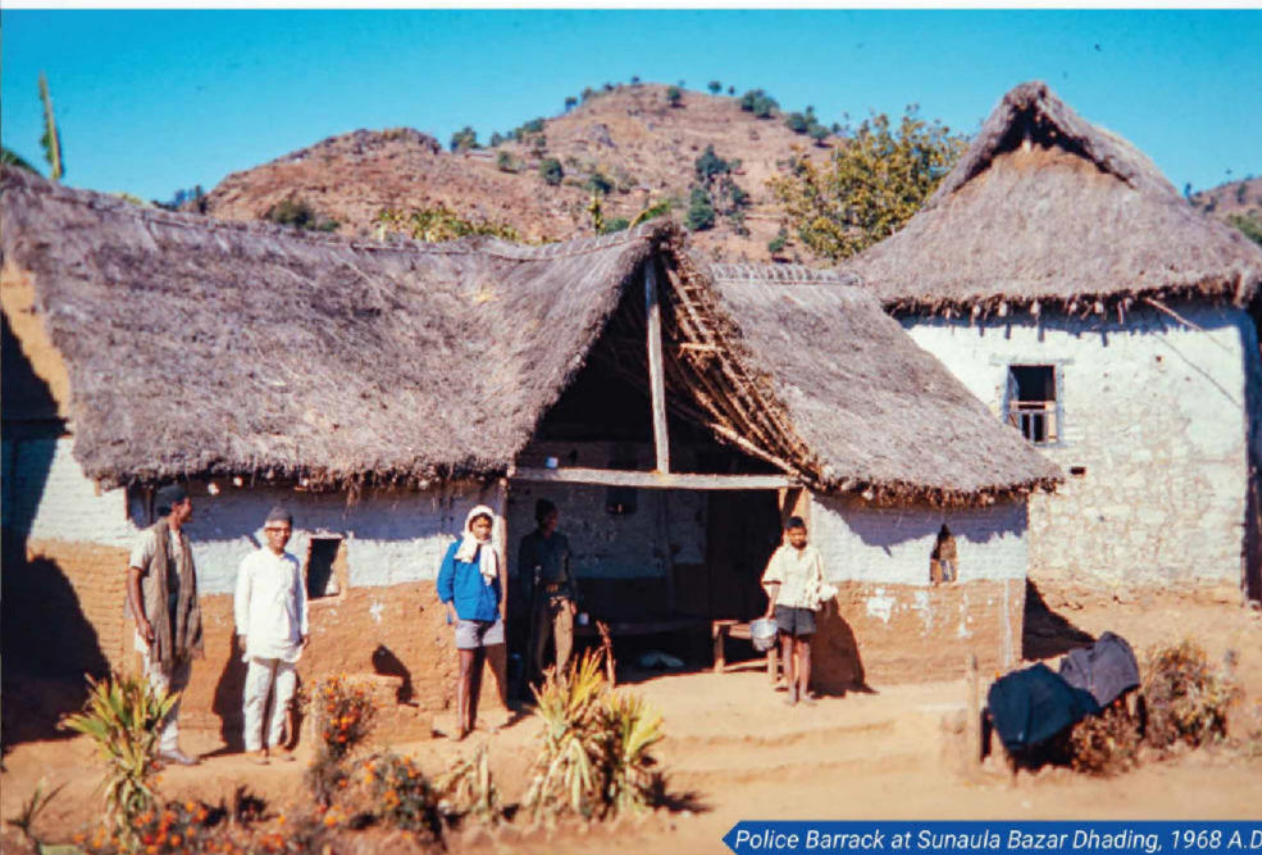
Amini Police



Ramdal



Traffic



Police Barrack at Sunaula Bazar Dhading, 1968 A.D.



A Police Person Pose in Front of Area Police Office. Arughat, Gorkha



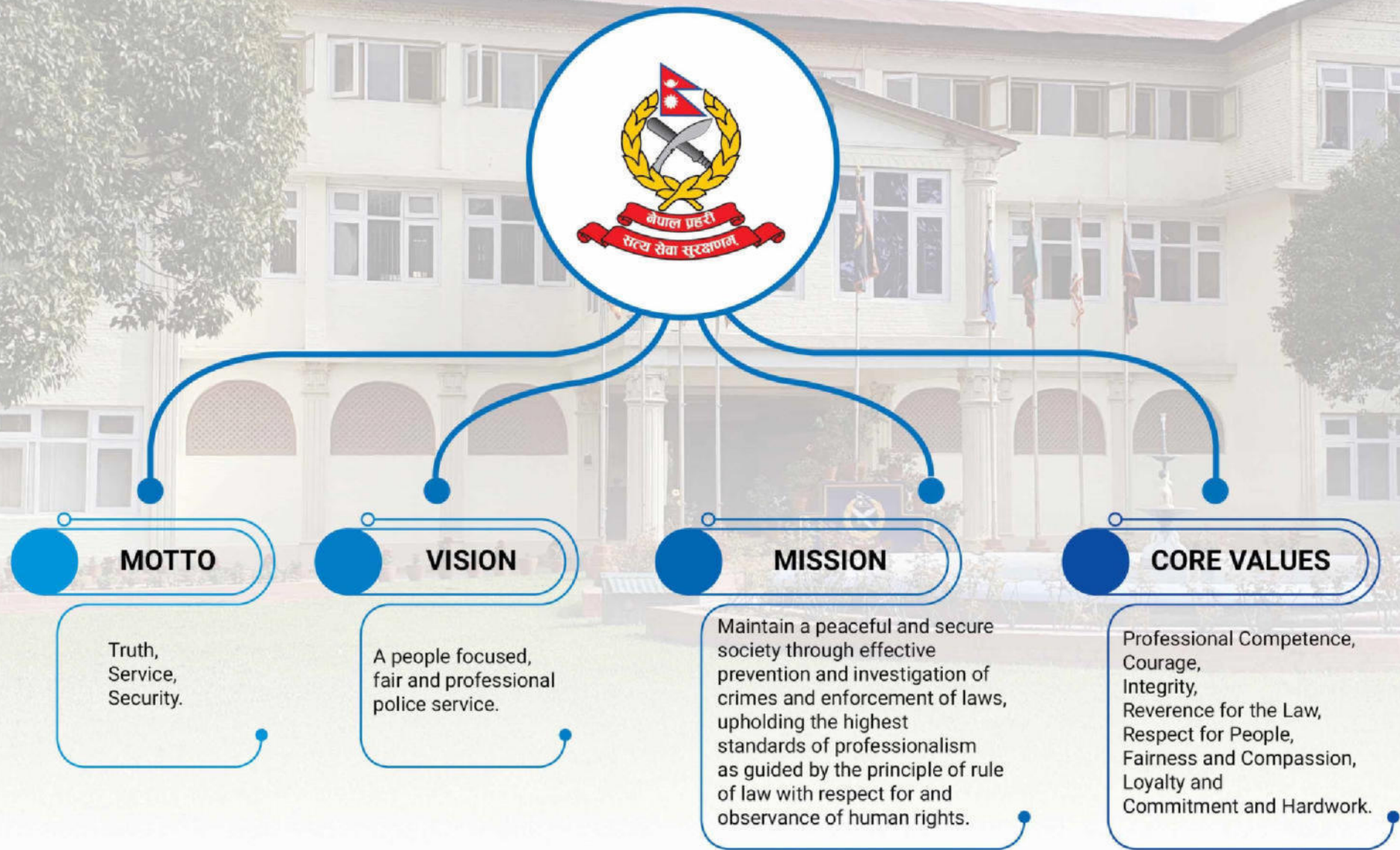
Leadership  
Command & Control



Chief of Nepal Police Addressing Police Officers Amid a Program Inside PHQ, Auditorium Hall



## Ethos Vision & Mission





## Driving Process Led Progress Research, Planning and Development



Nepal Police from its inception has been dealing with the various challenges including crimes of various nature, issues related to law and order, peace and security etc. Nepal Police has come up with various strategies and action plans at different times to cope with those challenges.

Nepal Police under the current leadership has implemented "Nepal Police Action Plan 2020" in July 2020. The plan encompasses fourteen strategic intervention areas for a period of twenty two months. The first year includes the strengthening of federal workflow process and operational capacity building of the province police and the second year follows the standardization of police services with the long term strategic reform focus.

Action Plan Implementation Progress Tracking software has been developed as a progress monitoring tool for all departments, Metropolitan Police Office and Province Police Offices.

The Action Plan includes 14 goals, 34 objectives and 156 activities. In FY 2020/021, 60.76 percent of the outlined activities have been accomplished and the remaining activities are projected to be completed by April 2022.

**First five years  
Strategic Plan  
2003-2007**

**One year  
Action Plan  
2012**

**Two year  
Strategic Plan  
2013-2015**

**Crime  
Action Plan  
2014-2016**

**Community  
Police Partnership  
Action Plan  
2019**

**Crime  
Action Plan-II  
2018-2020**

**Nepal Police  
Action Plan  
2020**

**Evolution of Strategy based Work Plan**

*Nepali Fiscal Year (FY) generally begins on the 15<sup>th</sup> of July*



## Pursuing Strategic Goals

### Action Plan 2020

#### GOAL 1

Federal restructuring of Nepal Police and strengthening the workflow of Nepal Police and Province Police.

#### GOAL 2

Preservation and promotion of the history of Nepal Police.

#### GOAL 3

Development of specialized and scientific crime investigation system.

#### GOAL 4

Improvement of the effectiveness of police operations.

#### GOAL 5

Development of technology based policing.

#### GOAL 6

Enhancement of citizen-centric police services.

#### GOAL 7

Performance-based career development and strengthening of human resource management system.



#### GOAL 8

Accelerated construction and development of physical infrastructure.

#### GOAL 9

Improvement of the effectiveness of internal supervision and operation of the Police Inspectorate.

#### GOAL 10

Transparent and result based financial administration system.

#### GOAL 11

Development of scientific and need based training system.

#### GOAL 12

Promote human rights and protect vulnerable citizens.

#### GOAL 13

Expansion of the areas and access to welfare schemes.

#### GOAL 14

Effective participation in international and regional security and enhancement of security mechanism support.



## Guidance and Instruction Guardianship



Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs Bal Krishna Khand Addressing Police Personnel during his Maiden Visit to the PHQ



Secretary of Home Affairs Tek Narayan Pandey Addressing Police Personnel at the PHQ



## Working Together for Safer Nepal Cooperation and Coordination



The Heads of Security Agencies (Nepal Police, APF Nepal and NID) Meet with the Newly Appointed Chief of the Army Staff Prabhu Ram Sharma at his Office in Nepali Army HQ



Chief of APF Nepal Joins the Chief of Nepal Police for a Meeting with a Delegation from WWF, Nepal at PHQ



## Maintaining International Relations Courtesy Call and Interaction

In Today's 21<sup>st</sup> century, there is no limit to crime and criminals. Cross border and transnational crimes are increasing day by day. To tackle this, cooperation and coordination with international security agencies and other partner institutions are essential. Apart from crime investigation, Nepal Police is also in constant touch with various international agencies for knowledge sharing, technology exchange, friendly relations etc. This has helped in solving various problems and attaining various achievements.

Nepal Police, under the current leadership has identified "Effective Participation in International and Regional Security and Enhancement of Security Mechanism Support" as one of the strategic goals of the Nepal Police Action Plan 2020. This strategic goal stipulates diverse activities to promote goodwill, cooperation and coordination among the security organizations for the effective maintenance of law and order.



Chief of Abu Dhabi Police (UAE) in a Virtual Courtesy Call with the Chief of Nepal Police



The UN Resident Coordinator Ms. Sara Beysolow Nyanti Pays a Courtesy Call on Chief of Nepal Police



Indo-Nepal Cross Border Meeting between Concerned Authorities of East Champaran, Bihar & Rautahat District, Nepal.





**CRIME INVESTIGATION**



## Digging Out the Truth Crime Investigation



Additional Inspector General of Police Pradhyumna Kumar Karki, Head of Crime Investigation Department

Nepal Police is entrusted with important responsibilities, often sensitive and challenging in nature. Among them, crime investigation is, by and large, an exclusive responsibility of Nepal Police, which is enshrined in the preamble to the Police Act 2012 BS (1955). Although rudimentary crime investigation practices predate the legitimate establishment of Nepal Police, Crime Investigation Department (CID) was established only in 1964 as a dedicated investigative department within the structure of Police Headquarters.

The old adage, "it is better to let a hundred criminals be acquitted but not a single innocent be convicted", still serves as a guiding principle to pursue investigation of crimes. To supplement, the CID has also adopted the principle of "criminals should be punished while the innocent should be encouraged" in its approach to fulfilling the investigative duties in accordance with criminal justice system.

To make crime investigation effective and credible, the CID implemented Crime Action Plan (CAP) in 2014 for a period of three years. The CAP focused on specialization of criminal investigators, digitization of investigative documents, establishment of criminal data center and digital forensic lab, intelligence gathering mechanism and preservation of the integrity of evidence and their sources. After the completion of the three years of its implementation, the CAP-II second was implemented on 2018.

CID plays a coordinating role with various stakeholders at the central level, emphasizing on the proper use of criminal information networks and scientific resources. It is involved in crime control and investigation, policy formulation, planning and developing investigative strategies.

Proactive policing measures are also channelized through its dedicated units, Women, Children and Senior Citizens Directorate and Community Police Section. The vast network of these units across the country, in partnership with the community, extensively organizes awareness programs to sensitize the general populace and curb crimes.

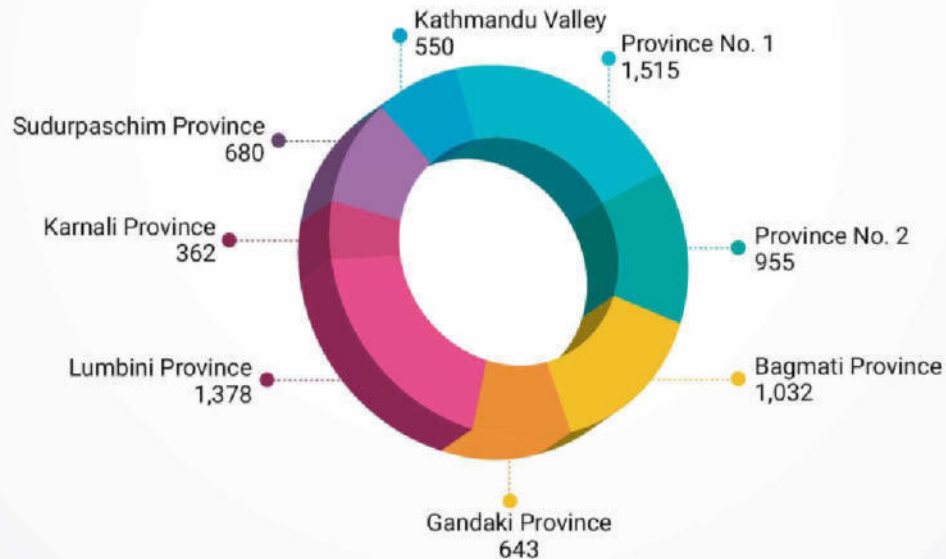




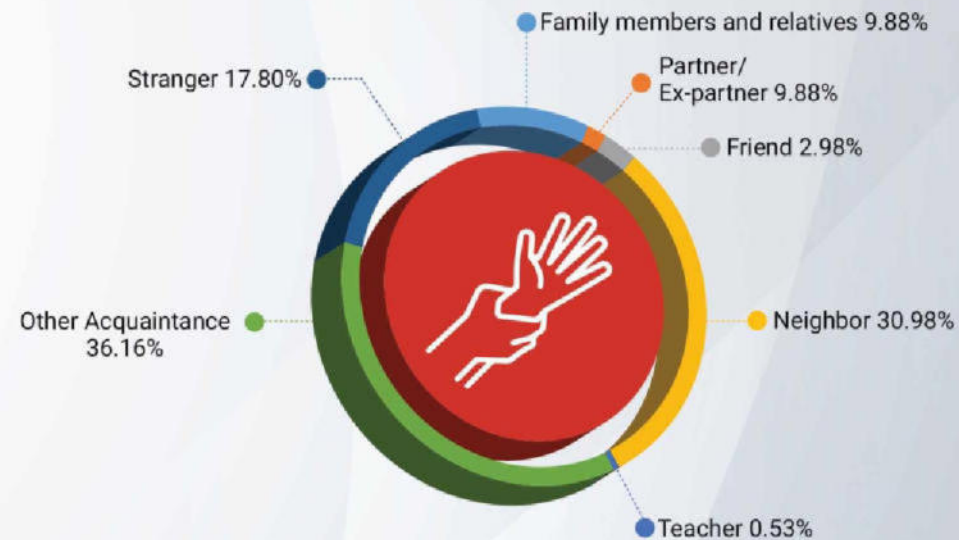


## Analyzing Crime Statistics and Trend

### Facts and Figure



Province-wise Suicide Cases Registered in FY 2020/021



Victim Offender Relationship in Rape

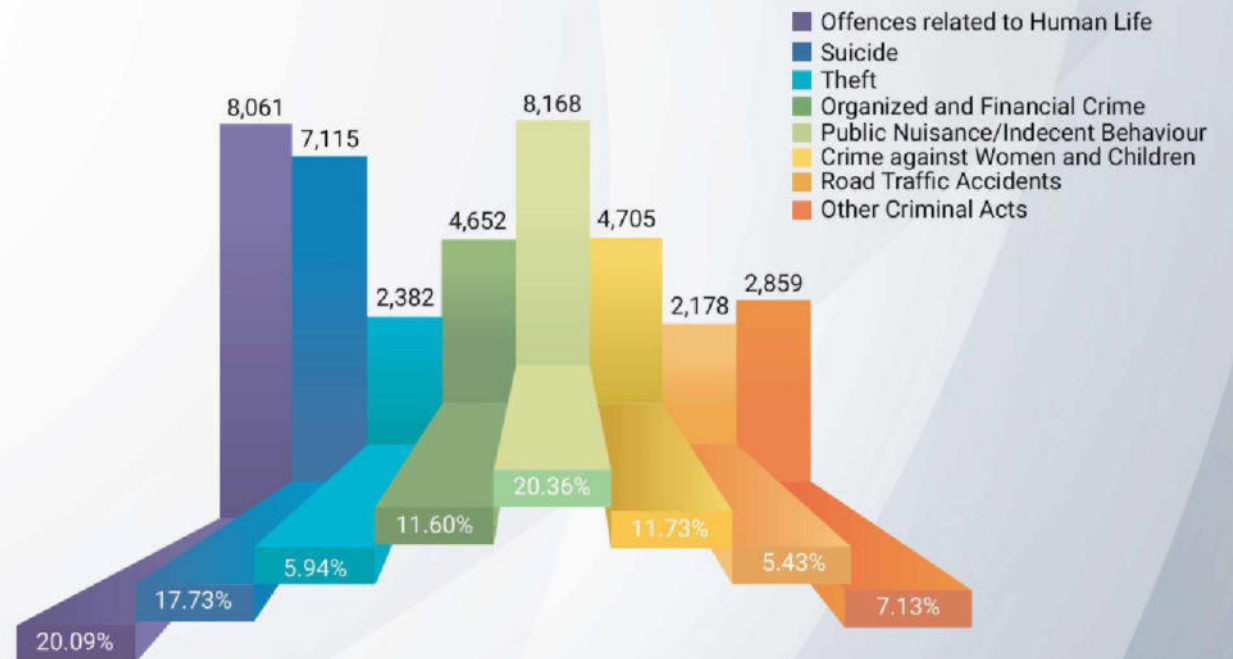


Crimes Registered in the Previous Ten Years





Cases Registered and Suspects Arrested in FY 2020/21



Criminal Cases Registered in FY 2020/21





Cannabis  
155,644.75 Kg



Hashish  
21,917.48 Kg



Heroin  
88.60 Kg

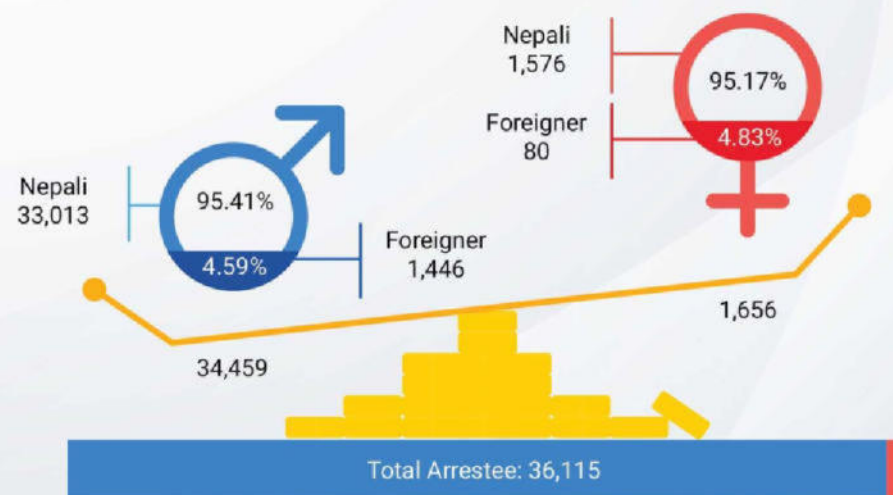


Opium  
555.55 Kg



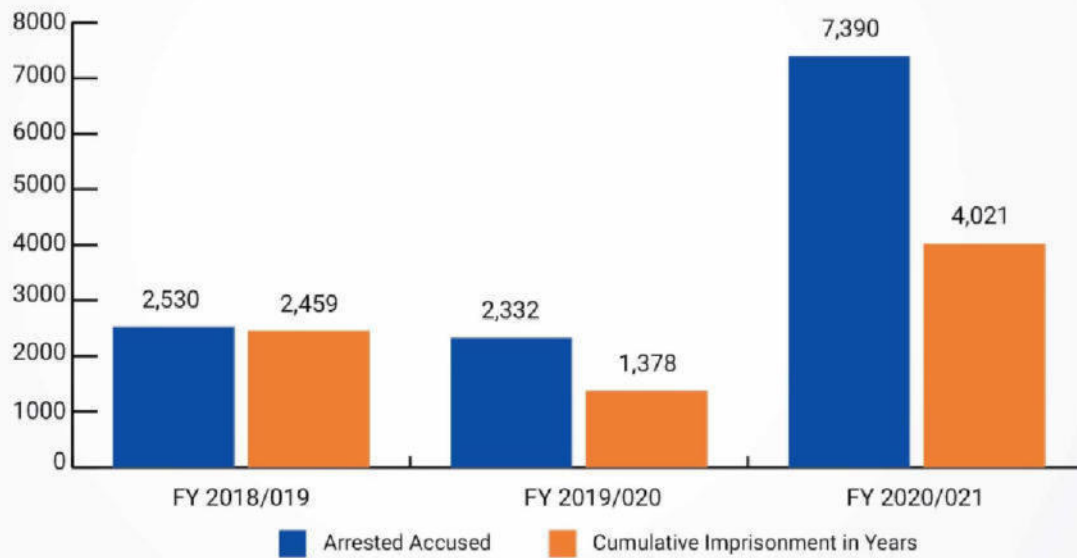
Cocaine  
59.44 Kg

### Major Confiscations in the Previous Ten Years

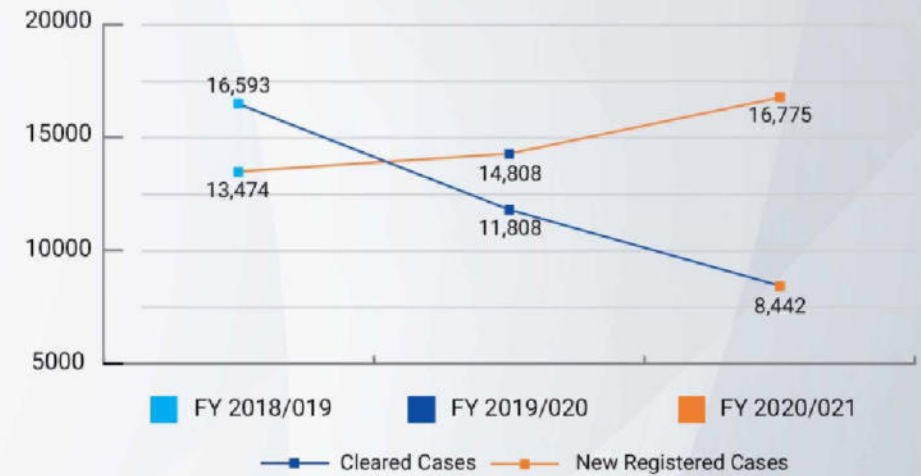


### Number of Persons Arrested in Narcotic Drug Related Cases in the Previous Ten Years





**Implementation of Court Decisions in the Previous Three Years**



**Pending and Cleared Cases in the Previous Three Years**



**Seizure of Arms and Ammunitions Recovered in FY 2020/021**



## Using Modern Tools and Technology Devices, Tools and Technology

### Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory

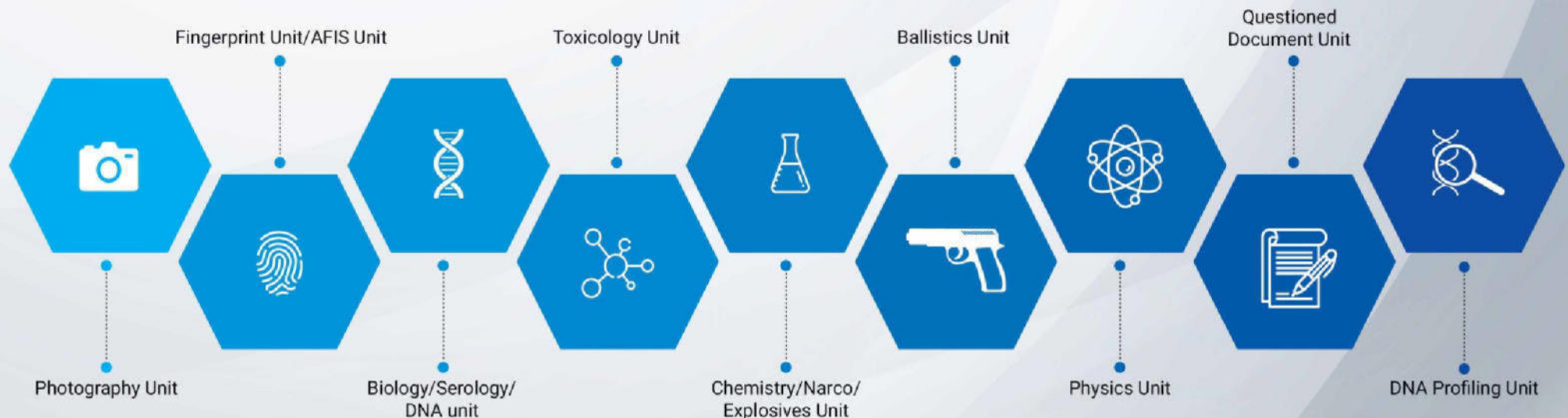
Central Police Forensic Science Laboratory (CPFSL) serve as the backbone in the investigation of crimes and administration of justice. The root of CPFSL can be traced as early as 1960 when Photography Section was established to aid the scene of crime investigation. The introduction of photography was followed by fingerprint examination in 1962 and the importance of forensic science in crime investigation grew exponentially as a result of which Forensic Section was established in the Police Headquarters. However, based on the recommendation of the Royal Judicial Reform Commission 1983, the Forensic Section was transferred to the Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST) citing the need for independence of the Section. Within seven years, the importance of the Forensic Section within Nepal Police was deeply felt and in 1995 the CPFSL was re-established within the structure of CID, Police Headquarters.

The modernization of CPFSL began in 1999 with the commencement of the DANIDA Project. Under this project, 14 forensic experts were trained in Denmark and several forensic equipment, including Comparison Microscope and Video Spectral Comparator, were installed in the CPFSL to enhance its capacity and capability. In 2013, Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS) and Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) were procured and installed to upgrade the traditional manual fingerprint examination system and to analyze narcotic substances respectively. Similarly, DNA Profiling was introduced in 2014.

Today, CPFSL has its presence extended to two other provinces—one in Dharan, Province No. 1 and the other in Nepalgunj, Lumbini Province.



Digital Display Board





### Information Technology Directorate

Radio communication is indispensable to policing. The application of radio communications in Nepal Police is almost as early as its establishment. The systematic management of radio communications commenced with the establishment of Communications Section in 1958. Today, the section has been transformed to Communications Directorate. The Directorate ensures that each police unit is equipped with a radio communications facility and there is an uninterrupted nationwide police communications network. In 2013, a digital radio trunking system was launched in five districts and its expansion in other districts is on the cards. Besides radio communication, the Directorate also manages the CCTV network and deployment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) for surveillance, search and identification purposes.

The advent of computers and the internet has brought revolutionary changes in the manner how we communicate and interact. This has added a new dimension to policing, specifically in the sphere of law enforcement, police response, data management, online services, and the integration of criminal information. Information Technology Directorate (ITD), originally created as Computer Section in 1986, closely monitors the existing information technology (IT) infrastructure, develops and updates the IT applications in sync with time, collaborates with the clients to maximize productivity, and responds to outages. A total of 229 different police units

are connected to the Nepal Police Intranet Network. ITD provides technical support to these units and runs more than 50 database applications. Nepal Police possesses the capacity to house all the criminal databases developed and used by all government institutions. The Government of Nepal realizes Nepal Police Data Center (ANSI/TIA-942 rated-3 compliance) as the spine for integration of the different criminal databases. To promote the effective use of IT in Nepal Police, the Directorate has formed an IT support group to implement IT-based services.

### Polygraph

The polygraph was introduced in Nepal Police in 2014. Also known as a lie detector, the application of polygraph in crime investigation has proved useful in offering an expert opinion based on the polygraph test of the subject. Polygraph has been employed as one of the essential tools in crime investigation. Nepal Police has conducted polygraph tests on 4,313 individual subjects to date. The number comprised 535 females and 3,778 males. Out of the 4,313 polygraph tests conducted, there were 2,242 cases of deception indicated, 1,648 cases of no deception indicated, 232 cases of no opinion, 155 cases of no consent, 37 cases were not supported and 156 fully solved cases.



Examination of Biological Sample



Polygraph Test Conducted in Polygraph Unit

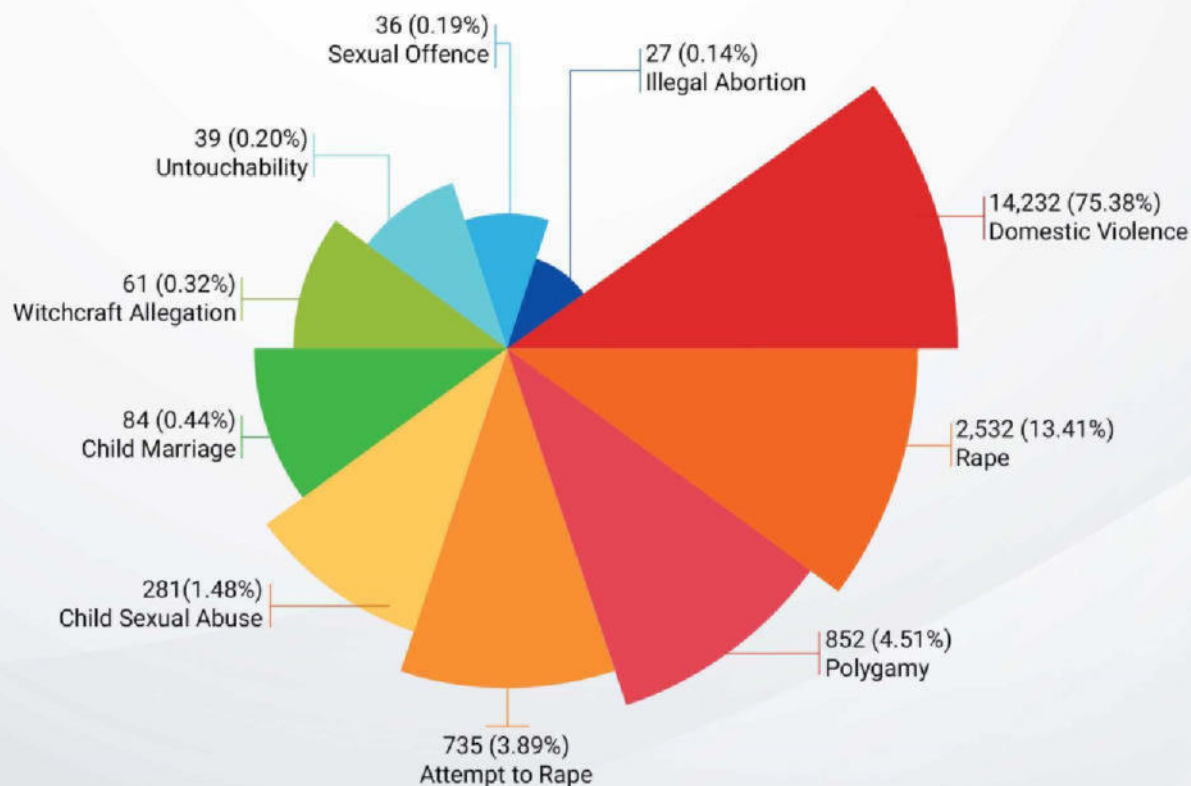


## Serving The Vulnerable Community

### Women, Children & Senior Citizens Service Directorate

Nepal Police has always prioritized the needs of the most vulnerable sections of the society. To address the needs, the Women, Children and Senior Citizens Service Directorate (WCSCSD) was formally established in 1996 as a specialized unit within Nepal Police to address the issues and concerns of the survivors and victims of GBV.

Today, there are 233 specialized units of Women, Children and Senior Citizen Service Centers across the country with a dedicated number of staff, with priority given to female police personnel. The offices at PHQ, Metropolitan Police Office, and 7 Provincial Police Offices serve as policy and supervisory units, while all the remaining WCSCSDs serve as field units and operate round-the-clock. Among the field units, 37 District Police Offices, Three Area Police Offices and One Ward Police Office have dedicated buildings with proper facilities to attend to the cases of women, children, senior citizen and other vulnerable groups.



Cases Registered Against Women and Children in FY 2020/021

Out of the total cases of VAWC (Violence against Women and Children), domestic violence covers almost 80% of the sum while rape is the second most reported crime in recent years.



Traffic Police Assisting Pedestrians at Zebra Crossing



Among the children at risk categories, the number of children reported missing every year in Nepal reflect upon the magnitude of its problem. Although the majority of the children reported missing are found and reunited with their families there are still many at large—lost, lured or kidnapped, trafficked, abused and exploited—hoping that somebody will rescue them someday.

To protect the rights of children in emergencies National Coordination Center for Children at Risk (NCCR) was established in 2006. The NCCR operates a toll-free telephone line 104 and serves as the national information center for all the 77 districts of Nepal. Police officers are deputed to NCCR to coordinate and collaborate efforts in order to locate, rescue and rehabilitate lost or unaccompanied children. Also, NCCR works closely with Nepal Police WCSCSCs across the country.

In FY 2020/021, the number of children who were reported missing to NCCR was 3,658. Among those reported missing 3,001 children were found and rescued, i.e. 82.26 percent of children reported missing. This number includes the 355 missing children who were rescued from difficult situations and were provided with immediate relief support.



Police Personnel at a Citizen Help Desk Providing Information about WCSCSC



NCCR Personnel Rescuing a Child



## Extending Law Enforcement Cooperations Beyond Borders

### INTERPOL

In 1967, Nepal joined INTERPOL as the 100<sup>th</sup> member country. The main goal of INTERPOL is 'Connecting Police for Safer World'. Inspector General of Police serves as an ex-officio member of National Central Bureau, Kathmandu, which is the country's focal point for all INTERPOL activities.

Nepal has taken consistent initiatives through INTERPOL to foster international police cooperation, build investigative and operational capacities, and collaborate in international operations.

International police networking and use of INTERPOL tools and resources have contributed to many successful investigations, including cases of high-profile homicide, rape, fraud and forgery, wildlife crime, smuggling, and human trafficking.

#### EVENTS

**1967**

Nepal joined as the 100<sup>th</sup> member of INTERPOL

**1989**

10<sup>th</sup> Asian Regional Conference organized in Nepal

**2017**

23<sup>rd</sup> Asian Regional Conference organized in Nepal

**2018**

Project MANDALA  
Project SCORPIOUS  
Project KALKAN  
Training organized in Nepal

**2019**

Criminal Intelligence Analysis Training organized in Nepal



## COMMUNICATION

**1994**  
U.A. Terminal

**2004**  
I-24/7

**1989**  
Telex  
Communications  
Media

**1997**  
X-400

**2019**  
MIND (Mobile INTERPOL  
Network Database  
(I-24/7 mobile connectivity))

**2020**  
Project LEADER  
Project SOTERIA  
Training  
organized in  
Nepal



Issued to find location and whereabouts of the accused who are at large after the incident and are under investigation.

Nepal issued first Diffusion on  
15/06/2009  
Total Diffusion issued- 94  
Valid Diffusion- 39



To seek information on  
unidentified bodies.

Nepal issued first BLACK Notice  
on 24/4/2013.

## NOTICE

**1992**  
First RED  
Notice

**2009**  
First DIFFUSION

**2012**  
First YELLOW  
Notice

**2013**  
First BLACK Notice

**2015**  
First PURPLE  
Notice

To seek the location and arrest  
of wanted persons wanted for  
prosecution or to serve a sentence.

Nepal issued first RED Notice on  
27/1/1992.  
Total Red Notices issued- 116  
Valid Red Notices- 39



To help locate missing persons,  
often minors, or to help identify  
persons who are unable to identify  
themselves.

Nepal issued first YELLOW Notice  
on 15/8/2012.  
Total YELLOW Notices issued- 10



To seek or provide information on  
modus operandi, objects, devices &  
concealment methods used by criminals.

Nepal issued first PURPLE Notice on  
11/6/2015. This is the only PURPLE  
Notice issued by Nepal.





# Investigating Special Criminal Cases

## Specialized Bureaus

### Narcotics Control Bureau

Narcotics Drugs Control Law Enforcement Unit established in 1992 was upgraded as Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in 2012. NCB operating through central office in Kathmandu and eight field offices that includes six in border areas, one in Pokhara and the other one in Tribhuvan International Airport Kathmandu is led by Senior Superintendent of Police.

NCB has been playing the role of lead agency in curbing the illegal production and transaction of narcotic drugs and enforcing the law. It works in coordination and collaboration with international institutions in the control and investigation of narcotic drugs and also acts as the nodal agency for supply control.

### Special Bureau

A clandestine section under the name of Special Branch was established in 1995 to collect and analyze information on terrorism and extremism. The section at the time of its establishment was led by Deputy Superintendent of Police. The section was upgraded as Anti-Terrorist Research and Investigation Cell in 2001 and later as Anti-Terrorist Directorate in 2009.

It was elevated as the Special Bureau in 2013 and since then is headed by Deputy Inspector General of Nepal Police. The Bureau is recognized for its expertise in operations and investigation against terrorism as well as underground outfits and extremists.

### Central Investigation Bureau

Central Investigation Bureau (CIB), established in 2010, has its separate Central Investigation Bureau (Establishment and Operation) Rules 2070 BS (2013). CIB is headed by Deputy Inspector General of Police.

CIB frequently assists other investigative units through technical assistance and the deployment of expert investigators. CIB currently has six investigative Pillars dedicated to heinous crime (Pillar No. 1), financial crime (Pillar No. 2), frauds (Pillar No. 3), wildlife crime (Pillar No. 4), execution of judicial decisions on absconded criminals (Pillar No. 5), IT support (Pillar No. 6) and prosecution (Pillar No. 7).





## Cyber Bureau

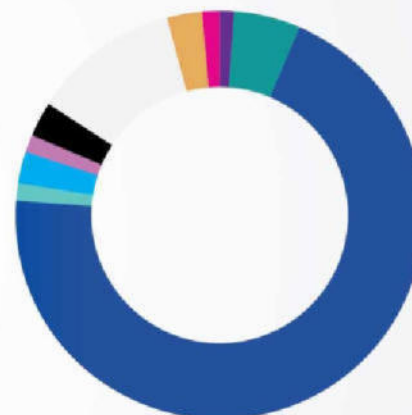
To counter the rising menace of cyber crime and cyber-enabled crimes a specialized Central Cyber Bureau (CB), headed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police was set up in 2018. It identifies emerging threats and new methods for overcoming cyber as well as cyber-related offences.

From data piracy and email/sms blackmail it has now stretched to a wide variety of cyber crimes such as phishing, unauthorized access, online fraud, online illegal activities and sextortion. As the social media related crimes are increasing with the increasing rate of internet penetration, Cyber Bureau organizes programs to raise awareness against cybercrime and safe use of Internet.

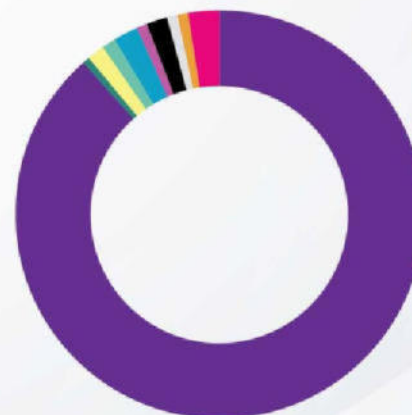
## Anti Human Trafficking Bureau

Nepal is affected both by domestic and cross-border human trafficking. Realizing the necessity of a separate specialized agency to control and investigate human trafficking and smuggling more effectively, Anti Human Trafficking Bureau (AHTB) was established in 2018. AHTB is headed by Senior Superintendent of Nepal Police.

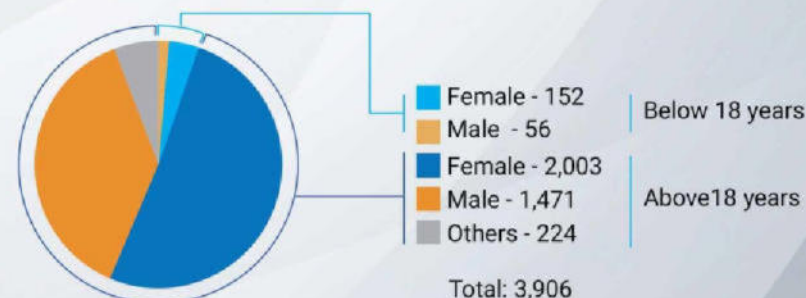
The main functions of the bureau includes preventing and investigating crimes related to human trafficking; assist and coordinate in the rescue and protection of victims of human trafficking; and supervise, monitor, assist and coordinate with other police offices and other organizations.



Registered Cases of Cybercrime in FY 2020/021



Applications on Cybercrime in FY 2020/021



Victims of Cybercrime in FY 2020/021 (On the Basis of Gender and Age)



## Promoting Criminal Justice

### Notable Story

#### Rape and Murder of a 19 year girl

A 19 year girl was reported missing by her parents on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 2021. On the following day, in the jungle about 97 feet below the unpaved road on the way from Khochlek to Sillek, police discovered a dead body soaking under a heavy downpour. Injury to the head, scar on the neck, bruises on her toes, and blood in and around her vagina gave reasons to believe that it could be a case of rape and murder. The tragic death of a girl after being reported missing signalled a challenge to the police.

Police investigators examined the scene of crime as thoroughly as they could and collected the evidences carefully. Police dogs were deployed to sniff and track the perpetrator but proved futile.

During the examination of the crime scene police had recovered the victim's shirt's button, 'love-in-tokyo' hairband and victim's skin that helped establish the impression of the crime to supplement the previously perceived suspicion.

The incident sparked rage amongst the locals who staged demonstrations to exert pressure on the police. To solve the case, Nepal Police deployed its specialized unit, CIB, to support the investigation both technically and on-the-ground.

Information on one of the relatives of the victim, a 17-year-old student, who was also seen taking part in the demonstrations ushered in a new direction in the course of the investigation. Police summoned the person and inquired about his whereabouts during the time of the incident. But he failed to produce any convincing alibi as the statement given by him did not match with the account of his friends in school.

Investigators visited his house and checked the notebook to cross verify his statement. After examining the notebook, police ascertained that the suspect had already left the school without attending the last period. Therefore, on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2021, police arrested the suspect and he confessed the crime. Furthermore, the juvenile suspect's confession also corroborated with the recovery of victim's wrist watch in a distance from the scene of crime.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 2021, the accused juvenile was presented to the District Court and he was sent to Child Reform Home for detention under trial.

#### The brutal murder of an old couple

On the night of the 23<sup>rd</sup> of February 2021, an old couple were reported missing at District Police Office Mahottari. Police investigators visited the missing couple's house on the 24<sup>th</sup> of February 2021 and noticed a blood-like stain in a room of their house which sparked suspicion over the disappearance. Despite repeated searches conducted in and around the house, police could not gather any clue regarding the missing couple until the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2021.

The missing case of Musafir Jha, 73 years, and Gita Devi Jha, 63 years, who lived in Sahodawa, Pipra Village Municipality Ward No. 5, Mahottari was getting complicated as no signs of life could be detected. The investigation gradually inclined toward abduction and/or murder. Investigators widened their search to cover several other houses and areas in the vicinity of the missing persons' home. After searching day in, day out, police were able to get a breakthrough on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2021 when they discovered the dead bodies of the couple buried under rubble along the under-construction road at Ataradh, Pipra Village Municipality Ward No. 2, Mahottari. The recovery of the dead bodies also led to the discovery of further evidence as the investigators mopped up the whole surrounding area and the houses.

During the follow-up searches, on the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2021, police entered inside a house that carried the foul stench of rotten flesh. This made police believe that there was a connection to the murder of the couple. Kailash Kumar Jha, 42 years old, the owner of the house came immediately under the radar of the police investigation. Police found a partially burnt trunk in the house where they recovered more blood-like stains and hair-like fibers.

Based on the pieces of evidence recovered and preliminary interrogation of the suspect, police had sufficient grounds to arrest Kailash Kumar Jha. The suspect Kailash Kumar Jha, nephew of the murdered couple, confessed to committing the murder out of vengeance. The suspect revealed that he used a carpenter's hammer to strike the couple to kill them. Police recovered the carpenter's hammer as the weapon of the crime. Seven other suspects were also identified and arrested for covering up the crime.

Kailash Kumar Jha, the main suspect, and the seven other accused have been charged for the murder and collusion in committing and covering up the crime.





## Promoting safer tourism Ensuring Safety of the Tourist



Tourist Police was established in 1979 as a special unit of Nepal Police working under Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Department of Tourism. The objectives of the Tourist Police include providing necessary services, security and information to the foreign tourists visiting Nepal, addressing the problems of the tourists, and creating a safe and comfortable environment for sustainable tourism development in Nepal.

Tourist Police registers complaints, does preliminary investigation and recommends immediate action in order to assist in recovery of lost items, including goods and documents, of the tourists and issue police reports. The members of the Tourist Police regularly patrol and maintain vigilance around important tourist sites and destinations to prevent tourists from being harassed and exploited. Tourist Police are skilled to extend better and efficient services with motto- "Tourist Police for Tourists' Safety".

Helping Senior Citizen Wear Mask during COVID-19 Pandemic.



Distributing Informative Pamphlets on Tourist Police and its Services

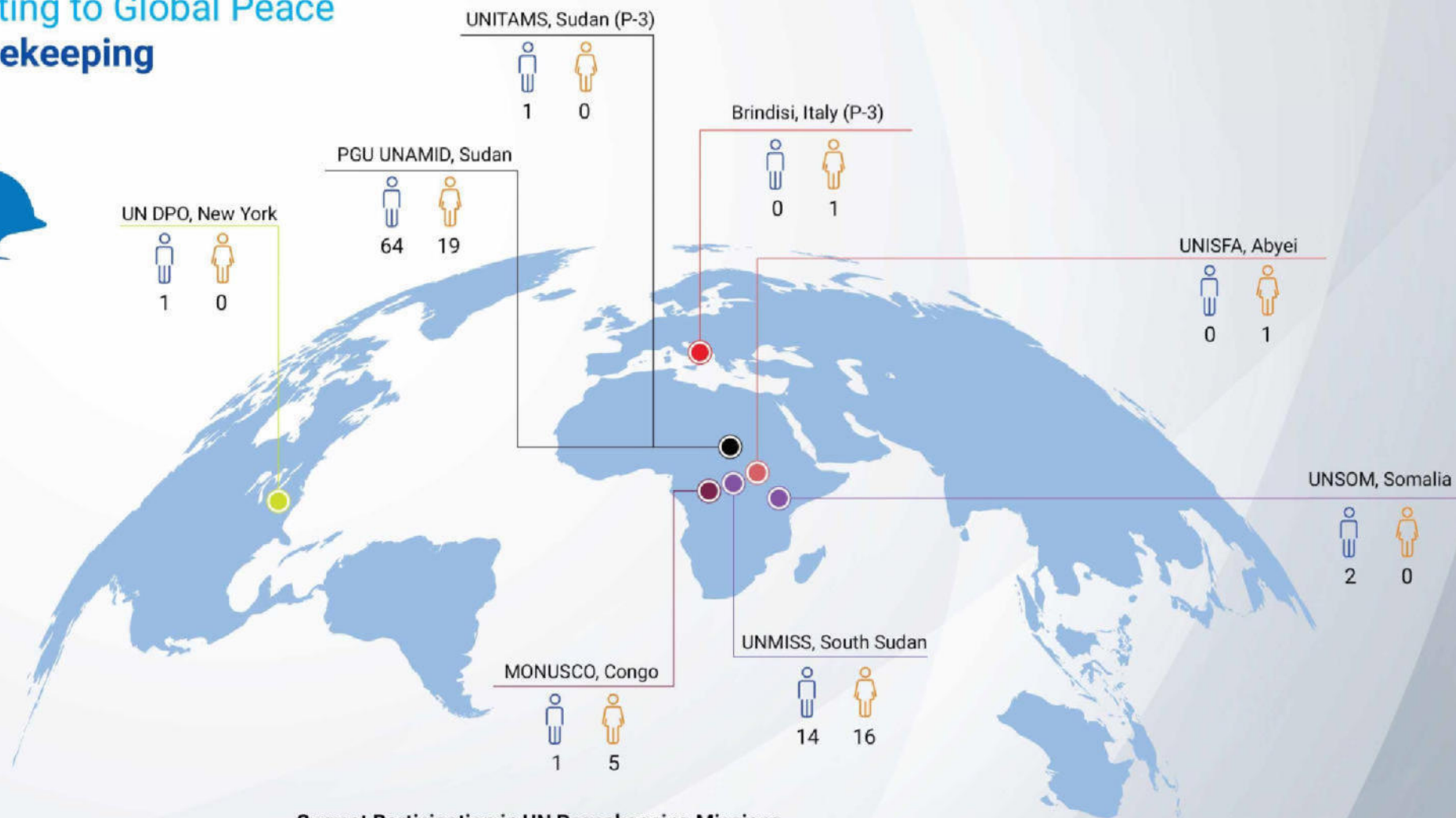


Helping Tourist Locate Destination in the Map

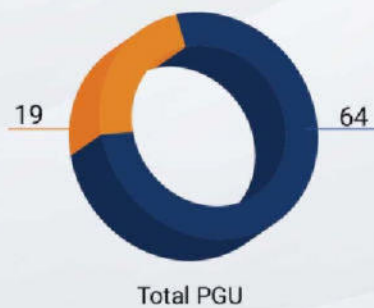
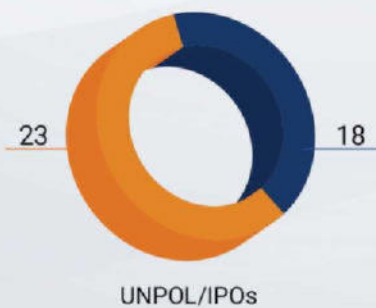


# Contributing to Global Peace

## UN Peacekeeping



Current Participation in UN Peacekeeping Missions







Medal Parade Ceremony Organized in UNAMID MHQ, El-Fasher Super Camp



Female UNPOL Officer from Nepal Posing with Colleagues in UNISFA



PGU 17<sup>th</sup> Contingent, UNAMID on duty. Darfur, Sudan



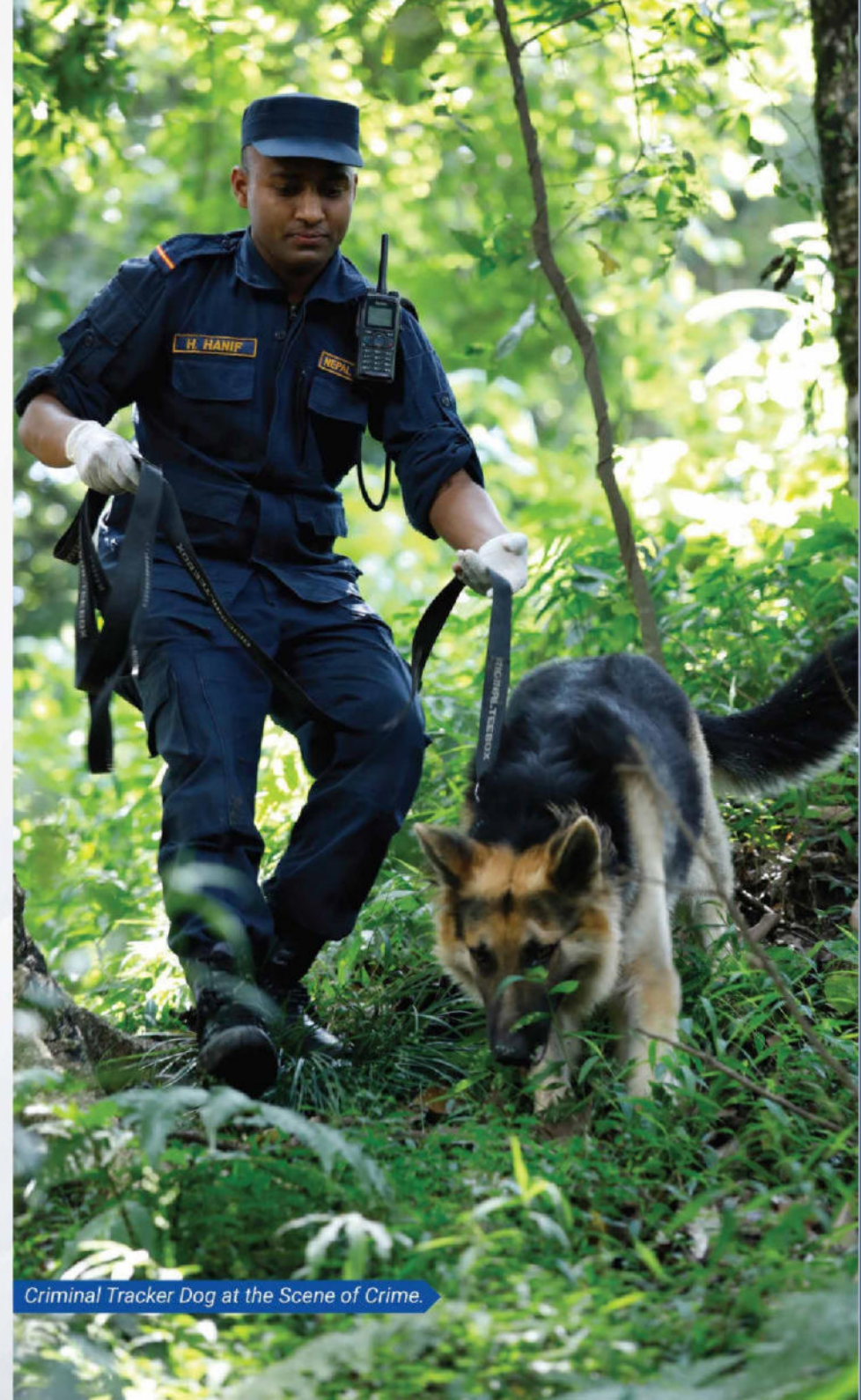
## Canine Division Trained Dogs on Duty

Since its inception, Canine Division has been conducting successful investigations at various times and has been playing important role in narrowing the scope of criminal investigations and augmenting security to VIP, Vital Installations and during national events. In addition, it has been playing a significant role in rescue operations during disaster and in drug trafficking control.

Canine service is being provided from 10 different places across the country and there are 89 trained dogs in the Canine Division.



Deploying Dog for Search and Rescue during Landslide.



Criminal Tracker Dog at the Scene of Crime.





## **HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATION**



## Deploying Competent and Well Equiped Police Personnel

### Human Resource & Administration



Additional Inspector General of Police Bishwa Raj Pokharel, Head of Human Resource & Administration Department.

Human Resource and Administration Department (HRAD) aims to fulfill the requirement of competent and professional police personnel, as well as provide adequate resources to help them perform their job well.

HRAD is mainly responsible for developing and implementing strategies on the professional development of recruiting, selecting, and administering all the police personnel. It focuses on the mission to ensure the staffs are adequately managed, appropriately placed and effectively trained. This includes: filling up vacancies through transparent recruitment process, developing annual training calendar, creating international training opportunities and managing the transfer and promotion of the police personnel.

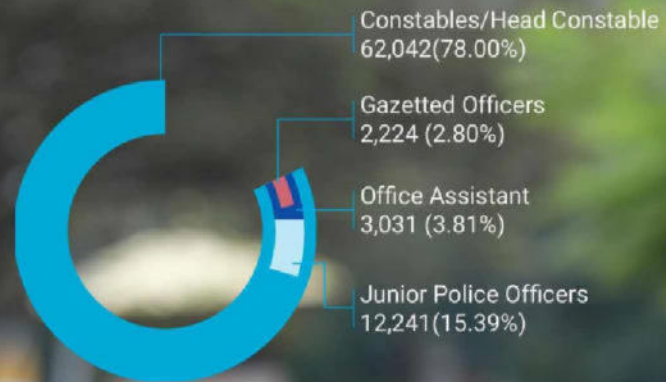
At present, 4.27 percent of the total positions lay vacant and to make up for the shortfall of human resources in Nepal Police, HRAD is planning on selecting new recruits to fill up the vacancies. Furthermore, HRAD administers recruitment of qualified human resources by conducting competitive examinations. HRAD is also concerned with enhancing the professional capacity and creating a healthy work environment.

Another crucial responsibility of HRAD is to provide logistical support to the police in order to ensure effective performance of their duties. Management of police uniforms, arms and ammunitions, vehicles and other equipment fall within the scope of HRAD. It also focuses on upgradation of old infrastructures and building new ones. Welfare of police personnel is another area of priority.

HRAD, in its endeavour to ensure transparency, credibility and predictability, has devised policies and standards to strengthen its role in the process of making human resource management and administration effective and efficient.



# Our Strength Nepal Police



Rank-wise Distribution



Male: 89.03%

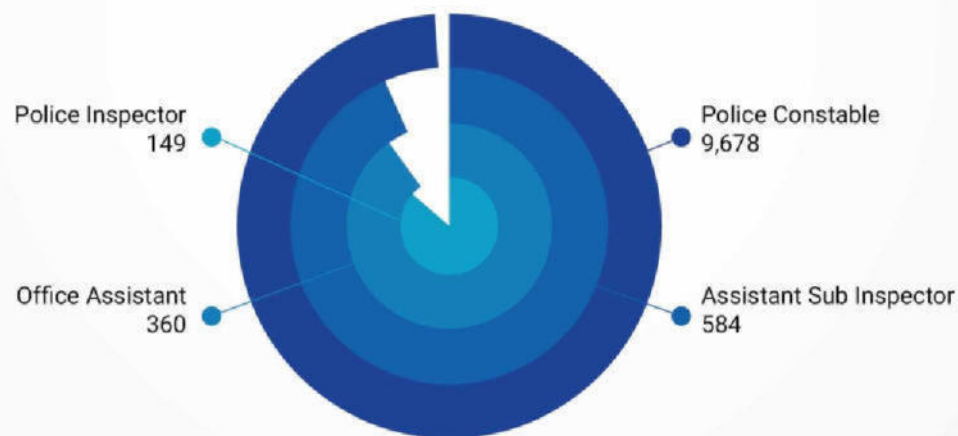
Female: 10.97%

Gender-wise Distribution

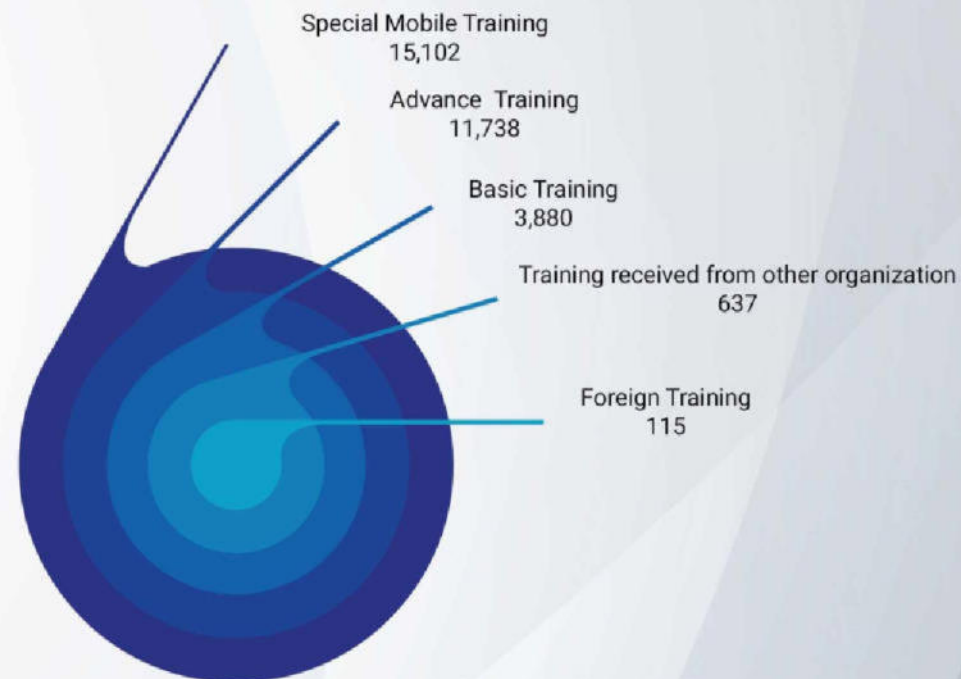




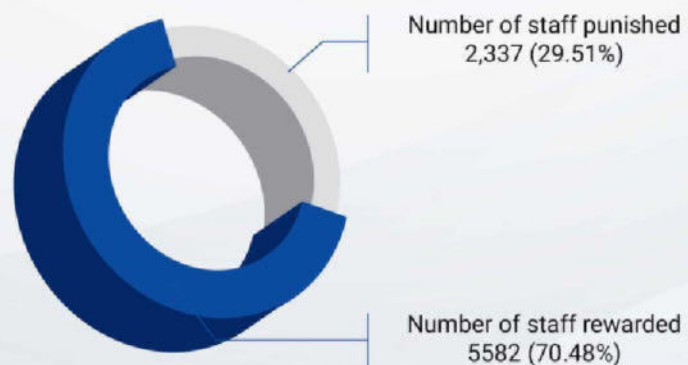
## Managing Human Resource Facts and Figure



**Selection and Recruitment - Tapping Promising Candidates.**



**Training and Development - Maximizing Productivity**



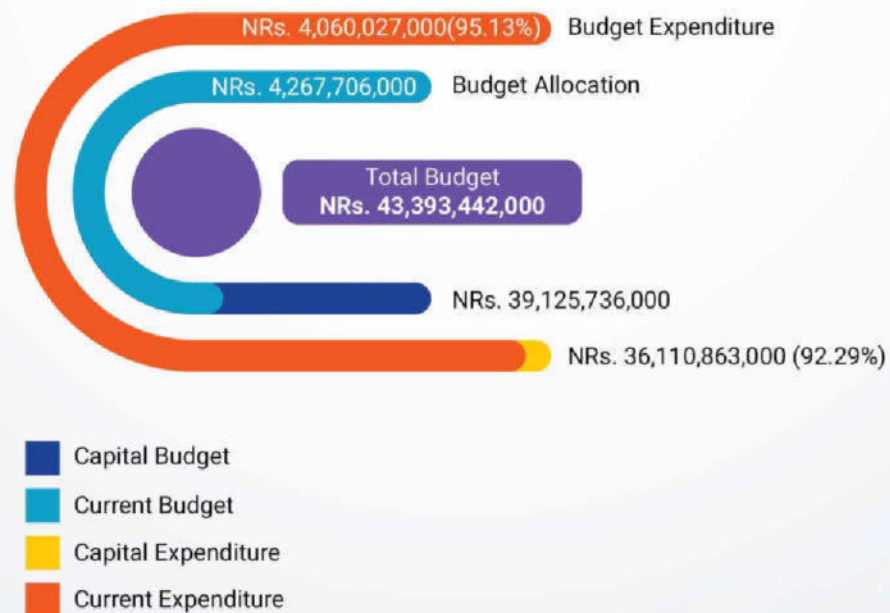
**Rewards and Punishment: Ensuring Police Discipline and Motivation**



**Complaints and Grievances: Expressing the Dissatisfaction**



## Annual Budget Allocation and Expenditure



Budget Allocation and Expenditure in FY 2020/021



Nepal Police Receiving Outstanding Award for Arrears Clearance for the FY 2019/020



## Designing Better Infrastructure Housing and Physical Planning

Infrastructures play an important role in organization's growth, sustainability and the creation of job satisfaction, as well as ensuring competitiveness in public service delivery. Nepal Police has taken a new approach in designing and planning of infrastructures. This ultimately contribute for an environment supportive of the mental well-being of officers dealing with recurring large scale incidents. This changing landscape has significant impact on both the policing role and the police station itself. Nepal government as well as province government, other international organizations mainly financed by the MIPP, USAID, UNOPS etc. invested and contributed for the better improvement of police infrastructure. This development and improvement of police building (affordable housing and key buildings) helps to integrate the public delivery more consistently. In the meantime, with the comprehensive regeneration projects, we aim to make our policing more effective.

The recently constructed auditorium inside the premises of the Police Headquarters has added uniqueness to evolving masterpieces in the realm of police infrastructures. The newly constructed buildings have distinctly evolved from the traditional police buildings, making them better from the perspective of doing police job, housing, as well as delivering services to the people. Separate custody rooms for adult male and female along with a separate observation room for juveniles, a dedicated interview room, police control and dispatch room, and children's care and women's changing facilities are few of the added features in the newly constructed police infrastructure.



A Proposed Building of Nepal Police





Auditorium Hall, Police Headquarters

2660

Police Units  
throughout the country



1461

Police Units with  
physical infrastructure



1267

Police Units with  
barrack



999

Temporary Police Units



589

Police Units on rent



82

Infrastructure  
under construction



55

Newly constructed  
infrastructure





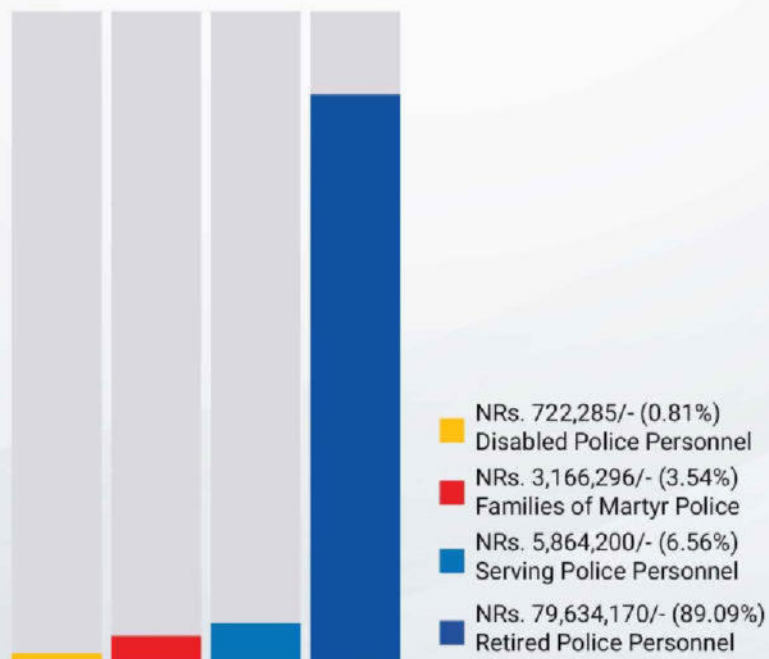
## Lending a Helping Hand Police Welfare

Police welfare schemes aim to cater welfare services to the police personnel of Nepal Police, including those serving, retired, martyred or deceased. The welfare schemes are implemented by the operation of Police Welfare Fund, which is mainly created by the financial contribution of police personnel.

Police welfare schemes are prioritized to support needy police personnel who are going through severe financial hardship, suffering from health miseries, or personal losses caused by unforeseen circumstances. Also, the Welfare Fund contributes to support educate the wards of the police personnel to pursue academic objectives.

The other area of contribution is health. Every year, Nepal Police Hospital receives grant from the Police Welfare Fund to ensure the quality and accessibility of medical care and services to the police personnel and their families. Besides, there are provisions to offer financial aids and treatment grants to the qualified patients suffering from terminal illness.

In addition to the support enlisted above, police welfare programs also involve empowerment initiatives to support police personnel and their families to lead a dignified life.



Distribution of Welfare Expenses Among Beneficiaries in FY 2020/021



Handing Over Scooter to Police Personnel with Disability





## EDUCATION

- Encouragement Scholarship
- Deduction of School Fees
- Higher Education Scholarship to the children of serving, retired, disabled and martyr police



## RECOGNITION AND HONOR

- Long Service Awards
- Senior Citizen Police Pension (Above 70 Years)
- Marriage Expenses Grant to a daughter of martyr police
- Mourning Expenses Grants to the families of serving and retired police



## HEALTH

- Health Club Facilities
- Financial Aid to Police Personnel
- Medical Treatment Grants to serving police
- Medical Treatment Grants to the families of retired, and martyr police for terminal illness viz. cancer
- Grants to Nepal Police Hospital for the treatment to the families of serving, retired, disabled and martyr police



## SUPPORT AND EMPOWERMENT

- Relief Fund
- Skill Oriented Training
- Loan/Installment Programs
- Accommodation and guest house facilities
- Provision of Welfare Fund at province and district Level
- Machinery support to police personnel with disability
- Language & UN Pre-AMS skills training to police personnel

16

Medical Relief Grant to the dependent family members of serving police personnel

10

Serious Illness Medical Relief Grant for serving police personnel

73

Subsidized Home Loan

100

Compensation Relief Grant to the martyr police

6,701

Subsidized loan for serving police personnel

### Beneficiaries of Special Financial Welfare Scheme in FY 2020/021



### Special Financial Schemes (Installment) for Serving Police Personnel



## Signing MoU Weapons Handover

In June 2021, as a statement of the close relationship between the two security agencies, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Nepali Army and Nepal Police on the handing over of 10,818 units of firearms, 1,494,016 cartridges of ammunitions with a matching number of magazines, bayonet, cleaning kit and spare parts, on a no-cost basis, by the Nepali Army to the Nepal Police amid a special program organized at the Nepali Army Headquarters, Bhadrakali, Kathmandu. During the Signing Ceremony, the Chief of the Army Staff Purna Chandra Thapa symbolically handed over a few staged weapons to the Inspector General of Police Shailesh Thapa Kshetri.

Besides the weapons, Nepali Army has also committed to providing training to the police personnel on weapons handling. The weapons, which shall be delivered to Nepal Police in three phases, include Light Support Weapon (LSW), Indian Small Arms System (INSAS), Semi-Automatic Rifle (SLR), and Short Machine Gun (SMG).

At the MoU Signing Ceremony, 300 weapons were symbolically handed over. According to the handover plan, 4,400 weapons shall be handed over by November 2021 in the First Phase, 4,400 weapons shall be handedover by February 2022 in the Second Phase and 1,718 shall be handedover by May 2021 in the Third Phase.



Signing of MoU at Nepali Army Headquarters



Chief of Nepal Police Presenting 'Token of Gratitude' to the COAS



Firearms Handover Ceremony at Nepali Army Headquarters





# POLICE OPERATIONS



## Ensuring the Rule of Law Police Operations



*Additional Inspector General of Police Shahakul Bahadur Thapa, Head of Operations Department*

Operations Department was established in 1988 and it is currently led by the Additional Inspector General of Police.

Operations Department is responsible for effective mobilization of police and available resources. Its scope covers peacekeeping, responding to disasters, crowd control, riot control, VIP security, traffic management, fleet management, weapons maintenance and management and other special police operations. The department also performs its responsibilities in the areas of daily incident monitoring and direction, and terrorist activity control and monitoring. As the operations mandate of Nepal Police constitutes diverse and complex situations, the command center of the Operations Department performs its duty round the clock to monitor and supervise the operations throughout the country.

Operations Department organizes regular visits and inspections to the police offices and posts all over Nepal and give necessary instructions in a timely manner. Necessary initiatives are also taken to identify the problems of police personnel officers and solve their problems.

During emergencies and special operations the department mobilizes police personnel according to the need of the situation or deploy human and other resources according to the special security plan.



The image shows two Nepal Police officers in the foreground, seen from behind. They are wearing black riot helmets with visors and black tactical vests with "NEPAL POLICE" printed in white. They are facing a large crowd of people in the background, many of whom are holding red Nepalese flags. The scene appears to be a public demonstration or protest in an urban setting.

## Securing Life and Property Maintaining Peace & Order

Urbanization of cities has witnessed rising number of protests and demonstrations organized by various groups to voice their rights and demands on various issues. In a democratic society, it is the right of the people to exercise freedom of expression and right to assembly. However, sometimes there are very fine margins between public demonstration and public violence. Therefore, managing public order situation is always challenging.

During festivities too, when people throng in large numbers to celebrate out in public, social or religious, can also turn violent endangering public lives and properties.

Maintaining Peace and Order in the country is the major responsibility assigned to Nepal Police. And Nepal Police with its continuous and sincere efforts has achieved the objective by mobilizing its human and other resources available as per the demand of the situation.





Providing Security during Jatra



Managing a Peaceful Protest



Securing the Parliament



## Elite Unit Special Task Force

Nepal Police, realizing the need of specially trained units equipped with special weapons and equipment, formed Nepal Police Special Task Force on 1996, which, later on 2001, was transformed into Central Police Special Task Force (STF).

STF has been deploying its elite task force for whatever responsibility they get, Any task, Any time, Anywhere.

From the beginning of its establishment, STF has been deployed in various special operations, including counter insurgency, counter terrorism, hostage situations, bomb disposal and other emergencies. STF also details its trained personnel for security of VIPs and vital installations.

The members of the STF are highly trained in professional and tactical skills to face any emergency situation.





## Saving Life and Property Responding to Disasters

Disaster Management is one of the major responsibilities that Nepal Police is mandated to perform. The Police Act 2012 BS (1955) and the Police Rules 2071 BS (2014) regarding service, privileges, duties and responsibilities clearly state that every police unit and each police personnel have to be determinately mobilized for Disaster Management.

Nepal Police, realizing the need for trained human and other resources in case of disaster, established Disaster Management Division as specialized police unit to respond to various types of disasters and mitigate and manage disaster risks. Currently it has one branch office in all seven provinces of Nepal and its central office is located in Samakhushi, Kathmandu. The division specialises in rescue services such as fire fighting, collapsed structure search and rescue, post-crash response, water induced disaster rescue, confined space rescue and medical first response.



Number of Disasters  
**5,040**



Death  
**507**



Casualties  
**1,077**



Missing  
**94**



Police Deployed  
**34,125**



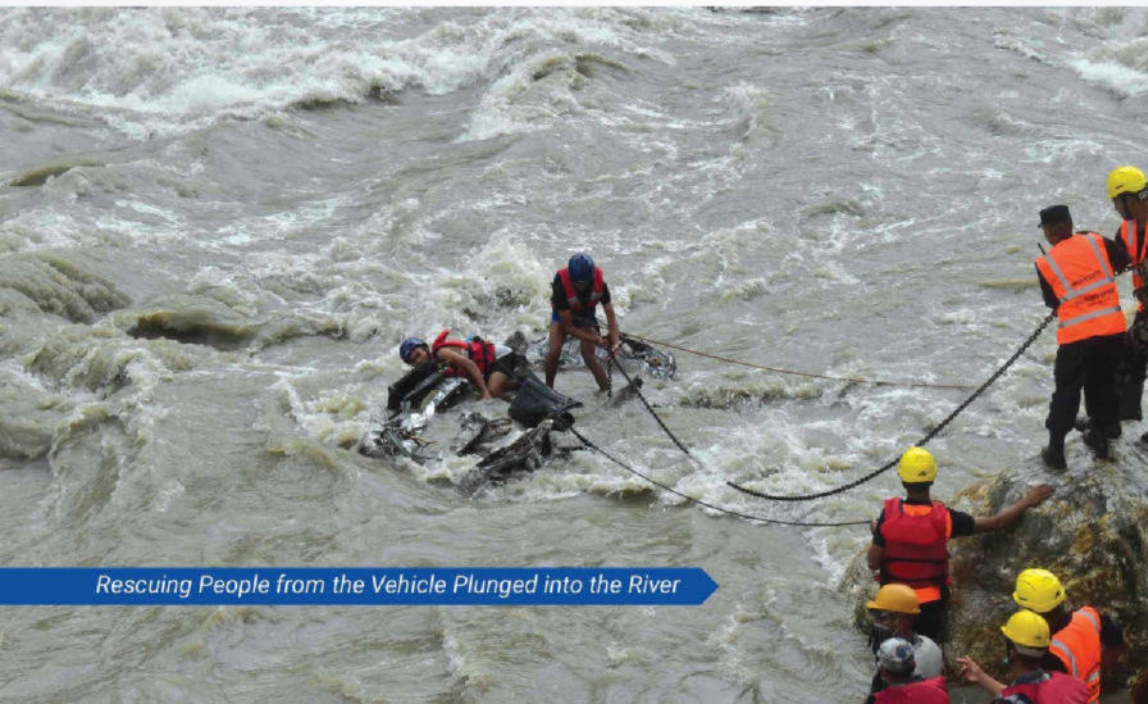


Glimpses of Fire Fighting





Constructing a Temporary Bridge across the River in Melamchi, Sindhupalchowk



Rescuing People from the Vehicle Plunged into the River



Extricating the Bike Buried in the Landslide



## Making Airport a Safer Gateway

### Airport Security

The need for the deployment of a robust security presence at the airports of Nepal was realized in 1973 following the first plane hijacking in the history of Nepal. Today, all the 34 airports in Nepal are guarded by Nepali Army and Nepal Police.

Airport security combines the best efforts of all the security forces who work in tandem to thwart any untoward incident at the airport and also intercept any illicit activities from transpiring through the airport.

To ensure security at the airport, the security forces remain on high alert to detect and deter any potential threats of terrorism, aircraft hijacking and sabotage. Besides, Special Bureau and Narcotics Control Bureau add value to the Nepal Police Airport Security Armed Guard Contingent in tracking the illegal movement of passengers and contrabands.

Nepal Police attaches great value to international police cooperation and monitors the movement of fugitives, contrabands or other suspicious elements to and from Nepal or via the Nepali air route. Deployment of security forces has also proven pivotal at times of calamities and other airport-related emergencies.



Screening the Luggages of Passengers using X-ray Machine



## Ensuring Safer Road Traffic Police

Every year the road disasters have caused tens of thousands of people to either lose their lives or become physically disabled. To ensure roads are safer place to travel, Nepal Police has deployed a separate and distinct component of Nepal Police dedicated to traffic law enforcement and the promotion of road safety.

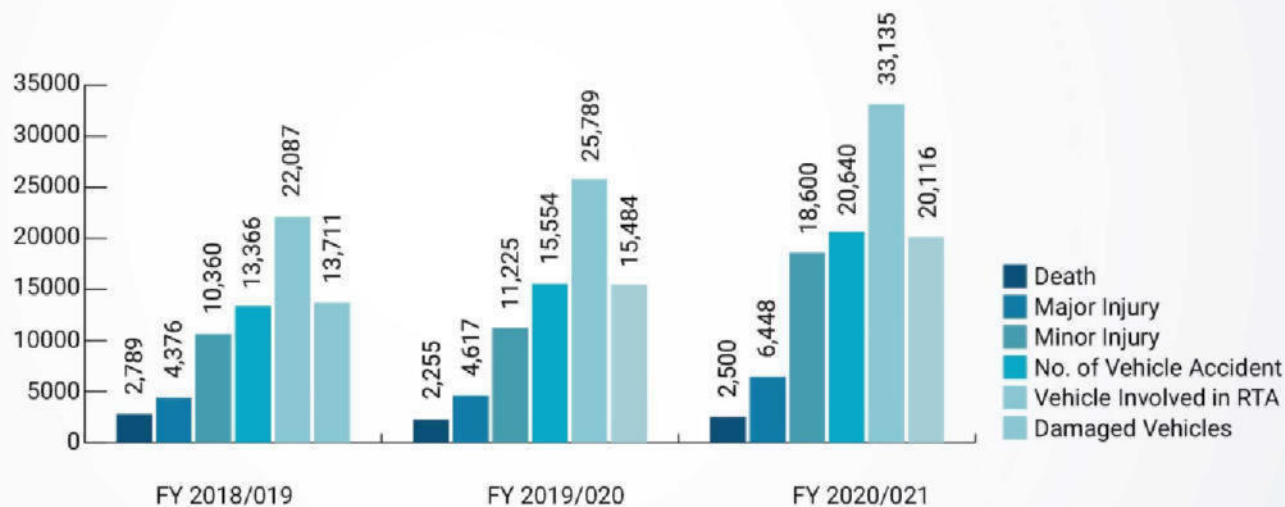
With urbanization comes the development of road infrastructure and, again, this attracts an increasing number of vehicles. The higher the number of vehicles, the greater is the number of commuters. Therefore, the risk of fatalities increases with the rise in the number of vehicles and commuters.

In FY 2020/021, 2,500 people died due to road traffic accidents, while more than 25,000 sustained casualties. Condition of roads and vehicles, awareness among the road users, and post-crash response system, all contribute to the number of accidents and the resulting casualties and fatalities of human lives.

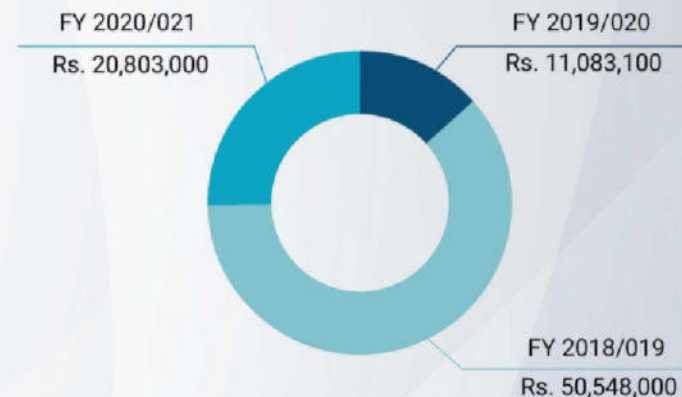
In the same year, the number of traffic violation tickets issued by Traffic Police were 1,640,391. The fine amount contributed to state coffer amounted to NRs 1,163,514,900/-.



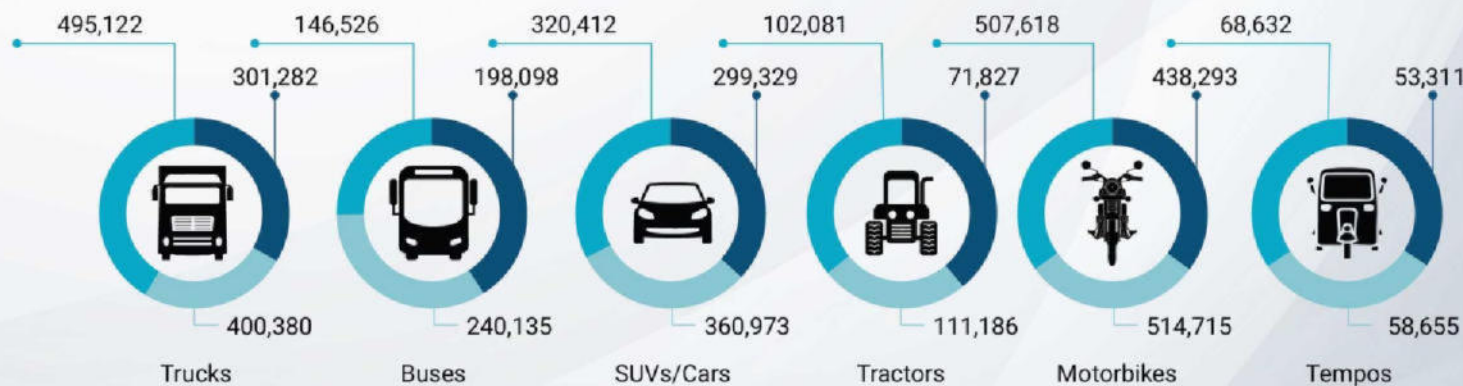




Accident Details in the Previous Three Years



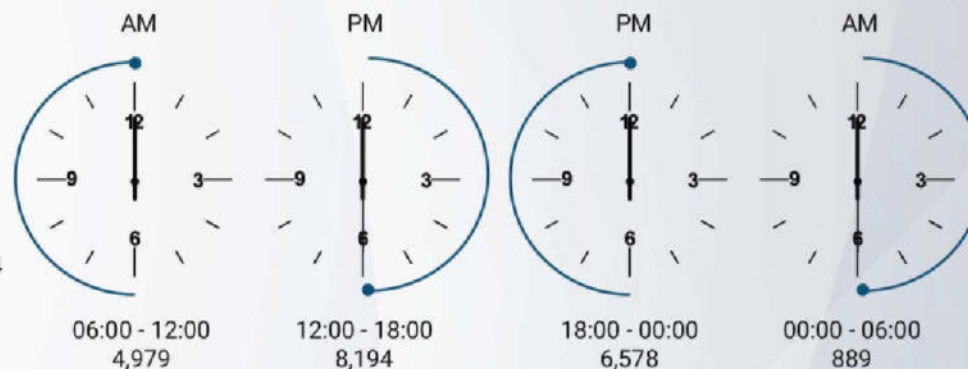
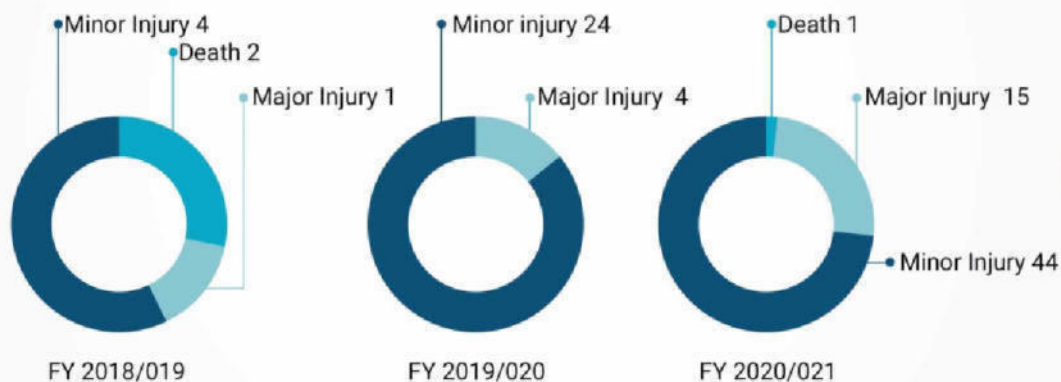
Action against Drink and Drive in the Previous Three Years



Traffic Rule Violations in the Previous Three Years

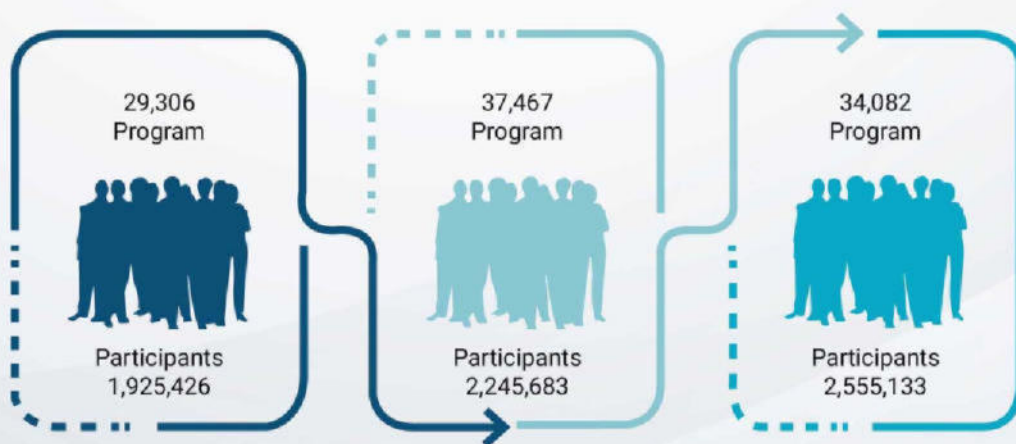
■ FY 2018/019  
 ■ FY 2019/020  
 ■ FY 2020/021





Accidents Causing Death or Injury to On-Duty Traffic Police in the Previous Three Years

Time of Accident



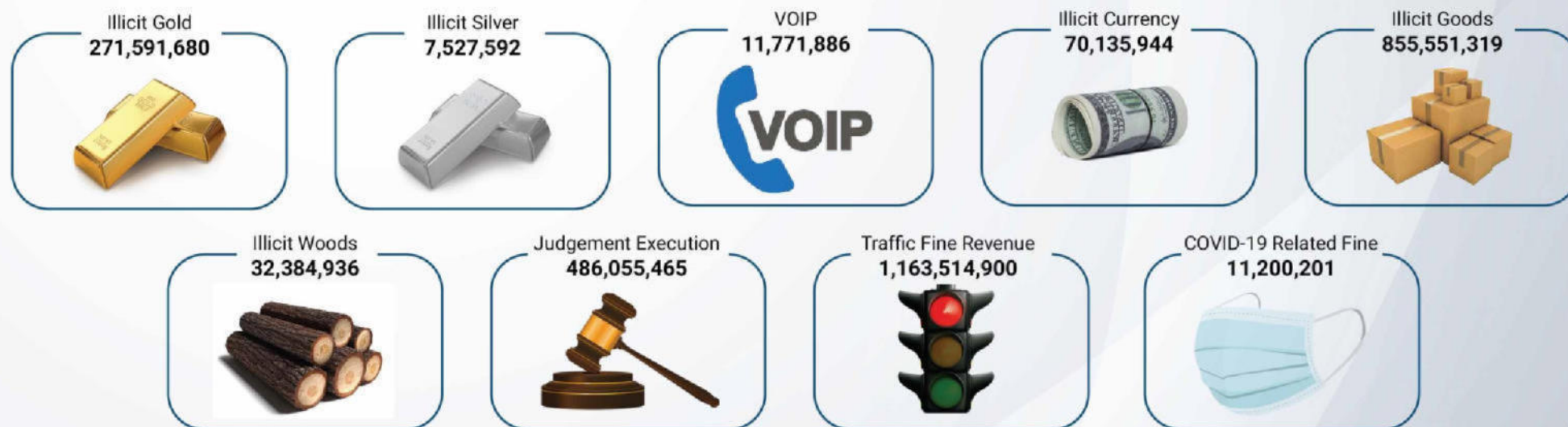
Traffic Awareness Program in the Previous Three Years

Traffic Rule Violations in the Previous Three Years



## Contributing to National Revenue

### Facts and Figure



Beyond the primary job mandate, police operations made a remarkable contribution to the national revenue. In FY 2020/021, total sum of 2,909,713,923/- was contributed, which is 33.61% increment compared to FY 2019/020.



## Protecting and Promoting Fundamental Rights Human Rights

The mission statement of Nepal Police clearly underscores the importance of human rights in policing. Therefore, protection and promotion of human rights is the central embodiment of every police activity.

Human rights standards are incorporated in the training and capacity development of police training curriculum. To ensure systematic observance, protection and promotion of human rights, a dedicated institutional mechanism was conceived and implemented in 2003 with the establishment of the Human Rights Cell, directly under the Secretariat of the Inspector General of Police. Human Rights Cell, which has now evolved as Human Rights Unit (HRU), plays a significant role in coordinating with national and international human rights organizations, producing human rights handbooks, and organizing specialized training on human rights protection for police personnel.

HRU has its network with Metropolitan Police Office, seven Province Police Offices, three Metropolitan Police Ranges and seventy four District Police Offices where a police officer is assigned as Human Rights Focal Officers.



Managing Public Demonstration



'Books in Custody' program has started with the motive to create a positive environment in the custody, enhance the knowledge and develop positive attitude among the detainees in police custody.





## POLICE TRAINING INSTITUTIONS



## Instilling Professional Capacities Police Training



*Additional Inspector General of Police Niraj Bahadur Shahi, Executive Director of National Police Academy.*

Producing dynamic and qualified professionals for the myriad challenges and growing complexities of modern-day policing is essential in delivering the much-needed services according to the aspirations of the people. Institutionalization of police training began in 1954 with the establishment of the Police Training Center (PTC) in Shree Mahal, Lalitpur. The same year, PTC conducted its first training program for 35 police recruits. Later, in the year 1956, the PTC was relocated to Sital Niwas, and, along with the relocation, the nomenclature of PTC was transformed to Central Police Training Center (CPTC).

After realizing the difficulty for the police recruits to travel to Kathmandu all the way from the far-flung districts in the eastern and western Nepal, PTCs were established in Dharan (relocated to Biratnagar in 1976) and Nepalgunj in 1966. Likewise, additional PTCs were established in Butwal and Kathmandu (Prachanda Bhawan, Ranibari) in 1974 and another one in Dipayal in 1982. The CPTC was entrusted with the responsibility to train police officers while the other Regional PTCs were responsible for conducting basic training to the police recruits and other in-service training to the Police Constables and Head Constables. Again in 1988, the PTC located at Prachanda Niwas, Ranibari, Kathmandu was relocated to Bharatpur, Chitwan.

In 1993, the CPTC was upgraded to National Police Academy (NPA) in accordance with the provision contained in Police Rules 2049 BS (1992). That year a Royal Judicial Reform Commission was formed, which recommended, among others, the establishment of a dedicated Detective Training School (DTS). This was realized in 1995 when the Detective Training Wing of NPA was transformed into the DTS.





Trainees Participating in Outdoor Training

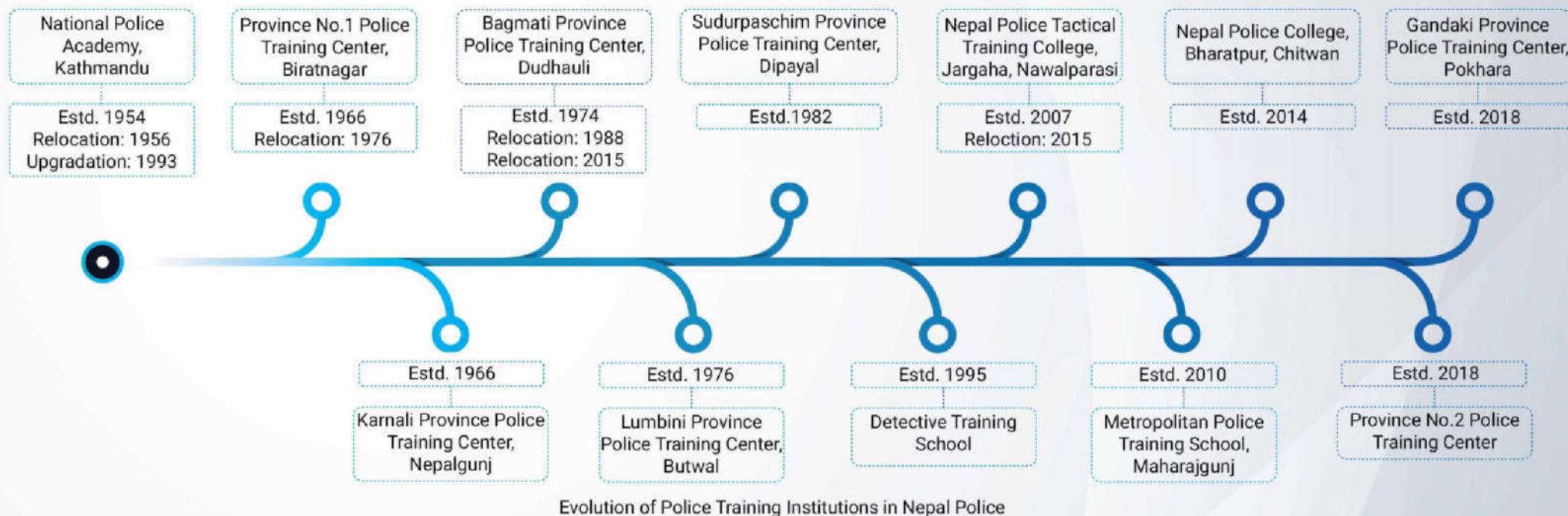


Police Trainees Taking Exam at National Police Academy



Bungee Jump as a Part of Adventure Sport during Police Training





Tactical Briefing by Instructor with the Help of Sand Model





Long Route Patrol (LRP) during Tactical Training





To enhance the tactical skills of police personnel, Police Tactical Training College (PTTC) was established inside the premises of Police Headquarters, Naxal in 2007. After the acquisition of land in Jargaha, Nawalparasi, the PTTC was shifted to Jargaha in 2015 and the training courses commenced from 2016.

Kathmandu valley under the Metropolitan Police Office was the hub for urban policing which required significantly different policing skills. To meet the demand for effective urban policing Metropolitan Police Training School (MPTS) was established in 2010. However, the training activities could not begin until 2012.

Following the enactment of Police Rules 2071 BS (2014), Junior Police Officer Training College (JPOTC) was established in Bharatpur, Chitwan (utilizing the land space, infrastructure and training facilities of PTC Bharatpur), the same year. As a result of this development, the PTC Bharatpur was relocated to Dudhauri of Sindhuli District in 2015, but the training activities officially commenced only in 2016.

In 2018, in sync with the federal structure of Nepal provisioned by the Constitution of Nepal, two new PTCs were established in Janakpur and Pokhara.

NPA, striving toward 'Center for Excellence', is the apex police training institution in the country mainly responsible for conducting basic and other specialized training courses for the Senior Police Officers. NPA is also responsible for assessing training needs, designing training manuals, and conducting training audits. NPA plays an important role in the standardization of training curriculum, production of qualified indoor and outdoor instructors and development of annual training calendar.

Directly under the scope and supervision of NPA are Nepal Police Detective Training School (Previously DTS), Nepal Police College (previously JPOTC), and Nepal Police Tactical Training College (previously PTTC).

There are seven Province Police Training Centers (PPTC), one training center dedicated to each province. And under the Metropolitan Police Office, there is an MPTS. The seven PPTCs and MPTS are responsible for producing professional and qualified police personnel through basic training courses (for Police Constables and Assistant Sub Inspector of Police) as well as in-service courses to inculcate knowledge and skills according to the need of time.





For investigative support MPC deploys detectives from Metropolitan Police Crime Division. Likewise, MPC has a network of Metropolitan Traffic Police Division for traffic law enforcement and management. At times of public demonstrations and unrest, MPC also deploys reinforcements from the Armed Police Battalion, Riot Control Police Battalion and Garrison Battalion. Intelligence and CCTV Surveillance is another important area where MPC deploys human resources and technology to detect and deter security threats, as well as assist in the investigation of criminal cases.



Safeguarding the Community 24/7



Vigorous Checking at Nagdhunga Check Point, Kathmandu



Helping the Citizens through Police Help Desk





**NEPAL POLICE HOSPITAL**



## Providing Medical Care and Facilities Nepal Police Hospital



*Additional Inspector General of Police Dr. Asha Singh, Medical Director of Nepal Police Hospital*

Nepal Police Hospital (NPH) was established in 1984 realizing the need for a separate and well-organized medical treatment and care dedicated to police personnel who work in stressful and risk-prone situations. Since its inception, it has been providing free and quality health care services to police personnel. The services catered by the hospital, over the years, have expanded to include families of in-service and retired police personnel. With the endorsement of 'General Public Treatment Directives', the hospital started serving the members of the general public in 2017.

The genesis of NPH as a twenty-five bedded hospital has now expanded to three hundred bed capacity. After the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the hospital allocated 264 beds to treat patients infected with COVID-19. A Molecular Diagnostic Unit was also established to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Test for COVID-19. In FY 2020/021 the unit collected 20,641 throat/nose swabs for PCR Test, out of which 5,377 returned a positive result. Similarly, in the same fiscal year, 1,850 COVID-19 patients received free care and treatment, including food, at the hospital. As an initiative to ensure oxygen sustainability, an oxygen plant was established and the oxygen was delivered through the hospital's dedicated central oxygen pipeline to the isolation wards.

To meet the growing demand for medical care and treatment services, including infrastructure, equipment and medicine, the Police Welfare Fund of Nepal Police has created a separate trust. The trust provides financial support to the hospital, particularly to provide free medicines to senior citizens, the family of police personnel, and the police personnel with physical disabilities.

NPH has its presence in four other provinces—in Saptari (Province No. 2), Kaski (Gandaki Province), Nepalgunj (Lumbini Province), and Dipayal (Sudurpaschim Province).





Doctors Performing Surgery at NPH





Inspection of COVID-19 Vaccination Center by Rt. Hon'ble PM Sher Bahadur Deuba

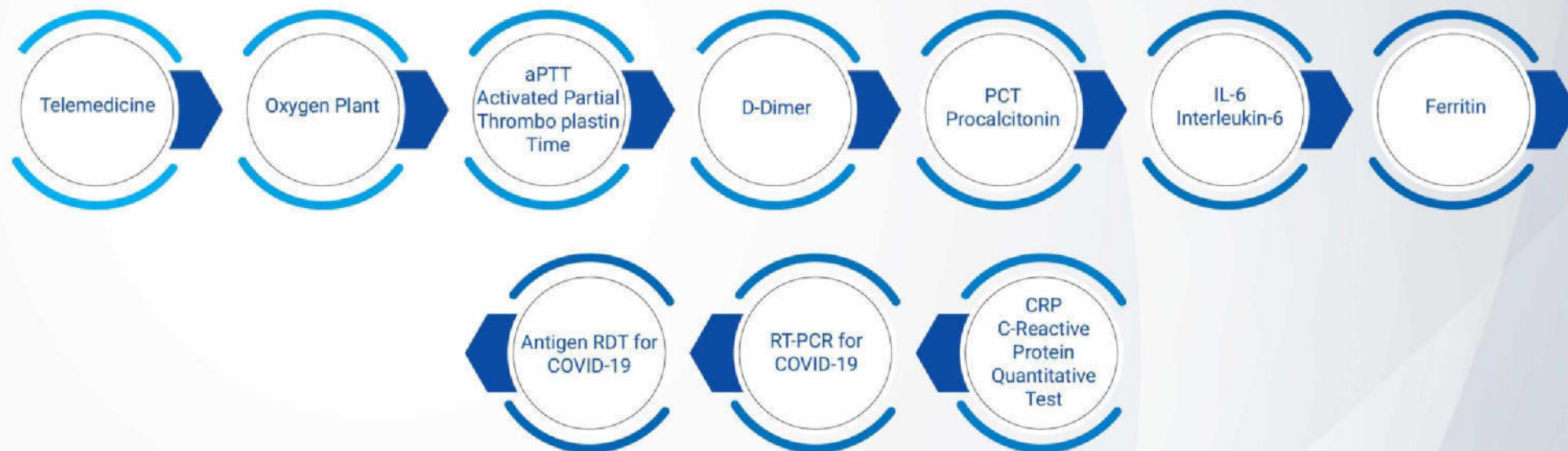


Medical Director of NPH Examining a Patient during Free Health Camp at Sarlahi

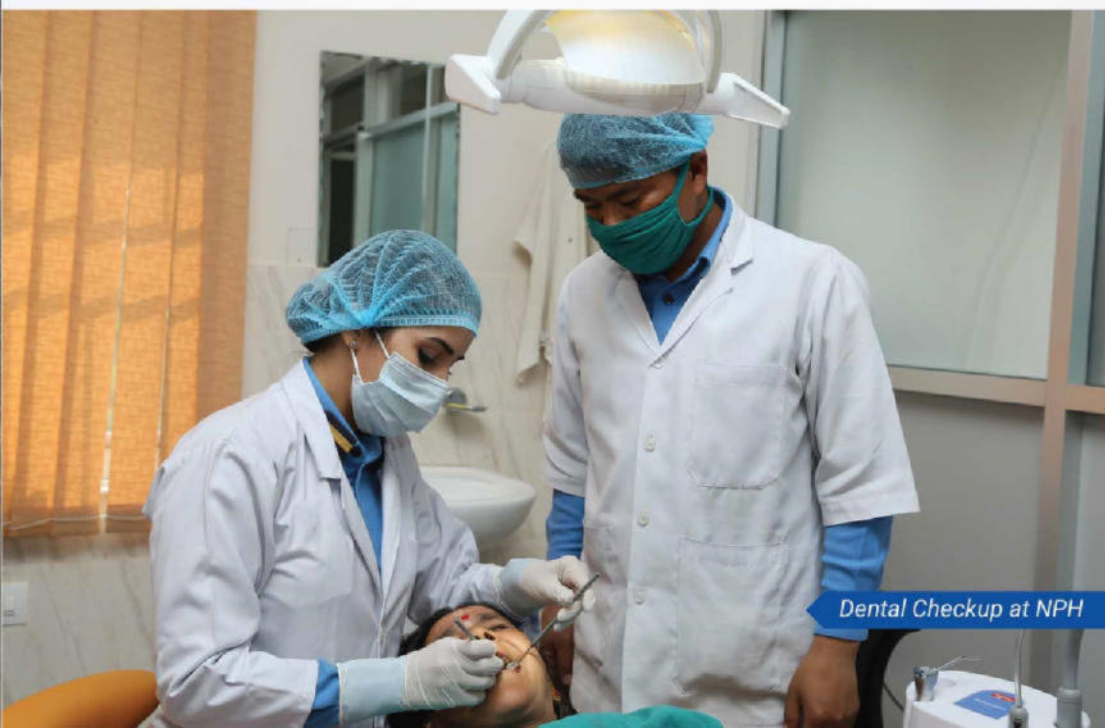


Wound Dressing during Free Medical Camp





Facilities / Services introduced in FY 2020/021



Dental Checkup at NPH



Free Health Camp Conducted by Team of Doctors of NPH at Helambu, Sindhupalchwok





Nepal Police  
Hospital,  
Maharajgunj  
1984

Lumbini Province  
Police Hospital,  
Nepalgunj  
1998

Sudurpaschim  
Province Police  
Hospital, Dipayal  
2007

Province No.2  
Police Hospital,  
Saptari  
2017

Gandaki Province  
Police Hospital,  
Pokhara  
2019

#### Establishment of Hospitals of Nepal Police



COVID-19 Vaccination Program



Free Health Camp Organized by NPH





**METROPOLITAN POLICE**



## Implementing Urban Policing Strategies Metropolitan Police



Additional Inspector General of Police Hari Bahadur Pal, Head of Metropolitan Police Office

The dimensions of urban crime problems are distinct from rural, driven by series of factors, including rate of urbanization, unemployment, poverty, political transitions, urban density, population growth, rapid technological advancement and poor urban planning, design and development. Therefore, addressing these crime problems require different crime prevention strategies, including community-based policing, problem-oriented policing, data driven intelligence-led policing, hotspot policing, rapid response and incident-based policing.

The population of Kathmandu valley, according National Population Census 2011, is 2,517,023, it is estimated that the population of the valley, including floating population, has reached 4.5 M. Kathmandu valley remains the political, administrative and economic hub for all kind of transactions. With the country's only international airport operating in Kathmandu, there is no way one can pursue their dreams of foreign education and employment without being in Kathmandu. Moreover, Kathmandu itself is a land of opportunities in the context of Nepal. From policing perspective, Kathmandu is a hotbed for social and political movements.

Today, the capital city Kathmandu along with two other adjoining districts of Kathmandu valley, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur constitutes the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Police Office Kathmandu. Urbanized population-based Kathmandu valley presented unique challenges to the police to enforce the laws through the application of traditional policing strategies. This led to the inception of the Metropolitan Police concept in 2001, which was followed by the establishment of Office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner in 2006.

Led by an Additional Inspector General of Police, the MPC is divided into three ranges to maintain law and order, and prevent and investigate crimes. To support these ranges, MPC also deploys Control Room Vehicles (CRV) and Quick Response Team (QRT) which are stationed at various locations according to the hotspots identified based on crime pattern analysis. Under the Metropolitan Police Ranges there are 18 Metropolitan Police Circles and under the Police Circles there are 61 Metropolitan Police Sectors.





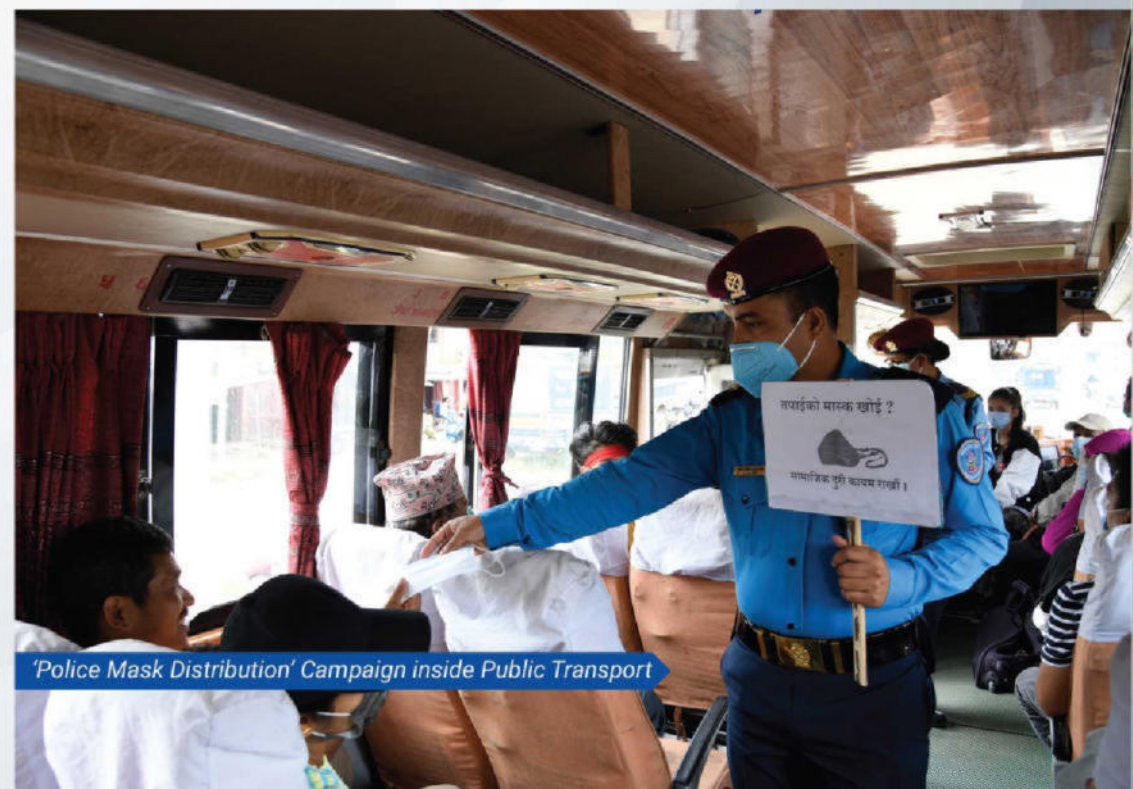
CCTV inauguration in Bhaktapur



CCTV Monitoring at MPO Control Room



Road Safety Counselling



'Police Mask Distribution' Campaign inside Public Transport





Managing Vehicle Check Point during Lockdown





## **POLICING IN FEDERAL STRUCTURE**



# Policing in the Federal Structure

## Province Police



Promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal in 2015 transformed Nepal into the Federal Democratic Republic. In Article 268 of Part 28 on Provision Relating National Security of the Constitution of Nepal, there is a provision for Nepal Police at the federation and Province Police Organization in each province.

To materialize the constitutional provision of policing, Nepal Police and Province Police (Operation, Coordination and Supervision) Act 2076 BS (2020) has been enacted. The Act delineates the responsibilities of the Nepal Police and Province Police and establishes eight key functional linkages between Nepal Police at the federal level and Province Police in each province. To ensure smooth and effective cooperation the provision of the Police Coordination Committee, chaired by the Minister for Home Affairs, has been stipulated in the Act along with a Coordination Committee in each Police organization.

For the distribution of existing human resources, the Police Personnel Readjustment Act, 2076 BS (2020) has been enacted. The progress made in this regard includes the update and verification of the details contained in the Personnel Management Information System (PMIS), approval of structure and posting in the Nepal Police and the Province Police Organizations, formation of Readjustment Committee, and development of Readjustment Software. Also, the Directives and Standards applicable after the completion of readjustment have also been drafted.









High Altitude Police Patrolling



Distributing Mask in Remote Areas



Assisting Senior Citizen to Wear Mask





**COMMUNITY-POLICE PARTNERSHIP**



## Building Partnership for Safer Community

### Community-Police Partnership

Proactive policing is as important as reactive policing. Moreover, it involves preventive measures like raising public awareness, dissuading potential offenders and encouraging crime deterrence practices. One of the proven strategies of proactive policing is community-oriented policing. Community-oriented policing promotes effective links with the community and enhances public trust and cooperation.

The concept of community-oriented policing in Nepal began in the early Eighties, firstly in Kathmandu and soon after it was rolled out in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. In the name of 'Police in Community Service' the members of Nepal Police visited door-to-door to collect general grievances and identify security related community problems. This initiative of Nepal Police was welcomed and appreciated by the community, however, due to political changes and other pressing priorities the 'Police in Community Service' was gradually discontinued.

Community-oriented policing gained momentum in the Nineties after Community Police Service Centers (CPSC) were established to build police-public partnership to raise awareness on drug abuse, domestic violence, and to prevent social disorder. Today, there are 184 active CPSCs across the country.

Learning from past experiences and adding value to the existing CPSCs, Nepal Police initiated several more campaigns, including 'Police My Friend' and 'Service With Smile', to forge stronger bond with the community. Continuing this tradition, the concept of 'Community-Police Partnership' was launched in 2018 to enhance safer communities and strengthen the bond between police and community through shared mechanisms by harmonizing the basic responsibilities of social justice, security, reconciliation, community education and public awareness at the local level.

So far, Nepal Police has signed MoU with 753 local levels in 77 districts. Nepal Police has also signed MoU with Tribhuvan University to exchange institutional expertise and enhance mutual cooperation in the context this program. Similarly, an understanding has also been reached with the Nepal Red Cross Society and Nepal Scout to work together under CPP in the areas of road safety, disaster management and volunteerism. Under CPP, 25,491 committees have been formed at various levels of local government and schools, 74,337 various awareness programs have been conducted in collaboration with the community and 3,436 CCTVs have been installed nationwide.

CPP also continued during the time of COVID-19 to spread awareness and provide services to the general public.



Chief of Nepal Police during Inauguration of the Newly Constructed Building of DPO, Sunsari



Demonstrating Domestic Techniques for Fire Control





Police Personnel Participating in Plantation Program



Listening to the Problems of the Community



Destroying Planted Marijuana

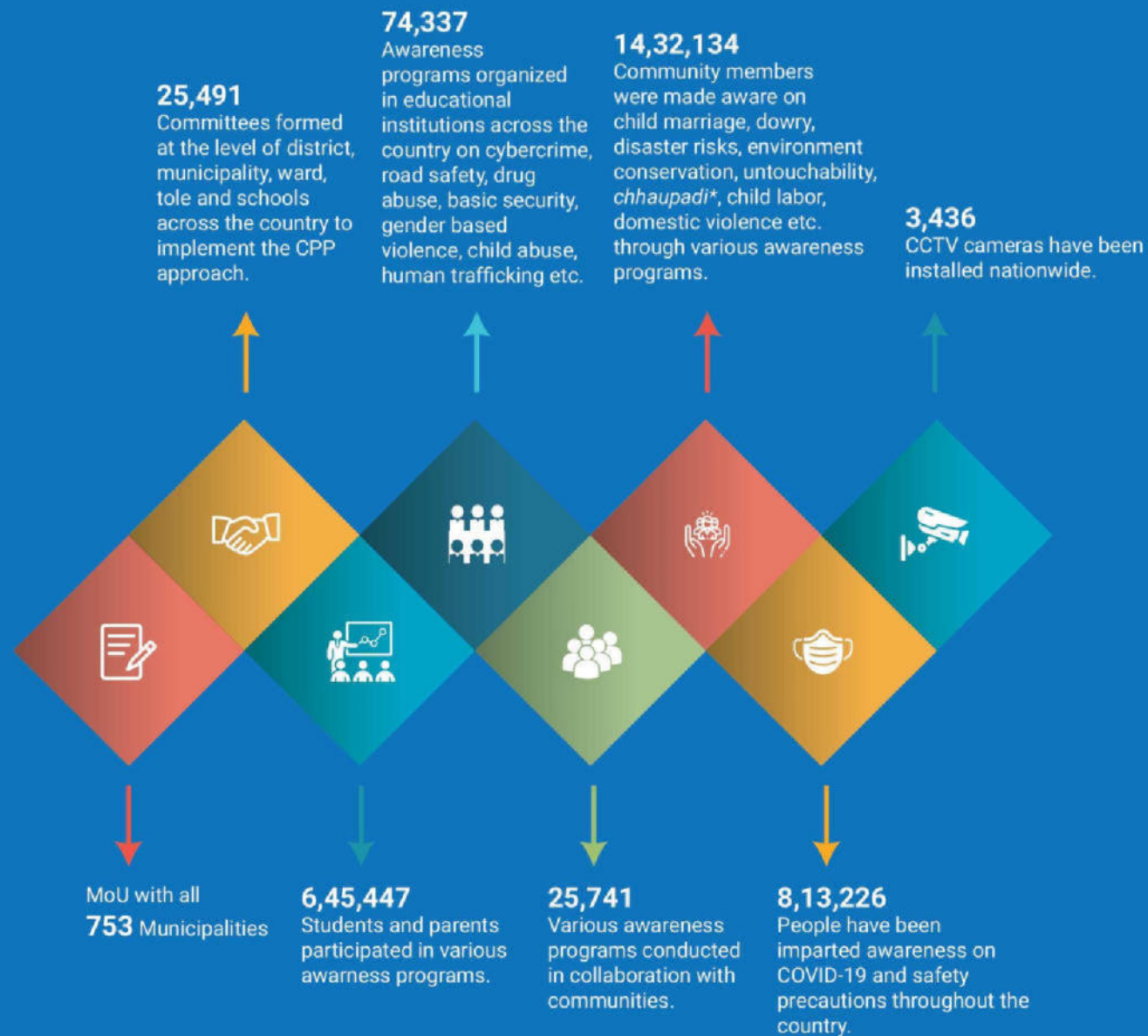


Providing Mask to a Student during COVID-19 Pandemic



Conducting Orientation on Suicide Reduction





\* Chhaupadi is the cultural practice mostly prevalent in the far west Nepal in which girls or women live in a shed outside home often in unsanitary and unhygienic conditions during the period of menstruation.





## **POLICING IN PANDEMIC**



## New Dimension Policing in pandemic



Distributing Masks to the Students in Dolpa



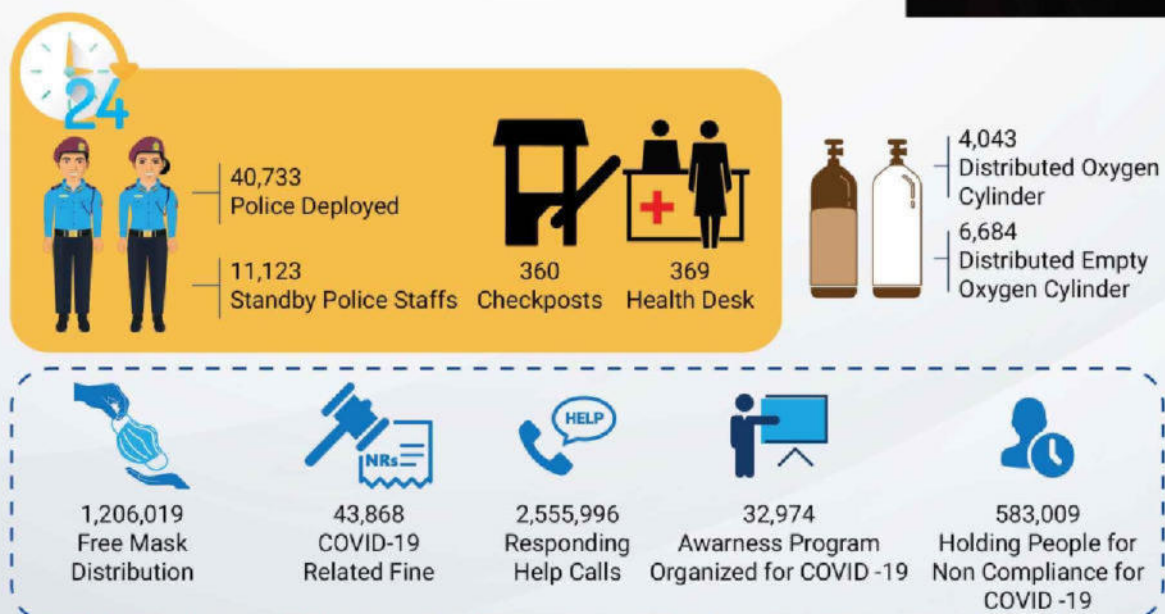
COVID-19 pandemic has impacted every sector and Nepal Police is not an exception. Among the law enforcement priorities, responding to the COVID-19 crisis situation stood as one of the crucial aspects of police engagement with the public. To save lives and to prevent the medical capacity of Nepal from getting exhausted, Nepal Police coordinated with all the relevant departments and partners to implement the government-imposed lockdown measures to keep people off the street, safe in their homes. Under COVID-19 protocols, police personnel were engaged in every stage in the fight against the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Tracing, quarantine, testing, isolation, treatment and vaccination, in all of these national priorities Nepal Police deployed its personnel and resources to prevent the massive spread of infection among the general populace.

During the pandemic, police wearing masks, and observing other COVID-19 health protocols as well, were visible on the street raising awareness, distributing masks, enforcing movement restrictions, managing emergency services and safely transferring people rescued from abroad. Central Health Desk, PHQ was established to coordinate with the national efforts and provide guidance and supervision to the field units.

Throughout Nepal, the police responded to more than 2.5 M calls for emergency assistance and organized 15,444 campaigns for mask distribution. During the pandemic, as of now, Nepal Police has lost 20 Police personnel due to COVID-19 induced infections.



Virtual Interaction with Subordinate Police Units



Nepal Police Deployed to Stop Spreading COVID-19

Data Covers the Range of Dec 2019 - Sept 25, 2021, Source: Central Health Desk, PHQ



Discussion with Doctors of NPH Regarding COVID-19 Pandemic at PHQ









Central Health Desk, PHQ



Public Announcement for Raising Awareness on COVID-19



Police Patrol in the Border Area



## Contributing to Development of National Sports Police in Sports

Nepal Police has espoused sports as an integral part of police training as well as its daily activities. Nepal Police has a remarkable history in the development of sports in Nepal. The legacy of Nepal Police in the field of sports can be highlighted by the everlasting impression left behind in the annals of Nepali sporting events.

The continuous participation of Nepal Police in sports has produced many talented sports personalities over the decades. Moreover, these sportswomen and men have earned many national and international awards. Representing Nepal in the international arena, they have fetched glory to the country and made us all proud many a times, by winning coveted medals in the various prestigious regional and international sports tournaments.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Nepal Police is actively participating in sports events on virtual platforms becoming one of the pioneer partners of International Virtual Sports Competitions. Police personnel have clinched major titles in the different virtual international championships.



Glimpses of Sports Activities and Athletics









## Engaging in Charitable Services Nepal Police Wives Association

Matching stride-to-stride and complementing the Corporate Social Responsibility of Nepal Police, the Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA), established as Central Police Family Women Association (CPFWA) in 1984, has remained active in various philanthropic and social welfare initiatives. In 2000, the NPWA was officially registered with the District Administration Office as an apolitical, non-profit and service-oriented charitable organization. The present name of the Association was adopted in 2013.

NPWA major activities include helping the family members of Police personnel by involving them in vocational training and creating employment opportunities for them, raising social awareness, rehabilitating drug victims, providing relief and other support items to disaster victims and homeless people.



NPWA President Ms. Sirjana Thapa Inaugrating the First AGM of Aasara DRC, Dharan





NPWA Kamali Province Organzing Health Camp in Surkhet



NPWA Gandaki Province Distributing Blankets and Food in Tanahun



NPWA President Distributing Relief Items in Kailali



Formation of NPWA in Bagmati Province



Special Health Camp Organized for Traffic Police Personnel



NPWA also runs a drug rehabilitation center, 'Aasara', which was established in Ranibari, Kathmandu in 1997. The NPWA-managed Aasara Drug Rehabilitation Center (DRC) aims at transforming the drug users into good citizens through positive and reformatory interventions, and therapeutic remedial measures. Thousands of drug abuse victims have been rescued, treated and rehabilitated by the Center. Besides the treatment, Aashara DRC conducts various programs and activities, such as organization of awareness campaign against drug abuse in government offices, schools and colleges, publication of various posters, pamphlets and brochures, hosting of sports competitions to promote fraternity among the members undergoing treatment, etc.

Learning from its good experiences and also to make its services available to other prone region, the DRC has extended its services with the establishment of its branch in Dharan. Similarly, realizing the need to cater rehabilitation services to women, a dedicated Center for women has also been established at Tilganga, Kathmandu in 2019. Currently, 325 males are receiving treatment in Aasara DRC, Ranibari, 36 females in Women Aasara DRC, Tilganga and 71 males are receiving treatment in Aasara Drug Rehabilitation Center, Dharan.

Since its inception until the end of FY 2020/021, the Aasara DRCs have treated 5,180 male and 81 female drug users.



Closing of a Vocational Training Organized by NPWA Province No. 1



NPWA President Extending Best Wishes on the Occasion of New Year 2078 BS at AASARA DRC, Tilganga





**MEMORIES**



# Glimpses 65<sup>th</sup> Police Day 2020



The Then Prime Minister Paying Tribute to the Fallen Heroes of Nepal Police



SP Tula Bahadur KC (Retd.) Receiving the Life Time Achievement Award 2078 BS



IGP Achyut Krishna Kharel (Retd.) Handing over Fund to Create Achyut-Meena Endowment Fund for Scholarships to the Families of Martyr Police.





The Then Prime Minister Gracefully Observing the Special Program Organized on the Occasion of 65<sup>th</sup> Police Day



Tribute  
Fallen Heroes



P.C. Amar Bdr. Tharu  
Metro. P. R., Lalitpur  
2078.02.09



A.S.I. Govinda B.K.  
T.P.P., Jugeda, Kailali  
2077.07.01



H.C. Nand Lal Sardar  
P.P. Khimti Ramechhap  
2078.01.22



H.C. Ram Suresh Raya Yadav  
T.P.P., Sindhupalchok  
2078.02.17

Nepal Police pays tribute to the  
Fallen Heroes who sacrificed their lives for the  
sake of nation and the people.





H.C. Asmit Pokhrel  
P.P. Rtngr, Syangja  
2078.04.26



H.C. Beda R. Bhandari  
CRV Katahari, Morang  
2078.02.19



H.C. Bhakti R. Mahato  
M.P.O., Ranipokhari.  
2077.07.28



D.S.P. Dambar B. K.C.  
Bhaisepati, Lalitpur  
2077.09.29



H.C. Debendra B. Khadka  
P. P. Melchham Humla  
2077.10.02



A.S.I. Devi Bdr. Puri  
M. C. Division, Ktm.  
2078.01.30



H.C. Gir Bdr. Pariyar  
T.P.P. Ghorahi Dang  
2078.01.31



P.C. Indra Aryal  
T.P.P. Grang, Rasuwa  
2077.11.01



P.C. Jhalak P. Poudel  
P. S. Guard, Myagdi  
2077.10.25



A.S.I. Kaman S. Ramjali  
A.P.O., Jajarkot  
2078.01.31



H.C. Karna Bdr. B. Magar  
A.P.O., Rupandehi  
2078.01.30



P.C. Keshar Bdr. Limbu  
D.T.P. Office, Jhapa  
2077.11.23



H.C. Lok Pd. Bhattarai  
D.P.O., Chitwan  
2077.07.05



A.S.I. Mahadev Thakur  
Police Post, Jhapa  
2078.01.20



A.S.I. Man Singh Ter  
T.P.P., Rupandehi  
2078.05.08



H.C. Narayan Chaudhary  
D.P.O., Kapilvastu  
2077.11.07



H.C. Nitesh K. Kanoujiya  
D.P.O., Kanchanpur  
2078.02.01



A.S.I. Pranay K. Yadav  
Police Post Mahottari  
2078.03.03



P.C. Rabin Bogati  
A.P.O., Biratnagar  
2078.05.12



D.S.P. Raj Kumar K.C.  
M.P.R., Dharan Sunsari  
2078.02.06



A.S.I. Rajesh B.K.  
A.P.C., Dharan Sunsari  
2077.07.08



H.C. Roshan Shrestha  
APO Balankha, Bhojpur  
2078.02.10



P.C. Ram Bdr. Saud  
T.P.P., Jugeda, Kailali  
2077.07.01



D.S.P. Samir C. Kharel  
N.P.A, Maharajgunj  
2078.02.10



A.S.I. Shambhu L. Damai  
P.P., Charpala, Gulmi  
2078.02.02



S.I. Shiva Bdr. Rayamajhi  
A.P.O., Gorusinghe  
2078.04.19



P.C. Suk Bdr. Chaudhary  
P.P.P., Arghakhanchi  
2078.02.15



S.I. Yagya Mani Baidik  
D.P.O., Rolpa  
2077.08.11



H.C. Yub Raj Bhandari  
M.P.S. Futung, Kathmandu  
2077.07.26



In memoriam  
**Late IGP Khadgajit Baral**



Outgoing IGP Khadgajit Baral (Late) Handing Over Responsibilities to Newly Appointed IGP Durlove Kumar Thapa, June 1978



This year, on the 19<sup>th</sup> of May 2021, the 9<sup>th</sup> Inspector General of Nepal Police, Khadgajit Baral, passed away at the age of 93 years. "Strange" it might sound to think of the "sudden" demise of a nonagenarian, but such was the lifestyle of the late Khadgajit Baral, who never ceased to applaud police successes or raised alarm on police shortcomings during his entire post-retirement career.

Born on the 17<sup>th</sup> of April 1928 in Palpa District (presently Nawalpur), late IGP Baral joined the Nepal Police in 1956, and, at the age of 44 years, he ascended to the top echelon in the ranks of police.

Having served at the helm of Nepal Police for six years, late IGP Baral is one of the most influential Police Chiefs of Nepal Police. Widely acclaimed for his administrative acumen, leadership skills, and national prominence, he was entrusted with diplomatic and other responsibilities after he retired.

During the period, he assumed important positions serving as the Ambassador for several ASEAN countries, Chief Liaison Officer in the United National Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and Member of Unicameral Parliament of Nepal.

Abreast of the developments revolving around policing, Nepal Police, in particular, late IGP Baral always spoke proudly and passionately with energy and vigour whenever and wherever he got a chance. There was a relentless candour in his speech and conversation—a perfect embodiment of honesty, truthfulness and a sense of responsibility—while personifying himself as the patron of Nepal Police.

Bold and farsighted in his attributes, the late IGP Baral showed the gut and prowess to withstand the storm along his path to transforming the police. He prioritized resource enhancement, capacity development, legal provisions, border security and other activities. Some of these accomplishments are highlighted by the provision of rations and uniforms for the police personnel, enactment of relevant laws, modernization in police buildings, enhancement of police capacities, expansion of sports activities, and envisioning of police welfare.

IGP Baral, who lived a larger-than-life existence, has left behind an inspiring legacy for us to cherish.

And the legend lives on...



Late IGP Khadgajit Baral Receiving Guard of Honor



## Social Media Connecting Virtually



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



/NepalPolicePHQ  
1.5m Likes



@NepalPoliceHQ  
792k Followers



/nepalpolice  
40.2k Followers



/NepalPoliceHQ  
25.6k Subscriber



Data Updated Until 30 September 2021