

# POLICE MIRROR 2022



**NEPAL POLICE**  
TRUTH, SERVICE & SECURITY







The Prime Minister

KATHMANDU  
NEPAL

### Message

I am happy to learn that Nepal Police is bringing out the publication *Police Mirror* reflecting its endeavors, achievements, and institutional development on the occasion of 67<sup>th</sup> Police Day.

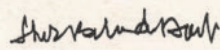
I would like to congratulate the entire organization of Nepal Police, their families and all those who work together with them as 'police without uniform' on this special day. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the sheer dedication and valourous sacrifices made by those heroes who have displayed extraordinary commitment to maintain law and order whilst upholding the rule of law and protecting the human rights. I would like to pay special tribute in the memory of the fallen heroes who laid their lives for the sake of mother nation and extend my deepest condolences to the bereaved families and relatives. I wish for the speedy recovery of those who have been injured or fallen sick in the line of duty.

As the principal law enforcement agency, Nepal Police has made a commendable presence of the Government while undertaking its diverse and complex responsibilities. Nepal Police has, oftentimes, accomplished seemingly impossible and multifaceted tasks of law enforcement and responded to multiple emergencies without fail.

In hard times, Nepal Police has never backed down, rather it has shown incredible restraint and resilience even in the most difficult circumstances. I admire the contribution of each personnel of the organization for the tremendous work and diligence during Covid-19 pandemic and recently held local elections. Nepal Police has played significant role in safeguarding the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens and providing security for democratic elections. I am fully confident that Nepal Police will accomplish in equally professional way the mission of ensuring free, fair and peaceful general elections set for November 2022.

I believe that *Police Mirror, 2022* will not only reflect the notable activities and achievements of Nepal Police, but also showcase their true spirit, pride, trust and accountability associated with the blue uniform.

9<sup>th</sup> October, 2022

  
Sher Bahadur Deuba



Right Honourable Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba.





Honourable Minister for Home Affairs Balkrishna Khand.

नेपाल सरकार  
गृह मन्त्रालय  
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



गृहमन्त्री  
MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

I congratulate and extend my best wishes to the entire members of Nepal Police on the auspicious occasion of the 67<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of this organization. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the phenomenal performance of Nepal Police despite the limited resources and immense challenges in this era of globalization and technological advancement.

Since its formal establishment in 1955 AD, Nepal Police has always conformed to the motto of 'Truth, Service and Security' and has proven itself to be a community-oriented efficient and professional organization capable to deliver within mandates.

This auspicious occasion is also an opportunity to express our gratitude to the hard work and unwavering commitment of each member of this organization to keep us and our communities safer. I would like to extend my deep sense of appreciation to all the predecessors and incumbents of Nepal Police and their families for the sheer dedication and sacrifices. I would like to pay tribute to the fallen heroes for their unparalleled dedication and sacrifice in the service of the nation and also pray for the speedy recovery of the injured in course of their duties.

I believe that the publication of Police Mirror, 2022 shall be the mirror of all the good works and sacrifices for the citizens, an institutional memory for the organization, and a chronicle for generations to come.

As the country gradually strides in the path of social, political and economic development, a significant credit goes to Nepal Police for ensuring security as the prerequisite to the process. While this year's Police Day comes on the verge of challenging circumstances of holding General Elections in the country, it is also a timely reminder of the role that Nepal Police is expected to play in making it a success.

Again, I congratulate Nepal Police for completing 67 glorious years since its inception and extend my best wishes to the organization and its members in their future endeavors.

Jay Nepal!

October, 2022

Balkrishna Khand  
Minister  
Ministry of Home Affairs

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Ref No.:

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**



Singhadurbar  
Kathmandu, Nepal

Date:.....

**Message**

I would like to convey my best wishes to Nepal Police family on its 67<sup>th</sup> anniversary. On this occasion, I congratulate Nepal Police on the publication of Police Mirror, 2022 which captures the essence of all the dimension of policing activities. I hope the publication has excelled to reflect well on the organization and bring to the Nepal Police a much-deserved recognition of its service to the nation. From keeping the streets and community safe to protecting the people from various potential crimes including cyber harm, Nepal Police has been doing a laudable job to further its aim to embrace community-oriented, intelligence-led, and technology-based prompt policing.

At this juncture, I take this opportunity to commend the excellent and tireless efforts, service, and contribution of each member of Nepal Police. This organization has, time and again, proven its professional excellence in national as well as at global scale by carrying out an outstanding performance in protecting national interests, human rights and ultimately in promoting and sustaining peace. In challenging times, the organization has exhibited an even stronger will and determination to serve. The frontline agency demonstrated great courage, unwavering commitment, and resilience during the times of COVID-19 pandemic.

I would also like to acknowledge the immeasurable contribution of the Fallen Heroes who laid down their lives in times of crises for their mother nation. I pray to the almighty to bestow the bereaved families with the strength to cope with their loss. I would like to pray for the speedy recovery of those who are suffering from injuries and trauma sustained while upholding their responsibilities.

Over the period of time, Nepal Police has not only safeguarded the political change, processes and aspirations of the people of Nepal but also has demonstrated adaptability to the new systems and requirements. In this regard, I highly appreciate the very recent great work of the organization in ensuring free, fair, and peaceful Local Elections. It remains evident of our full assurance that Nepal Police will again accomplish its mission efficiently and effectively in the upcoming General Elections.

Finally, on this auspicious occasion, I would like to congratulate all those who have served as the member of this prestigious organization and their families for their enormous contribution and sacrifices to the nation.

October 9, 2022

Binod Prakash Singh  
Secretary  
Ministry of Home Affairs



Secretary for Home Affairs Binod Prakash Singh.



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF NEPAL POLICE

As the world gradually begins to experience post-COVID-19 normalcy, a myriad of security challenges have emerged. In the domestic landscape, the Nepal Police continues to carry out scores of explicit and implied responsibilities that directly or indirectly pertain to national security, maintenance of law and order, and control and investigation of crimes. Nepal is confronted by an increasing number of cyber-enabled crimes, which is posing a serious threat to the already complex nature of police work. The linkage between urbanization and financial crime is also ominous. A spike in crimes against women and children is unfolding new challenges.

Realizing the terrible impact of cyber-enabled and financial crimes on society, the Nepal Police has prioritized investigation of these crimes and fighting against these menaces. Police operations have been launched to control illegal financial lending, often regarded as a debt trap that threatens vulnerable families, victimizing them to the extent of homelessness and suicides. The institutional capacity to control and investigate crimes against women and children is further enhanced.

Statistics clearly reveal our effectiveness in investigating crimes, arresting alleged perpetrators and producing them before the court of law in line with the implementation of the criminal justice system. Cooperation in police matters with other law enforcement agencies and governments through INTERPOL has significantly improved the capacity of the Nepal Police to detect, track down, and apprehend criminals operating outside of national borders. A series of successful collaborations have transmitted a strong message that there is no safe haven for criminals in this world.

Nepal Police has always been dedicated to ensuring the rule of law in the country by respecting the Constitution of Nepal and human rights, which form the basis for a vibrant democracy. Additionally, a free and fair election is also considered a crucial element of democracy. The nature of police work is, therefore, commensurate with strengthening democracy.

The year 2022 is basically an election year. All three levels of government are elected this year. Nepal Police has already played an instrumental role, in cooperation and collaboration with other security agencies, in conducting the Local Level Election 2022 in a peaceful, safe, and fear-free environment. Elections for the members of the House of Representatives and members of the Provincial Assembly are just around the corner.

Nepal Police has devised a strategy for the police's systematic and steady development in order to meet the growing security aspirations of the populace, adapt to changing socio-economic, political, and administrative settings, and keep up with rapid technological innovation. Eight strategic goals are incorporated in the Nepal Police Action Plan 2022, including strengthening the federal structure and internal security; enhancing the effectiveness of police operations; creating a specialized and scientific crime investigation system; moving toward efficient police service delivery and technology-friendly policing; ensuring performance-based human resource management; and institutionalizing need-based training. The plan also entails promotion of human rights-based, people-centric policing and the expansion of police welfare programs.

Organizational goals can only be achieved through a strong sense of brotherhood. The collective efforts and contributions made by the entire rank-and-file for the good of this organization are invaluable. This unique solidarity and fraternity among the members—present and past—of the Nepal Police adds incredible meaning to the policing culture of this revered institution. Police welfare activities must seek to protect and promote the needs of all Police personnel, especially those at the bottom of the police hierarchy.

On the occasion of the 67<sup>th</sup> Police Day, I would like to pay tribute to our Fallen Heroes who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. I would like to express my gratitude for the sacrifices of all the family members who have encouraged their beloved ones to remain focused on their duty of serving the people. I take this opportunity to wish for the speedy recovery of the Police personnel who have sustained injuries while serving the nation.

Finally, I would like to appreciate the editorial team for compiling and presenting the year-round police activities of the Nepal Police in this format.



Dhiraj Pratap Singh  
Inspector General of Police



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The unique solidarity and fraternity among the members—present and past—of the Nepal Police adds incredible meaning to the policing culture of this revered institution.

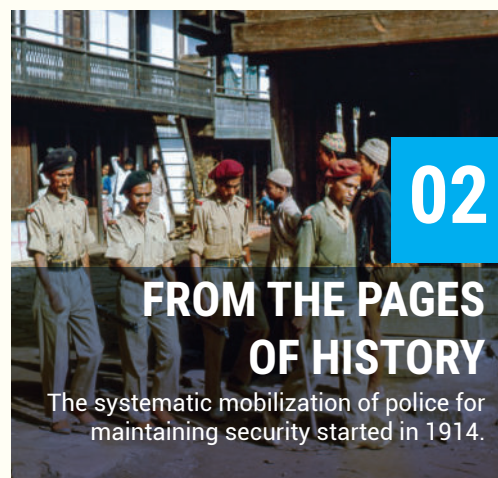
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*Inspector General of Police Dhiraj Pratap Singh.*



# HIGHLIGHTS



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## FROM THE PAGES OF HISTORY

The systematic mobilization of police for maintaining security started in 1914.

## RESEARCH, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

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## EDITORIAL

On the occasion of the 67<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of its official establishment in 1955, it is indeed a matter of pride for us to be a part of this extraordinary publication, the Police Mirror 2022. The collection and compilation of photographs to depict the activities of the police is certainly an important task. However, the Police Mirror cannot encompass the entirety of the police work.

We have, therefore, made an effort to select photographs and collect data that encapsulate the overall work of the police organization that are relevant and resourceful for its readers and for institutional memory.

Publication of the Police Mirror, 2022 is also a part of our accountability initiative to portray what Nepal Police has accomplished in the FY 2021/022.

The information and data contained in this book have been collected from police sources at Nepal Police Headquarters, the Valley Police Office, and Province Police Offices.

This edition of Police Mirror 2022 focuses on the history of police, followed by the various departmental activities that occurred during FY 2021/022, which are highlighted alongside Nepal Police's achievements in investigation of crimes, community programs, rescue operations, training programs, election security and sports activities.

We hope that the Police Mirror 2022 will be useful to readers who want to learn more about the Nepal Police. We also hope that this edition will be archived as a historical document for future reference. We have scrutinized every detail as meticulously as possible to retain the authenticity and credibility of the information provided herein.

Finally, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the officials and individuals who provided information, data, photos, and other necessary support for the publication of this Police Mirror 2022.



**Standing from left:** Insp. Krishna Khadka, DSP Govinda Thapa, SSI Raj Kumar Shrestha, DSP Chanchala Shrestha, DSP Vijay Kunwar, ASI Kumar Luitel  
**Sitting from left:** DSP Ram Babu Rana, DIGP Tek Prasad Rai, SP Sabin Pradhan, SSP Dan Bahadur Karki, SP Ved Bista



## INTRODUCTION



## An ode to the past

### FROM THE PAGES OF HISTORY

The formal inception of the Nepal Police after the promulgation of the Police Act, 1955, was preceded by the mobilization of different units, scattered across the country, based on their timeline and geographical distribution. To varying degrees, these units performed similar roles as those of the current police system. Until then, *Umarau*, *Fujidar*, *Naike*, *Dware*, *Kotwal*, *Chowkidar*, *Militia*, and many other nomenclatures can be traced in the historical development of policing in Nepal.

More importantly, the systematic mobilization of police to maintain security started in 1914. That year, Chandra Shumsher JBR issued the first Prahari Sabal (Police Directives), which handed over the responsibility of maintaining security to the Police in Birgunj. By the end of 1919, Chandra Shumsher had issued a District Police Inspector's Sabal in order to hand over the responsibility of law and order to the police in the Kathmandu Valley. During the reign of Chandra Shumsher JBR (1863-1929), he issued various Sabals to establish Police *Goshwara*, Police Stations and Outposts (*Chauki*) in other districts of the Terai till 1928. Also, one Sadar Police Station, six Police Stations and 17 Outposts (*Chauki*) were set up at *Goshwara* Hanuman Dhoka to maintain security in the Kathmandu valley. These initiatives taken to reform the police played a crucial role in the institutionalization of systematic policing in Nepal. In the following years, the establishment of the *Militia*, *Thana* Police *Chauki*, and the Office of Inspector General of Police gradually shaped the Police into this modern "Nepal Police".

The Police Headquarters was established in 1951 to mobilize the police units in an organized manner which were scattered in different parts of Nepal, and the entire responsibility of police administration was conferred on the Inspector General of Police, Toran Shamsher JBR. He was officially appointed as the first Inspector General of Police (IGP) in 1955. The Police Reform Commission was formed by the then King Mahendra to remove the existing weaknesses in the police system and strengthen the organizational structure of the Nepal Police. Based on its recommendations, the police organization was legalized as the Nepal Police Force after the promulgation of the Police Act in 1955 (B.S. 2012). Politically, Nepal adopted parliamentary government under the multi-party system, which remained for some years, and in 1960, the *Panchayat* System replaced it. The establishment of the Central Police Training Centre took place in 1956. In order to foster international police cooperation and collaboration in international operations, Nepal Police joined INTERPOL as its 100<sup>th</sup> member in 1967.

The Police Reform Commission was constituted in the year 1992, after the multiparty democratic system was reinstated through the people's democratic movement in 1990. The strengthening and modernization of the Police took place at a pace as per the development of the time. The first contingent of Police personnel was deployed to the UN Mission in 1992 to serve the international community in blue helmets.

Nepal Police and Province Police (Operation, Supervision and Coordination) Act, 2020 and Police Personnel Adjustment Act, 2020 were enacted to set the police in federalism in order to materialise the provision of federalism enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal 2015. Currently, Nepal Police, with a strength of 79,541 Police personnel, serves the people and nation through 2,260 police units and has been established as an effective law enforcement agency and strong frontal mechanism of the Government of Nepal (GoN) to maintain security in the country.



Police squad on foot patrol in ancient period.





*Historical moment of inspection of Police unit.*



Leadership  
**COMMAND AND CONTROL**



*Inspector General of Police Dhiraj Pratap Singh, the Chief of Nepal Police, receives guard of honor at PHQ after his appointment on May 2, 2022 A.D.*



Ethos

## VISION AND MISSION



### MOTTO

Truth,  
Service,  
Security.



### VISION

A people focused,  
fair and professional  
Police service.



### MISSION

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



### CORE VALUES

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



Guidance and Direction  
**GUARDIANSHIP**



*Honourable Home Minister Balkrishna Khand addressing Police personnel amid a program inside PHQ, Auditorium.*



The political revolution of Nepal in 1951 not only brought about political change, but it also ushered in bureaucratic reforms. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) was established to look after the internal affairs of the country. In the same year, Police Headquarters was established to integrate and administer the scattered police units, and the Inspector General of Police (IGP) was appointed to exercise unitary command of the entire police organization and report to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

However, in the absence of appropriate police law and regulation, police administration could not function smoothly, and as a consequence, anticipated progress was not achieved. To address the legal void, the Police Act was enacted in 1955, which marked the official establishment of Nepal Police as the efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crimes in the maintenance of security in Nepal.

The responsibilities of the Nepal Police organization fall within the ambit of MoHA. Generally, these responsibilities are carried out by the Nepal Police in close coordination and cooperation with the Security and Coordination Division of the MoHA. As the supervisory ministry, the MoHA also provides necessary security-related instructions and directions to the Nepal Police. Home Minister and Home Secretary offer patronage and guardianship to facilitate and systematically develop Nepal Police and policing system. The IGP, as the chief of police, assumes command of the police organization.

Home Secretary Binod Prakash Singh addressed the Police personnel during his maiden inspection at PHQ.



*Home Secretary Binod Prakash Singh addressing the Police personnel on his maiden inspection at PHQ.*



*IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh directs his subordinates in PHQ after his appointment.*



## Ensuring Institutional Development

### RESEARCH, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



Maintaining peace and security is a complex, dynamic and multi-dimensional responsibility. Selection of the right individuals from among prospective candidates, proper training, adequate infrastructure, effective resource mobilization and high morale directly contribute to the performance of Police personnel on the ground. Police welfare programs also enthuse them positively, inspiring them to perform better.

Nepal Police has developed and endorsed the 'Nepal Police Action Plan 2022' designed for one year starting July 2022 to build institutional capacity to fight crimes, create a better working environment and uplift the morale of Police personnel. The action plan consists of eight strategic intervention areas divided into 27 objectives and 79 different activities, which capitalizes on the accomplishments of the programs and activities of the previous Nepal Police Action Plan 2020 and complements them further.

Action Plan Implementation Tracking Software (APITS) objectively tracks the progress of the activities, and their status is automatically determined by the software with minimal manipulation. Besides, quarterly evaluations of the action plan will be conducted by organizing review workshops to assess the effectiveness of the action plan and identify any impediments that could hinder its progress.

#### Performance Agreement Signing program

According to the Performance Agreement Guidelines 2022, the Inspector General of Police signed a performance agreement with the Home Secretary on August 8, 2022, and accordingly, the Medical Director of Nepal Police Hospital, Departmental Chiefs, Chief of the Valley Police Office, Executive Director of the National Police Academy, and Chiefs of the Province Police Offices signed the performance agreement with the Inspector General of Police on August 9, 2022.

The performance agreement sets out responsibilities and performance targets, along with performance indicators. The agreement has been signed to make the concerned police units and officials accountable for the responsibilities they have been entrusted with. The performance will also be reflected in the achievement of the objectives prescribed in the Nepal Police Action Plan 2022.

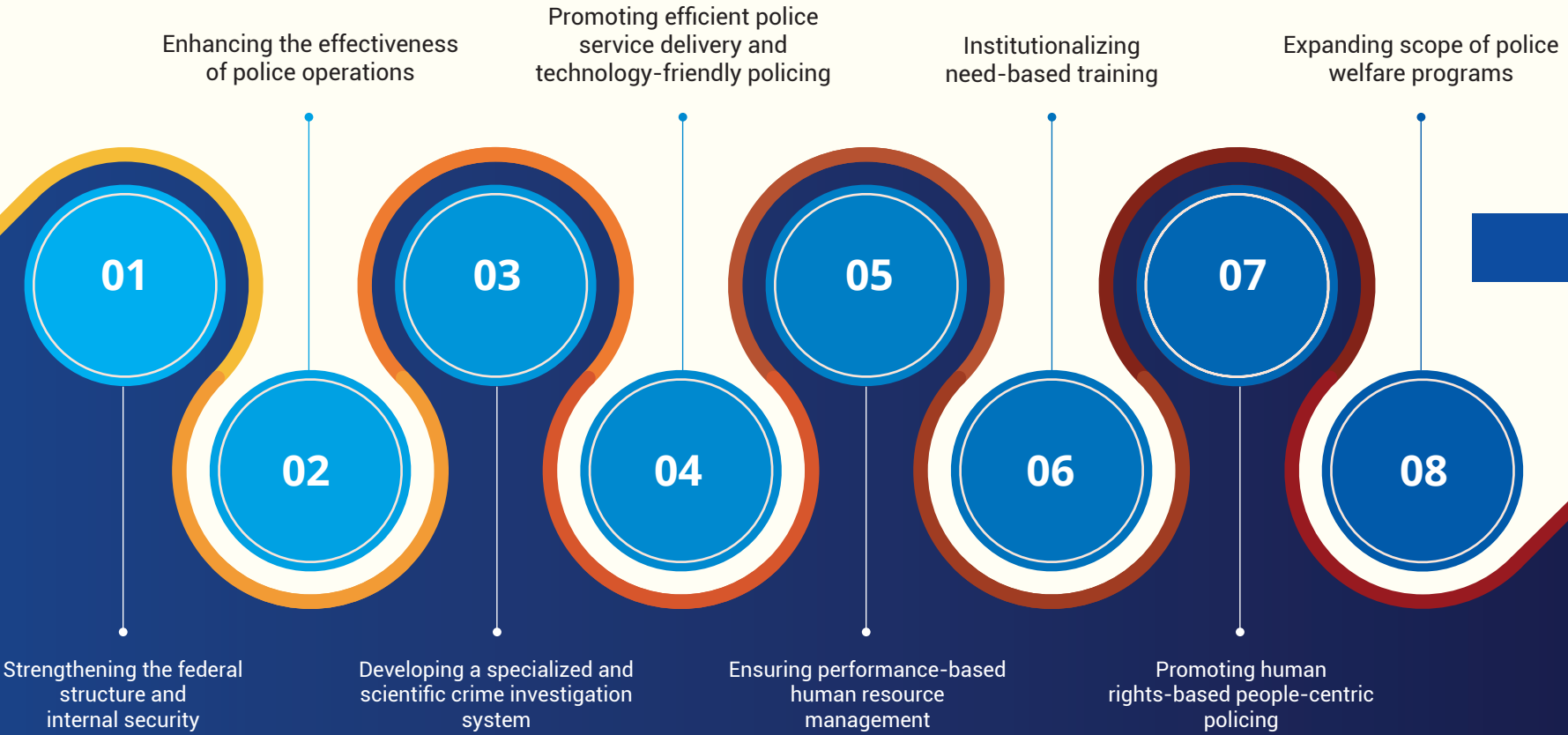
The provision of a performance agreement is implemented up to the District Police Commander's level and is signed between the District Police Commander and the Chief of Valley Police Office/Province Police Office.



*Medical Director of Nepal Police Hospital AIGP Dr. Asha Singh signs performance agreement with the IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh.*

Setting Goals  
**ACTION PLAN 2022**

The strategic goals of the action plan are as follows:



8 Areas of Strategic Intervention



## International Relations

### COURTESY CALL AND INTERACTION

In today's interconnected world, security is no longer exclusively domestic. Cooperation and collaboration in police matters have become an integral part of policing the world over. Therefore, peace, security, development and good governance have graduated as a matter of international concern. Threat of transnational organized crime and terrorism has heightened the need for law enforcement agencies (along with national and international communities) to work in tandem to ensure collective security.

Meetings, interactions and exchanges of information and best practices are vital to building cordial relations with law enforcement agencies and other organizations. Call-on with important personalities helps to understand the issues of mutual concern and improve police cooperation. In accordance with the prescribed diplomatic national protocols, meeting with personalities holding important capacities abroad is equally important to foster cooperation and other initiatives to fulfill the national security interests of the country. Formal meetings and courtesy calls with national and international personalities and officials help to improve and expand cordial relations between the organizations. The leadership of Nepal Police has also given priority to such meetings and courtesy calls with various domestic and foreign personalities, diplomatic officials and representatives to further strengthen mutual cooperation, goodwill and friendship.



*IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh with Rear Admiral (Retd.) Peter Gumataotao, Director of Daniel K. Inouye APCSS*



*IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh with US Special Envoy Jessica Stern.*



*IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh with HE British Ambassador to Nepal Nicola Pollitt.*





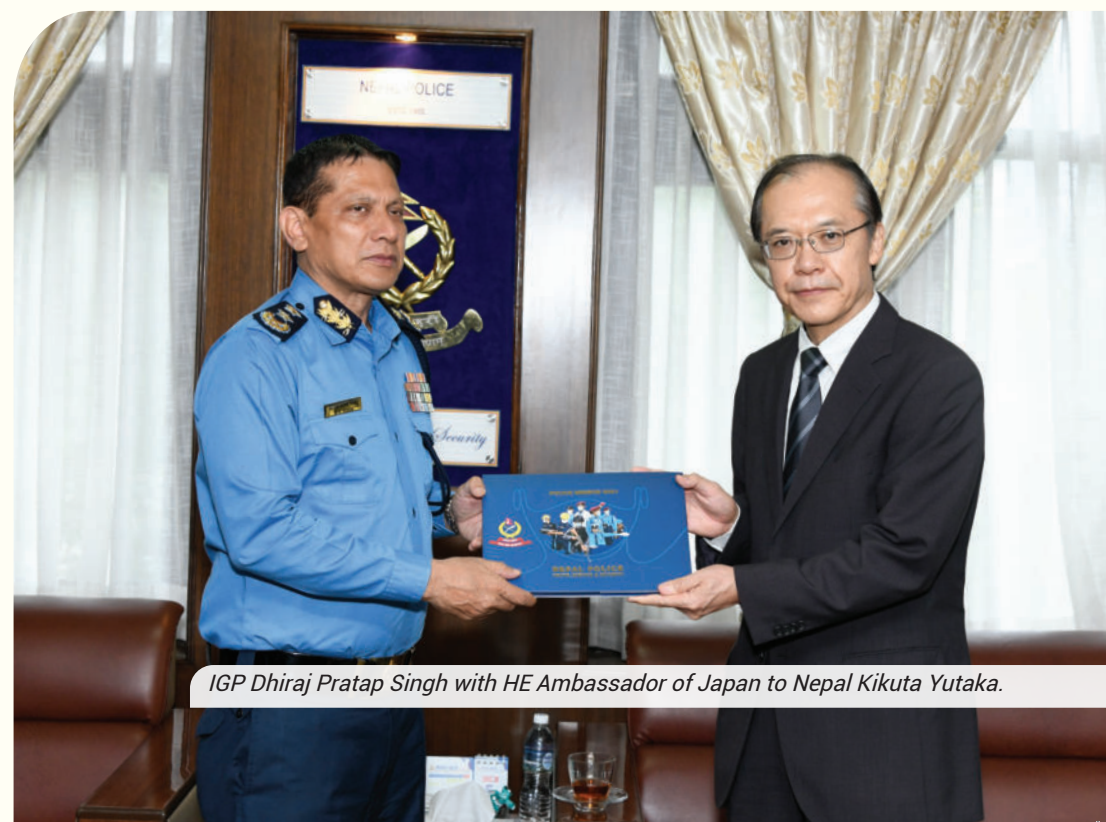
IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh with HE Ambassador of Republic of Korea to Nepal, Park Chong Suk.



IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh and the Chief of APF, Nepal in bilateral meeting during UNCOPS, 2022.



IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh along with the Chief of APF, Nepal meet UN Police Advisor Luís Carrilho.



IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh with HE Ambassador of Japan to Nepal Kikuta Yutaka.



## Tying up Hands Memorandum of Understanding

Governmental-level cooperation as well as partnerships with other national and international organizations have had a big impact on the development of police infrastructure and capabilities, the enhancement of individual wellbeing, and the provision of other services. The "Modernization and Improvement of Police Project (MIPP)" successfully came to an end at the end of the previous year. The Integrated Program for Strengthening Security and Justice (IPSSJ) project, which included MIPP, was supported by the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom (FCDO). In the project's lifespan of seven years, 58 modern police buildings were constructed, 10,282 Police personnel (including 642 female Police personnel) were trained in different specialized courses, study report on strengthening the performance management system (PMS) was prepared, 78 automated fingerprint enrollment stations were installed, training curricula and manuals for basic police training courses (Police Constables, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors) were developed; and research studies on crime investigation and forensics; police and media relations; inculcating positive change to recruit and retain female personnel; and custody management were conducted.

On November 25, 2014, a formal agreement was reached between the Government of Nepal (GoN) and Government of India (GoI) with the signing of an MoU by the Prime Minister of India and Nepal. On June 27, 2022, after the completion of the international bidding process, the project contract agreement was signed between the National Police Academy (NPA) and Ahluwalia Contracts (India) Ltd.-Roshan Construction Pvt. Ltd. Joint Venture. The contract obligates the Joint Venture to accomplish detailed engineering, design, and construction of NPA on an engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) basis at Kavre within 1095 days from the commencement date. The contracted amount of the project is ten billion fifteen million one thousand and one Nepali Rupees. On September 23, 2022, MoU was signed between the Finance Minister, on behalf of the Nepal Government, and the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, on behalf of the Korean Government, on the establishment of a sophisticated and well-equipped Cyber Bureau with capacity building for Nepal Police. The allocated budget for this project is eight million USD.

MoU between Nepal Police and Nepal Electricity Authority was signed on May 29, 2019, to construct electric vehicle charging stations at various suitable locations of existing, as well as proposed, Nepal Police Petrol Pumps. Implementation of this project will help reduce carbon footprints for the protection of our planet.

Likewise, on September 15, 2022, a MoU was signed between Nepal Police and Patanjali Yog Nepal to promote the physical and mental health and wellbeing of Police personnel.



*IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh signing MoU with Managing Director of NEA, to construct electric vehicle charging station.*



*Nepal Police and Patanjali Yog Samiti Nepal sign MoU to include yoga in Police training.*



*Singing of MoU between Finance Secretary of the GoN and HE Ambassador of Republic of Korea to establish Cyber Bureau.*





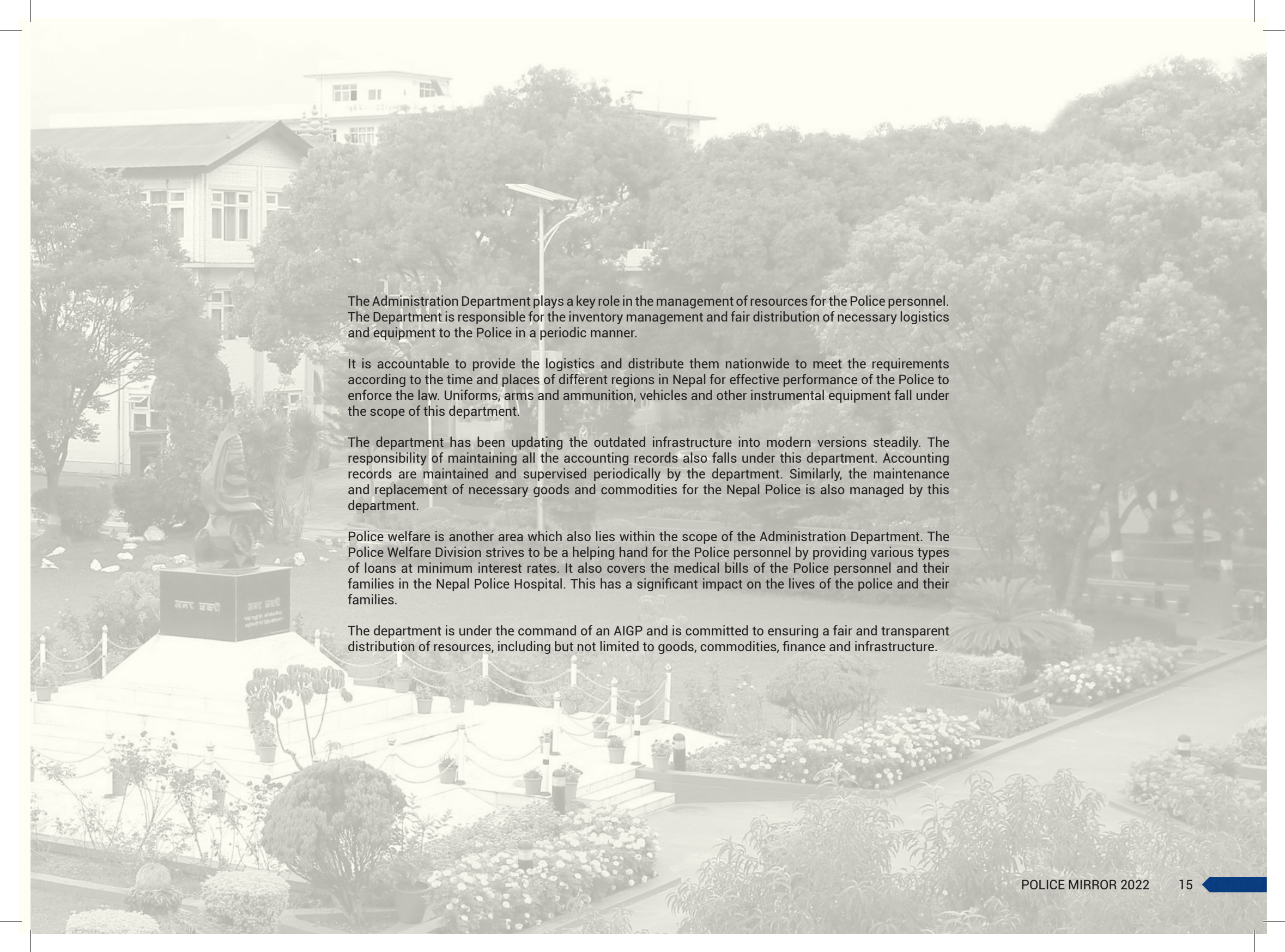
**ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**

Keeping the Police Well-functioning  
**ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**



| Additional Inspector General of Police Arun BC, Chief of Administration Department.





The Administration Department plays a key role in the management of resources for the Police personnel. The Department is responsible for the inventory management and fair distribution of necessary logistics and equipment to the Police in a periodic manner.

It is accountable to provide the logistics and distribute them nationwide to meet the requirements according to the time and places of different regions in Nepal for effective performance of the Police to enforce the law. Uniforms, arms and ammunition, vehicles and other instrumental equipment fall under the scope of this department.

The department has been updating the outdated infrastructure into modern versions steadily. The responsibility of maintaining all the accounting records also falls under this department. Accounting records are maintained and supervised periodically by the department. Similarly, the maintenance and replacement of necessary goods and commodities for the Nepal Police is also managed by this department.

Police welfare is another area which also lies within the scope of the Administration Department. The Police Welfare Division strives to be a helping hand for the Police personnel by providing various types of loans at minimum interest rates. It also covers the medical bills of the Police personnel and their families in the Nepal Police Hospital. This has a significant impact on the lives of the police and their families.

The department is under the command of an AIGP and is committed to ensuring a fair and transparent distribution of resources, including but not limited to goods, commodities, finance and infrastructure.



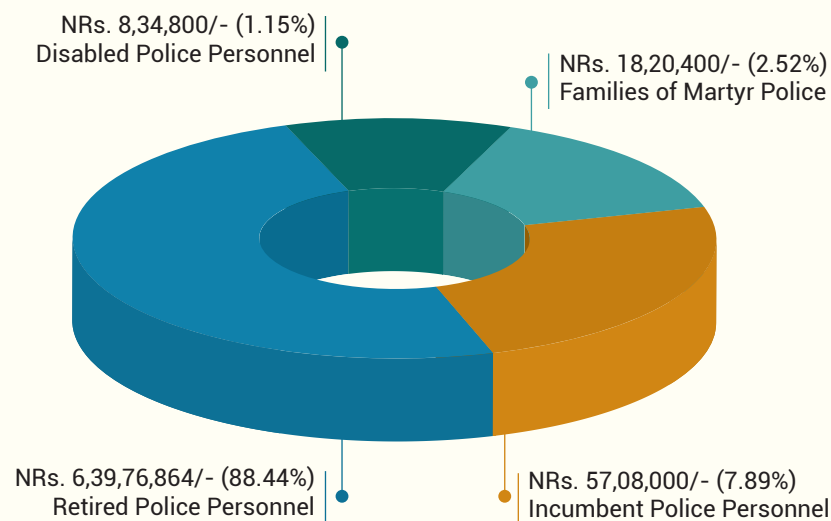
## Motivational Factors

### POLICE WELFARE SCHEMES

Nepal Police Welfare Fund (NPWF) is managed by the Welfare Division. Through the division, welfare programs are planned and implemented to assist police personnel and their families, primarily in the areas of healthcare and education. The welfare service sectors have also grown in the last several years. Welfare schemes also incorporate financial support and vocational training.

NPWF is also invested in income generation in order to expand its welfare programs. The fund operates five petrol pumps (Kathmandu-2, Bara-1, Chitwan-1 and Saptari-1), Guest Houses (Kathmandu and Nepalgunj), Nepal Police Health Club (Kathmandu), and shopping complexes (Kathmandu, Syangja, Butwal, Palpa, Kavre and Nepalgunj). Welfare programs and schemes under NPWF generally target serving, retired, Martyr Police and disabled Police personnel and their family as well. There are certain welfare packages that are exclusively created for Martyr Police, disabled Police and Police personnel at lower ranks. The mobilization of funds for police welfare has created an emotional bond and psychological attachment toward the organization.

A guest house is being constructed at the NPH to provide lodging facilities to the retired elderly Police personnel. The guest house comprises of 17 rooms with a total of 31 beds. On its anniversary, the NPH received a bag containing NRs. 2,000,000/- (Two Million Nepali Rupees) to help cover the costs of care and treatment provided to retired police officers and their families.



Total Beneficiaries from Police Welfare Program in FY 2021/022 B.S.



#### EDUCATION

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



#### RECOGNITION AND HONOR

- Long Service Awards
- Senior Citizen Police Pension (Above 70 Years)
- Marriage Expenses Grant to a Daughter of the fallen Police
- Mourning Expenses Grants to the families of incumbent and retired \police



#### HEALTH

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





*Inauguration of newly constructed blocks at Nepal Police School, Sanga, Kavre by IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh.*



## Maintaining Belongingness & Attachment **REUNION PROGRAM**

The legacy bequeathed by our predecessors has always remained a valuable source of inspiration to the entire police fraternity. It is now incumbent on new generation to cherish the accomplishments and strive toward building more credible people-centric police organization capable of discharging its core mandate of law enforcement by preventing and investigating crimes effectively.

Out of the confines of COVID-19 years, the present leadership has reignited the tradition of reunion of Police personnel to share experiences and ideas for the development of police organization. Interactions were carried out, on virtual platform and in person, with former Police personnel to avail invaluable suggestions and feedback in order to improve police services.

Nepal Police Club has been developed as a common platform for all Police personnel, serving and retired, to promote healthier lifestyle and encourage regular interactions. Besides the other privileges, the Club is open exclusively for Police personnel on Saturday and, on this day, they have free access to avail the services of the club. This initiative has helped to renew relationships, increase contacts and nurture brotherhood among serving and retired Police personnel.



*Virtual interaction with former Police personnel.*



*Photo session during interaction with former IGPs.*



*Interaction with former IGPs on the occasion of Bada Dahsain and Police Day.*





**CRIME INVESTIGATION**



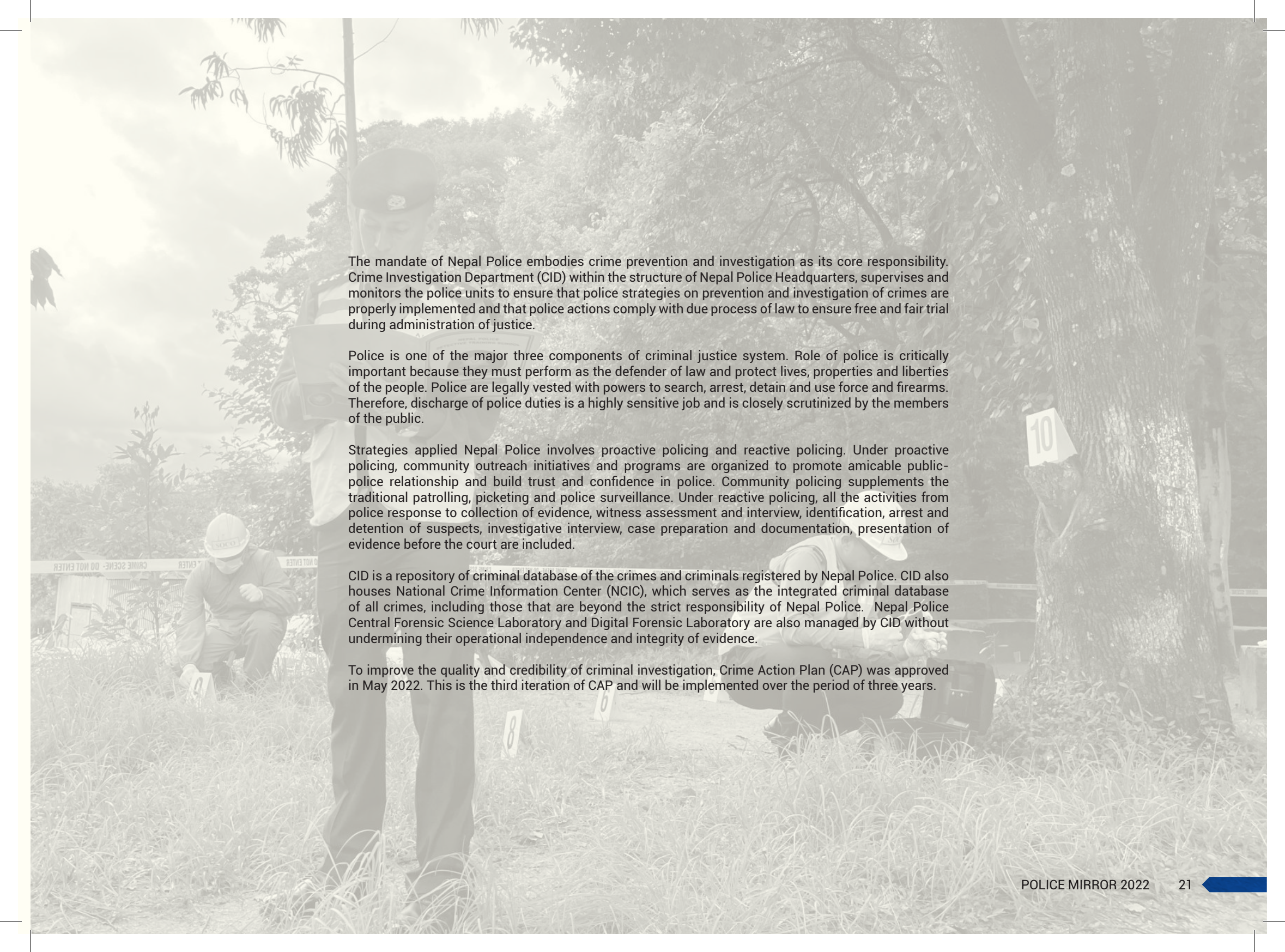
## Guaranteeing Criminal Justice System

### **CRIME INVESTIGATION**



| Additional Inspector General of Police Dibesh Lohani, Chief of Crime Investigation Department.





The mandate of Nepal Police embodies crime prevention and investigation as its core responsibility. Crime Investigation Department (CID) within the structure of Nepal Police Headquarters, supervises and monitors the police units to ensure that police strategies on prevention and investigation of crimes are properly implemented and that police actions comply with due process of law to ensure free and fair trial during administration of justice.

Police is one of the major three components of criminal justice system. Role of police is critically important because they must perform as the defender of law and protect lives, properties and liberties of the people. Police are legally vested with powers to search, arrest, detain and use force and firearms. Therefore, discharge of police duties is a highly sensitive job and is closely scrutinized by the members of the public.

Strategies applied Nepal Police involves proactive policing and reactive policing. Under proactive policing, community outreach initiatives and programs are organized to promote amicable public-police relationship and build trust and confidence in police. Community policing supplements the traditional patrolling, picketing and police surveillance. Under reactive policing, all the activities from police response to collection of evidence, witness assessment and interview, identification, arrest and detention of suspects, investigative interview, case preparation and documentation, presentation of evidence before the court are included.

CID is a repository of criminal database of the crimes and criminals registered by Nepal Police. CID also houses National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which serves as the integrated criminal database of all crimes, including those that are beyond the strict responsibility of Nepal Police. Nepal Police Central Forensic Science Laboratory and Digital Forensic Laboratory are also managed by CID without undermining their operational independence and integrity of evidence.

To improve the quality and credibility of criminal investigation, Crime Action Plan (CAP) was approved in May 2022. This is the third iteration of CAP and will be implemented over the period of three years.



## Seminars and Workshops

Every year, CID organizes seminars and workshops to solicit feedback, identify shortcomings and improve cooperation among the investigative and other support units to enhance police role in the effective administration of criminal justice system.

This year in August, CID organized One-day Crime Investigation Review Workshop in the seven provinces and Kathmandu valley. District police commanders and investigation officers from all the 77 districts and heads supervisory units attended the workshop in their respective province/ Kathmandu valley.

The workshops reviewed crime situation under different crime headings and highlighted on management of human resources deployed for investigative purposes (according to CAP), cooperation requested through INTERPOL, avenues for greater cooperation and documentation necessary to use INTERPOL tools, assistance rendered through diplomatic missions where foreign nationals were involved, services available at DFL, importance of digital devices in investigation, and assistance available from Telecom Coordination Section (TCS) During the workshop provision of Nepal Police E-Library and other activities completed under CAP were also shared.

A separate series of workshop are planned for the assessment on the implementation of CAP in all the 77 districts. Similarly, a national conference of prosecutors and investigators is also in the pipeline for this FY.



Home Minister delivering key address during Kathmandu Valley Crime Investigation Review Seminar.

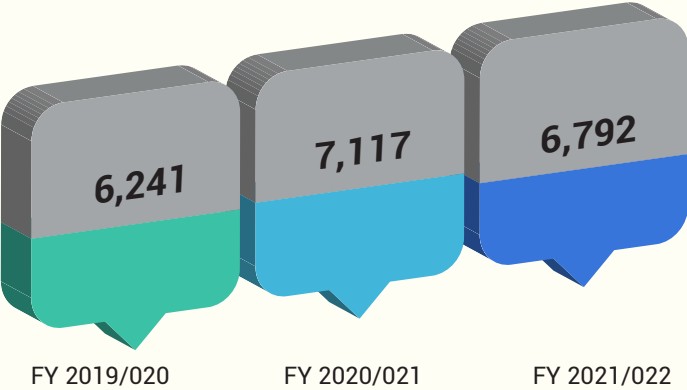




*SOCO lifting evidence from the scene of crime.*



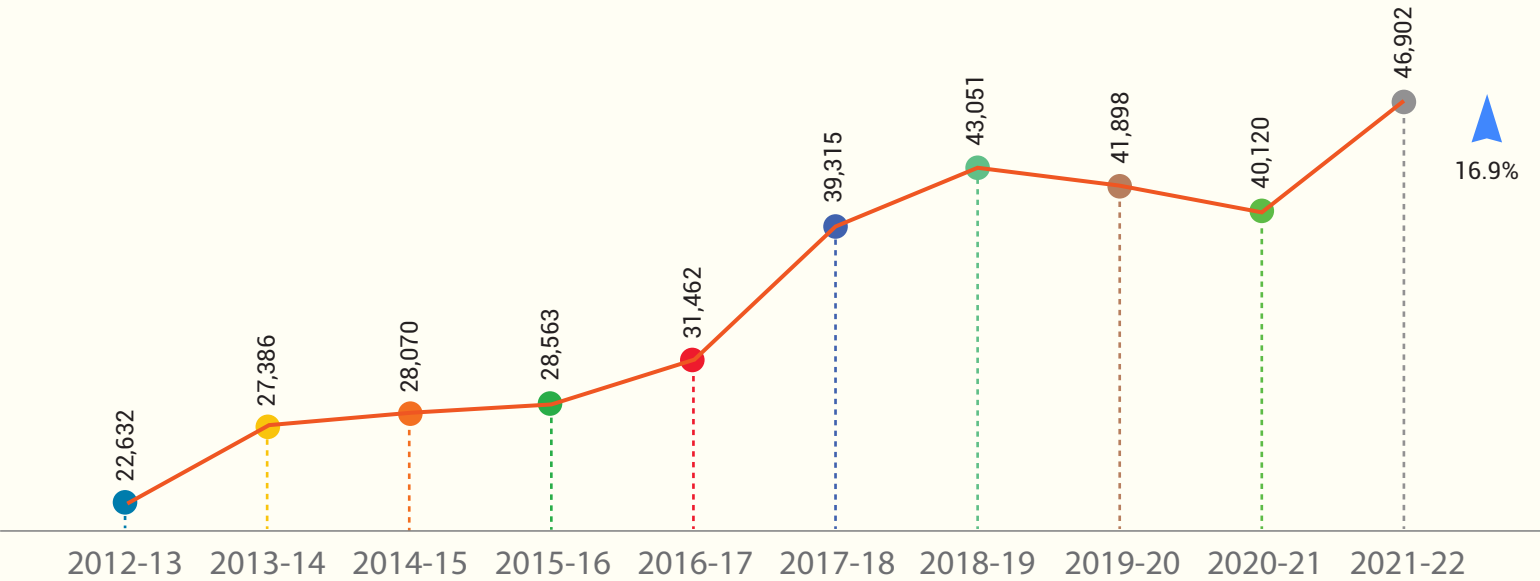
# Analyzing Crime Data **FACTS and FIGURE**



Suicide Cases Registered In Last 3 Fiscal Years (FY).



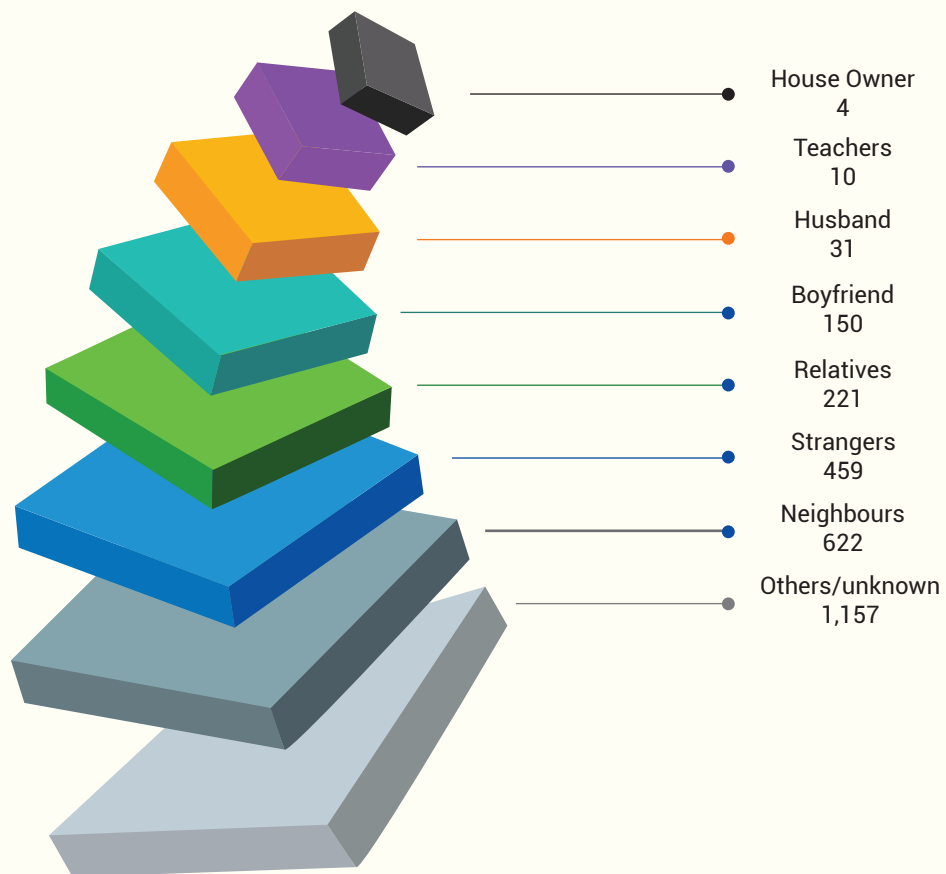
Means Used to Commit Suicide in FY 2021/022



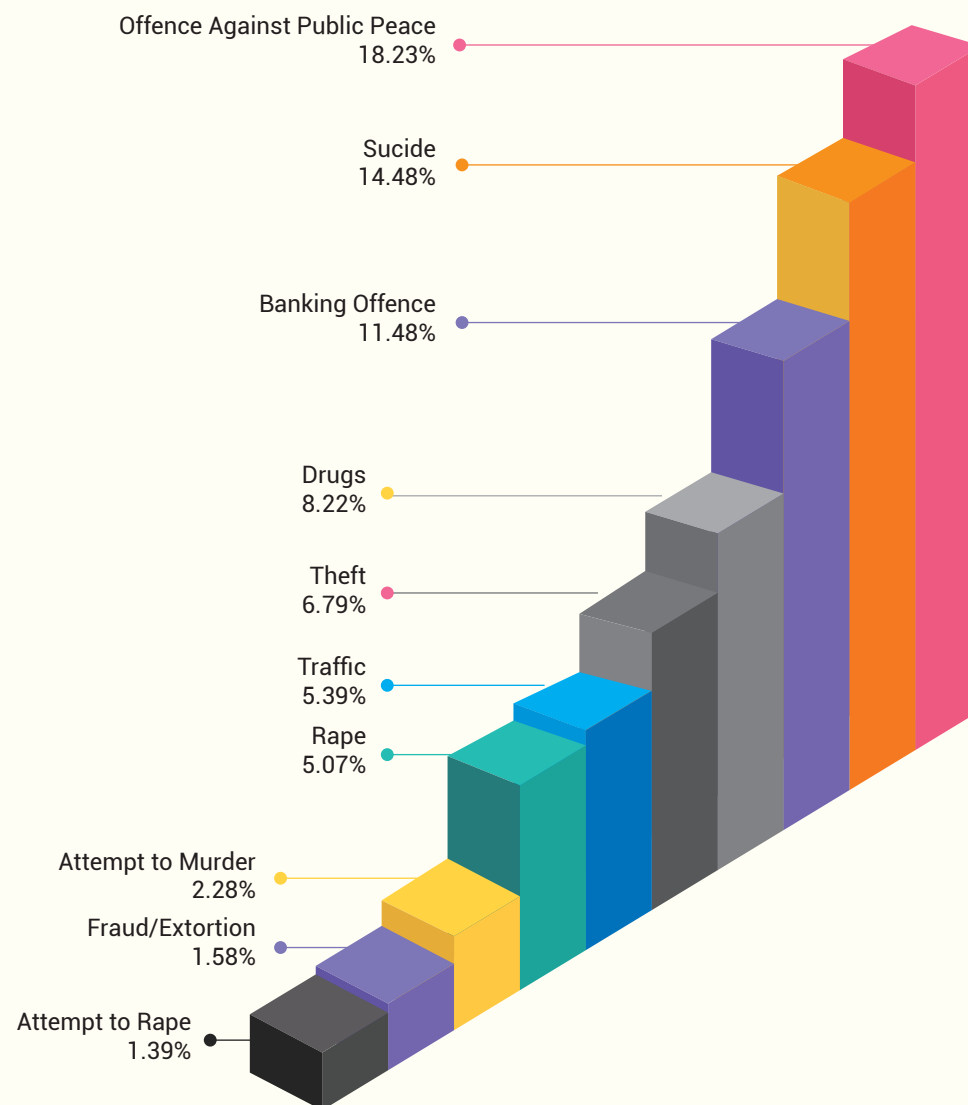
Crimes Registered in the Previous Ten Years

Nepali FY begins in mid July.





Victim Offender Relationship in Rape



Top Ten Crime Registered in FY 2021/022



## Using Modern Tools and Technology

### DEVICE, TOOLS and TECHNOLOGY

#### IT Directorate

Application of information technology (IT) in Nepal Police dates to 1986, when a Computer Section was established in Police Headquarters. Initially, computers replaced the traditional typewriters, and few standalone databases were developed. To address the growing demand for computerized networking and database Computer Section was upgraded to Computer Division in 1991 and subsequently, to Computer Directorate in 2010. This directorate was renamed IT Directorate in 2018. Today, 254 different police units across the nations are connected through Nepal Police Command Center Network (NPCCN).

The architecture of NPCCN provides police units the access to connect Nepal Police Intranet and online database system of Nepal Police developed and hosted by IT Directorate. Internet Protocol Telephone (IP Telephone), Video Conferencing and Virtual Class are important projects are conducted over the NPCCN.

IT Directorate is an important pillar of Nepal Police that provides vital support services to improve the quality of police administration, operations and investigation. Skilled IT personnel of the directorate assist with software, hardware and networking support. The scope of the directorate also covers IT-related training and development of skilled computer cum database operators.

More than 50 database applications have been developed, deployed and administered by the directorate. Crime and Criminal Information System (CCIS), NCIC, Case File Digitization (CFD), Online Police Clearance Registration System (OPCRS), and Prisoners and Visitors Information System (PVIS) are the main database applications used to assist in crime investigation. For human resource related information Personnel Management Information System (PMIS), Training Record System (TRS), ID Card Information System, and Online Recruitment Management System (ORMS), Nepal Police Intranet Portal (nepol.cd), e-Attendance with facial recognition (ehajiri), Inventory Management System (IMS), Weapons Inventory Management System (WIMS), and Document Management System (DMS) are being used for administration related information. Likewise, for operations related information Daily Incident Reporting System (DIRS), Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), and Traffic Violation Record System (TVRS) are being used.



*IT Officers inspecting Data Center.*



### Nepal Police Central Forensic Science Laboratory (NPCFSL)

Nepal Police Central Forensic Science Laboratory (NPCFSL) is the backbone of evidence-based investigation. Scientific examination and analysis of physical evidence collected at the scene of crime play an instrumental role in crime investigation, justice delivery, and protection and promotion of human rights.

The journey of development of forensic science in Nepal Police began in 1960, along with the establishment of Photography Section at Police Headquarters. Two years later, fingerprint examination was also introduced to aid crime scene investigation. This paved way for the establishment of dedicated Forensic Section in Police Headquarters.

NPCFSL specializes in Photography, Physics, Ballistics, Biology/Serology, Toxicology, DNA Profiling, Chemistry / Narcotics / Explosives, Questioned Document and Fingerprint/AFIS. According to these areas of specialization the laboratory is divided into nine sections. The laboratory receives exhibits of crimes from investigating police units and other investigating agencies, including Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) to the respective unit. The exhibits are then dispatched to the concerned police units or the requesting agency along with examination reports after completion of forensic examination by certified experts of the laboratory.



Conducting Scientific test in CPFSL.

### Polygraph

In 2014, polygraph was introduced to support interrogation of suspects. Polygraph examination follows certain protocol, such as health condition and expressed consent of the examinee, before administering the test.

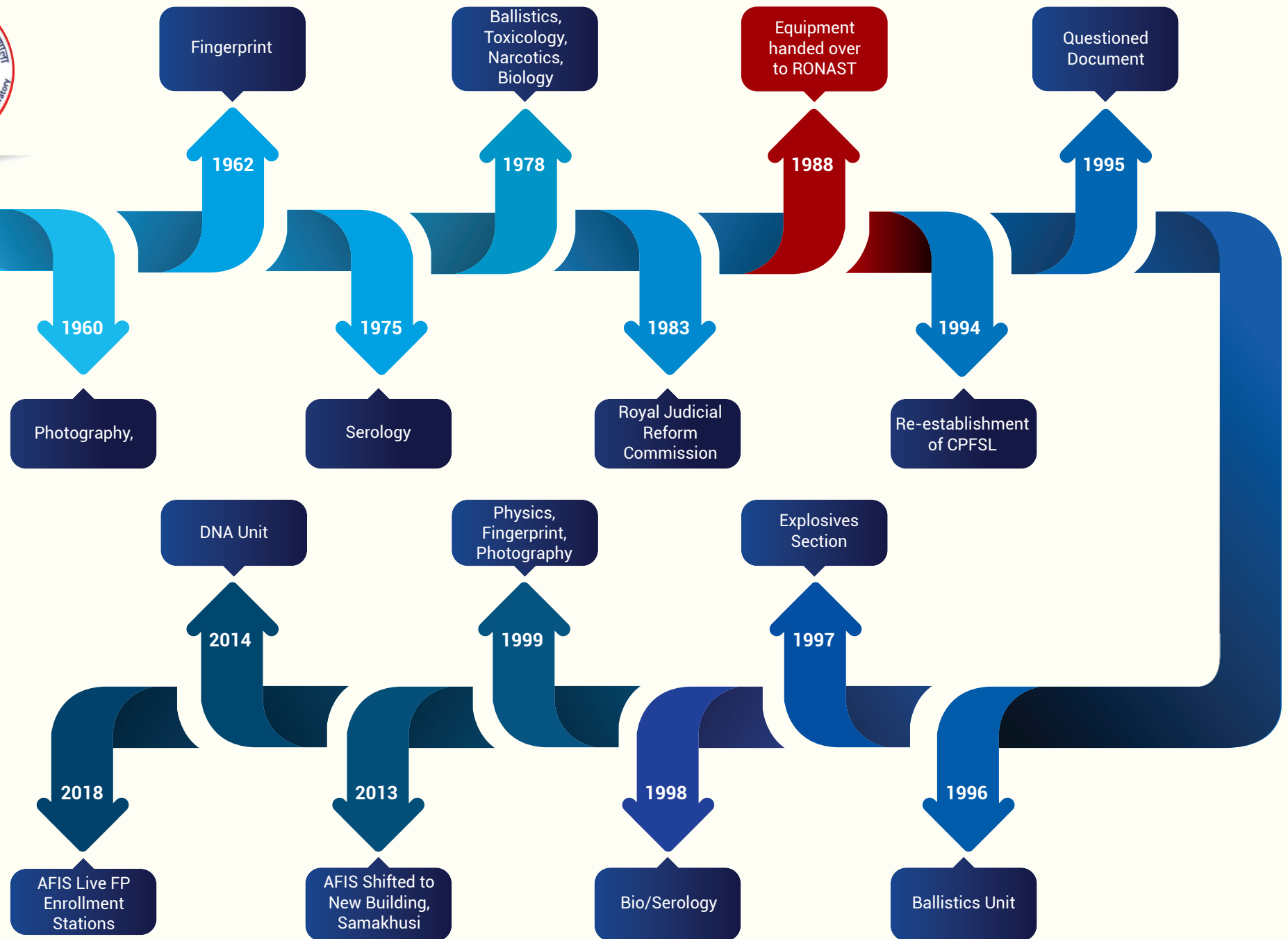
Polygraph measures and records several physiological indicators, including blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and skin conductivity, while an examinee is asked to respond to a series of questions. Deceptive answers trigger physiological responses that can be discernible from those associated with non-deceptive answers.

In the last FY 2021/22, 381 polygraph examinations were conducted by Nepal Police, which yielded definitive result of deception indicated in 193 cases, whereas no deception was indicated in 165 cases. Polygraph test in 11 cases could not be substantiated. Three examinees did not qualify to sit for the test and the remaining nine examinee did not offer their consent.



Polygraph test.





Timeline of Nepal Police Central Forensic Science Laboratory.



## Fostering International Cooperation

### INTERPOL

In 1967, Nepal Police 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 build international police cooperation, augment 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 high-profile homicide, rape, fraud and forgery, wildlife crime, smuggling, and human trafficking.

In FY 2021/022 13 Red Notices, 3 Diffusions and 2 Yellow Notices were issued. Five fugitives were arrested out of which three fugitives were brought to Nepal by completing the extradition process in the same FY.



*IGP addressing an INTERPOL training in Kathmandu.*



*Bringing suspect to the justice with INTERPOL assistance.*



## Dedicated Service to Vulnerable Community

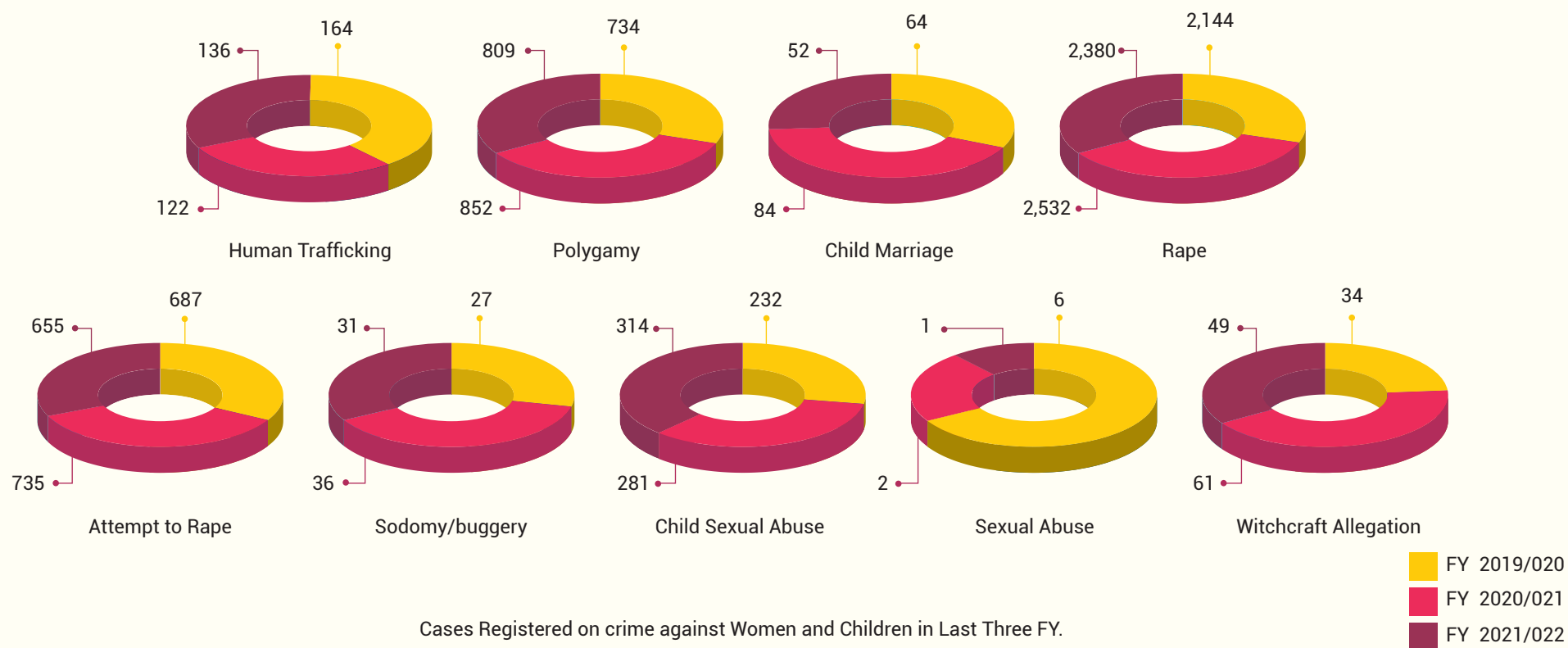
### WOMEN, CHILDREN & SENIOR CITIZENS SERVICE DIRECTORATE

Women, children and senior citizens come under the vulnerable groups of society. Their cases have to be handled very sensitively and as promptly as possible. The Women, Children & Senior Citizens Service Directorate (WCSCSD) was thus established in Nepal in 1966 to address their special needs. The directorate emphasizes on drafting policies, procedures and programs to address the issues and concerns of the survivors of Gender Based Violence.

Throughout Nepal, there are over 233 specialized units in the network of WCSCSD with trained personnel who are dedicated to respond to the special needs of vulnerable groups. It is the policy of the organization to deploy female Police personnel in these units, as far as practicable. In order to create a victim-friendly and approachable ambience, the Police personnel perform their tasks in plain clothes. The Women, Children, and Senior Citizens Units are closely supervised and monitored by the respective Province Police Offices in all the seven

provinces, and the Valley Police Office in case of Kathmandu valley. Majority of the cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) comprises of Domestic Violence. In the FY 2021/22, 79.65 % of the total cases of VAWC were Domestic Violence. Rape is the second most highest crimes registered under VAWC. Gender sensitive investigation has been introduced in the Nepal Police. Investigators are trained to exhibit gender sensitivity in all cases involving vulnerable group.

One of the other challenges faced by the police is that of missing children. Missing children are highly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Finding and reuniting the missing children with their family are, therefore, prioritized by the police. A dedicated hotline number 104 is operated by the police to systematically gather information on lost and found children.



Out of the total cases of VAWC, domestic violence covers almost 80% while rape is the second most reported crime in recent years.





*Listening empathetically to victim's complaints.*



*Traffic police educating school children on traffic rules.*



*Police officer raising awareness under CPP school liaison program.*



*Police officer counselling the victims of crime.*

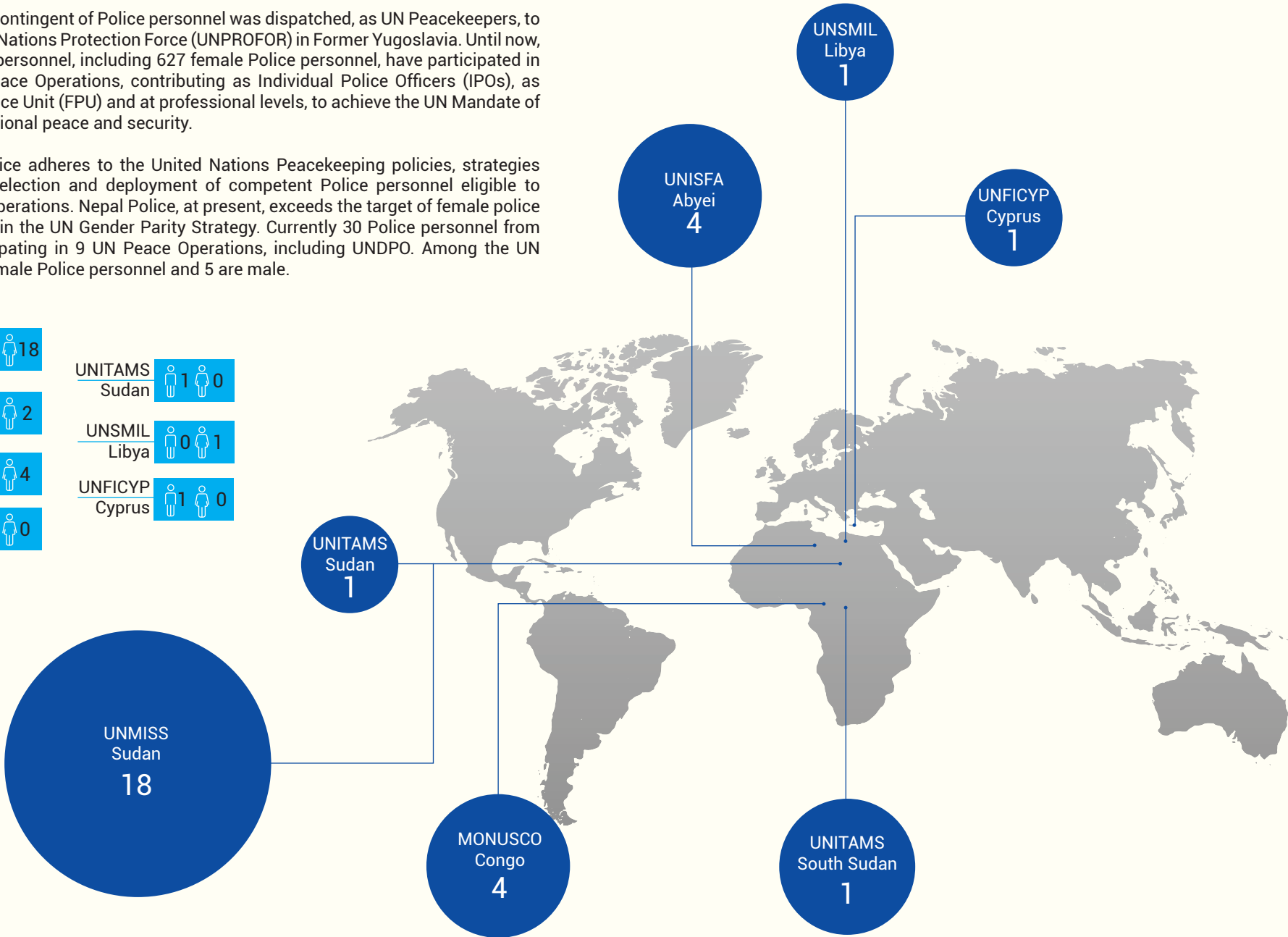
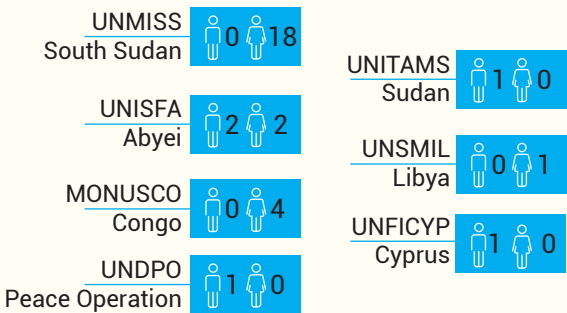


# Promoting International Peace

## UN PEACEKEEPING

In March 1992, the first contingent of Police personnel was dispatched, as UN Peacekeepers, to participate in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Former Yugoslavia. Until now, more than 8,000 Police personnel, including 627 female Police personnel, have participated in over 28 different UN Peace Operations, contributing as Individual Police Officers (IPOs), as members of Formed Police Unit (FPU) and at professional levels, to achieve the UN Mandate of securing lasting international peace and security.

The policy of Nepal Police adheres to the United Nations Peacekeeping policies, strategies and guidelines in the selection and deployment of competent Police personnel eligible to serve in the UN Peace Operations. Nepal Police, at present, exceeds the target of female police participation envisaged in the UN Gender Parity Strategy. Currently 30 Police personnel from Nepal Police are participating in 9 UN Peace Operations, including UNDPO. Among the UN Peacekeepers, 25 are female Police personnel and 5 are male.





## UNCOPS 2022

The Chief of Nepal Police, IGP Mr. Dhiraj Pratap Singh, along with the Chief of Armed Police Force, Nepal, IGP Mr. Raju Aryal participated in the third United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit (UNCOPS 2022), which was held at UN Headquarters in New York, from August 31 to September 1, 2022. Bilateral meetings were organized on September 2, 2022. The UNCOPS 2022 and the bilateral meetings were organized to create opportunities for police contributing countries to engage in strengthening international peace, security, and development for all through the unifying power and enabling role of national and United Nations policing.

On behalf of Nepal, IGP Mr. Singh delivered a statement at the summit highlighting the contribution and commitment of Nepal to international peace, security and development.



IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh along with Chief of APF, Nepal and military advisor at permanent mission in New York participating in third UNCOPS, 2022.



UNPOL officer of Nepal Police pays tribute to the national flag of Nepal.

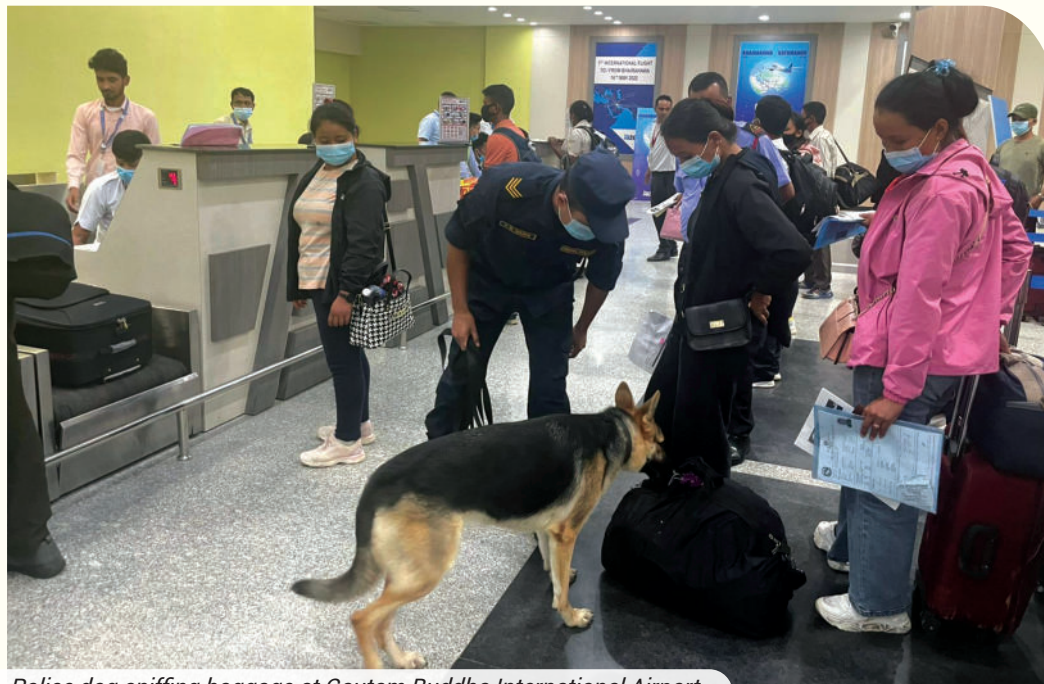


## K-9 Unit

### TRAINED DOGS on DUTY

Nepal Police Canine Division houses 92 trained police dogs of different breeds, mostly German Shepherd, Belgian Shepherd, Dutch Shepherd, Labrador, Bagle, Cocker Spaniel and Golden Retriever. 25 of these dogs deal with illicit drugs, 37 are expert dogs in detecting and finding explosives. For search and rescue there are 12 police dogs and 18 are specialized for tracking the criminals. There are many instances where police dogs have played a vital role in assisting the police investigators to solve heinous crimes. Besides, crime investigation, the police dogs have become indispensable tool for VVIP protection and vital installation security. The skilled dogs of Nepal Police are also deployed at the international airports and various border points of Nepal, mainly to detect explosives and drugs.

In January 2022, *Jange*, a trained police tracker dog, was dispatched to a murder crime scene of 34-year-old victim in Pokhara. When the police were searching for evidence to identify and arrest the perpetrator of the crime, *Jange* sniffed the physical evidence found at the scene and pursued the criminal who was hiding in Damauli, about 4 km away from the scene of crime. Later the suspect confessed to the killing of the 34-year-old victim before the police investigator and prosecutor.



Police dog sniffing baggage at Gautam Buddha International Airport.



Tracker dog 'Jange' on duty with his handler.



Canine deployment to ensure security during political event.





**SPECIALIZED BUREAUS**



## Special Expertise to Combat Organized Crimes

### **SPECIALIZED BUREAUS**



| Additional Inspector General of Police Uttam Raj Subedi, Chief of Central Investigation Bureau.



Nature of crimes has been gradually shifting along with the ubiquitous use of technology in everyday life. While many traditional crimes still exist in the society, the influence of technology is now beginning to be found in almost all the crimes. This has added complexities in the realm of crime investigation. Cybercrimes are increasing in number and cyber-enabled crimes are also mounting. Seriousness of drugs trafficking and other affiliated crimes continue to pose threats. Human trafficking—its type, targets and purpose—adds different dimension of challenge to the law enforcement officials. Threats of terrorism, terrorist financing and money laundering cannot be ignored in fighting against organized criminal networks and terrorist groups.

To keep pace with the changing nature of crimes, traditional approaches to criminal investigation cannot address these emerging crimes and predict future trends, as we continue to witness new tools and methods being exploited by the people with criminal intent. It is, therefore, essential to develop and adapt specialized investigative human resource, methods, modern tools and equipment for the effective investigation of complex and heinous crimes.



## Central Investigation Bureau

CIB was established in 2010 as a specialized investigative branch of Nepal Police to investigate heinous and organized crime. With nation-wide jurisdiction, the bureau proved to be highly efficient in investigating high profile murder cases, kidnappings, frauds, illegal wildlife trades, antiquities theft, and many more. The bureau also set a standard in pursuit of absconding criminals. However, the enactment of Central Investigation Bureau (Establishment and Operation) Rules 2013 legally recognized the establishment of the bureau and authorized the bureau to register and independently investigate crimes. AIGP is the head of CIB and supervises the other bureaus under its umbrella.

IGP can assign CIB to investigate criminal cases under the jurisdiction of any police unit, which are deemed to be complex, sensitive, and of national and international concern and priority. The IGP may also assign CIB to investigate criminal cases upon request received from the subordinate units, if it is considered that the engagement of CIB is important and the investigation would be effective.

## Special Bureau

In the year 1995, a Special Branch was established in the Police Headquarters, in order to control terrorist and disruptive activities, domestic, regional and international, that could potentially jeopardize national security. In 2001, the branch was converted into a counter-terrorism research and investigation cell. Due to spread of global terrorism and to safeguard Nepal against the threat of terrorism, the importance of the cell heightened, as a result, the cell was upgraded and made a Counter-terrorism Directorate in 2009.

Later in 2013, the directorate was transformed into Special Bureau. The bureau serves as an effective unit to collect and analyze information on national and international terrorism, terrorist financing, transnational organized crime and other issues. The bureau draws its mandate from the Special Bureau Operations Guidelines 2013, issued by the Nepal Police Headquarters, in accordance with the legal provision contained in the prevailing Police Regulation. Special Bureau directly reports to the IGP.





### Cyber Bureau

Realizing the need to form a separate specialized unit to investigate cyber crime more effectively, Cyber Bureau (CB) was established as per the decision of the Council of Ministers in 2018. Nepal Police did not have dedicated unit to investigate cybercrimes prior to its establishment.

The rapid development of information and communication technology, widespread access and use of it by common citizens and the criminal group, the cyber related crimes are multiplying. To address the growing demand, satellite units of the bureau are established in each Nepal Police Province Police Office.

### Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau

Considering the complexity and seriousness of human trafficking in Nepal, the need for a strong unit to deal with human trafficking in the Nepal Police was felt. Therefore, by the decision of the Council of Ministers in 2018, the Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau (AHTB) was established.

Nepali women and children are being trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation; slavery; forced labor against their will; and illegal human organ transplantation, which is a stain on human civilization. The fight against this menace requires the collective effort of law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organizations, and civil society. After the establishment of AHTB, Nepal Police has taken the important responsibility of bridging the gap that earlier existed in connecting to all the relevant stakeholders. AHTB is also acting as a nodal agency to consolidate national and international efforts to combat human trafficking networks.

In FY 2021/022 AHTB managed to rescue 44 women and 4 men with the cooperation of national and international organizations and civil society.

### Narcotics Control Bureau

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) of Nepal Police has develop over the years as an independent investigative branch of Nepal Police. Initially, NCB was rereferred as Narcotic Drugs Control and Law Enforcement Unit (NDCLEU), however, it was upgraded to NCB by the decision of the GoN in 2012. This specialized investigative bureau deals with the interception of illicit drugs, including psychotropic and restricted medical drugs and detection of trafficking network.

NCB has proven to be an effective mechanism to control production, supply, storage and transaction of narcotic drugs. Transnational nexus of criminal networks in the transaction of illicit drugs requires the investigators to have good cooperation with other national and international law enforcement agencies.

NCB also operates through six borders and two airports (Tribhuvan International Airport and Pokhara Airport) which are identified to be sensitive hotspot from the drug trafficking point of view. In FY 2021/022, NCB succeeded in confiscating remarkable amount of heroine, i.e. 71.90 kg, and in arresting 11 suspects, including 10 foreign nationals. This quantity of heroine confiscated by the police in one incident is the highest in the history of Nepal.



Illicit Drugs Seized in FY 2021/022.





**HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT**



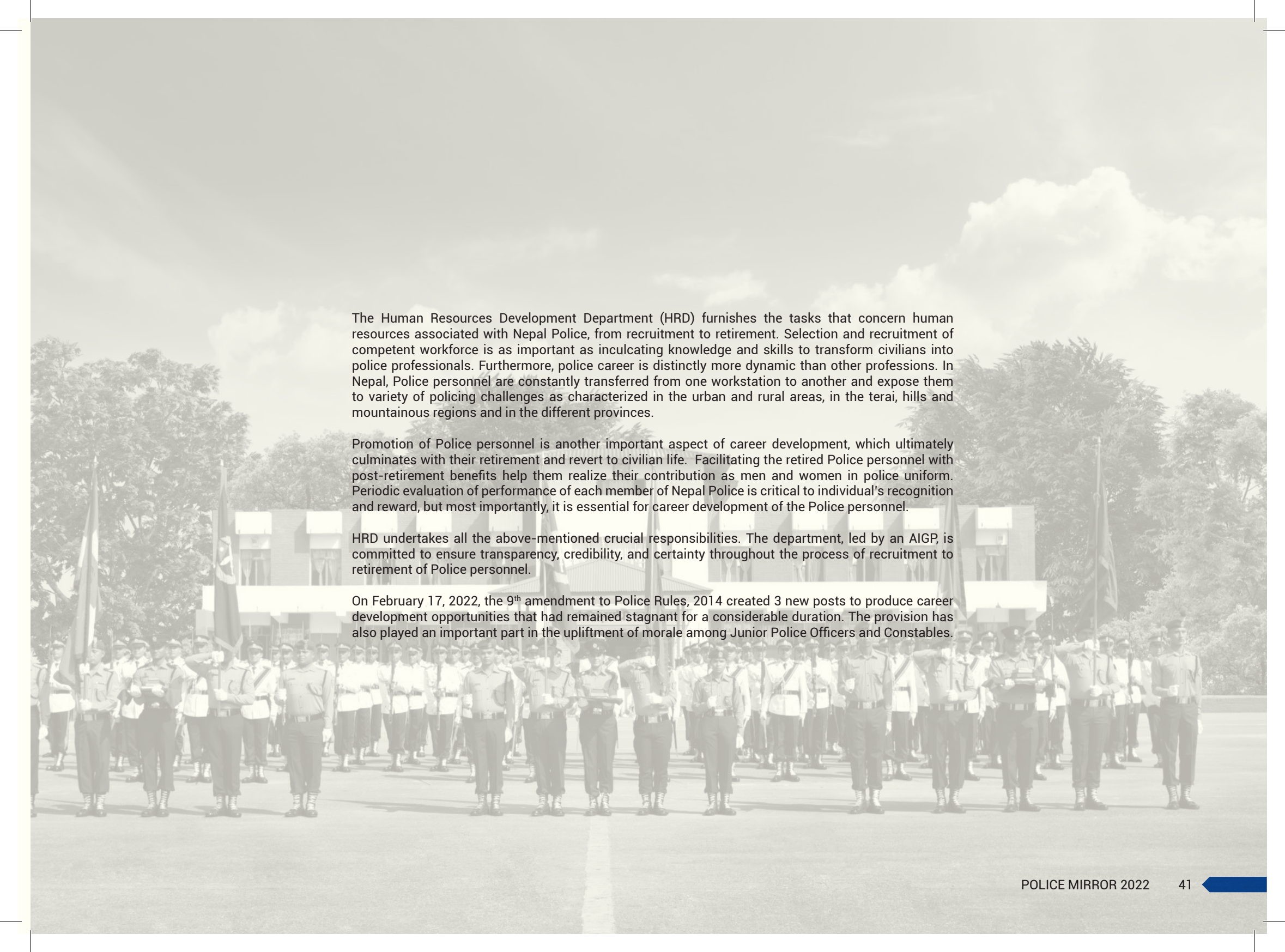
## Managing Competent and Well Equipped Police Personnel

### **HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT**



| Additional Inspector General of Police Pooja Singh, Chief of Human Resource Department





The Human Resources Development Department (HRD) furnishes the tasks that concern human resources associated with Nepal Police, from recruitment to retirement. Selection and recruitment of competent workforce is as important as inculcating knowledge and skills to transform civilians into police professionals. Furthermore, police career is distinctly more dynamic than other professions. In Nepal, Police personnel are constantly transferred from one workstation to another and expose them to variety of policing challenges as characterized in the urban and rural areas, in the terai, hills and mountainous regions and in the different provinces.

Promotion of Police personnel is another important aspect of career development, which ultimately culminates with their retirement and revert to civilian life. Facilitating the retired Police personnel with post-retirement benefits help them realize their contribution as men and women in police uniform. Periodic evaluation of performance of each member of Nepal Police is critical to individual's recognition and reward, but most importantly, it is essential for career development of the Police personnel.

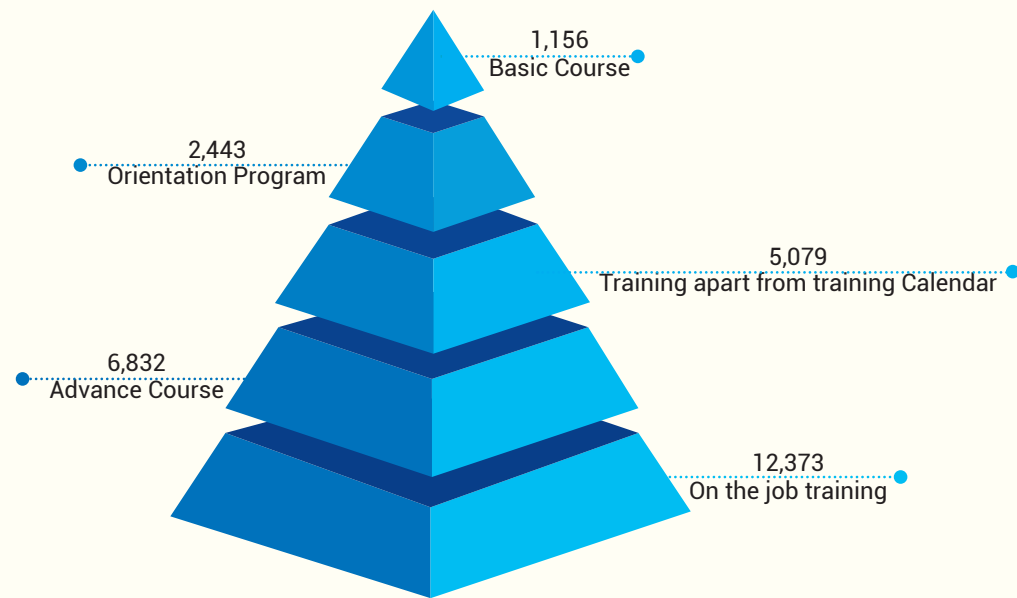
HRD undertakes all the above-mentioned crucial responsibilities. The department, led by an AIGP, is committed to ensure transparency, credibility, and certainty throughout the process of recruitment to retirement of Police personnel.

On February 17, 2022, the 9<sup>th</sup> amendment to Police Rules, 2014 created 3 new posts to produce career development opportunities that had remained stagnant for a considerable duration. The provision has also played an important part in the upliftment of morale among Junior Police Officers and Constables.

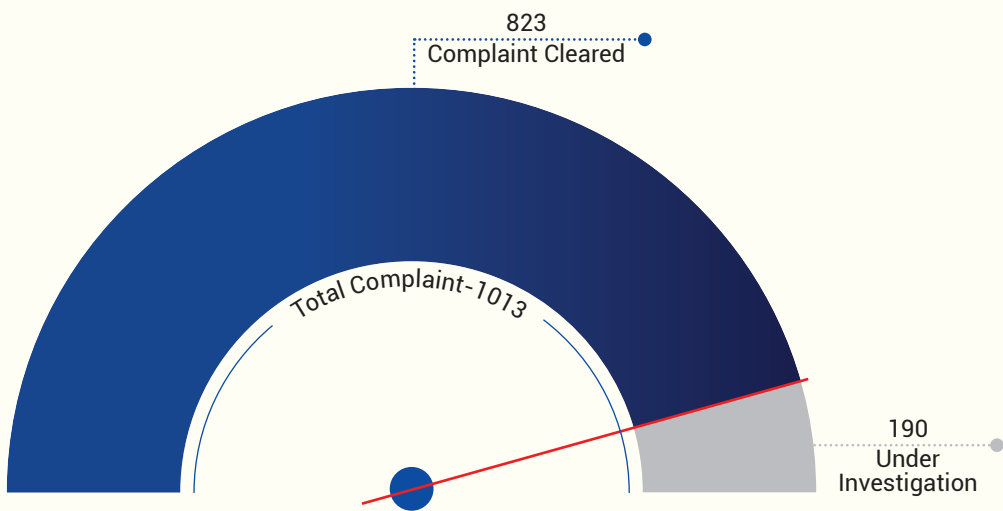


Human Resource Development and Accountability

**FACTS & FIGURE**



Training and Development-Maximizing Productivity

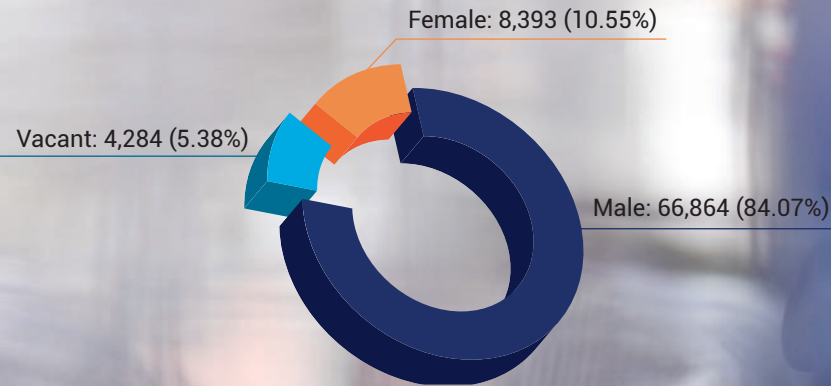


Complaint Against Police Personnel



Our Strength

# FEMALE PARTICIPATION



Enrolment of female Police personnel in last five years

There are a total of 8,393 female police out of 75,257 Police Personnel which accounts for 11.15 %. They are also involved in decision making level.

- Inspector
- Assistant Sub-Inspector
- Constable
- Police Office Assistant







*Glimpses of police selection activities.*







## POLICE OPERATIONS



Operations Department, established in 1988, is mainly responsible for mobilizing and responding to public order and daily law and order situations. Activities ranging from routine patrolling, traffic management and VIP protection to security arrangement during elections and major national events fall within the ambit of the department. Rescue during disaster, crowd management, counterterrorism and other special police operations are supervised and managed by the department.

Reporting system employed by the Operations Department entails daily incident reports that are crucial to police management and leadership. The department actively observes the performance of Police personnel and police units through regular field visits, inspection and supervision. Nepal Police Command Center (NPCC), one of the units within the department, is responsible to monitor the incidents and police response across the country 24/7 and reports to the senior leadership.

The head of the Operations Department is AIGP and this year, the department is focused on conducting elections in a fair and peaceful manner.





Any task, Any time, Any where  
**SPECIAL TASK FORCE**



Nepal Police Special Task Force (STF) is a police unit comprised of selected group of tough, trained and highly dedicated Police personnel. The main tasks of this elite force are to control illegal armed activities, bomb disposal and conduct special operations during hostage situations.

STF was established in 1996 after realizing the need to establish a separate specialized wing to combat armed conflict and insurgency. Since its inception, the task force has been mobilizing its trained human resource in the most challenging security situations, such as areas affected by armed groups, disaster rescue operation, bomb disposal and in other crisis and emergency situations. The task force is guided by the principle of "Any task, Any time, Any where" and also trained and equipped accordingly.



## Promoting Democracy **ELECTION SECURITY**



*All set to fulfill the job to conduct election in peaceful, secured & credible environment.*



Free and fair elections strengthen democracy. But for free and fair election, security is the most essential precondition. Therefore, security environment plays vital role in instilling a sense of safety and security among the voters encouraging them to cast their votes without any undue pressure and fear.

Nepal Police shoulders the important responsibility to provide security according to election security plan. According to the integrated election security plan, Nepal Police remains at the core of security ring which involves the security of polling stations, adjacent and peripheral security. Other security agencies provide second and third layer of outer security ring to reinforce Nepal Police and respond to any escalating security situation to ensure the people's democratic right to vote.





*Booth commander monitoring the security of the polling station.*

In May 2022, Local-level Election was conducted in a single phase. The election was, by and large, appreciated by observers, national and international, as a fair, peaceful and credible election. For security management, 61,831 Police personnel and 1,00,000 temporary Police personnel were deployed in the election.

Similarly, preparation for security arrangement, as per the integrated election security plan, for the General Elections for the Members of the House of Representatives (HoR) and Province Assembly, slated to take place on November 20, 2022, is in final stage. According to the security plan, 1,15,000 temporary police have been recruited to assist in the security arrangement and 61,542 Police personnel will be deployed in the general election.



*Collecting ballot box after polling.*



*Securing ballot box during polling.*



## Protecting Life and Property

### MAINTAINING SECURITY

Policing strategies of Nepal Police upholds the established norms of democratic policing. Police are expected to take justifiable actions, uphold the rule of law, protect and promote human rights.

Development of police competencies are design in a manner that addresses police professionalism according to the expectation and needs of the people. Nepal Police have consistently taken measure to discourage police practices that contravenes the fundamental human rights of the people. Measures to instill respect for human rights have been incorporated in the policing strategies, whereby, Police personnel are informed about human rights, and

they are evaluated in their workplaces to gauge the retention of the information. Further, actions are also taken against those who violate human rights.

A handbook regarding human rights has been prepared and distributed to all the Police personnel to help ensure observance, protection and promotion of human rights. A Human Rights Cell under the Secretariat of Inspector General of Police was established in 2003 as Institutional mechanism of Nepal Police. The Cell coordinates with national and international human rights organizations and organizes specialized human rights training programs for Police personnel. Nepal Police also acts as the first line defender of human rights of the people.







*Police squad on patrol to guarantee safety.*



*Lady police officer informing the public over megaphone.*



*Lady Police personnel on duty to ensure safety in Teej.*



Saving Lives from Accident and Dangers

**RESPONDING TO DISASTER**



Number of  
Disaster  
9,202



Death  
866



Casualties  
1,910



Missing  
70



Police  
deployed  
35,597





*Rescue team of Nepal Police and fire fighters douse fire.*

Nepal is prone to natural disasters due to diverse geo-climatic condition. Every year, scores of people lose their lives and twice as many people are injured in natural disasters. In FY 2021/022, 9,202 cases of disasters were recorded that claimed lives of 866 people, while 1,910 people were left injured. As many as 35,597 Police personnel were deployed in response to these disasters, which mostly included flood and inundation, landslide, fire, lightning, earthquake, and avalanche.

According to Police Act 1955 Chapter 4, Section 15, Sub Section 1, it is the duty of Police personnel to make all possible efforts to safeguard people against loss or damage caused by fire and to make every possible effort to save people from accidents or dangers. This implies that the Police is responsible to save the life and property of the people during different kinds of disasters. Monsoon hits very hard every year in Nepal causing mass physical damage and human Casualties. Nepal Police, therefore, developed and implemented a Monsoon Preparedness Action Plan 2079 to minimize the harm and damage caused by torrential rain, flooding, inundation and landslide.

Natural Calamity Relief Act 1982 mandates MoHA is the lead agency for immediate rescue and relief work as well as disaster preparedness activities to manage and utilize resources for disaster management. On the operational front, joint exercises were carried out by the security agencies and other first responders (Nepal Red Cross and other organizations) to respond to disasters in a coordinated fashion.

This year, the tragic plane crash (9N-AET) of TARA Air occurred which claimed lives of 22 people, including 4 Indian and 2 German nationals, when it collided with the hill at Sansure, Thasang Rural Municipality-2 of Mustang district. Combined rescue team of Nepali Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, Nepal, and local people was able to rescue the bodies of the deceased from the crash site.

To coordinate and respond to disasters, Nepal Police has a Disaster Management Office (DMO) at the center. The DMO also organizes disaster related training, viz. Basic Disaster Rescue Training (BDRT), Medical First Responder (MFR), Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR). At province level, there are Province Police Disaster Management Unit and in each District Police Office (DPO), a senior police officer is designated as a Disaster Focal Person. Nepal Police utilizes the services of 1,675 highly trained Police personnel in disaster rescue and management.



*Nepal Police and local people work together to reopen the road obstructed by landslide.*



## Ensuring Safety and Security of Airport

### **AIRPORT SECURITY**



*Surveillance through CCTVs to deter and detect illegal activities.*





*Maintaining security through access control: Verifying travel documents of passengers at Gautam Buddha International Airport.*

From security standpoint, airports are highly sensitive. International airports are the international border-crossings that allows passengers to enter and depart from a country. The movement of passengers, cargo and other persons can pose great threat to the safety and security of the people. Therefore, to ensure safety and security of the people units of Nepal Police are deployed for airport security.

At Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA), a TIA Security Office, headed by Deputy Inspector General of Police, ensures the security of the airport round-the-clock. The security officer coordinates with Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN), Customs, Immigration and other security agencies to facilitate the safe movement of persons and goods by implementing appropriate security screening protocols.

Besides safety and security of persons and goods, the TIA Security Office is also responsible for coordinating to the investigating units of Nepal Police deployed at the airport to prevent criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, goods smuggling etc. In addition, the office maintains close cooperation with Immigration Office and INTERPOL to identify passengers traveling with criminal history and those wanted under INTERPOL notices.



*Police personnel on duty at airport.*



*Police personnel on duty at airport.*



## Ensuring Safer Road

### TRAFFIC POLICE

Regulating vehicular movement along the existing road network of Nepal is very challenging. Traffic police units, under the Nepal Police are responsible for managing smooth and safe flow of traffic along the roads of Nepal. Every year, statistics demonstrate grim picture of road traffic catastrophes causing loss of lives and livelihood and disabilities. The estimate of financial cost of these road disasters is also huge. Therefore, traffic police focuses on the promotion of road safety and cooperates with the other important stakeholders.

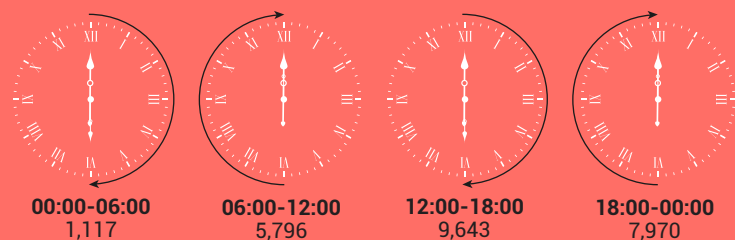
Road safety calls for combined and collective response to improve multi-modal road safety laws, policies and procedures, construct safer roads, encourage the use of safer vehicles, raise safety awareness among the road users and enhance post-crash response. These areas of road safety are highlighted in the five pillars of the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030. The authority vested on traffic police is extremely limited to pursue the goals of road safety. Yet, traffic police are the most active road safety agents on the ground responding to many obvious and unobvious challenges to protect human lives.

In FY 2021/022, 2,883 deaths were recorded due to traffic crashes and 7,282 were severely injured. The main contributory and causal factors of these traffic crashes are underlined as the negligence of driver, negligence of passengers, road condition, mechanical malfunction and weather condition.

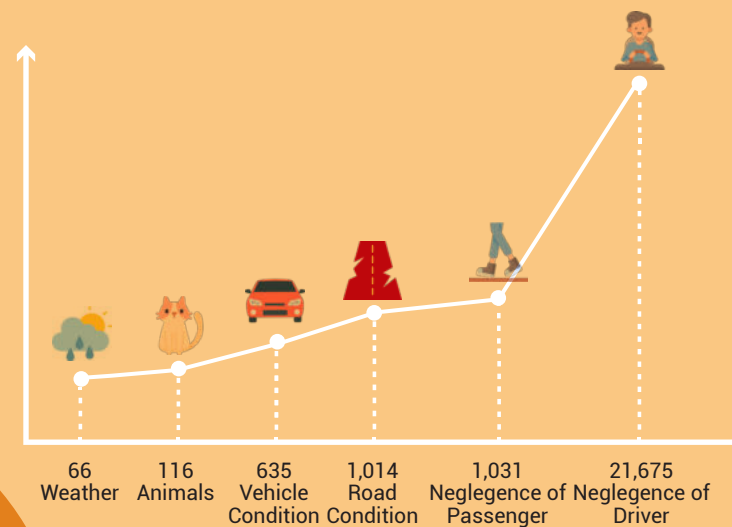
In the same year, traffic police issued 1,941,758 traffic violation tickets and contributed NRs. 1,418,926,500/- as revenue.







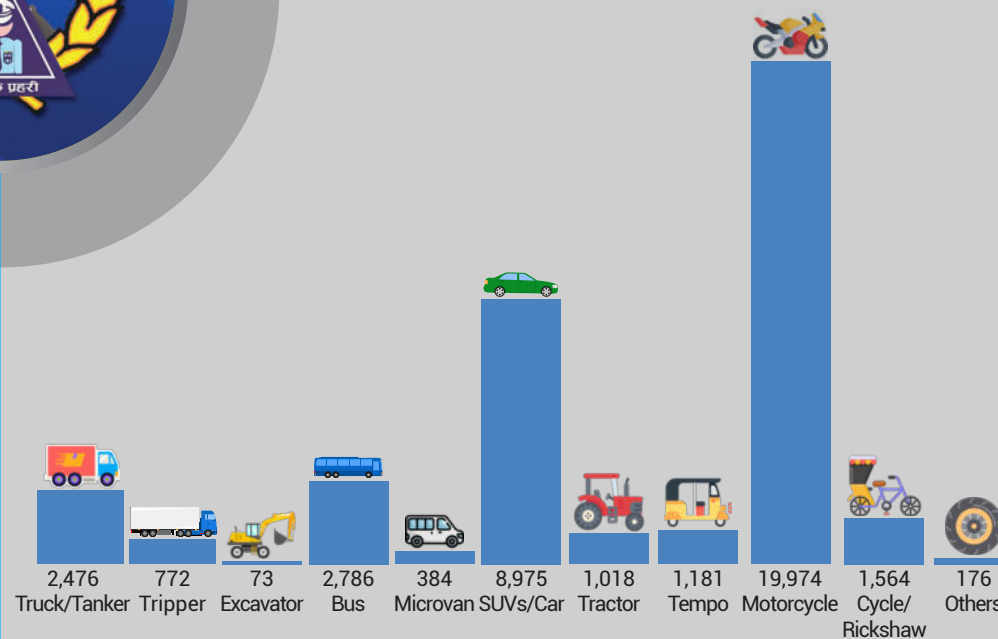
Time of Road Crash



Contributory factors of Road Traffic Crash in FY 2021/022

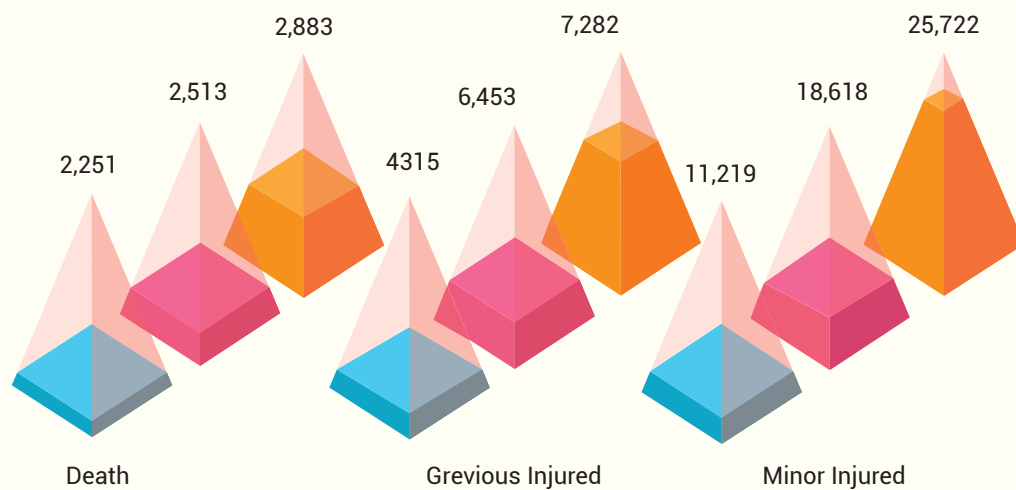


Action taken against traffic rule violation in FY 2021/022

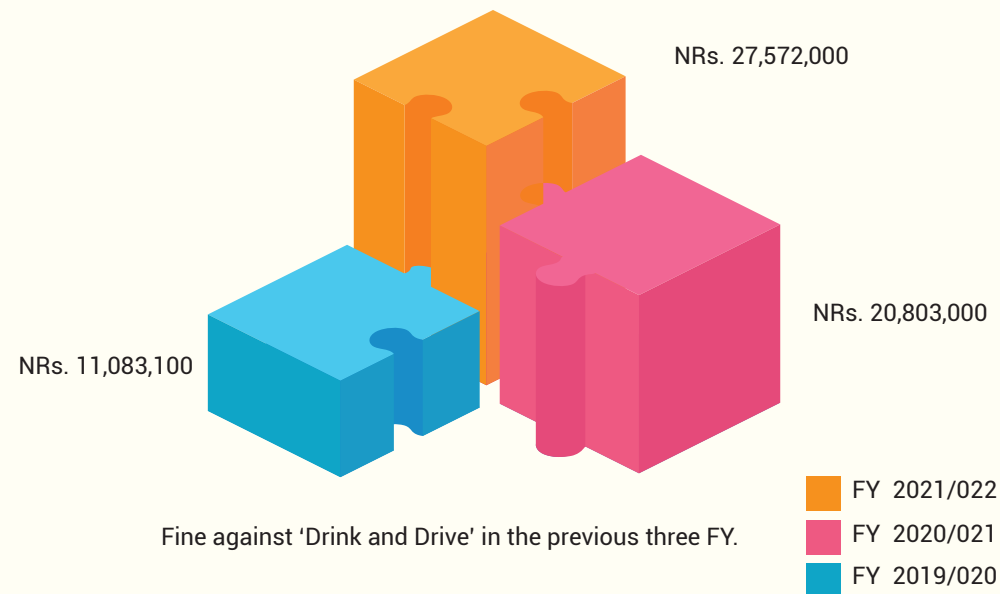


Vehicles involved in Road Traffic Crash in FY 2021/022





Accident details in the previous three FY.



Fine against 'Drink and Drive' in the previous three FY.



Respect, compassion & humanity: Helping elderly woman to cross a road during traffic.



Enforcement of traffic rules.



## Contribution in Revenue Generation

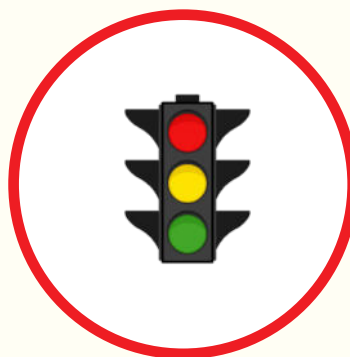
### POLICE CONTRIBUTION



Illicit Gold  
NRs. 974,739,990



Illicit Silver  
NRs. 15,157,592



Traffic Fine Revenue  
NRs. 1,418,926,500



Illicit Currency  
NRs. 118,697,016



Illicit Goods  
NRs. 885,509,930



Illicit Woods  
NRs. 34,397,790



Judgement Execution  
NRs. 621,987,744



Riverine Materials  
NRs. 51,366,926



Hundi  
NRs. 2,456,900



Amount without source  
NRs. 41,579,020

In FY 2021/022, NRs 4,164,819,408 was contributed, which is 43.14% increment compared to previous FY 2020/021.





## Protection and Promotion **HUMAN RIGHTS**

Nepal police, the guardian of the Nepalese democracy is one of the crucial agencies of the state to ensure the guarantee of human rights of the people. It is aware enough in context of protection and promotion of Human rights. It has been respecting the fundamental rights and legal rights of the people during execution of police operations and investigation of crime.

A handbook regarding human rights has been distributed to all the Police personnel which helps to ensure observance, protection and promotion of human rights. A human rights cell under the secretariat of Inspector General of Police was established in 2003 as Institutional mechanism of Nepal Police which coordinate with the national and international human rights organizations, organize the specialized training program for the Police personnel. Nepal police also acts as an embodiment of universal values of Universal Declaration of Human rights, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948.







**POLICE TRAINING INSTITUTE**




## Developing Skilled and Competent Human Resource

### **POLICE TRAINING INSTITUTE**



| Additional Inspector General of Police Sahakul Bahadur Thapa, Executive Director of National Police Academy.





Training is the most essential part of a police career, which plays an important role in the transformation of an ordinary citizen into a police professional capable of performing the physically and mentally demanding job. Training prepares police personnel to address complex security problems and keep the community safe. Police training practices are as old as policing itself.

In Nepal, the history of systematic police training began in 1954 with the establishment of a Police Training Center (PTC) in Shree Mahal, Lalitpur. The PTC was relocated to Shital Niwas in 1956 and was renamed the Central Police Training Center (CPTC). The training facility of CPTC could not satisfy the training requirements of Nepal Police personnel from across the country. Moreover, it was difficult for police personnel from remote districts in the eastern and western regions of Nepal. PTCs were, therefore, established in Dharan and Nepalgunj in 1966. In 1974, an additional three PTCs were established in Butwal and Kathmandu (Prachanda Bhawan, Ranibari). The PTC Dharan was later relocated to Biratnagar in 1976, and in 1982, one more PTC was established in Dipayal.

Five regional PTCs were responsible for conducting basic training to police recruits and other in-service training to the police constables and head constables. The CPTC was entrusted with the responsibility of training police officers.

The PTC Kathmandu was relocated to Bharatpur, Chitwan in 1988, whereas the CPTC was upgraded to the National Police Academy in 1993, in accordance with the provision contained in the Police Rules 1992. Similarly, in 1995, the Detective Training Wing of the NPA was transformed into a separate Detective Training School (DTS). In 2007, the Tactical Training College (TTC) was established and now it is located in Jargaha, Nawalparasi. Nepal Police College (NPC) was established in Bharatpur, Chitwan in 2014 to meet the special needs of junior police officers, basic as well as advanced. The following year, PTC in Bharatpur was relocated to Dhudhauri.

After the transformation of Nepal into a federal democratic republic, all the PTCs have been renamed as Province Police Training Centers (PPTC). At the same time, two additional PPTCs were established in 2018 to ensure that each province had one PPTC. Now there are seven PPTCs, including Pokhara and Janakpur, under the Province Police Offices. The remaining training institutions—NPA, TTC, DTS and NPC—are under the operational jurisdiction of Nepal Police.





*Martial arts skills demonstrated by the commandos during their passing out event.*





*Nepal Police Officer graduating at FBI National Academy.*



*Nepal Police officers during greyhound attachment in Indian Police Service training.*



*Commando trainee during training.*





*Mock drill: Crime scene search.*



*Vertical rope climbing exercise.*



*Difficult way often takes us to the beautiful destination: Rock climbing exercise.*



*We serve the people as long as ever we can: Long route patrol exercise.*





*Follow the HAT principle and hit at POA of Target Shooting Exercise.*



*Harbour and communication trench exercise.*







*Honourable Home Minister addressing during Ground breaking ceremony of NPA, Kavre.*



*Honourable Home Minister and His Excellency Ambassador of India Jointly breaking the earth at NPA site.*

## Groundbreaking Ceremony of NPA, Kavre

On September 23, 2022, a groundbreaking ceremony was jointly conducted by Home Minister Mr. Balkrishna Khand and Ambassador of India to Nepal Mr. Naveen Srivastava amid a special program organized in Kavre to mark the formal commencement of physical construction of Government of India-funded National Police Academy.

In 2014 November 25, formal agreement (Memorandum of Understanding) was reached when Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi paid an official visit to Nepal. The then Prime Minister of Nepal Mr. Sushil Koirala and Prime Minister of India had signed the agreement and virtually laid-down the foundation stone for the construction of NPA in Kavre.

Contract agreement was signed between National Police Academy and the Ahluwalia Contracts (India) Ltd. - Roshan Construction Pvt. Ltd. Joint Venture on 27 June 2022. The construction of NPA in Kavre is expected to be completed by 2025 (1095 days from the commencement date). The project cost of NPA is one billion fifteen million one hundred thousand one Nepali Currency.



*Groundbreaking ceremony of NPA in Kavre.*





**NEPAL POLICE HOSPITAL**



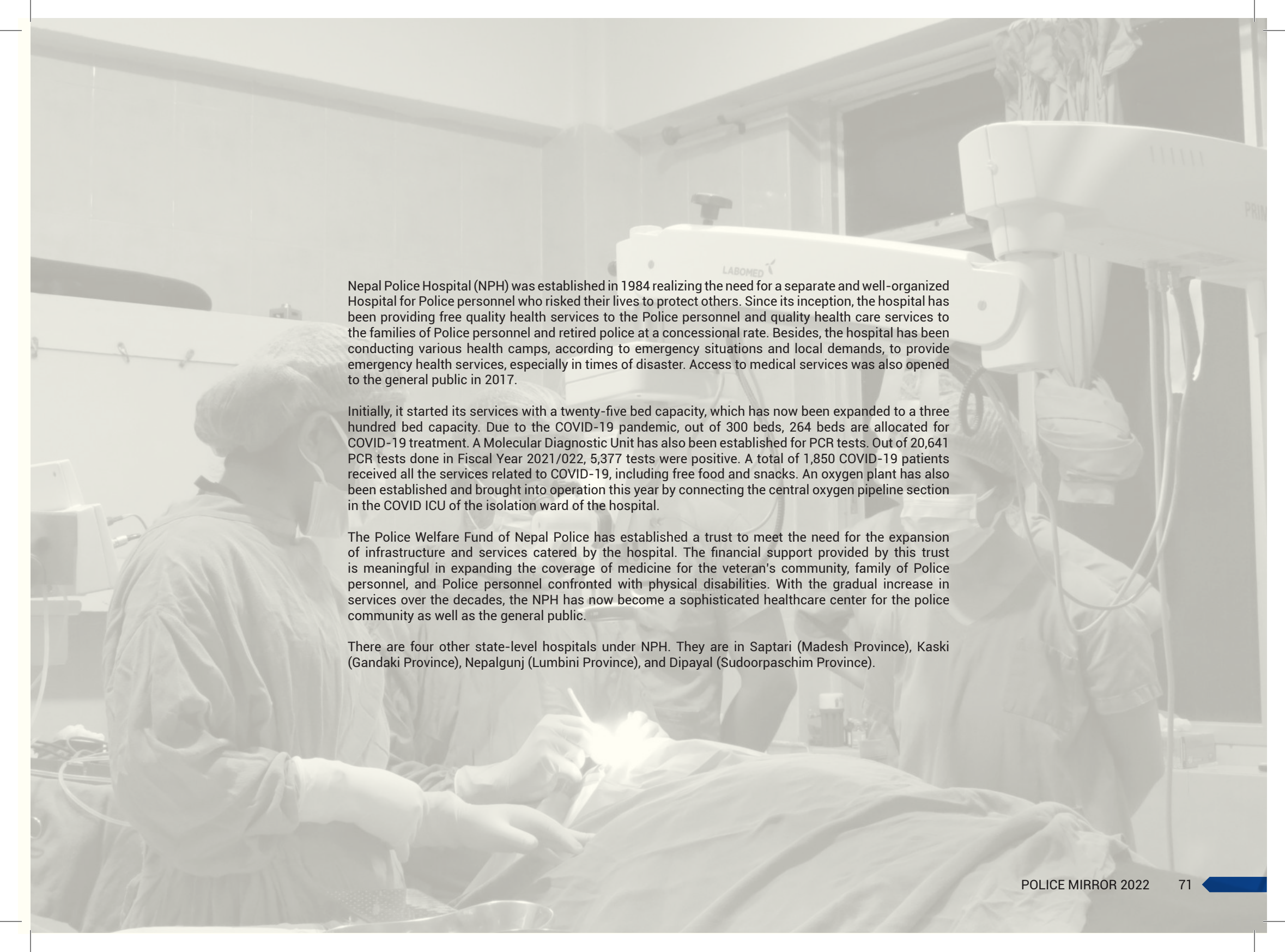
## Providing Medical Care and Facilities

### **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 Hospital for Police personnel who risked their lives to protect others. Since its inception, the hospital has been providing free quality health services to the Police personnel and quality health care services to the families of Police personnel and retired police at a concessional rate. Besides, the hospital has been conducting various health camps, according to emergency situations and local demands, to provide emergency health services, especially in times of disaster. Access to medical services was also opened to the general public in 2017.

Initially, it started its services with a twenty-five bed capacity, which has now been expanded to a three hundred bed capacity. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, out of 300 beds, 264 beds are allocated for COVID-19 treatment. A Molecular Diagnostic Unit has also been established for PCR tests. Out of 20,641 PCR tests done in Fiscal Year 2021/022, 5,377 tests were positive. A total of 1,850 COVID-19 patients received all the services related to COVID-19, including free food and snacks. An oxygen plant has also been established and brought into operation this year by connecting the central oxygen pipeline section in the COVID ICU of the isolation ward of the hospital.

The Police Welfare Fund of Nepal Police has established a trust to meet the need for the expansion of infrastructure and services catered by the hospital. The financial support provided by this trust is meaningful in expanding the coverage of medicine for the veteran's community, family of Police personnel, and Police personnel confronted with physical disabilities. With the gradual increase in services over the decades, the NPH has now become a sophisticated healthcare center for the police community as well as the general public.

There are four other state-level hospitals under NPH. They are in Saptari (Madesh Province), Kaski (Gandaki Province), Nepalgunj (Lumbini Province), and Dipayal (Sudoorpaschim Province).





*IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh along with high ranking officers during NPH Inspection.*



*Committed towards people centric service: Free health camp organized by NPH.*



*Radio technologist performing CT Scan at NPH.*





*Serving the people as per their needs: Dental checkup by Doctors of NPH.*



*Free health checkup for children organized by NPH.*



*Blood donation by Nepal Police to save lives.*



*Child health checkup organized by NPH.*









**KATHMANDU VALLEY POLICE**




## Ensuring Safer Valley through Urban Policing

### **KATHMANDU VALLEY POLICE**



| Additional Inspector General of Police Rabindra Bahadur Dhanuk, Chief of Kathmandu Valley Police Office.





The Kathmandu Valley Police Office (KVPO) was founded in 2006 in response to the need to make policing in the Kathmandu valley more agile, efficient, and effective in order to control the increasing criminal activities caused by population pressure, urbanization, increased industrialization, and the advancement of information technology.

KVPO coordinates with the local administration, government, non-government organizations, other security forces, and stakeholders to consolidate security in the Kathmandu valley.

The Kathmandu Valley Police ensures reaching the scene or responding to the call for police assistance within 10 minutes of receiving information on any incident or any distress/panic call. It has also initiated implementing Urban Policing as well as strengthening the security in the Kathmandu valley. With the effective mobilization of human and other resources within the Kathmandu Valley, Kathmandu police prioritizes its activities to promote Kathmandu as a safer valley.

The KVPO mobilizes additional Police personnel and resources by preparing an effective security plan prior to programs organized by various organizations and political parties like sit-ins, processions, strikes, and rallies. The office also manages and provides strong security during the visits of national and foreign VVIPS/VIPs and diplomats.

The three Police Ranges in the three districts of valley i.e., Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur are under direct supervision of KVPO. Under these ranges, there are valley circles which also receives necessary instructions regarding investigation, operation, intelligence from their respective range or directly from the KVPO.





*Realtime CCTVs surveillance.*





*Police on guard: Respecting the fundamental rights of citizen to gather peacefully.*





*Motorcade - VVIP escorting by Nepal Police.*





## POLICING FEDERAL STRUCTURE



## Adapting Federalism

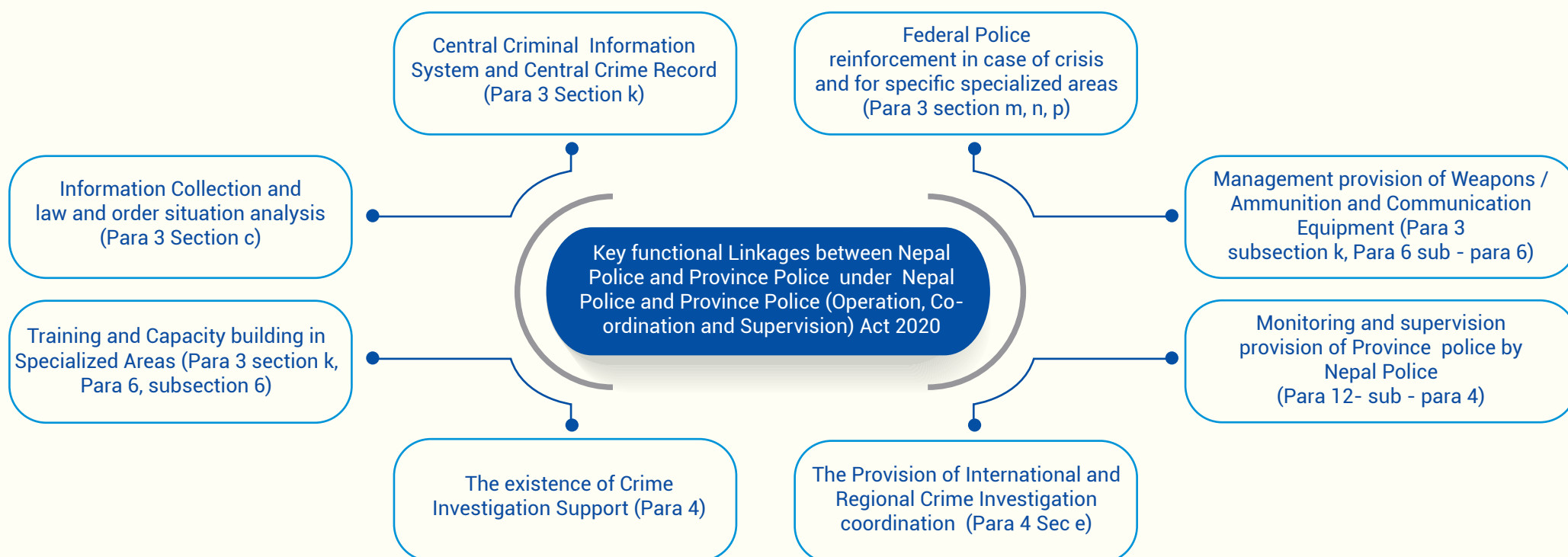
### POLICING IN FEDERAL STRUCTURE

Promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal in 2015 transformed Nepal into a federal democratic republic nation. The provision contained in the article 268 of the constitution has provided for separate police organizations at federal level and province level, according to which Nepal Police shall remain as the federal police organization and each of the seven provinces shall have a Province Police organization.

Nepal Police and Province Police (Operation, Coordination and Supervision) Act, 2020 was enacted to materialize the constitutional provision of policing in federal system. The Act states the responsibilities of the Nepal Police and Province Police, and establishes explicitly functional linkages between the Nepal Police and the Province Police. This legal provision provides clarity and ease to Nepal Police for the formulation of relevant policies and procedures necessary for organizational restructuring. The provision of police coordination committee, chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs has been stipulated in the Act along with a coordination committee in each province to ensure smooth and effective cooperation among the police organizations.

The act clearly demarcates the authority and area of operation of Nepal Police and Province Police. Offences against the state, offences related to citizenship and passport, organized crimes, terrorist activities, human trafficking, cybercrimes, and cross border crimes are investigated by Nepal Police. Whereas, Province Police investigate the crimes other than those under the scope of Nepal Police and the offences investigated by other agencies or officers in accordance with the prevailing law.

Coordination units are established in the Nepal Police Headquarters and in each Province Police Offices which act as liaison for the purpose of exchanging information and facilitating cooperation between Nepal Police and Province Police and also between the province police. Police Personnel Readjustment Act, 2020 was also enacted for proper distribution of existing human resources in the federal police and province police. 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.







AIGP Rabindra Bahadur Dhanuk  
Kathmandu Valley Police Office



DIGP Maswood Alam Khan  
Madhesh Province Police Office



DIGP Nal Prasad Upadhya  
Lumbini Province Police Office



DIGP Mohan Kumar Acharya  
Sudurpaschim Province Police Office



DIGP Ram Datta Joshi  
Gandaki Province Police Office



DIGP Poshraj Pokhrel  
Karnali Province Police Office



DIGP Sudip Giri  
Province No. 1 Police Office



DIGP Kiran Bajracharya  
Bagmati Province Police Office



## Helping and Serving the Visitors

### TOURIST POLICE

Although only 16 Tourist Police Offices (TPO) for 13 districts are sanctioned, there are 28 TPOs operating on the ground throughout the country with consideration to the excessive flow of tourists in Nepal. Tourist Police are there to provide essential services, security and information to create a secure and conducive environment for the tourists during their stay in Nepal. Tourist Police solves the problems faced by tourists and make their journey and stay in Nepal safe and pleasant. The role of Tourist Police has been appreciated and it is felt the presence on the ground has helped promote the tourism industry.

Functioning under the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Tourist Police also organizes the effective discussion and orientation programs in coordination with the different Embassies, Consular Offices, Rescue Association and tourist organizations to raise tourism and tourist security awareness.



*Handing over the lost-and-found stuffs of the tourist by Tourist Police.*



*Tourist Police helping tourist in finding and locating his destination.*



## Marching with Pride

### **POLICE BAND**

In Police tradition, marching bands are used and displayed during special occasions. Nepal Police also has a tradition of having its own police band.

The Nepal Police Band's musical performance has been crucial at every police function and national ceremonies, including Democracy Day, Constitution Day, and Republic Day. The police band started with 50 personnel, including a band master, in 1952. Later on, along with the development of the Nepal Police Band, it was able

to reach out to the public and improve their trust in the police. During private events too, the services of the police band can be availed by the people.

Currently, the police band has been extended to the province level. In each of these province police bands, there are 31 Police personnel who remain under the command of the Sub Inspector of Police.





## Hand on Hand with Community

### COMMUNITY POLICE PARTNERSHIP

The concept of community oriented policing in Nepal started in the early eighties. At first, COP was applied in Kathmandu and gradually the concept spread all over the country. Initial approach was to conduct door-to-door visit to collect information and hear public grievances with a view to address them or convey to the concerned agency to help find solution to the problems of the public.

This approach flourished during the nineties after Community Police Service Centers (CPSC) were established to build police-public partnership to aware people about the sensitive issues such as drug abuse, domestic violence, and to maintain public harmony. Today, there are 185 active CPSCs all over the country.

As a part of COP, police also launched campaigns such as, "Service With Smile" and "Police My Friend", which were very well received by the community and, even today, people refer to them and talk about them. To etch the bond between the community and the police, the CPP program was launched in 2018. CPP, is basically, a common agenda for safer communities, accepted by all the partners involved.

Nepal Police has been working mutually with the local governments. Triibhuvan University (TU) renders its expertise to assess the impact CPP has at grassroot level. Meanwhile, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and Nepal Scout have signed MoU Nepal Police to work together with Nepal Police under CPP in the field of road safety, disaster management and volunteerism. Today, there are 25,496 CPP committees at various levels of local government and schools. In FY 2021/022, 32,285 awareness programs were conducted in collaboration with the community and 1,531 new CCTVs were installed all over the country. CPP programs have picked up great momentum in raising awareness among the people on drug abuse, domestic violence and other violence against women and children, cybercrimes and addiction, and road safety.



IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh addressing on the occasion of World Suicide Prevention Day.



Distributing pamphlets to public regarding general safety.





*Staging street drama to raise public awareness.*



*Lady Police personnel teaching self-defence to the students.*



*Passengers help desk established by Nepal Police to facilitate passengers.*



*Police personnel sensitising students during 'A Day With Police' program.*



## Contributing to Development of National Sports

### POLICE IN SPORTS

The police profession requires high discipline, perseverance, tolerance, hope, trust and collective spirit in order to achieve its organizational objectives. Games and Sports are the significant means to develop such human skills and qualities. In addition to daily sports activities and physical exercises, Nepal Police has also been involved in various national and international sports competitions. Athletes of Nepal Police have achieved multiple national as well as international cups and medals in both team and individual events. Nepal Police, which has produced a lot of talented players in various disciplines, has played an important role in the overall development of sports in Nepal. Representing the organization and country in regional and international tournaments, Players of Nepal Police have made us all proud with their spectacular performance and by grabbing the prestigious titles and medals.

This year 495 players (297 men and 198 women) and 92 officials of Nepal Police are participating in 29 sports disciplines out of 36 in 9th National Games Competition, which is being inaugurated on October 14, 2022 at the Pokhara Stadium in Gandaki Province.



Triumphant Volleyball team of Nepal Police.





Cricket Team of Nepal Police after winning the 34<sup>th</sup> National Cricket Competition.



9<sup>th</sup> National Games 2022 Trophy Exhibition at PHQ.



Football player of Nepal Police Club dribbling the ball against opponent.



Serving for Noble Cause  
**NEPAL POLICE WIVES ASSOCIATION**



*President and other officials of NPWA.*



Nepal Police Wives Association (NPWA), a non-profit organisation was established on August 20, 1984 with a pure vision to motivate the families (wives) of Nepal Police personnel for social service and organize them for the noble work of national service inspired by the spirit of 'Service is Religion'. It provides public welfare services through various sectors such as education, health, relief assistance etc. Since its establishment, the association has been conducting programs not only for the women of the police family but also for the overall women's skill development, income generation, capacity building and awareness on various issues. It has also been providing scholarships, financial assistance to the families and children of serving, retired, martyr and injured Police personnel. Furthermore, the association provides relief assistance and organizes free health camps to the needy senior citizens and also for the victims of range of disasters.

In addition, NPWA has been doing commendable work by increasing the capacity of the families of serving and retired employees of Nepal Police to become self-reliant through various skill-based training programs. The association has signed an agreement with College of Business Management (CBM), and other colleges affiliated to N-PABSON and PABSON to provide partial and full scholarships for the academically sound children of serving, retired, injured and martyr Police personnel.

The NPWA operates two rehabilitation centers (one in Kathmandu, and another in Dharan) to rehabilitate the drug dependent people and rescue them to follow the path of a better and responsible citizen.



*Members of NPWA welcome Kusum Lata Singh, the incoming president of the association.*



*Drinking water stall of NPWA.*





Honorable Minister for Women, Children and Senior Citizens Uma Regmi inaugurating the 38<sup>th</sup> anniversary of NPWA.



Blood donation program organized by NPWA.



IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh releasing a book 'Aasara Darpan' published by Aasara Rehbitation Center.



Cheque handover to NPWA by family of a retired police officer.





**MEMORIES**



Glimpses  
**66<sup>TH</sup> POLICE DAY 2021**



*Right Honourable Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba paying tribute to the Fallen Heroes of Nepal Police.*





Right Honourable Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba addressing during Police Day 2021.



Glimpses of 'Beating Retreat', Police Day celebration 1991.





## Keeping Nation Above Life **FALLEN HEROES**

The epitome of truest patriotism, the fallen heroes of Nepal Police have left behind a legacy of selfless commitment, professionalism and discipline they demonstrated in the face of challenges and sacrificed their lives while serving to protect the people. The fallen heroes who have made the ultimate sacrifices in the line of duty will be remembered in the annals of history.

Every year on Police Day, solemn tribute is paid to the martyr police who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the country. On January 10, 1995, the Martyr Police Memorial has been erected inside the premises of the Nepal Police Headquarters to honour the dedication and sacrifices of the fallen heroes who placed duty before life at the time of imminent danger. The monument of the Martyr Police Memorial was created by the well-known artist and sculpture Mr. Thakur Prasad Mainali.

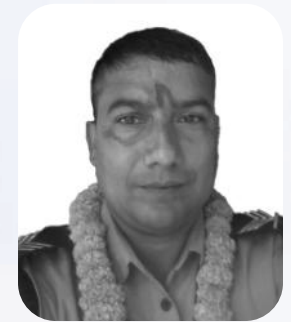
In FY 2021/022, 26 police personnel lost their lives in the line of duty. Nepal Police will never forget the fallen heroes and will always honour them. We are forever grateful for their contributions and express heartfelt condolences to the families left behind.



अमर प्रहरी



S.I. Arjun Paudel  
D.T.P.O. Chitwan  
March 3, 2022



S.H.C. Bhojraj Parajuli  
A.P.O. Dhalkebar, Dhanusha  
May 2, 2022



H.C. Bhupendra Karki  
T.P.P. Ramite, Solukhumbu  
April 13, 2022



H.C. Bhupendra Shahi  
P.B. Ranja, Banke  
March 7, 2022



H.C. Dhan Bdr. Thapa Magar  
T.P.P. Kalakunda, Kailali  
June 5, 1986





A.H.C. Harindra Singh Bist  
D.P.O. Kanchanpur  
April 14, 2022



P.C. Kabita Budha Chhetri  
A.P.O. Kohalpur  
February 20, 2022



H.C. Karunakar Bhatta  
D.P.O. Makawanpur  
June 1, 2022



H.C. Krishna Bdr. Baruwal  
P.P. Bulingtar, Nawalparasi (East)  
February 18, 2022



S.I. Krishna Prasad Gupta  
M.P.P.O. Janakpurdham, Dhanusha  
June 11, 2022



P.C. Laxman Pun Magar  
D.P.O. Rukum (East)  
August 13, 2022



P.C. Manik Rajbanshi  
D.P.O. Solukhumbu  
April 13, 2022



A.H.C. Narayan Thapa Magar  
D.P.O. Manang  
April 12, 2022



P.C. Nischal Timsina  
P.P. Tribeni, Dhankuta  
June 16, 2022



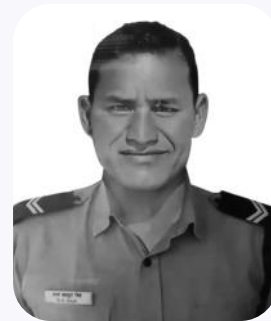
P.C. Padam Majhi  
A.P.O. Katari, Udayapur  
January 25, 2022



P.C. Pawan K.C.  
A.P.O. Sitalpati, Salyan  
March 29, 2022



P.O.A. Raj Bahadur Pun  
B.P.P. Koilabas, Dang  
March 5, 2022



A.H.C. Raj Bdr. Singh  
D.P.O. Mugu  
June 1, 2022



H.C. Ramesh Dutta Joshi  
S.P. P. (PSO)  
January 26, 2022



H.C. Ramji Khatri  
D.T.P.O. Rukum (West)  
January 9, 2022



P.C. Rupan Bista  
D.P.O. Solukhumbu  
April 13, 2022



P.O.A. Sagar Gharti  
O.S.G. Rolpa  
November 3, 2021



A.H.C. Shiv Nandan Mandal  
C.R.V. Sonapur, Sunsari  
April 14, 2022



A.S.I. Shyam Kumar Nepali  
S.P.P.B. Dhangadi, Kailali  
October 8, 2021



P.C. Sujan Khadka  
D.P.O. Dolakha  
November 27, 2021



P.C. Urmila Shrestha  
P. No. 1 A.P.B. Biratnagar  
March 20, 2022



Institutional Tradition  
**HANDING OVER LEADERSHIP**



*IGP Shailesh Thapa Kshetri hands over responsibility to newly appointed IGP Dhiraj Pratap Singh.*