In the name of Allah,

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 Duty : law instructor.

 Rank in police : major.

 Organization : Police Academy.

 Country : Afghanistan.

 Speech not for presentation in Second INTERPA Conference in Riyadh, written by Sahebdad Karimi:

Honorable Chairperson:

Distinguished Delegates:

Excellencies:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

First of all, on behalf my Afghan Colleague and Afghan National Police Academy, I would like to thank the Authorities of Turkish National Police Academy and King Fahd Security College for their attention and cooperation to us.

Excellencies:

We came from a country which has experienced three decades war and conflicts and it is continuing up to now in some parts of the country, it means that we do not have experience in new and modern policing to present to you, so we came to learn from your experiences in modern or contemporary policing areas.

According to given time for me I prefer to explain three points briefly to you which contains:

1. Afghan police current training situation,
2. Afghan National Police Academy’s problems ,
3. How the INTERPA’s Members Countries can cooperate Afghan National Police Academy to a contemporary training and education.

 Traditionally, police has been parts of government’s structure and security force in Afghanistan from the past up to now and have had different name like dabtbegi, cootwal, sarandoy and police during the previous century. But police in contemporary meaning has a short history like other government institutions in Afghanistan as all.

The first police training center was established in (1935) in Kabul city and police training began regularly in Afghanistan. Then the police training procedure improved and Gendarme School was funded in (1944) and the German professional teachers were participated in training procedure beside the Afghan teachers in this school. By the beginning of world war two, the German teachers returned to their country and a protocol was signed with the Turkish Government about the employment Turkish police trainers in Afghanistan. As a result the Turkish trainers came to Afghanistan. Two of them were named (Muzafarbeg Beg and Usmanbeg).

In (1955), the Gendarme School developed and its name also changed to Police High School. A gain a new treaty was signed with German Government about the employment of German police trainers in this school.

 By confirmation of (1964) constitution in Afghanistan, police and prosecutor became a part of judicial official and a police academy was established in Kabul which began three years cadets’ education. Also for the first time seven women police students entered in Police Academy and began their police education in (1967).

In (1978) the political system changed in Afghanistan and a Russian oriented regime came on power. The Police Academy’s curriculum was changed to Russian system which was against Afghan religion believes and traditions and the name of police also changed to “sarandoy”. To implement their aims many Russian advisors employed in all parts of Academy divisions like education, administration, etc. The police students separated to different special faculty as uniformed, crime detective, traffic, logistic & communication and politics.

By fall of Russian oriented regime and coming of Mujahidin government on power, the civil war begun in Afghanistan and the police training stopped and this situation continued until the fall of Taliban regime in (2002).

After the Bon Agreement between Afghan functions in (2002), a new political situation takes place in Afghanistan by cooperation of international community. By changing the situation, a new development came in every part of national organizations which National Police is one of them. In police training field, beside the National Police Academy many police training centers established in all parts of the country and we have had many development both the quantity and quality in police training and police equipment. Many courses, workshops, seminars about police tactics, criminal investigation, criminal scene, human rights, suspects, accused and prisoners rights….etc established by donor countries in Afghanistan.

 Germany, as lead nation for police under the Bonn II Agreement, concentrated its efforts on setting up the Kabul Police Academy. Beside the building reconstruction of Police Academy, they also changed Academy’s curriculum from three years to five years education, one year theory lessons and one year practical instruction in area. But after three years, this process ended by official decision and education process changed as the past.

Based on increasing the number of police and police capacity, in (2007) Afghan police authorities established six month sergeant training course for high school graduated in Police Academy and some other training centers. Also according to an agreement with Turkish government, a six month Academy established in Sivas city of Turkey and up to now one thousand and two hundred police officers graduated in two periods. This program will continue in the future.

In (2012) the National Police Academy’s authority designed a four years education curriculum for cadets, because there was some critical statement about deficiency of Academy’s curriculum. It was said that three years education is not enough to give a Bachelor’s diploma for the graduated students, so the authority decided to equal police high education as the same institutions in the country like Afghan National Army Academy. Although this curriculum prepared by cooperation and discussion with the German advisors, but it does not mean that it is concrete and standard curriculum, so Afghan National Police Academy needs an updated and contemporary curriculum to develop modern policing in Afghanistan. In addition, the Afghan National Police Academy’s education system is traditionally and most theories than modern and practical system.

 Also it is mention able that after some discussion, Afghan police authority and foreign advisors decided to begin a test implementation of community policing in some areas of Kabul city in future but, up to now it is an idea, so it is necessary for Afghan National Police Academy to improve this new important step by training police officers according to this new method.

 Accordingly, to reach to these aims Afghan National Police Academy’s staff and teachers need INTERPA’s cooperation and supporting. One of this cooperation can be establishment of seminar for Afghan National Police Academy’s educational official and some teachers about modern and practical education system in one of INTERPA’s member country which has more experiences in mentioned field, because Afghan’s main institution like police organization have been destroyed during thirty years, also it’s rebuilding need a long time cooperation and participation of international community and friends countries.

The National Police Academy new curriculum is bellow:

Thank you.

National Police Academy’s new curriculum (four years education):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Divisions or****Departments-** | Subj...No | Subjects Names | hour | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Stateexams |
| 1st S | 2nd S | 3th S | 4th S | 5thS | 6th S | 7th S | 8ht S |
| **Security D** | 1 |  Police Tactic | 338 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 60 | 34 | S Exam |
|  | 2 | Police Operation | 220 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | Prison management | 32 |  |  | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | Plan | 32 |  |  |  |  | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |
| **Criminal Science D** | 1 | Criminality | 322 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 60 | 34 | S Exam |
|  | 2 | Criminology | 180 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | Discovery &secret information | 120 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 18 | 50 | 34 |  |
|  | 4 | Justice medical | 96 |  |  | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |  |  |  |
| **Logistic&****Communication D** | 1 | Logistic | 204 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 50 | 34 |  |
|  | 2 | Communication | 156 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 32 |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | Management | 32 |  |  |  |  | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |
| **Traffic D** | 1 | Traffic | 214 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 34 | S Exam |
| **Weapons D** | 1 | Marsh | 126 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | Regulation | 64 | 32 | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | Weapons | 100 | 28 | 28 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | Map | 64 |  |  |  |  | 32 | 32 |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | Sports | 146 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 59 | 34 |  |
| **Engineering D** | 1 | Medical aid | 32 | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | Mines | 80 | 40 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Law D** | 1 | Penal law | 214 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 24 | 60 | 34 | S Exam |
|  | 2 | Civil law | 100 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | ConstitutionalLaw | 96 |  |  | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | Bases of law | 96 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | Police law | 96 |  |  | 20 | 20 | 28 | 28 |  |  |  |
|  | 6 | Criminal procedure law | 124 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 26 | 26 |  |  |  |
| **Gender D** | 1 | Human right | 96 | 28 | 28 | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Community D** | 1 | Foreign language | 214 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 34 |  |
|  | 3 | Computer | 214 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 34 |  |
|  | 4 | Sociology | 64 | 32 | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | Religion | 64 |  |  | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |
| **Border D** | 1 | Border information | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | International law | 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 | 34 |  |
| **Special training**  | 12 | Driving & Short course | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | 40 |  |
| **Examinations** | 612 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |  |
| **Exercises (Practices)** | 136 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 136 |  |
| **Total** | 4896 | 612 | 612 | 612 | 612 | 612 | 612 | 612 | 612 |  |