

# INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF KERALA POLICE







Police Headquarters  
Thiruvananthapuram  
1956



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#### Disclaimer

It is a fact that archiving of documents and storing of crucial information in a retrievable manner in the Kerala Police is not up to the mark. Therefore it is extremely difficult to write correct information in some places. This is more so in respect of the Police Stations, which have changed their jurisdictions over the period of time. For eg. one police station, which was opened 100 years back has been split into various police stations and in the process of transfer of jurisdictions, some information have been lost.

Therefore while going through the year of establishment of a particular institution or building or unit, some doubts may come up relating to the total authenticity of the year of formation of that institution. Attempts have been made to minimize such confusions. Any error in this book is unintentional and if pointed out with authenticity can be incorporated in the next edition.

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DGP & SPC is grateful to **Ms. Veena K John, Mr. Arun K John** for the layout and design of the book.



# ‘Mridu Bhave Dhrida Kruthye

The motto of the force

**FROM THE DESK OF  
HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER  
KERALA**



**Pinarayi Vijayan**  
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala

“

I am extremely happy that Kerala Police is bringing out a book Institutional History of Kerala Police as an official publication.

*This book deals with history of various Units, Institutions, Divisions & Organisations of Kerala Police, covering the events mainly from 1956 to 2020.*

This is a good effort by the Police; People and Police officials will know something about the Historical facts pertaining to Kerala Police. I compliment the DGP & SPC and the all others behind this work.

”

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pinarayi Vijayan'.

**Pinarayi Vijayan**  
Chief Minister Of Kerala

1-11-2020  
Thiruvananthapuram



## FOREWORD



**Loknath Behera IPS**  
DGP & State Police Chief

The motto in Sanskrit,  
“Mridu Bhava Dhrida Kruthye”, which translates as “Soft in  
Temperament, Firm in Action”, truly defines the nature of Kerala  
Police.

Police in Kerala is totally committed towards serving the society in  
a just and fair manner, while upholding respect for citizen’s rights  
and dignity.

Kerala Police has won many laurels. It has emerged as one of the best police forces in  
the country in terms of administration of police system, maintenance of law and order,  
Investigation of Crimes and even its involvement in various social welfare programmes.

All police personnel in Kerala are referred to as ‘officers’, right from the lowest rank of  
constables who are called Civil Police Officers to the highest ranked officer, the State  
Police Chief.

Like else where, in Kerala too they are responsible for apprehension of criminals,  
prevention and detection of crimes and maintenance of public order. Apart from  
general training, Police officers are given specialized training for handling terrorism,  
Left wing Extremism and Cyber Crimes.

It has taken several years of hard work and intelligent thinking by many for Kerala Police  
to evolve into its current form. No serious attempt has been made so far to study the  
history of various divisions and wings of Kerala Police. Though, few studies were  
conducted by individuals in some related fields, this is the first time the Police  
department as an organisation has undertaken such an endeavour to produce a book  
known as the Institutional History of Kerala Police.

Throughout the history of civilization, societies have sought protection for their  
members and properties. In early civilizations, members of one’s family provided this  
protection. The development of formal policing resulted from a process of three  
developmental stages. The first stage involves informal policing, where all members of  
a society share equally the responsibility for providing protection and keeping order.  
The second stage, transitional policing, occurs when police functions are informally  
assigned to particular members of the society. This stage serves as a transition into  
formal policing, where specific members of the community assume formal  
responsibility for protection and social control.

It is important to understand that the police system of a place gradually evolves  
according to the needs of the society it caters to and also the requirements of  
administration it works under. In India too, the Police System assumed a formal set up  
under the British rule under which uniform laws, hierarchy, uniform etc. took the  
structured shapes. Until then, the duties of Police and revenue system were found to be  
overlapping to a large extent.

Police as a department, a force and a service in Kerala too developed in a similar fashion  
but with a friendly and benevolent relationship with public at large, of which the best  
examples are Janamaithri Police, Student Police Project and a host of Social  
Community Policing Programmes.

This book does not contain many historical events, landmark Law & Order incidents,  
important crime cases and also some peculiar incidents. This book can be taken as a  
beginning and can be improved upon in future – even by bringing additional volumes. I  
leave that to my juniors to do it.

Without having a proper research division in the Police, we had the handicap to know  
more about the evolution of various institutions, organisations, divisions, Units of  
Kerala Police. Though we have tried to become as accurate as possible relating to years  
– it is possible some years & dates are not correct. They can be corrected in subsequent  
editions. The readers of this book should contribute towards improvement of this book  
in future.

I am not a student of History. When Sri Pinarayi Vijayan, the Hon’ble Chief Minister of  
Kerala asked me to take up a Project to write a book on the history of various  
divisions, Units of Kerala Police, I had to consult a few persons namely Sri. Jacob  
Punnoose IPS (Rtd), Dr. Alexander Jacob IPS (Rtd), Prof. (Dr.) S. Siva Kumar, NLU, New  
Delhi, Smt. R Sreelekha IPS, DGP, Dr. B Sandhya IPS, ADGP, Sri. Manoj Abraham IPS,  
ADGP, Sri. P. Vijayan IPS, IGP, Smt. Harshita Attaluri IPS, IGP, Smt. Merin Joseph IPS,  
SP, Sri. Rajan, Dy. CMT, Sri. KT George Francis, Rtd Police Officer & Ist General  
Secretary, KPA etc. On their suggestions & motivations this book Institutional History  
of Kerala Police could be brought out. A large number of serving Officers contributed  
directly & indirectly. Sri. Suresh G Krishnan JS of PHQ, Sanooja A.S CA to SPC, Rejin  
V.R, CPO 16970 & a small team comprising of Sri. Sirajudeen AS, APSI, Sri. Satheesh  
YM, CPO 6184, Sri, Hassan Razi FS, PC 13185, Smt. Sandyamol PC (W) 602, Prasanth  
Kumar C SCPO T 3906 did the stupendous work of writing, collation & compilation.  
The drafts were deftly corrected by Dr. Pooja Kashyap, wife of Sri. Dinendra Kashyap  
IPS, IGP, Kerala Cadre Officer, now working with Govt. of India. She contributed  
immensely. The list of persons to be complimented is long & I salute all of them.

I hope the ‘Institutional History of the Kerala Police’ will be  
very useful for the present and future generation.

05-11-2020  
Thiruvananthapuram





# CONTENTS

## Chapter 33

JANAMAITHRI SURAKSHA PROJECT	215
------------------------------	-----

## Chapter 34

STUDENT POLICE CADET (SPC) PROJECT	219
------------------------------------	-----

## Chapter 35

SREE PADMANABHA SWAMY TEMPLE SECURITY	223
---------------------------------------	-----

## Chapter 36

ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD (ATS)	227
----------------------------	-----

## Chapter 37

KERALA POLICE HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD.	231
---	-----

## Chapter 38

CHANDRASEKHARAN NAIR STADIUM	235
------------------------------	-----

## Chapter 39

DISASTER MANAGEMENT & KERALA POLICE	239
-------------------------------------	-----

## Chapter 40

POLICE IN A DEMOCRATIC POLITY BY HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF KERALA	251
---	-----

## Appendix

### Appendix 1

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH POLICE STATION	259
--	-----

### Appendix 2

HOME MINISTERS OF KERALA FROM 1957	267
------------------------------------	-----

### Appendix 3

KERALA POLICE CHIEFS, TILL DATE	271
---------------------------------	-----

### Appendix 4

KERALA POLICE UNIFORM	275
-----------------------	-----

### Appendix 5

TYPES OF VEHICLES INDUCTED/USED BY KERALA POLICE	279
--	-----

### Appendix 6

HISTORY OF WEAPONS	283
--------------------	-----

### Appendix 7

YEARWISE IMPORTANT MILE STONES	289
--------------------------------	-----

### Appendix 8

POLICE MARTYRS	299
----------------	-----

### Appendix 9

REMINISCENCE - HISTORICAL PHOTOS	303
----------------------------------	-----

# 01

## Some Historical Facts Of Kerala Police

Punishment Methods in Ancient Kerala	01
From the invasion of Aryas - to the coming of Vasco Da Gama	05
Police amongst the Provincial Kings	10
Law and Order system - Foreign visitors	15
Influence of Muslims in the formation of Police System	20
Police in Travancore after the arrival of the British	25
Police in the State of Cochin	30
Some of Colonel Munros directives	31





## Some Historical Facts Of Kerala Police

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There is no authoritative record on the history of Police in ancient Kerala. To a great extent one has to rely upon the earliest literary documents starting from the Sangam period (200 AD). The literary works of Sangam period, namely *Akamkrithikal*, *Pathittipattu* and *Chilppathikaram*, depict the ancient policing system. These works refer to the appointment of sentries and watchmen who were posted on the highways to protect the travellers and caravans of merchants, etc. In *Pathittipattu* there was depiction of a guard policeman helping the army at the time of revolt. It was also stated that a specific place was fixed for them to conduct patrolling and they had performed law and order duties very well.

1.2 The literary works of Sangam period also describe various types of 'Kavai'(guard), 'Kanchukil' (who had kanchukam or uniform), 'Harrikaran' (Officer with designated duties), 'Souvidithan' (one who attends Court duties), 'Vetradharan' (Bodyguard of the King), 'Dwarapulakas' (Armed men guarding the gates and entrance) and 'Darsaka' or 'Prathihara' (Personal assistant to the King, and 'Kolkaran' (man armed with a stick). Those who were posted in the Secret Service section were described as 'Charan', 'Doothari', 'Apasarpakam' and 'Goodapurushan'.

1.3 The feudal system which existed in ancient Kerala gave way to a new structure under the Cheras, comprising 'Thara', 'Desom' and 'Nadu' ruled by 'Madampi', 'Desavazhi' and 'Naduvazhi' respectively. They were entrusted with the job of law enforcement, including awarding of punishments. The said Rulers awarded stringent punishments even for trivial offences and hence there was substantial decline of crime rate. Foreign travellers who visited Kerala during 13th century had admired the structure of the Police-judicial system which existed during that period.

1.4 In '*Chilappathikaram*', Ilanko Adikal, the Chera prince provides a glimpse of the Police System under the Chera Empire. *Chilappathikaram* gives a detailed account of investigation of cases by a special group of people. In the book 'History of Ancient Cheras', the author, Sri. Manikya Vachakam Pillai talks about protection of travellers and traders' vehicles and how those providing protection were to carry bells while on patrol and a ladder to search for those hiding above buildings.

1.5 In some dictionaries there are references about men known as 'Kolkkar', who were deputed for maintaining law and order amongst the 'Pulaya' tribe, one of the important ethnic inhabitants of Kerala, as per the interest of their chieftain. The word 'Kolkkar' must have been used to indicate a man who always keeps a 'kol' ie baton with him as a symbol of power of the chieftain and used it also to take measurements for settling land disputes. Later, the same word 'Kolkkaran' was used to denote policeman. It means a man who carries 'lathi' (a stick) with him. The 'Kolkkaran' is the first known policeman in the history of Kerala.

1.6 Some of the ancient literatures like '*Mooshakavamsham*' written by poet Athulan in 7 AD describes how theft cases were dealt with strongly in Northern Kerala, including execution of death penalty even for theft of banana that came flowing through the river. It has also recorded praise for the Police who handled the pirates committing violence in the coastal areas.

1.7 In '*Akam*' literature, the poet sings in praise of them, as they were very efficient in catching the robbers. 'Moura' another ancient book also describes a policeman.



## Punishment Methods in Ancient Kerala

1.8 It has been recorded that there were different types of punishments, some brutal executed by police of Ancient Kerala. One of the most brutal punishments was '**Kazhuvilettal**'. It was the practice of piercing an iron rod through the back of the body and hanging in the gallows. The accused would be hanged for 3 continuous days leading to death by asphyxiation and loss of blood. If a man belonging to Shudra community had intercourse with a Brahmin girl his genitals would be cut and capital punishment was given. Amongst the Brahmins, there was a trial '**smarthavicharam**' meaning banishment of the accused from the country. The thieves were forced to dip their hands in boiling oil, if hands got burnt, he was proved guilty. Besides; there were severe punishments like cutting of hands, piercing pins into the nails, whipping and severing of body parts etc. Those who committed offences like murder were given death penalty. Another method of punishment was '**garudanthoekkam**' or poison test, in which the accused would be asked to catch a snake. If not bitten by the snake, he would be considered innocent. Otherwise, he would be left to die of poisoning. Those who committed heinous crimes were punished by cutting their body into two parts and later hanged on the gallows.

## From the invasion of Aryas – to the coming of Vasco Da Gama

1.9 About the 8th Century BC the administration of '**Perumakkans**' collapsed leading to chaos. The great poet Sakthibhadran, author of '**Ascharyachoodamani**', describes how he had suppressed the assailants who tried to attack him in his country '**Koduman**' in mid-Travancore. Even the writings of the Sangam Period had depicted that trade groups travelled through Kerala from Tamil Nadu without any threat of attack. The trade of Gold from Koduman and Pearl from Tamil Nadu, depict an efficient guard system on trade routes and protection given to the Inns.

## Police amongst the Provincial Kings

1.10 Policemen called '**Velkkar**' were deputed in places having thick forested areas in Northern Malabar. In the folklore of '**Kayamkulam Kochunni**', it has been described that the king of Chempakassery had deputed policemen in boats to patrol the lakes in his kingdom and had successfully suppressed the pirates. The King of Kochi had deputed guards along the sea coast to protect the Kochi Port also known as the 'Queen of Arabian Sea'. In Malabar, under the Feudal system, '**Naduvazhis**' and '**Deshavazhis**' maintained law and order with the help of local chieftains. A clear picture of the society's law and order condition can be seen in '**Vadakkan Pattu**' (a special type of folk music) created around the 16th Century.

## Law and Order system – Foreign visitors

1.11 Francis Day, in his Book '**Perumakkannaruḍu Nadu**' (Land of Perumals) depicts the Malabar of that time. K P Padmanabha Menon in his book '**Kochi Rajyathinte Charithram**' (History of Kochi Province) describes the Police System of Kochi. Ibn Battuta who visited Kerala in 1347 recorded that since severe punishments were given even for a minor offence, thieves were not found in Malabar. Abdul Razak who came to Kozhikkode Town in 1442 recorded the existence of safety and justice.

1.12 Pyarard De Laval, a French man who visited Kerala in 1607 recorded the existence of a just judicial set up with utmost respect and admiration. Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese and an officer from Portuguese India after living in Malabar for 16 years praised its law and order system. In the ancient book '**Smarthavicharam**' we can understand the system of prosecution through a system similar to Gram Panchayats. If an accused woman was found guilty of adultery, she and the men found involved with her (known as jaran) were excommunicated from the caste (Bhrashtu) and banished. One member of this committee was a representative of the King who had conducted prosecution by raising a sword known as '**Purakoyma**'. The permission of the king was necessary to start a '**Smarthavicharam**'. The practice is non-existent today and last reportedly took place in 1918.

1.13 Al Idrisi, an Arab Muslim cartographer and geographer in his memoir has recorded a peculiar practice, that if the lender draws a circle around the borrower, he was not released until the debt was paid off. Bartolommeo, in his book 'My Voyage to Eastern India' and Canter Visscher, in his book 'Letters from Malabar' had recorded the rigorous punishments such as dipping one's hand in boiling oil, hanging in gallows, drowning in a lake after covering the head with a pot, putting somebody in a tiger's cage, confiscating one's properties, cutting off of hands, legs and other body parts and trampling one with

elephant etc. But, it was also stated that Gyfford who was the Chief Factor of the British and his 15 associates were killed near Attingal on 15th April 1721 by the pirates and the Queen of Attingal had paid compensation for it. In the history of Pazhassi Raja, it could be seen that, law and order was maintained strictly all over his territory.

## Influence of Muslims in the formation of Police System

1.14 Some words and systems related to Muslim Community were also introduced in the police system of Travancore. The Police Officer namely '**Kotwal**' and the posts such as '**Daroga**', '**Tahsildar**', '**Ameendar**' etc are some examples

of this. The word Ameendar has been derived from the Arabic word '**Ameen**' which means security and the word Tahsil is derived from the Arabic word '**Hazala**' which means 'to collect'. In addition to this, several police officers namely Parvathyakkarans, Manikkarans, Karyakarans, Chekavans, Chandrakkarans, Madambis, Cherans, Thaliyathirimar, Vicharippukar, Thorakkur, Theeyamazhavans etc. also worked in different capacities across Kerala.

1.15 The Police system in Kerala acquired a definite shape and form towards the beginning of the 19th Century. Historically, Kerala was divided into three regions:

**Travancore, Kochi and Malabar.**





## Police in Travancore after the arrival of the British

1.16 The Travancore State formally came into existence in the middle of the 14th century. Historical evidences suggest that the country was divided into many small fiefdoms which were ruled by officers called ‘Desavazhis’ assisted by ‘Nattukootam’. During the period of King Marthanda Varma (1729-1758), he utilized the services of an armed force called the ‘Marava’ to suppress local rebellions. Written records available from 1757 AD onwards reveal that Travancore Kingdom was divided into various divisions and several new posts such as ‘Sarvadhi-karyakar’, ‘Karyakar’ and ‘Pravarthyaar’ were created. These officers were not only responsible for enforcing law and order but also for judicial functions. All major law and order issues, cases of murder, robbery and theft were handled by the said local authorities with the active participation of local people.

### 1.16.1 ‘Nair Brigade’

The ‘Nair Brigade’ was the army of the erstwhile kingdom of Travancore in India. ‘Nair’ is a community in the region, who were responsible for the security of Travancore. King Marthanda Varma’s (1706 - 1758) personal bodyguards were called as ‘Thiruvithamkoor Nair Pattalam’ (Travancore Nair Army). The Travancore army was officially referred as the Travancore Nair Brigade in 1818. In the early days, only Nairs were admitted in to this brigade. Later, the unit was expanded and several sub units were formed. The name - Nair

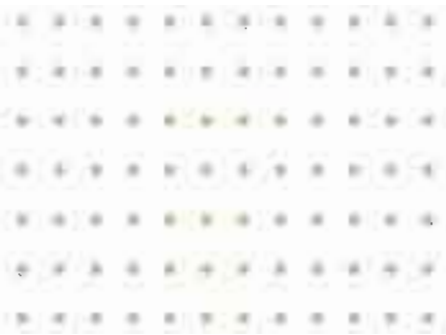
Brigade, remained unchanged, even though Non Nairs were also admitted in to this brigade. The army was involved in many services during peace time. The Headquarters of the brigade was in Thiruvananthapuram.

### 1.16.2 History of ‘Nair Brigade’

The history of Travancore Police is all mixed up with the History of Nair Brigade, which was formed during the reign of King Marathanda Varma. Historical documents about this army are available from 1757 onwards. But it was in 1830 that the name Nair Brigade was given to the Travancore Army. The total strength of the Army was 5000 in 1870. The King had nearly one lakh Nairs and Chekavans under his control. Given military training, they wielded bows and arrows, swords, spheres etc. One portion of the force was known as Karnatic Brigade. In 1826 the Police force was entrusted with the duties of the Army. Consequently the strength of the Police was increased and its efficiency was enhanced.

The historical documents about the early activities of the ‘Nair Brigade’ which was actually formed as an auxiliary to the Army, were not available. In 1819 when the structure of the Army was reformed, the ‘Nair Brigade’ assumed the duties of the Police. Guarding the prison, observing the prisoners, preventing smuggling, protecting palace, castles, and courts, assisting the revenue officials in collecting revenue, finding out culprits etc. were the duties. They also functioned as the orderlies and guards of the Civil Officers. In addition to this they worked in temples during festival seasons. Later the ‘Nair Brigade’ was dissolved in the Indian Army. The body

guard, which was the part of the Travancore State Force was later dissolved in the Police Force.



1.18 The Police system in Travancore had collapsed with the freedom struggle of 1809 inscribed in the valiant epic of Veluthambi Dalawa. Ummini Thampi who had succeeded Veluthambi Dalawa attempted to modernize the police system. In 1814, Colonel Munro re-organized Police and increased the strength from 200 to 500. The Judicial and military powers of the ‘Karyakkar’ were removed and they were entrusted only with the work of Tax collection. Duties of maintaining law and order, preventing crimes and punishing the accused etc. were entrusted with the Police. Police was able to prevent the smuggling of hill products such as Tobacco, Black pepper etc. hence increasing the income of the Government. Munro ordered that

all the accused should be handed over to the Police. Colonel Munro had also recorded that Police lacked discipline and morale and their salary would not be sufficient to meet their needs.

1.19 However, the most notable reform was introduced during the time of Maharaja Swathi Thirunal (1829-1847). In 1834, Police was modernized and new districts were formed. Dewan Peshkars were appointed to perform Police duties. Peshkars of that day were a combination of today’s Collector, Magistrate and Superintendent of

Police. As an important measure, in 1835 the first law in respect of Police was enunciated and thereby the Tahsildars became Police authorities and were empowered to deal the petty cases and refer serious offences to Zilla courts. At the regional level, Tahsildars had performed these duties. The Policemen of lower level, comprised officers known as ‘Vicharipp’, Police Nayak, Jamadar, Havildar, Daffadar, Nayakan, Muthalper, Peon etc. In 1854 when new revenue divisions were formed the ‘Dewan Peishkar’ became the Superintendent of Police in addition to his duties and functions. The Tahsildars thus became the heads of Police in the Taluks. The Sub Divisional Magistrates and Police Amins also were there to look after the affairs in addition to the Taluk Sub Magistrates. Other officers charged with magisterial and Police functions in addition to special revenue duties were the Commercial agents at Alappuzha, the Superintendent of Cardamon Hills, the Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent of the Central and Southern Coffee districts. or the purpose of assisting the Magistrates and Sub Magistrates there existed certain officers in the name of Extra and Assistant Extra Police Officers and Police Inspectors.

1.20 In 1847, 2nd reorganisation in connection with the Police had come into force and in 1854 a complete re-organization of the Police set up took place. In 1866, T Madhava Rao, an Indian Civil Servant had submitted an Administrative Report to the Madras Presidency in which it was stated that there was no security threat to men and property in Travancore area, subjects were fearless even in villages, women adorned with jewellery could travel safely through the Royal paths and theft of cattle came to an end.

1.21 After the Report of 1879, it was opined that the amount of 1 ½ lakh rupees sanctioned by the Madras Government to Police was insufficient and that the police administration and magisterial administration should be separated under two types of officers. Diwan Ramayyankar accordingly shifted Police from the magisterial control and appointed Superintendents of Police and Policemen on daily wages and more strength was bestowed upon the Police in villages. The Administrative System had undergone a drastic change after the 3 legislations of 1881. Lord Benseley was deputed as the first Superintendent of Police and he was the person who gave Travancore Police the shape and character of its own with his 30 years of governance.

1.22 The Travancore Army was dispersed and Colonel Munro (who served as Resident and Diwan of the States of Travancore and Cochin between 1810 and 1819) was declared as Dewan. At that time Police was the only force that was unified. Colonel Munro modernized the police of that period namely ‘Kaval’. He established 5 Courts for deliverance of justice. People from non-Nair communities were also appointed in Courts and Police. In 1811, the King passed away and Rani Gouri Lekshmi Bai conducted the administration as ‘Regent’. Colonel Munro brought the Police directly under the Dewan. Two assistants known as ‘Dewan Peshkars’ were deputed for helping the Dewan. A police force with 200 men was appointed and they were deputed in Taluks. Special uniform was designed that was different from that of the old Travancore Police.

### 1.16.3 Other Interesting Facts

- The area where the Travancore Brigade was settled came to be called as 'Palayam', which means army settlement. The area is still called so, even though it has changed to a market.
- The Muslim Cavalry soldiers of the Nair Brigade of Travancore, who had settled in Sasthamangalam and Vattiyookkavu, built an impressive mosque in Vattiyookkavu.
- The famous Pazhavangadi Ganapathi Temple in Thiruvananthapuram was owned and maintained by the Travancore Brigade. This temple is now owned and maintained by the Indian Army, after the integration of Travancore Army with the Indian Forces.
- The first batch of State Forces of Cochin Kingdom was also called as the Nair Brigade in 1940. The Brigade's name was changed in 1945 by Kerala Varma and allowed non-Nairs also to be admitted in his army.

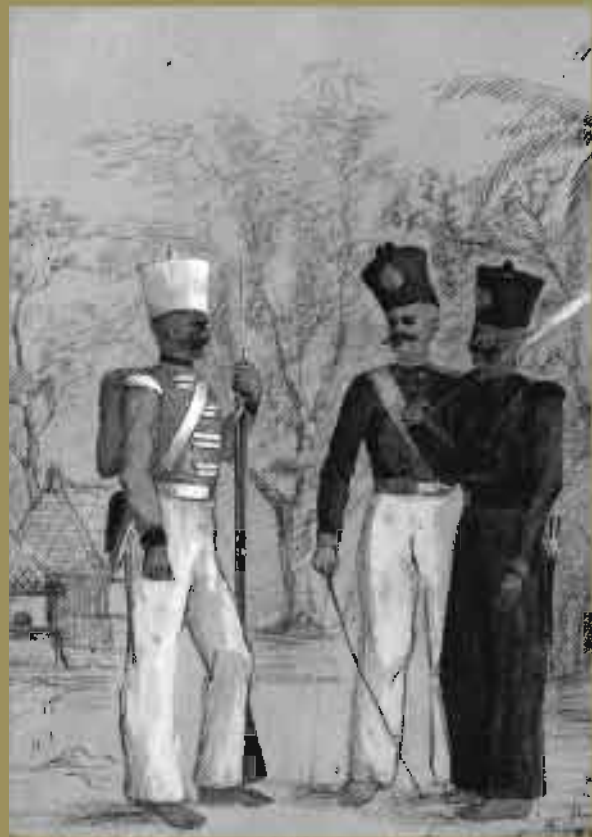


Image Source: This picture shows some of the members of a Nair brigade in the service of the British, as joined by the State Forces Nair Cavalry (1940-1955) and part of a series of State Forces and Nair Cavalry (1940-1955).



1.23 Rigorous punishment methods that existed in the District Courts of Kerala had been abolished and those existing in European countries were introduced. Brutal punishments such as hanging in gallows, dipping hands in boiling oil and piercing pins in the nails etc. were abolished. In 1812, a proclamation known as First Regulation was issued after codifying the Criminal proceedings.

1.24 In 1818, Tahsildars were given power to decide over petty cases. Colonel Munro left the country in 1819 and native persons swore in as Dewans. Munsif court was established in 1831 and it was conferred with the power to hear petty cases and civil suites worth Rs. 100/-.

1.25 Appeal Courts were established in 1834. These were known as Sadar Courts. There were 34 Police Stations in Travancore in the year 1844. 32 clerks were also appointed in courts. An amount of Rs. 10/- was the salary of a clerk. There were 143 posts of Police Constables. They were called Police Sepoys, with a salary of Rs. 17½. There were 32 Thana Naiks. Besides, there were 7 Revenue Inspectors and 252 Thana Sepoys. 4 Superintendents of Police were appointed and they were given a salary of Rs. 120/-. Writers were given a salary of Rs. 50/-. The Sub Inspector known as Thana Sepoy had a salary of Rs. 72. Towards 1860, Dewan Rama Rao came from Andhra. He had implemented Police Regulation in 1860. The Secretariat in Thiruvananthapuram was also constructed by him in 1864.

1.26 In 1830, Swathi Thirunal Maharaja shifted the capital of Travancore from Kollam to Thiruvananthapuram. After 1860, Police Stations were set up by the side of the Roads, Backwaters and hilly areas. Orderly System was also introduced in Police. Separate wing for crime investigation similar to CBCID was formed. Jail Department was bifurcated and Guards and Wards were appointed. In 1874, Floating Police Station was established in Kayamkulam Lake. In 1880, a Reformation Commission Report for Police was submitted and reforms were brought accordingly. This is known as 2nd, 3rd and 4th Police Regulations. As a result of this, the Scottish man O H Bensley was inducted as the Superintendent of Police.

1.27 For joining the Police, general qualifications were laid down which included physical eligibility of 5 feet 5 inches height and 32 inches chest measurement with writing ability. Besides, recommendation of the Magistrate or Inspector of Police of his native place was required to prove his good conduct. This setting of minimum qualification was a positive change for the Police.

1.28 The salary of Police was revised. The salary given was Rs.700/- for the Superintendent of Police, Rs.100/- for the 1st Class Inspector, Rs.20/- for Head Constable and Rs. 7- for Police Constable respectively. The total strength of Police was nearly 1650.

1.29 The police system in Travancore was very similar to the one envisaged in the Indian Police Act, 1861 which was in force under the British ruled areas. Based on the report of Diwan Rama Iyengar, this Act was revised in 1881 with amendments in the Criminal Procedure Rules and British-Indian Police Rules. As per these revised

regulations, the body that handled 'law and order' was officially termed as the Police Department.

1.30 The post of first Superintendent of Police in the formerly Travancore State was created in 1881. Sir. Cliver. H. Benseley was the first Superintendent of Police. The entire Travancore Police was headed by the Superintendent of Police.

1.31 In 1919, the post of Commissioner of Police, Travancore State was created as the Police administrator entrusted with the general supervision of Railway Canal work, Public Work etc. The first Commissioner was C.B. Cunningham. The Headquarters of Police was at Trivandrum. A Criminal Intelligence Wing was started in 1921, during the period of Commissioner William S. Paul. The Travancore State was divided into three Police districts namely Trivandrum, Quilon & Alleppey each under a Superintendent of Police. The system of inscribing TP (Travancore Police) on the Police Uniforms was introduced. In 1914, a communication system namely Telegrams came into existence. In 1921, Police exhibited exemplary performance in handling the student riots and prevention of dacoities. There were provisions to punish the corrupt police officers with imprisonment and fine. In 1923, a Police Act namely 'Thiruvithamcode Police' came into existence similar to the Madras Police Act of 1851. A copy of the same has been recovered and kept in the Police Training College, Thiruvananthapuram. In 1933, Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Ayyankar prepared an annual report namely Travancore Administrative Reports. In 1938, a revolt 'Utharavadabharana Prakshobham' in Travancore broke out which was successfully put down by the Travancore Police. In 1939, a women police wing was set up in Travancore, specially for dealing with women rioters.

1.32 The Commissioner of Police was the Head of the Travancore State Police Force till 1938. The system of Inspector General started in the year 1938 and Khan Bahadur Sayyid Abdul Kareem Sahib Suhravardi was deputed as the first Inspector General of Police. Even after the formation of Thiru-Kochi state (1949-56) in 1948, this system continued to exist without change. Sri. N. Chandrasekharan Nair was appointed as Inspector General of Police and he took charge on 21st of August, 1948. He continued as Inspector General of Police even after the merger of Travancore and Cochin. He was also appointed as the first Inspector General of Police after the formation of Kerala State in 1956.

1.33 Nivarthana Agitation was powerful in Kerala. Sir C P Ramaswami Ayyar, Diwan of Travancore state during 1936 to 1947 who was attacked after which he left Kerala giving his resignation in 1948. The Punnapra Vayalar revolt that raised the slogan 'Unified Kerala' against an independent Travancore in 1947-48 was another distinctive incident of this period. Later, this agitation was accepted as a part of the Freedom struggle itself.

In 1947, the strength of Travancore Police was 3,626.

## Police in the State of Cochin

1.34 In the State of Cochin, the prominent Sakthan Thampuran reorganized the Police during his reign from 1790 to 1805. The Police System established by Sakthan Thampuran was again modernized in 1812 and Thanedars were appointed with the responsibility of law and order. In 1835, this system was abolished and Tahsildars were appointed with the power of Police. Kotwals were also appointed to assist them. In 1888, there were 32 stations in the State of Cochin. This system continued until 1909 without any change. In that year, Sub Inspectors were appointed as in-charge of Police Stations. It was recorded that there were 63 officers and 477 policemen.

1.36 The province of Kochi spanned from Aroor Bridge in the South and Kadavallur in the North to the Sahya Mountains in the East. This province was under the control of Perumpadappu Swaroopam. Mattanchery in Kochi was a part of Madras Presidency and so were Guruvayur and Kodungallur, where Nairs were entrusted with the charge of army.

1.37 Sakthan Thampuran who ruled Kochi after the departure of Tipu, transformed Kochi Province into a powerful one during his reign of 15 years from 1790 to 1805.

## Some of Colonel Munro's directives;

1. Thieves should be apprehended and illicit goods should be seized.

2. 'Thana Naiks' should be appointed in each 'Kovilakathumvathukkal' along with sufficient Sepoys.

3. Persons in Thanas should be given swords, emblems and straps.

4. They should capture thieves, murderers and those who inflict physical assault upon each other and present them in the Thana Paravu (Guard).

5. A Sepoy should conduct patrol and detain the miscreants. If the number of thieves have increased, he

should inform that matter to the residents of that area and to the nearby Thana and catch the thieves with the help of the Sepoy there.

6. If no satisfactory reply is received while questioning the new visitors and anything seems suspicious, they can catch them and keep them in the Thana and inform this matter to the superiors.

7. The day to day details in the Provinces shall be informed to the Thana Naik in the Kovilakathumvathukkal through Thana Chavadi in writing.

8. Acknowledgement from the Chieftain



(Nattupramani) of each caste in each Desom shall be kept in the Thana Chavadi and on finding thieves as per the acknowledgement they shall be captured and detained in the Thana.

9. Thana Sepoys shall not create any trouble in the houses of the subjects.

10. On getting information about weapons or illicit goods in any of the houses, Guard should be sent and this should be informed to the Thana Naiks of Kovilakathumvathukkal. If goods seem trafficked, they should enter the house with four Pramanies and seal

the goods. Mention should be made in the Thana Chavadi.

11. Thana Naiks of Kovilakathumvathukkal should ensure the Thanas are performing their duties properly.

12. If there is any attack of thieves, Thana Naik of the Kovilakathumvathukkal shall seek the help of the Sepoys of four or five Proverthies with weapons and should provide assistance to catch the thieves.

13. If the Thana Naik of Kovilakathumvathukkal receives a notice for producing any accused or witness before a court, he shall take them to the court and obtain receipt and forward the same to the Court Daffadar.

14. If Army arrives in a Kovilakathumvathukkal, the Thana Naik should assist them.

15. Thana Naiks should keep the superiors informed.

16. Thana Naiks should examine the duties of the Thana Sepoys of the Proverthies and patrol in the Kovilakathumvathukkal under his limit.

17. They should inform the residents about the whereabouts of the Thana Sepoys once in three days.

19. If there is any attack of thieves in the Kovilakathumvathukkal and the Thana Naik is not able to prevent the same, it should be informed to the other Thana Naiks. They should collect the Thana Sepoys in the Proverthies under them along with weapons and help in catching the thieves.

26. Court Orders should be strictly executed.

27. Thana Naik and Sepoy shall wear neat and clean dresses and keep their weapons clean. Rigorous punishment shall be given for offences such as drinking, bribery and abusive behaviour towards Pandaravaka officers.

1.38 Colonel Munro was the Dewan of Kochi Province in 1812. The Order he issued at that time proved detrimental to the structure of Police itself.



# 1883

1.39 This is the order that helped in the formation of the Police system of Kochi State. In 1883, orders were issued reorganizing the Police. The order known as First Regulation was conceptualized by George Gundert. An independent Police Force came into existence in Kochi. One Superintendent, 6 Inspectors and around 300 numbers of Head Constables constituted the strength of the Force.

# 1884

In 1884, the Police of the Kochi Province functioned with 32 Police Stations. The Strength of the Police was increased in 1908 to 63 officers and 477 Policemen. The ratio was fixed to one policeman for 1523 persons. The charge of the Police Station was shifted from Head Constables to Constables.

# 1904

1.40 In 1904, an Armed Reserve was established in Kochi. The salary of the Superintendent of Police was increased to Rs. 475/-.

# 1914

In 1914, River Police was set up and patrol system was introduced in the backwaters of Kochi.

# 1921

In 1921, 12th Regulation came into force and name of the Head of the Police was changed from Superintendent to Commissioner. The strength of Armed Reserve was increased to 100.

# 1922

In 1922 Port Police was established. In 1922, Commissioner Brown who had made drastic changes in Kochi, met an untimely death. Later, Sri. T M Krishna Menon the then District Judge was appointed as the Commissioner of Police. In Villages, trivial offences were handled by the Village Vigilance Committees. There were 267 Committees for this purpose.

# 1935

1.41 In 1935, Intelligence Bureau was established in Kochi. Modelled on the Police Manual of Travancore, published as Thiruvithamcode Police in the year 1923, Police Manual was published in the year 1941. The power to conduct Postmortem, Inquest and burial of the dead body was entrusted with the Village Officer.

During the period 1941- 42, the very first Police Strike in Kerala had taken place at Mattancheri.

This was a big set back to the Cochin Police.

## 1.42 Police in Malabar State

Before Tipu Sultan occupied Malabar, it was administered by 'Naduvazhis' and 'Desavazhis' with the help of local Chieftains. In the early years of 18th century, only a primitive form of Police force comprising of 'Kolkars' was maintaining the law and order in the Malabar area. After the invasion of Tipu, the situation changed as many Naduvazhis left Malabar resulting in utter chaos.

When British started ruling Malabar in 1810, Captain Watts trained 500 Armed Policemen, who took over the Police duties from the then existing Kolkars, Dafedars and Jamedars. In 1816, a new system was introduced in Malabar by the British rulers. As per the system, the control of the police in a village was vested with the Village Adhikari, the control of Taluk Police was vested with the Thahsildar and the Control of Police in important cities was vested with Police Amins. All the above functionaries had to work under the control of the District Magistrate.

Frequent rebellions against the British administration in this area, prompted the Madras Presidency to institute police reforms under the Act of 1869. The whole of Malabar was divided into North and South Malabar with headquarters at Tellicherry and Calicut. In 1906, it is estimated that Malabar Police had 188 officers and 1,278 men in 106 police stations.

In 1884, as a special punitive force, Malabar Special Police (MSP) was created. The Mappila rebellion forced authorities to create an additional strength of 600 constables apart from the British and Indian officers on 30th September, 1921 and thus began the Malabar Special Police Battalion. When Kerala state was formed, the Malabar Special Police was divided into two units, one was sent to Madras State and other half was retained in Kerala. Malabar had a Superintendent of Police at Kozhikode under the IG Western Range, Coimbatore.

## 1.43 Police in the unified Travancore - Cochin State

United State of Travancore and Cochin was formed on 1st July 1949. When the Travancore-Cochin State was merged with the Indian Union, the State Force lost its independent identity. The recruitment to the higher level posts began to be routed through the Union Public Service Commission after the latter was formed in 1950. In 1951, the UPSC selected N. Chandrasekharan Nair, M. Gopalan, Srinivasa Iyer, K. Sreenivasa Rao, M. Krishna Pillai and T.K Bhaskara Marar to the Indian Police Service Cadre for the State of Madras.

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## 1.44 State/Central Laws governing the functioning of Police department

As part of the Re-organisation of States in India on the basis of language in 1956, the Kerala State was formed on 1st November 1956. The erstwhile Travancore, Cochin and Malabar areas were merged. The entire Police establishment underwent a major change. (Total strength of Kerala Police except Malabar Special Police (MSP) and Fire Force was 11,312 in 1956). N Chandrasekharan Nair became the first Inspector General of Police (IGP).

After the enactment of Kerala Police Act of 1960, certain special powers and functions were given to Police in the state. The First Women Police Station in India was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi at Kozhikode in 1973. The designation of the Head of Police Department was changed to Director General of Police (DGP) in 1981. Sri. T. Anantha Sankara Iyer IPS became the first DGP of Kerala. Later, the designation of the Head of Police

Department was changed to Director General of Police & State Police Chief (DGP & SPC) in 2011 as per the new Kerala Police Act - 2011. Sri. Jacob Punnoose IPS became the first DGP & SPC of Kerala, succeeding Sri. Raman Srivastava IPS.



# 02

## State Police Headquarters

State Police Headquarters .....	10
Police Chief Store .....	11
Motor Transport Wing .....	11
Police Press .....	11
State Police Media Centre .....	11

# State Police Headquarters

Kerala Police functions under the direct control and supervision of the Director General of Police also called State Police Chief (DGP/SPC) in the State, appointed by the State Government. The DGP officiates from the state Police Headquarters (PHQ) located at Vazhuthacaud, in the heart of Thiruvananthapuram City.

2.2 It was after the merger of Travancore and Cochin states in 1948, that the office of Inspector General of Police was set up at Thiruvananthapuram, in the present SMV School Campus. Office of the IG began functioning at 'Public Office' near Museum from 1949. After the formation of Kerala state in 1956, the office of the IG was shifted to the present building, Dilkhush Bungalow, Vazhuthacaud, Thiruvananthapuram.

2.3 At the time of the merger of Travancore and Cochin, Late Sri. N. Chandrasekharan Nair was the Head of the Police Department in Travancore and Sri. M. Gopalakrishna Menon was heading the department in Cochin State. Sri. N. Chandrasekharan Nair finally came to head the department in the unified Travancore-Cochin State from 1st July 1949 to 31st October 1956 and continued in office even after the formation of Kerala State till 13th October 1957.

2.4 The SPC is assisted by a number of Staff Officers like Additional Director General of Police (ADGP HQ), IGP Administration, DIG HQ, AIG, AAIG, AIG PG/SP HQ/SP NRI CELL/SP SPL CELL/SP MT who help him discharge his duties. The SP (State Women Cell), a Staff Officer of SPC, operates from a building at Kannettumukku, Thiruvananthapuram. Various other ministerial staff headed by the PHQ manager also work under SPC. The CB HQ, Hi-Tech Crime Enquiry Cell (HTCEC), Command & Control Centre, Police Chief's Control Room, Special Team, NRI Cell, State Police Media Centre, Public Window Cell, Alert Cell, Social Media Cell, Emergency Response Support System, Central Intrusion Monitoring System, CMS and State Forensic Science Laboratory are also operating from Police Headquarters premises.

2.5 An 'All Kerala Police Message Centre' is functioning at PHQ. This centre receives SMS from public and alerts the concerned Police Station, Sub Divisional Police Office. Citizens can reach out to police via SMS. It is intended to prevent crimes, render immediate assistance on receipt of information regarding traffic problems, accidents, etc. SMS number is 9497900000.

## 2.6 Police Chief Store

The Police Chief store is under PHQ which is being controlled by the Additional Assistant Inspector General, (AAIG) Police Headquarters. An officer of the rank of Senior Superintendent is the chief store keeper and he is assisted by an assistant store keeper, two packers and two lascars. Also, an Armourer wing functions under a DySP.

**Major functions of Police Chief Store include:**

- Collect and stock all electronic equipment and furniture as per the supply order given from police headquarters and disburse these items to unit heads as per the order of police headquarters.
- Collect stationery items from the Kerala government stationery department and issue it to police headquarters.
- Collect all registers and forms required for police force from the government press units and deliver to PHQ.
- Chief Store started functioning from the year 1956.



Names & periods of the Heads of Police Force in the State from 01.11.1956 onwards are given in Appendix -3 (Initially IGP used to head & from 1981, it became DGP).

## 2.7 Motor Transport Wing

In the state, in 1962, Kerala Police Motor Transport Wing was established. SP Motor Transport (MT) who is a Staff Officer in PHQ is responsible for servicing/repairs/maintenance of vehicles of the department since 1994. In the District/City Armed Reserve or in the Battalions, MT wing under RI/API/APSI attends to the minor repairs/maintenance of vehicles. Major repairs of vehicles are taken up in the two range workshops, at Malabar Special Police (MSP) workshop and Central workshop (SAP) which are both headed by DySP (MT).

Large number of vehicles have been procured for Kerala Police over a period of time. At present, Kerala Police has a fleet of buses, jeeps, cars etc. However, there are certain police stations which are located in water-logged areas of Alleppey, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. These police stations have been provided with speed boats, which cruise on the back waters. Now, as part of the Coastal Security scheme, there are 18 Coastal Police Stations and Coastal Police Stations have a fleets (Total 24 now) of 12 tonne boats and 5 tonne boats, which can go to the sea.



## 2.8 Police Press

The police press functions at the police headquarters. The press is run by a binder who is assisted by 3 police personnel. It started from the year 1978.

**The press has printed the following books in recent times.**

- Connectivity pages (every year)
- Hand book on Investigation
- Police (Bandobust) arrangement for Sabarimala.
- Invitation Cards

## 2.9 State Police Media Centre

The State Police Media Centre functioning at PHQ under a Deputy Director of Public Relations started in 2009. It is intended as a media cell through which relevant information to the public and the press is being disseminated.

**The main functions of State Police Media Centre are:**

- Issuance of Press Release on behalf of the department
- Information to the Press on police programmes/events/campaigns etc.
- Media management for the State level Police functions
- Spreading awareness on police activities.
- Publication of the Police directory.
- Publication of Books, Pamphlets, information brochures etc.
- Social media management.



# 03

## State Special Branch (SSB)

State Special Branch.....	16
Brief History.....	17
Re-organization of Range offices and Department offices.....	17
Bomb Detection Unit.....	17
Formation of Internal Security Wing.....	17
Formation of Units in the immigration wing of Airport and Seaports.....	17
Organisational Set-up.....	17
Shorthand Bureau.....	17

# State Special Branch (SSB)

## 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Provincial departments of Criminal Investigation were created on the basis of recommendation of Indian Police Commission of 1902-03. During the British regime these departments were small as the scope of their work was limited. They were mainly required to keep a watch over anti-Government political activities within the country and to carry out investigation of important cases, mostly having political antecedents/connotations.

3.1.2 After Independence, these smaller cells of Criminal Investigation Department slowly grew into full-fledged, large, and complex organizations. After the partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, threat to the internal and external security, industrial organizations and, the country as a whole assumed greater importance. Personal safety of important leaders and countering of threats involving important information regarding military, atomic energy and other diplomatic matters became additional responsibility entrusted with the Criminal Investigation Department. The

3.1.4 Due to the increase in the volume of works in the Criminal Investigation Departments, most States have bifurcated their CIDs into two distinct parts one dealing with intelligence and security, generally called the Intelligence Department and the other dealing with crime and investigation works called the Criminal Investigation Department.

usually a senior and selected officer who had the privilege of corresponding directly with the Government on several matters, without going through the Inspector-General. Matters concerning the internal policy of police department, overall discipline of the force and other important items of State and V.I.P Security were exceptions to the rule.

3.1.5 The two main divisions of the Criminal Investigation Departments were:  
(1) Special Branch for intelligence works and  
(2) Crime Branch for crime and investigations.

3.1.6 The entire workforce of Special Branch wears plain clothes. Work in the Criminal Investigation Department, being of great importance and responsibility, only specially selected officers and men are posted there and are eligible for special allowances in addition to their normal pay.

3.1.7 The Special Branch deals mainly with the activities of political parties, communal, criminal organizations and keeps a tab on the subversive activities of hostile elements. It is the duty of this branch to watch the activities, both open and secret, of these organizations and keep the Government informed about them from time to time. The

Special branch also collects vital information about all matters concerning security of VIPs, vital installations, defence organizations and other industrial units. It is also required to keep an eye on government servants and bring to light their unpatriotic or unconstitutional activities. It enforces the rules and regulations regarding foreigners, and generally ensures that they are not indulging in any wrongful on anti-national activities. Special Branch functions as the eyes and ears of the Government.

## 3.2 Brief History

3.2.1 Till 1959, set-up of the Special Branch in the Travancore - Cochin (TC) was different from that prevailing in the Malabar area. Government re-organized the Special Branch on the pattern prevailing in other states in 1959.

3.2.2 In view of the special nature of the law and order issues in the State, Government of Kerala re-organized Special Branch into following units:  
(A) SB at the Head Quarters with Detachments one each at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode and Watchers Organization.  
(B) District Special Branch

3.2.3 The State Special Branch is responsible for collecting, assessing and collating intelligence of significance and communicating it to the Government through periodical and special reports. The Watchers Organization watch and report the activities of foreigners in the State.

3.2.4 The Government of Kerala in 1960 re-designated the ministerial post of LDC – UDC as Special Branch

Assistant Grade II and I respectively. It began treating ministerial establishment of SB as a separate unit.

3.2.5 In 1962, Government created the post of DIG CID and Railways. In addition, Government also created a temporary ex-cadre post of Special IG (Intelligence & Railways) in 1979. The Special IG (Intelligence & Railways) was also in charge of State SBCID, CBCID, Economic offences wing and Railways and had administrative control and financial powers of the department head in respect of the establishment and other matters. The Headquarters of SBCID was housed in Bank House in the premises of Police Headquarters at Vazhuthacaud till 2001, after which the Headquarters was shifted to the present building at Pattom.

## 3.3 Re-organization of Range offices and Department offices.

3.3.1 As part of the re-organization of Intelligence wing, posts of 3 SPs in 3 Range offices at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode ranges respectively were created. The post of 5 Department Deputy SPs were created in 1982. In order to strengthen and reorganize the Special branch detachments in various districts, the post of one DySP and 6 SB Inspectors were also created. The Department offices in Kasargod and Pathanamthitta were started in 1986 along with the post of DySPs and other supporting staff. For uniformity and better co-ordination with local police ranges, one post of SP at TSR SBCID Range was created in 1998.

3.3.2 In 1999, Government decentralized the SBCID Headquarters and delegated works to Range SBCIDs in Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kozhikode.

## 3.4 Bomb Detection Unit

A Bomb Detection Unit was started in SBCID in 1997 for which Government sanctioned additional posts in Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads including that of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, etc. these officers were to serve in SBCID Headquarters and their zonal offices.

## 3.5 Formation of Internal Security Wing

3.5.1 As part of the re-organisation of SBCID, a Special Internal Security Wing was formed in 2007 by the Government and additional strength was sanctioned. The then ADGP Intelligence, Sri. Jacob Punnoose IPS was instrumental for this.

3.5.2 It is involved in collection of intelligence pertaining to the activities of the terrorist groups, communal and extremist organizations, organized crimes, fundamentalist groups, LWE elements, etc. and to provide pro-active, timely and quality intelligence inputs to the government.

## 3.6 Formation of Units in the Immigration wing of Airport and Seaports

3.6.1 In order to check the passports and various other travel documents of foreigners at Immigration check posts, Government had created an Immigration unit at Cochin Seaport in 1962. Later immigration check posts were created at Calicut Airport in 1962; at Thiruvananthapuram in 1966; and at Cochin International Airport Ltd. (CIAL) in 1999. Control of the above immigration check posts were taken over by BOI (Intelligence Bureau) from SSB in 2012.

3.6.2 As part of the taking over of the immigration wing of CIAL by BOI, the police personnel and ministerial staff deployed in CIAL, Nedumbassery were sent back to SBCID Headquarters by BOI in November 2015.

## 3.7 Organisational Set-up

3.7.1 The State Special Branch is under the control of a Additional Director General of Police (a cadre post of IPS). Functioning of the unit is mainly concentrated at Headquarter level and field units at Detachment levels. At present, the State Special Branch is functioning under 4 wings.

- 1) Intelligence
- 2) Internal Security
- 3) Security
- 4) Administration

The Internal Security has the following divisions;

- 1) Extremist Cell
- 2) Communal Cell
- 3) Organized Crimes (IS)
- 4) Digital Surveillance Unit (DSU)
- 5) Digital Security Data Bank (DSDB)

3.7.2 In the Headquarters, the ADGP is assisted by Inspector General of Police (Intelligence), Inspector General of Police (Security), Inspector General of Police (Internal Security), Dy. Inspector General of Police (Intelligence) and 4 Superintendents of Police. There are 4 Range offices headed by a SP in each Range and under them are 17 Detachments in the districts headed by DySPs. In addition, Internal Security Wings are functioning in 4 Range offices under the control of DySPs.

3.7.3 All personnel of the SSB, except the Ministerial staff and Shorthand Reporters are drafted from the general police force. Ministerial staff and Shorthand Reporters are selected exclusively for the SSB and are the permanent staff of the Department.

## 3.8 Shorthand Bureau

3.8.1 A Shorthand Bureau headed by Director and 3 Chief Reporters, 5 Senior Grade Reporters, 5 Grade-I Reporters, 9 Grade-II Reporters are working under him in SSB.

3.8.2 Based on the recommendation of Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, The State Police Chief, Kerala, the nomenclature of SBCID was changed to State Special Branch (SSB) on 31st August 2019.



# 04

## History Of Crime Branch (CB)

History Of Crime Branch (CB).....	19
Hi-Tech Crime Enquiry Cell.....	20
Cyber Crime Police Station.....	24
Structural Hierarchy.....	25

# History Of Crime Branch (CB)

4.1. Crime Branch is the specialized investigation wing of Kerala Police which investigates cases that are entrusted to it by the State Police Chief or the Government or the High Court of Kerala or the Supreme Court of India. It investigates sensational crimes or complicated and serious offences which have state wide ramifications or which are undetected. Crime Branch is the Nodal agency for Interpol related matters in the State and conducts verifications or enquiries on behalf of Interpol. Crime Branch is headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police.

4.2. For administrative convenience, Crime Branch in Kerala is broadly divided into three Ranges under one Inspector General of Police each with their headquarters at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode respectively. The Crime Branch Ranges are further divided into districts headed by Crime Branch Superintendents of Police. Crime Branch investigates cases by exception. It specializes in investigation of complex organized crimes, financial frauds, economic offences with multiple ramifications, undetected or sensitive crime cases, cases with Inter-state ramifications, etc. Hi-Tech Enquiry Cell and Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS) also function under the aegis of the Crime Branch. The operational control of the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) and Regional Forensic Science Laboratory (RFSL) is also vested with ADGP (Crimes).

## 4.3. Hi-Tech Crime Enquiry Cell

4.3.1. The Hi-Tech Crime Enquiry Cell had been created to prevent and detect serious and organized Cyber crimes with assistance from other government agencies, the private sector, academic institutions, and foreign counterparts. It had originated as a special cell of Kerala Police and started functioning wef 05th May 2006 by a special order of DGP of Kerala. Hi-Tech Cell currently functions under the direct supervision of the ADGP, Crimes.

4.3.2. Hi-Tech Crime Enquiry Cell generally conducts preliminary enquiries into matters such as Hacking of websites, Online cheating, email hacking, Nigerian Scams, Phishing, Source code theft, identity theft, Child pornography, Social media abuse, Mobile phone abuse, loss/theft of mobile phone and a growing list of Computer, Internet and mobile phone facilitated crimes. The Cell functions as an expert support and analysis unit to various Police Stations and other police units in matters concerning Investigation of Cyber Crimes and other Crimes where technology has been used, requiring technical expertise to retrieve technical evidence. The Cell has not been given powers to register criminal cases relating to cyber crimes and conduct investigation of criminal cases.

4.3.3. The officers in Hi-Tech cell also undertake extensive awareness dissemination activities on cyber crimes and its prevention among students, employees of various organizations and the general public. This Cell is the Nodal Unit for the entire Kerala Police to interact with units like CDAC, C-DIT, NIC, Kerala IT Mission, KELTRON, Reprographic Centre, BSNL, Other voice service providers, All Internet Service Providers as far as Crime Investigation and related matters are concerned.

4.3.4. The Indian Police Act of 1861 have laid down the important functions of the police. They are:

1. To obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to them by the appropriate authority.
2. To collect criminal intelligence
3. To prevent commission of crime and public intelligence
4. To detect and bring offenders to justice
5. To apprehend all persons whom they are legally authorized to apprehend on valid grounds
6. To take charge of unclaimed property
7. To regulate public assemblies and processions
8. To maintain order on the public roads and so forth.

From the above, the functions of the Police can be classified into two heads:



4.3.5 These functions are carried out by the Police Department through the Civil Police, but in the contemporary society, when warranted, Prevention, Investigation and Detection of Crime becomes the duty of Crime Branch. In this era of modern scientific and technological developments, the forms of crime and criminals are more sophisticated necessitating specialized units to investigate and bring them before the law. The volume of crimes committed in the society is growing everyday making detection a daunting task.

4.3.6. It is the Crime Branch which deals with sensitive and inter-district crimes. The Crime Branch Units are the hubs around which the entire task of crime prevention lies. Its effective functioning earns the State Administration a good reputation at the National level. If the Crime Branch functions properly, swiftly and honestly, then the State will be free from crime, making the State Administration constitutionally sound. More than District Police, Crime Branch occupies an enviable position and commands more respect from citizens for its judicious functioning free from partisan and corrupt practices. Effective crime control lies in strengthening of Crime Branch and its units as their scope of functioning should be increased as already the local Police are preoccupied with other matters and they lack the specialization and training. As the Crime Branch is the primary Crime prevention unit in the State like the Central Bureau of Investigation to the centre, it is imperative to understand its organization and functioning.



4.3.7. To enable this, an understanding of the Evolution of Police Administration in India, particularly in Kerala is highly required. Therefore an attempt has been made to portray the Evolution of Police Administration in India with reference to Kerala.

4.3.8. In India, the origin of Crime Investigation units can be traced back to the days of Mauryan rule 2400 years ago. Kautilya, the mighty Prime minister of the Mauryan Emperor Chandra Gupta Mourya wrote 'Arthashastra', a book on statecraft in 321 B.C in which he had mentioned about spy system. From then onwards, there are references of Policing across times in India. Inscriptions of the later Gupta period refer to Police officers like Ghatas and Bhatas, who were also probably working as soldiers during the time of war. The Dandapasika, who in some records is also known as Dandodharanika, ran the Police department in later period. This officer is found in the Charters of many important dynasties of India, for example, the Palas, Pratiharas and Paramaras. It is a pity that between the days of the Mauryas and their immediate successors and the Mohammedan invasions, references to the Police were few and far in between. Hieun - Tsang who travelled during the period of the great Harsha, mentions absolutely nothing about the Police.

4.3.9. Later on, neither the Moghuls nor the Marathas directly provided for Policing in rural areas. They merely adopted some of the chief features of the traditional system of the old autonomous village community. They maintained the system of local responsibility for local crimes and made the Village Headman and his subordinate watchmen responsible for the prevention and detection of crimes in Villages. Essential features of this traditional system were revived and strengthened during their period. During the period compensation was paid by the Village Head men for lost properties in their limits, which kept them on their heels.

4.3.10. Then during the British period a Police Commission was appointed in 1860 and its recommendations were incorporated in Indian Police Act, 1861. It should be remembered that the Police in India today functions under the authority of this Indian Police Act, 1861. The Act extended the arrangements, which had already been found useful in several Provinces. For example, the "darogha" did not

disappear. He became the Sub-Inspector of police. Another landmark in the history of Indian police during the British period was the appointment of the second All India Police Commission at the turn of 20th century.

4.3.11. In 1902, a Police Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon, which made so many recommendations, the important among which is the creation of Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in every state. Accordingly, based on the recommendation of the Police Commission Rai Babadur Pandit Shambu Nath, who is regarded as the father of modern CID, the Criminal Investigation Department was created by the British Govt in 1902. In 1929, the CID was split into Special Branch CID and Crime Branch CID.

4.3.12. The history of CID in India emerges from 1949, when the 1949 Police Act was passed. The history of Police in Kerala has traced back to the imperial Chera dynasty which related to the west coast of India till 1100 AD. The inhuman behaviour which prevailed in such an age and later considered as unfair ensured the foundation of modern police in the State during 1835. There, the maintenance of law and order and administration of justice was vested with the State. Owing to the introduction of Indian Police Act in 1861, Devan Rama Varma Iyengar was entrusted with the preparation of a report, for establishing a well set law keeping order in the state, which resulted in the inception of a police force in the modern Kerala known as "Royal Travancore Police."

4.3.13. Om Bensley was appointed as the first Superintendent of Police in Travancore Police, who is also known as the father of Modern Kerala Police. Similarly, the law enforcement system in ancient Kerala based in Kochi and Malabar were known as Kochi Police and Malabar Police, respectively.

4.3.14. Upon drastic changes in the police system, later in 1939, for the operational convenience, the then Police force was diversified as General Executive Wing, Criminal Intelligence Wing, Reserve Force, Special Force and Traffic Wing. The Criminal Intelligence Wing is regarded as the elementary organization of modern Crime Branch. The present Kerala Police force was founded in 1956. In 1960, the Kerala Police Act came into existence. With the advent of Independence, the

police had to function in a totally changed environment. The CID in Kerala was formed under the overall command and supervision of IGP.

4.3.15. Initially, the Crime Bureau was an integral part of the district Police and was entrusted with the collection, collation and dissemination of all information regarding organized crime and criminal gangs. Such special investigation agency was entrusted with the cases of embezzlement, fraud, forgery and misappropriation.

During initial stage, the Crime Branch was attached to the Police HQ under IGP with 1- ASP, 1- CI, 3-SI, 5 HC and 13 PCs as it's strength. The Asst Supdt. of Police CB had to supervise the works of CID and Finger Print Bureau.

4.3.16. During 1950, a Special Team consisting 1 CI, 1 SI, 3 HCs and 6 PCs was formed for investigating cases related with the desecration of temples and other places of worship. Such squad was later abolished on 13.07.1955. During the year 1956, Crime Branch covered investigation of 35 cases of grave nature, out of which 19 grave crimes were detected. Besides this it could detect 42 other cases relating to various offences during the year.

4.3.17. Investigation of question paper leakage cases (intermediate examination 1956 March of Travancore University) was taken up by the Crime Branch during 1956. Enquiries into unauthorized conduct of lotteries, chits and cross word competition were also made then by the Crime Branch.

4.3.18. Prior to the formation of Kerala State, the Crime Branch in the erstwhile Travancore State was the Headquarter Office of CID with meager number of staff. With effect from 28.06.1957 a new post of Superintendent of Police was created and he was put in charge of the Crime Branch. But this post was kept in abeyance wef 14.12.1957 and there after the SP, SBCID was placed in charge of CBCID. Crime Branch had been then under the supervision of SP, SB CID. With the formation of Kerala State, the post of DIG (CID & Railways) was created and Crime Branch was brought under his supervision.

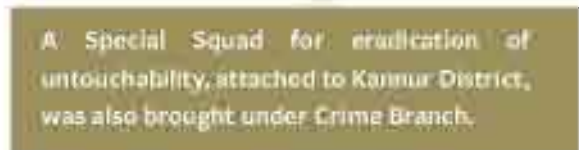
4.3.19. The Crime Branch Wing of Kerala Police consisted of CIB, Crime Branch Police Station, Finger Print Bureau, Photographic section and Forensic Science Laboratory combined with the State Examiner of questioned documents. The Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch was the head of the Unit. The first reorganization of Crime Branch and Finger Print Bureau came into effect in the year 1958. During 1958, the post of Director Finger Print Bureau was created. Administrative Control of Railway Police attached to Railway Police Station, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam under the control of SP CBCID (SBCID) until 2/06/1957, was handed over to newly created post of SP, Railways. The State Forensic Science Laboratory, Finger Print Bureau, Photographic section continued under the control of SP CBCID.

4.3.20. As per notification GO(MS) 96/Home dated 16.02.1963, the 'Crime Branch Police station' was set up. Administration Detective Inspector was the SHO of CBCID Police Station. During these periods, the Finger Print Bureau was manned with one Director and 2 Finger Print experts and a certain number of Finger Print Searchers. During the early 70's the numbers of cases handed over to Crime Branch was raised more than 100. Out of the 178 cases handled during the year 1972, charge sheet could be laid in 65 cases. 21 cases were disposed off, out of which 10 ended in conviction and 11 in acquittal.

4.3.21. Reorganization of Crime Branch to take over specific grave cases from initial stage and introduction of Mobile Forensic Lab to facilitate investigation had been taken up during 1972. Two posts of Superintendents of Police were created during 1969 and were allotted to Head Crime Branch I and Crime Branch II. A computer centre using modern data processing system was also introduced under Crime Investigation Department during 1970.

4.3.22. During 1973 the number of cases handled by Crime Branch was raised to 319. For the efficient handling of grave crimes, as an experimental measure, in April 1973, the investigation of such cases in Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kottayam and Palakkad districts were handed over to Crime Branch. The Superintendent of Police Crime Branch, supervised investigation of these cases. This scheme was

extended to more districts in 1972.



4.3.23. As per GO (MS) 82/73 Home dated 2.05.1973 a Single Digit Finger Print Bureau for Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam cities were sanctioned. The Headquarter of Finger Print Bureau was shifted from Ernakulam to Thiruvananthapuram on 31.12.1973.

4.3.24. As per GO Rt 05/73/Home dtd 11/04/1973 reorganization of Crime Branch was ordered. Special Cell to deal with investigation of certain categories of cases was entrusted to these cells.

As a result of re-organization, the following Special wings were formed under Crime Branch.

1. Civil Supplies Cell
2. Economic Offence wing
3. Research Centre
4. FSL

4.3.25. Post of DIG (Emergency) was also created on 31/07/1975 and the above units were brought under the jurisdiction of DIG (Emergency). Due to the successful re-organization in 1970's, CB could rightly earn a reputation for high standard and integrity in investigation.

4.3.26. During the year 1974, the number of cases handled by Crime Branch has made a twofold rise than the previous year. In order to strengthen the function of Crime Branch, an ex cadre post of DIG(Crimes) was created to head the Crime Branch. As an effect of reorganization of Crime Branch, during 1977, vide GO(Ms) 81/77/Home dtd 21/06/1977, the post of DIG(Crimes) was re-designated as DIG(Crime Investigation). By virtue of the above order, the prevailing practice of Crime Branch automatically taking up all the grave crimes in the state was dispensed with and the Crime Branch Staff (detachment) was placed at the disposal of each Superintendent of Police, to investigate such cases.

Under the supervision of 2 SsP, the investigation of grave crimes by the Crime Branch had attained success. During the year from 1975 to 1989, the number of cases handled by Crime Branch raised alarmingly and the disposal rate was also good.

4.3.27. As per the GO(MS) 31/76 /Home dated 04.03.1976, re-organization of Crime Branch was ordered by merging the existing CB-I and CB-II. As a result altogether 4 posts of Superintendent of Police were created in Crime Branch.

1. Superintendent of Police - CB CID-Thiruvananthapuram
2. Superintendent of Police - CB CID - Ernakulam
3. Superintendent of Police - CB CID - Kozhikode

The remaining one post was allotted in the HQrs, designating it as SP(HQ). One post of DySP(A/W) was also created.

4.3.28. With an objective to optimize efficiency and to obtain the best result in intelligence collection, detection of crime and to make the prosecution procedure successful a Police re-organization Commission was set up vide GO(MS) 217/82/GTD dated 30.07.1982.

4.3.29. Due to the increased public demand, too many cases / petition were referred to Crime Branch for investigation/enquiry. Due to the heavy inflow of cases and shortage of manpower, vehicles etc there occurred considerable delay in laying charge sheet. To tide over these shortcomings the function of CB was again re-organized during 1982, vide GO (MS) 126/82/Home dated 04.10.1982

As a result the following posts were formed.

1. Superintendent of Police (Admn)
2. Superintendent of Police Analysis (HQ)
3. Superintendent of Police SIT - I(HQ)
4. Superintendent of Police SIT - II(HQ)
5. Superintendent of Police, CB TVPM
6. Superintendent of Police CB Quilon
7. Superintendent of Police CB Kottayam
8. Superintendent of Police CB Ernakulam
9. Superintendent of Police CB Palakkad
10. Superintendent of Police CB Kozhikkode



4.3.30. During the year 1989, 4 new sub units to Crime Branch was introduced. They were CBCID Thiruvananthapuram with area of function spread over Thiruvananthapuram District, CBCID Quilon with jurisdictional sphere of Kollam and Alappuzha Districts, CBCID Ernakulam with area of operation Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam and Thrissur Districts, CBCID Palakkad with Palakkad and Malappuram Districts, CBCID Kozhikode with Kozhikode and Kannur Districts, Special Investigation Team I and II with statewide jurisdiction as Temple squad.

4.3.31. During the year 1983, the number of cases related with counterfeit currencies has raised to 233 and hence to investigate these cases, an Economic Offences wing was set up in Thiruvananthapuram under Crime Branch. These units were particularly aimed at the investigation and detection of economic offences relating to the evasion of sales tax.

4.3.32. A special cell viz Blade Squad was formed in Crime Branch for investigation of cases registered against non banking financial institutions vide GO(Ms)117/87/Home dated 1/09/1987. The unit was comprised of 4 CIs, 4 SIs , 5 HCs. Its Headquarters was in Thiruvananthapuram. In the meantime, the Railway unit was separated from the Crime Branch.

4.3.33. A Special cell with personnel on working arrangement was formed in Crime Branch to deal with property Offences vide DGO 643/87 dtd 27/10/1987. The team was spread in 3 Ranges. Some old property cases could be detected by the team.

4.3.34. The Crime Branch Police Station was functioning at old KSEB Building Chenthitta in pursuance of GO(Rt) 2803/85/Home dtd 17/10/1985. A Crime Research Cell was also set up in Kozhikode. A Special Investigation Group (SIG) was formed vide order No. 86/Camp/89/IGP(Crimes) dtd 30/09/1989 by amalgamating Special Investigation Team I, Team II, Temple squad and Economic Offences wing. 3 Units were arranged to SIG, viz SIG I, SIG II and SIG III.

4.3.35. During 1989 a special drive was taken to detect Long Pending cases and thereby the Crime Branch could detect 26 murder cases, 24 theft cases and 8 counterfeit cases, successfully. In early 90's the Crime

Branch was equipped with two Range Headquarters namely Sothern Range and Central Range. Southern Range was having jurisdiction over Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, SIG, Special Cell and CF Squad. Central Range was having area of operation in Kottayam. Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam and Thrissur. During these years only 7 districts were having CB Units.

4.3.36. The Crime Branch was having seven functional units as detailed below with jurisdiction of area noted against each.	
Unit	Jurisdiction
1. CBCID TVPM	- TVPM City, RL
2. CBCID KLM	- KLM, ALPY
3. CBCID KTM	- KTM, IDKY, PTA
4. CBCID EKM	- EKM, TSR
5. CBCID PKD	- PKD, MPM
6. CBCID KKD	- KKD, WYND
7. CBCID KNR	- KNR, KSGD

4.3.37. Apart from these units, CB was having CFS, SIG, Special Cell, Narcotic Cell, Blade cell. A motor transport wing to cater mobility requirements of the unit was also formed. A total number of 109 vehicles were allotted to Crime Branch during these years. FSL was also under the administrative control of Crime Branch.

4.3.38. An analysis wing was also accommodated in CB HQ to supervise Blade cell with a Superintendent of Police as its head during 1994. Apart from the regular Police Force, there are numerous special units in Kerala Police. These Special Units of Kerala Police perform specific functions related to security, intelligence, criminal investigations and support services. Among them, the Crime Branch is the primary crime investigating Unit and created as first among them.

4.3.39. Details of Cases Investigated and Disposed by CBCID during 2000-2020

Year	Total no. of cases under investigation year wise	Disposal of cases year wise
2000	1185	363
2001	1174	311
2002	1328	369
2003	1318	417
2004	1400	385
2005	1558	421
2006	1501	308
2007	1427	296
2008	1349	296
2009	1332	229
2010	1713	239
2011	2742	318
2012	3266	264
2013	3447	265
2014	3575	418
2015	3397	548
2016	3069	752
2017	2711	369
2018	2806	314
2019	2924	461

4.3.40. In pursuance to the GO(MS) 40/2003/Home dated 24.02.2003, the CBCID was again re-organized for better administration and enhance professionalism. Upon the introduction of this order, the CB was having 7 territorial units and 3 Specialized units as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Unit	Jurisdiction
1	TVPM	TVPM City/Rural
2	Kollam	KLM, ALPY
3	KTM	KTM, IDKY, PTA
4	EKM	EKM City/Rural/TSR
5	PKD	PKD, MPLM
6	KKD	KKD City/Rural/WYND
7	KNR	KNR, KSGD
8	SIG-I, TVPM	Existing with additional Jurisdiction over Narcotic or EOW and CFS in TVPM
9	SIG-II	Existing will additional Jurisdiction on Narcotic cell EOW and CFS in EKM
10	SIG-III	Existing with additional Jurisdiction on Narcotic Cell EOW and CFS in KKD

4.3.42. Special Sub Units formed under CBCID

Sl. No.	Unit	Govt. Order No and date
1	STATS	GO(Ms) No. 110/2010 Home dated 15/05/2010
2	ISIT	GO(Rt) No. 2333/2010 Home date 17/07/2010
3	AP Cell	GO(MS)No.167/2011/Home dated 27/7/2011

As per GO(RT) 7144/2014/GAD dated 10.09.2014 one additional post of Superintendent of Police namely SP (Crimes) was created in Crime Branch.

4.3.43. Cyber Crime Police Station

As per GO (Rt) No. 909/2004/Home dated 15/04/2004 Cyber Police Station Started under administrative control of SCRB, Pattom, Tvp. And as per GO (MS) 79/2014 dated 24/04/2014, One post of DySP and 4 post of IP were created. Besides that, vide ED No. 8/2014 dated 23/05/2014 of SPC, Kerala, administrative control of Cyber Police Station was entrusted to ADGP (Crimes). As per GO (Rt) 196/2015/Home dated 28/01/2015 Cyber Police Station was renamed as Cyber Crime Police Station and vide GO (Rt) No. 68/2018/Home dated 17/04/2018 sanction was accorded to create 3 cyber Crime Police Station at Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kozhikode under concerned

ranges jurisdiction. As per order No. S1/198294/2017/PHQ dated 07/06/2019 administrative control of Cyber Crime Police Station Thiruvananthapuram was transferred to DPC, Tvp. City having Range jurisdiction, so that Range DIG/IGP will exercise functional supervision. In 2020, 14 more Cyber Crime Police stations in all 19 Police Districts. They are under the Cammand & Control of District Police Chiefs.

4.3.44. Finally, CBCID has been re-organized during the year 2018 vide GO(MS) 162/2018/Home dated 11/10/2018. As a result of the re-organization special units like CBCID AP Cell, CBCID STATS, CBCID ISIT were integrated in such a manner to equip the same for specialized crime work. CBCID is now called Crime Branch (CB).

4.3.41. In tandem with order No.GO(MS)181/09/Home dated 17.11.2009, the CB was again re-organized. 3 Specialized units namely Central Supervisory offices, 10 Central Units, 30 Sub Units and 60 investigation squads were formed. Depending upon the nature of cases investigated the units were created as;

1. Hurt and Homicide Wing
2. Organized Crime Wing
3. Economic Offence Wing

3 posts of IGP's in Crime Branch were designated as IGP CBCID HHW CSO, IGP CBCID OCW CSO and IGP CBCID EOW CSO , which are the central supervisory offices.

Sl. No.	Former Unit Name	Re-organized Unit Name
1	SP HQ, CBCID HQ	SP, CB HQ
2	SP AP Cell	SP CB CU-I, TVPM
3	SP AW CB CID(HQ)	SP CB CU IV TVPM
4	SP CBCID HHW I TVPM	SP CB TVPM
5	SP CBCID EOW I KLM	SP CB KLM & CB PTA
6	SP CBCID OCW I TVPM	SP CB ALPY
7	SP CBCID EOW II KTM	SP CB KTM
8	SP CBCID OCW II EKM	SP CB IDKY
9	SP CBCID STATS TVPM	SP CB CU II EKM
10	SP CBCID HHW II EKM	SP CB EKM
11	SP Crimes CB HQ	SP CB TSR
12	SP CBCID OCW III PKD	SP CB PKD
13	SP CBCID EOW III KKD	SP CB MPM
14	SP CBCID ISIT EKM	SP CU III KKD
15	SP CBCID HHW III KKD	SP CB KKD & CB WYND
16	SP CBCID OCW IV, KNR	SP CB KNR & CB KSGD



### 4.3.45. Structural Hierarchy

Crime Branch today functions under the overall control of the Director General of Police. The unit is headed by ADGP Crimes. With the people having good faith in the investigation of cases by Crime Branch, serious crime cases are being transferred to it from the local police and investigations are conducted in an efficient manner. Crime Branch is having jurisdiction over the entire State of Kerala.

The Headquarters of Crime Branch is at Thiruvananthapuram. It comprises of 15 special Units (with 11 district units and 4 central units) and functions with a sanctioned executive strength of three IGP, one DIG and 16 Superintendents of Police at present who control the entire ranks. They are:

1. Inspector General of Police Thiruvananthapuram Range
2. Inspector General of Police Ernakulam Range
3. Inspector General of Police Kozhikode Range
4. Deputy Inspector General of Police (Anti Terrorist Squad)
5. Superintendent of Police (CB – Head Quarters)
6. Superintendent of Police (CB –Thiruvananthapuram Unit)
7. Superintendent of Police (CB –Kollam and Pathanamthitha Units)
8. Superintendent of Police (CB –Alappuzha Unit)
9. Superintendent of Police (CB –Kottayam Unit)
10. Superintendent of Police (CB –Idukki Unit)
11. Superintendent of Police (CB –Ernakulam Unit)
12. Superintendent of Police (CB –Kottayam Unit)
13. Superintendent of Police (CB –Palakkad Unit)
14. Superintendent of Police (CB –Malappuram Unit)
15. Superintendent of Police (CB –Kozhikode and Wayanad Units)
16. Superintendent of Police (CB –Kannur and Kasargod Units)
17. Superintendent of Police (CB –Central Unit - 1)
18. Superintendent of Police (CB – Central Unit - 2)
19. Superintendent of Police (CB – Central Unit - 3)
20. Superintendent of Police (CB – Central Unit - 4)

4.3.46. The lower rank officials of Crime Branch include 42 DySPs, 65 Inspectors, 83 Sub Inspectors, 165 Assistant Sub Inspectors and 650 other ranks and they form the core of Crime Branch. A non executive wing with one Administrative Assistant, 11 Junior Superintendent, one Head Clerk, one Cashier, 66 Clerks, 4 Fair copy Assistants, 25 typists, 14 Confidential Assistants, 1 Photographer, and 24 no of class 4 employees are also there to support the administration in the discharge of official duties. Today the Crime Branch has grown tremendously since its inception with various units across the state . It had done an incomparable and remarkable job in bringing down crime rate and identifying all form of crimes and criminals.

4.3.47. As per the charter of duties, Crime Branch also functions as a storehouse of information on crime and criminals. It collects, collates and disseminates crime statistics in the state and liaisons with other state/national investigating units. It is also the nodal agency in the state for dealing with INTERPOL matters. The head quarters of the Crime Branch has been notified as a Police station with jurisdiction over the entire state of Kerala and all Police officers with Crime Branch above the rank of Inspector of Police / Deputy-Superintendent of Police have been notified to have powers of an officer in charge of Police station. All records connected with investigation normally maintained in a Police station are required to be maintained in the Head quarters of the Crime Branch. The Executive Police officers and

constabulary required for the Crime Branch are drawn from the Kerala Police Department.

4.3.48. The primary function of the Crime Branch is the investigation of serious crimes and collection, collation and dissemination of data regarding crimes and criminals, which are performed effectively by these units. Any case which the Director General of Police or Government considers to be investigated by an independent unit, the Crime Branch takes up such cases for further investigation. In General, the cases investigated by the Crime Branch Units fall under the crime heads like Murder, Attempt To Commit Murder, Culpable homicide not amounting Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction Of Women & Girls & Of Others, Dacoity, Preparation and Assembly For

Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Riots, Criminal Breach Of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting, Arson, Hurt, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Importation Of Girls and other crimes under IPC and Special & Local laws. In general, Crime Branch has proved its credibility on many occasions by investigating and detecting cases in which the local Police had failed to detect them.

4.3.49 The Hi Tech Crime Cell of Kerala was created on 05th May 2006 and it is functioning under the control

of ADGP, Crimes. The 15 units of Crime Branch are mainly dealing with cases of grave Crime including Missing cases. These units are responsible in the investigation and detection of Murder cases in Kerala. The Anti-Terrorist Squad has recently started functioning under Crime Branch with an officer of the rank of DIG as its head to nip in the bud unlawful offences like terrorist and extremist activities affecting national security committed by persons or organizations.

**Thus, the Crime Branch has emerged as a vital unit of Kerala Police in the detection of many sensational cases and proved to be an indispensable unit.**



# 05

## State Crime Records Bureau

Introduction .....	28
Major Wings of SCRB .....	29
Statistical Wing .....	30
CIB Wing .....	30
Gazette Wing .....	30
HQ WING .....	30
Road Accident Information System (RAIS) .....	30
Modus Operandi Information System (MOIS) .....	30
Talash Wing .....	31
Connected Programs .....	31
Track Child Web Portal .....	31
Crime Monitoring Room (CMR) .....	31
Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS) .....	31



# State Crime Records Bureau

## Introduction

5.1.1 The State Crime Records Bureau commenced functioning in the year 1989 vide order No: GO (MS)No.69/89/H dated 08/05/1989 and PHQ Order No.SA-18610/86 dated 01/09/1986 in consonance with the establishment of National Crime Records Bureau based on the recommendations on National Police Commission and the report of the Task Force. The Govt. of India had advised the State Governments to take steps for the establishment of Crime Records Bureau at state level and district level. After examining the proposal of Govt. of India; the State Govt. accorded sanction for the establishment of a State Crime Records Bureau at the State Headquarters and District Crime Records Bureau at each of the 19 police districts including the Railway Police unit.

5.1.2 Presently, The State Crime Records Bureau is functioning under the control of Additional Director General of Police. There are five sub units namely Police Telecommunication Wing, Information Communication & Technology (ICT) Wing, State Crime Records Bureau, State Finger Print Unit, and State Photographic Bureau under the administrative control of ADGP, SCRB. The Telecommunication Wing, ICT Wing and SCRB are headed by SPs. The State Finger Print Bureau is headed by Director, FPB and the State Photographic Bureau is headed by Chief Photographer. The office of SCRB has been shifted to Police Head Quarters, Vazhuthacaud in floor No.s 7th, 8th & 9th on 03/05/2019 from Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram vide order No. H11/77627/2017/PHQ dated 07/05/2018. The State Photographic Bureau has been shifted to PHQ 5th floor since 09/10/2019. The SCRB, ICT Wing & Photographic Bureau are now functioning in Police Headquarters building. The Telecommunication Wing and Finger Print Bureau under the administrative control of SCRB is still continuing at Pattom.

5.1.3 The important communications by which the SCRB and DCRB's were formed are as follows:

1. D.O. letter No: 24013/13/85-GPA-VI dated 26/12/85 from Shri. Arun Nehru then Minister of State, Home (Internal Security) Govt. of India.
2. D.O. letter No.1101/1/86-NCRB dated 29/07/88 from Shri. C.G. Somiah, Home Secretary, Govt. of India.
3. Letters No. Sa-18610/86 dated 13/10/86, 05/11/88 and 30/12/88 from the Director General of Police, Thivandrum.

5.1.5 The Govt. Order by which the SCRB was formed stated that the post of Superintendent of Police CBCID (Special Investigation team, TVPM) shall be shifted and attached to SCRB. The pattern of staff strength was DIG of Police- 1, Superintendent of Police- 1, Circle Inspectors of Police- 8, Sub Inspectors of Police- 9, Head Constables- 20, Police Constables- 31.

5.1.6 In addition to the above; sanction was also accorded for the creation of following temporary staff in the Ministerial wing of State Crime Records Bureau till the end of February 1990. The strength was Manager- 1, Junior Superintendent- 1, LD Clerk/UD Clerk- 8, LD Typist/UD Typist- 2. The strength was found out by up gradation/redeployment.

5.1.7 The following are the important G.O.'s by which the Police Computer Centre was formed:-

1. G.O. (RT)1957/72/Home Dtd. 30/12/72.
2. G.O. (RT)1784/74/Home Dtd. 25/10/74.
3. G.O. (Rt)2286/Home Dtd. 27/11/78.

Various posts were created as per the schedule given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts	Govt. Order etc.
1	DIG(PCC)	1	G.O. (Rt.) 476/78/GAD Dtd. 18/10/78
2	SP(PCC)	1	G.O. (Rt.) 3452/78/GAD Dtd. 26/05/78
3	SA/PM, PCC	1	G.O. (MS) 169/79/Home Dtd. 12/12/79
4	DYSP	1	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
5	CI	8	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
6	SI	7	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
7	HC	14	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
8	PC	31	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
9	Drv	4	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
10	UDC	1	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
11	UD Typist	1	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
12	LDC	2	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78
13	Sweeper	1	G.O. MS No.88/78/Home Dtd. 19/10/78

## 5.2 MAJOR WINGS OF SCRB

### 5.2.1 Statistical Wing

The Statistical wing of the State Crime Records Bureau is under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police SCRB. This wing is headed by a Statistical Officer, assisted by a Statistical assistant (both are on deputation from Economic and Statistics Dept.) and two police personnel as computer operators attached to this wing. This wing is the nodal unit of assimilation and dissemination of annual crime data related to the state. Statistical data regarding offences committed against SC/ST, Cases registered under PCR & PA Act, annual data for "Crime in India" published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) (Government of India), annual data for "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" published by the NCRB (Government of India), data for "Economic Review" the publication of Planning Board were some of the major works done by the cell. Preparation of Annual Administration Report of the Police Department was also done by this wing under the guidance and material support from PHQ.



#### 5.2.1.1 Main objectives of Statistical wing

- To supervise, evaluate, guide and modernize Crime Records management at State and District level.
- To collect and process Crime Statistics of districts
- To serve as a feeding channel to the National Crime Records Bureau of the Govt. of India and to maintain purposeful liaison with NCRB and counterparts of other states.
- To undertake training programme as and when entrusted by NCRB or any other Govt. Agency.



## 5.2.2 CIB Wing

28.2.2.1 Crime & Criminal Intelligence Bureau is an integral part of the State Crime Records Bureau. This Wing is under the charge of an Inspector of Police and he is assisted by an SI and 10 SCPO/ CPO's. This wing comprises of 4 sections S1,S2,S3 and S4. CIB wing collects, consolidates and furnish data to different offices and works as a data bank of the Police department. Crime Review meeting of 19 Police Districts, Railway unit and various units of Crime Branch are being conducted every month in this wing. After conducting Monthly Crime Review meeting various statements in different Crime Heads based on the latest proforma of NCRB and submitted to the NCRB, MHA, PHQ and various other higher offices. Presently CIB wing collects and consolidates 41 different heads of proforma reports from the Police districts.CIB wing monitor the online data entry application of Fake Currency Compilation System, Wild Life Crime Management System, SAS/CLUES information System.

5.2.2.2 In addition to the above, during the time of Kerala Legislative Assembly, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha sessions, this wing works as State Level LAI Cell and collects, consolidates and submitting the answers received from Police districts to the PHQ LAI Cell.

## 5.2.3 Gazette Wing

Gazette wing is under the charge of an Inspector of police and assisted him by a Sub Inspector and a civil police officer. The details of all the cases of untraced missing persons, unidentified dead bodies reported in the police stations in the state in district wise are included in the Criminal Intelligence Gazette in order to trace them out at the earliest. All the details of the arrested persons in Grave crime, NDPS, Arms Act and Counterfeit Currency cases for the month were also included in the Gazette. The look-out notices issued for the most wanted criminals in criminal cases in different police units are also included in Criminal Intelligence Gazette. It is being published in the second week of every month.

## 5.2.4 HQ WING

The main functions of HQ wing are verifying, detailing, deploying and recording of daily duty of men at SCRB. Drafting of reports relating to HQ office and other works assigned by superior officers are also to be carried out by HQ wing. The Wing under the charge is an Inspector of Police and assisted him in duties by one GSI, 04 ASI(G)/SCPO and 01 CPO.

## 5.3 Road Accident Information System (RAIS)

### Introduction

As directed by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Central Government of India, Road Accidents related reports are being collected every year from state governments to conduct an analysis and to take necessary steps in order to reduce the number of road accidents. It is required to submit 18 different kinds of report to MoRTH regarding each accident.

As per the proforma (D.O.MR-16022016-TRW(RT) dtd:28.02.2017 of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways(TRW)) provided by MoRTH to all States, SCRB is supposed to collect 76 different kinds of reports for each accident reported and submit on a timely basis.

Information Communication & Technology (ICT), State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) developed a web based software known as RAPID (Road Accident Portal Information Details) in order generate the above mentioned reports with ease. RAPID has the ability to analyze the accidents and generate reports for State, District, Sub Division, Police Station upon entering data accurately in the specified 76 fields. It also provides details through MAP about places (Black Spots) where accidents occur more frequently under each Police Station.

## 5.4 Modus Operandi Information System (MOIS)

The State Crime Records Bureau introduced this software in the year 1998 as per the Circular No.57/98.

Through MOIS software SCRB used to give the list of criminals based on their Modus Operandi to the Investigating Officers all over India on demand. This is highly helpful to investigate the cases and there used to be/is great demand for the same from the Officers through out of the State, and also this software is helpful to Investigating Officers know about convicted persons. MOIS wing of SCRB collects the details of arrested persons in connection with the robbery, dacoity, theft, NDPS and cheating cases in a prescribed computer data format from all 20 DCRBs including Railway Police. After conducting the verification of the data of MO Criminals by SHOs, the data is entered and photos scanned and added in the MOIS software. There are around 70,748 MO data entered into software till August, 2017. Based on this data, the software development wing of Police Computer Service developed a web based Digital Criminal Gallery under the caption "Computer Aided Police Service" (CAPS), a portal exclusive for Police Officers. The investigating Officers can directly search the MOIS database based on the various parameters of his interest via internet.

## 5.5 Talash Wing

Talash Wing is collecting the periodical statistical reports (monthly/yearly) regarding the man missing (traced/untraced) from all DCRB's and submits it to the Director, National Crime Records Bureau in the prescribed proforma. Besides this SCRB collects the updated statistical report of missing persons from the year 2000 and monthly statistical report of child missing which is being given to NCPCR (National Commission for Protection of Child Rights) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (KSCPCR) every month.

Talash Information System is data entry system software for linking Missing, Traced, Kidnapped, Unidentified dead bodies and unidentified persons based on attribute data available from various police agencies in the country. Now NCRB Talash wing has developed a new web based Talash Information System (<https://talash.ncrb.gov.in>) by migrating the data of missing, unidentified dead bodies from CCTNS. The new version of the package is now upgraded web based version connected with CCTNS and the software is undergoing the Process of security testing certification. As per the instruction from NCRB, Talash wing is to make all entries of missing, unidentified dead body/person cases in CCTNS only. SCRB Talash Wing is monitoring the entries of CCTNS forms VIII, IX and X and giving proper instructions through DCRBs.

## Connected Programs

## 5.6 Track Child Web Portal

([www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in))

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India developed a national portal "Track Child" with support of the National Informatics Centre during 2012-13. This maintains a database to monitor progress of found/recovered children. Talash wing also monitors the web portal - Track Child - National Tracking System for Missing & Vulnerable Children. The objective of the Track Child project is to facilitate the matching of the missing children being reported at a Police Station. The Police Stations, DCRB's and SCRB are the stake holders of this portal along with Child Care Institutions. As per the direction of the Government of India dated 05/12/2014 Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Home Department would need to ensure that all Police Stations upload data of missing/recovered children.

DCRBs and Police Stations were directed to enter all the details of missing cases in the web portal directly and also DCRBs are to monitor all the police stations in the state.

## 5.7 Crime Monitoring Room (CMR)

The State Crime Records Bureau introduced this software in the year 1998 as per circular No. 45/1998 of PHQ. Arrest details from all over Kerala are collected via DCRB's and published in the official website of Kerala police as per circular No. 07/2011 dated 16.03.2011 The Grave crimes data are being collected from all police stations of our state through DCRB's including Railways. After conducting the verification of the DATA by SHO the same are entered into the CMR software. The wing also collects the weekly arrest details from all DCRB's including Railway Police every week starting from Sunday to Saturday and publishes the arrest details in the official website of Kerala Police on or before the next Wednesday regularly and promptly.

## 5.8 Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS)

Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS) is software, having the details of stolen vehicles throughout the country. The database was prepared by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), based on the details given by the concerned of respective states' SCRB. The Software MVCS was installed at SCRB, Kerala from March 2004. The data base had been updated in a time interval that was provided by the NCRB.

Since 2015, NCRB New Delhi has introduced a new web based application viz. "Vahan Samanway". After introducing this application SCRB discontinued the old MVCS software. This web based application was developed and maintained by NCRB and they provided the user credentials for all Police Units in Kerala. Now the data is being updated from respective Police Stations and SCRB used this web based application for providing the Non Objection Certificate (NOC) to Regional Transport Offices (RTOs). Upon receiving requests from various RTO's throughout Kerala for NOC, each one is compared and reports generated from the database provided by NCRB. After verification of the requests the reports are being sent to the concerned Regional Transport Offices. Besides this SCRB receives various requests from other investigation officers and Police Stations throughout Kerala and outside, for verification of details of vehicles involved in crimes. CCTNS has made data management simple. SCRB also looks after Internal Administrative Processing System. (Kerala Police's Administration Application for a Paperless Office).



# 06

## Law & Order Division



# Law & Order Division

Since 2019, law & order of the State is under the control of an Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order). Commissioners of Police of Thiruvananthapuram City & Kochi City who are in the rank of IGP report directly to the ADGP (L&O). Each Police District is headed by an IPS SP.

The only exceptions are the police districts of Thiruvananthapuram city and Kochi city which are headed by officers of the rank of Inspector General of Police and the police district of Kozhikode city which is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police at present.

6.2 For the purpose of maintenance of law & order and traffic management, the state of Kerala was divided into two police zones, North Zone and South Zone, which are headed by officers of the rank of Inspector General of Police with zone. These two zones were further divided into four Police Ranges, namely, Thiruvananthapuram Range, Ernakulam Range, Thrissur Range and Kannur Range, and are headed by officers of the rank of Deputy Inspector General. Each Range consists of three to five police districts, each headed by a District Police Chief, usually in the rank of a Superintendent of Police.

6.3 Even at the time of formation of the State, Kerala was divided into two police zones – North Zone and South Zone each headed by the DIGs. All the districts to the north of Kottayam were under the North Zone and the districts of Kollam and Trivandrum and units like the CID and Railways came under the South Zone.

6.4 In 1993, three zones were created. A South Zone with its headquarters in Thiruvananthapuram was created with jurisdiction over the southern most four districts of Thiruvananthapuram city, Thiruvanthapuram Rural, Kollam and Pathanamthitta. A Central Zone at Ernakulam with jurisdiction over districts of Kochi City, Ernakulam Rural, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Idukki, Thrissur & Palakkad. Finally, a North Zone with its headquarters at Nadakkavu in Kozhikode district with jurisdiction over five districts ; Malappuram, Kozhikode City, Kozhikode Rural, Wayanad, Kannur & Kasargod.

6.5 Later Central Zone was abolished in October 1997 and four ranges were re-grouped into two zones. As a result Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam Ranges came under the South Zone and Thrissur and Kannur Ranges were placed under the North Zone. At that time, the zones were headed by officers of the rank of Inspectors General of Police (IGP). Later they were headed by ADGP rank officers for about 5 years and since 2019, an IGP rank officer has been designated to hold the charge of each Zone.

6.6 There are 19 police districts (14 Revenue districts) in Kerala. All the police districts of Kerala are co-terminus with the boundaries of Revenue districts except five districts.

The jurisdictions of 9 police districts, namely, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Idukki, Palakkad, Malappuram, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasargod, are co-terminus with that of the concerned Revenue districts.



The remaining 5 Revenue districts, namely Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Kozhikode have been divided into City and Rural Police districts due to the density of population and complexity of policing needed there. Govt. has

notified another District Kannur Rural to be carved out from the present Kannur District in 2019.

The Zonal IGsP report to ADGP (L&O) who reports to DGP/SPC



# 07

## Police Ranges

Police Ranges.....	36
Thiruvananthapuram Range.....	37
Kochi Range.....	37
Thrissur Range.....	37
Kannur Range.....	37

# Police Ranges

The Police districts were grouped under two Police Ranges in 1956, namely Southern Range with headquarters at Ernakulam and Northern Range with headquarters at Kozhikode. The Southern Range Headquarters was later shifted to Thiruvananthapuram and a new Central Range was created in 1972 at Ernakulam. In June 1993, Eastern Range was formed at Kottayam comprising of Kottayam, Idukki and Pathanamthitta districts.

7.2 In 1993, the headquarters of Southern Range were shifted to Kollam, Central Range to Thrissur and Northern Range to Kannur. Thiruvananthapuram City, Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kollam and Alappuzha Districts were included in the Southern Range. Thrissur, Ernakulam City, Ernakulam Rural and Palakkad districts were included in the Central Range and the Northern Range included Kannur, Kasargod, Wayanad and Malappuram districts.

7.3 In 1997, the headquarters of various Ranges were re-fixed and the Ranges were renamed. Thiruvananthapuram Range was formed with Thiruvananthapuram City, Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kollam City, Kollam Rural and Pathanamthitta Districts. Ernakulam Range was formed with Ernakulam City, Ernakulam Rural, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Idukki Districts. Thrissur Range was formed with Thrissur, Palakkad and Malappuram Districts. Kannur Range was created with Kozhikode City, Kozhikode Rural, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasargod Districts.

7.4 At first, each range was headed by officers of the rank of Dy. Inspectors General of Police (DIG). Later, they began to be headed by Inspector General (IG) Rank Officers and since 2019, again DIsG are holding the charge.

7.5 There are four ranges in Kerala State at present. Thiruvananthapuram Range and Ernakulam Range come under South Zone and as such Kannur Range and Thrissur Range come under North Zone. The Police districts under various Ranges are given below:

## Thiruvananthapuram Range

- 1. Thiruvananthapuram Rural
- 2. Kollam City
- 3. Kollam Rural
- 4. Pathanamthitta

## Kochi Range

- 1. Alappuzha
- 2. Kottayam
- 3. Idukki
- 4. Ernakulam Rural

Thiruvananthapuram City & Kochi City are headed by IGP rank officers who report to ADGP L&O.

## Thrissur Range

- 1. Thrissur City
- 2. Thrissur Rural
- 3. Palakkad
- 4. Malappuram

## Kannur Range

- 1. Kozhikode City
- 2. Kozhikode Rural
- 3. Wayanad
- 4. Kannur
- 5. Kasargod

7.6 Range Officers (mostly DIsG) have been given various duties over the period of time and their main work constantly remained to be Crime Control through proper supervision.



# 08

## Police Districts

Formation of Rural Districts for Police.....	39
Special Wings (In Districts).....	40
District Crime Branch.....	40
Women Cell.....	41
Cyber Cell.....	41
Highway Police.....	41
Dog Squad.....	41
Telecommunication Unit.....	42
Forensic Wing.....	42
Tourism Police.....	42
Narcotic Cells.....	42
Anti-Human Trafficking Units' (AHTU).....	42
Integration - Formation Of 'Kerala Civil Police' (KCP).....	42
Grade Designation.....	42
Cyber Crime Police Stations.....	42



## Police Districts

Kerala has 14 Revenue but 19 Police Districts (20th has been notified, ie Kannur Rural in 2019). When the state of Kerala was formed, there were only five districts viz., Thiruvananthapuram, Quilon, Kottayam, Cochin and Malabar. On January 1, 1957, two new districts namely Palghat, and Kozhikode came up. Alleppey, the 8th District, was formed by bifurcating Quilon on August 17, 1957. On April 1, 1958 the erstwhile Cochin State was divided into Ernakulam and Trichur Districts and the number of districts increased to nine. Malappuram was the 10th district formed on April 1, 1968 by carving out areas from Kozhikode and Palghat Districts. The 11th district Idukki was formed on January 26, 1972 by carving out areas from Ernakulam and Kottayam districts. The 12th district, Wayanad was formed on November 1, 1980 by incorporating South Wayanad taluk from Kozhikode and North Wayanad Taluk from Kannur District. Pathanamthitta was formed on November 1, 1982 as the 13th district by merging areas from Quilon and Alleppey districts. Kasargod was the 14th district formed on May 24, 1984, merging the northern most Taluk of Hosdurg and areas from Kannur district.

### 8.2 Formation of Rural Districts for Police

8.2.1 For administrative convenience the revenue districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Kollam, Thrissur and Kozhikode were bifurcated into City and Rural Police Districts. Ernakulam Rural district was formed on 1.4.1966 with Aluva as Headquarters. Thiruvananthapuram Rural District was formed on 09.10.1967 with Headquarter in Thiruvananthapuram City. Kozhikode Rural District was formed on 1.6.1979 with Headquarters at Vatakara. Later on, Kollam Rural and Thrissur Rural districts with Headquarters at Kottarakkara and Ayyanthole were formed on 5.2.2011. The urban and city portion of the districts were called Commissionerates and were headed by Commissioners of Police.

8.2.2 Since June 2019, under the Commissionerate System, Thiruvananthapuram City and Kochi City are headed by a Commissioner of Inspector General of Police rank (directly reporting to ADGP Law & Order). These two City's Commissioners are assisted by Additional Commissioner of Police of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police and Deputy Commissioner of Police of SP rank. Kozhikode City Police is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General. The remaining Police districts are headed by officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police. All District Police Chiefs are assisted by Assistant Commissioner (or Deputy Superintendents) of Police. In the field postings, they are commonly designated as Sub Divisional Police Officers, each in charge of a Sub division. The law and order and criminal jurisdiction of the Railways is vested in SP Railways. It is also treated as a police district.

8.2.3 Earlier, a Sub Division was further divided into Circles headed by Circle Inspectors. A Circle was further divided into Police Station areas, each headed by a Sub Inspector. From the year 2018 onwards, the Police Circles in the State were abolished and replaced with Inspector Station House Officer (ISHO) system in Police stations. The list of Police Circles which were abolished is given in Chapter - 28 of this Book. An Inspector is in-charge of Police Station with Sub-Inspectors (SI), Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASI),

Senior Civil Police Officers (SCPO) and Civil Police Officers (CPO) to assist him. The CIs are now called Inspector of Police w.e.f 2020.

8.2.4 Law & Order and Crime Divisions in Police stations have also been separated. Some Police Stations have Out Posts and Aid Posts attached to them. As on date, there are 484 Local Police stations, 14 Women Police stations, 13 Railway Police stations, 18 Coastal Police stations, 4 Cyber Crime Police stations, 1 Crime Branch Police station and 1 ATS Police Station in the state.

### 8.3 Special Wings (In Districts)

#### 8.3.1 District Headquarter / Administration

District headquarter is headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Administration who is also the nodal officer of Student Police Cadet (SPC), Highway Patrol, Kadalora Jagratha Samithi and Disaster Management System. He is in charge of all correspondence handled by Administration Wing. Police Clearance Certificate for individuals seeking jobs in airports and other private institutions are issued through the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Administration. In the year 2018, the senior DySPs were posted in Districts & they were named as Addl. SPs in Rural Districts and Addl. DCPs in Cities.

#### 8.3.2 District Special Branch

The District Special Branch is headed by a DySP or Assistant Commissioner of Police (District Nodal officer KAAPA). Verification of antecedents of persons selected for Government jobs and passport verification are done in District Special Branch. Special Branch Control Room functions round the clock. Intelligence gathering is handled by this wing. KAAPA works, LP Squad, verification of foreigners, police clearance, certificate verification, petition enquiry and VIP/VVIP security arrangements are all done by Special Branch in districts.

#### 8.3.3 District Crime Records Bureau

District Crime Records Bureau is headed by a DySP /Assistant Commissioner of Police, who is also the nodal officer of Crime Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), District Juvenile - Police Assistance Centre, Police Petition Counter at Janasevana Kendram, Anti Trafficking and cases of atrocities against SC/ST persons.

8.3.4 Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of crime data, rendering expert advice to Police Stations, inspection of Crime Records of Police Stations, investigation of important cases as directed by District Police Chief and other higher authorities, imparting training to local Police Station staff on computerization of crime data and taking of finger prints, monitoring opening of History Sheets of KDs/DCs and ensuring Single Digit classification of convicts as per the standing orders are some of the important functions of DCRB.

8.3.5 DCRB has direct supervision over the functioning of Finger Print Bureau, official photographer and the Scientific Assistant and they visit the scenes of crime in important cases with mobile laboratory vehicle, Tester Inspectors and a photographer.

8.3.6 The Single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Photographic Bureau, Scientific Assistant, Dog Squad and Police Computer Cell are attached to DCRB.

### 8.4 District Crime Branch

District Crime Branch is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police/ACP. District Crime Branch acts as specialized investigating wing of District Police Chief which is mandated to help in investigating sensational cases at the district level. It is also entrusted with supervising the functioning of District Women Cell and District Cyber Cell. DCB also acts as nodal office for the processing of matters related to Economic offences and Petitions, Video piracy, Missing of women and children, Hawala related investigation, Lottery and Ragging.



## 8.5 Women Cell

Women Helpline not only provides an emotional platform to women in distress, but also access to voluntary social organisations and legal aid cells. All women need to do is to call Toll Free Helpline No. 1091, attended round the clock by trained Police women.

DySP/ACP, Crime Branch is the Nodal officer of the Cell. Cell looks into the grievances of women, like harassment, physical and mental torture, neglect, desertion, non-recognition of rights and family discords, etc. The Cell is tasked to uphold the right and dignity of women. The Women Cell comprises of women officers only.

## 8.6 Cyber Cell

Started first in the year 2008, every District has a Cyber Cell. Cyber Cell deals with all kinds of Cyber offences, locating the accused persons/missing persons by processing of call details received from service providers, tracing lost/stolen mobiles etc. The cell has assisted the investigation officers of the district in a number of sensational Crime Cases. All cyber crimes including the complaints regarding abuse on social media is handled by this wing. It also assists local police in collecting digital evidence/digital data for the investigation of crimes. It has also provided faculties for awareness classes on Cyber Crimes for various organisations.

## 8.7 Highway Police

Main objectives of Highway Patrols (Police) are controlling Traffic, enforcement of Traffic Laws, prevention of road accidents, providing immediate attention and assistance to victims of accidents, handling of Law & Order issues, and enforcement of Laws on Highways, etc. Each Highway Police Vehicle is assigned an 'Operational area' and a Base Station. The officers and men are deployed for duty in the Highway Police from various Police Stations in the District.

## 8.8 Dog Squad

Trained dogs are used in crime investigation and search operations. Dogs are being used with substantial success in tracking the criminals after a crime has been committed. Dogs are also used for recovering stolen articles, searching for missing persons and for patrolling, explosives and narcotic detection and VIP and VVIP security.

## 8.9 Telecommunication Unit

Telecommunication unit is entrusted with upkeep and maintenance of all communication channels and equipment. It provides Telecommunication network for day - to - day policing in the District. It functions under the supervision of Inspector of Police, Telecommunication.

## 8.10 Forensic Wing

Duty of Scientific Officer comprises of examination of crime scene, scene documentation and collection of evidence. Traced evidence are identified and recovered from the scene of crime using advanced scientific methods and techniques. Strict Standard is followed during collection and preservation of the samples.

## 8.11 Tourism Police

The Tourism Police wing extends help to all the tourists. They are trained by Tourism Department. They are identifiable to the public/tourists by their uniform and metal badge. They provide right information, guidance and security and help tourists from being cheated and misguided by fake guides.

## 8.12 Narcotic Cells

8.12.1 Narcotic Cells in police districts are functioning from 1995 onwards, vide GO (Rt) No 351/95/Home, dated 7-11-1995. The Cells are headed in each police district by a DySP/ACP. Now, every Police Districts (except Kollam Rural & Thrissur Rural) have Narcotic Cells. The Cell dealt with investigation of cases

registered under NDPS Act and other cases of importance, enquiry of petitions, punishment rolls. Collection of intelligence regarding the sale, cultivation and manufacture of Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances and other works assigned by the Superintendent of Police are the main works of the Cell.

8.12.2 Narcotic Cell collects intelligence on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) and passes it on to concerned police stations according to the gravity of cases. Monitoring and Supervising cases registered under NDPS Act is also done by this wing. Abkari raids are being conducted by Narcotic Cell on information. In addition to this it acts as Nodal office for Janamaithry Suraksha Project, Traffic and Road Safety, Senior Citizen Help Desk, Clean Campus Safe Campus and School Protection Group (SPG) w.e.f 2016.

8.12.3 Normally, the measures for curbing the offences under NDPS & Abkari Act are being dealt by the Narcotic Cells functioning in each District. Significantly, many of the victims of these offences are students at schools/colleges. There is a primary need to monitor habitual drug offenders and to curtail the spread of drug trafficking. History sheets on these offenders need to be maintained and checked on a regular basis. Often, we have seen the drugs are trafficked across various states and even internationally. Hence, there is a need for inter-state co-ordination and a requirement of a dedicated agency at the District level to perform these tasks.

8.12.4 Narcotic cells have greater role to play in the prevention, manufacture, sale, transportation and usage of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances etc. Narcotic cells take effective steps to co-ordinate the efforts of Police department, Excise department, Forest department, Motor Vehicle department and Revenue department to curb the menace of drug abuse. The evils of drugs usually affect our younger generation and the offenders usually target school and college students. Our educational institutions have to be keenly observed to prevent future generations from involving in the anti-social activities and abuse of drugs. Police has to conduct awareness programs enlighten the public regarding the hazards of drug abuse.

## 8.13 'Anti-Human Trafficking Units' (AHTU)

8.13.1 In order to check Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, for sexual exploitation, prostitution, forced labour, forced marriage, domestic servitude, adoption, begging, organ transplant, drug peddling etc is an organized crime that gravely violates basic human rights of individuals, the Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments / UT Administrations to take effective action against this crime.

8.13.2 For strengthening the law enforcement response against trafficking in persons, the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI had provided assistance of Rs. 22.74 Lakh for the setting up of each 'Anti-Human Trafficking Units' in the Districts noted against each in the following three financial years:

**8.13.3 9 Anti Human Trafficking Units have already been set up in the District Levels in the State, are shown below:**

- 2010-11 (3 Units)  
Thiruvananthapuram City/ Kochi City/Kozhikode City.
- 2011-12 (3 Units)  
Kollam City/ Thrissur City/ Kannur
- 2014-15 (3 Units)  
Malappuram/ Palakkad/ Kozhikode Rural.

8.13.4 Rs.183 lakh has been allocated to the Government of Kerala in the year 2020-21 for setting up of 5 new 'Anti Human Trafficking Units' and strengthening of 9 existing 'Anti Human Trafficking Units' (Rs. 108 Lakh for strengthening of units & Rs. 75 Lakh for starting new units).

## 8.14. Integration - Formation Of 'Kerala Civil Police' (KCP)

8.14.1. Earlier, the Kerala Police was consisted of three separate Units, such as Armed Police Battalions, District Armed Reserve and General Executive Wing.

Initial recruitment is made in Armed Police Battalions through Kerala Public Service Commission. The posts in District Armed Reserve were being made through by Transfer appointment from Battalion Police Constables who are willing and eligible to be transferred. The vacancy in General Executive Wing (Local) was made through by Transfer appointment from the waiting list of District AR Constables who are willing and eligible to be transferred to Local.

8.14.2. The report of the National Police Commission appointed in 1977 has stated that a separate cadre of the District Armed Reserve creates problems of career management and recommended the abolition of the Armed Reserve as a closed cadre. Justice KT Thomas Committee states that the Armed Reserve in the Districts can be merged with the General Executive and sufficient number of Police Men can be provided in the Police Stations after providing a minimum strength stationed in the Armed Reserve for emerging emergency Law & Order responds and essential prisoners escort.

8.14.3 On the basis of the KT Thomas Commission report, vide GO (P) No.268/2010 Home Dated 10.12.2010, Government have issued orders forming the Kerala Civil Police Subordinate Service by integrating the District Armed Reserve with General Executive (Local)wing. All the Men working in the District Armed Reserve as on 31.3.2010 have given chance to exercise option to Kerala Civil Police without loss of seniority based on the said Government order. Most of the Persons in the District Armed Reserve opted KCP and they were transferred to KCP with the posts occupied them in District AR.

8.14.4 As such the District Armed Reserve has become a closed Unit with those Police personnel who had remained in AR Cadre based on their earlier option, is a closed cadre.

## 8.15. Grade Designation

8.15.1. Police personnel of Kerala have only meager possibility for getting promotions in their whole service compared to other Govt. Departments. As a solution to this problem, Govt. had implemented the

system of Grade Designation in 2006. As per G.O (Ms) No. 142/2006/Home dated 22.08.2006, G.O (Ms) No. 114/2013/Home dated 25.04.2013, G.O (Rt) No. 32/2015/Home dated 23.02.2015 & G.O (Rt) No. 1661/2015/Home dated 04.07.2015, a Civil Police Officer is being given the Grade Designation as Senior Civil Police Officer (SCPO), on completion of 15 years of service and is given Assistant Sub Inspector Grade Designation on completion of 22 years of service and Sub Inspector Grade Designation is given on completion of 27 years of service, including training period, including Drivers & Technical Categories, except Battalion personnel.

8.15.2. Further, to boost the self confidence and efficiency of the Police personnel and thereby improve their operational performance, vide GO(Ms) No. 161/2019/Home Dated 19/10/2019, the period of service counted for Grade Designation has been reduced. By this way, a Civil Police Officer would get SCPO Grade Designation on completion of 12 years of service, ASI Grade Designation on completion of 20 years of service and SI Grade Designation on completion of 25 years of service as police personnel. Getting promotion in this manner will enhance the officers' commitment and self-esteem in the society. In addition to this, the presence and availability of higher rank experienced officers in Police Stations will be instil confidence in members of public also.

## 8. 16 Cyber Crime Police Stations

1st of November, 2020 - Keralapiravi Day, the Hon Chief Minister of Kerala inaugurated 15 new Cyber Crime Police Stations, thereby making all together 19 Cyber Crime Police Stations in the State; one in each of the Police Districts. The 19 Cyber Crime Police Stations will investigate the Cyber Crimes in the respective Districts, which are increasing day by day.



# History Of Thiruvananthapuram City Police

Thiruvananthapuram City Police District administratively comes under Thiruvananthapuram Range in South Zone, though the city police Chief reports to ADGP (L&O) not to Range DIG or Zonal IGP.

9.1 The post of first Superintendent of Police in the erstwhile Travancore State was created in 1881. Sir Cliver H. Bensley was the first Superintendent of Police. The entire Travancore Police was headed by the Superintendent of Police. In 1919 the post of Commissioner of Police, Travancore State was created and Travancore State was divided into three Police districts namely Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey each under a Superintendent of Police. The Commissioner of Police was the Head of the Travancore State Police force till 1938. In 1938 the post of Inspector General of Police as the head of the Travancore State Police Force was created. Khan Abdul Kharim Khan Suharawarthy was appointed as the first Inspector General of Police. The post of Commissioner of Police was re-designated as the head of Trivandrum District Police and other two Police Districts were headed by Superintendents of Police.

9.1.1 Thiruvananthapuram City Police was formed on 01-11-1956. Prior to the formation of the Commissionerate, Trivandrum City Police was under Thiruvananthapuram Range in South Zone. Thiruvananthapuram City Police covers Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara Taluks.

9.1.2 The District Police is headed by a Commissioner of Police who is an IPS officer of IG rank. The first Commissioner was Bhaskara Marar IPS in the rank of an SP.

9.1.3 In 2019, Commissionerate system was introduced with IG rank officer as the CP.

9.1.4 There are at present four Sub Divisions in the district, namely Cantonment, Fort, Shangumugham and Cyber City with total of 22 Police Stations and one Coastal Police Station. There is one Traffic Enforcement Unit situated at Pattom to handle Traffic related matters. Earlier, there were 14 Circles, which were abolished in 2018 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 9.2. Cantonment Sub Division

Cantonment Sub Division consists of 7 Police Stations. This sub division came into existence on 14.12.1982.

9.2. 1. **Cantonment Police Station** started functioning w.e.f 14.03.1973 as an Outpost. It was later upgraded as a Charging Police Station.

9.2. 2. **Vanitha Police** came into existence 21.05.1985. The new and present station building was inaugurated on 15.03.2003.

9.2. 3. **Museum Police Station** came into existence on 01.01.1971. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.01.1973. It is situated near the museum and zoo.

9.2.4. **Poojappura Police Station** came into existence on 16/11/1983. Poojapura Police Station is bounded by Karamana River on the East and Killi River on the West.

9.2.5. **Peroorkada Police Station** started functioning w.e.f 16.11.1983. Jurisdiction of Peroorkada Police Station consists of Paippinmoodu, Kowdiar, Pattom,

Kesavadasapuram, Paruthippara, Vayalikkada, Mukkola, Christ Nagar and Vazhayila villages.

9.2. 6. **Vattiyoorkavu Police Station** came into existence as an Outpost on 30/03/1983. It was upgraded into a Police Station on 16/11/1983. To the East of this Police Station is Karamana River.

9.2. 7. **Mannanthala Police Station** was inaugurated on 19/01/2011. It has been functioning in the newly constructed building from 22/01/2011.

## 9.3. Fort Sub Division

Fort Sub Division is working since 1965. Fort Sub Division has jurisdiction over Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and partially over Neyyatinkara Taluk. This Sub Division consists of 8 Police Stations including one Coastal police station. In addition to this one Tourism Enforcement unit is also attached to Kovalam Police Station.

9.3.1. **Fort Police Station** Exact date of opening of the Fort Police Station is not known. The station shifted to a new building on 30/3/1992. Fort Police Station exercises jurisdiction over the villages of Iranimuttom and parts of Muttathara, Vanchiyoore and Chengazhassery villages. A portion of Muttathara was transferred to Poonthura Police Station when it was upgraded as a Charging station on 15/11/1962. A portion of Chengazhassery village was also transferred to Thampanoor Police Station when it was opened on 19/05/1971. Padmanabhaswamy temple is located in Fort Police Station limit.

9.3. 2. **Thampanoor Police Station** was opened on 19.05.1971. Killi River is on its Eastern side. The new modern hi-tech building started functioning w.e.f 01/01.2020.

9.3.3. **Karamana Police Station** was started on 23.08.2005.

9.3. 4. **Nemom Police Station** started on 18.05.1989.

9.3.5. **Thiruvallam Police Station** was opened on 11-12-1990.

9.3. 6. **Kovalam Police Station** was opened on 29.5.1987. Kovalam beach is an internationally popular tourist centre in this PS limit.

9.3.7. **Vizhinjam Police Station** was opened on 29.09.1961.

9.3. 8. **Vizhinjam Coastal Police Station** was opened on 01/06/2010. Vizhinjam Coastal Police Station has the area of jurisdiction extending from South Kollamcode to North Kappil up to 12 Nautical Miles (Territorial waters) off the coast of Revenue district of Thiruvananthapuram which comes under Thiruvananthapuram City and Rural police districts.

## 9.4. Shangumugham Sub Division

Shangumugham Sub Division was started on 24th

December 1985. This Sub Division consists of 4 Police Stations.

9.4. 1. **Vanchiyoore Police Station** came into existence on 12/11/1962.

9.4. 2. **Pettah Police Station** came into existence on 15/07/1969 with Jurisdiction comprises of portions of Vanchiyoore, Pettah and Kadakompally villages.

9.4. 3. **Valiyathura Police Station** was opened on 07.03.1986. The station shifted to the newly constructed building on 24.03.2011.

9.4. 4. **Poonthura Police Station** This station was formerly an outpost of Fort Police Station. Consequent to the re-organisation of the City Police, this out post was upgraded into a charging station from 15.11.62 and named as Poonthura Police Station.

## 9.5. Cyber City Sub Division

Cyber city Sub Division was formed on 28.12.2015. It has jurisdiction over entire Thiruvananthapuram Taluk. This Sub Division consists of 4 Police Stations.

9.5. 1. **Medical College Police Station** was formed on 01-04-1969. The new Police Station building opened on 01/11/1991.

9.5. 2. **Sreekariyam Police Station** was inaugurated on 03.01.2006.

9.5. 3. **Thumba Police Station** was opened on 02.05.1980.

9.5. 4. **Kazhakkuttam Police Station** The station limit comprises of five villages Kazhakuttam (full) and parts of Menamkulam, Pangappara, Uliyazhthara, Attipra. Kazhakuttam Police Station was opened on 10.11.1939.

## 9.6. Specialized Wings

9.6.1 **Cyber Cell** Thiruvananthapuram was established in 2008.

9.6.2 **Women cell** started on 09-07-1996

9.6.3 **CCTNS Help-Desk Office** Thiruvananthapuram City is functioning from 2012 onwards in continuation to CIPA help desk which was started in 2007. FIR has been registered from 2014 onwards.



Napier Museum, Thiruvananthapuram - 1900

Source - British Library



# History Of Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police

Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police falls under Thiruvananthapuram Range in South Zone.

10.2 At the time of formation of Kerala State on 1st November 1956 Travancore was divided into four districts viz. Trivandrum, Quilon, Aleppey and Kottayam. Trivandrum was constituted as a separate Police District under the Commissioner of Police on 07.11.1962. Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police District was formed on 09.10.1967. P K Mohamed Hassan was the first SP Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police from 09.10.1967 to 25.10.1967.

10.3 On September 9th, 2010 District Police Office shifted to the present building at PMG, Thiruvananthapuram. There are 3 Sub Divisions, 38 Police Stations & 2 Coastal Police Stations under Thiruvananthapuram Rural District. Parts of Thiruvananthapuram and Neyyattinkara Taluks and whole of Nedumangad, Chirayinkeezhu, Varkala and Kattakada Taluks consisting of 99 Revenue villages comes under the jurisdiction of Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police District. It shares its boundary with Tamil Nadu. Earlier, there were 15 Circles in the District, which were abolished during 2019 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 10.4. Attingal Sub Division

Attingal Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Chirayinkeezhu, Varkala Taluks and parts of Thiruvananthapuram and Nedumangadu Taluks. This Sub Division consists of 17 Police Stations including Anchuthengu Coastal Police Station, Tourism Police Station at Varkala and two traffic Units at Attingal and Varkala. One Police Out post is functioning in Saigram under Attingal Police Station Limit.

10.4.1. **Attingal Police Station** was set up in year 1895. It comprises of the following villages - Mudakkal,

Elamba, Avanavancheri, Attingal, Alamcode and parts of Edakkode and Kizhuvilam villages. Attingal Palace (Manmohanavilasom and Koyikkal) was built in 1305 A.D and plays the role of Venad royal families women's residence.

Attingal Palace gained prominence in 14th century when Uday Martanda Varma built the palace at Attingal and Kunnummel for two princesses he adopted from the royal family of Kolathiris of North Malabar.

Attingal Palace played significant role in history of Kerala, as it witnessed the first ever united rebellion against the Britishers.

10.4. 2. **Chirayinkeezhu Police Station** came into existence on 14.03.1973. The new station building was inaugurated on 06.11.2013. It has jurisdiction over Sarkara, Kizhuvilam and Azhoor villages.

10.4.3. **Pothencode Police Station** was opened on 21.12.2006. Its jurisdictional area comprises of Keezhthonnakkal,

Melthonnakkal, Andoorkonam, Ayirooppara, Uliyazhthura, Vembayam, Koliyakode and Manikkal villages.

10.4.4. **Vattappara Police Station** was opened on 13.10.1983. It shifted to the new government owned building on 13.02.1990. its jurisdiction extends to Vattappara, Vembayam and Thekkada villages.

10.4.5. **Mangalapuram Police Station** was opened on 01.04.1969.

10.4.6. **Kadinamkulam Police Station** is situated on the shore of Kadinamkulam Lake. It has a long coastline from St. Andrews to Muthalappozhy harbour. The station was inaugurated on 10.2.1980. It was shifted to the newly constructed building on 03-03-1982. Its jurisdictional area comprises of Kadinamkulam and parts of Menamkulam, Azhoor, and Sarkara villages. Muthalappozhy harbour at Perumathura, where Arabian Sea joins Kadinamkulam Lake is an important tourist centre.

10.4.7. **Anchuthengu Police Station** opened on 18.07.1988. Kadakkavoor, Sarkara, Vakkom and Vettoor revenue villages come under its jurisdiction.

Anchuthengu, formerly known as Anjengo, is a coastal town near Kadakkavoor in Thiruvananthapuram District. In 17th Century, English East India Company established a factory and fort at Anjengo, as its first trade settlement in Kerala. Queen of Attingal granted the place to the British for trade. Many ancient churches, an old lighthouse, beach and the Anjengo Fort are major points of tourist interest here.

10.4.8. **Kadakkavoor Police Station** opened on 19.05.1978. Its jurisdiction covers Vakkom, Kadakkavoor, Keezhattingal, Manamboor, and Sarkara / Chirayinkeezhu villages. The Station building was inaugurated on 14 February 1978. The birth place of freedom fighter Vakkom Abdul Khader Moulavi is in this police station limit.

10.4.9. **Varkala Police Station** established in the year 1922 and shifted to the present building on 19.06.2008. Up to 2012, jurisdiction of Varkala PS comprised of six villages, namely; Varkala, Ayiroor, Edava, Chemmaruthy, Cherunniyoor and Vettoor. From 18/06/2012, its jurisdictional area came to include Varkala, Vettoor and Cherunniyoor villages. Varkala is a well-known tourist destination, with the 2000-year-old Sree Janardhana Swamy Temple,



Anchuthengu Fort (Anjengo Fort)





Sivagiri Mutt, Varkala Tunnel, Kappil Lake, the Nature Centre and the exotic Varkala or Papanasam Beach (known for its shallow beaches, cliffs and “springs”). Karkidaka Vavu Bali or Vavubali Darpanam is observed at Papanasam beach.

10.4.10. **Ayiroor Police Station** came into existence on 12/06/2012. The jurisdiction of Varkala Police Station extends to the revenue villages of Ayiroor, Edava and Chemmaruthi. Edava & Kappil Beach are tourist spots under this PS limit.

10.4.11. **Kallambalam Police Station** was opened on 20.03.1986. It shifted to a new building on 24.09.2013. The jurisdiction of Kallambalam Police Station comprises of Ottoor, Manamboor, Navaikkulam, Chemmaruthy, Karavaram and Kudavoor villages.

10.4.12. **Kilimanoor Police Station** was opened on 26/10/1955. The new Station building was opened on 01/06/2006. The revenue villages in this station limit are Kilimanoor, Pazhayakunnummel and Pulimath. Raja Ravi Varma's birth place, Kilimanoor Palace, Kadalukani Para, Kilimanoor Palace art gallery, Meenmutty water falls are under this PS limit.

10.4.13. **Pallikkal Police Station** was opened on 18.12.1972. Later, Pallikkal Police Station out post was upgraded to charging station. The new station building was constructed on 16.10.98. Pallikkal police station comprises of villages viz. Pallikkal, Madavoor and part of Navaikulam and Kudavoor.

10.4.14. **Venjaramoodu Police Station** was opened on 24.8.1960. Its new building was inaugurated on 24.1.1997. Its jurisdiction comprises of Pullampara, Nellanandu, Manikkal, Vembayam and Vamanapuram villages.

10.4.15. **Pangode Police Station** In 1945 a police outpost started in Pangode which was later raised to the status of a police station on 29/11/1985. The station shifted to the new building on 02/2006. Its jurisdiction extends to the revenue villages of Pangode and Kallara.

10.4.16. **Nagaroor Police Station** was the first Digital Police Station in Kerala. It opened on 13.08.2018. Since 06/07/2018, the Police Station is functioning in the new building.

10.4.17. **Anchuthengu Coastal Police Station** was inaugurated on 21st April 2017. The jurisdiction of Anchuthengu Coastal Police station is territorial waters off the coast of Thiruvananthapuram revenue district, beginning from St. Andrews in South and Kappil in North, to an extent of 12 Nautical Miles from the coast.

## 10.5. Nedumangad Sub Division

Nedumangad Police Sub Division covers the eastern part of Thiruvananthapuram Rural. Nedumangad is an important center for trade of hill and forest resources like pepper and rubber. Nedumangad Sub Division was started on 24.12.1985. This Sub Division comprises of 12 Police Stations.

10.5.1. **Nedumangad Police Station** was opened in 1910. It was accommodated in a government building from 13.02.1995. It exercises jurisdiction over five villages viz. Nedumangad, Panavoor, Anad, Karippur and Karakulam villages.

10.5.2. **Valiyamala Police Station** came into existence on 01.09.1988. The Police Station shifted to the present building on 03.10.2002. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of Anad, Karippur, Tholicode and Uzhamalakkal villages.

10.5.3. **Aruvikkara Police Station** came into existence on 22/10/2011. It started functioning on 18.01.2012. This Police Station was formed by re-defining the area of jurisdiction of existing Nedumangad, Aryanad and Vilappilsala Police stations. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of areas of Aruvikkara, Karakulam and Vellanad Villages.

10.5.4. **Palode Police Station** started functioning on 03.02.1961. The present government building was opened on 20.03.1990. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of Palode, Peringammala, Kurupuzha and a portion of Thennoor villages.

10.5.5. **Vithura Police Station** came into existence on 29.10.1954. The new building was inaugurated on 09.05.2006. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of parts of Vithura and Tholicode villages.

10.5.6. **Ponmudi Police Station** was opened on 27.07.1988. The jurisdiction consists of the reserve forest areas in Thennoor village, with Kulachikkara, Ponmudi, Panayam Ponmudi and Puthukkad Estate.

10.5.7. **Aryanadu Police Station** started functioning on 18.06.1971. It shifted to the present government building on 07.12.88. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of Aryanadu, Uzhamalackal, Vellanad and part of Tholicode villages.

10.5.8. **Neyyardam Police Station** was opened on 18.02.1981. The new building started functioning on 11.12.1996. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of Kallikkad, Vazhichal and part of Mannoorakara, Amboori and Ottasekharamangalam villages.

10.5.9. **Kattakada Police Station** started functioning in the present building from 09.07.1956. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of Kulathummam, Veeranakavu and part of Perumkulam and Mannoorakara villages.

10.5.10. **Maranalloor Police Station** was opened on 01.03.2006. The new building started functioning on 17.2.2019. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of Maranalloor and part of Malayinkeezh villages.

10.5.11. **Malayinkeezh Police Station** started functioning on 01.06.1968. It is functioning in the present building from 20.08.1985. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of Malayinkeezh and Vilavoorkkal villages.

10.5.12. **Vilappilsala Police Station** was started on 01.09.1977. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of Vilappil and parts of Perumkulam, Kulathummam and Vellanad villages.

## 10.6. Neyyattinkara Sub Division

Neyyattinkara Sub Division came into existence on 27.06.1970. At the time of its formation only two Circles of Neyyattinkara & Vizhinjam and 8 Police Stations were included in the Sub Division. On 03-01-95, Vizhinjam Circle was detached from this Sub Division and added to Thiruvananthapuram city. Now, Neyyattinkara Sub Division has 10 Police stations. This Sub division has 1 coastal PS named Poovar Coastal PS, inaugurated on 21-04-2017. Jurisdiction of Neyyattinkara Police Sub Division consists of the following 10 Police Stations, besides One Traffic Police Unit and Vanitha Help Cell.

10.6.1. **Neyyattinkara Police Station** came into existence on 29-04-1969. It is functioning in the present building since 08-02-2016. Neyyattinkara, Athiyanoor and Perumpazhuthoor villages come under its jurisdiction.

10.6. 2. **Balaramapuram Police Station** was opened on 26.11.1973. This Police Station came into existence on 26th November 1973. It shifted to a rented building w.e.f 30-09-2019 at Panyarakunnuu. Pallichal, Kottukal, Athiyanoor, Balaramapuram and Venganoor villages come under its jurisdiction.

10.6.3. **Naruvamoodu Police Station** was opened on 03.09.13. This Police station started functioning from 16.04.2014. Pallichal and part of Malayinkil village come under this PS limit.

10.6.4. **Marayamuttom Police Station** came into existence on 14.02.2012. This Police Station started functioning on 06.02.14. Perumkadavila, Neyyattinkara, Anavoor, Kollayil, Kunnathukal villages come under this PS limit.

10.6.5. **Vellarada Police Station** came into exist on 23.09.1960 by up grading Panachamoode Police Out Post. The present building of the police station was opened on 17.07.1987. It shares its boundary with Tamil Nadu.

10.6.6. **Aryankode Police Station** was opened on 7.08.2005. This Police Station started functioning in this building since 15.11.2006. Keezharoor and

Ottasekharamangalam comes under the jurisdiction of this Police Station.

10.6.7. **Poovar Police Station** has been functioning in the present building from 13-03-1981. There are two villages in Poovar PS limit viz. Poovar and Thirupuram.

10.6.8. **Kanjiramkulam Police Station** was opened on 07.12.1960. Jurisdiction area of Kanjiramkulam Police Station extends to Thirupuram, Karumkulam and a portion of Kottukal villages.

10.6.9. **Parassala Police Station** was opened on 15.1969. Current building was opened on 1.11.1980. The jurisdiction of Parassala police station comprises of Parassala, Chenkal, Parasuvaikkal villages and a portion of Kollayil Villages.

10.6.10. **Pozhiyoor Police Station** was opened on 23rd

August 1982. Pozhiyoor Police Station limit consists of two villages viz. Kulathoor and Karode.

10.6.11. **Poovar Coastal Police Station** started functioning on 13.08.2018

10.7. **Vanitha Help Cell**, Neyyattinkara started functioning on 09-06-2014.

10.8. **Traffic Unit Neyyattinkara** was opened on 9/7/2004.

## 10.9. Special Cells

10.9.1 **Cyber Cell** was established in the year 2009.

10.9.2 **Vanitha Cell** Thiruvananthapuram Rural was formed in the year 1996.





# History Of Kollam City Police

Kollam City Police falls under Thiruvananthapuram Range in South Zone. The oldest name of Kollam is “Desinganadu” after the king Jayasimha of Venad dynasty. The name Kollam could be from Sanskrit word “kollam,” meaning pepper or boat; or it could be from “koyillam”, a telescoping of kovilakam (palace) and illam (brahmin house).

11.2 The history of Kollam as an administrative unit can be traced back to 1835, when Travancore State consisted of two revenue divisions with headquarters at Kollam and Kottayam. During the integration of Travancore and Cochin states in Kerala in 1949, Kollam was one among the three revenue divisions in the state. Later, those revenue divisions were converted as the first districts in the state.

11.3 Until 2011, the Kollam District Police functioned under a Superintendent of Police. The same year, Kollam Police District was bifurcated into Kollam City and Kollam Rural and Commissionerate System was introduced.

11.4 43 Villages of Kollam and Karunagappally Taluks come under the jurisdiction of Kollam City Police. It is the first District Police Office in the State to receive ISO certification for meeting quality requirements.

11.5 Kollam City Police District has three Sub Divisions consisting of 18 Police Stations & One Coastal Police Station. District borders Alleppey and Arabian Sea. Earlier, there were 7 Circles in the district, which were abolished in 2018 after the introduction of ISHO System.

## 11.6. Kollam Sub Division

There are 7 Police Stations, a Traffic Enforcement Unit, Neendakara Coastal PS and Vanitha PS Kollam under this Sub Division.

11.6.1. **Kollam East Police Station** was opened on 1.09.1956. It shifted to a newly constructed building in 1999. Sardar Vallabhai Patel Police Museum (Initiated by B. Sandhya IPS, the then Superintendent of Police, Kollam and inaugurated by B.S.Shastri, Director General of Police, Kerala in 1999 is also under this Police Station limit. In addition to arms and ammunition of the 18th and 19th centuries, including bullets, guns, machines, and variety of other weapons, the museum houses information charts on DNA tests, human bones, fingerprints, snapshots of police dogs and a variety of medals awarded to policemen in different ranks. President's Trophy Boat Race is a popular boat race held on the Ashtamudi lake in Kollam year during Onam under Station limit.

11.6.2. **Pallithottam Police Station** opened on 10.09.1988.

11.6.3. **Kollam West Police Station** was opened in 1.09.1956. In 1982 Kollam West Police Station was bifurcated and a new PS was opened at Pallithottam.

11.6.4. **Anchalummoodu PS** was inaugurated in 03.01.1973.

11.6.5. **Sakthikulangara PS** started functioning on 30, June 1972.

11.6.6. **Eravipuram PS** was opened on 1.01.2009.

11.6.7. **Kilikolloor PS** was opened in 1.08.1988.

11.6.8. **Vanitha PS** was inaugurated on 28.09.2015.

11.6.9. **Coastal Police Station**, Neendakara was opened in 2009 (09.02.2009).

## 11.7 Chathannoor Sub Division

Kollam Sub Division was bifurcated into two Sub Divisions namely Kollam and Chathannoor after the bifurcation of Kollam District into Kollam City and Kollam Rural in 2011. Kottiyam, Chathannoor, Paravoor Police stations were detached from Kollam Sub Division and a new Sub Division named Chathannoor was formed. The ACP office, Chathannoor shifted to the new building in 2014.

There are 5 Police Stations under this Sub Division.

11.7.1. **Parippally Police Station** opened on 06.09.1979.

11.7.2. **Paravoor Police Station** is one of the oldest police stations in Kerala. The exact date of opening of Paravoor Police Station is not available (Before 1950). In April 2016 the explosive stockpile at Puttingal temple premises had exploded at around 3.10 AM.

11.7.3. **Chathannoor Police Station** started functioning on 01.04.1964.

11.7.4. **Kottiyam Police Station** was opened on 04.02.1987.

11.7.5. **Kannanalloor Police Stations** opened on 17.02.2019 after redefining the jurisdiction of Chathannoor, Kottiyam and Kundara Police Stations.

## 11.8. Karunagappally Sub Division

Karunagappally Sub Division came into existence on 15.12.1986. It comprises of area under Karunagapally and Kunnathur Taluk with 4 Police Stations and Thazhava Outpost.

11.8.1. **Chavara Police Station** was opened on 14th June, 1949.

11.8.2. **Chavara Thekkumbhagom PS** opened on 05.08.1987.

11.8.3. **Karunagappally Police Station** is functioning for the last 60 years and is one of the oldest Police Stations. It started functioning in the present building from 06.10.1982.

11.8.4. **Oachira Police Station** was opened on 04.10.1983. It is functioning in the new building since 2002.

## 11.9. Specialized Wings

11.9.1 **Cyber Cell** was established in 2008.

11.9.2 **Women Cell** started in 1996.

11.9.3 **CCTNS Help-Desk** Office is functioning from 2012 onwards in continuation to CIPA help desk which was started in 2007. FIR has been registered from 2014 onwards.

## 11.10. Special Projects In Kollam

11.10.1 **Safe Kollam Project** of Kollam City police was launched on August, 2016 for eradicating drug abuse and prevention of sexual abuse. In addition, a new venture “GURUKULAM” is also launched along with “SAFE KOLLAM-2016” for tracking the students who habitually bunk the classes without the knowledge of their parents.

11.10.2 **Sandram**: A charity scheme of Kollam City Police was held to help weaker sections of the society with financial help.

11.10.3 **Ardra Niketan Family Counselling Centre** founded in 1995 has successfully completed 24 years under the supervision of Kollam City Police.

11.10.4 **Police Hospital**, Kollam is functioning since 1987 and rendering all Primary Health care service. This Hospital is providing O.P. treatment medical aid to all Police personnel, Ministerial Staffs and public. The Hospital is conducting a special Clinic named ‘SHAPE’ sponsored by the Government for detecting life style diseases among Police personnel.

11.10.5 **The Police Museum**, Kollam was established in the year 1999.



Fort Thomas (Tangasseri Fort) - Built in 1518



# History Of Kollam Rural Police

Kollam Rural Police District falls under Thiruvananthapuram Range which comes under South Zone. This district was formed in the year 2011 by bifurcating Kollam Revenue District into Kollam City Police and Kollam Rural Police. Sri. C. Rajagopal IPS was the first Chief of Kollam Rural. Kollam Rural Police office was inaugurated on 28th February 2011 by the then Home Minister. Punalur, Pathanapuram, Kottarakara Taluks fully and part of Kollam and Kunnathur taluks, consisting of 26 revenue villages come under the jurisdiction of Kollam Rural Police District. It borders Tamil Nadu in the East, Kollam City in the West, Thiruvananthapuram in South and Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta in North.

12.2 The police district is divided into 2 sub divisions and 18 police stations. Earlier there were 9 Circles in the District, which were abolished during 2019 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 12.3 Kottarakkara Sub Division

Kottarakara Sub Division was formed in 2011 with jurisdiction over entire Kunnathoor Taluk and parts of Kottarakkara, Pathanapuram and Kollam Taluks. The Sub Division consists of 8 Police stations, one traffic unit, one police out post at Valakom and one Aid Post at Nedumoncavu under the Ezhukone Police Station. Sub Division office is functioning near Taluk Office in

Kottarakkara.

12.3.1. **Kottarakkara Police Station:** It started functioning during the reign of Travancore Maharaja, exact date of which is not known (Before 1950). The new station building was inaugurated in 1980. Kottarkkara Ganapathy Temple, Vettikkavala Temple, Thampuram Museum, Meenpidippara are important tourist places under this PS limit.

12.3.2. **Kundara Police Station** This Police station came into existence in 1949 and the new station building was inaugurated in 2012. Veluthampy Dalava Smarakam, Nanthirickal / Elampalloor Temple falls within this PS limit.

12.3.3. **Sasthamcotta Police Station** came into existence in 1987. The new station building was inaugurated on 27-02-2011. Sasthamcotta freshwater lake, Sasthamcotta Sree Dharmasastha Temple, Mannooravu Devi Temple are the most important temples under this PS limit.

12.3.4. **Puthoor Police Station** came into existence on 19-04-2010. The new station building was inaugurated in 2019.

12.3.5. **East Kallada Police Station** came into existence in 1983. The new station building was inaugurated on 20.01.2007. Chittumala Temple festival is the most important festival under this PS limit.

12.3.6. **Pooyappally Police Station** came into existence in 1980. The new station building was inaugurated on 06.11.1980.

12.3.7. **Ezhukone Police Station** came into existence on 01.08.1988.

12.3.8. **Sooranadu Police Station** came into existence in 1955. The new station building was inaugurated in 1961. Kerala's one and only Duryodhana Temple and Anayady Sree Narasimha Swami temple where Gajamela festival is celebrated are situated in this station limit. It is the birthplace of famous Malayalam writer Sooranadu Kunjan Pillai.

## 12.4. Punalur Sub Division

Punalur Sub Division was formed in 1984. It has jurisdiction over three Taluks; Kottarakkara (partly), Punalur and Pathanapuram. The Sub Division consists of 10 Police Stations. One Police Aid Post is working at Aryankavu.

12.4.1. **Punalur Police Station** : The exact date of opening of the Police station is not known (Before 1961).

12.4.2. **Chadayamangalam Police Station** came into existence in 1983. The new station building was inaugurated in 2001. Jadayupara, Kunjappayappa temple and Chadayamangalam are important tourist destinations under the PS limit.

12.4.3. **Kulathupuzha Police Station** came into existence on 01.09.1959. The new station building was inaugurated on 09.12.2010. Kulathupuzha Sastha Temple and Earth Dam are important tourist spots under the PS limit.

12.4.4. **Eroor Police Station** came into existence in 1986. The new station building was inaugurated on 17.04.2013.

12.4.5. **Kunnikode Police Station** came into existence on 01.08.1988. The new station building was inaugurated on 23.02.2001.

12.4.6. **Achankovil Police Station** came into existence in 1974. The new station



Suspension Bridge, Punalur, Kollam District - Opened in 1877



Thenmala Dam, opened in 1986

building was inaugurated on 13/08/2018.

12.4.7. **Anchal Police Station** came into existence on 22/07/1989. The new station building was inaugurated on 14.01.2015. Malamel Rock is the most important tourism spot under this PS limit.

12.4.8. **Kadakkal Police Station** came into existence in 1956 and the new station building was inaugurated on 23.11.12. Meenmutty waterfalls and Kottukkal Cave Temple are important tourism spots under the PS limit.

12.4.9. **Thenmala Police Station** came into existence in 1972. New station building was inaugurated on 23.04.74. Outpost of Kulathupuzha Police station was upgraded to form this PS. Thenmala Police Station shares its border with Tamil Nadu. Thenmala is the 1st planned ecotourism destination in India. Parappar Dam, Palaruvi waterfalls and Lord Ayyappa temple at Aryankavu, Deer Rehabilitation Centre at Ottakkal, Ambandu Hill Ranges are situated in Thenmala PS limit.

12.4.10. **Pathanapuram Police Station** came into existence on 01/6/1968. The new station building was inaugurated on 12/11/2006.

## 12.5. Other Sub Units

12.5.1 **Cyber Cell and Vanitha Cell** Kollam Rural were established in the year 2011.

12.5.2 **CCTNS Help-desk Office** was introduced in the year 2015.



# History Of Pathanamthitta District Police

Pathanamthitta District, bordering Alappuzha District was formed on 1st November, 1982. Pathanamthitta comes under Thiruvananthapuram Range in South Zone. The District PHQ was shifted from a rented building at Makkamkunnu to the new one at Thazhevettipuram in 2013. Sri. K.G Premshankar IPS was its first SP from 25/04/1983 to 14/06/1983.

13.2 Pathanamthitta has 3 Sub Divisions and 22 Police Stations. In addition to this, 3 Special police stations viz Nilakkal, Vadasserikkara and Sannidhanam function on Mandala Makaravilakku occassion at Sabarimala Ayyappa Temple.

13.3 The District is bounded on the North by Changanassery and Kanjirappally Taluks of Kottayam District and Peerumadu Taluk of Idukki District, on the East by Tamil Nadu, on the South by Kunnathur, Pathanapuram and Kottarakkara Taluks of Kollam District and on the West by Chengannur, Mavelikkara and Kuttanad Taluks of Alappuzha District.

13.4 This District, when carved out of erstwhile Alleppey, Quilon and Idukki Districts in 1982, comprised of 54 Villages - 21 Villages of Pathanamthitta Taluk and 9 Villages of Kunnathur Taluk of Quilon District and 4 Villages of Chengannur Taluk, 2 Villages of Mavelikkara Taluk and 18 Villages of Thiruvalla Taluk of Alleppey District. Besides these, the North Pamba Valley area in Mlappara Village and the area around Sabarimala Sannidhanam in Mlappara Village of Peerumadu Taluk of erstwhile Idukki District were also included in the jurisdiction of Pathanamthitta District. Pathanamthitta District at its inception stage comprised of six Taluks viz., Thiruvalla, Mallappally, Ranni, Kozhenchery, Adoor and two Revenue Divisions, namely, Adoor and Thiruvalla.

13.5 Pathanamthitta is a combination of two words - Pathanam and Thitta - which mean an array of houses

on the river side. The history of Pathanamthitta dates back to pre-historic times. Megalithic monuments such as the dolmens found in the Ranni reserve forest and Enadimangalam Village date back to Neolithic period. Relics of pre-historic period are found in some areas of Thiruvalla and Kadapra. It is significant to note that Pliny, the famous 1st Century traveller had described Niranam (Neleynda), river Pamba (Baris) and Thiruvallapepper in his book 'Periplus'.

13.6 Christianity had a strong foothold in the District from the middle of the 1st Century. In A.D. 52, St. Thomas, one of the twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ, landed at Mallankara and founded seven Churches in Malabar Coast. In the early 19th Century, during the reign of Balarama Varma, Velu Thampi Dalava, organized a rebellion at Quilon against the British force. Dalava later committed suicide at Mannadi in Adoor to escape arrest. During the reign of Rani Parvathy Bai, Pandalam was annexed to Travancore in 1812 AD. The palace of Pandalam Raja is closely associated

with Sabarimala Temple as it is believed that Sree Ayyappan was brought up by the then ruling Raja of Pandalam. Even now the ornaments of Sabarimala Temple are kept in this palace.

13.7 For the maintenance of law and order Pathanamthitta district police is subdivided into 3 Sub Divisions and 22 Police Stations. Earlier, there were 11 circle offices in the district, which were abolished during 2019 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 13.8 Adoor Sub Division.

This is the oldest sub divisional police office in the

district, functioning since 1963. Since 1983, it is functioning in the old Adoor PS building. The present building built way back in 1894 by the British is spacious enough to accommodate the sub divisional office. There are 7 police stations under this subdivision.

13.8.1. Adoor Police Station opened in 1896, it shifted to new government building on 09/02/96.

13.8.2. Enathu Police Station came into existence on 13/10/2005. Police Station is housed in a government building in Enathu village. Kadampanad and Enathu villages come under the jurisdiction of this Station. It borders Kollam district. Veluthambi Dalava museum at Mannady comes under this station limit.

13.8.3. Pandalam Police Station was formed on 02.11.1954. Pandalam Palace comes under this P S limit.

13.8.4. Kodumon Police Station opened on 2/08/1972.

13.8.5. Konni Police Station opened on 01.06.1968. The jurisdiction of Konny Police Station comprises of Konnithazham, Iravon, Pramadam, Kottayam and Aruvappulam villages. The famous elephant reserve is situated in Konni.

13.8.6. Koodal Police Station was formed on 17/08/1990. The police station houses the famous Kalanjur temple which has reference in Kalidasa's 'Megha Sandesam'.

13.8.7. Thannithodu Police Station came into existence on the basis of the recommendations of the 8th finance commission in 1987. It is mainly a plantation township. Thannithode Police station was formed on 05.08.1987. It shifted to a government building only on 26.02.2011. It is surrounded by forests. The famous Aluvankudi Temple is in Thannithodu police station area.



Sabarimala Temple



### 13.9. Pathanamthitta Sub Division

The Pathanamthitta Police Sub Division came into existence on 06.04.1989. This Sub Division has jurisdiction over Pathanamthitta, Aranmula, Koippuram, Pamba, Chittar, Moozhiyar, Malayalappuzha and Elavumthitta police stations. Pathanamthitta Traffic police stations also functions under this sub division.

13.9.1. **Pathanamthitta Police Station** Pilgrim centre Sabarimala is situated in Pathanamthitta district also known as the 'Pilgrim Capital of Kerala'. Pathanamthitta Police station started functioning on 26.01.1963.

13.9.2. **Malayalappuzha Police Station** started functioning on 16/01/2016. The famous Malayalappuzha temple comes under its jurisdiction.

13.9.3. **Elavumthitta Police Station** was formed on 17/02/2019. Three panchayats; two from Pandalam Police Station and one from Pathanamthitta Police Station was carved out to form the new station.

13.9.4. **Aranmula Police Station** started functioning in 1961. Aranmula is known for its famous Aranmula Kannadi and Snake Boat Race.

13.9.5. **Koipuram Police Station** was formed in 1968. It boasts of 100% literacy. Almost every family has amember settled outside Kerala, resulting in existence of a number of banks attracted by the huge foreign remittances in the area. The famous Cave Temple is situated in Koipuram Police Station limit.

13.9.6. **Chittar Police Station** opened on 01.06.1968. It shifted to government building on 28.08.1981. The Police Station is surrounded by forests. Sabarigiri Hydro electric Project, the second largest Hydro electric project in Kerala is in the jurisdiction of Chittar Police Station.

13.9.7. **Moozhiyar Police Station** started functioning on 17.04.1994. The forest area of Gavi known for eco-tourism is also in Malayalappuzha Police Station limit.

13.9.8. **Pampa Police Station** is the most important holy spot on way to Sannidhanam. More than 90 percent of this Police Station is covered by thick forest. Ayyappa temple at Sabarimala, Ganapathy temple at Pampa, Mahadeva temple at Nilakkal are important pilgrim centres within this P S limit. Nilakkal is the base camp of Sabarimala. Pampa police station was created by shifting the Gavi police station established on 29/11/1985.

13.9.9. **Vanitha Police Station** came into existence on 14.04.2020.

### 13.10. Thiruvalla Sub Division

The office of the Dy SP, Thiruvalla started functioning on 04.04.1983. This sub division borders Kottayam and Alappuzha districts. In addition to this, a Traffic Unit and Control Room are also functioning at Thiruvalla sub division. There are 7 Police Stations under this Sub Division.

13.10.1. **Thiruvalla Police Station** was formed on 15/08/1960. Thiruvalla is the major town and business centre of Pathanamthitta District.

13.10.2. **Peelikeezhu Police Station** started functioning on 17-02-1986. 'Neerettupuram' boat race conducted every year during Onam falls under this PS limit.

13.10.3. **Keezhvaipur Police Station** was established on 27/05/1948. This station area comprises of four villages of Kunnamthanam, Kallooppara, Mallappally, Anickadu belonging to MallappallyTaluk.

13.10.4. **Perumpetty Police Station** started functioning from 21.7.1990.

13.10.5. **Ranny PS** was opened on 02.12.1948. Formally the police station was an outpost of Pathanamthitta police station. The new building of Ranny police station was opened on 18.03.2004. The station borders Kottayam District.

13.10.6. **Perunad Police Station** was established on 25/07/1987.

13.10.7. **Vechoochira PS** was opened on 16/06/79.

### 13.11. Special Units

13.11.1 **District Special Branch** office started functioning formally from 1/4/1983.

13.11.2 **Cyber Crime Enquiry Cell** started functioning in 2008.

13.11.3 **Women Cell** started in 1996.

13.11.4 **Dog Squad** started functioning in Pathanamthitta from 15/02/1990.

13.11.5 **Telecommunication Unit** was formed in 1982.

13.11.6 **Single Digit Finger Print Bureau** started functioning on 16/10/89.

13.11.7 **CCTNS Help-Desk Office** is functioning from 2012 onwards in continuation to CIPA help desk which was started in 2007. FIR has been registered from 2014 onwards.

### 13.12. Special Projects:

13.12.1 **Punyam Poonkavanam Project:**

Pathanamthitta District Police has been successfully implementing Punyam Poonkavanam project in Sabarimala since 2011, which is intended to keep the Sannidhanam, Pampa and its surroundings clean and tidy with active participation of all devotees. This project was initiated in the light of orders of Kerala High Court Bench including Justice C.N Ramachandran Nair and Justice P S Gopinathan on a PIL filed by Federation of Women Lawyers. Inspector General of Police P. Vijayan IPS serves as the nodal officer of the project.

13.12.2 e-VIP passport verification system from 2017 and e-VIP Quick Passport verification programme from 2018 was implemented in Pathanamthitta district. Under this system, Field Verification officers (FVO) are appointed especially for verification of Passport applications from each Police Station in the district and the whole process winds up within two days.





# History Of Alappuzha District Police

Alappuzha falls under Kochi Range in South Zone. Alappuzha District Police was formed on 17th August 1957. Sri. Ramanujan IPS was the first SP of Aleppey from 17th August 1957 to 7th March 1958.

14.2 Alappuzha District borders Ernakulam, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Kollam districts. It has 4 Sub Divisions namely Alappuzha, Cherthala, Chengannur and Kayamkulam with 34 Police Stations and 2 Coastal Police Stations.

14.3 Earlier, there were 12 Police Circles in the District, which were abolished during 2018 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 14.4. Chengannur Sub Division

This Sub Division was constituted in 1958. Chengannur Sub Division consists of three Thaluks viz 1. Chengannur 2. Mavelikkara and a portion of Kuttanad Thaluk. It consists of 8 Police Stations and a traffic unit.

14.4. 1. Chengannur PS opened on 28.02.1990.

14.4. 2. Venmony PS opened on 13.02.1986

14.4. 3. Mavelikkara PS exact date of opening is not exactly known.

14.4. 4. Nooranad PS opened on 22.08.1989.

14.4. 5. Vallikunnam PS formed on 16.10.1982.

14.4. 6. Kurathikad formed on 11.02.96

14.4.7. Mannar Police Station new building was opened in 2013. Munnar is known for manufacturing of

bronze vessels.

14.4.8. Edathua Police Station opened on 12.10.1961. A very popular 'Neerattupuram boat race' is conducted every year under this P S limit.

## 14.5. Kayamkulam Sub Division

This Sub Division consists of 6 Police Stations and a traffic unit. Kayamkulam Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Karthikappally Taluks and also part of Mavelikara and Kuttanadu Taluk.

14.5.1. Kayamkulam Police Station Formed before 1950.

14.5.2.Kareekulangara PS opened on 9.2.1987.

14.5.3.Kanakakunnu PS opened on 1.8.1971.

14.5.4.Haripad PS formed on 31.03.1973.

14.5.5. ThrikunnapuzhaPS formed on 01.02.1986.

14.5.6.Veeyapuram P S was opened on 30.07.1988.

## 14.6. Cherthala Sub Division

This Sub Division consists 9 Police Stations and one Traffic unit at Cherthala.

14.6.1. Aroor PS opened on 2.10.1983.

14.6.2.Kuthiathode PS opened way back on

8th November 1947.

14.6.3. Pattanakkad PS opened on 30.07.1988.

14.6.4. Cherthala PS started functioning on 1.11.1972.

14.6.5. Poochakkal PS opened on 1.06.1966.

14.6.6. Arthunkal PS opened on 31.01.1983.

14.6.7. Mararikulam PS opened on 15.06.1971.

14.6.8. Mannanchery PS opened on 20.02.2011.

14.6.9. Muhamma PS was started in 1963.

There are two Police Outposts; Thanneermukkom under Muhamma Police Station and Perumbalam under Poochakkal Police station limits.

## 4.7. Alappuzha Sub Division

Alappuzha Sub Division came into existence on 17th August 1957. Initially the Sub Division had two police circles viz. Alappuzha and Cherthala. Later in 1986, this Sub Division was bifurcated and Cherthala Police Sub Division was formed. The present Sub Division consists of 8 Police Stations, one traffic enforcement



Edathua Church, Kuttanad

unit, Thottapally coastal police station and one Vanitha police station.

14.7.1. Alappuzha North Police Station came into existence following the bifurcation of Alappuzha police station into Alappuzha South and Alappuzha North police station from 28.11 1948. World famous Nehru Trophy Boat Race is being conducted in Punnamada Lake in this police station limit.

14.7.2. Alappuzha South Police Station came into existence in 28.11.1948.

14.7.3. Punnapra Police Station came into existence on 1.10.1969.

14.7.4. Ambalapuzha Police Station exact date of opening is not available. But it is unofficially known

that the functioning of the Police Station started in Malayalam Era -1100.

14.7.5. Kainady Police Station came into existence on 10.09.1970.

14.7.6. Nedumudy Police Station opened on 26.12.1980.

14.7.7. Pulincunnu Police Station formed before 1950.

14.7. 8. Ramankary Police Station Outpost was upgraded as PS on 14.09.1961.

14.7.9. Alappuzha Traffic Enforcement Unit / Police Station is also functioning.

14.7.10. Vanitha PS opened on 29.11.2014.

14.7.11. Thottappally Coastal PS opened on 25.05.2012.

14.7.12. Arthungal Coastal PS opened on 27.06.2017.

## 14.8. Specialized Wings

14.8.1 Cyber Cell was established in 2008.

14.8.2 Women Cell started in 1996.

14.8.3 CCTNS Help-Desk Office is functioning from 2012 onwards in continuation to CIPA Help desk which was started in 2007. FIR has been registered from 2014 onwards.



Aleppey Boat Race



# History Of Kottayam District Police

Kottayam Police falls under Ernakulam Range in South Zone. At the time of the integration of the State of Travancore and Cochin in 1949, these revenue divisions were renamed as districts and the Diwan peshkars gave way to District Collectors, paving the way for the birth of Kottayam District in July 1949. Kottayam literally means the interior of a fort – Kotta + Akam. Parts of 5 Taluks and whole of Kottayam, Changanassery, Meenachil, Vaikom and Kanjirappally Taluks consisting of 100 Revenue Villages, come under the jurisdiction of Kottayam Police.

15.2 Its boundaries comprise of Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Idukki and Ernakulam districts. Kottayam Police District has 5 Sub Divisions consisting of 33 Police Stations. Sri. P.A. Muhammed IPS was the first SP of Kottayam District. Earlier, there were 13 Circles in the District, which were abolished during 2019 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 15.3. Kottayam Sub Division

The office of Dy SP started functioning from 09.07.1958. In the beginning the sub division had Peermade, Ponkunnam and Kottayam Circles. There were 14 Police Stations and 12 outposts at that time. The Sub Division was reconstituted on 03.02.1987 with Changanassery, Ettumanoor and Kottayam Circles.

Thereafter, Kottayam East and Vakathanam Circles were formed.

Subsequently, the number of circles was enhanced to 5 and Police Stations to 13. On 30.01.12, Kottayam Sub Division was bifurcated as Kottayam and Changanassery sub divisions. As per this order, Chingavanam, Changanassery, Karukachal, Vakathanam and Thrikkodithanam Police Stations were detached from Kottayam Sub Division and became a part of Changanassery Sub Division. Later, in 2016 Vaikom Sub Division was formed. Kuravilangad PS was detached from Kottayam Sub Division and attached to Vaikom Sub Division. Gandhinagar PS was detached from Kottayam East Circle and attached to Ettumanoor Circle.

At present 8 police stations exist in the Sub Division including Vanitha Police Station. They are Kottayam West, Kottayam Traffic Enforcement Unit, Kumarakom, Kottayam East, Ayarkunnam, Ettumanoor and Gandhinagar. Kottayam Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Kottayam Taluk. Tourism Police Unit is functioning at Kumarakom. In 2016, new Police complex was constructed adjacent to Kottayam East Police Station.

15.3.1. **Kottayam West Police Station** is one of the oldest Police Stations in the State. It is believed that, this station started functioning about 138 years back at Thirunakkara, in the central part of Kottayam town. The new building was constructed in 2006.

15.3.2. **Kottayam East Police Station** came into existence on 01.07.1950 at Kanjikuzhy, Kottayam. The new station building was inaugurated on 06.09.1990.

15.3.3. **Kumarakom Police Station** came into existence on 02.04.1964. The new station building was inaugurated on 15.04.1964. On the world tourism map, Kumarakom is one of the most popular tourist destinations with backwaters and houseboats. It gained prominence after the visit of Prime Minister A B Vajpayee.

15.3.4. **Ayarkunnam Police Station** came into existence on 12/2/2005. The new station building was inaugurated on 7/10/2007.

15.3.5. **Ettumanoor Police Station** came into existence before 1850. The new station building was inaugurated on 01/01/1988.

15.3.6. **Gandhinagar Police Station** came into existence on 26.1.1970. The new station building was inaugurated on 13.02.2014. Government Medical College, Kottayam is an important institution under this PS Limit.

15.3.7. **Vanitha Police Station**, Kottayam came into existence on 31.01.2016. It is functioning in an old police quarters.

15.3.8. **Traffic Enforcement Unit**, Kottayam came into existence on 22.09.2000. The new station building was inaugurated on 16.02.2006. Since 14.07.2018 the Traffic Police Station was renamed as Traffic Enforcement Unit.

15.3.9. **Vanitha Police Station** in Kottayam District started functioning on 31.01.2016.

## 15.4. Changanassery Sub Division

This sub division was formed on 30.01.2012. Changanassery Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Changanassery Taluk and part of Kottayam Taluk. This Sub Division consists of Changanassery, Chingavanam, Thrikkodithanam, Karukachal, Vakathanam Police Stations

and Traffic Unit Changanassery. Changanassery Sub Divisional Police Office is located near Police Head Quarters, Changanassery.

15.4.1. **Changanassery Police Station** came into existence on December 1871. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.01.1988. Changanassery Police Station has jurisdiction over Mavelikara and Changanassery.

15.4.2. **Chingavanam Police Station** came into existence on 14.12.1993. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.07.1999.

15.4.3. **Thrikkodithanam Police Station** came into existence on 18.12.2016. The new station building is being constructed at Kokkottuchira. It has emerged as home to large number of guest workers, specially Paippad.

15.4.4. **Karukachal PS** is one of the oldest Police Stations, formed in the old

Travancore princely state during the reforms of 1881. The new station building was inaugurated on 26.04.2002.

15.4.5. **Vakathanam Police Station** came into existence on 03.03.1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 26.04.2002. Manikandapuram and Kadamury are places of significant historical importance.

## 15.5. Pala Sub Division

Pala Sub division has jurisdiction over entire Meenachil Taluk. This Sub Division consists of 7 Police Stations. In addition to this one traffic unit and an Out Post is functioning under the Sub Division.

15.5.1. **Erattupetta Police Station** came into existence on Midhunam 29/11/04 (ME) in 1928. The new station building was inaugurated on 27.01.1989. Valyachan Mala, Vagamon Kurishumala, Murukan Mala, Marmala waterfalls, and

Koyickal Palace are important tourist places under the PS Limit. Poonjar Out post is functioning under Erattupetta police station since 29.07.1955.

15.5.2. **Thidanadu Police Station** came into existence on 08.09.1983. The new station building was inaugurated on 30.09.1988.

15.5.3. **Melukavu Police Station** came into existence on 18/06/1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 28.01.1997. Illickalkallu, Ilaveezha poonchira and Kattikkayam waterfalls are important tourist places under the Melukavu PS Limit.

15.5.4. **Pala Police Station** came into existence in 1989. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.03.1991. Bharananganam, located on the banks of Meenachil river is an important Pilgrim center in South India.

15.5.5. **Kidangoor Police Station** came into existence on 17.06.1979. The new

station building was inaugurated on 12.12.1987.

15.5.6. **Ramapuram Police Station** came into existence on 26.01.1970. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.10.1977. In Ramapuram, “Nalambalam” temple dedicated to Sree Rama, Lakshmana, Bharatha and Sathrunghna is an important pilgrim centre. Popular St. Augustines Church in Ramapuram, d. 1450 also falls under this police station limit.

15.5.7. **Marangattupilly Police Station** came into existence on 19/06/1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 30/01/1987.

## 15.6. Kanjirappally Sub Division

This Sub Division was originally formed as Ponkunnam Sub Division in 1986. Later, this Sub Division was re-designated as Kanjirappally Sub



Kumarakom House Boat



Division on 3.2.87 and started functioning at Kanjirappally as Headquarters from 20/2/87. Kanjirappally sub division has jurisdiction over entire Kanjirappally Taluk and part of Changanassery Taluk. This Sub Division consists of 8 Police Stations. One Police Outpost is functioning since 29.05.1972 in Mundakayam police station limit. Sub Divisional office is functioning in the new building since 10.09.2015.

15.6.1. **Manimala Police Station** came into existence on 01.08.1960. The new station building was inaugurated on 12.12.1987. Erumely, the base pilgrim station of Sabarimala and Cheruvally Temple, a very old temple of Travancore is under the Police Station limit.

15.6.2. **Erumely Police Station** came into existence on 30.09.1961. The new station building was inaugurated on 15.04.1978.

15.6.3. **Kanjirappally Police Station** came into existence on 01.09.1987. The new station building was inaugurated on 02.08.2010. Ganapathiyar Kovil is under this PS limit.

15.6.4. **Mundakayam Police Station** came into existence in 1960. The new station building was inaugurated by E.K. Nayanar, Chief Minister of Kerala on 12.12.1987. One Police Outpost exists at Kootickalvide since 29.05.1972 in Mundakayam police station limit.

15.6.5. **Ponkunnam Police Station** came into existence in 1903. The new station building was inaugurated on 12.12.1987.

15.6.6. **Pallickathodu Police Station** came into existence on 10.05.1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 28.02.2016. Aruvikuzhy water falls is a tourism spot in Pallickathodu station limit.

15.6.7. **Pampady Police Station** came into existence on 1912. The new station building was inaugurated on 18.03.1984.

15.6.8. **Manarcadu Police Station** came into existence on 03/02/1987 and was opened on 17/08/1987. The new station building was inaugurated on 11/12/2010. St.

Mary's Jacobite Cathedral, named as the Global Marian Pilgrim Centre is the most important religious and historical place under the PS limit.

## 15.7. Vaikom Sub Division

Vaikom Sub Division office started functioning on 31.01.2016, after bifurcation of Pala Sub Division. Vaikom sub division has jurisdiction over entire Vaikom Taluk and part of Meenachil Taluk. This Sub Division consists of Vaikom, Thalayolaparambu, Velloor, Kaduthuruthy and Kuravilangadu Police Stations. Two Police Out Post are functioning at Vechoor and Brahmamangalam under Vaikom and Thalayolaparambu Police Station limits respectively. Vaikom Sub Divisional Police Office is located near Vaikom beach. There are 5 Police Stations under the Sub Division.

15.7.1. **Velloor Police Station** came into existence on 23.06.1978. The new station building was inaugurated on 10.03.1979.

15.7.2. **Thalayolaparambu Police Station** came into existence on 06.04.2010. The new station building was inaugurated on 13.12.2011.

15.7.3. **Kaduthuruthy Police Station** came into



Adithyapuram Surya Deva temple

existence on 09.04.1964. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.10.1979.

15.7.4. **Vaikom Police Station** came into existence on 1812. The new station building was inaugurated on 23.6.1992.

15.7.5. **Kuravilangad Police Station** came into existence on 15.02.1961. The new station building was inaugurated on 28.10.1984.

## 15.8. Other Sub Units

15.8.1 **Narcotic Cell Kottayam** started functioning on 15-03-1996.

15.8.2 **Cyber Cell, Kottayam** was established in the year 2008.

15.8.3 **Women Cell** is functioning from 30.07.1996.

15.8.4 **CCTNS Help-desk Office**-(CCTNS-Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems) was successfully launched in Kottayam District on 23/07/2014.



Thazhathangadi (one of the oldest mosques in India)

## 15.9. Social Policing Schemes

### 15.9.1 Operation Gurukulam Project

This is an internet based project, launched by Kottayam district police in 2013, for the safety of High School and Higher Secondary School students in the district. 'Gurukulam' software is installed in all the schools to record the attendance of students twice daily and includes the phone number of parents as well. A police officer in all the Police stations is entrusted to operate this software daily in order to find out the unaccounted absentees. Thereafter, the Police officer will contact the parents to intimate them about the absence of their ward. Effort is made to immediately track down the student, to save them from falling prey to drug peddlers, goonda gangs, sexual predators and other illegal activities. It also helps curb anti-social activities of criminals in the district.

### 15.9.2. In And Out Project

Criminal gangs are known to operate from hotels and lodges. An internet-based project to check the whereabouts of such inmates is launched by district police, Kottayam. All the hotels/resorts, home stays and lodges in Kottayam are given separate User IDs to record every check in and check out along with their vehicle details. All the details of the guests can be viewed by the administrators in the District Special Branch and sub divisions.

### 15.9.3. “Sneha Sparsham” For Senior Citizens.

Order to set up Hotline system by connecting the land line of senior citizens staying alone in houses without any dependents with concerned Police Stations was passed on 31.10.2017. The inaugural function of this programme named “SNEHA SPARSHAM” was conducted on 10th March 2018. Loknath Behera IPS,

State Police Chief, Kerala inaugurated the hotline facility. A directory containing important phone numbers of Police officers, Police Stations, Hospitals, arrival and departure timings of important trains passing through Kottayam and various other information were released for the residents.

### 15.9.4. Project Hope

The project is intended to give support to all those students who failed in SSLC examinations in March 2017 for enabling them to pass the SSLC exam in March 2018. The awareness class for students and parents was held on 17/12/17. The students were trained for the exam, in which 31 students out of 39 passed the exam. In 2019, Project HOPE was again launched. Assistant Commandant, District Headquarters is the District Nodal Officer of Project Hope.



# History Of Idukki District Police

The district of Idukki was formed on 26th January 1972 by carving out areas of Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. The district's name, 'Idukki' is supposed to be derived from the Malayalam word 'Idukku' which means a narrow gorge. Idukki District Police comes under Kochi Range in South Zone. It shares its boundary with Kottayam District, Ernakulam District, Pathanamthitta District, Thrissur district and Tamil Nadu State.

16.2 The District Police Headquarter came into existence on 18.02.1972. At the time of its formation, the Headquarters was in Kottayam. From there it was shifted to Painavu in Thodupuzha taluk in June 1976. Since the SP was also in charge of Idukki Hydro-electric project, the Police headquarters was shifted to Idukki. At present, the District Police headquarters is in Idukki Kuyilimala Collectorate building. It has 3 sub divisions viz. Thodupuzha, Kattappana and Munnar. There are 31 Police Stations in Idukki district.

## 16.3 Thodupuzha Sub Division

On 07.07.1978, Moolamattom Sub Division was renamed as Thodupuzha Sub Division and it's headquarter was shifted to Thodupuzha. Thodupuzha traffic unit was set up on 27.04.1988. Idukki District Police control room started functioning on 01.02.1997.

**There are 11 Police Stations under this Sub Division.**

16.3.1. **Thodupuzha Police Station** Before the formation of Idukki district there were 14 Police stations, of which Thodupuzha was the oldest. In the absence of a clear date of its establishment, it was presumed to have been set up in 1893, based on other sources. In the beginning, Thodupuzha police station

was a part of Moolamattom Sub-division that later became Thodupuzha sub-division. It shifted to the current building in 17.01.2007.

16.3.2. **Karimkunnam Police Station**, An outpost of Thodupuzha Police Station, it started functioning as a Police Station on 28.07.1978. Later it shifted to a new building on 05.10.1984.

16.3.3. **Kaliyar Police Station** started functioning on 01-6-1973 in a building owned by Harrison Malayalam Plantation Limited Company. On 01.06.1977 the police station was shifted to a new building. In 1986, the Kaliyar Station was re-located to Vannappuram Village.

16.3.4. **Karimannoor Police Station** was under Thodupuzha Circle of old Moolamattom Sub-division. It was on 21.09.1961 that the police station was shifted to a new building. The present Karimannur police station started functioning on 05.04.1979.

16.3.5. **Muttom Police Station** came into existence on 29/9/2015. Muttom outpost started functioning on 18-6-1948 under Kulamavu circle. In 1969, the outpost was shifted to a new building. A new police station is being constructed.

16.3.6. **Kanjar Police Station** Initially, Kanjar was an outpost of Thodupuzha Police Station. It started functioning on 10-11-1955 in a building owned by Haji P.M, Sulaiman Ravuthar and Muhammed Ravuthar. It shifted to the new building on 12.01.1977.

16.3.7. **Kulamavu Police Station** was earlier part of Moolamattom Sub division that later became Thodupuzha Sub division. Station started functioning in the new building on 01.06.1971.

16.3.8. **Idukki Police Station** started functioning on 2.05.1968. Idukki hydroelectric project is under this PS limit. Earlier, this PS was also part of Moolamattom sub division. In 1990, the new PS building started functioning. Now, this is the Head Quarter station of Idukki District.

16.3.9. **Murickassery Police Station** started functioning on 5-9-1978. It shifted to the present building on 15.02.1990.

16.3.10. **Kanjikkuzhy Police Station** came into existence on 20.05.1979. It later shifted to a new building on 19.10.94.

16.3.11. **Karimalal Police Station** began functioning on 14.12.1987.

## 16.4. Munnar Sub Division

It was formed on 20.04.1972. Initially, this office functioned in the Blair Gowrie Bungalow constructed by Britishers. There are 8 Police stations under this Sub Division. The Munnar Police Sub Division have 22 villages in it's jurisdiction. It has one Tourism Unit at Munnar and one Out Post at Mankulam.

16.4.1. **Munnar Police Station** started functioning on 30.10.1961. It was an Outpost since 1954. The station shifted to the present building on 01.07.1988.

16.4.2. **Marayoor Police Station** started functioning on 19.09.1988. Later, on 21.08. 2006 the Police Station shifted to the new building.

16.4.3. **Devikulam Police Station** The official records of Devikulam Police Station which existed from the time of British rule can be found in Travancore files since 1904. In 1915, the then Travancore Police Commissioner C.B. Cunningham ordered setting up of a new Outpost under Devikulam Station in Anakkulam. From 15 July 1922, half of Pooppara, Anayirankal Estate, Bodimettu, Mathikettan along with Manjappara and Vettuvanpara came under the jurisdiction of Devikulam. Later the Chithirapuram outpost and Thalayar outpost along with Devikulam was abolished in 1958 and 1961 respectively. Devikulam Police Station shifted to the new building on 23 March 2006.

16.4.4. **Santhanpara Police Station** was an outpost of Udumbanchola police station. It became a Police Station on 30.05.1975. On 11.11.1985 it was shifted to the present building.

16.4.5. **Adimali Police Station** started functioning on 01.10.1975. A Circle office was established in Adimali on 11.08.1978. The jurisdiction of Adimali police station was re-notified on 13.01.1984.

16.4.6. **Vellathooval Police Station** earlier existed in Munnar Circle. Vellathooval Police Station was formed in 1987 and shifted to the present building in 2004.

16.4.7. **Rajakkadu Police Station** Valiyakandam Police Station, under Munnar subdivision, was opened on 15.11. 1972. It was later changed to Rajakkadu Police Station on 04.05.1978. The police station shifted to the new building on 24.03.1992.

16.4.8. **Udumbanchola Police Station** was inaugurated on 17.02.2019. Udumbanchola Police Station earlier functioned as a police station with Santhanpara as it's out post. Later, in 1975, Udumbanchola Police station was degraded to an outpost and Santhanpara out post was up graded to a Police station with Udumbanchola as its outpost.



Ayyappancoil hanging (Suspension) bridge



## 16.5. Kattappana Sub Division

It came into existence in 1978. At the time of its formation, there were four circles and ten Police Stations in the subdivision. And presently there are 11 Police Stations in the Kattappana subdivision.

16.5.1. **Kattappana Police Station** was initially an outpost of Ayyappankovil police station. As a result of construction of Idukki dam, major area of Ayyappankovil police station sunk in water and Kattappana police station was set up that started functioning on 12-12-1973.

16.5.2. **Vandanmedu Police Station** started functioning on 1-3-1961. It was an outpost of Vandipperiya Police Station. It came under Kattappana Circle in 1994. In 2019, Vandanmedu police station got 26th rank in the list of best police stations prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs GOI.

16.5.3. **Thankamany Police Station** was an outpost of Ayyappankovil Police Station and then of Kattappana police station. The outpost of Thankamany commenced its service on 04.06.1971. It became a police station on 29/9/2015. This Police Station started functioning in the building owned by Kamakshy Panchayath from 2016.

16.5.4. **Nedumkandam Police Station** After the formation of Kallar Pattom Colony as a part of 'Grow More Food Programme' in 1955, Kallar Pattom Colony police station was set up on 11-7-1962. Later it was renamed as Nedumkandam police station. It shifted to Nedumkandam Grama Panchayat on 15.05.1978.

16.5.5. **Cumbammettu Police Station** began functioning in 1981 from a rented building. Later it shifted to a new building on 27.10.2005.

16.5.6. **Kumily Police Station** was initially an outpost of Vandipperiya police station and it was raised as a police station on 16.8.1978. On 10-2-1987 the police station was shifted to the new building.

16.5.7. **Vandipperiya Police Station** was initially an outpost of Peerumedu police station. It was situated in

Periyar village. It became a police station on 5-11-54. It shifted to a new building in 1964 and to another building in 2000.

16.5.8. **Peerumedu Police Station** started functioning from 1951 onwards and Peerumedu police station had 3 outposts in Vagamon, Upputhara and Vandipperiya. On 25.10.1989, police station got a new building.

16.5.9. **Upputhara Police Station** it was an outpost of Peerumedu Police Station. It was raised as a Police Station on 20.04.1986. Later it shifted to a new building on 15.03.2001.

16.5.10. **Peruvanthanam Police Station** started functioning on 10.08.1978.

16.5.11. **Vagamon Police Station** was an outpost of Peerumedu police station. Later it was raised as a police station on 27/11/2013.

16.5.11. **Mullapperiya Police Station** came into existence on 28.07.2015 and started functioning on 11-1-2016. The main purpose was to provide protection to Mullapperiya dam.

## 16.6. Special Units

### 16.6.1 Mobile Police Stations

After the formation of Idukki police district, considering the inadequacy of transportation facilities in the district, Government decided to introduce mobile Police station system in Munnar, Udumbanchola and Vandanmedu. Under this system a police team headed by a sub inspector travels to distant places in a vehicle labelled as 'Mobile Police Station', receives petitions from public and disposes it off on-the-spot itself. This has now stopped.

16.6.2 **Special Branch (SB)** started functioning on 25.01.1972. On 1 June 1976, special branch headquarters was shifted from Kottayam to Painavu.

16.6.3 **Tele-Communication:** It was only in 1974 that a communication medium was made available in Idukki.

16.6.4 **Finger Print Unit:** On 28.11.1980 at Moolamattom a finger print unit started functioning. Later on it was shifted to AR camp building at Moolamattom on 16.07.1995 and four months later within the same year on 26.11.1995 it was shifted to a new building at Painavu.

16.6.5. **District Crime Records Bureau (DCRB)** started working in the district from 1984 onwards. In 1998, it was shifted to AR camp and later to a new space in Idukki Civil Station.

16.6.6 **Narcotic Cell** was formed in Idukki on 07.11.1995.

16.6.7. **Women Cell** started functioning on 16-7-1996. Later it was shifted to PWD quarters and then to old AR Camp building on 20.11.2010.

16.6.8. **Women Help Line** in Thodupuzha was formed on 13.02.2007. Later its name was changed to women helpline and was shifted to Kattappana in 2009.

16.6.9. **Tourism Police** There are 3 Tourism Police units at Kumily, Munnar and Idukki.

16.6.10. **Traffic Unit** The first traffic police unit Kattappana came into existence on 12.01.2003. Munnar traffic unit was formed on 01.02.2003 and Adimaly traffic unit in 2013. Thodupuzha is another traffic unit in the district.

16.6.11. **Passport Cell** was formed on 8-1-2014.

16.6.12. **Idukki Cyber Crime Enquiry Cell** came into existence in 2008.

16.6.13 **Pink Patrol** system started in Munnar on 22.03.2019.

16.6.14. **Dog Squad** In 2001, the service of dog squad was established in Idukki.

16.6.15 **Bomb Squad** In 2013, the services of the bomb squad was introduced in Idukki.

16.6.16. **Vanitha PS** was inaugurated on 14.04.2020.



Idukki Dam - Guard



# History Of Kochi City Police

Kochi is also known as the Queen of Arabian Sea. It is a major port city in India. In 1949, Travancore-Cochin state came into being after the merger of Cochin and Travancore. Travancore-Cochin was in turn merged with Malabar district of Madras State. Travancore-Cochin became part of Kerala, after Kerala State was established in 1956 (States Reorganisation Act). On 1 November 1967, exactly 11 years since the inception of the state of Kerala, the corporation of Cochin came into existence, by the merger of 3 municipalities: Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Fort Kochi.

17.2 In 1947, the Cochin State Royal Police was merged with Royal Travancore Police to form Travancore-Kochi State Police. After formation of Kerala, this force became part of Kerala Police. That time, the Kochi city had 3 police departments, namely Fort Kochi Police, Mattancherry Police and Ernakulam City Police. In 1960 the force was renamed as Kochi City Police. The modern police system based on the Indian Police Act 1861 was introduced in Kochi during the reign of Kochi Maharaja Rama Varma. The king appointed George Gunter as the first Superintendent of Kochi State Police, known as Cochin State Royal Police (CSRPP).

17.3 The city police was reorganized as Metro Police force, on 1 April 1966, after forming City Corporation of Cochin. Kochi was divided into Ernakulam Rural and City on 14/04/1966. The Kochi City Commissionerate came into existence consequent to this bifurcation. Sri. S Chandrasekharan IPS was the first SP from 01.04.1966 to 12.05. 1967.

17.4 Kochi City Police has three Sub Divisions, namely Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Thrikkakara and 26 Police Stations. Ernakulam Sub Division consisted of

Harbour, Ernakulam Central and Ernakulam Town South Circles. Mattancherry Sub Division included Mattancherry and Palluruthy Circles and Thrikkakara Sub Division incorporated Kalamasserry and Thrippunithura Circles. All the circles were abolished in 2018.

## 17.5. Mattancherry Sub Division

This sub division came into existence in 1980. It was reorganized in 2002. It has six police stations. In addition to this a Coastal police station is also functioning in this Sub Division at Fort Kochi.

17.5.1. **Fort Kochi Police Station** was opened on 04.06.1972. This Police Station was shifted to a new building on 11.11.1983. Fort Kochi is one of the main tourist destinations in Kerala. Portuguese explorer Vasco Da Gama's body was first buried in St. Francis Church, Fort Kochi.

17.5.2. **Harbour Police Station** was inaugurated on 20th May 2007. It has Wellington Island (Thoppumpady Village) and Vathuruthy (Rameswaram Village) under its jurisdiction.

17.5.3. **Kannamaly Police Station** was opened on 10.12.1979. Kumbalanghi village was declared as Kannamaly Police Station. Later, the Kumbalanghi Panchayath was shifted to Kochi Kasba Police Station limit on 16.07.2001. The jurisdictional area of Kannamaly police station comprises of Palluruthy, Chellanam and Kumbalanghi villages.

17.5. 4. **Palluruthy Police Station** opened on 15.08.1957. It shifted to a new building in 2018. Palluruthy Police includes 4 villages and 1 Panchayath including Palluruthy, Edakoch i, Rameswaram and Kumbalanghi villages.

17.5.5. **Thoppumpady Police Station** jurisdiction comprises of Thoppumpady, Rameswaram and Palluruthy villages. It borders Arabian sea.

17.5.6. **Mattancherry Police Station:** It is surrounded by the backwaters of Arabian Sea. Mattancherry is populated by people from various parts of India and abroad, for example from Goa, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and so on. Earlier, Mattancherry was a main trading centre for Pepper and Turmeric. Jew Town is a famous place in Mattancherry, famous for antique showrooms, Jew Palace and Jewish synagogue. The Police Station building was inaugurated on 10.05.2005

## 17.6. Ernakulam Sub Division

The re-organization of Sub Division of Ernakulam City was ordered on 03.02.1987 and implemented with effect from 18.06.1987. Subsequently, on 06.07.2002 and 25.07.2002, Ernakulam, the Police Sub Division and Thrikkakara Police Sub Division have been re-organized by transferring Eloor and Cheranelloor Police Stations to Ernakulam Sub Division as well as Ernakulam town South Circle to Thrikkakara Sub Division. Ernakulam Sub Division was again re-organized by adding a new Police Station Kadavanthra in 2007. Central Police Station, Central Circle Office and Assistant Commissioner Office are functioning in the newly constructed complex with effect from 08.01.2009. Ernakulam Sub Division is one of the important Sub Divisions of the city with regard to Law & Order and existence of all major commercial establishments. All important offices including High Court, Cochin Corporation office and a number of industrial units are located within its jurisdiction.



Police Museum, Mattancherry, Kochi



The jurisdiction of Ernakulam Sub Division extends to 8 Police Stations.

17.6.1. **Central Police Station** functioning since 1918 and is now functioning in a newly constructed Government building since 08.01.2009. The station exercises jurisdiction over Ernakulam village, Kanayanoor Taluk and Kochi corporation.

17.6.2. **Kadavanthra Police Station** started functioning on 18.05.2007. Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) and Rajiv Gandhi Indoor Stadium come under this PS limit.

17.6.3. **Mulavukadu Police Station** was opened on 17.06.1989. It shifted to a new building on 15.11.1994. Locally known as Bolghatty Island, is one of the islands that form part of Kochi City. Vypin Island and Vallarpadam Island lie on its west and Vaduthala to its east. Mulavukad is connected to Ernakulam city & Vallarpadam by the Gosree bridges. The Bolgatty Palace was one of the famous tourism centres in this island. It was built by the Dutch and later taken over by the British. The Palace is a tourist attraction and a heritage hotel, managed by Kerala State Tourism Department (KTDC).

17.6.4. **Vanitha Police Station** This is a Police Station exclusively under women Police officers functioning since 06.08.1985. It deals with cases related to women only.

17.6.5. **Ernakulam Town North Police Station** It is one of the oldest police stations in Ernakulam district. The old records say that it came into force on 25.05.1959. Ernakulam North Police Station is situated at Kacherippady in Kochi Corporation, housed in a rented building.

17.6.6. **Palarivattom Police Station** was opened on 20.02.2004. This Police Station shifted to a new building on 21.11.2009. The old name of Palarivattom was Pagalnarivattom. Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium is situated here.

17.6.7. **Cheranalloor Police Station** started functioning on 30.07.1993. The Station shifted to a newly constructed building on 30.07.2009.

17.6.8. **Eloor Police Station** was opened on 01.11.1964. Earlier, it was attached to Aluva Circle, Ernakulam district. Before that an Out Post attached to Aluva Police Station was functional here, which later got added to Ernakulam Sub Division (from 01.04.1966 when Ernakulam City was formed). The station is situated in Eloor village since 09.02.1987.

### 17.7. Thrikkakara Sub Division

On 06.07.2002 Ernakulam Police Sub Division and Thrikkakara Police Sub Division have been re-organized by transferring Eloor and Cheranelloor Police Station to Ernakulam Sub Division as well as Ernakulam Town South Circle to Thrikkakara Sub Division with effect from 01.08.2002. Thrikkakara Sub division was again re-organized by establishing new Police Stations “Udayamperoor” on 28.08.2006.

17.7.1. **Ernakulam Town South Police Station** was opened on 22.09.1976. Station has been attached to Thrikkakara Sub Division since 01.08.2002.

17.7.2. **Panangad Police Station** came into existence on the basis of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission on 03/02/1987. It is one of the islands that make up the urban agglomeration of Kochi.

17.7.3. **Maradu Police Station** came into existence on 11.03.2013 by bi-furcating the station limits of Panangadu Police Station and Hill Palace Police station.

17.7.4. **Hill Palace Police Station** was inaugurated on 07.09.1987. This station is situated at Thripunithura. The Hill Palace, situated near Thripunithura, was the palace of Maharaja of Cochin, ruler of Kingdom of Cochin. For the first time in History of Kerala Police, Janamaithri Police Library was dedicated to public with an intention of changing the image of a police station. Almost 6,000 titles have been displayed in the library.



Indo-Portuguese Museum, Kochi



# History Of Ernakulam Rural Police

Ernakulam Rural Police falls under Ernakulam Range in South Zone. Some parts of Kanayannoor, Kochi, Paravoor Taluks and whole of Kunnathunadu, Muvattupuzha, Aluva, Kothamangalam Taluks of Ernakulam Revenue villages come under the jurisdiction of Ernakulam Rural Police.

18.2 Ernakulam Rural Police was formed on 01.04.1966. Sri. S. Chandrasekharan IPS was the first Superintendent of Police for the period from 01.04.1966 to 02.05.1966. District Police office building was opened on 03.01.1984. There are 6 Municipalities (Aluva, North Paravur, Angamaly, Perumbavoor, Muvattupuzha and Kothamangalam) and 118 Panchayaths in the jurisdiction of Ernakulam Rural police district.

18.3 It shares its boundary with neighbouring Districts of Kochi City, Thrissur, Idukki, Palakkad and Kottayam. 15 Circles in the District were abolished during 2018 after the introduction of ISHO system. The district has been divided into 3 Police Sub Divisions viz; Aluva, Perumbavoor and Muvattupuzha and 34 police stations and one Women Cell.

## 18.4. Aluva Sub Division

Aluva Sub Division was formed in the year 1967. The present Sub Division Office started functioning from 17.12.2004. Aluva Sub Division has the entire North Paravur, Aluva Taluks and parts of Kochi and Kanayannoor Taluks under its jurisdiction. This Sub Division consists of 13 Police Stations and 3 Traffic units (Aluva, Angamaly and North Paravoor). One Police Aid Post is functioning at Cochin International Airport under

Nedumbassery Police Station limit.

18.4.1. **Aluva East Police Station** The exact date of Aluva Police station is not known. Aluva East Police Station building opened on 17.10.1957. Kerala's first Metro Train station was built in Aluva. On 06.08.2010 Aluva police station split into Aluva East and Aluva West Police station. Later in 2015 Aluva East PS was again divided to form a new PS named "Edathala". The celebration of Sivarathri in Aluva is famous in Kerala.

18.4.2. **Aluva West Police Station** came into existence on 12/03/2010. The new station building was inaugurated on 06.10.2010.

18.4.3. **Binanipuram Police Station** came into existence on 04.11.1972. The new station building was inaugurated on 11.02.1996.

18.4.4. **Edathala Police Station** started functioning on 09.02.2016. The new station building was inaugurated on 13.02.2016.

18.4.5. **Angamali Police Station** came into existence on 1951. The new station building was inaugurated on 27.02.2009.

18.4.6. **Chegamanad Police Station** started functioning from 28.03.1981. The station was shifted to the newly constructed government building on 14.07.1988. Thirumoozhikulam Temple is an important religious centre under this PS limit.

18.4.7. **Nedumbassery Police Station** came into existence on 25th May 1999. The new station building was inaugurated on 19.10.08. Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL) is under this Police Station limit.

18.4.8. **North Paravur Police Station** came into existence on 26.07.1962. The new station building was inaugurated on 14.06.1994. The Dhakshina Mookambika temple is an important place of worship in this PS limit.

18.4.9. **Varapuzha Police Station** started as Varapuzha Police Out post and has been functioning since November 1962 under Eloor Police Station of Ernakulam city. The Police Out Post was upgraded as Varapuzha Police Station on 12.11.1983. On 01.01.1992 the Police Station shifted to the newly constructed building.

18.4.10. **Vadakekara Police Station** came into existence on 21st November 1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 09.03.1989. Kottayil Kovilakam, Chendamangalam Jew Synagogue, Paliyam Palace, Maliankara, Muziris Project site are important Historical & Tourist spots under the Police Station limit.

18.4.11. **Puthenvelikara Police Station** came into existence on 30.08.1986. The new station building was inaugurated on 02.08.2000. St. Thomas Church, Thuruthoor was famous for the Saint Thomas Sreeha's to Muziris port. It falls under this Police Station limit.

18.4.12. **Njarakkal Police Station** came into existence on 15.06.1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 04.03.1993.

18.4.13. **Munambam Police Station** came into existence on 15.06.1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 07.01.2009. Munambam is a gateway to Vypin Island and famous central Kerala fishing harbour - Munambam Harbour. Famous tourist places, Cherai

Beach and ancient Pallipuram Fort are the most important places under the Police Station limit.

## 18.5. Perumbavoor Sub Division

This Sub Division came into existence on 3.2.1987 and started functioning on 10.2.1987 with three Circles viz, Perumbavoor, Angamaly and Puthencruz. Later, Kuruppampady and Kunnathunadu Circles were formed during 1994 and Puthencruz Circle was attached to Muvattupuzha Sub Division during 1995. During February 2009, Angamaly Circle was attached to Aluva Sub Division and Kalady Circle was formed and attached to Perumbavoor Sub Division. There were 4 Circles which were abolished in 01.01.2018. At present, there are 8 Police Stations and a Traffic unit at Perumbavoor in this Sub Division. The Sub Division has jurisdiction over parts of Aluva, Kunnathunadu and Kothamangalam Taluks.

18.5.1 **Perumbavoor Police Station** started functioning before 1947. The new station building was inaugurated on 30.01.1987.

18.5.2 **Kodanadu Police Station** came into existence on 04.07.1987. The new Station building was inaugurated on 21.02.1999. The famous elephant kraal is situated 1 Km. east from Police Station. Major Tourism Spots are Abhayaranyam, Kapprikkad, Elephant Cral (Elephant Training Place), Nedumbara Boat Lake.

18.5.3 **Kalady Police Station** came into existence on 29.5.1968. The new police station building was inaugurated on 25.02.1978. The holy birthplace of

Jagadguru Adi Shankara, St. Thomas Syro-Malabar Catholic Church, Malayattoor Church, Thiruvairanikulam Mahadeva Temple and Kalady sthoopam are important destinations under the PS.

18.5.4 **Ayyampuzha Police Station** came into existence on 15.10.1988. The new building was inaugurated on 27.08.2004. Prakrathigramam and Dent Forest all fall under the PS Limit.

18.5.5 **Kuruppampady Police Station** came into existence on 22.02.1973. The new police station building was inaugurated on 12/09/1988. Paniyeliפור, is the most important tourism place.

18.5.6 **Kottappady Police Station** came into existence on 17.03.1983. The new police station building was inaugurated on 13.07.2008.

18.5.7 **Kunnathunadu Police Station** came into existence on 16.02.1973. The new station building was inaugurated on 12.03.1983. Wonderla Amusement Park and Kadambayar Tourism Project is under this Police Station limit.

18.5.8 **Thadiyittaparambu Police Station** came into existence on 30.07.1993 by bi-furcating the local limits of Perumbavoor and Kunnathunadu Police Stations. New building was inaugurated on 22.10.2014.

## 18.6. Muvattupuzha Sub Division

Muvattupuzha Sub Division started functioning from 13.10.1967. Muvattupuzha Sub Division has jurisdiction over Muvattupuzha Taluk, Kothamangalam Taluk and parts of Kanayannoor and Kunnathunadu

Taluks. This Sub Division consists of 13 Police Stations and also 2 Traffic Units. One Traffic Unit at Muvattupuzha, and another at Kothamangalam are also functioning.

18.6.1. **Muvattupuzha Police Station** came into existence in 1963. The new station building was inaugurated on 06.01.1994. Traffic unit started functioning from 15.05.2003. The first Concrete Bridge in Asia is situated in Muvattupuzha. This place is called Thriveni Sangamam in Malayalam which means the point of confluence of three rivers, Kothamangalam, Kaliyar and Thodupuzhayar rivers to form Moovattupuzhayar river.

18.6.2. **Vazhakulam Police Station** came into existence on 10.11.1982. The new Station building was inaugurated on 29.01.1989.

18.6.3. **Puthencruz Police Station** came into existence on 05.06.64. The new station building was inaugurated on 25.01.1974.

18.6.4. **Ramamangalam Police station** came into existence on 16.08.1978. The new station building was inaugurated on 26.01.1986. Shadkala Govindha Marar smarakam & Areekkal water falls are under this PS limit.

18.6.5. **Kothamangalam Police Station** came into existence on April 1902. The new Station was inaugurated on 27.05.1978.

18.6.6. **Kuttampuzha Police Station** came into existence on 26/04/1971. The new Station was inaugurated on 06/10/2010. Boothathankettu Dam, Idamalayar Dam, Thattekad Bird Sanctuary, Kuttampuzha are important places under the PS limit.

18.6.7. **Oonnukal Police Station** came into existence on 27.08.1978. The new Station was inaugurated on 01.03.1987.

18.6.8. **Kalloorkad Police Station** came into existence on 19.06.1970. The new Station was inaugurated on 04.11.2004. Station started functioning on 19.06.1970 and shifted to the new building on 04.11.2004.

18.6.9. **Pothanikad Police Station** came into existence on 31.01.1962. The new Station was inaugurated on 2003.

18.6.10. **Piravom Police Station** opened on 15.06.1971 and shifted to new building on 19.06.1978. Three villages namely Piravom, Maneed, and Onakkoor come under its jurisdiction.

18.6.11. **Mulanthuruthy Police Station** came into existence on 19.02.1964. The new Station was inaugurated on 6th June 1964.

18.6.12. **Koothattukulam Police station** came into existence on March 1903. The new station building was inaugurated on 15.01.1989.

18.6.13. **Chottanikkara Police Station** came into existence on 07.02.2011. Chottanikkara Devi Temple comes under this police station limit.

18.6.14. **Muvattupuzha Traffic Unit** came into existence on 23.05.2003. The new Station was inaugurated on 23.05.2003.

18.6.15. **Kothamangalam Traffic Unit** came into existence on 2004.



## 18.7. Other Sub Units

18.7.1 CYBER CELL was established in the year 2008.

18.7.2 WOMEN CELL was formed in the year 1996.

18.7.3 CCTNS Help-desk office was introduced in the year 2014, on June 06th.

## 18.8. Social Community Policing Schemes

18.8.1 Hotline System Ernakulam Rural Police has initiated a unique hotline Service in collaboration with BSNL Ernakulam with an objective of reaching out to senior citizens in distress. Upon holding the phone receiver for a period of minimum 10 seconds which can be programmed without dialing any number would automatically get connected to local/designated Police Station. It will help aged people who find it difficult to dial and recollect the phone numbers. There are 177 Senior Citizens living alone included in the scheme in Ernakulam Rural district. The system was activated on 26.02.2019.

18.8.2 Spider System: The jurisdiction of Ernakulam Rural District covers vast area ranging from hills to the Arabian Sea. A good number of labour force from other states work here. Crimes and offences have seen a spike. In order to prevent offences by swift police action, a round the clock 'SPIDER' system to access every nook and corner of the district was devised. It can operate with minimum manpower in minimum time if any law and order situation arises. Spider vehicles are available round the clock for effective patrolling.

18.8.3 Traffic Club was formed by the Ernakulam Rural Police in 2016, to keep in touch with auto drivers, taxi drivers, shop owners and members of Residents Associations. The main object of the club is to collect vital information regarding traffic accidents and crimes. Training and duty jackets for traffic duties are given to the club members. Spider Patrol Officers contact the club members and convene a meeting every month.



Chinese Net Mattancherry (Cheena vala)



# History Of Thrissur City Police

Thrissur City Police District falls under Thrissur Range in North Zone. Thrissur is known as the Cultural Capital of Kerala. It is also known as the 'Land of Festivals'. Among the Temple festivals of Kerala, Thrissur Pooram stands on a unique pedestal. This is recognized as a major National Festival and is listed in the National Tourism calendar for International tourists. Famous Vadakkumnath Temple of Thrissur is an archeological monument. Kerala Kalamandalam, School of art run by the Government of Kerala and Lord Krishna Temple at Guruvayur are situated within the jurisdiction of Thrissur City Police District.

19.2 The City Police came into existence on March 3, 2011 after division of Thrissur District Police. Sri. P Vijayan IPS was the first City Police Commissioner and District Police Chief (02.03.11 to 31.12.2012). On 11.05.2018, Kunnamkulam Sub Division was detached from Thrissur Rural Police District and added to Thrissur City Police District. The District Police Office is a newly constructed government building near Sakthan Thampuran Nagar Bus Stand, which was inaugurated on 25.04.2018.

19.3 Currently Thrissur City Police District covers one Coastal Police Station at Munakkakadavu, 22 Police Stations and three Sub-Divisions, Thrissur, Kunnamkulam and Guruvayur. Parts of Thrissur, Chavakkad & Mukundapuram Taluks and Thalappilly Taluk consisting of 122 Revenue villages come under the jurisdiction of Thrissur City Police District. Earlier, there were 10 Circles in the district which were abolished in 2018 after the introduction of Inspector Station House Officer System.

## 19.4. Thrissur Sub Division.

Thrissur Sub Division was formed in 1954. Earlier,

Thrissur Sub Division was part of Cochin State. Sub Division has the jurisdiction of parts of Thrissur, Mukundapuram and Talapilly Taluks. This Sub Division consists of 9 Police stations. Traffic Enforcement Police Station is also functioning besides a Vanitha Police Station.

19.4.1. **Thrissur Town East Police Station** There were two Police Stations in Thrissur Town; Thrissur Town North and Thrissur Town South. On 02.04.1954, the North Police Station was abolished and declared as an Out Post under the South Police Station, which became Town East Police Station later. On 02.01.1960, Thrissur North Out Post was abolished. On 28.02.1963, Thrissur Town West PS was started.

**Thrissur Kasaba Police Station** was inaugurated on 04.01.1956 after bifurcating the Town Police Stations. On 11.03.1971, Thrissur Kasaba Police Station was shifted to Mannuthy. Thrissur Town Station was bifurcated into Thrissur East and Thrissur West Police Stations. Thrissur, Chembukkavu and a portion of Peringavu, Ollukkara, Chiyyaram and Koorkenchery villages come under its jurisdiction.

19.4.2. **Traffic Enforcement Police Station** Thrissur Traffic Police Station is functioning in the new building since 01.01.04. Jurisdiction of Traffic Police Station contains all the areas under Town East and Town West Police Station.

19.4.3. **Vanitha Police Station** started functioning on

24.02.2012, after the bifurcation of Thrissur District Police into Thrissur City and Thrissur Rural. The entire Thrissur City comes under its jurisdiction.

19.4.4. **Thrissur Town West Police Station** was opened on 14.03.1963. It shifted to the new Government building on 09.02.1979. The jurisdiction of Town West Police Station comprises of 5 villages viz., Pullazhy, Poonkunnam, Aranattukara, Thrissur and Ayyanthole.

19.4.5. **Nedupuzha Police Station** was opened on 15.11.1972. The new Police Station building was opened on 29.07.2001.

19.4.6. **Ollur Police Station** was formed in 15.03.1961. It shifted to a new government building on 01.07.1989. 7 villages fall under its jurisdiction. Marottichal Water Falls is under the station limit.

19.4.7. **Peechi Police Station** opened on 04-08-1987. It shifted to the present building on 01-01-2007. The jurisdictional area of Peechi Police Station comprises of Panamchery, Peechi and parts of Mulayam villages. 110 year old Bhagavathy Temple's Magarachovva Vela celebrated in January is under this PS limit.

19.4.8. **Mannuthy Police Station** Mannuthy is a suburb on National Highway 47. Mannuthy is famous for its nurseries. There are around 1000 nurseries selling potted plants, herbs, saplings and seeds in Mannuthy.

19.4.9. **Viyyur Police Station** formed in 1983. The Police Station commenced functioning in the present building in 1988. Its jurisdiction is over 9 villages.

## 19.5. Kunnamkulam Sub Division

It was formed on 14.05.1986 and has jurisdiction over entire Kunnamkulam, Thalappilly and Chavakkad Taluks. This Sub Division has 9 Police Stations including Munakkakadavu Coastal Police Station, a Traffic unit under Kunnamkulam Police Station and a police Out Post at Thiruvillamala.

19.5.1. **Kunnamkulam Police Station** came into existence on 10.07.1970.

19.5.2. **Erumapetty Police Station** came into existence on 17.10.88. The new station building was inaugurated on 19.05.2000.

19.5.3. **Wadakkanchery Police Station** came into existence on 17.6.88. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.01.1991.

19.5.4. **Cheruthuruthy Police Station** came into existence on 15/11/1972. Kerala Kalamandalam and Vallathol Museum are important institutions in this Police Station limit.

19.5.5. **Chelakkara Police Station** came into existence on 12/11/72. Anthi mahakalan Kavu and Kaliyar Road Mosque are important worshipping centres in the Police Station limit.

19.5.6. **Pazhayannur Police Station** came into existence on 15.03.1971

19.5.7. **Thiruvillwamala Police Station** came into existence in 1912.

19.5.8. **Chavakkad Police Station** came into existence on 25.06.1989. Chavakkad Beach is an important tourist place within the Police Station limit.

19.5.9. **Vadakkekad Police Station** came into existence on 27.05.2002. Mannanalmkunnu Beach, Periyambalam Beach etc are important tourist places within this Police Station limit.

19.5.10. **Munakakadavu Coastal Police Station** came into existence on 27.06.2017.

## 19.6. Guruvayur Sub Division

Guruvayur Sub Division came into existence on 07.03.2011. Guruvayur Sub Division has jurisdiction over parts of Thrissur, Thalappilly and Chavakkad Taluks. This Sub Division consists of 5 Police stations.

Guruvayur Sub Divisional Police Office is located near Sreekrishna Temple.

19.6. 1. **Guruvayur Police Station** A former Out Post it was upgraded as Guruvayur Police Station on 15.06.1971. The new station building was inaugurated on 24.08.14.

19.6.2. **Pavaratty Police Station** was inaugurated on 28.02.14.

19.6.3. **Guruvayur Temple Police Station** is now working in a building of Guruvayur Devaswom on a temporary basis. Guruvayur Sreekrishna Temple, Mammiyur Siva Temple, Sreeparthasarathi Temple and Perumthatta Siva Temple are the famous temples under the Police Station limit.

19.6.4. **Peramangalam Police Station** The new station building was inaugurated on 21.09.1988.

Vilangankunnu is a prominent tourism centre under the Police Station limit.

19.6.5. **Thrissur Medical College Police Station** is working in the building of Thrissur Medical College. The station was inaugurated on 18.08.2015. Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Kerala University of Health Sciences (KUHS) and Government Medical College are important government institutions under the Police Station limit.

19.6.6 **Cyber Police Station:** Started functioning on 15.05.2019.

## 19.7. Special Units

19.7.1 CCTNS SYSTEM was introduced in Thrissur City, w.e.f 20.03.2015, in 14 Police Stations. Guruvayur Temple and Medical College Police Stations were included in the CCTNS with effect from 09.11.2016.

19.7.2 **Cyber Cell**, Thrissur started functioning with effect from 11.08.2008.

19.7.3 **Women Cell** was formed in Thrissur on 09.07.1996.



Thrissur-Pooram



# History Of Thrissur Rural Police

With its rich history, cultural heritage and archaeological wealth, Thrissur is called the 'Cultural capital of Kerala'. It was formed on July 1, 1949. Thrissur Rural Police District falls under Thrissur Range in North Zone. Mukundapuram, Chalakudy and Kodungallur and parts of Thrissur and Chavakkad Taluks consisting of 100 revenue villages comes under the jurisdiction of Thrissur Rural Police.

20.2 Thrissur Rural Police shares its boundary with Thrissur City, Palakkad, Malappuram, Ernakulam Rural Districts, Tamil Nadu State and Arabian Sea. The long coastal belt on the western side of Thrissur Rural Police District which is approximately 40 kilometers is very sensitive politically and communally. There are many communal and political hot-spots within Kodungallur, Mathilakam, Valappad and Vatanappilly Police Station limits along the coast.

20.3 Thrissur Rural Police has 2 Sub Divisions with 21 Police Stations including one Coastal Police Station at Azhikode and Vanitha Police Station at Irinjalakuda. The District of Thrissur was divided into Thrissur City and Rural Police Districts on 05.02.2011. A. R Mannadiyar was the first SP of Thrissur Police from 01-07-1949 to 19-03-1951.

## 20.4. Irinjalakuda Sub Division

Irinjalakuda Sub Division started functioning from 03.03.1966. This Sub Division comprises of 4 Circles, 9 Police Stations and a Coastal Police Station at Azhikode.

20.4.1. **Irinjalakuda Police Station** shifted to the present building on 25.05.1988. The jurisdiction comprises of 15 villages – Porathissery,

Madayikonam, Irinjalakuda, Manavalassery, Pullur, Muriyad, Kallettumkara, Kaduppassery, Thazhekkad, Velookara, Kottanellur, Vadakkumkara, Thekkumkara, Vallivattam and Karumathar

20.4.2. **Kattoor Police Station** started functioning in 1987, on 11th July 2010 new Kattoor Police Station building was inaugurated.

It covers within its jurisdiction Kattoor, Karalam, Padiyoor and Poomangalam Gramapanchayats.

20.4.3. **Kodungallur Police Station** was earlier named Cranganoor Police Station during British rule.

Kodungallur is a communally and politically sensitive area. New police station started functioning on 06.06.2007. Methala, Eriyad, Edavilangu, Pullut and Azhikode villages come under this PS limit.

20.4.4. **Mathilakam Police Station** was opened on 02.08.1972. New building started functioning on 16.09.2003. Mathilakam Police Station jurisdiction comprises of 8 villages; Edathiruthy, Pappinivattam, S.N.Puram, Perinjanam, kaipamangalam, Chentarpinni, Koolimuttam and P.Vemballur.

20.4.5. **Kaipamangalam Police Station** started functioning on 20.07.2018.

The area of jurisdiction of Kaipamangalam police station includes Edathiruthy, Chenthrappinny, Kaipamangalam and Perinjanam villages.

20.4.6. **Valapad Police Station** started functioning on 15.09.2008. Valapad Nattika and Thalikulam revenue villages fall under this PS limit.

20.4.7. **Vadanapilly Police Station** started functioning on 27.10.1983. Vadanappally, Engandiyoor and half of

Thalikulam Grama Panchayath fall under this PS limit.

20.4.8. **Cherpu Police Station** started functioning on 20.06.2008. It's jurisdiction covers Cherpu, Chevoor, Urakm, Arattupuzha, Vallachira, Paralam, Kodannur, Pallippuram, Venginissery, Palissery, Inchamudi and Kurumbilavu revenue villages.

20.4.9. **Anthikkad Police Station** started functioning on 13-01-1944. This station was originally an Out Post attached to Thrissurkasaba. The new Police Station building was inaugurated on 14.01.2007. Its jurisdiction covers Anthikad, Padiyam, Manalur, Karamuck, Eravu, Parakad, Manakody, Veluthur, Vadakumuri, Kizhakumri, Thanyam, Kizhupillykara, Kurumbilavu(part), Chazhur, Pullu and Alapad villages.

## 20.5. Chalakudy Sub Division

Chalakudy Police Sub Division came into existence as a result of bifurcation of Thrissur Police District into City and Rural, and started functioning from 07.03.2011. The office was later shifted to the new building constructed near Circle Office Chalakudy on 30.05.2014. It includes 10 Police Stations.

20.5.1. **Chalakudy Police Station** Records are not available regarding the date of opening of Chalakudy Police

Station (before 1886). Its jurisdiction comprises of East Chalakudy, West Chalakudy, Elinjipra and part of Pariyaram, Kodassery and Aloor villages. New police station building opened on 09.04.1999 and the traffic unit opened on 01.04.2003.

20.5.2. **Athirapilly Police Station** started functioning on 28.05.1987. It shifted to a newly constructed building at Vettilappara on 25.06.2010. Vettilappara Police Station was renamed as Athirappilly PS. It covers Athirappilly, Kuttichira and Pariyaram revenue villages.

20.5.3. **Malakkapara Police Station** started functioning on 07.09.1982. The jurisdiction of Malakkapara police station covers the whole area of Athirappilly Grama Panjayath.

20.5.4. **Koratty Police Station** was opened on 21.11.1987. Its jurisdiction covers Koratty, Meloor and part of Kadukutty and Annamanada Panchayats.

20.5.5. **Kodakara Police Station** opened on 16.08.1978. The jurisdiction of Kodakara police station covers Kodakara, Aloor, Muriyad, Parappukara and Mattathur villages.

20.5.6. **Vellikulangara Police Station** opened on 16.08.1978. It covers Mattathur and Kodassery villages.

20.5.7. **Pudukkad Police Station** Alagappanagar Out Post was converted into a Charging Police Station on 24.08.1946. Alagappanagar Police station was shifted to Pudukkad and renamed as Pudukkad Police Station on 07.04.1958. This Police Station was selected to operate as Model Police Station from 15.05.1976. The new Police

Station building started functioning on 13.08.2011. The jurisdiction of Pudukkad Police Station covers Thrikkur, Kallur, Amballur, Nenmanikkara, Thoravu, Chengaloor, Parappukkara, thottippal, Nelayi and Muriyad villages.

20.5.8. **Varantharapilly Police Station** was opened in 1970. Varandarapilly Police Station shifted to the new building on 08.03.2006. Its jurisdiction consists of 5 villages namely Varandarapilly, Nandippulam, Mupliyam, Amballur and Kallur.

20.5.9. **Mala Police Station** opened on 08.03.1954. This station's own building was opened on 07.08.1981. The jurisdiction of Mala police station

covers Vadama, Vadama Vadakkumbhagam, Kuruvilassery and Annaloor villages.

20.5.10. **Aloor Police Station** started functioning on 3rd March 2016. It includes Kallettumkara, Muriyad, Aloor, Kaduppassery, Kottanalur and Thazhekkad villages under its jurisdiction.

20.5.11. **Azhikode Coastal Police Station** Government of India Ministry of Home affairs approved setting up of 8 Coastal Police Station in Kerala to beef up coastal security. Hence, Coastal Police Station came up at Azhikode on 31.05.2010. The jurisdiction of Coastal Police Station Azhikode is 12 Nautical

Miles of Arabian Sea from the shore of Azhikode (Thrissur District) and Anangadi (Malappuram District) which covers about 94 Kms.

20.5.12. **Vanitha Police Station** has been functioning since 10. 04. 2015.

## 20.6. Specialized Wings

20.6.1 **Cyber Cell** was established in 2011.

20.6.2 **Women Cell** started in 2011.

20.6.3 **CCTNS Help-Desk Office** is functioning from 2012 onwards in continuation to CIPA help desk. FIR has been registered from 2014 onwards.



'Pulikali' in Swaraj ground



# History Of Palakkad District Police

Palakkad Police district is situated in Thrissur Range under North Zone. The District of Palakkad was created on 1st January 1957. From 10th January 1957 to 31st March 1958, Sri. TK Bhaskara Marar was the first Superintendent of Police. The Taluks of Palakkad, Ottapalam, Alathur, Chittur and Mannarkad consist of 157 revenue villages and they fall under the jurisdiction of Palakkad District Police.

21.2 Palakkad or Palghat derived its name from 'Pala', an indigenous tree which once densely occupied the land and hence the name Palakkad or "the forest of Pala trees." It is the largest district in Kerala from 2006. Palakkad is bordered on the northwest by the Malappuram District, on the southwest by the Thrissur District, on the northeast by The Nilgiris, and on the east by Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu. It is nicknamed "the granary of Kerala". Palakkad is the gateway to Kerala due to the presence of the Palakkad Gap, in the Western Ghats.

21.3 Earlier, there were 14 Circles in the District but they were abolished in 2019 after the introduction of ISHO system. It has 4 Sub Divisions.

## 21.4. Palakkad Sub Division

The Palakkad Sub Division was in existence even before the formation of Palakkad District. It exercises jurisdiction over entire Palakkad Taluk and parts of Chittur and Ottapalam. This subdivision consists of 11 police stations, Malampuzha Tourism Police Station and Traffic Enforcement unit at Palakkad Town. In addition, a Police Out post at Mundur under Kongad police station and a Police Control Room at Palakkad Town are also functioning under the sub division.

The Palakkad Sub Divisional Police Office is located at

Kunnathurmedu on the Eastern side of Palakkad Fort. Police Stations.

21.4.1 **Palakkad Town South Police Station** came into existence on 01.01.1973. The new Station building is situated on the eastern side of Palakkad Fort. Tipu's Fort and Thasrak fall under this Police Station limit.

21.4.2 **Palakkad Town North Police Station** came into existence in the year 1913. On 01.01.1973 Palakkad Town Police Station was bifurcated into Palakkad North and Palakkad South Police stations. The Town North Police Station started functioning on 02/07/1974.

21.4.3 **Mankara Police Station** came into existence on 15.05.1976. The new Station building was inaugurated on 4.5.1980.

21.4.4 **Kasaba Police Station** came into existence in 1986. New building was inaugurated in 2006.

21.4.5 **Walayar Police Station** came into existence on 05.03.1988. The Station building was inaugurated on 05.03.1988. Walayar and Kanjikode are some of the most important places under this PS.

21.4.6 **Hemambika Nagar Police Station** came into existence on 02.04.1964. The Police Station was shifted to the new building on 10.04.1987. The Kerala Armed Police II Battalion Headquarters is situated at Pudukkariyaram Village. Dhoni Waterfalls, Sabari Ashramam, Akathethara visited by Mahatma Gandhi and Kallekulangara Bhagavathy temple visited by Indira Gandhi fall under this Police Station limit.

21.4.7 **Malampuzha Police Station** came into existence in 1973. Before that it used to be an Out Post under the control of Palakkad Town Circle. The new station building was inaugurated on 23.03.1973. Malampuzha Dam and garden, catchment area of the Dam like Kava, Thekke Malampuzha are important tourist spots. A Tourism Police Out Post is also functioning under the Police Station.

21.4.8 **Kongad Police Station** came into existence on 04.04.1974. Mundur Out post is also functioning within Kongad PS limit.

21.4.9 **Chittur Police Station** came into existence on 17.06.1958. The new Station building was inaugurated on 26.02.1978. The town consists of the famous Chittur Bhagavathi temple. Sukanashini River flows through Chittur, and it is on the banks of this river that Thunjathu Ramanujan Ezuthachan, the Father of Malayalam language, spent his last days. Konganpada is the main celebration of Chittur.

21.4.10. **Kozhinjampara Police Station** came into existence in 1947. This Police Station started functioning in the new building from 01.04.1987.

21.4.11. **Meenakshipuram Police Station** came into existence on 01.03.2015 by upgrading Meenakshipuram out post that had functioned under Chittur Police Station.

21.4.12. **Palakkad Traffic Enforcement Unit** came into existence in 2000. The Traffic Police Station was renamed as Traffic Enforcement Unit in 2018.

## 21.5. Alathur Sub Division

Formed on 3/2/1987. Alathur Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Alathur Taluk and parts of Chittur and Palakkad Taluks. This Sub Division consists of 10 Police Stations.

21.5.1 **Alathur Police Station** came into existence in 1953. The new Station building was inaugurated on 15.12.1977.

21.5.2 **Kottayi Police Station** came into existence on 16.01.1994. The new station building was inaugurated on 25.02.2005.

21.5.3 **Vadakkenchery Police Station** came into existence on 01.11.1955. The new Station building was inaugurated on 18.05.2008. Mangalam Palam (Mini Pampa), Palakuzhy Water falls are important tourism spots under this Police Station limit.

21.5.4 **Mangalam Dam Police Station** came into existence on 18.06.1987. The new Station building was inaugurated on 09.06.2007. Mangalam Dam, Vandazhy, Palakuzhi, Kadapara Waterfalls etc. are important tourist destinations under this Police Station limit.

21.5.5 **Kuzhalmannam Police Station** came into existence on 28.05.1968. The new station building was inaugurated on 13.08.2018.

21.5.6 **Pudunagaram Police Station** came into existence on 13.06.1958. The new Station building was inaugurated on 06/08/1988.

21.5.7 **Nemmara Police Station** came into existence on 23.04.1954. The new station building was inaugurated on 25.02.2005. Pothundy Dam, a tourist destination and Nemmara Vallangy Vela, Ayilur Vela and Ayilur Car Festivals fall under this PS limit.

21.5.8 **Padagiri Police Station** came into existence on 21.07.1987. The new Station building was inaugurated on 17.12.1989.

21.5.9 **Kollengode Police Station** came into existence on 1934. The new Station building was inaugurated on 17.12.1989.

21.5.10 **Parambikulam Police Station** came into existence on 21/04/1961. Later, the Police Station was shifted to a Forest department owned building on 25/03/1986. The new Station building was inaugurated on 13.09.2011. Anapadi, Thoonakadavu, Peruvapallam, Parambikulam are important tourism spots under this Police Station limit.

## 21.6. Shornur Sub Division

Shornur Sub Division exists since 1956. The office of SDPO Shornur has been running in the current building since 09.06.2008. Shornur Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Ottapalam, Pattambi and parts of Mannarkkad Taluk. Sub Division consists of 11 Police Stations. It has 3 Traffic Enforcement units functioning at Ottapalam, Mannarkkad & Pattambi. One Police Out post is functioning at Muthikulam under Mannarkkad police station limits.

21.6. 1. **Ottappalam Police Station** was formed in 1859. The Police Station started functioning in its own building (Present building) on 23.10.1978 and the total area of jurisdiction comprises of 9 Villages. This Station building is located near Ottappalam Railway Station. It is also on the banks of River Bharathappuzha. Killikurussi Mangalam related to Kunjan Nambyar, Varikkassery Mana, Kothakurussi Anaganmala Eco-Tourism etc. are some of the important tourist destinations under the police station.



Tipu's Fort (Palakkad Fort)



21.6.2. **Shornur Police Station** came into existence on 23.09.1948. An Out Post under Pattambi Police Station, it changed into Shornur Police Station on 27.08.1965. The new Station building was inaugurated on 09.06.2007. Shornur Railway Station is the longest railway station in Kerala. Almost all agricultural equipment's are manufactured here and some of them are exported too.

21.6.3. **Pattambi Police station** came into existence in 1893. The new Station building was inaugurated on 15.10.2003. Pattambi Nercha, Pattambi Guruvayur Aarattu, Kaithali Sivarathri, Muthassyarkkavu pooram, Vaileerikkavu pooram, Kadapparambathukavu kaala vela are major festivals held under this PS limit.

21.6.4. **Thrithala Police Station** came into existence on 24/05/1986.

21.6.5. **Chalissery Police Station** came into existence in 1908. The new station building was inaugurated on 23.07.2006. PoomulliMana at Peringode is an important tourist place under its jurisdiction.

21.6.6. **Koppam Police Station** came into existence in 2018. The new Station building was inaugurated on 13.08.2018. Rayiranellur Mala is the most important site under the Station limit.

21.6.7. **Cherpulassery Police Station** came into existence around 1924, before India's independence at Kacherikunnu, Cherpulassery. Cherpulassery was the Head Quarter of Valluvanad. In earlier days Government institutions like Magistrate's office, Courts, Registrar's Office, Police Station etc. functioned in a common place known as Kacheri. Hence, it got its name Kacherikunnu (Station Hill). The new station building was inaugurated on 28.03.2005. Ayyappankavu, one of the largest temples known as Malabar's Sabarimala or Women's Sabarimala, Olappamanna Mana at Vellinezhi and Eco Tourism Centre at Keezhur are the most important places under the Police Station limit.

21.6. 8. **Sreekrishnapuram Police Station** came into existence on 01-01-1973. The new Station building was inaugurated on 22-11-2014.

21.6.9. **Mannarkkad Police Station** came into existence in 1913. The new Station building was inaugurated in 1976.

21.6.10. **Nattukal Police Station** was the charging station till 1912. Later it was converted into an Out Post, but was raised back to the status of police station on 15.05.1926 following the Mappila rebellion in 1921. The new station building was inaugurated on 09.04.1999.

21.6.11. **Kalladikcode Police Station** came into existence on 19.12.2003. New station building was inaugurated on 19.12.13. Some of the attractions under its jurisdiction are Meenavallam & Siruvani tourism spots.

## 21.7. Agali Sub Division

Agali Sub Division came into existence on 04-02-2003. The Sub-Division has jurisdiction over entire Mannarkkad Taluk. There are two Police Stations and four Out Posts under this Sub Division.



21.7.1. **Agali Police Station** came into existence on 21-05-1959. The new station building was inaugurated on 22-04-2013. Silent Valley National Park is one of the important places under the Police Station limit.

21.7. 2. **Sholayur Police Station** came into existence on 21-07-1987. The new station building was inaugurated on 16-12-1989. Varadimala is an important place under this police station limit.

## 21.8. Special Cells

21.9.1 **CYBER CELL** was established in the district in 2007.

21.9.2 **WOMEN CELL** was formed in the year 1996.

21.9.3 **CCTNS Help-Desk Office** has been introduced in the year 15.03.2014.

21.10. **New Vanitha PS** has been sanctioned in 2019 will be started functioning shortly.





# History Of Malappuram District Police

**22.1 Malappuram Police District falls under Trissur Range in North Zone. Malappuram simply means hilltop. The district was formed on 16 June 1969. It is the third-largest district of Kerala in terms of area. The district was formed by incorporating the southern parts of the erstwhile Kozhikode district and the northern parts of the erstwhile Palakkad district in 1969. Sri. J. Padma Gireeswaran IPS was the first SP of the district.**

22.2 Parts of Eranad Taluks and whole of Eranad, Perinthalmanna, Tirur, Ponnani, Nilambur, Kondotty and Tirurangadi Taluks consisting of 138 Revenue Villages come under the jurisdiction of Malappuram Police.

22.3 It is divided into 3 Sub Divisions consisting of 34 Police Stations & 1 Coastal Police Station. Vazhikkadavu and Pothukal Police Stations share border with Tamil Nadu. Earlier, there were 13 Circles in the District, which were abolished in 2018 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 22.4. Malappuram Sub Division.

Malappuram Police Sub Division came into existence on 26.02.1987. This Sub Division consists of areas of Eranad, Tirurangadi, Kondotty and Perinthalmanna Taluks. This Sub Division consists of 09 Police Stations and 03 Traffic Units at Malappuram,

Manjeri and Kondotty. Malappuram Sub Divisional Police Office building was inaugurated on 18.05.2010.

22.4.1. **Malappuram Police Station** came into existence on 20.06.1927. The new station building was inaugurated on 11.07.1989.

22.4.2. **Vengara Police Station** started functioning in a rented building on 01.09.1977. It shifted to a new building on 23.07.1986.

Station was opened in 1879. At that time it was known as Eranad Police Station. The station was called “Hajjur Kacheri” by the local people.

22.4.4. **Areekode Police Station** came into existence in 1899. The new station building was inaugurated on 28.06.1989. KATS (Kerala Anti-Terrorist Squad) is at Areekode.

22.4.5. **Kondotty Police Station** The Police Station started functioning in 1881-1882. New building was acquired in 1915. The new station building was inaugurated on 25.10.1988.

22.4.6. **Vazhakkad Police Station** was

opened on 12.03.1993. The new building was inaugurated on 18.07.2010.

22.4.7. **Karipur Police Station** was formed on 10.02.2009. This station mainly handles issues related to Calicut International Airport.

22.4.8. **Tirurangadi Police Station** was inaugurated on 20.11.1983.

22.4.9. **Thenhipalam Police Station** was opened in 1971. The station limit includes 4 villages namely Thenhipalam, Chelembra, Peruvallure and Pallikkal. Calicut University is in this Police Station limit.

## 22.5. Perinthalmanna Sub Division

The Sub Divisional Police Office, Perinthalmanna was started during the year 1969. The Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Nilambur Taluk and part of Perinthalmanna and Eranad Taluks. It consists of 14 police stations including Perinthalmanna traffic unit. It had 5 Circles which were abolished in 2018 with the introduction of ISHO system

22.5.1. **Perinthalmannna Police Station** started on 01-09-1988.

22.5.2. **Kolathur Police Station** came into existence on 15.07.1968. The new station building was inaugurated on 02.06.1978.

22.5.3. **Mankada Police Station** came into existence on 30.08.2010.

22.5.4. **Pandikkad Police Station** came into existence on 20.08.1898. The new station building was inaugurated on 26.06.1989.

22.5.5. **Melattur Police Station** came into existence on 01.06.1927. The new station building was inaugurated on 14.09.1988.

22.5.6. **Karuvarakundu Police Station** came into existence on 18.06.1979. The present station building was inaugurated on 20.07.1989.

22.5.7. **Wandoor Police Station** came into existence on 24.04.1895. The present station building was inaugurated on 06.10.1989.

22.5.8. **Edavanna Police Station** came into existence on 19.04.1984.

22.5.9. **Kalikavu Police Station** started functioning on 30.09.1897. The Police station is functioning in the present building since 17.03.1990.

22.5.10. **Nilambur Police Station** came into existence on 24.04.1895. The present station building was inaugurated on 28.11.1988.

22.5.11. **Pookottumpadam Police Station** came into existence on 14.07.2013 by bifurcating Nilambur Police Station.

22.5.12. **Edakkara Police Station** started functioning on 05.06.1964.

22.5.13. **Vazhikadavu Police Station** was known as Marutha Police Station initially. Marutha Police station started functioning on 25.10.1972. Marutha Police Station shifted from Marutha to Vazhikkadavu on 23.12.1975 and started functioning in the building on 02.12.1975.

22.5.14. **Pothukallu Police Station** came into existence on 12.03.2006.

## 22.6. Tirur Sub Division

This Sub Division came into existence on 25.06.1970. Tirur Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Tirur and Ponnani Taluks and part of Tirurangadi and Eranad Taluks. This Sub Division consists of 11 Police Stations including one Coastal Police Station and a Traffic Unit at Tirur.

22.6.1. **Tirur Police Station** started functioning on 01-05-1963.

22.6.2. **Kalpakanchery Police Station**

started functioning in 1919. It shifted to a new building on 09.04.1999.

22.6.3. **Kuttippuram Police Station** came into existence on 23.10.1989. The present station building was inaugurated on 10.03.2006.

22.6.4. **Ponnani Police Station** is functioning since 1932. The present station building was inaugurated on 30.11.1988.

22.6.5. **Kadampuzha Police Station** started functioning on 11.01.2013.

22.6.6. **Perumpadappu Police Station** came into existence on 15.07.1957. The station was shifted from Punayurkulam to Perumpadappu on 25.2.1971.

22.6.7. **Parappanangadi Police Station** started functioning on 22.06.1979. Tirurangadi Out Post was upgraded into a Charging Station on 18.09.79 and came to be known as Parappanangadi Police Station.

22.6.8. **Tanur Police Station** started functioning on 29.02.1962. The new station building was inaugurated on 12.08.1988.

22.6.9. **Kottakkal Police Station** came into existence on 15.05.1926. World famous ‘PS Variers Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala’ and Ayurvedic University comes under this PS Limit.

22.6.10. **Valanchery Police Station** Kattiparuthi Police station was re-named as Valanchery Police Station on 18.10.1988.

22.6.11. **Changaramkulam Police Station** came into existence on 25.11.1982. The new station building was inaugurated on 05.10.1986.

22.6.12. **Coastal Police Station, Ponnani** came into existence on 14.08.2017. The new station building was inaugurated on 14.08.2017.

22.6.13. **Vanitha Police Station** came into existence on 04.01.2020.

## 22.7. Specialized Wings

22.7.1 **Cyber Cell** was established in 2008.

22.7.2 **Women Cell** started in 23.7.1996.

22.7.3 **CCTNS Help-Desk Office** is functioning from 2012 onwards in continuation to CIPA help desk which was started in 2007. FIR has been registered from 2014 onwards.

## 22.8 Social Policing Schemes

Operation Whistle: If a women or girl feels insulted in any way in a public place, she can whistle to attract the attention of public. Awareness has been raised through notices at crowded places. Even public can take the accused person to the nearest police station under the provision of CrPC 43 section in the absence of a police officer at that spot.



Thunjan Parambu (birthplace of Thunchath Ezhuthachan)



Pookkottur War Memorial Gate



# History Of Kozhikode City Police

Kozhikode City Police falls under Kannur Range in North Zone. At the time of formation of Kerala State in 1956, Kozhikode City was formed as a part of the Malabar District of Madras State. Consequent to the formation of the state, Malabar District was divided into three Districts viz Kozhikode, Palakkad and Kannur. In 1969, certain parts of Kozhikode District were added to the newly created Malappuram District. In 1979, Kozhikode was divided into two Police Districts namely, Kozhikode City and Kozhikode Rural.

23.2 The City Police Office started functioning with effect from 01-06-1979 in the existing building at City Police Office, near Mananchira. New building was inaugurated on 06-02-2011. Sri. K Ramanujan IPS served as the first SP from 01.01.1957 to 15.09.1957.

23.3 Jurisdiction of Kozhikode City comprises of Calicut, Feroke, Ramanattukara, Kadalundy, Beypore, Cheruvannur, Nallalam, Olavanna, Elathur, Thalakkulathur, Kakkodi, Kuruvattoor, Madavoor, Mavoor, Perumanna and Peruvayal. Kozhikode has a cosmopolitan social milieu with people from different regions and religions settled here like Jains, Parsis, Jews, Gujaratis, Marwaris and Bengalis etc. It shares its boundary with Kozhikode Rural Police District and Malappuram District.

23.4 The district is divided into two subdivisions ie, North Sub Division and South Sub Division and 20 Police stations including 2 Coastal Police Stations (Elathur Coastal PS and Beypore Coastal PS). Earlier there were 6 Circles in the District, which were abolished in 2018 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 23.5. North Sub Division

Kozhikode City North Sub division came into existence on 09.08.1983 after bifurcation of Kozhikode City Police District. Kozhikode City North Sub Division office is functioning in the new building from 16-03-2006. This sub division consists of 8 Police Stations including one Coastal Police Station. North Sub Divisional Police Office is located at Nadakkavu town.

23.5.1. **Elathur Police Station** was opened on 01-07-1951. There are 4 villages in this station limit i.e. Elathur, Puthiyangadi, Thalakulathur and Kakkodi.

23.5.2. **Nadakkavu Police Station** is one of the oldest Police Stations in Kerala which opened in 1910.

23.5.3. **Vellayil Police Station** opened on 12.07.06.

23.5.4. **Chevayur Police Station** opened on 01.07.1957. The Police Station shifted to a new building on 19.08.2006. It

has jurisdiction over Kakkodi, Kuruvattoor, Chevayur, Chelavoor and Vengeri villages.

23.5.5. **Kunnamangalam Police Station:** A new building is now under construction. Its area of jurisdiction includes Kunnamangalam, Chathamangalam, Poolakode, Madavoor, and Peruvayal.

23.5.6. **Mavoor Police Station:** Former Out post, it was upgraded to a Police Station on 01.12.1968. Mavoor,

Peruvayal and Poolakkode villages come under its jurisdiction.

23.5.7. **Medical College Police Station** has been functioning inside the Medical College campus from 01.06.1968. It shifted near to the Medical College Campus in a new building on 24.08.1975. Its jurisdiction includes Chelavoor, Valayanad, Kuttikattoor, Nellikode, Kottooli and Peruvayal villages.

23.5.8. **Elathur Coastal Police Station** opened on 13.08.2018. The jurisdiction of this station is upto 12 Nautical Miles at sea from the coastal base.

## 23.6. South Sub Division

This subdivision was formed on 23/09/1971. It was known as Kozhikode Law & Order and Traffic Sub Division. Subsequently, traffic was separated from this Sub Division in 1972. In 1983, Kozhikode City South Sub Division came into existence in which Kozhikode City was bifurcated into North and South Sub Divisions.

23.6.1. **Town Police Station** opened in 1919. It is functioning in a new building from 2000.

23.6.2. **Chem Mangad Police Station** started functioning since 12.09.1973. From 17.12.1988 onwards, it shifted to a new building. Due to the long shore line with Arabian Sea & Kallai River, fishery has become the main livelihood for people living in this area. Kadalora Jagratha Samithi is also functioning in Chem Mangad PS. Its jurisdiction includes Vattampoyil, Idiyangara, Pallikandy and Kothi villages.

23.6.3. **Kasaba Police Station** was opened on 15th May 1926. The Police Station was later shifted to the new building on 16.04.2015.

23.6.4. **Panniyankara Police Station** opened on

01.07.1951. It later shifted to the present building on 01.06.1979. Its jurisdiction includes Panniyankara Village.

23.6.5. **Marad Police Station** came into existence on 29.10.2003. Station was shifted to the new building on 06.02.2011.

23.6.6. **Beypore Police Station** opened on 18-05-1990. National Institute for Research and Development in Defence Ship building (NIRDESH), India's first such Research centre is being established at Chaliyam near Beypore. Beypore carries with it a shipbuilding tradition that dates back to about 1500 years. Uru, the traditional ships constructed here were known for their quality and longevity and were much in demand by merchants of the Middle East. Apart from urus, boats, huge vessels called Pathemari were also constructed in the yards here.

23.6.7. **Nallalam Police Station** came into existence on 20.04.1990. It has jurisdiction over Cheruvannur, Olavanna, Pantheerankavu and Perumanna.

23.6.8. **Pantheerankavu Police Station** is a new police station formed by redefining the area of Nallalam PS in 2018. The area of jurisdiction encompasses Perumanna, Olavanna and Pandheerankavu villages.

23.6.9. **Feroke Police Station** used to function as an Out Post and became a charging police station in 1946. On 25/05/1951, Meenchanda was made an Out Post of this police station. It was part of Manjeri Circle from 1/7/1951. This police station was attached to the Calicut Town South Circle since 01/01/1970. When new Police Circle Meenchanda was formed, Feroke Police Station was attached with the new Circle on 15/07/83. In 1990, the name of Meenchanda Circle was changed to Cheruvannur Circle.

23.6.10. **Vanitha Police Station** is the first Women Police Station in Asia. It was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi on 23-10-1973. M. Padmini Amma was the first Sub Inspector of this Police Station. Its jurisdiction was confined to seven Police Stations (Town, Kasaba, Chem Mangad, Nadakkavu, Panniyankara, Medical

College and Meenchanda). Later the jurisdiction was extended to the whole Calicut City.

23.6.11 **Cyber Police Station** was sanctioned at Kozhikode City on 17.04.2018. Finally on 14.01.19 Cyber Crime PS, Kozhikode was notified with jurisdictional area over Police Districts of Kozhikode City, Kozhikode Rural, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasargod.

23.6.12 **Beypore Coastal Police Station** was built under the First Phase of Coastal Security Scheme. It started functioning on 26.07.2010. The Coastal Police is a part of the State Police and jurisdiction of the Police station is up to 12 Nautical Mile off the coast of

the Kozhikode Revenue District (from Kadalundy to the Red Cross Road).

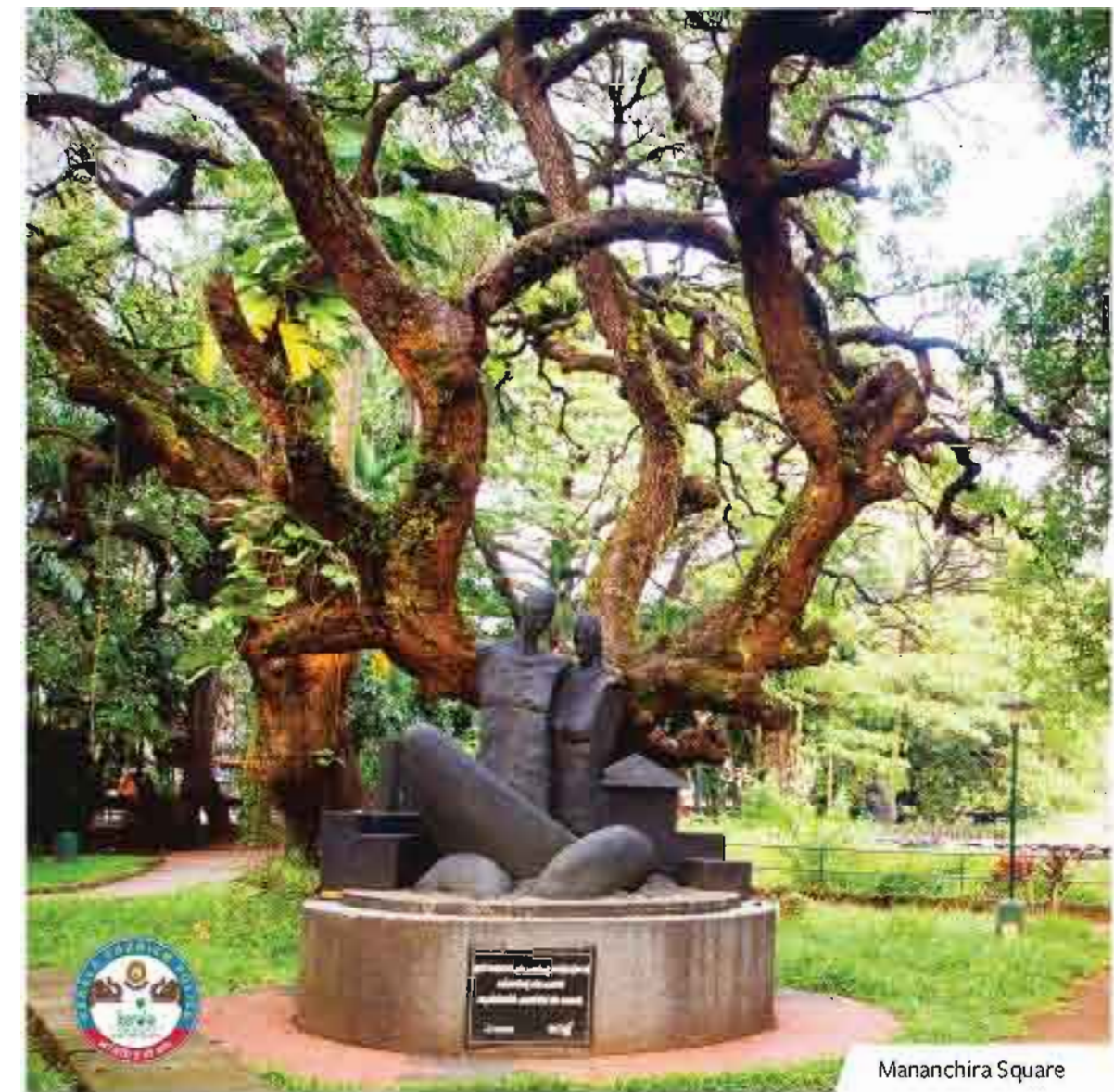
## 23.7. Other Sub Units

23.7.1 **Cyber Cell**, Kozhikode City was established in the year 2008.

23.7.2 **Women Cell** was formed on 04.09.1996.

23.7.3 **CCTNS Help** desk office was introduced on 17.06.2015.

23.7.3 **Cyberdome** started functioning on 03.01.2020.



Mananchira Square



# History Of Kozhikode Rural Police

Kozhikode Police district falls under Kannur Range in North Zone. It came into existence in 1957, after Reorganization of States in the Indian Union took place on 1st November, 1956, when the erstwhile Malabar district was separated from Madras State and added to the new unilingual state of Kerala. Since Malabar district was too unwieldy for administrative purposes, state government decided to bifurcate Kozhikode. Thus, Kozhikode Rural Police District was formed on 01/06/1979.

24.2 Area under the Kozhikode Rural District consists of Vatakara, Koyilandy, Thamarasseri Taluks and part of Kozhikode Taluk, consisting of 88 Revenue Villages. Ahammed Kutti was the first SP of Kozhikode Rural (01.06.1979 to 04.06.1980). There are three Police Sub divisions in this district namely Vatakara, Nadapuram and Thamarassery.

## 24.3. Vatakara Sub Division

Vatakara Sub Division was formed on 30.08.67 with headquarters at Vatakara. In the beginning Vatakara Sub Division consisted of three Circles viz. Vatakara, Koyilandy and Vythiri and 4 Police Stations viz. Vatakara, Edachery, Nadapuram and Kuttiadi. On 30.08.71 when South Wayanad Sub Division was formed, Vythiri Circle joined it after being detached from Vatakara. Thereafter, Perambra Circle merged with Vatakara Sub Division in 1973. Similarly, when Thamarassery Sub division was formed, Koyilandy Circle was detached from Vatakara. Later, Kuttiady, Nadapuram and Payyoli Circles were attached to Vatakara Sub Division. In 2012, a new Nadapuram Sub Division was formed with Nadapuram, Kuttiady and Perambra Circles. Koyilandy Circle re-added to Vatakara Sub Division.

Now, this Sub Division has 7 Police Stations and Two

Traffic Units at Vatakara and Koyilandy and a Control Room. Kappad is a tourism spot having Tourism Police deployment. Vatakara Sub Division consists of 7 Police Stations, 2 Traffic Units, District Control Room, Vatakara and 1 Tourism Police Unit Station. Details are given below:

24.3.1. **Vatakara Police Station.** In old records Vatakara is shown as the headquarter of Kurumbranad Circle till 1924. It was an Out Post of Thalassery in 1870. Later, in 1890 Vatakara Police Station was formed. Ayanchery and Edachery villages which belonged to Nadapuram Police Station were attached to Vatakara Police Station. New building of Vatakara Police Station was inaugurated on 28.03.1991. “Sidhasramam Sidha samajam” (Family of Asramam), a spiritual charitable establishment for world peace is situated under this PS limit, besides “Sand Banks”, and Payamkuttimala Temple.

24.3.2. **Vatakara Traffic Unit:** Vatakara Traffic unit was formed in the year 1988.

24.3.3. **Edachery Police Station** started functioning as Chombala OP on 01.11.1955. It was shifted to Edachery on 24.01.1958. Edachery PS started functioning in 1980. The Police Station was bifurcated as Edacheri and Chombala PS on 01.03.2009. The Police Station was a part of Payyoli Circle up to 1994, after which it was included in Nadapuram Circle. From 2002 to 2017, it became part of Vatakara Circle. A “Janasouhrida” Police Library and ‘Self Defense Training Center’ for women are functioning in the PS since 2015.

24.3.4. **Chombala Police Station** started functioning on 01-03-2009. Chombala Police Station jurisdiction consists of Azhiyur and Onchiyam villages. Arakkal Pooram and Kunjipalli Makham Uroos are the main festivals under this Police Station limit. A harbor is situated here too.

24.3.5. **Payyoli Police Station** started functioning at Meladi on 1.1.1952. Police Station shifted to new building on 05.06.1986. Kujali Marakkar Smarakam and Sargalaya Craft Village are the main tourist centers under Payyoli Police Station. Payyoli Police Station was known as Model Police Station from 02.04.1992.

24.3.6. **Meppayur Police Station** was opened on 28.11.1987. Meppayur, Cheruvannur and parts of Arikulam villages fall under this Police Station limit.

24.3.7. **Koyilandy Police Station:** No exact date of opening is available (before 1866). It shifted to a new building on 19.04.2007. Kappad Beach and Parappalli Makham are the main tourist attractions.

24.3.8. **Traffic Unit, Koyilandy** was opened on 01.05.2003. It shifted to old Police Station building on 30.09.2006.

24.3.9. **Atholi Police Station** was opened on 01.01.1973. Atholi Police station has jurisdiction over Thalakulathur, Atholi, Ulliyeri villages. It is a child friendly PS.

24.3.10. **Vatakara Coastal Police Station** was opened on 13.08.2018.

## 24.4. Nadapuram Sub-division

The sub division was formed on 31.01.2013. It was earlier a part of Vadakara Sub Division. This sub division comprises of seven police stations.

24.4.1. **Nadapuram Police Station:** Exact date of opening is not available (before 1910). The station was shifted to new building on 27.12.1994. This station has both politically and communally sensitive areas. It has witnessed a series of clashes including murders for the last few decades. Nadapuram, Thuneri, Purameri, part of Ayanchery and Edachery villages are under this PS limit.

24.4.2. **Valayam Police Station** was opened on 28.09.2001. Valayam, Chekkiad and Vanimel villages come under it. Station shares boundary with Kannur and Wayanad Districts. The BSF camp Nadapuram situated started in the year 2014, is under this PS limit.

24.4.3. **Kuttiady Police Station:** It was an outpost of

Nadapuram Police station from 01-09-1952 to 10.01.1959. The OP was upgraded as police station on 10.11.1959. The police station was shifted to new building on 16-10-1987. Kuttiadi acknowledged the supremacy of the Kottayam Raja, whose fortified palace stands on a hill. During the Pazhassi rebellion, Kuttiadi, which commanded one of the chief passes to Wayanad was of great strategic importance. In 1957, the shafts of two golden swords supposed to have been used by Pazhassi Raja were unearthed. During ancient Chera regime, the region was an important military strategic pass. Valayannur Chira is known for its natural environment. Kuttiyadi is also known for high-yielding coconut trees. Coconuts from Kuttiyadi is supplied all over Kerala as seed. The Jurisdiction of Kuttiady Police Station is Kuttiady, Kunnummal, Velam,

Narippatta and parts of Kayakkodi and Maruthonkara Panchayaths.

24.4.4. **Thottilpalam Police Station** came into existence on 06.04.1986. Janakikad Eco Tourism and Pakrathalam Churam hill view are tourism spots in Thottilpalam PS limit.

24.4.5. **Perambra Police Station** was opened on 10.5.1948. It was an outpost of Payyoli Police Station earlier. The new building of Police Station was inaugurated on 05.03.2001. Nochad, Perambra, Koothali, Kayanna and part of Kottur, Changaroth and Naduvannur villages come under the PS limit.





24.4.6. **Peruvannamoozhi Police Station** started functioning on 10-08-1987. Chakkittapara Panchayat and part of Changarothand Koothali panchayats fall under this PS limit. A Kuttiady irrigation project, The Japan Drinking Water Project and CRPF camp are all situated in the PS limit.

24.4.7. **Koorachundu Police Station** opened on 20.2.1963. Before this, Kayanna was a Police out post attached to Koyilandy Circle. Since the station is located in Koorachundu, the name was changed to Koorachundu PS on 23.03.1980. The Police Station limit consists of Koorachundu Panchayat and part of Kayanna and Kottur Panchayats.

## 24.5. Thamarasseri Sub division

Thamarassery Sub Division started functioning on 21.01.1986. This Sub Division was formed by bifurcating Vatakara Sub Division and Kalpetta Sub Division. Initially, this Sub Division consisted of two Circles viz. Thamarassery and koilandy. Later a new Koduvally Circle was formed and included in this Sub Division. Later, Balusseri Circle was also added to this Sub Division. On 04-12-12 a new Sub Division was formed by trifurcating Vatakara and Thamarassery Sub Divisions namely Nadapuram Sub Division on 01.01.2013, after which Koilandy Circle went with Vatakara Sub Division. One traffic unit at Thamarassery and an outpost at Adivaram are also functioning in this sub division. Thamarassery Ghat area is an important place along with tourist destinations like Thusharagiri and Areppara. This sub division consists of 7 police stations.

24.5.1. **Thamarassery Police Station** was opened in 1940. Churam View Point and Kakkad Eco Tourism namely “Vanaparvam” are important tourist centres of Thamarasseri PS limit.

24.5.1.1 **Thamarasseri Traffic Unit** started functioning on 01-05-2003.

24.5.2. **Thiruvambadi Police Station** was opened on 14.09.1961. Police Station consists of Thiruvambadi and Koodaranji Panchayats.

24.5.3. **Kodenchery Police Station** opened on

01.08.1971. The police station shifted to government building on 09.02.1989. The Police Station consists of Kodechery Panchayat and part of Omassery Panchayat. Thusharagiri Waterfalls is an important tourist centre.

24.5.4. **Koduvally Police Station** was opened on 21.06.1986. It was shifted to a new government building on 05.12.2013. Koduvally is known as the Golden City as it houses around 100 jewellery shops within a short space of one kilometer. This little town has the biggest market for ornaments in the whole state.

24.5.5. **Mukkam Police Station** was opened on 11.02.1959. Kodyathur and Karasseri Panchayats come under this PS. Mukkadamanna Temple festival is the main festival of the Station limit during Shivaratri.

24.5.6. **Balusseri Police Station** an out Post was converted into Police Station on 10.05.1948. The station was shifted to new building on 20.01.1978. The police station consists of Unnikulam, Panangad, Balusseri and part of Naduvannur, Kottur and Nanminda panchayats.

24.5.7. **Kakkur Police Station** was opened on 01.08.1971. The station shifted to the new building on 12.12.1987. Kakkur Police Station consists of Kakkur, Chelannur, Panchayaths and part of Narikkuni, Madavoor and Nanminda Panchayats. Olopara is one of the tourist centers under Kakkur Police Station limit.

## 24.6 Special Units

24.6.1 **K9 Squad at Payyoli**

Payyoli K9 squad was inaugurated on 04.02.2011. Balusseri K9 squad office was inaugurated on 24.11.2015.

24.6.2 **Police Tele communication Unit** Kozhikode Rural office has been working at Vatakara since 1989.

24.6.3 **District Cyber Cell** was formed in the district on 08.08.2008.

24.6.4 **WOMEN CELL** started functioning on 14.09.1996.



Nadapuram Mosque



# History Of Wayanad District Police

Wayanad Police District comes under Kannur Range in North Zone. Wayanad Revenue District was formed on November 1, 1980 by carving out areas from Kozhikode and Kannur Districts. The name Wayanad comes from the word, 'Mayakshetra' that later evolved into 'Mayanad'. The etymology of the word is a combination of 'Vayal' (paddy field) and 'nadu' (land) making it the land of paddy fields. It borders Kannur District in North, Mysore & Chamarajnar districts of Karnataka in North-East, Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu in East, Malappuram in South and Kozhikode District in South-West.

25.2 G Surendran was the first Superintendent of Police of Wayanad. District Police Office started functioning in a new government building constructed by Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation in 2017.

25.3 Wayanad has two Sub Divisions consisting of 16 Police Stations. Vythiri, Sulthan Bathery and Mananthavady Taluks consisting of 49 Revenue villages come under the jurisdiction of Wayanad Police. Earlier, the District was divided into 06 Circles, which were abolished in 2018. Instead, Inspector-SHO system was introduced.

## 25.4. Kalpetta Sub Division

The Sub-Division was formed in 1987, consisting of 6 Police Stations. ie Kalpetta, Meppadi, Meenangadi, Kambalakkad, Vythiri and Padinjarathara divided into two Circles ie Kalpetta and Vythiri. In 1994, this Sub Division was bifurcated and stations were re-organized. Thereafter, this Sub Division came to comprise of only four stations i.e Kalpetta, Vythiri, Meppadi and Padinjarathara. On 16.08.94 again the Sub Division was re-organized comprising of Kalpetta, Meppadi, Vythiri, Padinjarathara, Meenangadi and

Kambalakkad police stations divided into three Circles ie Kalpetta, Vythiri and Meenangadi. Now, the Sub Division has 7 Police Stations. One Tourism Police Station at Pookkode (Vythiri PS limits) and 1 Traffic Unit at Kalpetta are also functioning. Kalpetta Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Vythiri Taluk and parts of Mananthavady & Sulthan Bathery Taluks.

25.4.1. **Kalpetta Police Station** came into existence on 17.08.1979.

25.4.2. **Meppadi Police Station** opened on 10.11.1917. It started functioning since 23.10.1989.

25.4.3. **Vythiri Police Station** exact date of opening of this police station is not known (before 1885). As per available records the station had existed during pre-independence period. The new station building was inaugurated on 03.12.1982.

25.4.4. **Padinjarathara Police Station** came into existence on 02.08.1988. The new station building was inaugurated on

25.01.2010.

25.4 5. **Meenangadi Police Station** was an Out post attached to Sulthan Bathery PS. Later it was upgraded as PS on 18.10.1988. The new station building was inaugurated on 14.10.2004.

25.4.6. **Kambalakkad Police Station** came into existence on 01.11.1955. The new station building was inaugurated on 18.10.1988.

25.4.7. **Panamaram Police Station** came into

existence on 27.08.2010. It was formed by bifurcating the areas of Kambalakkad Police Station within this Sub Division and Vellamunda Police Station within Mananthavady Sub Division.

## 25.5. Mananthavady Sub Division

Prior to the formation of Wayanad district, major portion of Mananthavady Sub Division was part of Thalassery Sub Division of Kannur District. Mananthavady Circle was formed on 01.05.1956. The Sub division consisted of Vythiri, Sulthan Bathery and Thamarassery Circles with 9 Police Stations and 2 out posts. The office of the Sub Divisional Police office which was functioning at Kalpetta, shifted to Mananthavady on 12.12.1980, after the formation of Wayanad district.

Mananthavady Sub Division has jurisdiction over parts of Mananthavady, Sulthan Bathery and Vythiri Taluks. This Sub Division consists of 9 Police Stations. In addition to this, one Police Aid Post at Kattikulam under Thirunelly PS and one Traffic unit each at Mananthavady and Sulthan Bathery are also functioning.

25.5.1. **Mananthavady Police Station** opened prior to 1878. The new Police Station building was opened on 21.02.1990.

25.5.2. **Thalapuzha Police Station** came into existence on 18.05.1990. The new station building was inaugurated on 21.05.2017.

25.5.3. **Thirunelly Police Station** was opened on 01.09.1971. Prior to this it was an Outpost at Kattikulam under Mananthavady Police station, which started functioning on 22.04.1958. Present building of the station was opened on 25.04.1980.

25.5.4. **Vellamunda Police Station** was opened on 01.05.1958. The present Police Station building was inaugurated on 11.02.2005.

25.5.5. **Kenichira Police Station** was opened on 04.12.1982. The new station building was inaugurated on 23.02.1988.

25.5.6. **Pulpally Police Station** opened on 01.06.1968. Before this it was an outpost of Kambalakkad Police Station since 01.11.1955. The station started functioning in the present building on 27.04.1975. It was attacked by Naxalites in 1968.

25.5.7. **Sulthan Bathery Police Station** was opened in 1885. The police station started functioning in the present building since 05.02.1990.



Thirunelli Maha Vishnu Temple, Wayanad



Jain Temple, Wayanad, built in the 13th century CE



Edakkal Caves - The caves were discovered by Fred Fawcett Superintendent of Police, Malabar District in 1896.



# History Of Kannur District Police

Kannur is one of the most urbanized districts in Kerala, with more than half of its residents living in urban areas. Kannur District is known as the 'land of looms and lores', because of the handloom industries functioning in the district and its rich cultural heritage full of diverse folk arts and rituals. For example, the district is a major centre of 'Theyyam', a ritual dance of northern Kerala.

26.2 The term Kannur is said to be a portmanteau derived from two Malayalam words, 'Kannan' (Krishna), a Hindu deity, and 'Ur' (place), making it the place of Lord Krishna. During British Raj, the city was known as Cannanore, the Portuguese version of its ancient name, 'Kannanore'. Another legend says that, 'Cannanore' is derived from the Arabic word 'Qanan al Noor' (space under the light of Quran). It was the Capital of the only Muslim kingdom, Arakkal Sultanate in the state of Kerala.

26.3 Kannur district was formed on 1st January 1957, when the erstwhile Malabar District and Kasaragod Taluk of Madras state were restructured into three Districts-Kannur, Kozhikode and Palakkad. Kannur District Police falls under Kannur Range which comes under North Zone headquartered at Kozhikode. Kannur, Thalassery, Iritty, Taliparamba and Payyannur Taluks consisting of 132 Revenue Villages comes under the jurisdiction of Kannur District Police.

26.4 Kannur borders Mahe, Wayanad and Kozhikode Rural in the south, Karnataka in the east and Arabian Sea in the west. The District Police Office is located in the Civil Station Annex building in the middle of the town. Sri. V. Subramaniam IPS was the first SP of Kannur District in 1957.

26.5 It has four Sub Divisions consists of 39 Police Stations, 2 Coastal Police Stations and 1 Traffic Enforcement Unit. Earlier, there were 13 Circles in the District, which were abolished during 2019 after the introduction of ISHO system.

## 26.6. Kannur Sub Division

Kannur Sub Division was formed in 1970. The sub division has jurisdiction over entire Kannur taluks and part of Taliparamba taluks. This Sub Division consists of nine Police Stations including Azheekkal Coastal Police Station. In addition to this, one Tourism Police and One Traffic Enforcement Unit is also functioning at Kannur. Kannur Sub Divisional Police Office is located near District Police Office, Kannur.

**26.6.1. Kannur Town Police Station** came into existence in 1927. The new

station building was inaugurated in 1988.

**26.6.2. Kannur City Police Station** was set up in 1977 in a rented building at Ayikkara and was shifted to a new building at Marakkarkandy in 1989.

**26.6.3. Edakkad Police Station:** Prior to the opening of the Police station, an outpost was functioning at Edakkad, which was converted into station in 1958. The station was shifted to a newly constructed building at Muzhappilangada Amsom in 1974.

**26.6.4. Chakkarakkal Police Station** was opened in 1973. It shifted to a rented building on 05.07.1991 and then to the newly constructed building on 20.09.2014.

**26.6. 5. Valapattanam Police Station:** was established in 1905 at Valapattanam village.

**26.6.6. Kannapuram Police Station:** was set up in 1972 and shifted to a government building in 1989.

**26.6.7. Mayyil Police Station:** opened in 2010.

**26.6.8. Vanitha Police Station:** Opened in 11th September 2015.

**26.6.9. Azheekkal Coastal Police Station:** As part of a revised marine policing coastal security scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved setting up of 8 Coastal Police Stations in

Kerala for phase I functioning since 20.09.2014.

**26.6.10. Traffic Enforcement Unit Kannur.** It came into existence in 2000. New building was inaugurated in November 2003.

## 26.7. Iritty Sub Division

Iritty Police Sub Division came into existence during the re-organization of Police Sub Division in Kannur District in 2005. Iritty Sub Division has jurisdiction over the entire Iritty Taluk and some parts of Taliparamba and Thalassery Taluk. This Sub Division consists of Eleven Police Stations.

**26.7.1. Iritty Police Station** It was originally an outpost attached to Mattannur Police Station. It was upgraded to a charging police station in 1948 during the Communist Rebellion, to be downgraded once only to be upgraded again in 1953. The police station shifted to the present building on 16.06.1974.

**26.7.2. Ulikkal Police Station** was opened on 18.11.72.

**26.7.3. Karikottakkari Police Station** started functioning on 08.09.1979 from a rented building at Karikottakari town, that later shifted to a new Government building in 1989. There are about 13 tribal colonies.

**26.7.4. Aralam Police Station** was set

up in 1984 in a rented building at Keezhpally town. It shifted to a new government building on 22.12.1989. Aralam Farm and Aralam wild life sanctuary situated within this station limit are important tourist centres.

**26.7.5. Muzhakkunnu Police Station** came into existence in 2016.

**26.7.6. Peravoor Police Station:** new station building was inaugurated on 22.12.1989.

**26.7.7. Kelakam Police Station** started functioning in a government building since March 1990.

**26.7.8. Maloor Police Station:** opened in September 1987 in a rented building and shifted to the new Government building in 2011.

**26.7.9. Mattannur Police Station:** started functioning in 1872 during the British rule with a specific purpose of curbing communal riots prevalent in the area. It shifted to the present Government building in 1988.

**26.7.10. Irikkur Police Station:** started functioning in a new building since 2006 at Irikkur town. There are about 8 SC/ST colonies under its jurisdiction.

**26.7.11. Mattannur Airport Police Station:** was carved out of few villages from the jurisdiction of Mattannur Police Station.

## 26.8. Thalassery Sub Division

Thalassery was formerly under Cannanore Sub Division, but after the communist Rebellion of 1948, the Sub Division split into Cannanore and Cannanore Special Sub Division.



Arakkal Museum, Ayikkara, Kannur

In 1950, the Headquarter of DySP, Cannanore shifted to Thalassery. In 1961, Thalassery Sub Division was formed by renaming Cannanore sub division. This Sub Division has past history of a Naxalite attack on November 22, 1968, which was the first naxalite incident in Kerala. This Sub Division consists of Eleven Police Stations, including Thalassery Coastal Police Station. In addition to this, One Traffic Unit is also functioning at Thalassery.

**26.8.1. Thalassery Police Station** came into existence in the year 1899 in a private building. It shifted to the new building in 1984.

**26.8.2. Dharmadam Police Station:** opened in a rented building in 1962. It shifted to a building at Dharmadm Panchayath later.

**26.8.3. New Mahe Police Station:** Thalassery Municipality of Kodyeri Village was declared as New Mahe Police Station and started functioning on 31.08.2010.

**26.8.4. Panoor Police Station:** opened before 1889. It comprises of 4 Panchayats and shares boundary with Kolavallur, Kannavam, Kadirur, Chokli and Pallur PS.

**26.8.5. Kolavallur Police Station:** It started functioning in 1959. Station was downgraded as OP and attached to Panoor Police Station in 1962 to be upgraded again in 1964. The Station was shifted to the present building in 1988 under Kuthuparamba Circle in 1988.

**26.8.6. Chockly Police Station:** The Station opened on 01.11.1955. In 1988 it shifted to a newly constructed government building.

**26.8.7. Koothuparamba Police Station:** opened in the year 1871 (20.03.1871), on the recommendation of 'Sadar Adalat' which was appointed to study the communal situation after the murder of Hindu landlord Thangal and his family in 1852. Station was opened in a shop in the Kottayam Bazar. In 1879, it shifted to the old building along with Sub Jail and court. In 1884,

Police station building was constructed as accommodation court; Police Station's and Sub jail. The station had only one room till the Sub jail shifted to Telicheri when SI room and SW rooms were constructed in 1980. On 15.12.2009, new PS building was opened near the Circle office.

**26.8.8. Kathirur Police Station:** started functioning from 27th January 2002. It was functioning in the Old Telephone Exchange building at Kadirurtill 2009 and shifted to the new building in 2010.

**26.8.9. Kannavam Police Station** opened on 27.01.2002. The Police station is functioning in a rented building at Chittariparamba Panchayat.

**26.8.10. Pinarayi Police Station** In 2018, considering the existing law and order situation under Thalassery sub division limits, a new police station with adequate strength was created after bifurcating the Koothuparamba Police Station in Pinarayi.



26.8.11. **Thalassery Coastal Police Station** Government of Kerala decided to start one Coastal Police Station at Thalassery with local area of jurisdiction extending up to 12 nautical miles ( Territorial waters ) off the coast of Kannur revenue district by re-defining the jurisdiction of Azheekkal Coastal Police Station in 2013. Coastal Police Station of Thalassery started functioning in 2016 (01.10.2016

## 26.9. Thaliparamba Sub Division

Thaliparamba Sub Division was formed on 17.11.1986. It consists of ten Police Stations apart from a Traffic Unit at Taliparamba.

26.9.1. **Thaliparamba Police Station:** established on 16/08/07.

26.9.2. **Payangadi Police Station:** This was a Prohibition station started by the Ex-Prohibition department in Madras state. When the prohibition department merged with the police on 01.11.1955, the station was converted into a Police Station. In 1959 station was shifted to the present building.

26.9.3. **Pariyaram Medical College Police Station:** came into existence in 2008.

26.9.4. **Payyannur Police Station:** started functioning in 1981.

26.9.5. **Peringome Police Station:** opened on 20.01.1939. Prior to this, it was an OP attached to Payyanur PS. It was once downgraded, and again upgraded on 15.01.1947 as a Police Station. Police Station was again downgraded as an outpost on 01.09.1952. On 1.11.1955 this was upgraded as police station again.

26.9.6. **Cherupuzha Police Station** came into existence on 29/9/2015.

26.9.7. **Alakkode Police Station** opened on 01.03.1963 in a rented building at Alakkode. The station was shifted to a government building at Arangam with effect from 03.08.1970. Station was shifted to the present building in 2005.

26.9.8. **Kudiyanmala Police Station** was carved out of Alakkode Police Station in 1978.

26.9.9. **Sreekandapuram Police Station** started functioning in a rented building owned by Seerakath Mariyumma and 1 out post at Chemberi, Eruvessy Village in 1978. The police station shifted to a newly constructed government building on 18.12.1989.

26.9.10. **Payyavoor Police Station** was opened in 1984.

## 26.10. Other Sub Units

26.10.1 **Cyber Cell:** The Cyber Cell was established in the year 2013.

26.10.2 **Women Cell:** The Women Cell, Kannur started its functioning on 07.08.1996.

26.10.3 **CCTNS Help-desk Office** (CCTNS-Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems): commenced in the district on 06-08-2014.

## 26.11. Social/Community Policing Schemes

26.11.1. **Athuramithram:**

Kannur District Police has started this new scheme to render financial assistance to poor people suffering from serious illnesses. It was formally inaugurated by the Home Minister Ramesh Chennithala on 15-02-2015.

26.11.2. **Akshayapathram:**

A new Community Police initiative was launched in Kannur Town by DySP Kannur with the motto of Hunger Free Kannur Town. A cabin with a high quality food chiller is erected near the premises of Kannur DySP office. The less fortunate who land up in the city with empty pockets can go to the cabin and take food free of cost.

26.11.3. **WAR - We Are Ready**

Sreekandapuram Janamaithri Police introduced a new system for dealing with disasters. They formed Voluntary Service Army under the name WAR (We Are Ready) in co-operation with general public residing in a locality. People with varied skills ranging from labourers to medical officers were grouped together to create separate squads to face different types of unexpected disasters.

26.11.4. **INSIGHT**

Objective of this project is to help youth secure respectable jobs. Panoor has a bad history of political

clashes and murders, badly affecting the youth. Most of the students in these areas do not go for higher education. In view of this alarming situation, Panoor Police started the mission “INSIGHT” intended to inspire the youth to aspire for good careers. The project was inaugurated by KK Shylaja Teacher, Minister for Health & Social Justice Kerala on 01/07/2019. A total of 30 training centers are present in Panoor and Kolavallur station limits and about 1700 students are attending the classes. The Centres are also providing coaching classes for competitive exams.

26.11.5. Grievance Redresseal Adalat in Iritty Sub Division. Grievance Redressal Adalat in Aralam Farm Adivasi Settlement started in 2017. It had in participation of more than thousand Adivasis/tribals families. In these Adalats, petitions are collected by officials of various departments. It became a model for other PS to emulate.

26.11.6. The district has been divided into Kannur City & Kannur Rural in 2019 – this order is yet to be implemented.



St. Angelo Fort, Kannur, built by Portuguese in 1505



Muzhappilangad Beach, the longest Drive-In beach in Asia



# History Of Kasaragod City Police

Kasaragod Police District falls under Kannur Range in North Zone Headquartered at Kozhikode. Kasaragod district covers 4 Taluks i.e. Manjeshwar, Kasaragod, Hosdurg and Vellarikundu and 79 revenue villages. Kasaragod district was formed in 1984 after bifurcating Kannur district that earlier consisted of Kasaragod and Hosdurg Taluks as well. The name Kasaragod is said to be derived from Kannada word 'Kasaragod' meaning Nuxvemed forest (Kanjirakuttam). Kasaragod, the northernmost district of Kerala, is endowed with rich natural resource and is noted for its majestic forts, ravishing rivers, hills, green valleys and beautiful beaches. The rich and varied cultural heritage of the district is portrayed through spectacular presentations of Theyyam, Yakshagana, Poorakkali, Kolkali and Mappilappattu. Seven languages are prevalent in Kasaragod besides Malayalam (administrative language) viz. Kannada, Tulu, Konkani, Marati, Urdu and Beary. Prior to State's reorganisation, Kasaragod was part of South Kanara district. It became part of Malabar district after the formation of unified Kerala State. Later, Kasaragod Taluk of Malabar district was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Hosdurg Taluks and integrated with the then newly formed Cannanore district. In 1984, when Kasaragod district was formed, A.I Netto Desmond IPS became the first Superintendent of Police.

27.2 Kasaragod District Police Office started functioning in 1984 in the building of Anti Disaster Shelter Building at Anangoor, Kasaragod. From March 1988 to 1990, the office shifted to a rented building (Sakthi Sadan) at Beeranthabail. From 1990 onwards DPO functioned in Old Collectorate building at Kasaragod Town. Finally, in 2008 a new DPO building was inaugurated.

27.3 Originally there were two Police Sub divisions viz. Kasaragod and Kanhangad covering six Police Circles (Kasaragod, Kumbala, Adhur, Hosdurg, Nileshwar and Vellarikundu) and 16 police stations. A new police station at Melparamba was inaugurated in 2018. In 2018, all Circle offices were abolished and replaced with IP-SHO system. There are 22 Police stations in the district including 17 law and order police stations, 3 Coastal police stations namely, Bekal, Shiriya and Trikaripur Coastal Police station, one Traffic police station and one Special Mobile Squad Police station (for investigation of SC/ST cases).

27.4 Both Kasaragod and Kanhangad Sub divisions consist of 9 Police stations (including Kasaragod Traffic unit).

**Kasaragod Sub Division**

Divisional Police Office came into existence on 28.03.1987. On 06.07.2002, three Police Circles were created ie, Kasaragod, Kumbala and Adhur. Kasaragod Circle consists of Kasaragod Police Station, Vidyannagar Police Station, Badiadka Police Station and Control Room, Kasaragod. Kumbala Circle consists of Kumbala and Manjeshwar Police Stations. Adhur Circle consists of Adhur and Bedakam Police Stations. From 01.01.2018 Circle offices were abolished.

Most of the people in the Sub Division at the time of its creation were Kannada speaking. Hence, the Government considered this area as a Kannada linguistic minority area.

The Sub Divisional office shifted from Kasaba beach in 1988 once and again in 2005 to a new building at Parakkatta. Kasaragod Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Manjeshwar and Kasargod Taluks. There are 8 Police stations and a traffic unit, under this Sub Division.

27.5.1. **Kasargod Police Station** came into existence on 02.01.1865 and shifted to the present government building on 30.12.1988. It became part of Cannanore District of Kerala State in 1956. Later in 1984, it became part of Kasaragod District. Kasaragod PS was bifurcated into Vidyannagar and Melparamba Police stations.

27.5.2. **Vidyanagar Police Station** came into existence on 12/03/2010. New building was inaugurated on 12.10.2012. The station has 7 villages under its jurisdiction.

27.5.3. **Badiadka Police Station** started functioning on 01-11-1955. It shifted to a new government building on 22-06-2005. The station comprises of 12 villages such as Badiadka, Badoor, Bela, Enmakaje, Kattukukke, Kumbadaje, Maire, Mugu, Neerchal, Nekraje, Padre and Umbrangala. The eastern part of the station borders Karnataka State.

27.5.4. **Adhur Police Station:** It was upgraded from an Out Post under Kasaragod Police Station to a PS in 1953. It is functioning in a new building opened on 01.01.2007. Due to Maoist threat, apart from construction of fortification work including compound wall, watch tower etc. in 2017, security guard with SLR has been provided for. It is functioning under the charge of Inspector SHO from 01.01.2018 onwards.

27.5.5. **Bedakam Police Station** started functioning in 18.05.1972. It has jurisdiction over 6 villages viz. Kolathur, Bedakam, Munnad, Kuttikol, Karivedakam

and Bandaduka. Police station shifted to new government building on 11.11.1988.

27.5.6. **Kumbala Police Station** started functioning on 23.11.1961. It shifted to government building on 17.8.1979. The police station limit comprises of 18 villages.

27.5.7. **Manjeshwar Police Station** started functioning on 26.10.1989. It borders Karnataka State. The Station jurisdiction consists of 24 Villages.

## 27.6. Kanhangad Sub Division

A new revenue district with HQ at Kasaragod was announced on 01.11.1984. Prior to this, all the Police Stations in Kasaragod and Payyannur Circle in Kannur district were under Kasaragod with headquarter at Kanhangad. After the formation of new revenue district, Kasaragod sub division was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Kanhangad Sub divisions on 20.06.1984.

The Sub division consists of 9 Police Stations.

27.6.1 **Hosdurg Police Station** started functioning in 1865. Vijayanagara King invaded and annexed Kanhangad area along with Kumbala and Thulunad in 1345. Economic importance of the port town prompted the Nayaks to fortify Bekal. Kanhangad Fort was reconstructed by King Soma Sekhara Naik. The workers who constructed these Forts were sheltered at Hosdurg and Kottacheri, thus giving it the name. In AD 1763, Haidar Ali captured and made it a part of South Canara District. Bekal served as an important military station of Tipu Sultan during the capture of Malabar. Later, according to Sreerangapattanam Pact, the fort came under East India Company and formed Bekal Taluk of South Canara District of Bombay Presidency. Gradually the political and economic importance of Bekal and its port declined considerably.

27.6.2. **Bekal Police Station** borders Arabian Sea on the west. It started functioning on 19.10.1955. A new

building for the police station was inaugurated on 12.01.2004. Bekal police station is the most sensitive police station of Kasaragod district where communal and political issues are big in number. The station was under the control of Hosdurg Circle till 27.04.16.

27.6.3. **Ambalathara Police Station** is functioning since 07.03.05. Police station shifted to the new building in Pullur Village on 17.05.08.

27.6.4 **Nileshwar Police Station** was opened on 01.11.1955. The station shifted to the new building on 07.08.1975. The station limits include Nileswarem, Perole, Kinanoor, Karinthalam and Madikai villages. Nileswarem has cultural significance as it was the seat of Nileswarem Rajas. The Nileswarem palace functions as the folklore centre of the Archaeology department. The town is also famous for its numerous 'kavus' (shrines).

27.6.5. **Chandera Police Station** Prior to 1947, Chandera Police station was an Out Post due to





communal tensions. It became a Police Station on 05.04.1947. The station was permanently established at Chandra on 30.05.1953.

27.6.6. **Cheemeni Police Station** opened on 09.12.1989.

27.6.7. **Vellarikundu Police Station** opened on 04.08.1987. The station also shares border with Karnataka state.

27.6.8. **Chittarikkal Police Station** came into existence on 01.06.1968. Police station consists of 4 villages viz, Chittarikkal, Palavayal, Bheemanadi and West Eleri. It is prone to Maoist threat and has a sizable population of SC/ST colonies. It borders Karnataka state and has a hilly terrain.

27.6.9. **Rajapuram Police Station** was officially inaugurated on 08.09.1978. Chittarikkal PS started functioning on 01.06.1968. There is a possibility of Maoist attack in these police stations bordering Karnataka. It comprises of hilly and forested land.

## 27.7 Other Police Stations

27.7.1. **Special Mobile Squad Police Station**  
A 'Special Mobile Squad' Kasaragod was formed on 09.11.72. It was attached to CBCID (FS) Kozhikode but was brought under administrative operational control of SP, Kannur w.e.f 01.05.1980. After the formation of Kasaragod district on 24.05.84, the unit came under the administrative control of SP, Kasaragod. The unit was under the charge of a Circle Inspector till 15.01.99.

27.7.2. **Bekal Coastal Police Station** was inaugurated on 25.11.10. Under the Costal Security Scheme 'Kadalora Jagratha Samithies' were constituted in Kasaragod district on 04/03/09. 7 Costal Samithies were formed in Manjeshwar, Kumbala, Kasargod, Bekal, Hosdurg, Nileshwar and Chandra Police Station limits, covering the coastal areas of Kasaragod district. Every Kadalora Jagratha Samithy consists of 22 members. Mobile phone top up cards and identity cards to selected sea going fishermen in each Samithi is distributed. Mock exercise 'TRITON-2' was

conducted in this district in 2010. In seven Coastal Police Stations, 14 patrolling boats have been arranged with the help of Kadalora Jagratha Samithi members. Moreover, foot patrolling, picket post, road checking etc. have also been arranged on a daily basis.

27.7.3. **Kumbala Coastal Police Station** at Shiriya came into existence on 27.06.2017.

27.7.4. **Trikaripur Costal Police Station** is functioning since 11.05.2017.

27.7.5. **Vanitha PS** was inaugurated on 14.04.2020.

## 27.8. Other Sub Units

27.8.1. **District Crime Record Bureau:** Started in this district on 01.10.89.

27.8.2. **Police Computer Cell:** Started functioning from 1995 under DCRB.

27.8.3. **Single Digit Finger Print Bureau** Kasaragod Unit commenced work from 30.03.85. The Bureau was shifted to the old police station building, Kanhangad from May 1990 and is functioning in Kasaragod, since March 1992.

27.8.4. **Kasaragod District Crime Branch** started functioning from 26.02.1996.

27.8.5. **Women Desk in Police Stations** was set up in all the 15 Police stations w.e.f. 24.02.06.

27.8.6. **District Narcotic Cell** has been functioning in Kasaragod district with effect from 21.3.96.

27.8.7. **Tourism Police** started functioning at Bekal under Bekal Police station from 05.11.02.

## 27.9. Specialized Wings

27.9.1 **Cyber Cell** was established in 2008.

27.9.2 **Women Cell** started in 1996.

27.9.3 **CCTNS Help-Desk Office** is functioning from 2012 onwards in continuation to CIPA help desk which was started in 2007. FIR has been registered from 2014 onwards.

## 27.10. Other Social/Community Policing Programmes:

27.10.1. SAHRUDHAYA'- A Police -Youth Club initiative. Kasaragod is communally sensitive. To resolve this issue, Kasaragod Police in collaboration with various Youth clubs launched a novel scheme 'Sahrudhaya' in

2017. It conducts friendly sports matches between Youth clubs in football, cricket, badminton, volleyball, tug of war etc. It is conducted to build rapport among youths of both communities. Peace committees are also constituted in all the communally sensitive areas with active participation of such clubs. It has proved very effective in resolving communal issues.

27.10.2. Ponpulari Project  
It is a joint venture of District Police Kasaragod and District Education department. It started in the year 2012 to tackle communal and political tension. Project focussed on turning school students into harbingers of peace and development through planned activities. 'Ponpulari' aims at building unity, secularism, integrity and humanity in students by forming 'Ponpulari' clubs. At present, there are 37 Ponpulari clubs comprising around 1200 students in 24 government schools and 9 government aided schools of the district.

27.10.3. Free Yoga Class is being conducted at DHQ Kasaragod in collaboration with the Institute of Applied Dermatology for Police and general public. A large number of people including foreigners are given yoga training free of cost. This project has gone a long way in improving police public relationship in the District.

27.10.4. Coaching Classes for job aspirants for PSC and other competitive examinations are being conducted by District Police free of cost at DHQ Kasaragod every Sunday and also on holidays.





# 09

## List Of Police Circles Abolished In 2018

Till 2018 system of circle Inspector supervising functioning of more than one Police station was in vogue. When Inspector SHO system was introduced in Police stations with clear cut divisions "Investigation Division" & "Law and Order Division" in Police stations, the Police circles were abolished and Circle Inspectors ceased to function.



# List Of Police Circles Abolished In 2018

## Thiruvananthapuram City - 10

Cantonment  
Peroorkada  
Museum  
Pettah  
Medical College  
Poonthura  
Nemom  
Vizhinjam  
Thampanoor  
Techno park Kazhakkuttom

## Thiruvananthapuram Rural - 15

Attingai  
Varkala  
Kadakkavoor  
Venjaramoodu  
Kilimanoor  
Nedumangadu  
Aryanadu  
Palode  
Kattakkada  
Neyyattinkara  
Poovar  
Parassala  
Vellarada  
Malayinkeezhu  
Pothencodu

## Kollam City - 7

Kollam East  
Kollam West  
Eravipuram  
Paravoor  
Kottiyam  
Karunagappally  
Chavara

## Kollam Rural - 9

Kottarakkara  
Ezhukone  
Kadakkal  
Sasthamcotta  
Punalur  
Anchal  
Kulathupuzha  
Kundara  
Pathanapuram

## Pathanamthitta - 10

Pathanamthitta (SHO)  
Kozhencherry  
Chittar  
Adoor (SHO)  
Pandalam  
Konny  
Thiruvalla  
Mallappally  
Vadasserikara  
Pampa

## Alappuzha - 11

Alappuzha South  
Ambalapuzha  
Pulinkunnu  
Cherthala  
Kuthiathode  
Mararikulam  
Chengannur  
Mannar  
Mavelikkara  
Kayamkulam  
Haripad

## Kottayam - 14

KTM East  
KTM West  
Changanassery  
Vakathanam  
Ettumanoor  
Kanjirappally  
Ponkunnam  
Manimala  
Pampady  
Palai  
Vaikom (SHO)  
Kaduthuruthy  
Ramapuram  
Erattupettah

## Idukki - 12

Thodupuzha  
Kaliyar  
Kanjir  
Idukki  
Kanjikuzhi (Karimanal)  
Munnar  
Devikulam  
Adimaly  
Nedumkantam  
Kattappana  
Kumily  
Peerumedu

## Kochi City - 8

EKM Central  
EKM North  
EKM South  
Mattancherry  
Fort Kochi  
Palluruthy  
Kalamasserry  
Thrippunithura

## Ernakulam Rural - 15

Aluva  
Kalady  
North Paravoor  
Vadakkakara  
Kunnathunadu  
Njarakkal  
Angamaly  
Kuruppumpady  
Muvattupuzha  
Puthencruz  
Kalloorkadu  
Kothamangalam  
Piravam  
Perumbavoor  
Nedumbassery

## Thrissur City - 5

Thrissur East  
Thrissur West  
Ollur  
Guruvayoor  
Peramangalam

## Thrissur Rural - 13

Kunnamkulam  
Wadakkancherry  
Chelakkara  
Chavakkad  
Irinjalakkuda  
Kodungallur  
Valappad  
Cherpu  
Chalakkudy  
Kodakara  
Pudukkad  
Mala

## Palakkad - 15

Town South  
Town North  
Palakkad Rural [Kasaba]  
Chittur  
Hemambika Nagar  
Alathur  
Kuzhalmannam  
Vadakkancherry  
Kollangode  
Nenmara  
Ottappalam  
Pattambi  
Cheruplassery  
Mannarkkad  
Agali

## Malappuram - 12

Malappuram  
Kondotty  
Thirurangadi  
Manjeri  
Tirur  
Thanur  
Ponnan  
Valancherry  
Perinthalmanna  
Pandikkad  
Wandoor  
Nilamboor

## Kozhikode City - 6

Kozhikkode Town  
Kasaba, KKD  
Cheruvannur  
Medical College  
Nadakkavu  
Chevayoor

## Kozhikode Rural - 9

Vadakara  
Payyoli  
Nadapuram  
Kuttiadi  
Perambra  
Thamarassery  
Koduvally  
Koyilandy  
Balussery

## Wayanad - 6

Kalpetta  
Meenangady  
Vythiri  
Mananthavady  
Sulthan Battery  
Pulpally

## Kannur - 12

Kannur Town (SHO)  
Kannur City  
Valapattanam  
Iritty  
Thalassery  
Koothuparambu  
Panur  
Mattannur  
Peravoor  
Thaliparamba  
Payyannur  
Alacode  
Sreekandapuram

## Kasaragod - 7

Kasargod  
Kumbala  
Adhur  
Hosdurg  
Vellarikundu  
Neeleswaram  
Vidyanagar





# 10

**Government  
Railway Police**



# Government Railway Police (GRP)

**Government Railway Police (GRP) or Kerala Railway Police (KRP) looks after the safety of passengers and their belongings both at Railway stations and inside trains all along 1027 kms railway line spread across the state. It functions in coordination with the Railway Protection Force (RPF). A Rail Alert Control Room is functioning at Railway Police Head Quarters 24x7.**

29.2 Railway Police Head Quarters is placed at Mettukkada, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram, building owned by Southern Railways. SP Railways (IPS cadre) is the unit head working under the supervision of ADGP (Intelligence & Railways). A DySP supervises the administrative part of the office. Sri. C. Mohammed was the first Superintendent of Police, GRP from 28th September 1967 to 18th July 1968, when GRP was formed.

29.3 There are 13 Railway Police Stations in Kerala GRP unit. They are located in the main Railway station premises at Trivandrum Central, Parassala, Kollam, Punalur, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam Junction, Thrissur, Shornur, Palakkad, Kozhikode, Kannur & Kasargod. There are 2 Sub-divisions (Ernakulam & Palakkad) under the supervision of DySPs and 4 Circles (Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Shornur, Kozhikode).

29.4 A Crime Records Bureau is working as a Sub Unit of RP HQ, placed at the same compound, under the supervision of a DySP. It furnishes crime details under Kerala Railway Police, to State Crime Records Bureau, Sashastra Seema Bal HQ, RPF, Railway Board etc.

## 29.5 Jurisdictional Area Covered by GRP.

There are two Sub Divisions of Railways in Kerala; Thiruvananthapuram Division starting from Parassala to Vallathol Nagar and Palakkad Division starting from Vallathol Nagar to Uppala towards Karnataka and Walayar towards Coimbatore District.

The entire area has 174 railway stations, covered by 13 Railway Police Stations. Parassala Railway station is at the Southern end and Kasargod Railway station is at the Northern end towards Karnataka and Palakkad Railway Police Station towards Coimbatore.

## 29.6. Palakkad Sub Division

Palakkad sub-division has jurisdiction over Thrissur, Palakkad, Kozhikode, Kannur and Kasargod districts. Total area under jurisdiction is 574 kms. This sub-division consists of 6 Police Stations. Office is located at Meleppuram, Olavakkode, Palakkad Railway Station.

### 29.6.1. Kasaragod Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1998. It is located at the Southern End of Platform No.1 of Kasargod Railway Station.

### 29.6.2: Kannur Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1960. The building is provided by the Railways and is situated on the western side of Kannur Railway Station, running from Mahi Bridge to Payyanur.

### 29.6.3. Kozhikode Railway Police Station

This Police Station that came into existence in 1961 is situated at the 3rd Platform of Kozhikode Railway Station. The new building came up on 21st December 2011 with a jurisdictional area between Pattambi and

Pallippuram Railway Stations and Mahi River Bridge.

### 29.6.4.Shornur Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence on 19th April 1961. There are 19 Railway Stations within the jurisdiction of Shornur Railway Police Station.

### 29.6.5. Palakkad Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1981 with jurisdiction extending from Paraly to Valayar.

### 29.6.6. Thrissur Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1986. The jurisdiction of this Station extends from Bharathppuzha Bridge and Karakutty to Guruvayur.

## 29.7 Ernakulam Sub Division

Ernakulam Police Sub Division office started functioning in 1987. There are 77 Railway Stations under this Sub Division. This Sub Division consists of 7 Railway Police Stations including 2 CI stations functioning at Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram. The Sub Division office is located near Ernakulam Town North Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub Division.

### 29.7.1. Ernakulam Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence on 1st August 1978. The Railway Police Station was located at Southern End of Platform.No.1.

### 29.7.2. Kottayam Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence on 1st April 1961. The building is situated on the Platform.No.1.

There are 13 Railway Stations within the jurisdiction of Kottayam Railway Police Station.

### 29.7.3. Alappuzha Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence on 10th April 1990. The Railway Police Station is situated at Southern side of Railway Station Platform No.1 of Alleppey West Village in Ambalappuzha Taluk. There are 15 Railway Stations within the jurisdiction of Alappuzha Railway Police Station.

### 29.7.4. Kollam Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1961. The Railway Police Station is situated on the Southern side of Kollam Railway Station. It is an old Railway Building situated in Kollam Corporation. There are 4 Railway Stations within its jurisdiction.

### 29.7.5. Punalur Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1986. This building is provided by the Railway department and is situated on the South Eastern side of Railway Station. There are 9 Railway Stations within its jurisdiction.

### 29.7.6. Thiruvananthapuram Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1956. This building is provided by the Department of Railways and is situated on the South Eastern side of Railway Station at Thycaud Village. The Station jurisdiction is between Kappil and Nemom. There are 13 Railway Stations under the Thiruvananthapuram Railway Police Station.

### 29.7.7. Parassala Railway Police Station.

This Police Station came into existence in 1986. It is situated in Parassala Village, Neyyattinkara Taluk, Thiruvananthapuram District.

### 29.8 CCTNS Help-desk Office

(CCTNS-Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems)

DySP, DCRB is the Nodal Officer of CCTNS Programme. The CCTNS has been introduced in the year 2014.

### 29.9 CYBER CELL

A Cyber Cell is functioning in this Unit.

### 29.10 MoP AND BEAT

On a daily basis, almost 286 trains are running through the entire stretch of Kerala State. In order to impart safety and security to the passengers and their property, GRP is deploying Beat and Mobile Patrols in trains and platforms. Security of Railway stations and prevention of drug trafficking, terrorist activities, extremist activities etc are also major tasks to be performed other than prevention and detection of crime by Railway Police along with the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and local police.

### 29.11 Anti-Terrorist measures

In order to ensure better security of railway commuters, track patrol is enhanced in co-ordination with RPF and other staff of Railways including gang men etc., especially in areas mapped as vulnerable for attack such as junctions, abandoned places etc. to avoid any kind of track sabotage activities. With the increased number of trains, crowd, migration across India and emerging threat from anti-national elements, there is always a need to update measures.

to fend off any such attacks.

### 29.12 Dog Squad for GRP

A Dog Squad is functioning exclusively for GRP, Kerala for the detection of drugs, liquor, Arms and Ammunitions with effect from 2018.

### 29.13 Women Safety

To ensure safety and security of women commuters the following precautionary measures are being taken; A scheme for passengers to register complaints with Beat Officers on train and avail a copy of the complaint immediately has been launched. The scheme will help passenger to avoid going to police station and instead receive details of the case over phone. The ladies compartment in local trains are being escorted by RPF and GRP during peak/non-peak hours, during late night and early morning local trains to ensure proper safety and security. Women Safety awareness programmes such as Janayathra Suraksha Committee is organized with the participation of women and other passengers, Porters and other railway employees. Security Help-Line number is operational in Control Rooms to enable passengers to seek security related assistance on real time basis.

### 29.14 GRP/KRP Control Room

A new modern State Railway Police Control Room has come up at Thampanoor in 2020





# 11

## Armed Police Battalions



# Armed Police Battalions

Kerala Armed Police Battalions are integral parts of Kerala Police. Armed Police Battalions had their origin even at the evolutionary stages of Kerala Police. The primary objective behind the formation of Armed Police Battalions is to enforce the law and order of the State when it gets beyond the resources and capability of the local Police. The Battalion personnel are deployed to handle emergency situation like communal clashes, natural calamities, general elections, security and crowd control, VVIP security, disasters and law and order issues. In case of emergency, the force is also deployed outside the state also.

30.1 Battalions are the only entry point for police personnel recruited to the Kerala Police. In addition to the newly constituted (in 2019) Integrated Police Recruit Training Centre (IPRTC), Battalions also used for giving training to the newly appointed recruits. The constables so recruited after their mandatory tenure in the Battalions move to the civil Police cadre. Thus the Armed Police Battalions serve as the feeder units for Kerala Civil Police.

30.2 ADGP, Armed Police Battalions is the head of the Armed Police battalions who is assisted by IG/DIG of Police.

30.3 Kerala Police at present has got 7 full fledged battalions as shown below;

Name of battalions	Head quarters
Malabar Special Police -MSP	Malappuram
Special Armed Police -SAP	Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram
Kerala Armed Police - KAP 1	Thrippunithura, Ernakulam
Kerala Armed Police – KAP 2	Muttikkulangara, Palakkad
Kerala Armed Police – KAP 3	Adoor, Pathanamthitta
Kerala Armed Police – KAP 4	Mangattuparambu, Kannur
Kerala Armed Police – KAP 5	Kuttikanam, Idukki

30.4 In addition to these seven battalions, four units were established for special purposes in the state under the control of ADGP, APBN. Organizations and functions these are different from other battalions. They are;

Name of battalions	Head quarters
Rapid Response and Rescue Force	RRRF -Klari, Malappuram
India Reserve Battalion - IRBn	Ramavarnapuram, Thrissur & Pandikkad, Malappuram
State Industrial Security Force – SISF	Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram
Kerala Armed Women Police Battalion	Menamkulam, Thiruvananthapuram

30.5 Battalions have detachment camps at various places.

## 30.6 Brief of each Battalion

### 30.6.1 Malabar Special Police (MSP) Battalion

2.6.1.1 MSP, initially known as Malappuram Special Police is the oldest Battalion in Kerala, formed in the year 1884. Subsequent to the outbreak of Mappila rebellion, Malappuram Special Police was disbanded and Malabar Special Police was formed in 1921 well before the formation of Kerala State to maintain law & order in Malabar region under Madras Provincial Government headed by the British Emperor. There were 2 other MSP Battalions (MSP II & III Bns) which were disbanded after Nagaland operation.

30.6.1.2 The beginnings of this Force are to be found in the Nayar Sibbandy Corps raised under native chieftains towards the end of the 18th century. The Nayar Sibbandy Corps were developed to overawe the Mappilas. Later, their place was taken over by a force of 500 armed policemen recruited for collecting revenue. The Force had suppressed a gang of Mappila rebels, who had settled in Chembrasserri Village. The MSP was made permanent in 1897. The Malappuram Special Force armed with Martin Henri Single-Shot rifles proved insufficient before the guerilla tactics adopted by the rebels. Nevertheless, the members of this Force brought lasting fame to their organisation.

30.6.1.3 The Government on 30th September, 1921 had sanctioned a total strength of 6 British Officers, 8 Subedars, 16 Jamadars, 60 Havildars and 600 Constables to form into a company of Auxillary Police. This was later called the Malabar Special Police. The recruits were sent to Kannur for training. The MSP had successfully tackled and defeated the rebels. They became famous even outside the State for guerilla warfare tactics. Many agencies outside the state too had hired them.



MSP

30.6.1.4 The Headquarters of MSP is at Malappuram. Mr. Richard Hitchcock IP (Imperial Police) was its first Commandant. In 1932, MSP was reorganised into 4 companies, which was increased to 16 companies during the Second World War. In 1946, the number was reduced to 12 companies again. At the formation of the Kerala State, 6 companies of MSP were handed over to Madras State and the remaining 6 companies were retained in the Kerala Police. In 1957, 3 more companies were added to MSP. The total strength of Malabar Special Police at present consists of six active companies and one Head Quarter company.

30.6.1.5 The battalion has detachment camps at

Nilambur on the banks of Chaliyar River and Melmuri. Long range firing range is situated at Melmuri camp.

30.6.1.6 MSP battalions assisted the Indian Army during the war against Nizam of Hyderabad who was reluctant to join the Indian Union after independence. MSP has also performed duties in Andhra Pradesh to suppress the Naxalite activities.

30.6.1.7 MSP Higher Secondary and English Medium School is well known for its excellent track record in education and other co-curricular activities. It also has the distinction of being the only school in the state owned by the Police Department.

30.6.1.8 This battalion is the feeder unit for Kozhikode City, Kozhikode Rural and Malappuram District Police units.

### 30.6.2 Special Armed Police (SAP) Battalion

30.6.2.1 Special Armed Police Battalion was established in 1958 to tackle the law & order issues of Travancore Cochin region. The Police Force existed even before 1958, but was known as State General Armed Reserve (SGAR).

30.6.2.2 This camp is presently stationed in the old



Leprosy Hospital Campus of Peroorkada, Trivandrum. A Gratitude Stone in the memory of Dr. Fernandez of old Leprosy Hospital is still maintained at the SAP Campus. This is the second Armed Police Battalion of the State.

30.6.2.3 The second Battalion of SAP was formed in September 1963 and was specially selected and deputed to Nagaland due to shortage of Armed forces to fight against insurgency. The Battalion had remained in Nagaland for more than 3 years and its commendable work in suppressing insurgencies and terrorist activities was applauded by the Government and public at large. A memento received from the Nagaland authorities for their remarkable service could be seen in the Battalion HQ.

30.6.2.4 Sri. Kailasa Nathan was the first Commandant of the SAP Battalion. SAP has a Sub Camp at Milk Colony, Poonthura intended to act at times of law and order disturbances.

30.6.2.5 This battalion is the feeder unit for Thiruvananthapuram district.

### 30.6.2.6 History of Second Battalion of SAP

When the Government of India had established the Central Reserve Police (CRP), it was decided to abolish the secondary units of MSP and SAP in the state and merge with CRPF. The agitation of a section of the second Battalion of Kerala Special Armed Police in 1968 and the changes that took place in the Police Department following this are important events.

In 1962, when National Emergency was declared in connection with the Chinese aggression, several state governments reorganized their Armed Police units as India Reserve Battalion (IRBn). Expenses for the formation of these Battalions were met by the Central Government.

The unit had 971 members. While majority of the Officers were directly recruited, rest were appointed on deputation or were from the SAP. The Force was sent to Nagaland in 1966. In 1967, however, this force



SAP

was merged with the Central Reserve Police. It was decided then to take back senior officers in the first battalion of SAP and to let others continue with the CRPF. The Police Officers who were recruited directly argued that they were appointed to the Kerala Police with definite appointment orders and hence they could not be forced to join the CRPF. They wanted to return to Kerala. These developments took place in May 1968. On 26th May, the A - Company of the Battalion disobeyed the order to go to the Bible Hill for duty. Reports of disobedience spread everywhere. A Superintendent of Kerala Police visited Nagaland to examine the situation, but in vain. Soon all those who did not want to join the CRPF were sent back to Kerala and disciplinary action was taken against 694 men in 1968 and they were removed from the service. They started agitation or 'Satyagraha' at the Secretariat. As the then State Government took a humanitarian stand, majority of them got appointed in various departments according to their educational qualifications.

### 30.6.3 Kerala Armed Police – 1 (KAP-I) Battalion

This Battalion was established in 1972 with headquarters at Ramavarmapuram, Thrissur for the duties of Central Range under the control of DIG Central Range. During 1983, all the battalions were

integrated and KAP 1 battalion became the part of Kerala Armed Police Battalions HQ under the control of DIG APB. Subsequent to the establishment of Kerala Police Academy, a major portion of Battalion area was transferred to the Kerala Police Academy and later on the establishment of Integrated Police Recruit Training Centre (IPRTC), the remaining land and buildings handed over to IPRTC and Battalion HQ had been shifted to Thrippunithura, Ernakulam on 1st July 2019. This Battalion has a detachment camp Pothanikkad, Kothamangalam. Battalion has performed election duties in various states including Lakshadweep and also had been deployed in Gujarat to handle the communal violence there. This battalion is the feeder unit for Ernakulam district.

Sri. G K Menon IPS was the first commandant of this Battalion.



KAP-I

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE

### 30.6.4 Kerala Armed Police 2 (KAP- II) Battalion

This Battalion was established in 1977 with its headquarter at Thrissur, and later shifted to Muttikulangara, Palakkad district. Till July 1977 Muttikulangara camp was one of the detachment camps of Malabar Special Police, which later handed over this camp to KAP 2 Battalion for setting up of Head Quarters at Muttikulangara. This battalion is situated at Pudukpariyaram village, Palakkad Taluk. The battalion has been located at the side of NH 213 Palakkad- Kozhikkode High way and 11 km west to Palakkad town. This battalion has performed various law and order duties, interstate election duties. This battalion is the feeder unit for Thrissur and Palakkad districts. Sri. C.K Moosa IPS was the first Commandant of this Battalion.

### 30.6.5 Kerala Armed Police 3 (KAP- III) Battalion

30.6.5.1 This Battalion was initially formed at Nilambur in 1979 and subsequently shifted to Thiruvananthapuram, in the same year. The Headquarters was changed to Alappuzha in 1983 only to be shifted again to Cherthala in 1985. Thereafter, the Battalion was temporarily shifted to Pandikkadu in Malappuram District and had functioned there till February 1988. The Battalion Head Quarters was again shifted to SAP Campus, Thiruvananthapuram in March 1988. In 1991, Government had issued orders for locating the Headquarters of this Battalion at Adoor in Pathanamthitta District. The foundation stone of the Headquarters was laid by then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala on 29/08/1998.

30.6.5.2 The construction of the buildings in the above land was entrusted with the Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation. The newly constructed Headquarters of the KAP 3 Battalion at Adoor was commissioned in 2003 by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala. It was the first Battalion for which a new camp with modern buildings was constructed after the formation of Kerala. Functioning of the Battalion office started in the new camp in June 2003. Sri. W. Joseph Dawson IPS was the first Commandant of this Battalion.

30.6.5.3 This battalion is the feeder unit for Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Alappuzha districts.

### 30.6.6 Kerala Armed Police 4 (KAP- IV) Battalion

30.6.6.1 This battalion was formed in 1980 with its headquarters at Aluva. (Vide GO(Ms)No.60/80/Home dated 17.06.1980). Subsequently, the battalion headquarters was shifted to Kannur in 1983. This battalion performs various law and order duties at Kannur and Kasaragod districts. Sri. M.S. Balakrishnan IPS was posted as first Commandant of this battalion. This camp was originally built for Malabar Special Police in 1963. The camp was subsequently handed over to the Superintendent of Police, Kannur in October, 1967. The Battalion Headquarters was shifted to the present location, Mangattuparamba, Kannur in 1983. This camp is situated in an area of 87.83 acres within Kalliassery village (Kannur Taluk) and Morazha village (Taliparaba Taluk).

30.6.6.2 A Martyrs Column named 'Veera Bhoomi' was

constructed and was inaugurated by then DGP, Sri. Hormis Tharakan IPS, on 24 June 2003 in memory of tragic death of Sri. Vinod, PC 4407, who had laid down his life while on duty at Muthanga in Wayanad on 19 February 2003. Many modern facilities were brought in the Battalion Headquarters, including a modern swimming pool. The most modern Battalion Headquarters Office was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala in the presence of Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, DGP & SPC on 25.11.2017

30.6.6.3 KAP 4 battalion has a detachment camp at Periya, Kasaragod with an area of 18 acres of land. It has performed various difficult duties even LWE operations inside and outside the State.

30.6.6.4 This battalion is the feeder unit for Kannur, Kasaragod and Wayanad districts. Today it is the best managed Battalion with a neatest Campus.

### 30.6.7 Kerala Armed Police 5 (KAP-V) Battalion

KAP-II



Commandant's Office & Quarter Guard



30.6.7.1 This Battalion was initially raised to provide guard duty to Hydro-electric projects of Kerala State Electricity Board and other vital installations in 1983 as per GO(Ms) 53/83/home dated 02.04.1983. In 1984, this Battalion was named Kerala Police 5 Battalion with its Headquarters at Ernakulam. It was later renamed as Armed Police Training Centre (APTC) with Battalion Headquarter at Ramavarnapuram, Thrissur in 1985 for the training of the police recruits of all battalions. APTC was renamed again as KAP 5 Battalion in 1990. After it was renamed, Sri A. Vishnubhattathirippad was its first Commandant.

30.6.7.2 In order to accommodate Kerala Police Academy at Thrissur, KAP 5 Battalion Headquarters was shifted to Maniyar in Pathanamthitta District in 2003. The Battalion was then shifted to Kuttikkanam, Idukki District in 16.09.2014. This battalion is the feeder unit for Kottayam & Idukki districts. This battalion has 4 detachment camps at Maniyar, Munnar, Kottayam and Erumeli. This battalion boasts beauty, a dome shaped guest house on the top of a hill.

### 30.6.8 Rapid Response and Rescue Force (RRRF)

30.6.8.1 State Rapid Action Force (SRAF) was formed for handling riots, riotous situations arising out of religious and communal clashes with its HQ at Pandikkad Malappuram. SRAF later on renamed as Rapid Response and Rescue Force as per GO(Ms) 40/2008/Home dated 04.03.2008. Head Quarters of the Battalion was then shifted to the present location Klari, Malappuram in 2019.

30.6.8.2 Shri Loknath Behera IPS, State Police Chief Kerala had visited RRRF HQ on 07.12.2017 and reviewed the functioning of RRRF and had decided to reorganize and restructure the RRRF deployment as per Executive Directive No.08/2018. RRRF Battalion was reorganised in the pattern of other battalions company and platoon wise instead of wings as it was earlier. Two companies are stationed at Thiruvananthapuram for VVIP guard duty. Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) consisting of a platoon each having trained armed men has been stationed at Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Kozhikkode and Kannur under the control of concerned DisG/CPs. There is no direct recruitment to this battalion and all personnel are appointed through deputation from other battalions.

30.6.8.3 Sri. Sanjeev Kumar Patjoshi IPS was the first Commandant of this Battalion.

### 30.6.9 India Reserve Battalion (IRB)

30.6.9.1 IRB was formed in the year 2010 with the assistance of the Government of India after relentless pursuit with the MHA by Sri. Raman Srivasthava IPS, Sri. Jacob Punnose IPS, the then DGPs and Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, the then IGP(HQ), the then State Home Minister played the key role in getting 1 IRB to Kerala State. The Headquarters of the Battalion is at Ramavarnapuram, Thrissur. Training and operational wings of this Battalion are at Pandikkad, Malappuram. The battalion has two wings viz., Regular Wing known as Scorpions and the Commando Wing known as Thunderbolts. The objectives and mission of this battalion are prevention of insurgency/extremism and other anti social activities against the country. They may be called to perform duties by the Government of India and had been deployed regularly during Elections in other States. There is separate recruitment for this battalion through PSC and recruitment norms are different from other battalions and also have different and distinct norms between Regular wing and Commando wing. They are given 18 months basic training as opposed to 9 months basic training of the normal constabulary and have a lock in period of 10 years to serve in the Battalion.

30.6.9.2 The Police personnel of Commando wing (Thunderbolts) form the primary operational force of the State Police and form the bulk of Special Forces deployed for anti LWE operations and the Anti-extremist force had been instrumental in leading several successful operations against the armed Maoist guerrillas. A small contingent also perform the security duties at Sri Padmanabhaswamy Temple primarily to deter terror attacks. Now a small portion is to be used as Urban Commandos to be known as STUDS.

30.6.9.3 The Regular wing police personnel (Scorpions) form the part of Anti-Naxal Force (ANF) which provide perimeter security at Police stations located at Left wing extremist hotspots,

man high security Prison at Thrissur and attend to multifarious duties including Elections on the demand of the Central Government. Sri. K Venugopal was the first Commandant of this Battalion.

### 30.6.10. State Industrial Security Force (SISF)

30.6.10.1 This battalion was formed in 2011 with the sole purpose of providing security to vital installations and commercial establishments on payment basis. At present SISF guards several Central PSUs, banks, Kochi Metro etc. The Headquarters of the battalion is at Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram.

30.6.10.2 In order to usher in uniformity, uniqueness, modernity and pride in the uniform and symbols of SISF it was decided in 2018 to roll out new designs of SISF unit logo or emblem, unit flag, uniform and shoulder sleeve insignia (Arm Badge). Recently in 2020 State Government has sanctioned 1000 Posts to augment industrial security.

### 30.6.11. Kerala Armed Women Police Battalion

The Honourable Chief Minister of Kerala was very keen to have more women in Kerala Police. On the recommendations of Sri. Loknath Behra IPS, DGP/SPC he agreed and sanctioned a full Armed Battalion for women only in 2016. The Kerala Armed Women Police Battalion was formed in the year 2017. The battalion was formed with the sole intention to raise an exclusive women battalion and to streamline the training of women police in the force. Smt. R. Nishanthini IPS was its first Commandant. KAWPBn has a well-trained Women commando team ( who are now working with the Thunderbolt commandos located at Areekode) to its credit. The Battalion has 3 detachment camps attached to KAP 1, KAP 2 and KAP 4 Battalions. The commando wing is attached to Special Force, Areekode, Malappuram. The Headquarter of the Battalion is at Menamkulam, Kazhakootam, Thiruvananthapuram.

### 30.7 Organizational Structure Of Battalions

30.7.1 The Armed Police Battalions of the state is functioning as a separate wing under the State Police Chief headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Director General of Police. The latter is assisted by one Inspector General of Police and Deputy Inspector General of Police in administrative, disciplinary and organizational matters. The Armed Police Battalion Headquarters coordinates with the Police Headquarters in all administrative, financial and policy matters related to the Battalions.

30.7.2 The administrative and operative control of Armed Police Battalions was earlier vested with the respective Range Deputy Inspector General of Police.

30.7.3 In 1981, a separate post of DIG, Armed

Police Battalions was created and the Headquarter was established at Ernakulam in 1983. Later, it was shifted to Thiruvananthapuram in 1987. From 1997, an Inspector General of Police rank officer came to head the Armed Police Headquarters, and since 2005, an Additional Director General of Police became the head of the Armed Police Battalions. Subsequently, from 2016, the post of ADGP Battalion became a cadre post. The Armed Police Battalion Headquarters had shifted to the new building near Special Armed Police, Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram in 2013.

30.7.4 Each Battalion is headed by a Commandant of or equivalent to the rank of Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by a Deputy Commandant and 4 Assistant Commandants. The other officers in the hierarchy include Armed Police Inspectors, Armed Police Sub Inspectors, and Armed Police

Assistant Sub Inspectors. Havildars, Police Constables, Technical staff and Camp followers form the rest of the work force.

30.7.5 For administrative convenience, each Battalion is sub-divided into 6 active companies and 1 Headquarter company (HQ). Companies are again sub divided into platoons and sections. Active companies are intended for active duty and HQ Company is intended for all other works related to administration, maintenance, welfare and security of the entire Battalion. HQ Company includes the administrative platoon, guard and garrison, motor transport wing, Armourer wing and a band unit. Company Commander is an officer of the rank of Inspector of Police in all the battalions except for IRB where it is headed by an Assistant Commandant or DySP.

30.7.5 All the present set ups have some through various changes and evolution over the period of time.

### KAP-III





# 12

**Kerala Police Academy  
Thrissur**



# Kerala Police Academy Thrissur

## 31.1 Introduction

31.1.1 The training establishment of Kerala Police has traversed a long way from the time it was called Police Training School of Travancore State back in 1882 that later transfigured as the Police Training College at Trivandrum in 1943. The institution was under the command of the Superintendent of Police of Travancore.

31.1.2 In 1921, Malabar Special Police Training Centre was established at Over Bridge Junction, Trivandrum. In 1940, E. Subramanian Pillai, DIG of Police was designated in the Police Training Commission to study the functioning of the Vellore Police Teaching Institute with an aim to establish a similar institution in Travancore. In 1943, Police Recruit School was renamed as Police Training School and was set up in Thycaud under the command of an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. It functioned as a training institution for Women Police, the staff of Forest, Jail, and Civil Service. A post of Senior Law Instructor was created in 1949.

31.1.3 In 1962, a Police Recruit School was set up at Thrissur which later merged with the newly formed Armed Police Training Centre. In 1983, about 7,000 vacancies arose in the Kerala Police Department which led to the shifting of training from Training Wings to Armed Police Battalions.

31.1.4 In 1983, the Government formed a new Battalion named Kerala Armed Police 5th (KAP-5) exclusively for providing guards to the Hydro-Electric Projects. The headquarter was set up at Ernakulum in 1984. As the Kerala State Electricity Board met with difficulties to finance the Battalion, the Battalion was converted into Armed Police Training Centre (APTC) in 1985 and was established in Ramavarmapuram Camp as Kerala Armed Police 5th Battalion (KAP-5). The Armed

Reserve Training School (ARTS) was created in 1986, ARTS and APTC were abolished in 1991.

31.1.5 In 1996 the Government sanctioned the setting up of Kerala Police Academy (KEPA) at Ramavarmapuram Camp, Thrissur. Kerala Police Academy started functioning at Ramavarmapuram Camp in 2001. Kerala Armed Police-5 Battalion was shifted from Ramavarmapuram to Maniyar Camp in October 2003. On 29th May 2004, Kerala Police Academy was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister. The Academy started functioning by utilizing the barracks of Kerala Armed Police-5 Battalion (KAP 5). The syllabus for Police Constable Training was revised in 2004 when new subjects like Computer, Driving, Wireless, and Behaviour & Human Psychology were included in the curriculum. The Kerala Police Academy was headed by Director in the Rank of Additional Director General of Police assisted by a IG/DIG. There were five Assistant directors in the rank of Superintendent of Police to coordinate the Indoor, Outdoor and Technical training of Kerala Police Academy.

## 31.2 Training activities:

31.2.1 Kerala Police Academy undertakes a variety of training programs for all categories in the Police Department. Basic training of Sub Inspectors, Recruit Police Constables, Technical Police Constables like Police Boat Syringes, Police Drivers, Mounted Police Constables, Armourer Police Constables, etc. are done in the Academy. Other departments like Kerala Motor Vehicle Department, Kerala Fire and Rescue Services, Forest Department, Excise Department also avail the services of the Kerala Police Academy in imparting basic training to their recruits at various levels. The cadets from the Police Department of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry also undergo basic training in the Academy.

31.2.2 Apart from the basic training in initial days, KEPA also today conducts various in-service training programs to the officers and men in the department with support from Institute of Management in Government (IMG), Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), Data Security Council of India (DSCI), Wild Life Crime Control Bureau, etc. KEPA also organizes training programs in Gender awareness, Trauma Care, Community Policing, Anti Human Trafficking, etc. in consultation with various NGOs and other stakeholders. The institution also offers familiarisation and skill up-gradation courses to other departments like Customs & Central Excise, Motor Vehicles Department, etc.

31.2.3 The trainees are exposed to practical training in fire fighting equipment and techniques by the Kerala Fire and Rescue Services. Classes with practical sessions on Disaster management are also provided with the support of various expert agencies. The Controller of Explosives takes classes on explosive substances with live demonstrations of explosives at the firing butt. Cadets are also provided with practical classes on explosives handling and diffusion.

31.2.4 As on 25.06.2020, a total of 18180 personnel of various ranks of various departments completed their basic training and 60809 personnel completed their in-service training at KEPA.

## 31.3 Blended Training methodologies

To make KEPA a World class Police Training Institute, blended training methodologies was introduced in the Academy. Role play, Videos, Moot Courts, Crime Scene reconstruction etc. were combined with traditional lecture classes so as to provide better adult learning.

The advancements in the field of Information Technology were brought out to develop and operate Learning Management System (LMS) in 2016 which ensures the trainee's access to study material online. Digital Knowledge Management System (DKMS), where study materials being prepared and provided for trainees was launched at Kerala Police Academy in 2017. Sri. Anup Kuruvilla John IPS, DIG KEPA under the guidance of Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, brought in such changes.

## 31.4 Research and Publication Wing

A Research and Publication wing is functioning at Kerala Police Academy since 2012 with a Photographic division, Documentation division, Research division

and a Publication division. Research and Publication Wing publishes Academy News Letter bimonthly incorporating the training activities of consecutive two months and the academic articles. The research projects are being carried out using both conventional and digital methodologies. KEPA has collaborated with Academic Institutions like the NUALS, CUSAT, and University of Calicut. It aims to ensure collaborative research in policing so as to upgrade the Kerala Police Academy as a Centre of Excellence in Police Research. This programme started in full swing under the leadership of Dr. B. Sandhya IPS, Director, KEPA with effect from 2018.

## 31.5 M.Sc. Forensic Science Course at KEPA

An MoU was signed with the University of Calicut on

26th July 2019 on the basis of sanction accorded by the Government vide G.O. (Ms) No.160/2019/HEDN dated 13th June 2019 to commence two years MSc. Forensic Science course in the Kerala Police Academy. The diverse facilities available at the Kerala Police Academy led to the commencement of the course in the 2019 academic year. The course was started on 23rd September 2019 with total of 20 students, out of which 5 are from the Police department.

## 31.6 Student Internship Programme

Kerala Police Academy commenced Student Internship Programme in 2019 and students from various National level and State level Universities and academic institutes are undergoing their internship as a partial fulfilment of their curriculum.



Kerala Police Academy



### 31.7 Training For All

In a path breaking initiative, to put in place the centrality and importance of training in Police, it was mandated through a directive of the State Police Chief in 2018 that all personnel (cutting across ranks) undergo a minimum of 3 days training in that year. This comprehensive coverage was substantially achieved. Training and Learning in Kerala Police, which was a highly successful endeavour in which almost all members of the Kerala Police have been trained. The training given to them was task oriented. Of a force of 58,419 Executive Police Officers, 52,876 persons underwent training. Similarly 54803 personnel underwent Cyber Training in 2019 declared as the year of Cyber Policing. Thus training for all Police personnel according to need is being achieved, year after year.

### 31.8 Infrastructure

31.8.1 The Main building of the Kerala Police Academy is constructed in the traditional Kerala style architecture. The foundation stone of the main

building complex was laid by the then-Chief Minister of Kerala on 27th January 1996.

31.8.2 The library of the academy is having more than 20,000 books. In June 2017 the Kerala Police Academy started a learning management system titled “KeLS” (Kerala Police Academy e-learning System) powered by the National Knowledge Network. Each classroom was linked to the central server and classes were digitally enabled with projectors, laptops, and mobiles. The Kerala Police Academy embarked upon a comprehensive and integrated system of ‘e-learning’ across Kerala Police. This was achieved by producing e-content that can be offered as Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

31.8.3 The Academy started three basic computer laboratories. Cyber Forensic Lab cum Training Centre became functional in 2019 by providing in-service training in cyber laws and crimes. Digital Forensics Training Laboratory provides training to field level officers in digital crime investigation. The crime scene training hall is a state of the art training centre with sophisticated audiovisual aids. A Tribal Janamaithri

Training Hall in the Academy was built in 2018. Academy has Amphitheatre with a seating capacity of 1200 persons and an auditorium which was founded on 19th February 2011. In 2018, Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, State Police Chief undertook a project of having the largest Smart Class Room cum Auditorium to be known as “Think Auditorium” having large LED wall (Screen), state of art technology and the Director, Academy Dr. B. Sandhya IPS, DIG Sri. Anup Kuruvilla John IPS and their Officers with missionary zeal completed the work and the first ever all Kerala SHO meeting was held on January 4th, 2020 addressed by the Chief Minister of Kerala who inaugurated the facility on that day. It is the largest Smart Class Room in India having 1000 capacity.

31.8.4 A model Police Station with all documents and infrastructure of an actual Police Station was set up in the Academy campus to familiarize the functions to the Sub Inspector cadets. Computer cum Communication and Traffic Training School are functioning at KEPA to provide advanced training to the Telecommunication Wing of Kerala Police. The Driving School of Kerala Police Academy started

functioning on 30.11.2013 with the License No.08/18/2013. There are driving simulators and models of electricity-driven different types of engines, Differential System, Steering System, Gear Box System, Clutch Assembly System, etc. in the Driving School.

31.8.5 The Academy also has an advanced Weapon Simulator with four different types of weapons - AK 47, 9 mm Pistol, 303 Rifle, 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle. The firing range at KEPA is 300 yards. Trap and Skeet Shooting Club is a prestigious venture of Kerala Police with a variety of equipment imported from Laporte, France. The Academy also boasts of a jungle trail running track, an IED Training Park, an Indoor Stadium, and a Gymnasium. Aquatic Training Complex with a Swimming Pool was started in 2019. Hospital, Post Office, Kendriya Vidyalaya, and six parade grounds are also functioning.

### 31.9 Kerala State Dog Training School

31.9.1 The police Dog Squad of Kerala state was first

started in the year 1959 at Trivandrum for providing assistance to the detection of crime throughout the state by introducing three Alsatian pups. Later on subunits were started at Ernakulum, Calicut and Palakkad.

31.9.2 For streamlining the training of the Dogs and cater to the needs of trained dogs of the Police Department, the Kerala State Dog Training School started functioning at the Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur on 1st July, 2007, an initiative taken by Sri. Raman Srivastava IPS, the then DGP and Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, the then IGP HQ. The dogs are being trained in various disciplines like detection of Explosive and Narcotic, Infantry Patrolling, Search and Rescue, Tracker, Guarding and Attacking etc. Training and Refresher courses of dogs of other departments like Airport customs, Forest, Jail are also being carried out in the School. Kerala State Dog Training School Training School has a capacity to train 85 dogs and their handlers at a time. The Dog Training School is equipped with Explosive/Narcotic boxes, platforms, walls, Agility Park etc. and has experienced trainers. The “Agility Park” has been set up in the Dog Training School to keep the dogs agile.

### 31.10 Breeding centre & Rehabilitation Centre for Dogs

With an objective to breed puppies for the Kerala Police, a breeding centre was started in 2016.

31.11 Vishranthi- A Gratitude for Service rendered by the Dogs As a mark of honor for the diligent work performed by the K-9 Squad during their service carriers, a retirement rehabilitation centre for Police Dogs was inaugurated in 2019 which is a first of its kind initiative in India. The centre is named as “Vishranthi”. The centre is capable of accommodating 20 dogs comfortably and this can be extended to 40 dogs at a time. There is a wide play area and a swimming pool exclusively for the retired/decommissioned dog. A Police Dog memorial is coming up in the KEPA.

31.12 The contributions of Sri. KJ Joseph IPS, Sri. Jacob Punnoose IPS, Dr. Alexander Jacob IPS, Dr. B Sandhya IPS and many others helped the KEPA to establish a stellar reputation in the arena of police training.



First Building of Kerala Police Academy



Virtual Passing - out Parade at Kerala Police Academy



# 13

**Police Training College (PTC)  
Thiruvananthapuram**



# Police Training College (PTC) Thiruvananthapuram

Travancore Maharaja His Highness Vishakam Tirunal established 'Police Recruits School' (PRS) in 1882 to train Police Forces of Travancore. The institution was attached to the Superintendent of Police of Travancore. In those days the institution offered basic training for Police officials of Travancore Royal Police.

32.2 In 1943, the 'Police Recruit School' was renamed as 'Police Training School', and set up in the present Campus of Police Training College in Thiruvananthapuram. It functioned as a training institution for Police, Forest, Jail and Civil Service Staff. In 1952 the 'State General Armed Reserve Training Team' was formed in PTC and it was abolished and merged into the SAP Battalion in the year 1958.

32.3 In 1959, the 'Police Training School' was upgraded as 'Police Training College' and an officer in the rank of Superintendent of Police was posted as the Principal. Shri. V. N. Rajan was the first Principal of this institution. The Principal was assisted by a Vice Principal who was in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Shri. Balagangadhara Menon was the first Vice Principal.

32.4 Basic trainings, Indoor and Outdoor TOT programmes and In-service courses for Police and Ministerial staff are the key training programmes being carried out in PTC. PTC provides excellent facilities for both indoor and outdoor training programmes which includes 6 Modern Classrooms, 2 Computer Labs and a non A/c conference hall for indoor training and Two parade grounds for outdoor training. A/c, Non A/c rooms, dormitories and barracks are available for the accommodation of the Police Personnel.

PTC over the period of time has conducted a series of workshops, Seminars, Certified Trainers Courses, Innovative Programmes where eminent personnel both from the Police department and Outside have

joined hands to compile and collate material on various topics of contemporary relevance.

32.5 National Level Workshops on topics such as 'Knowledge Management Strategies for the Police', 'Forensic Linguistics', 'Significant Innovations and Infrastructural Additions in Training', 'Predictive Policing in Cyber Technique', 'Forensic Psychology', 'Fact Checking and Verification of Photos and Videos' and 'GIS Crime Mapping' and Seminar and Exhibitions on 'Arms and Ammunitions and "Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation Trials" were conducted at PTC.

32.6 Pre promotion training programmes are conducted from the SI level to IG level, as per syllabus. PTC offers 'Certified Trainers courses' such as "Specialized Certified Trainers Course on Homicide Investigation", Physical Fitness (FIT-KP), Self Defense Training", YOGA etc.

32.7 Innovative in-service training programmes such as courses on 'Crime Data Analysis'(IMG), 'Mindful Life Management' in association with MCH Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala Police (SMART - KP), 'Raksha', a Course on mental health and role of Police in mental health, Suicides and Suicide preventives, Occupational Stress and Management etc., "Bodhyam" - Classes for Gender awareness, Effective Communication Skills, Law etc. Kaval Workshop (Child Welfare), "Sarana Balyam" Project for the protection of the children etc are being conducted by PTC. During Covid 19 pandemic in 2020, all these programmes are continued online.

32.8 PTC Library is one of the best and the oldest Police libraries in India. This library is having approximately 20,000 books on various subjects related to police force. All the orders of the Supreme Court and the High Courts since 1949 are available in the library through online.

32.9 'Mind' auditorium of PTC is one of the best auditoriums in the capital city of Kerala. Almost all main functions of Kerala Police are now being conducted in this auditorium. Sound proof audio system and Digital LED wall are the main highlights of this auditorium.

32.10 Newly inaugurated State level accommodation centre named as 'REST' is providing high quality accommodation for police personnel from the state as well as outside the state. A yoga centre and a music therapy hall are available here.

32.11 A Malayalam monthly, 'PTC News Letter' and a quarterly English News Letter, 'The Police Trainer' are being published from PTC regularly since 2019. News Letter and other materials related to training are printed in the PTC Press.

32.12 A Study Centre of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has been established at the Police Training College in 2016 for providing certain courses of law oriented subjects to the Police personnel as well as the public. Post Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice, and Certificate courses in Cyber Law, Human Rights, Disaster Management and Consumer Protection are the main courses provided by this centre.

32.13 A 'Motor Driving School' is functioning under the Motor Transport wing of PTC which provides driving training to the basic trainees of PTC and SAP. A well equipped Gymnasium, Basket ball & Shuttle courts and a Police Orchestra are also available in the Police Training College for recreation of Police personnel. A 'Hanuman Temple' and 'Juma Masjid' are functioning as centres for spiritual gatherings of Police personnel in the PTC. A PTC and APBn Consumer Co-operative society LTD T 1354 is also functioning in the PTC campus.

32.14 Offices of the ADGP (Training), ADGP (L&O), IGP (Training), IGP (Traffic), SP (Traffic South Zone), Cyber Police Station, Hi-tech Traffic Enforcement Control Room, IB South Zone training centre and State Police Commando wing are presently functioning in the PTC Compound.



Police Training College, Thiruvananthapuram





# 14

## Forensic Science Laboratory



# Forensic Science Laboratory

33.1 The Kerala State Forensic Science Laboratory was established in the year 1961 to help make the administration of justice better. The laboratory was started in a phased manner with an Assistant Director at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram.

33.2 Dr. M. Thankavelu, the then Principal, Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram was, appointed as the Honorary Director of the Laboratory. Under his guidance, the laboratory grew over the period of time in to its present status. Initially there was only Physics Division which also undertook examination of Documents. A Chemistry Division was started in 1967. Biology Division was added in 1972.

33.3 A photographic section was established in 1967 to look after all photographic work of the laboratory. The State Forensic Science Laboratory has been recognized as a research Institute by the Kerala University and had approval for research guide-ship for two of its Joint Directors.

33.4 Shri. E. Eswaran Potti, Assistant Director (Physics) was appointed as the first full-time Director of the Forensic Science Laboratory in 1973. The Laboratory was also shifted to the building constructed for the purpose in 1975 inside the Police Headquarters premises in Thiruvananthapuram. A beginning towards the establishment of a Ballistics Division was made in 1974 by starting a Ballistics section in the Physics Division. Document examination was separated from the Physics Division in 1978 by starting a full-fledged Document Division in the laboratory.



**33.5 The first DNA testing division started its functioning at FSL, Thiruvananthapuram in the year 2006 and a Polygraph division also commenced in the same year. In 2008 a Cyber Forensic Examination unit was established at FSL, Thiruvananthapuram (and subsequently cyber units started functioning at all Regional Forensic Laboratories).**

**These were done by Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, the then IGP HQ and the gritty Forensic Scientists.**



33.6 The Govt. appointed Justice KT Thomas Committee also recommended that the strength of Scientific Officers should be at least 0% of the total Police force in the State. The Kerala Police has signed a MoU with the Calicut University and has started a PG Course in Forensic Science. At present there are 11 divisions under the forensic science laboratory. They are Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Cyber Forensics, DNA, Documents, Documents (Civil), Explosives, Physics, Polygraph and Serology Divisions.

33.7 In the year 1990, District Mobile Forensic Units for all Police Districts were established for effective Crime Scene Examination and collection of evidence. This is a first in the country. A Regional Forensic Science Laboratory was established at Kannur District in the year 2004 and in 2006 another Regional Forensic Science Laboratory was established at Thrissur. Lately in 2019, a Regional Forensic Science Laboratory started functioning at Kochi which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

33.8 The state forensic science laboratory is scaling up, ever since its inception in the year 1961. Two District Laboratories at Kollam and Malappuram are under construction and District level units will be established in all revenue districts in near future, which has been sanctioned by Government of India in 2020.



# 15

**Kerala Police  
Finger Print Bureau**



# Kerala Police Finger Print Bureau

The Finger Print Bureau is an important Scientific Investigation wing of the Kerala Police which helps various investigative agencies of Police Force in their fight against crime. Apart from Kerala Police, the service of Kerala State Finger Print Bureau is utilized by CBI, NIA, Interpol and other state Police Forces. The working of the Finger Print Bureau is unique among the Scientific Investigation Wings. Unlike other wings, it is the custodian of authentic Criminal Records of Kerala Police. Conviction details of all persons convicted in the state of Kerala are kept in the Kerala State Finger Print Bureau along with their fingerprints. These finger print records are scientifically classified, updated with details intermittently on conviction and periodically eliminated as per criteria. The Kerala Police Finger Print Bureau comprises of one State Bureau and 19 district Bureaus.

## 34.2 Brief History

34.1.1 The Kerala State Finger Print Bureau has a history of about 120 years. Travancore Fingerprint Bureau, the fore-runner of Kerala State Finger Print Bureau was started in the erstwhile state of Travancore on 2-5-1900 by then Maharaja SreeMoolamThirunal. The Fingerprint Records of the neighboring princely state of Cochin was amalgamated to the Travancore Bureau and came to be known as Travancore Cochin Bureau from 30-6-1950. When the Kerala state was formed in 1956, the Kerala State Finger Print Bureau started its function by infusing the finger print records of the Malabar District along with the Travancore Cochin Bureau. It is worthwhile to note that India is the pioneer in the field of fingerprints used as a scientific tool in crime investigation. The First Finger Print Bureau in the world was started in 1897 in Calcutta. The Travancore Finger Print Bureau started in 1900 and in the Scotland Yard Finger Print Bureau which began

functioning only in 1905.

34.1.2 The Kerala State Fingerprint Bureau was part of Crime Branch till 1989. The establishments of Fingerprint Bureau shifted to SCRB vide G O (Ms) No 69/89 dated 08/05/89, when State Crime Records Bureau was constituted as per the direction of the National Police Commission.

## 34.2 Organisational Structure

Kerala State Finger Print Bureau of the Police Department is headed by a Director and functions directly under the Additional Director General of Police, State Crime Records Bureau. Sri.K.Krishna Menon was the First Director of the Bureau. The Bureau comprises of the State Finger Print Bureau at Thiruvananthapuram, nineteen District/City Finger Print Bureaux (known as Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux) at District/City levels.

## 34.3 Different Wings and Roles

Finger Print Bureau has mainly two wings. The State Finger Print Bureau, headquartered at Thiruvananthapuram and the Single Digit Finger Print Bureaux in each Police District meant for scene of crime inspection.

## 34.4 Direct Public service rendered by the Finger Print Bureau

Furnishing Expert Opinion in Document Cases and attestation of Fingerprints for immigration and various other purposes.

## 34.5 Brief Statistics

The Experts of the Bureau had inspected 3513 Scenes of Crime during the year 2019, developed chance Prints from 2011 Scenes and identified 414 cases.



Around twelve thousand searches were made to ascertain the antecedents of arrested/suspected persons in various cases across the state. The Experts of the Bureau routinely attend Courts as Prosecution Witness as well as Witnesses in Civil Cases with their conclusive Expert Opinions.

## 34.6 Modernization

The bureau was equipped with modern sophisticated equipment for scene of crime inspection and comparison of chance prints. Modern Forensic Light Sources, Reflected UV Imaging System, Multi band Light Systems, Digital Stereo Microscopes etc. are some of the equipment used.

## 34.7 Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS)

The implementation of new AFIS Project by the vendor NEC has been completed. AFIS software by NEC is effective. The previous AFIS project was implemented by CMC India Limited and Secure Manthra Technologies in the years 2000 and 2010 respectively. 275 cases were identified by the new system since its installation in October, 2019.

The AFIS Project consists of the following.

1. Central Server at PHQ.
2. Admin Console at State FPB - 1 No.
3. Remote Query Terminals at District Bureaux (RQT)-19 Nos.
4. Remote Query Terminals at State FPB - 6 Nos.
5. Remote Dossier Facility (RDF) - 80 Nos.
6. Single Print Scanner in all Police Stations.



## 34.8 National Automated Finger Print Identification System (NAFIS)

National Crime Records Bureau in 2018 put into effect NAFIS system (National Automated Finger Print Identification System). Presently, physical finger print slips are prepared at PS/district level, and sent to CFPB/NCRB through respective State Finger Print Bureaux for digitization. NAFIS makes use of the principles of cloud computing model where finger print slips will be digitized at district level itself and forwarded to CFPB through hardware and software provided by NCRB. The digital FP slips will be stored in dedicated and virtual partitions allotted to each State/UTs in the server. This will help investigators in the States/UTs to make searches across national database instead of requesting NCRB.

Hardware such as workstation, flatbed scanners, finger print enrolment devices, single digit live

scanners were provided to the SFPBx and to the district headquarters as first phase. Police stations are being covered in the 2nd phase of the project.

## 35.9 Training, Public Awareness / Interaction Programmes

Bureau imparts training to various Police officers, Judicial Officers, Forensic Experts, Doctors, Students, apart from newly recruited staff of the bureau. In 2018, given basic training to 110 persons including Medical Students, Scientific Officers from FSL, Forensic Science PG Students and Police Personnels by the State FPB. Frequent training programmes are conducted in District Bureaux for Police Officers, Judicial Officers, Law students etc.

As part of the Public awareness programmes the Finger Print Bureau participates in various Government level Exhibitions across the state. The Bureau participated in the state level Exhibition of the



Government of Kerala as part of its second anniversary celebration in 2018. Huge public involvement marked the event including some images of the Finger print slips used at the time of Travancore Princely state in 1923 retrieved from the Old records.

### 36.10 Training in Kerala Police Academy (KEPA).

Classes on basics of Fingerprint science and Police procedures are conducted to Recruit Sub Inspectors, Women CPOs, Armed Police CPOs, Lakshadweep/Pondicherry Police personnel etc during the course of their training in KEPA as per schedule. Besides these, Refresher courses (IMG, BPR&D) to serving officials and Fingerprint awareness classes to other department trainees like Excise, Forest etc are also conducted.





# 16

## Kerala Police Telecommunication



# Kerala Police Telecommunication

## 35.1 Introduction

35.1.1 Kerala Police Telecommunication Unit is the Communication and Technical back bone of the police force in Kerala. As the Communication cum Technical Wing of the Police Department, it is not only responsible for providing necessary communication arrangements but also maintaining all the electrical, electronic equipments and Computer peripherals of Kerala police. Police Telecommunication network is quite reliable during calamities like Tsunami, Floods, Land slide etc. A dedicated wireless network thorough out the State is maintained by this Unit for communication purpose. Police Telecommunication Unit is functioning as per the rules and procedure of Government of India viz. Wireless and Telegraphic act 1932, Radio procedures and relevant manuals.

35.1.2 Police Telecommunication Unit is a State wide unit under the command and control of Superintendent of Police Telecommunication and is one of the wings of State Crime Records Bureau. The Superintendent of Police Telecommunication is assisted by Dy Superintendents of Police, Telecom viz. C & T (Communication & Training) and C & W (Crypto and Workshop). Inspectors of Police are in-charge of each Police District and Central Workshop, Stores, HF Control, Cipher Cell at Telecommunication HQrs.

## 35.2 History

35.2.1 Before independence of India, Malabar Special Police (MSP) in Kerala was using Wireless Communication system for passing important messages. Some other Police Radio units were also formed separately, such as SAP and KAP etc which use HF Communication (using morse code) separately. On the formation of Kerala State in 1956, separate Police Radio units for Kerala Police in some Districts were

further formed using HF (High Frequency Communication system) which was mainly used to communicate the movement of Police, to the concerned officers. During this period the troops were sent to other states like Nagaland etc. states and the only communication was with the morse code(HF). In 1968 MSP wireless Hdr Kunhikrishnan Nair was murdered at Pulpally while on duty in a naxal attack. During the year 1973, the district Radio units were brought under one roof and was placed under the control of Supdt. of Police, Crime Branch CID. Sri. Jayaram Padikal IPS is the first Superintendent of Police (1973-74) of this wing.

35.2.2 After that, in 1974, all the Radio units ie. MSP, SAP, KAP & Radio units in Districts, which were functioning separately, were merged together and reconstituted with a Staff pattern and named as “Kerala Police Telecommunication” Sri. V.M George (1974-1980) was promoted as the first Superintendent of Police Telecommunication. During this period a new Headquarters building was constructed at Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram and extended HF (CW-Morse Code Communication) connecting all District Headquarters with Telecommunication Headquarters in 4 nets namely A,B,C nets for districts and D net for battalions. In addition to this RT Communication was established through out the State in VHF(Very High Frequency)(voice) and UHF (Ultra High Frequency) for Law & Order duties with District wise repeaters for District communication and trunk line communication was also established with the aid of five Repeaters installed at hilltops of five different districts. Hence all the Police District Headquarters, Railway Police Stations, Crime Branch Offices, Special Branch offices, Armed Police Battalions Headquarters were linked to Police Headquarters. These series of five repeater stations, called Jacks, (Jack-1 Ponmudi, Jack -2 Rajamala Idukki, Jack-3 Nelliampathy Palakkad, Jack-4 Kurichiyar Mala Wayanad, Jack-5 Mavungal, Kasargod)

situated on the tops of the hills and mountains in very remote forest areas are manned by Telecommunication personnel working round the clock in tough climatic conditions.

35.2.3 During the year 1979, “Teleprinter” service was established and further it was upgraded to “Automex” in 1990. On 22.04.2003 CoB(DATA transfer system) was introduced in Kerala police, which was a dedicated computer network connection of all the major establishments of Kerala Police. POLNET, a satellite based interstate communication, which was introduced by DCPW during the year 2004. During Sabarimala festival season, Telecommunication Unit facilitates wireless communication even in forests, hills & roads, also every duty point can communicate with Police Headquarters or any district through VHF/handheld sets. For that, installing and maintaining repeaters at Sannidhanam, Moozhiyar, Uppupara, Nilakkal, Kanamala, Perinad, Erumeli, Gramby estate, Manjumala, etc. is done during every season. All the RT communications are recorded and stored in Voice Loggers, which are tamper proof and can be retrieved any time for verification.

35.2.4 With the changing needs and developments, DCMUs (District Computer Maintenance Unit) were introduced in police. Care/Maintenance/Supervising the installation works of CCTV Cameras in all Police Stations/Offices are also carried out by the DCMU. When computerization was introduced in Kerala Police, nearly 8,000 computers were installed in Police Offices /stations and DCMU effectively performed the repair and maintenance of Computer and other peripheral devices installed in all the above Police Stations/ Offices in the State thereby saving huge amount to the exchequer. DCMU team is also operating and maintaining Video Conferencing system, which links all Police Districts and Police Headquarters. District Computer Anti-virus

maintenance and networking are performed by the DCMUs of this Department.

35.2.5 Telecommunication unit is now preparing to migrate from the existing Analog mode of communication to Digital communication which provides better facilities for Crime investigation and maintenance of Law & Order situation in the state. The project of digitalization, ie, the implementation of DMR Tier III Communication at Thrissur is in progress and is in final stage and will continue in a phased manner to other Districts.

35.2.6 The design and implementation of Digital Control box to link High band/Low band and VHF/UHF communications regardless of frequency is one of the major achievements in the history of Police Telecommunication. It was implemented 15 years ago and even now no other State has implemented this. Besides the existing duties, maintenance of new equipments like Breath Analysers, equipments used by Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad teams, Video Surveillance Cameras and all electrical and electronic equipment have been taken up by the Telecommunication Unit.

setting up of the communication systems in Motor Transport Department, Forest, Jail, Fire and Rescue Service Department etc. was given by this unit.

35.2.8 Recently, to improve the technical capabilities of the Kerala Police Department, as a preliminary step, deputed Telecommunication officers (HCs/PCs) were deputed at Sub Division Level, as “Technical Cadre”, for the routine care and maintenance of all the technical equipments, electronics and electrical gadgets in Police stations. In the next step, most of the police stations will have at least one Telecommunication Police official and one officer at Sub Division Level, to handle the technology related issues.

35.2.9 In 2019-20 this unit has undertaken high end Video Conferencing 4K digital system connecting all Police Stations in the State. In 2020 “POLNET” has been installed in Kerala for quick connection Pan India.

Other important duties of this unit include installation of special communication systems for VVIP/VIP security bandobust, secret route code preparation, Sabarimala, Attukal and other major festival communication arrangements, election duties, disaster management and grave Law & Order situations etc.

35.2.7 In addition to fulfilling the communication requirements of Kerala Police, this unit is providing guidance to maintain the communications systems of State and District Disaster Management Systems of Revenue Department. Technical advice at the time of



**17**

**Photographic Bureau**



# Photographic Bureau

The Photographic Bureau of Kerala Police that began operation in the year 1935, started functioning in the 'Public Office' building near Trivandrum Museum. Later in 1978, it was moved to a private building, opposite All India Radio Station at Vazhuthacaud, in Trivandrum. Photographic Bureau started functioning in the newly constructed building under the Inspector General of Police, SCRB since June 3, 1998.

36.2 Subsequent to the reorganization of the Photographic Bureau in 1989, the Bureau's headquarter was shifted to the State Crime Records Bureau division from the Crime Branch C.I.D division. Simultaneously, one post of Photographer in each district Police Headquarter including Forensic Science Laboratories, CBCID Headquarters was created. Sri. Murahari Potti was the first Chief Photographer in the Photographic Bureau.

36.3 Earlier, the cameras fitted to the tripod, using films which could be loaded only in dark rooms were in use. Later, the photographic bureau transformed into a prestigious State Police Photo Division. It subsequently acquired international standards with high resolution full frame single lens reflex cameras, having varied focal length and high speed lens, precision lens, high definition video cameras and ancillary equipment. It is employed for Forensic Photography as well.

36.4 Photographs and video-graphs are both accepted as evidence in courts as per provisions of Section 9 of Evidence Act 1872. At a time when photography was based on the use of films, only if the photographs were presented alongwith the negatives, the courts accepted them as evidence. As the photo-video graphic recording medium were changed from analog to the digital system, both now fall under the purview of "electronic data", in accordance with the provisions of the Evidence Act, and are presented as such at the courts.

36.5 The selected police photographers undergo three-month training programme in forensic photography. Moreover, experts in the Photographic Bureau also take part in the training programme conducted by the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (L.N.J.N) Delhi and Central Detective Training Institute (C.D.T.I) Hyderabad.

36.6 The duty and responsibility of photographers in the police department involves collecting valuable evidence from the scene of crime, murder,unnatural death,raids, traffic violations, accidents, riots, processions, dharnas, 'lathi' charges, strikes, huge crowded gatherings in public places, etc. Photography of finger prints, signatures, handwriting, cheques, promissory notes, documents, raids etc is also done by Police photographers.



Photographic Bureau & Finger Print Bureau,  
Foundation Stone laid by Sri. B.S Sasthry, IPS, Director General of Police, Kerala





# 18

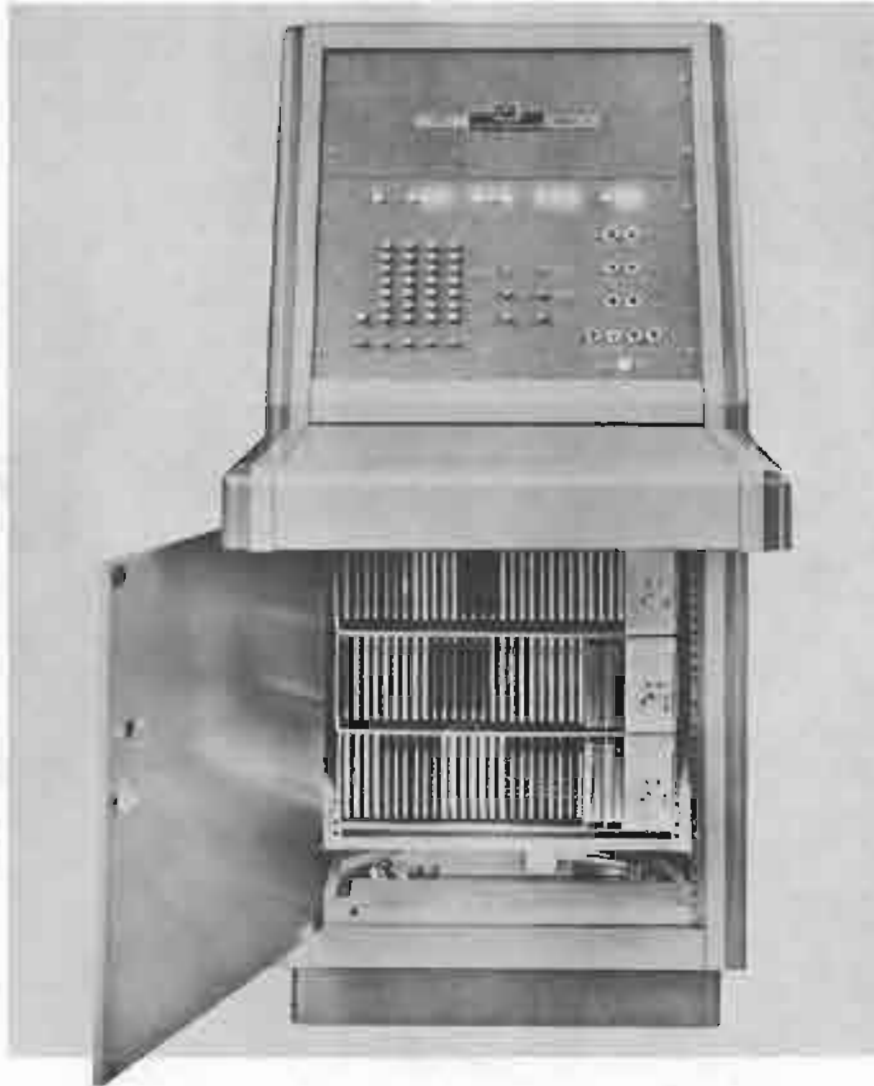
## Information and Communication Technology Center (ICT)



# Information and Communication Technology Center (ICT)

Kerala Police's 'Police Computer Center' (PCC) is one of the oldest computer centers in India. It was set up in the year 1972 with a vision to introduce data digitization in Police department. It began with a Torpedo Data Computer, an early electromechanical analog second generation computer which was available at that time and is now preserved at Science and Technology Museum, Thiruvananthapuram as an artefact.

37.2 Initially, the post of DIG PCC which was later changed to Superintendent of Police and the first Superintendent of Police was Sri. Venugopal K Nair IPS in 1988. It was functioning as an independent unit until, State Crime Records Bureau was formed in May 1989 and when Police Computer Center was made a part of it.



Punched card computer

37.3 Later, 'Police Computer Center' (PCC) was renamed as 'Information and Communication Technology Center' (ICT Center) and was entrusted with all computerisation activities of Police department. It is directly supervised by Additional Director General of Police, State Crime Records Bureau and headed by Superintendent of Police, ICT.

37.4 The functions of Information and Communication Technology Center are enumerated below:

- To provide ICT enabled solutions to different wings of Police department.
- Maintain and set up modernization requirements for the existing infrastructure at Police Stations, DCRBx and other units.
- Identify training requirements and impart computer training.
- Study new technologies in ICT to be used in the Police Department.
- To liaison with National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and other States in implementing data capture softwares like Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems (CCTNS), VahanSamanvaya, Talash, Road Accident Portal Information Details (RAPID), Crime Review Software(CRS), Digital Criminal Gallery, etc.
- To provide technical supervision in day-to-day functioning of District Police Computer Centers, DCRBx etc.



Inauguration of online computer system

37.5 This very important unit is a fast changing and fast ever evolving unit. To its credit over the period of time it has developed a large number of Softwares, Programmes and IT Solutions. It started

giving key main support to iAPS and CCTNS from 2011. The modern office was opened inside in Police Headquarters premises on 03.05.2019 by Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, DGP & State Police Chief.



# 19

**NRI Cell PHQ**  
**Thiruvananthapuram**



# NRI Cell PHQ

## Thiruvananthapuram

In order to ensure the welfare of NRIs of Kerala and to redress their grievances, and safe guard their rights, on 14.12.2004 Shri. Raman Srivastava IPS, the then Director General Of Police, submitted a proposal for the formation of a Police NRI Cell at Police Headquarters. As per the proposal submitted Government of Kerala had constituted an NRI Cell in the Police Department as per GO( MS) 156/2005/Home Dtrd. 07/06/ 2005. The cell has been functioning in the Police Head Quarters, Thiruvananthapuram. Since then, the NRI Cell has been actively working for the well being of the NRIs who are facing various issues. The Cell has been given jurisdiction over the entire State of Kerala under the direct supervision of ADGP (Operations) as per order number S1/115660/2004 Date 03.08.2005, and the cell is headed by Superintendent of Police, NRI Cell. Later as per the office order no.40/2017 Dated 06.03.2017, Inspector General Of Police (Headquarters) was the immediate supervisory officer. At present Superintendent of Police (SP) NRI Cell is under the direct supervision of ADGP (Headquarters).

### 38.2 Duties And Activities Of NRI Cell.

1. The NRI Cell in PHQ conducts enquiries into the petitions/grievances/complaints from the NRIs all over the state, received at the NRI Cell, either directly or forwarded from the Government /Norka Roots to the PHQ, and from the SPC and other senior officers.
2. Timely action taken by NRI Cell to redress the grievances with the help of the local Police Station having jurisdictional authority.
3. Furnishing information/legal advice to the needy NRIs/their family members regarding the initiation of criminal action against the misdeeds committed against the NRIs/their family members.
4. Any other matter related to NRIs entrusted to the NRI Cell by the SPC is also being dealt with in NRI Cell

38.3 There are several grievances being received by the NRI Cell from the NRIs of Kerala related to various problems with regard to human trafficking, visa cheating, fraudulent man power recruitment by agents, physical and mental harassment at work place, non disbursement of salary, violation of work agreement etc. Due to the formation of NRI Cell, majority of grievances are addressed satisfactorily. Majority of the petitions are serious in nature and hence special attention is being rendered for conducting proper enquiry for fruitful results. The petitions received in the office are subjected to strict scrutiny by NRI Cell. Some petitions, which demands immediate action such as repatriation of NRIs are primarily enquired in to by NRI Cell itself and necessary action taken to repatriate the victim speedily.

38.4 Further, in compliance of the recommendations of Kerala Legislative Committee with regard to the implementation of certain innovative welfare measures for NRIs, Kerala Police have started a Helpline for NRIs at NRI Cell, Police Headquarters Thiruvananthapuram on round the clock basis with effect from 03/06/2014.

NRIs and their relatives can lodge their complaints directly by means of four Help Line Numbers provided in the PHQ, Thiruvananthapuram viz 0471-2721547, 0471-2729685, 0471-2724890 and 0471-2722768. They are being informed about the action taken as well. NRIs can also lodge complaints directly on email [spnri.pol@kerala.gov.in](mailto:spnri.pol@kerala.gov.in).

38.5 The statistical study of the performance of NRI Cell during the last three (2017 to 2019) years reflects commitment of the NRI Cell to redress the grievances of NRIs and their families, promptly and fairly.





# 20

**Women Cells**



# Women Cells

39.1 In order to address the issue of atrocities against Women, Women Cell was set up in 1996. A State Women Cell functions at the State capital, Thiruvananthapuram headed by a Superintendent of Police. As per the recommendation of the 7th Estimate Committee (1991-93) of Legislative Assembly of Kerala, in 1994 the post of women Deputy Police Superintendent, was upgraded to the post of Superintendent of Police, State Women Cell under Police Headquarters and also led to the formation of District Women Cells in all the Police Districts. Smt. M Padmini Amma was the first Women Police Superintendent to take charge. In 1996, the post of State Women Cell SP became an IPS cadre post with

Ms. Neera Rawat IPS as the first IPS officer to hold the charge.

39.2 Each of the Women Cell functioning in the districts, under the supervision of Assistant Commissioner / Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Crime Branch, is headed by a lady Circle Inspector. They look into the grievances of women, particularly dowry harassment, neglect, desertion, blackmailing, non-recognition of rights over properties and family and marital discord. Issues of livelihood, problem of alcoholism, rape, homicide, crimes at public places and cheating/betrayal etc. are being dealt with in the women cells.

39.3 The Cells are tasked with upholding the dignity and rights of women and, in appropriate circumstances get cases registered against culprits either in Women Police Station or in the Jurisdictional Police Station. Women approach these Cells without any hesitation and fear and also receive counselling on various matters free of cost. On many occasions, these Cells intervene and help women resolve family problems. Women cell conducts enquiry into petitions dealing with family matters. It gives legal aid and also conducts awareness classes, including Self Defense classes.



39.4 Counselling is provided to victims of physical and mental abuse. There is a 24-hour helpline which receives grievances. Both petitioner and the counter petitioner are summoned to the Cell, their problems are discussed and amicable solution and legal assistance is provided. Two counsellors from Social Justice Department regularly visit the Women Cell for counselling the needy. Women Cell also conducts educational classes for women and adalats to impart legal awareness and instill confidence in women victims to take legal recourse for various atrocities faced by them.

39.5 Abandoned and destitute women are taken into protective custody and handed over to homes meant for them. The cell monitors investigation of cases where women are victims. It also assists the District Police Chief in reviewing the progress of case investigation involving women victims.

39.6 In order to reduce crimes against women in public places, Women Cell deputed Women Police Personnel on Eve-teasing Prevention Duty, Beat Patrol Duty etc. Protection is given to woman suffering from domestic violence by assigning a Protection Officer to provide protection and legal advice to the victim.

## 39.7 Women cell has three wings: Family Welfare Wing, Crime Wing and Administrative Wing.

39.8 Domestic Conflict Resolution Centre (DCRC) and "Aparajitha Online" are the two new programmes launched in 2020. It was added to the "Nirbhaya" Programme which has been launched by Govt. of India. All these programmes are intended to improve women safety is concerned in the Year of Women's Security - 2020.

"Women e Cops" is a new programme introduced in 2020 for combating crimes against women in the virtual world.



Self Defense Awareness Programme



Self Defense Awareness Class



# 21

**Coastal Police**



# Coastal Police

The significance of strict vigil in the coastal regions of the country was highlighted soon after the terror attacks in Mumbai in 2008. Coastal Security scheme (CSS) was formulated in pursuance of the recommendations of the Groups of Ministers on 'Reforming the National Security System' for setting up of a Marine Police Force in all Coastal States and Union Territories (UTs).The principle objective of the Coastal Security Scheme is to address the critical gap in policing of our coast and close coastal waters by providing the State Police Forces adequate capabilities to guard the seas.

40.2 Coastal Security Scheme is one of the means for strengthening our ability to prevent terrorist and anti-national activities; smuggling of patrol, diesel, medicines, illicit liquor and other essential commodities via sea-route, illegal transportation of arms/ammunition, explosives, narcotic substances and also to prevent human trafficking from and to the country via sea. It will prevent collusion between fishermen and smugglers or militants for commission of illegal activities. It is helpful to obtain community participation in ensuring coastal security, to collect intelligence, to co-ordinate among stakeholder agencies like State Police, Indian Navy, Coast Guard, Fisheries Department, Customs etc. to improve efficiency of coastal policing, to help the District administration of coastal areas in disaster management, to handle law & order situations which may arise on account of clashes between various communities/groups both on and off shore, to effectively impose ban on monsoon trawling in some States and enforce the law of the State relating to fishing, if so desired by the concerned State, to handle environment issues like oil-spills and pollution by toxic substances on Territorial waters through co-ordination among various agencies.

40.3 The activities of Kerala Coastal Police cover a vast coast line of 583 km from Manjeswar Coastal Police Station of North to Poovar Coastal Police Station in the South. Kerala Police is conducting joint coastal exercises with Indian Navy, the Coast Guard and other stakeholders. They are also conducting seminars and meetings involving Fishermen Vigilante committees called "Kadalora Jagratha Samithies." bridge trust deficit with the fishermen community living in 222 fishing villages from Manjeswar to Poovar. The state police has raised a coastal warden wing for the coastal police by inducting 177 people from the fishing community.

40.4 Currently, the state has eight coastal police stations and the coastal wardens will work in close tandem with these police stations for guarding the coastal territory and carrying out rescue operations.

The force has already been given training in sea patrolling.

40.5 The first Coastal Police Station was started at Neendakara in Kollam District in 2009. In total 18 Coastal Police stations have been setup along the length of Kerala Coast. As a first step, Kerala Government sanctioned setting up of 8 Coastal Police Stations viz. Vizhinjam (Thiruvananthapuram District), Neendakara (Kollam District), Thottapally (Alappuzha District), Fort Kochi (Ernakulam District), Kodungalloor (Thrissur Dist), Beypore (Kozhikode District), Azheekal (Kannur District), Bekal (Kasargod) in 2005. The Coastal Police are required to handle crimes of all forms in the territorial waters under their jurisdiction including infiltration, illegal cross-border activities, piracy, armed robbery etc. They will have jurisdiction over the territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles from the coastline and also over a small extent of coastal land.

40.6 In the second phase in 2017, a number of posts such as Circle Inspector-1, Sub-Inspector-2, Additional Sub-Inspector-2, SCPO-5, CPO-18, Driver-1 was created in Kambala, Trikaripur, Thalassery, Vadakara, Ponnani, Munakkakadavu, Arthunkal, Poovar coastal police stations. By utilizing the Coastal Security Fund of the Central Government, construction of 2 Coastal police stations at Anchuthengu and Elathur were completed along with the creation of few new posts for each Coastal Police Station in 2018.

40.7 In the wake of the increasing threat perception along the coast of Kerala, special intelligence wings have been set up at all the police stations in the coastal areas. The information being gathered by the intelligence wings at these 18 coastal police stations are being shared with the Coast Guard and Indian Navy's joint operation centre.

40.8 'Waves of Sea' is a news letter being published by the Coastal police.

40.9 At present 18 Coastal Police Stations are operational.



S.No.	COASTAL PS (18)	
1	Neendakara, Kollam	09.02.2009
2	Azheekode, Thrissur RI	31.05.2010
3	Vizhinjam, TVPM City	01.06.2010
4	Thottappally, Alappuzha	25.05.2012
5	Fort Kochi, EKM City	05.08.2010
6	Beypore, KKD City	27.06.2010
7	Azheekal, KNR	27.08.2013
8	Bekal, Thalangara, KSGD	25.11.2010
9	Kumbala, KSGD	11.05.2017
10	Thrikkaripur, KSGD	11.05.2017
11	Thalassery, Kannur	01.10.2016
12	Vadakara, KKD RI	13.08.2018
13	Ponnani, MPM	14.08.2017
14	Munakkakadavu, TSR City	27.06.2017
15	Arthungal, Alappuzha	27.06.2017
16	Poovar, TVPM RI	13.08.2018
17	Elathur, KKD City	13.08.2018
18	Anchuthengu, TVPM RI	13.08.2018

Another 6 were sanctioned in 2018 and yet to start functioning.





# 22

**Tourism Police**



# Tourism Police

The scenic beauty and vibrant traditions of Kerala have long made it a coveted tourist destination with both domestic and international tourists. Particularly, to cater to the needs of tourists, a separate wing of the police called the Tourism Police was carved out. In the year 1990, Late Sri. Babu Paul IAS, ACS and the then DGP Sri. Rajagopal Narayan IPS asked Sri. Loknath Behera IPS the then DCP, Thiruvananthapuram to go and study Tourism Police at Goa.

On the basis of a report submitted by Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, a few Police Officials were designated as Tourism police and posted at Kovalam and Fort Kochi in 1991 and 1992.

41.2 The international tourism police station and museum opened at Mattancherry, Kochi in February 2010. It became the first of its kind in the country which made God's Own Country even more tourist friendly. In the tourism police station premises at Mattancherry, there is a Police museum which exhibits police uniforms, combat weapons and armoury, arranged in chronological order right from the colonial period to the present day.

41.3 The station offers various services and facilities to the foreign travellers like clarifying their doubts on passport and visa, registering complaints and grievances on lost passports and expired visa, hiring taxi and boat services, information on hotels, lodges, distance between places, bus routes etc. From here, tourists can also obtain route maps and brochures of different tourist destinations in the State. They also help tourists from being cheated and misguided by fake guides. Apart from providing assistance to tourists, they are also responsible for patrolling areas of tourist importance and prevention of crimes in tourist spots.

41.4 Tourism police personnel are handpicked and trained to interact with tourists from various countries and are on many occasions able to speak multiple languages including Tamil, Hindi, English and French apart from Malayalam. Tourism Police were also trained under the Tourism Department. Three days training programme is imparted for all the Tourist

Police Personnel at Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS). Training helps them improve knowledge in tourism and its products, manners and etiquettes, first aid, time management, rules and regulations related to tourism police and crisis management. They are identifiable to the public/tourists by their uniform and metal badge.





# 23

**Highway Patrol  
And Highway Police**



# Highway Patrol And Highway Police

42.1 With an objective of reducing accidents and ensuring safety on National Highways, a system of Highway Patrol was introduced in the year 1993. However, due to the lack of resources and other administrative reasons, the system was discontinued after 2 years.

42.2 As per the decisions of State Road Safety Council, for preventing road accidents at National Highways and MC road a new system was introduced in 2002. The important features of this system were:

1. NH 17, from Thrissur to Thalappadi and NH 44, from Walayar to Parassala were divided in to 20 sectors.
2. A vehicle was allotted to each sector and each unit which worked from base station.
3. Each unit worked around the clock in 3 shifts .
4. Range IsG of Police controlled Highway Police with the assistance of DPCs concerned. IGP, Traffic was designated as the State Level Nodal Officer.

42.3 In 2004, vide circular No. 8/2004, State Police Chief constituted 'Accident Liaison & Emergency Response Tele (ALERT) Service Team as a Statewide Response System by which information is given to a single Telephone number, working round the clock for public assistance. A person in distress, by reason of accident or any serious crime or incident, on the highways covered under the Highway Police Scheme, is enabled by a Statewide Response System to call for the Services of Highway Police and if necessary, of the local Police. It is functioning as the control room of the Highway Police.

42.4 Various circulars had been issued over the years, fixing the responsibilities, area of operation, job content, supervision and control, etc of the Highway Patrol Vehicles. The overall superintendence and control, etc of the Highway Patrols, is vested with the District Police Chief concerned with IGP/DIG Range as the supervisory officer. The officers and men from various Police Stations in the Districts are deployed for duty in the Highway Police.

42.5 The number of Highway Patrol vehicles was raised from 20 to 44 from 2002 to 2018. In 2019, the number of Highway Patrol Vehicles further increased to 56 vehicles and the system was rechristened as "Highway Police" by DGP Sri. Loknath Behera IPS.

42.6 Each Highway Police vehicle was assigned an 'operational Area' and a 'Base Station'. From 2019, the jurisdiction of the Highway Police team was confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the Police Districts and working on 24x7 basis with strict adherence to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), first issued in 2008 and then again in 2017, 2019.

42.7 At present, the highway police are the moving police stations on the roads.

42.8 The duties and responsibilities of the Highway Police Personnel include:

1. Enforcement of traffic law to avoid road accidents and bring immediate relief to the victims,
2. Traffic control at places where there are chances of traffic jams and large gatherings such as schools, places of worship, hospitals etc,
3. Attend to all Law & Order issues on Highways,
4. Attend to distress calls,
5. Check for any illicit transportation of contraband articles, smuggling of goods, stolen vehicles etc,
6. Attend to crimes on Highways in time,
7. Render assistance to people travelling on Highways.



42.9 At present a total of 56 Highway Police Patrols are functioning in Kerala. Each vehicle has been provided with wireless set and a mobile phone for easy communication. They also carry 24 traffic related items including arms, breath analyzer, stretchers, First Aid Box etc and 8 registers including General Diary, TR-5 list of ambulances, hospitals in the locality, Cash declaration register, SOP etc.

42.10 In the last many years, the Highway Police has helped in averting many major accidents, provided timely medical help to a large number of accident victims at odd hours, detected many crime cases and arrested criminals. It is extremely successful in performing the tasks expected of the highway Police.





# 24

**Traffic Police**



# Traffic Police

**43.1 Traffic police personnel act as a dedicated cadre for traffic management in the state and their services considered being of great importance, considering Kerala is one of the most accident prone states in the country. In addition to efforts improving vehicular moment and road Infrastructure, it is also important to have highly trained Traffic Police Personnel for efficient traffic management and successful enforcement of traffic rules. A Traffic Training School was set up in Kerala Police Academy to train personnel.**

43.2 Government of Kerala vide GO (Rt) No. 526/09/GAD dated 19/01/2009 created the post of Inspector General of Police, Traffic and Road Safety Management for the purpose of ensuring better traffic enforcement and for enforcement of laws relating to traffic safety in Kerala. Inspector General of Police, Traffic is responsible for the enforcement of laws and rules relating to safety of traffic on all roads and public places and for the general management and co-ordination of Highway Patrol on National and State Highways. As per GO (Ms) No. 26/2011/Home dated. 04/02/2011, two posts of Superintendents of Police (Traffic) South Zone and North Zone were created for assisting Inspector General of Police, in traffic management.

43.3 Keeping in mind the Government's priority on Road Safety and UN General Assembly Resolution proclaiming 2011-20 as a Decade of Road Safety, the Government of Kerala came out with Road Safety Vision Document. Formulation of an Action Plan for Reduction of Traffic Accidents in Kerala and its implementation in a coordinated way was its main mission. Kerala Road Safety Authority (KRSA) was entrusted with the task of coordination and management of road safety activities in the State. A number of agencies including Public Works Department, Transport, Police, Health, Development Authorities etc. are involved in road safety related activities. Suitable steps were taken to further enhance the inter-departmental coordination at State, district, Taluk and Panchayat levels. In 2018 Ministry of Road Transport & Highways constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users, under the chairmanship of Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district. The members of the Committee are: District Collector, Superintendent of Police, Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad, Mayor / Chairman of Municipal Corporation of Development Authority, all members of Legislative Assembly of district, all sub-divisional magistrates of districts. District road safety committees were strengthened and a group of volunteers were created at "community levels" to assist accident victims. Safe community programmes at Panchayat levels were also initiated.

43.4 In 2018, vide GO (Rt) No. 116/2018/Home dated 14/07/2018 government allowed transfer the investigation of traffic accidents cases from Traffic Police Stations to Local Police Stations for better traffic management. Existing Traffic Police stations and Traffic units were also renamed as "Traffic Enforcement Units". Duties pertaining to investigation, charge sheeting, follow up of trial, providing documents to Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal will be done by the local police in their respective jurisdiction. Traffic police personnel should reach the road accident scene immediately, guard scene of crime, take the injured to hospital and intimate the local police of the same. Traffic Police should assist them in preparing FIR/ accident report, if required.

43.5 Presently, there are 44 Traffic Enforcement Units existing in Kerala. In major cities like Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode, traffic police is working under Assistant Commissioners of Police. Two Assistant Commissioners of Police and two Inspectors of Police are leading traffic units at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts to tackle the traffic related issues. In addition to this there were many awareness programmes/ initiatives which were conducted for reducing traffic accidents and ensuring better traffic.

## 43.6 Pappu Zebra

In order to attract children who would have multiplayer effect in terms of promotion of traffic awareness, a traffic mascot Pappu Zebra was designed and launched in 2009. The mascot was designed by artist Sri. Nandan Pillai. The State Police tried to make the general public aware of the traffic rules through the new mascot. Street plays were performed and booklets and name slips bearing the images of Pappu were distributed among the public. Pappu Zebra campaign got great appreciation from the public. Traffic awareness programmes are conducted regularly in schools. Further, six mobile traffic training parks with interactive terminals and projectors have been commissioned to teach children about traffic rules. These units move from place to place.

## 43.7 Subhayathra

Kerala Police conceptualized, designed and implemented the "Subhayathra" programme to make our roads safe and comfortable for all people. Subhayathra is a multi-discipline and multifaceted action oriented programme integrating diverse elements viz. conducting various traffic awareness programme, efficient enforcement pertaining to traffic rules, regulations and laws with the aid of most modern digital equipment, prevention of accidents, immediate attention to victims of road accidents, and ensuring safe travel on all roads. Shri. Bharat Mohan Lal Padmabhushan is the brand ambassador of this project. Under this project traffic help line number: 1099 was introduced.

## 43.8 Smart Traffic Class rooms

As part of the Road Safety Awareness Drive "Subhayatra" - the Kerala Police, had made up a concept to start Smart Traffic Class Rooms in the schools of Kerala. Traffic class room was a totally different concept from the existing class rooms, where the basic atmosphere in the classroom is designed to spread the message of traffic safety. It was

also a total conceptual work, where in the student who is a potential driver, is made to understand the importance of obeying traffic rules, through different means. The Smart Traffic Classroom has Traffic Signage display, Traffic Posters, Traffic signal display, Road Traffic Model Creatives, Helmet Awareness Through Mannequin Sound arrangements, OHP projector and screen, specially designed furniture, Air Conditioner, Laptop/Computers, Touch screen etc.

## 43.9 Save our fellow traveller (SOFT)

Kerala Police launched this programme as a pilot project in main two Police Districts, Thiruvananthapuram City and Rural. SOFT Group was a self-help group for providing immediate trauma care for accident victims. It was formed with an objective to reducing fatality rate of accident victims by giving required medical assistance and to arrange to transport them safely to a nearby hospital within the golden hour. Immediate attention given to the road accident victims increases the chances of survival manifold and reduces the severity of injuries. Many death and disabilities, due to impact of injuries can be prevented with immediate medical attention. The training programme in First Aid and handling of Accident victims to volunteers in these two districts were given in association with NATPAC, Ananthapuri Hospital, other Non-Governmental Organizations etc. Total 1200 persons were trained in these districts. This has received National Award on Safety.

## 43.10 Digital Traffic Offences Compounding E-challan System.

43.10.1 With a view to ensure safety on our roads, prevent accidents due to rule violations and to lead in concept of Digital traffic checking and non touch enforcement, Kerala Police had proposed to implement an "Integrated Highway Traffic Management" and E-challan system in Kerala and both the proposals were approved by Government and the projects are at the final stage of implementation.

43.10.2 Presently, Kerala Police collects fines from the motorists, who violate rules under the various sections of the Motor Vehicles Act. The entire process of collecting of fines, was being done manually and the

proceeds of the fine amounts collected are deposited in the Government of Kerala's treasury on a daily basis. Under this project Kerala Police in association with a Banking Partner, proposed to fully automate the enforcement of fines through E-challan system by deploying handheld POS Machines.

43.10.3 The IHTM is a State of Art modern traffic surveillance cum enforcement system conceived in 2017 after the visit of Sri. Manoj Abraham IPS, the then IGP Traffic and Sri. Harishankar IPS, the then AAIG to UAE. A project proposal was prepared by Sri. Loknath Behera IPS and the tendering process is on underway at present in 2020.





#### 43.11 Implementation of Body worn cameras.

In 2018 body worn cameras were pressed into service in Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi to minimize conflicts during traffic checks. These cameras can be used as wireless sets for internal communication.

#### 43.12 Traffic Guru

Traffic Guru is a traffic awareness simulator with realistic physics available on popular platforms. Unlike other racing games where learning and safety have no importance, Safe Driving is the master key with Traffic

Guru. Traffic Guru was conceptualized under the supervision of the Kerala Police in 2017. Kerala Police won an award for the best game based Police app in the World Government Summit held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates in 2019, for this project.

#### 43.13 Traffic Signal Maintenance and Monitoring Centre.

43.13.1 Traffic Signal Maintenance and Monitoring Centre was proposed with an aim to merge all road safety and traffic related activities including Maintenance and Monitoring of Traffic Signal System under a single platform. One of the major activities

proposed to be undertaken through this center is organizing various awareness and training programmes exclusively for Road Safety and Traffic Management.

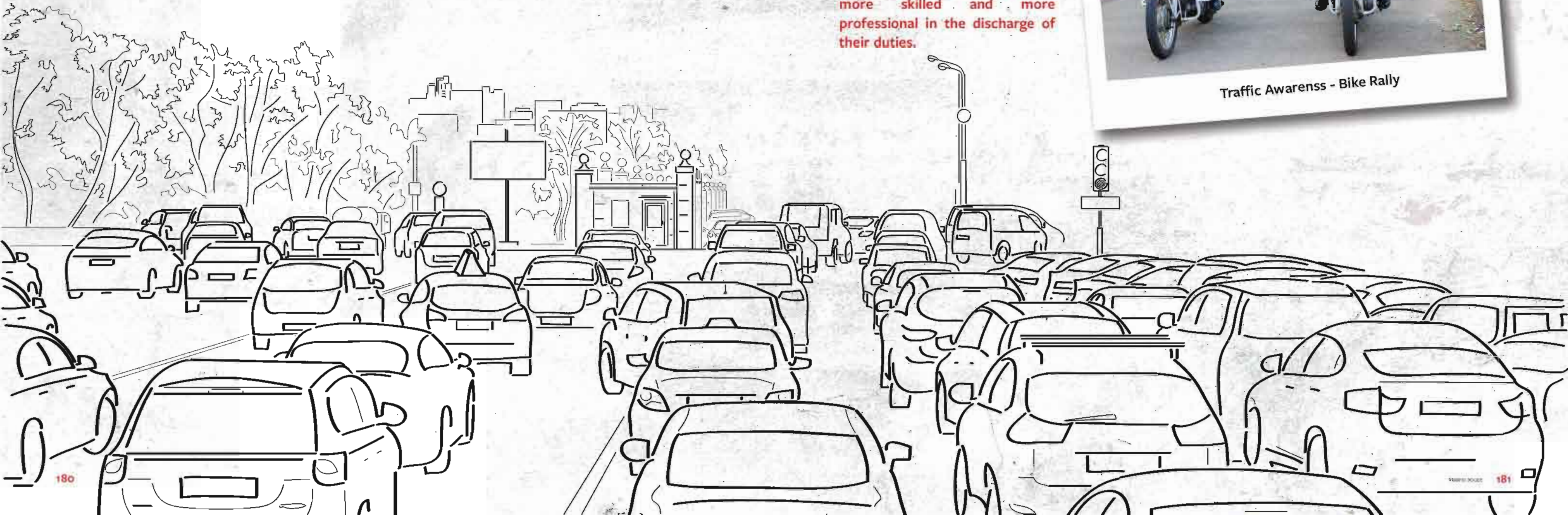
43.13.2 Over the years, the traffic police of the state have tried several innovative programmes to contain road traffic accidents, like Identification of Accident Spots (Black Spots) in all the districts conducted as a joint exercise by police and the public. The data collected was analysed in order to identify the causes and contributory factors. Enforcement was focused on these black spots to reduce accidents. Black spots account for 90% of the road accidents in the country and Kerala has 340 of them.

43.13.3 An analysis of the accident-prone stretches during 2016, 2017, and 2018 based on the district-wise Accident Severity Index (ASI) value of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) revealed that 232 black spots fall in high-risk and 108 in medium-risk categories.

Traffic Police is evolving to be more skilled and more professional in the discharge of their duties.



Traffic Awareness - Bike Rally





# 25

**Kochi Metro Security**



# Kochi Metro Security

**44.1 Kochi Metro is the first Metro in the country which connects Rail, Road and Water Transport facilities in a comprehensive manner like in London.**

**The first phase of Metro was inaugurated on 17.06.2017 and at present 21 stations are operational. The total length of track is 23.8 Kms which extends from Aluva to Thykkoodam via Maharajas. It is planned to establish 50 Metro Stations in 3 phases.**

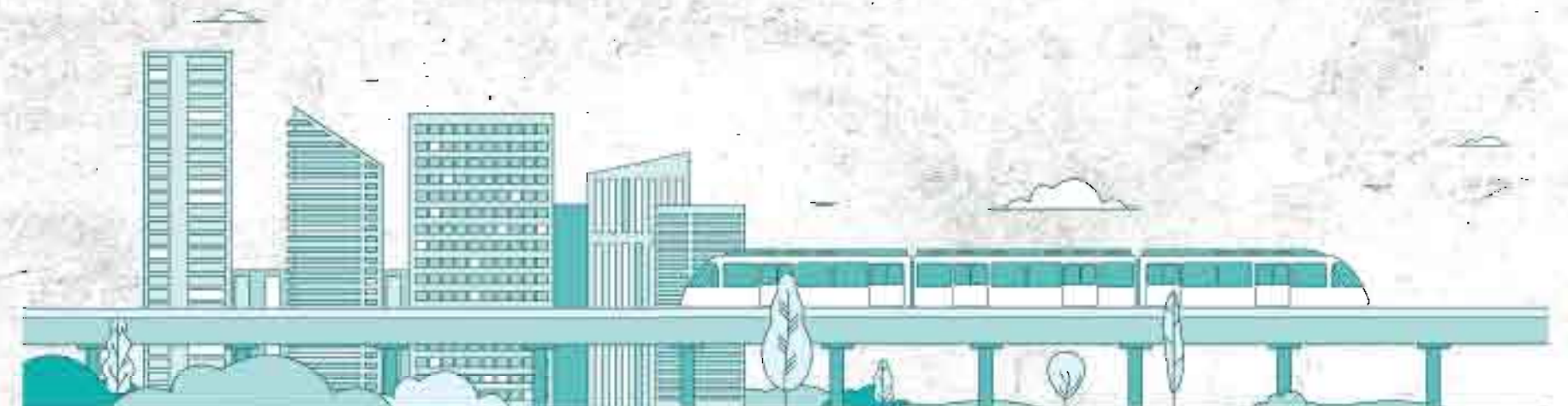
44.2 The Government of Kerala had notified establishment of Metro Police Station exclusively for Metro Rail on 16th June 2017 itself, a day before the inauguration of Kochi Metro. Kochi Metro Police Station has jurisdiction over all Metro Stations from Aluva to Petta over the full stretch via duct excluding the area below the viaduct. The Metro Police Station has all authority, powers and responsibilities as that of a regular law and order Police Station.

44.3 Kochi Metro Police Station became operational on 17.02.2019 with the inauguration of 2500 sq.ft. building situated near Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) Metro Station. It was

inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala. It is headed by a Station House Officer of the rank of Inspector of Police who is assisted by 2 SIs, 2 ASIs, 6 SCPOs, 4 CPOs and 6 WCPOs. The building and land for the Police Station were given by Kochi Metro Rail Limited. Since the operationalisation of Kochi Metro Station, it has played an important role in detection of NDPS cases over the Metro rail area and has proved very effective in enhancing the security of Women and Children travelling in the Metro. In order to provide security to Metro infrastructure Kerala Police has created a specialized State Industrial Security Force (SISF) which provides 24 x 7 protection to Kochi Metro.



Police Security Check at Kochi Metro Railway Station





# 26

**Pink Patrol**



# Pink Patrol

It was to address issues specifically related to safety, security of women and children, that Kerala police came up with an idea of a dedicated patrol team in the year 2017.

'Pink Control Room' with 'Pink Beat Patrols' were set up as a solution for handling of emergency calls and signals from women & children in distress. The Pink Beat included specially trained women police personnel. These police personnel patrol on Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) and private state carriers bus stops, schools, colleges and other public places.

45.2 The Pink Patrol cars equipped with GPS tracking devices, camera installed on the front and rear sides of the vehicles sending continuous visuals to the Police control room and vehicles are operated by women police officers. It was flagged off jointly by wife of Hon'ble Chief Minister and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala on 15.08.2016 from Thiruvananthapuram. Each car has three women police personnel. The patrol cars are deployed in areas that have high presence of women and functions between 8 am to 8 pm.

45.3 The system is capable of handling various types of input signals such as voice calls, emergency messages and e-mails. All voice calls can be made to the number 1515.

45.4 The IT based solution was indigenously designed and developed by C-DAC, Thiruvananthapuram. In each district, the Pink Control Room has a command & control centre with trained police personnel. Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) (a tablet computer with SIM card) has been fixed in every pink patrol vehicle.

Whenever control room receives a call from 1515, it flashes the same on the concerned MDT in the pink patrol vehicle. On receiving such calls, the pink patrol vehicle moves to the victim's location for providing assistance.

45.5 At present, Pink Control Rooms are functioning in 14 police districts (Thiruvananthapuram City, Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kollam City, Pathanamthitta, Allapetty, Kottayam, Kochi City, Ernakulam Rural, Thrissur City, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Kozhikode City, Kannur & Kasaragod).

45.6 Pink patrol system is currently also implementing a central project called ERSS (Emergency Response Support System) through C-DAC for providing assistance to public through a uniform number 112. The pink patrol project will soon be integrated with the ERSS project.

45.7 A brain child of Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, the DGP, the technological conceptualisation was done by Sri. Manoj Abraham IPS, the then IGP South Zone.





# 27

## Central Intrusion Monitoring System (CIMS)



## Central Intrusion Monitoring System (CIMS)

46.1 The Government of Kerala introduced the project Central Intrusion Monitoring System (CIMS) in 2019. Tipped as the first project incorporating latest technology in policing in India, CIMS is aimed at assisting the Kerala Police in bringing high end technology of international standards for providing better security to Banks, ATMs, Treasuries, Currency chests, high value business establishments, jewellery shops, educational institutions, houses etc. In places of worship and government asset-keeping establishments such as museums and treasuries wherein the assets have historic and cultural significance, CIMS can effectively protect national treasures. This project is being implemented by the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation (Keltron)

46.2 The CIMS is a 'total security system' that verifies the signal and transmits it appropriately to the nearest Police Control Room and the Customers, Fire Department, Health Department or any Governmental agencies within the Kerala state. CIMS notifies the police within 3 -7 seconds from the moment an intrusion takes place in the property thus helping police reach the premises within minutes of a break-in of any type or intensity. A sensor supercharged system like the CIMS helps police in identifying all types of intrusions into the property.

46.3 The Central Intrusion Monitoring System (CIMS) presented by the Kerala State Police Department boasts of technology that conforms with international standards as well as high-end hardware and software to safeguard individuals and high value assets with never before precision and effectiveness. Unlike CCTV, which is just a visual based aid, the CIMS is a unique synchronization of a combination of motion detectors, smoke detectors, gas detectors, temperature detectors, magnetic contacts, shutter door contacts, shock sensors, photoelectric beams, glass break detectors, and of course high-quality cameras.

46.4 At the CIMS control room located in the premises of the Police Headquarters, Trivandrum, a highly efficient camera monitoring system is in place, along with next generation security systems monitoring every channel and threat to security. The state-of-the-art hardware and software, integrates smartly with various intrusion and alarm systems installed in all the CIMS enabled premises across Kerala. Trained personnel comprising of the best of both, the Police Department and Keltron are on duty 24x7, diligently monitoring threats where the CIMS is in place.





# 28

**Cyberdome**



# Cyberdome

'Cyberdome' is the Kerala police department's premier facility dedicated to prevent cyber crime. It also helps mitigate cyber security threats to the State's critical information infrastructure.

47.2 Cyberdome is a technological research and development centre of Kerala Police conceived as a Cyber Centre of Excellence in cyber security as well as technology augmentation for effective policing established in 2014. Cyberdome office is based at Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram. The Cyberdome has two regional centers at Kochi and Kozhikode that became functional in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

47.3 Kerala Police Cyberdome is India's first and only ISO 27001: 2013 Certified Law Enforcement Unit. It is the best-known standard in the industry providing requirements for an information security management system (ISMS).

47.4 It envisages a high tech public-private partnership Centre of collaboration for different stakeholders in the domain of cyber security and handling of cyber crimes. In a proactive manner. One of the main objectives of the Cyberdome is to prevent cyber crimes through the development of a cyber threat resilient ecosystem in the state to defend against the growing threat of cyber attacks by synergizing with other departments and nodal agencies of the State.

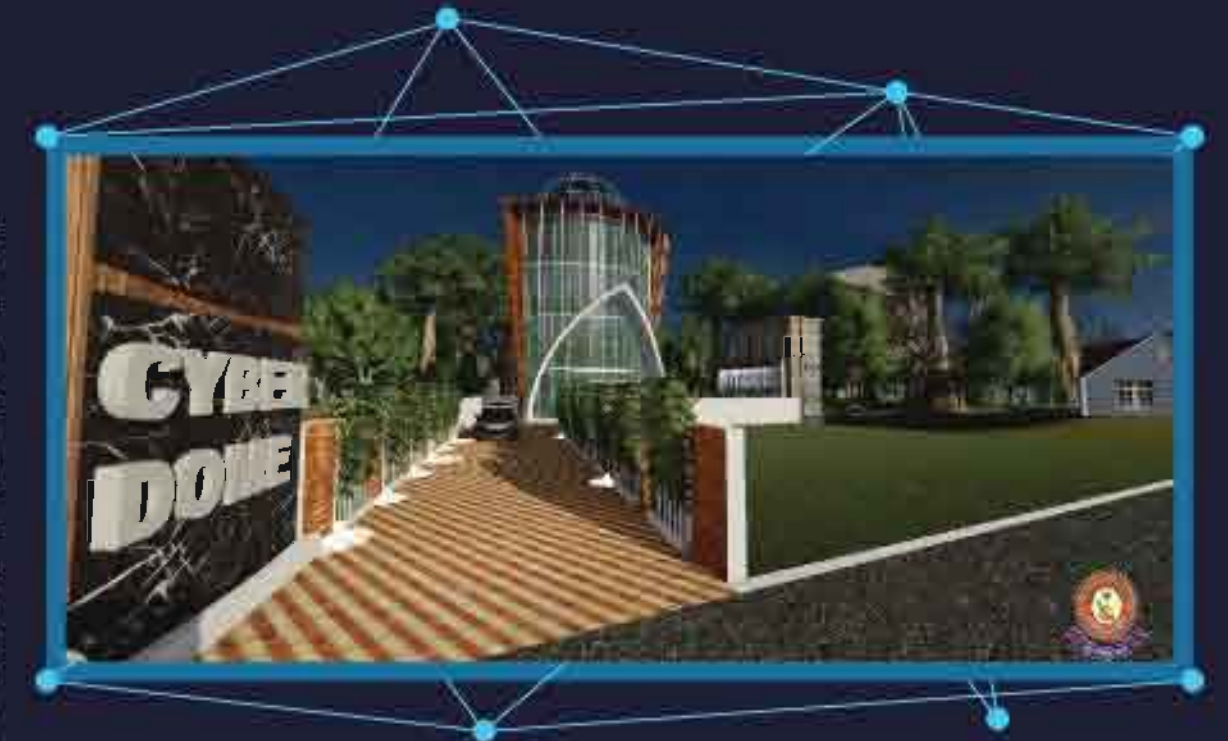
47.5 Cyberdome provides a platform bringing together Government departments and agencies, academia, research groups, non-profitable organizations, individual experts from the community, ethical hackers, private organizations, IT companies, and international organisations, to enhance the capabilities of the state in dealing with cyber threats as well as to provide security to the Digital Assets of the State. The IT industry will contribute in terms of expertise, manpower, hardware, software, training, etc on a pro-bono basis. It is a motley crew of ethical hackers, expert coders, youth prodigies skilled in software, law enforcers and civilian volunteers working as State law enforcement's first line of defence against a range of online threats.

## 47.6 Objectives and aims

This centre is envisaged to perform following activities, Internet Monitoring, Virtual Policing, Automated threat intelligence in near real-time, Cyber Forensics, Virtual Courts, Tracking System for Protecting Children, Criminal Apprehension Software, Safe Surfing online Web Application, Child ID Application, Image Analysis Software, Online Network Investigation Application, Access Blocking Application, Stolen Vehicle Database, Cyber Security Awareness, etc.

## 47.7 Project purpose

Cyberdome has developed cyber-surveillance tools to detect and convict those responsible for industrial espionage. The tools unearth moles that lie deep in critical information networks and siphon off data clandestinely. Cyberdome has used social engineering as the lynchpin of its policing strategy to snoop on radical groups that use the net for extremist activities. It has also launched a covert cyber-surveillance and infiltration programme to crack down on child pornography. The State police and Cyberdome partnered with the Interpol and the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMC) to combat child porn. The entities have cobbled together an international alliance that entails transfer and development of the latest artificial intelligence-powered cyber tools to crack down on a wide range of crimes. The Interpol has granted the State police access to its latest cyber investigation tool, the Internet Crimes against Children and Child Online Protective Services (ICACOPS) programme. It helps law enforcers conduct targeted surveillance of persons who share and trade child pornography on peer-to-peer user networks. In 2017, Cyberdome



notched up a remarkable victory when it forewarned the Kerala government of a possible ransom ware attack. It also got praise from the chief minister of Kerala for its successful propaganda war against online games such as Blue Whale, which encourages youngsters to engage in death-defying, daredevilry, which had caused a few deaths in the country and spawned concern among parents. It also ensures

action on piracy of films, defacement or removal of child porn sites. Cyberdome has successfully prevented Online Financial Fraud in association With RBI through a 24x7 OTP fraud Monitoring system.

47.8 The contributions of Sri. Manoj Abraham IPS, ADGP guided by Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, earlier ADGP Modernisation and then DGP Kerala for these 3 Cyberdomes are recognised worldwide.



# 29

**Mounted Police Unit**



# Mounted Police Unit

48.1 The beginning of Mounted Police Unit in the State can be traced back to 1880. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore mounted his bodyguards and housed them in the Body Guard Square at Palayam. There was an array of horse breeds including foreign breeds, which were symbols of royal pride. They were also used for pulling chariots of the Royal family. Later, the unit was named as "Palace Guard" situated in the Body Guard Square, Palayam. Afterward, it came to be known as the Raja Pramukha's Body Guards., which functioned till Independence. Later it was renamed as Mounted Police.



Arattu duty at Padmanabhaswami Temple

48.2 The Present Mounted Police Unit was established in the year 1961. It continued at Cantonment Camp (Body Guard Square), Palayam till 1981. Consequent to the construction of the Assembly Complex at Palayam, The Mounted Police Unit, a symbol of Majesty of Kerala Police, was shifted to Kennettumukku, Thycaud, in Thiruvananthapuram District, the present premises.

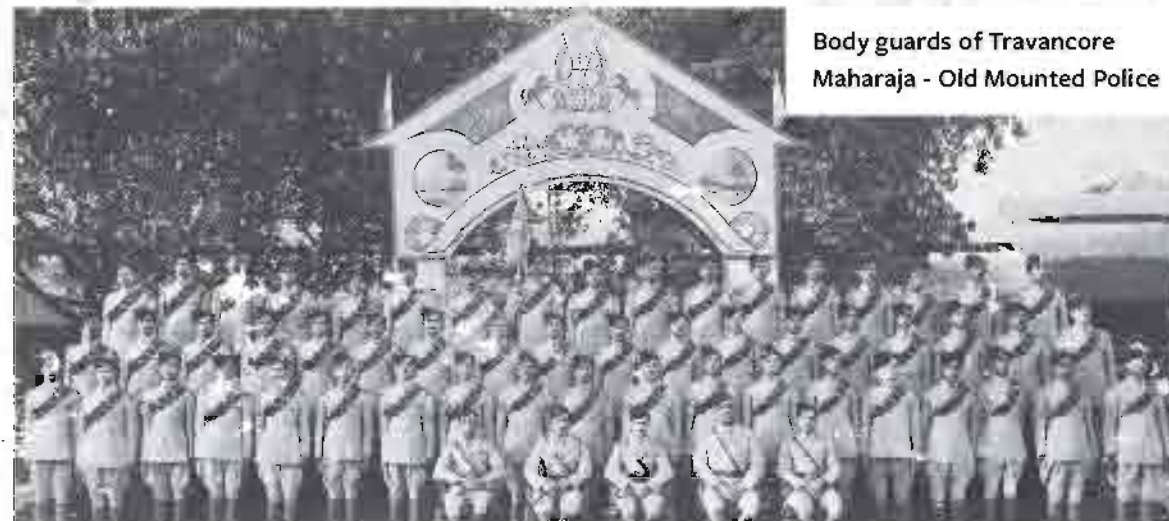
48.3 In the Initial years, the horses with high pedigree were bought from Armed Forces stables or from other countries. Procurement of horses recently were done in 1999, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2018 respectively. The unit is functioning with its full strength i.e. 25 horses, at present. Some of the horses bought in 2018 are Chetak, Raja, Samrat, Akash, Divya, Meera, Maria, Lakshmi and Sweety. In 2020, two additional horses named Nandini and Julie have been added to the strength of Mounted Police Unit by donation from Central Institute of Mental Retardation. Some of the aged and disabled horses recommended for decommissioning are Duke, Diamond, Ranger and Jupiter. Few horses on light work are Vincero, Purple Moon, Maori Chief, Winning Destiny, Arzaan, Negro, Riding on the Storm, Waves of magic and Blue Knight.

48.4 Republic day parade, Independence Day Parade, 'Arat' and 'Vettah' at Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple, Navarathri Festival duty, Processions of Government,

Law and order duties like night patrol duty, morning patrol evening patrol duties and Beat Patrol duty etc. remain the main duties of this unit. It was ordered in 2013 that no horse would be used for non-government functions (GO(Rt)/1018/13 Home dated 16/04/2013).

48.5 This unit is functioning under the charge of Reserve Inspector, and the overall supervision is held by the Assistant Commandant-IV, Armed Reserve, Thiruvananthapuram City. The administrative control is held by the District Police Chief, Thiruvananthapuram City. This unit has a veterinary Hospital with an assistant director and a livestock Inspector. Apart from daily health check-up of horses, thorough health check-ups are also done periodically.

48.6 The Unit has a Riding School for regular parades and practices. The office and barracks are functioning in a two storied building in the unit campus. Pedigreed retired thorough bred race horses with good track records and Indian (Marwari) breeds from the present troop are housed here. A full-fledged Ferrier Unit and Kitchen also are part of this unit. Hariyali grass, horse gram, crushed oats, linseed, wheat bran, crushed barley, soyabean, mineral mixture and wholesome water forms the routine feed for horses.



Body guards of Travancore Maharaja - Old Mounted Police



Cerimonial Parade



# 30

**Dog Squad  
(K9 Squad)**



# Dog Squad (K9 Squad)

The Dog's active sense of smell, sight and hearing are decisive advantage for law enforcement agencies and are put to use for assisting the Police in a variety of investigations and search operations. Its service is utilized on routine basis at sensitive installations like Airports, and Railway Stations and for VIP security duties in liaison with Anti-sabotage Teams. Dogs are used with substantial success in tracking the criminals after a crime has been committed and in search of premises to locate criminals. Dogs prove immensely helpful in recovering stolen articles, searching of missing persons and for patrolling, in explosives and narcotics detection.

49.2 The Blood Hounds in Scotland were the first dogs to be used for tracking down criminal activities. This also became a common practice elsewhere. However, use of Blood Hounds for police work was gradually restricted. Currently, dog breeds like German Shepherd, Labrador, Golden Retriever, Doberman, Belgian Malinois, Beagle, Jack Russell Terrier, Cocker Spaniel have gained importance not only as guard dogs but also for detection of explosives and narcotics. The use of some of the local breeds suitable to the terrain and climate is also under trial.

49.3 Since the inception of Police Dog Squad in 1959, dogs have been an integral part of Kerala Police in crime investigation and security assignments. In Kerala Police, Dog Squad was started in Thiruvananthapuram with three Alsation dogs. In order to house them, the stables attached to the palace guards, were converted into a Kennel. The Kerala Police Dog Manual came into force in 1969. Soon sub-units with two dogs and handlers each were started in Ernakulam, Palakkad and Kozhikode districts.

49.4 In a move to usher in uniqueness, modernity and pride the Dog Squad of Kerala Police was renamed as K9 Squad in 2018 by the DGP Sri. Lokanath Behera IPS. In order to have an identity of its own, it was also decided to have a separate Unit Logo, Unit Flag,

Working Uniform and Shoulder Sleeve Insignia (Arm Badge) for K9 Squad.

There are presently, 21 K9 Squads with well-trained dogs and handlers in all the 19 police districts, railway police unit and India Reserve Battalion. Kerala police has a sanctioned strength of 150 dogs at present. Sniffer dogs, Trackers, Rescuers, Patrol are the categories.

49.5 The K9 squad of Kerala police is one of the best in the country as the dogs are well-trained to help police crack crimes. At the All-India Police Duty Meet in Lucknow in 2019, a four-year-old Labrador Buddy attached to Kasargod Dog Squad won the gold medal after competing with 52 other dogs from other state forces, Army and paramilitary forces.

49.6 In 2019, it was decided that the State nodal officer of K9 Squad will henceforth be conducting a competition among the dogs to find out the best sniffer dogs, tracker dogs, rescue dogs and patrol

dogs, every year in October. It was decided that they will be awarded medals on Kerala Piravi day which falls on November 1. The winner dogs will be entitled to wearing the Kerala Police Canine Medal on their jackets.

49.7 In 2019, the police department inducted 20 new puppies to its dog squad in a bid to reinforce the wing. The puppies were drawn from superior breeds, including Belgian Malinois, Beagle, Chippiparai and Kanni, and replaced 12 dogs that retired. The new inductees after joining 'K-9 Squad', were given training in tracking and sniffing explosives and rescue operations. They were also trained in detection of drugs, tracking missing persons, collecting evidence from the crime spot and restraining the offenders. Of the 20 puppies, three were gifted by the public. Meanwhile, 12 retired dogs were sent for rehabilitation at Vishranti, the newly built retirement home at Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur. The new inductions were made at the Police Headquarters by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.



All India Police Duty Meet, 2018 - Silver Medal Winner - 'Milla' with Higher Officials & Handlers

49.8 All the Dog Squads function under the administrative control of the concerned Police District Chiefs of the districts and under the supervision of the concerned District Crime Records Bureau. The ADGP, Armed Police Battalions at the State level supervises and reviews the functioning of the Dog Squads and assists the SPC.

The services of the veterinary doctor posted as Assistant Director, Mounted Police in Thiruvananthapuram is utilized for a periodical review of the kennel management. In 2020, the modern SoP was issued by DGP for K-9 Squad Management.



Police Veterinary doctor on duty



Vishranti (K9 Retirement Centre) Inauguration



Induction and de-induction of K9 Members



# 31

**Police Bands**



# Police Bands

50.1 Police Band is an essential part of every Police Force. Kerala Police Bands are Military style Bands operated by the police Force. The object of the police band is primarily to attend ceremonial functions of the Police Department and to provide entertainment to the personnel of the Units and common people. The Bands perform at State functions like Independence Day and Republic Day Parades, Guard of Honour, funerals, visit of the President of India and the Head of Foreign Nations, Governors etc.. Band may also perform private functions on payment.



50.2 Presently, there are 8 Band units in Kerala Police. Seven of them are under various battalions of Armed Police while one Band is with the AR Camp of Thiruvananthapuram City. Out of 8 Bands of MSP, KAP1, KAP3, KAP 4 and Thiruvananthapuram City are Brass Bands and SAP, KAP2, and KAP 5 are Pipe Bands.

50.3 Trivandrum city Police Brass Band has been around for more than 100 years. First band master of the Brass Band was K Chellappan Pillai who served from 1918 to 1937 even before the existence of Kerala state, as stated in the board in the office of Mounted Police.

50.4 The Trivandrum city police band came into being in 1975, the first in Kerala. The Malabar Special Police band was formed later. Earlier, they used to play for private functions also but now perform only at official and ceremonial functions of the police

50.5 New imported instruments and uniforms were provided to all the Bands in 2018 and which has imparted a smarter appearance to the Bands along with better performance. Sri. Shefeen Ahamed IPS, the then DIG AP Battalion and Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, the DGP/SPC designed and provided the new outfits and new instruments in 2018

50.6 The instruments all in mint condition are stored in individual boxes, comprising frumpet, bass drums, kettle drums, euphonium, slide trombones, saxophone, clarinet, marching bass drums etc.

50.7 Kerala Police band is regularly participating in the All India Police Band Competitions.



# 32

**Police Associations**



# Police Associations

In 1979, the Central government gave approval for the formation of Police Associations and on the basis of the above direction on August 16, 1979 the

Kerala Police Association was formed and the same was approved by the Government on March 22, 1980.



First Kerala Police Association Meeting



51.2 There are three Associations in Kerala Police. The Kerala Police Association (comprising of members from Constabulary/Civil Police Officers and Senior Civil Police Officers), Kerala Police Officers Association (comprising of Assistant Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors of Police level) and Kerala Police Officers Association (members of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Police - Non-IPS). There is IPS Officers Association which is a part of the Central Association.

51.3 District-wise Staff Councils and a State Staff Council were constituted with nominated members from these three organisations. The main aim of these organisations is the redressal of grievances of the members of the organisation, improvement of service conditions and co-ordination of welfare measures. The Associations also play a major role in building up community relations. Kerala Police Association publishes a monthly magazine. The Associations have played a very constructive role in bringing various improvements in policing also.



## 41 cops donate blood in Kozhikode Rural

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE @kznews

IN the fight against the deadly pandemic, police have been working as much hard as healthcare workers. When they are carrying out their regular duties as well as handling lock-down-related issues, they also take time to feed the needy and now they are donating blood. Acknowledging the scarcity of blood in hospitals due to Coronavirus scare, the police men in Kozhikode Rural police jurisdiction are donating blood. Till now, 41 policemen have donated blood, an initiative which is led by Kozhikode Rural Police Chief Srinivas

A. The blood donation drive is being executed by Kerala Police Association and Kozhikode Rural District Committee from April 15. On a daily basis, a minimum of 120 policemen donate blood to the banks at Kozhikode government general hospital (Beach Hospital), Varkala government hospital and cooperative hospitals as per the requirement. "One important thing about our initiative is that it doesn't affect the working hours of the staff. The police will continue the blood donation campaign till the end of lockdown," said Subash Babu SHO, Koylandy police station.



KJ George Francis, Founder, Kerala Police Association



Welfare activities/ Social works by Police Associations



# 33

**Janamaithri Suraksha Project**



# Janamaithri Suraksha Project

'Janamaithri Suraksha Project' introduced in 2007, is the community policing project of Kerala Police. It aims at preventing crimes through community partnership, furthering co-operation and mutual understanding between police and community and furthering mutual co-operation among citizenry. It is a project to professionally strengthen Police and increase its accessibility to the needy public through close interaction with and better understanding of the public. Through the Beat Officers, every citizen living in the area will be known to the Police and every citizen will be acquainted with the Beat Officers.

52.2 Justice K.T. Thomas Commission, appointed by the Government of Kerala to suggest Police Reforms submitted its report in 2006. The report recommended that the Government should implement Community Policing on an experimental basis. Hence, Government of Kerala launched Community Policing Programme in March, 2008 in 20 selected Police Stations after an all party meeting in Thiruvananthapuram attended by Sri. V.S Achuthanandan, the then Chief Minister and Sri. Oommen Chandy, the then Leader of Opposition. It was introduced in a phased manner to cover over half the police stations by 2012 and the remaining by 2018. The project has made tremendous impact on Kerala Society. It is currently being implemented in all the Police Stations across the state (in 484- local PS & 44 other PS).

52.3 A number of initiatives such as establishment of JMSP Beat officers, Coastal Vigilance Committees, various welfare projects in tribal police stations, Road Safety Programmes, etc. are being implemented.

52.4 In order to popularize the concept of Janamaithri Project, Janamaithri Kendrams/Community Police Resource Centres were opened in District and Battalion Headquarters. These centres help people

interact with police. These centres have become extremely popular among the general public.

52.5 A total of 766 Police personnel are exclusively engaged in Janamaithri beat duty from 3rd June 2019 onwards. A local area consisting of around 500 houses is considered as a Janamaithri Beat unit. Beat Officer should also be able to cover his beat area completely during a day's duty. An integrated beat application (M Beat) has been developed by Keltron and smart phones have been distributed to selected JMSP Beat officers. Pamphlets, booklets and other materials are distributed to houses in the Beats, containing relevant information regarding Beat Officer's phone number, other important telephone numbers etc.



Community Policing

## 52.6 How the scheme is implemented?

Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi is implemented at police station level. The District Police Superintendent is entitled to constitute a Samithi, with proportionate representation of women, Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Respectable citizens with active participation in educational and cultural fields are also to be included in the Samithi. Samithi should have minimum 10 and maximum 25 members, out of which one member would be nominated as Convener. The Samithi is mandated to meet at least once a month, in which the public residing in the area can give suggestions to the samithi members.

Projects implemented in the past and at present are of the following nature;

- Night patrolling with public co-operation
- Coordinating with private security guards
- Knowing new residents and strangers
- Fitting Burglar Alarm and security systems
- Helping senior citizens and physically challenged citizens safety

- Protection of women and children
- Awareness programmes
- Traffic Warden Systems
- Organizing Counselling session to resolve family disputes, alcoholism etc.

52.7 Women Self-Defence Training Program is an unique initiative of Kerala Police under its Community Policing Project. This project aims at empowering

women through comprehensive awareness and practical training programs. More than 8.5 lakh women had already been trained since 2015. This special programme for women's self-defence has become extremely popular among the women folk of Kerala. The self-defence team also showcased this initiative at the India International Trade Fair 2015 in New Delhi and Kerala Trade and Cultural Fest, 2017.

52.8 As part of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project, awareness campaigns/dramas against drug abuse and traffic rules are being carried out successfully throughout the state. "Pappuvinte Prayanam-2017"- a traffic awareness program was a great success of its kind. Around 1200 shows have been staged till date in schools, colleges, residential associations, bus stands and shopping malls.



Community Policing



A cycle rally taken out by State Police Chief Loknath Behera in Thrissur as part of an awareness campaign on the POCSO Act.



Janamaithri Police help quarantined family by delivering items for mother's funeral



# 34

## Student Police Cadet (SPC) Project



# Student Police Cadet Project

The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Project is a highly beneficial initiative of Kerala Police. It operates in association with the Education Department, supported by departments of Forest, Excise, Transport, Fire & Rescue, Sports & Youth Welfare and Local Self-Government. Departments work in tandem to train the High School/Higher Secondary School students to be responsible and capable future leaders by inculcating in them respect for law, discipline, civic sense, empathy for vulnerable sections of society and resistance to social evils.

53.2 Formally launched statewide in August 2010, the SPC project traces its origins to 'Janakeeyam', an interactive workshop in 2006 for police officers and school-level NSS volunteers by Kochi City Police. Realizing the long-term advantages of a permanent school-level police-youth liaison mechanism, Sri. P. Vijayan IPS, the then City Police Commissioner, Kochi initiated a pilot student-police programme at Government Vocational Higher Secondary School, Iringole, on 28 October 2008, followed by similar programmes at St. Peter's School, Kolenchery and Government Higher Secondary School, Alappuzha.

53.3 Following reports of remarkable results in youth empowerment from these schools, it was decided to test programme effectiveness in a wider public setting. Accordingly, police-trained squads of student cadets were groomed as volunteers for the annual State School Youth Festival at Kozhikode in 2010. The assistance provided by these trained youth cadets in crowd-control and related responsibilities of police authorities at Asia's largest gathering of school-going artistes reinforced the belief of authorities that school-going youth could be groomed as future leaders of the community.

53.4 In light of such positive experiences, and as directed by Home Minister and Education Minister, Government of Kerala constituted a High-Level



Student Police Cadet Parade

Committee including the Additional Chief Secretary (Home) Sri. K. Jayakumar IAS and the State Police Chief Sri. Jacob Punnoose IPS to develop a formal in-school youth empowerment programme.

53.5 Sri. P. Vijayan IPS there upon developed a blueprint for a statewide programme to be launched in 100 schools across the state. Based on the report of the High Level Committee, the Government of Kerala launched the Student Police Cadet Project in 2010. Sri. P. Vijayan was subsequently appointed as State Nodal Officer of the SPC project.

53.6 The formal launch of the SPC programme in August 2010 witnessed a continuation of the excellent results in youth empowerment throughout the state. In school after school, and district after district, SPC training significantly improved academic performance, physical fitness, self-confidence, discipline, willingness to perform social service and all-round development of students. It has also been proved that the SPC programme counters growth of negative tendencies within adolescents including substance abuse, deviant behaviour, and anti-establishment violence.

53.7 Designed by senior officials of Kerala Police with inputs from experienced educationists, the in-school training programme comprises various modules meant to enhance each student police cadet's capabilities. During their 2-year training period, SPCs are put through a regular course of physical fitness routines, parade training, classes and workshops in law and citizenship, and field visits to Government institutions and Law enforcement agencies.

## 53.8 Community Projects

As part of the SPC Training Programme, Cadets are being given community based activities focused on Road Safety Awareness, Action against Drug and Substance abuse, Protection and Preservation of Environment, Empathy towards vulnerable sections of society, Legal Literacy, Responsible Waste Management etc

The Community Projects are,

### 1. Shubhayathra

A programme on Road safety awareness

### 2. Kerala Against Addiction

Campaigning against drug and substance abuse

### 3. Legal Literacy

Promote legal awareness within the Community

### 4. My Tree

Community involvement in Environmental Protection and Preservation

### 5. Friends at Home

To extend support to the disabled and aged

### 6. Responsible Waste Management

Responsible and sustainable waste management.

### 7. Total Health

Promote health and ensure physical fitness among children

### 5. CARE

Counseling, Awareness, Rehabilitation and Enabling

53.9 The remarkable transformation in students resulting in overall personality development, inculcation of social values, education in citizenship and environmental protection indicates tremendous scope of the SPC project for achieving the goals set out in the National Youth Policy. The over whelming success of the SPC project in Kerala is the result of sustained hard work and sincerity of a large number of stakeholders including teachers and police officials. Within a short span of nine years, the project was finally expanded to cover 702 schools with training being imparted to approximately 61,000 students.

53.10 The long-term potential of the project has sparked the interest of opinion-makers across the country, with pilot programme being rolled out in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and several other states. SPC accomplished another milestone on 21st July 2018, when Hon'ble Union Minister for Home, in the presence of Hon'ble Union Resource Development Minister and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana inaugurated the national roll out of SPC, as a unique experiment that would be used to effectively mould and channelize India's demographic dividend. It is certain that the eventual outcome of Student Police

Cadet training for the youth of the nation would be a generation of capable, law-abiding, environmentally conscious, socially aware and community-focused flag bearers of 21st century globalised India.

## 53.11 Administration

In order to bring about greater efficiency in implementing the SPC Project, multi-level project advisory committees are functioning with the responsibility of making policy decisions. The State Level Advisory Committee (SLAC) of SPC Project consists of the following members: State Police Chief as Chairman, Secretary, General Education as Convener, Excise Commissioner, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Transport Commissioner, Director of Public Instruction (DPI), Director of Panchayats, Director of Higher Secondary Education (HSE), Director of Vocational Higher Secondary Education (VHSE), Commandant General, Fire & Rescue Services, State Coordinator NSS and Secretary, Sports Council. The State Level Project Management was entrusted with a Project Management Nodal Committee (PMNC) from 2016.

53.12 The District Level Advisory Committee (DLAC) of SPC Project consists of the District Collector as Patron, District Police Chief as Chairman and Deputy Directors under DPI, HSE and VHSE. District-Level officers from the departments of Excise, Motor vehicle, Forest, Sports and Youth Affairs, Fire & Rescue Services and representatives of District Panchayat / Municipality/Corporation are members.

53.13 The School Level Advisory Committee of SPC Project consists of Principal/Head Master as Chairman, Circle Inspectors, Sub Inspector, PTA President, staff secretary and representatives of department from Education, Excise, Motor vehicle, Forest, Sports and Youth Affairs, Fire & Rescue Services, Local Self Governing institutions and Community Police Officers & Drill instructors as members.

53.14 During the COVID pandemic in 2020, the SPC members did a variety of works under the guidance of the DGP & State Police Chief, Sri. Manoj Abraham IPS, ADGP HQ, Sri. P Vijayan IPS, IGP (HQ), which interalia include from feeding the needy to Counselling the vulnerable to creating awareness about Corona Virus.



SPCs in Traffic Awareness Programme



# 35

**Sree Padmanabha Swamy  
Temple Security**



# Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple Security

Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple is Located inside the East Fort in Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of the State of Kerala in India dedicated to Lord Vishnu. This temple is a blend of the Kerala and Dravidian styles of architecture. It is believed to be the world's richest temple. The history of Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple dates back to 8th century. It is one of the 108 sacred Vishnu temples. The presiding deity of this temple is Lord Vishnu, reclining on Anantha, the hooded Serpent. Late Marthanda Varma, noted among Travancore kings, did a major renovation of the temple and it resulted in the present day structure of the Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple. In 1750, Marthanda Varma dedicated the kingdom of Travancore to Lord Padmanabha. Marthanda Varma vowed that the royal family will rule the State on behalf of the Lord and he and his descendants would serve the kingdom as Padmanabha Dasa or the Servant of Lord Padmanabha. Since then the name of every Travancore King was preceded by the title Padmanabha Dasa. Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of Kerala takes its name from the presiding deity of the Sree Padmanabhaswamy, who is also known as Anantha (one who reclines on the Serpent Anantha). The word 'Thiruvananthapuram' literally means – The land of Sree Anatha Padmabhaswamy.

## 54.2 Temple Security

1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgement in SLP (Civil) No. 11295/2011, has directed the Government to protect this old historic temple and treasures inside it. In execution of that Judgment, the Government of Kerala declared areas in and around the Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple to be the 'Special Security Zone', by an order, G.O(P) No.266/2011 Home dated 17.10.2011. Thus under Sec.83 of the Kerala Police Act 2011, the protection of the temple now vests with the Kerala Police. The Honourable Supreme Court of India appointed a Committee to record the treasures inside the temple vaults ('Kallaras'). On the basis of the order, huge treasures of Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple were meticulously recorded. The committee consisting of experts from Archaeology, Gemmology, Keltron, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre etc. completed the documentation of the evaluated items and handed over the records to the Administrative Committee as per the direction of the Supreme Court in 2015. On the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Committee, Vault A was further strengthened by constructing a steel strong room. In exercise of this power, the protection of temple is now being undertaken by the Kerala Police.

2. Again a per Government Order No. GO (Ms) No. 75/2019/Home Dated 19/06/2019, the premises of Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple has been notified as 'Special Security Zone' as per the provisions of Section 83 (1) of Kerala Police Act 2011. Special provisions also added in this notification.

3. As per order No. G.O (MS) No.291/2011/Home, dated 30.12.2011, the Government has sanctioned 234 posts of various ranks such as Deputy Commissioner of Police-01, Assistant Commandant (AP Bn)- 01, Inspectors of Police-03, Inspector of Police- Tele-01, System Analyst-01, Sub Inspectors of Police-09, Assistant Sub Inspectors of Police-27,

Head Constable- 54, Police Contable-53, Police Constable (Commandos)-50, Women Police Constable-25, Police Constable (Tele)-04, Junior Superintendent-01, UD Clerk-2, LD Clerk-02. With a view to control and security of the huge number of female devotees, the Government vide its order G.O(MS) 64/2014 Home, dated 27.03.2014, have sanctioned the posts of 1- WCI, 3 WSIs and 15 WCPOs. Later as per GO (MS) No.196/2015/ Home, dated 09.09.2015, the Government withdrew the 50 Commando posts from the sanctioned strength of this unit. Strength of 50 Commandos is posted in this unit on Working Arrangement basis on a monthly rotation basis.

## 54.3 Office & Accommodation

Office of the DCP, ACP, CI's, IP (Tele), Bell of Arms, CCTV Control Room and Command Control Room are functioning in a two storied and single storied heritage buildings respectively situated close to the west nada of the Temple.

## 54.4 Barracks

Buildings by name Anantha Padmanabha Nilayam, Ramanamadom, Ulsavamadam situated at North nada and building at South Nada are used as accommodation for the police-personnel of this unit. The above buildings are owned by Temple Administration and Temple Trust. Police department is paying the water and electricity charges of the above buildings.

54.5 CCTV- 59 (PTZ Camera - 14, Sky Watch Camera-07, Still Camera-37, IR Camera-01), Integrated Security System (ISS) Project Equipments viz. Road Blockers-3, Bollards- (Hydraulic- 20, Dummy- 13), LED Light System, Public Address System, Remote X-Ray Baggage Scanner Monitoring System, Fire Alarm,

Command control Annex at East Nada, Speed folding Doors, Door Frame Metal Detector, X-Ray Baggage Scanner, HHMD, Portable X-ray Baggage scanner, RSP Tool Kit, Prodder (metallic /non metallic), Hand Held Search Light, Deep Search Metal Detector, Under

Vehicle Search Mirror, Bomb Blast Inhibitor, Kibo have been established/are being used for security. A new security survey has conducted in 2018 and security will be augmented accordingly.





# 36

**Anti-Terrorist Squad  
(ATS)**



## Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS)

In order to address the potential threats of terrorism, religious fundamentalism, and Maoist insurgency in South India, Government decided to form an Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) in Kerala. It also reflects the scope and seriousness of security threats coastal states face in the aftermath of the Easter Day suicide bombings in Sri Lanka.

55.2 In 2019, Government of Kerala constituted a special Police Station known as 'Anti-Terrorist Squad Police Station'. In January 2019, the state government had come out with a notification announcing the establishment of the ATS. An ATS police station was then set up at Nedumbassery near Angamaly in Ernakulam, from where the state agency started functioning. The initial ATS team mostly comprises of officers who have served with agencies like National Investigation Agency (NIA) and other intelligence agencies on deputation. Experienced officers from various units across Kerala were inducted in the ATS.

55.3 All personnel attached to this Unit undergo mandatory training required for ATS personnel. They would be involved in counter-terrorism investigation, tactics including undercover surveillance, in detection of latent terrorist plots and extremism-linked conspiracies. It would place a premium on collecting human intelligence and focus on developing better sources on the ground. The ATS would also execute digital surveillance of potential suspects and speed up the prosecution of criminal cases connected to

extremist activities. It would scour the Internet for tell-tale online activity that could result in jihadist propaganda-inspired lone-wolf terror attacks, which investigators say are difficult to detect and prosecute using conventional methods alone. The unit would cultivate relationships with their counterparts in other States to share intelligence, develop information on extremist activity and track the movement of radical elements across borders.

55.4 The ATS would also monitor the movement, stocking and sale of chemicals, including fertilizers, and even dual-use electronic components to prevent terrorists from using the commodities to make bombs.

55.5 State police commandos, Thunderbolts have trained officers and arms to assist the ATS in the event of an active terrorist attack including multiple and simultaneous attacks as witnessed in Mumbai in 2008.

55.6 The police have also formed a special unit to collect coastal intelligence with the help of sea-faring fishermen.

55.7 In 2019, cases and preliminary enquiries were transferred to this Unit. The ATS has three cells which include an Investigation Cell, Intelligence Cell and Operation Cell. The newly-formed Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) of the Kerala Police has received transferred cases related to Maoist activities in the state in which probe had been pending for several years.





# 37

**Kerala Police Housing And  
Construction Corporation Ltd.**



# Kerala Police Housing And Construction Corporation Ltd.

Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation (KPHCC) is a Government of Kerala undertaking formed on 2nd July 1990 for the purpose of construction of police buildings, with an authorized share capital of Rs. 10 Crore. The Government used to provide funds to the Corporation to the tune of 25% of the project cost in the budget under the Plan head; the balance 75% is taken as loan from the financial institutions on Government guarantee basis. The main sources of fund to this corporation are through the Central Government schemes like Modernization of Police Forces and Finance Commission Awards and State Government Scheme like MPD. Certain projects undertaken by the Corporation are also funded by the State Government. The KPHCC raised loans from various institutions like the HUDCO and LIC Housing Finance Corporation for selected projects approved by the State Government. Such loans were raised with the prior approval of the Government and upon Government guarantee.

56.2 KPHCC's Headquarters now is located at Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium, Palayam, Thiruvananthapuram. The administrative head of this institution is the Managing Director appointed by the Government. The MD is authorized to exercise such powers and discretion in relation to the affairs of the company, as specifically delegated by the Board of Directors of the Company, under the Chairmanship of State Police Chief / Chairman of the Board.

56.3 The KPHCC carries out various construction works for the Police, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau, Prisons Department and the Fire and Rescue Service Departments. In addition to this, certain construction works of the other Departments of both State and Central Government were also undertaken by the KPHCC. The Works of other Organisation such as Kerala Metal Mineral Ltd, Indian Space Research Organisation, Kerala Medical Service Corporation Ltd, Kerala Live Stock Development Board, Kerala Books & Publication Society, Kerala Medical Service Corporation, Tourism Department, Kerala University, Social Justice department, ISRO, Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribe Department Dairy Development Department, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Forest Department, etc. were also awarded to the Corporation. KPHCC Ltd's one of the main focus of activities is towards the construction of Residential Buildings and Quarters for the Police Department under various State / Central Government schemes.

List Of Land Mark Buildings Constructed By KPHCC

Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of District	Year of completion	Total Area
1	Construction of D & G block at PHQ	Thiruvananthapuram City	28.02.2018	92946 Sqft
2	Construction of District Police Office	Kottayam	30.9.2016	33000 Sqft
3	Construction of Administrative Building, KEPA	Thrissur	19.08.2004	96327 sqft
4	Construction of CPO building	Thrissur	03.03.2017	36000 sqft
5	Construction of LSQ 42 Nos at Chinthavalappu	Kozhikkode City	28.02.2018	42465 Sqft



38

**Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium**



# Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium



Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium, one of the best recreational sports hubs in the State maintained by Kerala Police, is situated at Palayam in Thiruvananthapuram. It is owned and managed by Kerala Police Sports and Youth Welfare Society. The stadium was constructed in honor of the first Inspector General of Police of Kerala, N. Chandrasekharan Nair in 1956. The stadium is also known as 'Police Stadium'.

57.2 The Stadium was renovated at a cost of Rs. 8 crores during the 35th National Games held in Kerala. The grass football Stadium was floodlit and seating capacity was increased to accommodate 25,000 people.

57.3 The Stadium/complex now houses a swimming pool, named 'Albatross', a physiotherapy centre, a synthetic athletic track, a football ground, an indoor basketball court, an indoor volleyball court, a badminton complex, a squash court, gymnasium, a yoga centre and a dormitory, 4 Guest rooms. The swimming pool is chlorine-free, the first of its kind in the state. Named 'Albatross', the pool is semi-Olympic size and is 25 metres long and 13 metres wide.



57.4 The pool and physiotherapy centre are open for the police and public alike. The pool with dedicated timing for women and children, has both male and female trainers. The physiotherapy centre has six cubicles and boasts of the latest machines imported from the US. Both the facilities were inaugurated in October 2018. Most of the modern additions were made between 2017 to 2020. In 2020, a plan has been made to have a Solar panel roof on the main gallery.



# 39

## Disaster Management & Kerala Police



# Disasters & Kerala Police

Disaster is an occurrence of sudden or major misfortune and it affects the fundamental fabric and usual functioning of various sections of the society. It can also be defined as a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or any kind of carelessness leads to the loss of human life and severe injury to property and environment at large. Kerala is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and the changing climatic dynamics given its location along the sea coast and steep gradient along the slopes of the Western Ghats. Besides being first responders & rescuers, Kerala Police also engaged in rehabilitation works of affected people in all such incident as part of their social commitment and selfless service. The people of Kerala acknowledged in one voice the service mindedness and commitment of Kerala Police. Some of such major incidents are mentioned below:-

58.1. The great flood of '99 occurred when the Periyar River in Kerala state of India flooded in the month of July 1924. This is the year 1099 ME in the Malayalam Calendar (Kollam Era). As the Malayalam Calendar was popular in Kerala, the flood is generally referred to a 'Thonnootti Onbathile Vellapokkam' which translates to "flood of '99". The rain continued for about three weeks. Many districts of present-day Kerala were deeply submerged by the flood - from Thrissur, to Ernakulam to Idukki, Kottayam even up to Alappuzha and Kuttanad. A huge mountain called Karinthiri Mala was washed away by this flood and the road to Munnar also went along with it. As the road to Munnar was lost by this flood, a new road from Ernakulam to Munnar became necessary - the present day road from Ernakulam to Munnar was constructed after this. Kundaia Valley Railway which was the first monorail system in India was also completely destroyed. Various remnants of the old Railway systems still exist at Munnar "It is astonishing that the Munnar region, located about 6000 feet above the sea level was also submerged under floodwater...". It was reported that erstwhile Travancore and Kochi Police were deputed for rescue operations and they did a great job: they even contributed from their salary for relief and rehabilitation.

58.2. In the Peruman Railway accident, the (Train No:26) Bangalore - Thiruvananthapuram Central Island Express train derailed on the Peruman bridge over Ashtamudi Lake, near Perinadu, Kollam, Kerala, India and fell into the lake, killing 105 people on 8 July 1988. The accident occurred at around 13:15 Hrs. (Ten bogie carriages of the Train Number:26 Island Express, travelling from Bangalore to Thiruvananthapuram Central, derailed and fell into the lake). Of the 14 coaches, only the engine, the parcel van and a second class compartment had crossed the bridge when the derailment occurred. Two of the nine coaches that fell into the water turned upside down. The rescue operations were started immediately by the Local Police heavily supported by Local people of Perumon and Munrothuruthu who were residing near the bridge. The injured were rushed to Kollam's district hospital and nearby private clinics even in Police vehicles. Realising the scale of the tragedy, three helicopters and over 100 navy divers were also pressed into service from Cochin, 140 km away. 105 people lost their lives and around 200 people were injured.

58.3. Sabarimala stampede was a human stampede that occurred at Sabarimala temple in the Indian state of Kerala in 1999. On 14 January 1999, (the Makara Jyothi Day), 53 people, the majority of them from outside Kerala, died in the stampede at the Pamba base camp caused by, among other things, the collapse of the sides of a hillock. The Police Force deployed there was the first rescuers. A Judicial commission headed by Justice Chandrasekhara Menon pointed out the need to provide basic amenities on the Pullumedu route through which a large number of pilgrims from Tamil Nadu travel. Over 60% of devotees coming to Sabarimala during the pilgrimage season are from other states and this route provides them easy access to temple towns like Madurai on their return journey, the report said. Police Personnel detailed there for the Sabarimala L & O; bandobust duty were the first rescue operators and their work was appreciated by one and all.

58.4. Kadalundi train disaster was one of the major accidents on the Indian railway network in 2001. On 22 June, the Mangalore-Chennai Mail passenger train heading for Chennai was crossing Bridge 924 over the Kadalundi river, connecting Malappuram and Kozhikode districts near Kozhikode when four carriages derailed and fell into the river. The bridge is situated near Kadalundi railway station in Kadalundi grama Panchayat of Kozhikode district in the state of Kerala. The death toll for the accident rose steadily as bodies were retrieved from the wreckage over the course of a week, but a figure of 57 people was eventually reported as killed or missing, including at least eight women and two children, whilst between 117 and 300 were injured and transported to nearby hospitals. The bridge was 140 years old and was in a poor state and it shifted when the line broke, derailing the train.



Puttingal-Temple Fire - 2015



Thekkady Boat accident - 2009



Pettimudy Landslide -2020



As it shifted four carriages from the rear, fell into the swollen river, two being submerged totally, and two others partially submerged. Rescue parties, totalling over 500 people from nearby towns, entered the river to rescue people from the wrecked carriages, and support was also received from Local Police, fire brigades and the Indian Navy, who sent fifty professional divers to rescue those trapped in the underwater railway cars. Railway officials and family members also arrived rapidly in a special train and help in rescue & relief work. In February 2019, Two coaches of 12601 Mangalore Mail derailed near Shornur in the Palakkad district of Kerala and some passengers were injured.

58.5. On Dec 26, 2004, Tsunami triggered by a powerful earthquake in Indonesia have killed 136 people in Kerala with authorities discovering 15 more bodies Monday, according to Indo-Asian News Service (IANS). Twelve bodies were found in Kollam, taking the total death toll in the district to 108. The toll in Alappuzha, district, was put at 24. Ernakulam district reported four casualties. The worst hit in Kollam was Karunagapally taluk where the tidal waves virtually washed away the seashore leaving little trace of land. Close to 1,000 houses were razed in Ahizkel village. The Mata Amrithanandamayi Ashram at Vallikavu, located on an island near Kollam, was saved from the fury. Twenty relief camps were opened at Alappuzha, and they housed some 10,000 people. In and around Kollam, close to 20,000 people were shifted to similar relief camps. The Police had swung into action immediately after the first hit of Tsunami wave with warning announcement in Police jeeps. Sri. Subramanian SI of Police, Alappuzha District laid down his life in the rescue operation during the second Tsunami wave. Police officers became heroes of rescue & relief operations.

58.6. The Thekkady boat disaster occurred on 30 September 2009, when the double-decker passenger boat Jalakanyaka sank in Lake Thekkady, Periyar National Park, Kerala, India. Boat capsized; 45 tourists died, most of them from Delhi and Kolkata. A total of 82 people were on the boat. The boat's helmsman and crew members were arrested on 5 October. Both State and National government acted, asking defence establishments in Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram to

launch rescue operations. Navy divers from Kochi were forced to travel overland after their helicopter, sent to locate the victims, had to turn back due to bad weather. Local Tourism Police deployed at the Tourism place were the first among the rescuers. Crime Branch probed the case of negligence causing death & injuries. Police was present all along.

58.6.1. A state endowed with 44 rivers, backwaters and network of canals, water tourism is a major tourist attraction in Kerala and many mishaps have happened over the years. In 1924, Mahakavi Kumaran Asan, one of the great poets of Kerala, was among 24 persons killed when a boat on its way from Kollam to Kottayam sank at Palana. Travancore Police undertook rescue operations there. Another major water tragedy was in 1980 when a ferry carrying pilgrims of a local church at Kannamally near Kochi sank, claiming 29 lives. In 1983, 18 persons drowned when a boat sank at Vallarpadam. Other boat accidents are the Periyar Boat mishap in Kochi that claimed four lives in 1992. Seven persons drowned when a boat capsized at Peppara Dam near here in 1991. Earlier, on July 27, 2002, 29 passengers of a ferry drowned in the Vembanad lake when it capsized between Muhamma and Kumarakom in Kuttanad. Another tragic mishap involving primary school children on an excursion occurred when their boat sank in a reservoir near Thattekkad bird sanctuary in Ernakulam district, killing 15 children and three teachers in 2007. In January 2013, four tourists from Tamil Nadu died after a house-boat carrying tourists overturned in the backwaters at Alappuzha. Six persons were killed and several injured when a boat carrying around 30 people capsized and sank after being allegedly hit by a speeding fishing craft in the harbour mouth off Fort Kochi on 26.08.2015. Sixteen people, including 13 tourists and three crew, had a miraculous escape on 23.01.2020 after a houseboat they were cruising caught fire near Pathiramanal Island in Vembanad Lake around 1.15 p.m. Six women, two babies, a four-year-old boy, and four men from Kannur set off from Kumarakom in a double-decker houseboat named Oceana around 11.30 a.m. When the boat reached Pathiramanal, a blaze started in the kitchen and soon spread to other parts of the boat. Police Personnel of the time acted as first responders & daringly undertook rescue and relief works in all these unfortunate accidents.



Kavalappara Landslide - 2019



58.7. LPG / Oil Tanker mishap: On December 31, 2009, seven people lost their lives when a gas tanker exploded at Karunagapally, Kollam district including 2 Police men during the rescue operation. On January 7, an LPG tanker leaked on the National Highway near Angamaly. In the worst incident of its kind at Chala in Kannur district on August 27, 2012, 20 people were killed and many were injured. On January 29, 2014, an LPG bullet tanker overturned on the national highway at Haripad. On 30.06.2016, a tanker truck carrying aviation fuel overturned at Tanur in Malappuram district on Thursday. The fuel leak has thrown the traffic into disarray. The tanker was heading for Karipur Airport when the vehicle overturned at around 5.30 am near Tanur Priya Talkies. The driver of the vehicle was injured. On January 21, 2016, an oil tanker mishap was occurred at Punnapra, Alpy. On 28.11.2019, a petrol tanker overturned at Vatakara on Thursday spilling 12,000 litres of fuel on the on the road. The incident occurred at around 5.30 am and left the driver of the truck injured. The LPG tanker lorry of Hindustan Petroleum overturned at Vattappara on NH66 in Malappuram district witnessed another tanker lorry accident on 22nd March, 2020, Sunday night, around 10 pm causing concern in the locality. Besides that Eloor, Tuesday 6 July 2004, massive fire in the Hindustan Insecticides Limited Factory in Eloor, Kerala burns down Endosulfan plant. Hundreds of people living around face severe health problems. In all these incidents Kerala Police acted as first responders.

58.8. The 2011 Sabarimala stampede was a human stampede on 14 January 2011, Makara Jyothi Day at Pullumedu near Sabarimala in Kerala, India. It happened during an annual pilgrimage, killing 106 pilgrims and injuring about 100; declared later as a "National disaster". The pilgrims were returning from the world famous Hindu shrine on the last day of a yearly festival which attracts millions of devotees every year. It began after a Jeep toppled over. The incident happened around 8 p.m. local time. Most of the dead were from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. There were various versions of the accident as reported in various newspapers and television reports. The victims were going back home through the forest after Makara Jyothi darshan, thought to be a celestial phenomenon

on the hill shrine of the Hindu God Ayyappan. The stampede was reportedly caused by an SUV which blocked the path, near Pullumedu, possibly after breaking down. When moved it might have overturned and caused people to stumble, triggering the stampede or due to too many people running down the hill towards the road where there was already a pack of vehicles. There is a version of an accident between an auto rickshaw and a Jeep. The real trigger of the incident remains a mystery given the fact that the spot where the stampede occurred is an open field. The State Police Force deployed there was the first rescue operators. A team of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) was also sent to the scene. Kerala Police did an out standing job in rescue & relief operations.

58.9. The 2015 Kerala fireball was a midair meteor blast that occurred during its descent to Earth over Kerala state in India on 27 February 2015. The fireball, reportedly accompanied by a sonic boom, was noticed across the sky in parts of Thrissur, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts of Kerala at around 22:00 PM IST(local time, UTC +5:30 hours) for about 5 to 6 seconds. Initial reports suggested that it may have been a part of a rocket body used to launch the Yaogan Weixing-26, a Chinese satellite launched in December 2014. Later, the Meteorology Department and Disaster Management Authority of Kerala refuted the theory stating that if this was the case, it should have been spotted by the meteorology radars. Meteorites (meteoroid debris)

hit multiple places in Ernakulam district. Small fragments which are believed to be parts of the meteoroid were recovered from Valamboor, near Kolenchery, and Kuruppampady, near Perumbavoor. A team of scientists from the State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) and Geological Survey of India escorted by the local Police & Revenue authorities visited the impact sites and collected samples for analysis. A preliminary report indicated that the fragments' chemical composition consist of nickel and iron ore. The Police dealt the panic amongst people very successfully.

58.10. On 10 April 2016 at approximately 03:30 AM IST the Puttingal Temple in Paravur, Kollam, Kerala, India, experienced an explosion and fire after firework celebrations went awry. As a result, 111 people were killed and more than 350 were injured, including some with severe burns. The temple and at least 150 houses in the area of the temple were damaged by the blast. According to local reports and eyewitnesses, the explosion and fire were caused by sparks from a firecracker being used in a competitive fireworks display igniting fireworks in a concrete storehouse. The temple did not have permission from the Kerala Government authorities to conduct a "competitive fireworks display". About 15,000 pilgrims were visiting the temple to mark local Hindu celebrations during the last day of a seven-day festival of the goddess Bhadrakali. The blast was felt by people living more than a kilometer away from the temple. The IAF deployed four choppers including Mi17 and Advanced

Light Helicopter (ALH).The Indian Navy deployed one Dornier and two ALH with medical teams from the southern naval command. It has also deputed three Naval ships – INS Kabra, Kalpeni and INS Sukanya with medical stores to Kollam coast to give medical assistance to the injured. On 13 April, in the aftermath of the event, the Kerala High Court banned the display after sunset of sound-emitting firecrackers in all places of worship in the state. This was the second major firework disaster reported in the news within southern India in recent years, after the Sivakasi factory explosion in the state of Tamil Nadu on 5 September 2012. The Prime Minister visited the site on 11th April. Police & Fire Force together did outstanding rescue & relief work.

58.10.1. Though cracker blasts, especially during religious festivals, are not new in the state, puttingal tragedy is the worst in over last 50 years of the state's history. The cracker blast at the premises of Sabarimala Lord Ayyappa temple in 1952 had claimed at least 68 lives. The first such accident was in 1952, on 14 January, 68 Ayyappa pilgrims were burnt to death when two fireworks sheds caught fire and in a blast set off by crackers at the Sabarimala shrine. A cracker, which accidentally fell on spectators, claimed six lives in Thrissur pooram in 1978. Another tragedy occurred in 1987, when 27 spectators sitting on a railway track and watching the fireworks at the Sri Jagannatha Temple in Thalassery were run over by a train. The deafening noise created by the display had drowned the sound of the approaching train. As many as 20 people had been killed in another cracker blast during a church festival in Thrissur district in 1984, 20 died in Thrissur-Velloor Kootanmooli Temple festival, 10 died Thripunithra in 1988, 12 died in during Thrissur Kandasamkadavu Church festival in 1989 and 26 people had died during a blast in the storehouse of crackers at a temple in Malanada Poruvazhi Peruviruthi temple in Kollam in 1990. 6 died at Chiyaram fire cracker unit blast in 1997. 13 died in Palakkad Kanjikode cracker unit explosion in 1998 and 8 died in Palakkad-Alur Chamundikavu in 1999. 7 people had been killed during another explosion at the storehouse where firecrackers had been kept for the famous Thrissur Pooram festival in 2006. Twenty-four people lost their lives in fireworks-related accidents in Kerala in 2006, and as many as 42 in 2007. By the year



Kerala Floods - 2019



Cyclone Ockhi - 2017



Kerala Floods - 2018



2010, the toll had reached 53 and 58 by the next year. One person was killed and five others were seriously injured in a major fire at a fire cracker unit at Pattazhy near Pathanapuram on December, 2013 and 6 died also at Palakkad Panniyamkurshi in 2013. None of the previous tragedies, however, matched the devastation at Puttingal. In all these unfortunate accidents, the Police Personnel acted as first responders & daringly undertook rescue and relief work.

58.11. Ockhi Cyclone – 2017: The Ockhi cyclone rose on 29th November, 2017 in the Arabian sea near the Indian ocean which was announced to pass through Lakshadweep. It reached peak intensity at the west of Lakshadweep on 02nd, December 2017. It was a very severe cyclonic storm as per India Meteorological Department (IMD) scale and a tropical cyclone of category 3 as per Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (SSHWS). It was a very severe and strong cyclone. The real rescue operations in the Ockhi had commenced through the announcements made through the early warning system. There was a high alert and evacuation of people living within 100 metres from the coast was started by the Police, including the Coastal Police; it also sought the help from the Navy, Coast Guard and the Air Force to assist the people in distress. The first case of rescue was attended by the Coastal Police of Neendakara and the City Control, Kollam City on 30th November, 2017 who took the affected injured persons of a vessel from Tamil Nadu to the General Hospital for treatment.

58.11.1. As more and more people who had gone already for fishing and some others who were in the habit of neglecting the early warning announcements got affected, the Govt. machinery got alerted and rescue operations were taken upon by utilizing all the available resources. The Govt. of Kerala had coordinated the operations with Govt. of Tamil Nadu and up to Gujarat as many fishermen with their vessels virtually had moved on to that area also in an attempt to save their lives due to the real panic created by the Ockhi cyclone. There were even trains run to bring back the fishermen who moved to Gujarat area in their vessels due to the fear of the devastating effect of the Cyclone. The dead bodies found in the sea were cremated. 39 persons died and more than 100 missing during the Cyclone. Police did remarkable job in

Rescue & Rehabilitation.

58.12. The 2018 Kerala Nipah virus outbreak was an outbreak of the Nipah virus in some districts of Kerala State, traced to the fruit bats in the area. The outbreak was localized in Kozhikode and Malappuram districts of Kerala and claimed 17 lives. The outbreak was contained and declared as over on 10 June 2018. This was the third Nipah Virus outbreak in India, the earlier being in 2001 and 2007, both in the eastern state of West Bengal. The index case of the outbreak was reported at sub-divisional hospital in Perambra in Kozhikode district on May 2. as a case of Nipah; samples were also tested positive at National Institute of Virology, Pune. The presence of the Nipah virus in patients was confirmed from RT-PCR tests conducted at the Manipal Institute of Virology and the National Virology Institute, Pune.

58.12.1. Kerala Government gave early increments to 61 people to reward them for their efforts in tackling this outbreak: 4 assistant professors, 19 staff nurses, 7 nursing assistants, 17 cleaning staff, 4 hospital attenders, 2 health inspectors, 4 security staff, 1 plumber, and 3 lab technicians. Twelve junior residents and two senior residents were also awarded gold medals of one sovereign each. Lini Puthussery, a 28 year old nurse at the Perambra Taluk hospital who fell victim to Nipah was hailed on social media and by doctors as a “hero for her sacrifice”. Kerala Government Hospital Development Society (KGHDS) employees union instituted an award in Puthussery's name to an outstanding person in the sector. The “Best Nurse in Public Service Award” was instituted in memory of Puthussery. Jim Campbell, the Director of the Health Workforce of World Health Organisation also paid tribute, tweeting “Remember them, lest we forget: Razan al-Najjar (Gaza); Lini Puthusserry (India), Salome Karwah (Liberia)”. Following the outbreak government modernized its only virology lab in Alappuzha and decided to establish more virology institutes in the state. Kerala Police helped other stake holders to contain panic among people.

58.13. On 16 August 2018, severe floods affected the south Indian state Kerala, due to unusually high rainfall during the monsoon season. It was the worst flood in Kerala in nearly a century. Over 483 people died, and

140 went missing. About a million people were evacuated, mainly from Chengannur, Pandanad, Edanad, Aranmula, Kozhencherry, Ayiroor, Ranni, Pandalam, Kuttanad, Malappuram, Aluva, Chalakudy, Thrissur, Thiruvalla, Eraviperoor, Vallamkulam, North Paravur, Chellanam, Vypin Island and Palakkad. All 14 districts of the state were placed on red alert. According to the Kerala government, one-sixth of the total population of Kerala had been directly affected by the floods and related incidents. The Indian government had declared it a Level 3 Calamity, or “calamity of a severe nature”. It is the worst flood in Kerala after the great flood of 99 that took place in 1924.

58.13.1 Thirty-five out of the fifty-four dams within the state were opened, for the first time in the history. All five overflow gates of the Idukki Dam were opened at the same time, and for the first time in 26 years, 5 gates of the Malampuzha dam of Palakkad were opened. Heavy rains in Wayanad and Idukki caused severe landslides and have left the hilly districts isolated. The situation was regularly monitored by the National Crisis Management Committee, which also coordinated the rescue and relief operations. The Kerala State Disaster Management Authority had placed the state in a red alert as a result of the intense flooding. A number of water treatment plants were forced to cease pumping water, resulting in poor access to clean water, especially in northern districts of the state. Over 3,274 relief camps were opened at various locations to accommodate the flood victims. It is estimated that 1,247,496 people had found shelter in such camps. The flooding has affected hundreds of villages, destroyed an estimated 10,000 km (6,200 mi) of roads and thousands of homes were damaged or destroyed. The Government cancelled Onam celebrations, and the allocated funds have been reallocated to relief efforts.

58.13.2 On 12 August, Cochin International Airport, India's fourth busiest in terms of international traffic, and the busiest in the state suspended all operations until 29 August, following runway flooding. All schools throughout the state except Sainik School Kazhakootam were closed, and tourists were dissuaded or banned from some districts due to safety concerns. Kochi Metro was closed briefly on 16

August, and later offered free service to aid those affected by the flooding. Due to heavy rain and rising water levels the southern railway had suspended train services on the Thiruvananthapuram-Kottayam- Ernakulam and Ernakulam-Shoranur-Palakkad sections.

58.13.3 In one of the largest rescue operations 40 helicopters, 31 aircrafts, 182 teams for rescue, 18 medical teams of defence forces, 90 teams of NDRF and 3 companies of Central Armed Police Forces were pressed into service along with over 500 boats and necessary rescue equipments.

58.13.4 Rescue Operations by Public: WhatsApp groups sprung up as Control Centers that coordinated help and support across various areas. A good majority of the population were involved in arranging supplies and help material in various ways.

58.13.5 Rescue operations by fisherman: According to the government's estimate, a total of 4,537 from the fishermen community participated in the rescue operation with 669 fishing boats. Kerala Police played the most important role in mobilizing them. They managed to rescue more than 65,000 people from various districts. The government provided financial aid to repair the fishing boats which were partially

damaged in the rescue operations (new ones were provided for those boats which were completely destroyed). According to estimates, seven boats were completely destroyed, while 452 were partially destroyed.

58.13.6 Animal rescues: Govt. and Humane Society International arranged for animals to be rescued and transported to special shelters that housed affected animals. Social media was used to highlight the rescue of multiple animals - dogs, cats, goats, cows, cattle, ducks and snakes, with animal food and medicine transported to affected areas. According to government records more than 8,000 cattle, calves and buffaloes, 3,297 goats, and 47 dogs died due to the flooding. The entire State Police Force was swung into the rescue operations. They were also instructed to save any animal that they encounter during rescue operations.

58.13.7 This is the first ever disaster when the Chief minister entrusted the Kerala Police the lead role in rescue operations. Kerala Police from state Police Chief to the lowest in the rank went full hog & rescued people using various innovative methods. The official figure for such rescue stands at over 10,000. Police also provided security in the Relief Camps; maintained order thereon. After the Floods, the Police also undertook massive cleaning & rehabilitation work. The Chief Minister of Kerala gave “Brave heart” commendation to Police officials. The Police



Karipur flight crash 2020



officials are named as "Brothers & Sisters" of people for their dedicated duty, Kerala police brought a book Jalaraksha I & II to chronicle the details of work.

58.14. On 8 August 2019, due to heavy rainfall in the Monsoon season, severe flood affected Kerala. As a security measure in the prevailing situation of heavy rains, the India Meteorological Department had issued Red alert in the 9 districts in Northern and Central Kerala, orange alert in 3 districts of Central Kerala, and yellow alert in the 2 districts of southern Kerala. Thousands of people were evacuated to safer places and to relief camps. As of 19 August 2019, 121 people had been killed due to the floods across the state of Kerala. Over 2 lakh people were directly affected by the flood, and were shifted to 1318 relief camps in different parts of Kerala. Airport authorities suspended operations of the flood-affected Cochin International Airport till 15:00 (IST) on 11 August 2019. The data from the Kerala State Disaster Management states that, as many as 1,789 houses had been damaged fully in between 8 and 19 August, while the number of partially damaged houses is 14,542. There had been 80 landslides in the span of 2 days, mentioned by the Chief Minister of Kerala. Many people who were feared to be buried alive under them were rescued. Districts that were severely affected include Wayanad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Kannur, Palakkad, Thrissur and Ernakulam districts.

58.14.1 Kerala's State Disaster Management Authority, Kerala police along with the Indian Air Force, civilians, volunteers, fishermen from coastal Kerala actively took part in the rescue operations in flood-affected regions. However, inclement weather with heavy rains and landslides hampered the rescue operations in the hilly regions of Wayanad, Malappuram, and Kozhikode districts. 83 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) teams were deployed in addition to the 173 teams of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard to take part in the rescue and relief operations. Animal rescue was carried out by local NGOs and activists on ground mainly in places like Wayanad and Nilambur. Notable work was done by Ms. Sally Varma of Humane Society International/India in Nilambur where around 500 kg of dog food and more than 5000 kg of cattle feed and 2500 kg of goat feed was distributed to the starving animals. Kerala Police put their best foot forward &

deployed about 20,000 Police Officials of various ranks in Rescue and relief operations.

58.15. The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in Kerala (which was also the first in all of India) was confirmed in Thrissur on 30 January 2020. Kerala has one of the lowest mortality rate in India (0.4%) compared to the national average of 1.79. Kerala's success in containing COVID-19 has been widely praised both nationally and internationally. Despite the high number of cases in March, Kerala had, by April 30, reduced the rate of increase of new cases to less than 0.25% per day. However, in mid-May, there was an increase or "second wave" of new cases, following the return of Keralites from other countries and other Indian states. In July, a large local group of cases was identified at the Kumarichantha fish market in Thiruvananthapuram. As of 2 September, there have been 78,072 confirmed cases with 55,782 (71.44%) recoveries and 305 deaths in the state. The largest single-day spike was reported (2,543 cases) on August 28 and Kerala now had the 14th highest number of confirmed cases in India. The state capital, Thiruvananthapuram, was the worst hit. As of August 2020, more than 75% of known cases were due to community spread with more than 21% of the state's cases in the Thiruvananthapuram district. The Kerala government introduced a mass campaign named 'break the chain' on March 15 to educate people about the importance of public and personal hygiene due to the spread of the novel coronavirus across the state. Health Minister of Kerala, inaugurated the mass campaign. The government appealed the public to promote break the chain campaign as a safety measure. During this campaign, the Government has installed water taps with hand wash bottles at public spots of the railway stations and other public places. Kerala mandated 14-day home quarantine for returnees from abroad and other states and also those who came in contact with patients.

58.15.1 Kerala Police did unique policing during this pandemic. From Kasaragod to Thiruvananthapuram, they deployed 20,000 to 25,000 Police Officials daily to enforce restrictions and regulations for the entire people of the State. They achieved many 'Firsts' in the Country. Police used technology to the hilt. After the Chief



Policing during the Pandemic

Minister directed Police to do contact tracing, delineate containment Zones, heavy work load was borne by the Kerala Police without any hesitation. Kerala Police brought in the concept of "Triple Lockdown", "Drones to make people stay at home"; 410 small films to educate people were also made by Kerala Police. Without using coercive force, Kerala Police became unique in India & Kerala Police pandemic model was appreciated throughout the world.

58.16. On 7 August 2020, due to heavy rainfall in the monsoon season, severe floods affected Kerala, India. The floods resulted in the death of at least 22 people. Kerala was also flooded in 2018 and 2019. Heavy rains in Idukki caused severe landslide near Munnar (Pettimudy) in which at least 52 people died and nearly 19 were reported missing. As a security measure during the prevailing situation of heavy rains, the India Meteorological Department issued a red alert for the 3 districts of Wayanad, Kozhikkode and Idukki. An orange alert was also issued for five districts. On the same day, the Air India Express Flight 1344 carrying 191 people crashed in Kerala, resulting in the death of 18 people (one more died later during treatment) and the wounding of several others. This was because the runway of Calicut airport was flooded and visibility was less because of heavy rain. On 9 August 2020, 49 people died during a landslide at a tea plantation in Rajamala. The state reeled under damage to property worth Rs 19,000 crore, death of people, livestock and heavy loss to agriculture, especially in Kuttanad, Alappuzha, also known as 'Kerala's Rice Bowl' and the state submitted a comprehensive plan to Central Government to improve the disaster management capacity of the state. Kerala's State Disaster

Management Authority, Kerala police along with the Indian Air Force, civilians, volunteers, fishermen from coastal Kerala actively took part in the rescue operations in flood-affected regions. 545 Relief Camps were opened by the Government of Kerala and 12121 inmates were admitted into these relief camps. Police had to come forward & conduct rescue and relief operations.

58.17. Air Crash at Karipur Airport – 2020: This year saw the tragic Air Crash at Karipur airport when an Air India express crashed after landing on the airfields of the table Top Airport on 07.08.2020. There were 184 passengers and 6 staff on board. During the Air crash 18 people died which included the Pilot and Co-Pilot, Children and adults who came from the middle east. This is the worst ever air tragedy, which occurred in Kerala. The rescue operation was carried out by the Kerala Police, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the general public, which is another example of an ideal community policing activity. The people of the locality were very generous in extending timely help to the needy people; lifting everybody who were injured to the hospitals and donating blood, totally forgetting about the Covid-19 Pandemic. The death toll was thus reduced to the minimum. The people of Kerala have shown that they are generous and good at their heart and ready to assist the people in need. Due to this rescue operation many senior officers including District Police Chief Sri. Abdul Karim IPS got Covid +ve



Commandos deployed in Poonthura village during pandemic

on 13.08.2020. The Chief Minister, DGP & State Police Chief and others visited the site.

58.18 Kerala Police introduced Coastal Security Wardens in 2018 who are from fishermen community and from coastal areas, trained in Rescue operations. Disaster Response Wardens will be the next.



Kadalundi Train Derailment-2001



Kumarakom Boat Tragedy-2002



# **Police In A Democratic Polity**

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**By Hon'ble Chief Minister  
Of Kerala**





# Police In A Democratic Polity



**Pinarayi Vijayan**  
Chief Minister, Kerala



During my long public life, spanning over five decades, I have had many occasions to interact with Police personnel and have been able to observe their strengths and problems. Police force in our country and the State has evolved in tandem with the political process.



The colonial administration had utilised the police force to keep in check the discontent against the regime and to oppress popular uprisings. After we attained independence, the bureaucratic set up and the police force, which had been set up during the British regime continued in their earlier forms. But the need to change the content and attitude was felt necessary. We are still evolving in our aim to build an administration and police force which serve the people who are the ultimate masters in a democratic state.

**We aim to make the Kerala Police professional, scientific, modern and responsive. The approach is to replace the concept of force with service. In the last four years, we have initiated a number of reforms to fulfill this vision.**



Kerala which has pioneered in public intervention in education and health has also led the way in making police force people friendly. The first government of Kerala was formed in 1957 took the farsighted decision not to involve police against popular agitations and in labour disputes. It also took a stand of zero tolerance towards custodial torture. Our Government endorses these policies and is committed towards them.

Presently, Kerala Police, has approximately 60,000 police officials and it serves a population of 3.43 crore people.

As part of implementing the reforms promised to the people of Kerala, our Government has made all the Police Stations Janamaithri Police Stations, which means that, they will function as Community Oriented Policing Service Delivery Centres. This is a landmark step in the evolution of police as a force serving the people in a mature democratic society.

We have brought in innovative policing to protect women and children by introducing the Pink Patrol System, which was started in Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi on August 15, 2016 and is now operating in 14 Cities and towns in the State. The pink beats covering houses; women police visiting panchayats every week have brought in sense of security in the minds of women of all ages in Kerala. We have brought in all Woman Battalion having a full-fledged women commando unit. All these steps have given a clear signal that we are concerned about the safety and security of women and children.

We have brought in the system of having Inspector Station House Officers, who are senior officers well versed in handling the problems of the people residing in a police station jurisdiction in an effective manner.

We have put in place District Police Command and Control Centres & Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) Control Room Vehicle (CRV) Systems for quickly attending to the problems of the people 24x7, and Highway Police. In spite of our financial constraints, the government has been liberal in enhancing plan-funds for police department, which has in fact trebled since 2017.



Police force in Kerala has responded in an exemplary manner when unprecedented natural calamities affected our State consecutively in 2018 and 2019. Police personnel have also been doing a commendable job in the fight against Covid-19 pandemic.

Our Police have unravelled the truth in many complex cases and have received wide praises and a number of awards. The latest was the award given by the Indian Express Technology Sabha for best technology oriented policing during Covid 19 in the country.

In our Police Stations law and order and investigation have been separated, as per the directions of the Hon. Supreme Court of India. We have highest rate of conviction in the country (over 90 per cent per year in the last four years).

In our Police Stations law and order and investigation have been separated, as per the directions of the Hon. Supreme Court of India. We have highest rate of conviction in the country (over 90 per cent per year in the last four years).

We have given importance to technology. We have inducted state-of-art technology in investigation/ law enforcement/ traffic/ forensics/ training etc. We are now poised to introduce block chain technology, artificial intelligence latest cyber forensics, face recognition, etc. We are about to establish Smart Police Stations having "no police persons; no papers".

As part of making our police investigations technology enabled on November 1, 2020 – Keralapiravi Day, 15 new Cyber Crime Police Stations were inaugurated, thereby establishing such Tech police Stations one in each of the Police Districts.

The 19 Cyber Crime Police Stations will investigate the Cyber Crimes in the respective Districts, which are increasing day by day.

We have modernised the training at Kerala Police Academy/ Police Training College and in various District Training Centres. In a progressive society like Kerala, expectations from the police are extremely high. We have to live upto these expectations and deliver the best service to the people.

Our continuous and constant endeavour is to bring progressive changes in the policing and in police management. We have made a roadmap to make Kerala Police more and more people friendly, technology oriented and sensitive to various problems of the citizenry.

In a democratic society which places emphasis on peace and progress, zero tolerance towards crimes against women and children, communal violence and custodial torture, we need a police force committed to these ideals, objectives and goals. We cannot afford to have even minor aberrations as that will be a great set back in our endeavour to have a police set up with a people friendly mind set.



I sincerely hope that each member of the police force will become the torch bearer of this thought transformation which will enable us to deepen the content of democracy and instill a spirit of freedom and dignity among our people. Together, we shall make earnest efforts to make this a reality.

”





Appendix

Appendix 1

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH  
POLICE STATION

259

Appendix 2

HOME MINISTERS OF KERALA FROM  
1957

267

Appendix 3

KERALA POLICE CHIEFS, TILL DATE

271

Appendix 4

KERALA POLICE UNIFORM

275

Appendix 5

TYPES OF VEHICLES INDUCTED/USED  
BY KERALA POLICE

279

Appendix 6

HISTORY OF WEAPONS

283

Appendix 7

YEARWISE IMPORTANT MILE STONES

289

Appendix 8

POLICE MARTYRS

299

Appendix 9

REMINISCENCE  
-HISTORICAL PHOTOS

303



Appendix 1

**Year Of Establishment  
Of Each Police Station**



## Appendix 1

### Year of establishment of each police station

Thiruvananthapuram City - 21			Thiruvananthapuram Rural - 38			Kollam City - 16			Pathanamthitta - 22			Alappuzha - 31			Kottayam - 31		
1	Cantonment	14.03.1973	1	Anchuthengu	18.07.1988	1	Anchalammoodu	03.01.1973	1	Adoor	1896	1	Alappuzha North	15.06.1985	1	Ayyarkunnam	12.02.2005
2	Fort	1965	2	Aryancode	07.08.2005	2	Chathanoor	01.04.1964	2	Aranmula	1961	2	Alappuzha South	12.03.1949	2	Changanasserry	December 1871
3	Karamana	23.08.2005	3	Aruvikkara	22.10.2011	3	Chavara	14.06.1949	3	Chittar	01.06.1968	3	Ambalapuzha	1924	3	Chingavanam	14.12.1993
4	Kovalam	29.5.1987	4	Aryanadu	18.06.1971	4	Chavara Thekkumbhagam	05.08.1987	4	Enath	13.10.2005	4	Aroor	02.10.1983	4	Erattupettah	1928
5	Mannanthala	19.01.2011	5	Attingal	1895 AD	5	Eravipuram	01.09.2009	5	Keezhvaipur	26.05.1948	5	Arthungal	31.01.1983	5	Erumeli	30.09.1961
6	Medical College	01.04.1969	6	Ayiroor	20.06.2014	6	Karunagappally	17.05.1974	6	Kodumon	02.08.1972	6	Chengannur	26.02.1990	6	Ettumanoor	before 1850
7	Museum	01.01.1971	7	Balaramapuram	26.11.1973	7	Kilikolloor	24.08.1994	7	Koipuram	29.05.1968	7	Edathua	12.10.1961	7	Gandhi Nagar	26.1.1970
8	Nemom	18.05.1989	8	Chirayinkeezhu	14.03.1973	8	Kollam East	01.09.1956	8	Konni	01.06.1968	8	Harippad	31.03.1973	8	Kaduthuruthy	09.04.1964
9	Peroorkada	16.11.1983	9	Kadakkavur	19.05.1978	9	Kollam West	01.09.1956	9	Koodal	17.08.1990	9	Kainady	10.09.1970	9	Kanjirappally	01.09.1987
10	Pettah	11.07.1969	10	Kadinamkulam	10.02.1980	10	Kottiyam	04.02.1987	10	Moozhiyar	17.04.1994	10	Kanakakunnu	31.03.1973	10	Karukachal	1881
11	Poojappura	16.11.1983	11	Kallambalam	20.03.1986	11	Ochira	04.10.1983	11	Pandalam	02.11.1954	11	Kareelakulangara	17.09.1987	11	Kidangoor	17.06.1979
12	Poonthura	15.11.1962	12	Kanjiramkulam	07.12.1960	12	Pallithottam	10.09.1988	12	Pathanamthitta	26.01.1963	12	Kayamkulam	Before 1950	12	Kottayam East	01.07.1950
13	Sreekariam	03.01.2006	13	Kattakkada	09.07.1956	13	Paravoor	Before 1950	13	Perumpetty	21.07.1990	13	Kurathikadu	11.02.1996	13	Kottayam West	1893
14	Thampanoor	19.05.1971	14	Kilimanoor	26.10.1955	14	Paripally	06.09.1979	14	Perunad	25.07.1987	14	Kuthiathode	08.11.1947	14	Kumarakom	02.04.1964
15	Thiruvallam	11.12.1990	15	Malayinkeezh	01.06.1968	15	Sakthikulangara	30.06.1972	15	Pulikeezhu	17.02.1986	15	Mannanchery	20.02.2011	15	Kuravilangadu	15.02.1961
16	Thumba	2.05.1980	16	Mangalapuram	01.04.1969	16	Kannanellur	17.02.2019	16	Pamba Gavi	29.11.1985	16	Mannar	16.08.1960	16	Manarcaud	03.02.1987
17	Valiyathura	07.03.1986	17	Maranallur	01.03.2006	Kollam Rural - 19			17	Ranni	23.05.1724	17	Mararikulam	15.06.1971	17	Manimala	01.08.1960
18	Vanchiyoor	12.11.1962	18	Marayamuttom	14.02.2012	1	Anchal	22.07.1989	18	Thannithodu	05.08.1987	18	Mavelikkara	14.05.1989	18	Marangattupally	19.06.1979
19	Vattiyoor kavu	16.11.1983	19	Nedumangad	1910	2	Chadayamangalam	13.10.1983	19	Thiruvalla	15.08.1960	19	Muhamma	01.01.1963	19	Melukkavu	18.06.1979
20	Vizhinjam	29.09.1961	20	Neyyardam	18.02.1981	3	East Kallada	30.08.1983	20	Vechoochira	16.06.1979	20	Nedumudy	28.02.1986	20	Mundakkayam	1960
21	Kazhakuttom	10.11.1939	21	Neyyattinkara	29.04.1969	4	Eroor	26.04.1986	21	Malayalappuzha	16.01.2016	21	Nooranadu	30.10.1972	21	Palai	1989
			22	Pallickal	18.12.1972	5	Ezhukone	01.08.1988	22	Elavumthitta	17.02.2019	22	Pattanakad	30.07.1988	22	Pallikkathode	10.05.1979
			23	Palode	03.02.1961	6	Kadakkal	15.12.1956				23	Poochakkal	18.07.1966	23	Pampady	1912
			24	Pangode	29.11.1985	7	Kottarakkara	Before 1950				24	Pulinkunnu	Before 1950	24	Ponkunnam	May 1903
			25	Parassala	01.05.1969	8	Kulathupuzha	01.09.1959				25	Punnapra	24.09.1969	25	Ramapuram	26.01.1970
			26	Ponmudi	27.07.1988	9	Kundara	31.08.1949				26	Ramankary	14.09.1961	26	Thalayolaparamba	06.04.2010
			27	Poovar	13.03.1981	10	Kunnikode	01.08.1988				27	Sherthalai	1959	27	Thidhanadu	08.09.1983
			28	Pothencode	21.12.2006	11	Pathanapuram	01.06.1968				28	Thrikkunnappuzha	01.02.1986	28	Thrikkodithanam	18.12.2016
			29	Pozhiyoor	23.08.1982	12	Pooyappally	04.11.1980				29	Vallikunnam	16.10.1982	29	Vaikom	1812
			30	Valiyamala	01.09.1988	13	Punaloor	Before 1961				30	Venmony	13.02.1986	30	Vakathanam	03.03.1979
			31	Varkala	1922	14	Puthoor	19.04.2010				31	Viyapuram	20.08.1988	31	Velloor	23.06.1978
			32	Vattappara	13.10.1983	15	Sasthamcotta	30.06.1987							32	Manjoor	Not functioning
			33	Vellarada	23.09.1960	16	Sooranad	26.10.1955									
			34	Venjaramoodu	24.08.1960	17	Thenmala	23.10.1972									
			35	Vilappilssala	01.09.1977	18	Chithara	not functioning									
			36	Vithura	29.10.1954	19	Achankovil	03.05.1974									
			37	Naruvamoodu	03.09.2013												
			38	Nagaroor	13.08.2018												



## Appendix 1

### Year of establishment of each police station

Idukki - 31		
1	Adimali	01.10.1975
2	Devikulam	1904
3	HQ Stn Idukki	02.05.1968
4	Kaliyar	01.06.1973
5	Kanjar	10.11.1955
6	Kanjikuzhy	20.05.1979
7	Karimanal	14.12.1987
8	Karimanoor	21.09.1961
9	Karinkunnam	28.07.1978
10	Kattappana	12.12.1973
11	Kulamavu	01.06.1971
12	Kumbenmedu	22.03.1981
13	Kumily	28.8.1978
14	Marayur	19.09.1988
15	Munnar	30.10.1961
16	Murikkassery	05.09.1978
17	Nedumkantam	11.07.1962
18	Peerumedu	1951
19	Peruvanthanam	10.08.1978
20	Rajakkad	04.05.1978
21	Santhanpara	30.05.1975
22	Thodupuzha	Before 1893
23	Upputhara	20.04. 1986
24	Vandanmedu	01.3.1961
25	Vandiperiyar	05.11.1954
26	Vellathuval	23.09.1987
27	Vagaman.	21.02.2014
28	Mullapperiyar	11.01.2016
29	Thankomany	11.01.2016
30	Muttom	29.9.2015
31	Udumbanchola	17.02.2019

Kochi City - 23		
1	Ambalamedu	23.11.1983
2	Cheranalloor	30.07.1993
3	Eloor	01.11.1964
4	Ernakulam North	25.05.1959
5	Ernakulam South	17.10.1975
6	Fort Kochi	04.06.1972
7	Harbour	20.05.2007
8	Hill Palace Thripunithura	07.09.1987
9	EKM Central	1918
10	Info Park	15.01.2015
11	Kadavanthara Gandhi Nagar	20. 05. 2007
12	Kalamasserry	20.06.1956
13	Kannamali	10.12.1979
14	Maradu	07.03.2013
15	Mattancherry	15.11.1967
16	Mulavukad	17.06.1989
17	Palarivattom	20.02.2004
18	Palluruthy Kasba	15.08.1957
19	Panangaud	30.08.1986
20	Thoppumpady	12.08.1994
21	Thrikkakara	25.10.1982
22	Udayampoor	02.08.2006
23	Elamakkara	11.12.2013

Ernakulam Rural - 34		
1	Aluva East	17.10.1957
2	Aluva West	12.03.2010
3	Angamali	1951
4	Ayyampuzha	15.10.1988
5	Binanipuram	04.11.1972
6	Chengamanadu	28.03.1981
7	Chottanikkara	07.02.2011
8	Kalady	29.5.1968
9	Kalloorkadu	19.06.1970
10	Kodanad	04.07.1987
11	Koothattukulam	March 1903
12	Kothamangalam	April 1902
13	Kottappady	17.03.1983
14	Kunnathunadu	16.02.1973
15	Kuruppampady	22.02.1973
16	Kuttampuzha	26.04.1971
17	Mulanthuruthy	19.02.1964
18	Munambom	15.06.1979
19	Muvattupuzha	1963
20	Nedumbassery	25.05.1999
21	Njarakkal	15.06.1979
22	North Paravur	26.07.1962
23	Oonnukal	27.08.1978
24	Perumbavoor	Before 1947
25	Piravam	15.06.1971
26	Pothanicaud	31.01.1962
27	Puthencruz	05.06.1964
28	Puthenvelikkara	30.08.1986
29	Ramamangalam	16.08.1978
30	Thadiyittaparamba	30.07.1993
31	Vadakkekkara	21.11.1979
32	Varapuzha	12.11.1983
33	Vazhakulam	10.11.1982
34	Edathala	09.02.2016

Thrissur City - 20		
1	Guruvayoor	15.06.1971
2	Mannuthy	15.03.1971
3	Nedupuzha	15.11.1972
4	Ollur	15.03.1961
5	Pavaratty	28.02.2014
6	Peechi	04.08.1987
7	Chavakkad	25.06.1989
8	Chelakkara	12.11.1972
9	Cheruthuruthy	15.11.1972
10	Erumapetty	17.10.1988
11	Peramangalam	15.03.1971
12	Thrissur East	02.04.1954
13	Thrissur West	14.03.1963
14	Viyyur	26.10.1983
15	Guruvayur Temple Police Station	14.08.2014
16	Thrissur Medical College PS	18.08.2015
17	Kunnamkulam	10.07.1970
18	Pazhayannoor	15.03.1971
19	Vadakkancherry	17.06.1988
20	Vadakkekkad	27.05.2002

Thrissur Rural - 20		
1	Anthikkad	13.01.1944
2	Athirappally	28.05.1987
3	Chalakkudy	1886
4	Cherpu	20.06.2008
5	Irinjalakkuda	10.07.1917
6	Kattoor	1987
7	Kodakara	16.08.1978
8	Kodungalloor	17.06.1989
9	Koratty	21.11.1987
10	Mala	08.03.1954
11	Malakkappara	07.09.1982
12	Mathilakam	02.08.1972
13	Pudukkad	24.08.1946
14	Vadanappally	27.10.1983
15	Valappad	15.09.2008
16	Varantharappally	16.01.1970
17	Vellikulangara	16.08.1978
18	Aloor	03.03.2016
19	Kaipamangalam	20.07.2018

Palakkad- 35		
1	Agali	21.05.1959
2	Alathur	1953
3	Chalissery	1908
4	Cherpulassery	1924
5	Chittur	17.06.1958
6	Cusba	25.07.1986
7	Hemambika Nagar	02.04.1964
8	Kollengode	1934
9	Kongad	04.04.1974
10	Kottayi(Peringottukurussi)	16.01.1994
11	Kuzhalimannam	28.05.1968
12	Kozhinjampara	08.07.1947
13	Malampuzha	23.03.1973
14	MangalamDam	18.06.1987
15	Mankara	15.05.1976
16	Mannarkkad	1913
17	Nattukal	15.05.1926
18	Nenmara	23.04.1954
19	Ottappalam	01.02.1905
20	Padagiri	21.07.1987
21	Parambikulam	21.04.1961
22	Pattambi	07.03.1905
23	Pudunagaram	13.06.1958
24	Sholayar	21.07.1987
25	Shornur	23.09.1948
26	Sreekrishnapuram	01.01.1973
27	Thrithala	24.05.1986
28	TownNorth	01.01.1973
29	TownSouth	01.01.1973
30	Valayar	05.03.1988
31	Wadakkancherry	01.11.1955
32	Kalladikkode	19.12.2003
33	Meenakshipuram	01.03.2015
34	Koppam	13.08.2018
35	Puthur (sanctioned & notification not issued)	

Malappuram - 34		
1	Areacode	1899
2	Changaramkulam	2.11.1972
3	Edakkara	05.06.1964
4	Edavanna	19.04.1984
5	Kadampuzha	11.01.2013
6	Kalikavu	30.09.1897
7	Kalpachanchery	1919
8	Karipur	10.02.2009
9	Karuvarakundu	22.06.1979
10	Kolathur	15.07.1968
11	Kondotty	02.02.1912
12	Kottakkal	15.05.1926
13	Kuttiapuram	23.10.1989
14	Malappuram	20.06.1927
15	Manjeri	14.04.1879
16	Mankada	30.08.2010
17	Melattur	01.06.1927
18	Nilambur	09.03.1905
19	Pandikad	20.08.1898
20	Parappanangadi	22.06.1979
21	Perinthalmanna	14.09.1988
22	Perumpadappu	15.07.1957
23	Ponnani	11.10.1988
24	Pothukal	12.03.2006
25	Tanur	20.02.1962
26	Thenhipalam	12.11.1971
27	Tirur	08.03.1905
28	Tirurangadi	20.11.1983
29	Valanchery	18.10.1988
30	Vazhakkad	12.03.1993
31	Vazhikadavu	10.10.1972
32	Vengara	01.09.1977
33	Wandoor	24.04.1985
34	Pookkottumpadam	14.07.2013



## Appendix 1

### Year of establishment of each police station

Kozhikode City - 16		
1	Bepore	18.05.1990
2	Chemangad	12.09.1973
3	Chevayur	01.07.1957
4	Elathur	01.07.1951
5	Feroke	25.05.1951
6	KKD Cusba	15.05.1926
7	KozhikkodeTown	1919
8	Kunnamangalam	
9	Marad	29.10.2003
10	Mavoor	01.12.1968
11	MedicalCollege	01.06.1968
12	Nadakkavu	1910
13	Nallalam	20.04.1990
14	Panniankara	01.07.1951
15	Vellayil	12.07.2006
16	Pantheerankavu	17.02.2019

Kozhikode Rural - 21		
1	Atholy	01.01.1973
2	Vadakara	1890
3	Balusseri	10.05.1948
4	Chombola	01.03.2009
5	Edacherry	01.11.1955
6	Kakkur	01.08.1971
7	Kodenchery	01.08.1971
8	Koduvally	21.06.1986
9	Kooranchundu	20.2.1963
10	Koyilandy	1866
11	Kuttiyadi	10.11.1959
12	Meppayur	28.11.1987
13	Mukkom	11.02.1959
14	Nadapuram	1910
15	Payyoli	01.01.1952
16	Perambra	10.5.1948
17	Peruvannamuzhy	10.08.1987
18	Thamarassery	1940
19	Thiruvambadi	14.09.1961
20	Thottipalam	06.04.1986
21	Valayam	28.09.2001

Wayanad - 17		
1	Ambalavayal	05.06.1964
2	Kalpetta	17.08.1979
3	Kambalakkad	01.11.1955
4	Kenichira	03.12.1982
5	Mananthavady	prior to 1878
6	Meenangadi	18.10.1988
7	Meppadi	16.05.1989
8	Padinjarethara	24.09.1987
9	Panamaram	27.08.2010
10	Pulpally	01.06.1968
11	S-Battery	1885
12	Thalapuzha	18.05.1990
13	Thirunelly	01.09.1971
14	Vellamunda	01.05.1958
15	Vythiri	1885
16	Noolpuzha	14.04.2020
17	Thondarnadu	13.08.2018

Kasaragod - 17		
1	Adhur	19.04.1953
2	Ambalathara	07.03.2005
3	Badiadukka	01.11.1955
4	Bedakom	18.05.1972
5	Bekal	01.11.1955
6	Chandera	30.05.1953
7	Cheemeni	09.12.1989
8	Chittarikai	01.06.1968
9	Hosdurg	1865
10	Kasaragod	30.12.1988
11	Kumbia	23.11.1961
12	Manjeswar	26.10.1989
13	Neeleswaram	01.11.1955
14	Rajapuram	08.09.1978
15	Vellari Kundu	04.08.1987
16	Vidya Nagar	31.07.2010
17	Melparambu	2018

Kannur - 38		
1	Alakodu	01.03.1963
2	Aralam	05.02.1984
3	Chackarackal	12.09.1973
4	Chockli	01.11.1955
5	Dharmadam	15.08.1962
6	Edakkad	01.05.1958
7	Irikkur	28.08.1973
8	Iritty	10.05.1948
9	Kannapuram	19.06.1972
10	Kannavam	27.01.2002
11	Kannur City	12.05.1977
12	Kannur Town	1927
13	Karikottakari	08.09.1979
14	Kathirur	27.01.2002
15	Kelakom	29.03.1990
16	Kolavallur	02.11.1959
17	Koothuparamba	20.03.1871
18	Kudiyanmala	03.01.1978
19	Maloor	12.08.1987
20	Mattannur	1872
21	Mayyil	19.12.2010
22	New Mahe	31.08.2010
23	Panur	1889
24	Pariyaram Med. College	01.12.2008
25	Payyangadi	01.11.1955
26	Payyannur	13.01.1881
27	Payyavoor	04.02.1984
28	Peravoor	14.12.1989
29	Peringome	20.01.1939
30	Sreekandapuram	31.01.1978
31	Thalassery	1899
32	Thaliparamba	16.08.2007
33	Ulikkai	18.11.1972
34	Valapattanam	1905
35	Cherupuzha	25.02.2016
36	Muzhakkunnu	03.03.2016
37	Pinarayi	06.06.2018
38	Mattannur Airport PS	13.10.2018

Railway Police Stations - 13		
1	Trivandrum Central	23.07.1956
2	Parassala	15.07.1986
3	Kollam	15.06.1961
4	Punalur	15.05.1986
5	Alappuzha	23.11.1989
6	Kottayam	01.04.1961
7	Ernakulam	28.06.1978
8	Thrissur	24.09.1986
9	Palakkad	27.06.1981
10	Shornur	19.04.1961
11	Kozhikode	01.05.1961
12	Kannur	15.12.1964
13	Kasaragod	30.04.1999

Cyber Crime Police Stations - 19		
1	Thiruvananthapuram City	01.07.2009
2	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	01.11.2020
3	Kollam City	11.05.2019
4	Kollam Rural	15.05.2019
5	Pathanamthitta	01.11.2020
6	Kottayam	01.11.2020
7	Alappuzha	01.11.2020
8	Idukki	01.11.2020
9	Kochi City	11.05.2019
10	Ernakulam Rural	01.11.2020
11	Thrissur city	15.05.2019
12	Thissur Rural	01.11.2020
13	Palakkad	01.11.2020
14	Malappuram	01.11.2020
15	Kozhikode City	04.01.2020
16	Kozhikode Rural	01.11.2020
17	Wayanad	01.11.2020
18	Kannur	01.11.2020
19	Kasaragod	01.11.2020

Vanitha Police Stations - 14		
1	Thiruvananthapuram City	21.05.1985
2	Kochi City	06.08.1985
3	Kozhikode City	23.10.1973
4	Thrissur City	24.02.2012
5	Alappuzha	29.11.2014
6	Kollam City	28.09.2015
7	Kottayam	31.01.2016
8	Thrissur Rural	10.04.2015
9	Malappuram	04.01.2020
10	Kannur	11.09.2015
11	Kasaragod	14.04.2020
12	Idukki	14.04.2020
13	Pathanamthitta	14.04.2020
14	Palakkad	Not Started
(Notificatation not issued hence not started functioning)		

Special Mobile Squad (SMS) Charging Police Station - 3		
1	Kasaragod	09.11.1972
2	Palakkad	04.10.1984
3	Wayanad	15.10.1994

Coastal Police Stations - 18		
1	Neendakara Kollam	09.02.2009
2	Azheekode Thrissur Rural	31.05.2010
3	Vizhinjam TVPM	01.06.2010
4	Thottappally Alappuzha	25.05.2012
5	Fort Kochi Kochi City	05.08.2010
6	Bey pore KKD City	27.06.2010
7	Azheekal KNR	27.08.2013
8	Bekal Thalagara KSGD	25.11.2010
9	Kumbala KSGD	11.5.2017
10	Thrikkaripur KSGD	11.5.2017
11	Thalassery Kannur	01.10.2016
12	Vadakara KKD Rural	13.08.2018
13	Ponnani MPM	14.08.2017
14	Munakkakadavu TSR City	27.06.2017
15	Arthungal Alappuzha	27.06.2017
16	Poovar TvpM Rural	13.08.2018
17	Elathur KKD City	13.08.2018
18	Anchuthengu TvpM Rural	13.08.2018

ATS Police Station New - 1		
	Ernakulam	19.01.2020



Appendix 2

## Home Ministers Of Kerala From 1957



## Home Ministers Who Lead Us From The Front



VR Krishna Iyer



PT Chacko



E.M.S Namboodiripad



CH Muhammad Koya



Oommen Chandiy



Vayalar Ravi



E.K.Nayanar



A.K. Antony



C. Achutha Menon



K. Karunakaran



K.M. Mani



TK Ramakrishnan



Kodiyeeri Balakrishnan



Thiruvanchoor Radhakrishnan



Ramesh Chennithala



Pinarayi Vijayan

With a deep sense of gratitude to all the above Hon'ble Home Ministers, who gave guidance & leadership to Kerala Police to evolve & grow



Appendix 3

**Kerala Police Chiefs  
Till Date**



## Kerala Police Chiefs Till Date



N. Chandrasekharan Nair  
01.11.1956 - 13.12.1957



M. Krishna Menon  
14.12.1957 - 26.02.1959  
06.08.1959 - 13.12.1961



N.R. Sreenivasa Iyer IPS  
27.02.59 - 05.08.59



V.P. Nair IPS  
14.12.61 - 11.11.64



N. Rama Iyer IPS  
25.12.1964 - 24.11.1967



C.A. Chaly IPS  
28.02.1997 - 05.06.1997  
30.06.1997 - 31.03.1998



M. Abdul Sathar Kunju IPS  
05.06.1997 - 30.06.1997



B.S. Sastri IPS  
31.03.1998 - 25.07.2000



P.R. Chandran IPS  
26.07.2000 - 31.05.2001



M. Gopalan IPS  
25.11.1967 - 15.04.1972



M. Singaravelu IPS  
18.05.1972 - 30.06.1974



V.N. Rajan IPS  
01.07.1974 - 05.08.1977



T.A.S. Iyer IPS  
06.07.1978 - 15.04.1980  
01.01.1981 - 20.11.1981  
21.11.1981 - 01.07.1982



V. Subramanian IPS  
29.05.1980 - 31.12.1980



R. Padmanabhan IPS  
31.05.2001 - 31.10.2001



W. Joseph Dawson IPS  
31-10-2001 - 31-01-2002



K.J. Joseph IPS  
01.02.2002 - 31.05.2003



P.K.H. Tharakan IPS  
31.05.2003 - 30.01.2005



P. Vijayan IPS  
04.08.1982 - 28.02.1983



M. K. Joseph IPS  
28.02.1983 - 23.05.1988



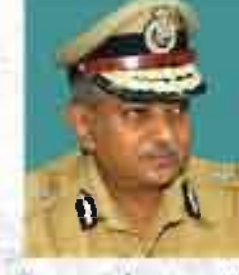
K. John Mathai IPS  
23.05.1988 - 17.06.1988



Rajagopal Narayan IPS  
17.06.1988 - 03.07.1991



A.V. Venkatachalam IPS  
04.07.1991 - 30.11.1991



Raman Srivastava IPS  
01.02.2005 - 30.11.2008



Jacob Punnoose IPS  
01.12.2008 - 31.08.2012



K.S. Balasubramanian IPS  
01.09.2012 - 31.05.2015



Dr. T.P. Senkumar IPS  
01.06.2015 - 31.05.2016  
06.05.2017 - 30.06.2017



C. Subramaniam IPS  
30.11.1991 - 30.03.1993



R. Jayaram Padikkal IPS  
30.03.1993 - 30.4.1994



T.V. Madhusudan IPS  
01.05.1994 - 30.04.1995



K.V. Rajagopalan Nair IPS  
30.04.1995 - 30.06.1996



R. Radhakrishnan IPS  
30.06.1996 - 28.02.1997



Loknath Behera IPS  
01.06.2016 - 06.05.2017  
30.06.2017 to Till Date



Appendix 4

## Kerala Police Uniform



## Appendix 4

### Kerala Police Uniform



Travancore King's  
Policeman



Royal Police Bodyguard  
of King



Travancore Police



WPC in 1939



WPC in 1970



Band Drummer  
Uniform



Band Back Piper  
Uniform



Dog Squad



Mounted Police



Anti-Sabotage Party PC



Commando PC  
in Blue Safari Suit



PC in 1970



HC in 1970s



SI in 1970s



AR HC in 1980s



AR PC in 1980s



Commando Officer  
in Dungarees



Commando PC  
in Dungarees



Kerala Anti-Terrorist  
Squad PC



India Reserve  
Battalion PC



Woman Commando PC



Rapid Response &  
Rescue Force PC



White Saree with Green Border  
Uniform of WPC in 1970



WPC in Khaki Saree



Police CID



Tourism Police (Old)



Band PC's  
Ceremonial Dress



State Industrial  
Security Force PC



Battalion PC



Kerala Armed Women  
Police PC



Tourism Police CPO



Traffice Police SCPO



Civil Police Officer



Pipe Band PC's  
Ceremonial Uniform



Officer's Tunic & Sword  
Uniform



Battalion Ceremonial  
Uniform (Hdr)



Battalion Ceremonial  
Uniform (WHdr)



Watch & Ward



Assistant SI of Police



SI of Police



Inspector of Police



Deputy Superintendent  
of Police



Additional  
Superintendent  
of Police



Superintendent of Police



Appendix 5

**Types Of Vehicles  
Inducted/Used By  
Kerala Police**



Types Of Vehicles Inducted/ Used By Kerala Police

Sl.No.	Year Of Purchase	Type Of Vehicle	Type Of Body	Seating Capacity	No. of cylinder
1	1947	CHEVORLET LORRY	OPEN WITH CANVAS COVER	--	6
2	1950	WILLYS CJ3B	TOURER	4	4
3	1952	LAND ROVER	TOURER	7	4
4	1957	TRIMAVANPT MOTOR CYCLE	SOLO WITH PILLION SEAT	2	2
5	1961	WILLYS	CLOSED	4	4
6	1962	BED FORD	CLOSED VAN	25	6
7	1967	FARGO	OPEN TYPE PICKUP	16	6
8	1969	CJ4 JEEP	CLOSED JEEP VAN	8	4
9	1970	STANDARD 20	CLOSED VAN	13	4
10	1971	HINDUSTAN MOTORS	STATION WAGONE	5	4
11	1972	BAJAJ TEMPO VIKING	MINI BUS	13	3
12	1974	M&M	TOURER	6	4
13	1977	PREMIER ROAD MASTER	CLOSED BUS	35	6
14	1977	AMBASSADER CAR	SALOON	5	4
15	1978	HINDUSTAN MOTORS	BUS	20	6
16	1981	M&M CJ500 D	JEEP	6	4
17	1982	M&M CJ 500 D 4WD	JEEP	6	4
18	1987	YAMAHA RAJDOOT	M/C	2	2
19	1987	TATA BUS	CLOSED BUS	34	6
20	1990	ENFIELD BULLET	SOLO	1	1
21	1992	EICHER MITSUBISHI CANTER	OPEN LORRY	3	4
22	1992	M&M 540	TOURER	6	4
23	1995	M&M CL500 DI	TOURER	6	4
24	2000	MAHINDRA BOLERO	SALOON	7	4
25	2002	MAHNIDRA JEEP	HARD TOP	6	4
26	2003	TATA 1512	FULLY BUILT	34	6
27	2004	ASOK LEYLAND	FULLY BUILT	42	6
28	2004	MAHINDRA JEEP	SOFT TOP	6	4
29	2004	M&M CL500 DI	SOFT TOP	6	4
30	2007	MAHINDRA BOLERO INVADER	SOFT TOP	8	4
31	2007	TOYOTA INNOVA e	CLOSED	7	4
32	2008	TATA SUMO VICTA CS	HARD TOP	7	4
33	2008	MAHINDRA BOLERO DI	HARD TOP	7	4
34	2009	TATA LP 1510	SPL. BODY	41	4
35	2009	CHEVERLET TAVERA	CLOSED	7	4
36	2010	TATA SPACIO	HARD TOP	8	4
37	2012	TATA WINGER	SALOON	13	4
38	2012	MAHINDRA XYLO	HARD TOP	7	4
39	2012	TATA SUMO VICTA	HARD TOP	7	4
40	2012	TOYOTA INNOVA	CLOSED	7	4
41	2012	NISSAN SUNNY	SEDAN	5	4
42	2013	EICHER BUS	SPL. BODY	45	6

Sl.No.	Year Of Purchase	Type Of Vehicle	Type Of Body	Seating Capacity	No. of cylinder
43	2013	ASOK LEYLAND	SPL. BODY	42	4
44	2013	MAHINDRA XYLO D2	HARD TOP	6	4
45	2014	TATA SUMO GOLD EX	SALOON	5	4
46	2015	MAHINDRA BOLERO LX 4WD	HARD TOP	7	4
47	2015	TATA SUMO GOLD	SALOON	7	4
48	2015	MARUTI SWIFT D`ZIRE	SEDAN	5	4
49	2015	MARUTI ERTIGA	SALOON	7	4
50	2015	MARUTI CIAZ	SEDAN	5	4
51	2015	EICHER STARLINE BUS	SALOON	25	4
52	2015	MAHINDRA BOLERO SLE	HARD TOP	7	4
53	2015	CHEVERLET TAVERA	HARD TOP	10	4
54	2015	MAHINDRA THAR CRDi	SOFT TOP	7	4
55	2015	FORECE TEMPO TRAVELLER	HARD TOP	21	4
56	2015	TOYOTA ETIOS	SALOON	5	4
57	2015	EICHER BUS 2015	SPL. BODY	45	6
58	2016	MAHINDRA SCORPIO S4	CLOSED	7	4
59	2016	MAHINDRA XUV 500 WH	CLOSED	7	4
60	2016	MAHINDRA XYLO D2	CLOSED	7	4
61	2016	TATA SUMO GOLD EX	HARD TOP	7	4
62	2016	BOLERO LX 2WD	HARD TOP	7	4
63	2017	INNOVA CRYSTA 2.5 G	CLOSED	7	4
64	2017	MARUTI SWIFT D`ZIRE	SALOON	5	4
65	2018	MAHINDRA TUV 300	HARD TOP	7	3
66	2018	TRAVELER	MONOCOQUE	18	4
67	2018	MAHINDRA THAR CRDi	SALOON	7	4
68	2018	JEEP COMPASS	HATCH BACK	5	4
69	2018	TOURISTER BUS	CLOSED	37	4
70	2018	MITSUBISHI PAJERO	CLOSED	7	4
71	2018	TOYOTA INNOVA 2.5 GD3	CLOSED	7	4
72	2019	MAHNIDRA BOLERO POWER LX	HARD TOP	7	3
73	2019	INNOVA CRYSTA 2.5 G	SATINE WAGEN	7	4
74	2019	IZUZU V PLUS	OPEN	5	4
75	2019	TATA LP 1611	FULLY BUILT	44	6
76	2019	TATA LP 709	FULLY BUILT	32	4
77	2019	ASOK LEYLAND	FULLY BUILT	44	4
78	2019	TATA CUMINS	FULLY BUILT	30	4
79	2019	MAHINDRA MARAZZO	HARD TOP	7	4
80	2019	TATA ZEST	SALOON	5	4
81	2019	HYUNDAI CREATA	SALOON	5	4
82	2019	MAHINDRA THAR CRDi	SALOON	6	4
83	2019	CHEVERLET TAVERA NEO	HARD TOP	10	4
84	2020	MAHNIDRA BOLERO SLE POWER	HARD TOP	7	3



Appendix 6

## History Of Weapons



History Of Weapons

Kerala Police used weapons such as STEN Gun 9 mm, Thompson .45”, Revolver .455” belongs to .303”, .455” family in the initial stages. These weapons were used by the British Army and after the formation of Kerala these were become part of Kerala Police. The records show that weapons belongs to .303” had been purchased for Kerala Police from 1966 onwards.

Pistol Browning 9 mm was being used along with Revolvers from 1966 onwards.

.303” LMG is being used from 1988 onwards. Russian made AK 47 was imported and used in Kerala Police for Commando Training and for other Security duties. Pistol Auto 9mm is used from 1995 onwards.

SLR (Self loading rifle) Weapon which can be used instead of .303 rifle and SMG Carbine 9 mm are introduced in Kerala Police from 1996 onwards.

In 2005 period, 7.62 mm bolt action rifles that resemble .303” rifle was also introduced in Kerala Police. In the same period, INSAS Rifles were also introduced in Kerala Police and it was widely used as well.

In 2011, Kerala Police began to use 5.56mm INSAS LMG that can be used instead of .303& 7.62 mm LMG.

From 2012 onwards a modern weapon namely GLOCK Pistol is being used by the Kerala Police. In 2017-18, Indian made modern gadgets namely Ghaatak and TAR that can be used instead of AK 47, were introduced in Kerala Police.

The weapon UBGL 40 x 46 mm that can be used to fire Grenades after fixing in INSAS, AK 47 and Ghaatak is also used by Kerala Police.

Gadgets such as .303 “ DP, INSAS DP, Pistol Auto DP etc are also used in Kerala Police for Training purposes. The details of weapons and gadgets that are being used in Kerala Police at present are given below.

.303” Rifles

The weapons belongs to .303” under the Madras Regiment had been taken to MSP Battalion in connection with the Malabar Rebellion of 1921. The weapons belongs to this genre are being used in all the units of Kerala Police at present. These old fashioned weapons are being avoided as they are outdated at present. Weapons belong to .303” type were purchased in 1968. At present, the weapons belong to .303” type such as Refle No.1, Rifle No. III and Rifle No. IV are being used by the Kerala Police.

RIFLE NO.11.22”

These weapons were purchased by Kerala Police in 1967. This is used for Miniature firing which is a part of Police Training. .22”RF bullets are used in this. At present it is being used for Recruit Firing.

.22” SPORTING RIFLE/BRNO

This is the modified version of RIFLE No.II . 22”. Kerala Police acquired the same in the year 2008. This is used for Police Training and in Rifle Clubs. Besides, Czechoslovakian made weapons belongs to .22” BRNO type is also used by the Kerala Police.

MUSKET .410 “ BORE

This is a smooth Bore Gun. These have been made after modifying the .303” weapons. Bullets of .410” ball, blank, buckshot etc can be used in these weapons.

RIFLE 7.62 MM 2 A/ 2A1

This is a bolt action rifle. This is also similar to .303” rifle. But its barrel is 7.62 mm. 7.62 mm ball, blank bullets are used in this. In 2005, Kerala Police received weapons like ones that were used in Forces like CRPF. These are being used in all the police units instead of .303” Rifles.

RIFLE 7.62 MM 1A1 SLR

This is a semi automatic, self loading rifle. These types of weapons have been introduced in Kerala Police in 1994. After that we have used SLRs used by the BSF and have purchased new weapons from factories also. These are being used instead of .303” Rifles. 7.62 x 51 mm cartridges, blank, plastic bullets etc can be used in this. These are being used in all the units of Kerala Police.

RIFLE 5.56 MM 1B1 INSAS

This is a weapon indigenously developed by India. A TRB Unit (Three Round Burst) is included in this for reducing the wastage of ammunition. This has been introduced in Kerala Police for the first time in 2005. This is used as a modern weapon instead of .303” Rifles. 5.56 mm ball, blank bullets can be used in this weapon.

RIFLE 5.56 MM 1B1 INSASDP

This weapon became a part of Kerala Police for training purpose in 2016.

ASSAULT RIFLE 7.62 MM AK 47

AK 47 Automatic Rifle made in Russia has become the part of Kerala Police in 1994. This is used as a Section Weapon in Police and also used by the Commandos. This is being used in all the police units. 7.62 x 39 mm ball bullets can be used in these rifles.

ASSAULT RIFLE 7.62 MM GHAATAK

This is the Indian version of AK 47 Rifle. Kerala Police obtained the rifles made in RFI in 2017. This is used in all the police units. 7.62 x 39 mm ball cartridges can be used in these rifles.

ASSAULT RIFLE 7.62 MM TAR

This is another Indian version of AK 47 Rifles. The rifles made in OFT have been received to Kerala Police in 2018. This is used in all the police units. 7.62 x 39 mm ball cartridges can be used in these rifles.

LMG.303”

Kerala Police obtained this kind of weapons in 1988. This is used as platoon weapons in Battalions. .303” ball cartridges are used in these weapons.

LMG.303”VB.

This is used instead of LMG.303” in battalions. .303” ball cartridges are used in these weapons.

LMG 7.62 MM

Kerala Police obtained this kind of weapons in 1988. Besides, used weapons have been received from CRPF. This is used instead of LMG.303” in battalions. 7.62 x 51 ball cartridges are used in this.

LMG 5.56 MM INSAS

These weapons made in India have been received to Kerala Police in 2011. These are used in Battalions, AR and Coastal Police Stations. 5.56 mm ball cartridges are used in this

THOMPSON MACHINE CARBINE .45”

This weapon belongs to Carbine family reached in Kerala Police in the year 1971. .45” ball cartridges are used in these foreign made weapons. As these weapons are outdated at present, these are not in use and are being kept in some of the units.

SUB MACHINE GUN.45”

This type of foreign made weapons is also used by Kerala Police. .45” ball cartridges are used in these weapons. As these weapons are outdated at present, these are not in use and are being kept in some of the units.

CARBINE MACHINE STEN 9 MM

These weapons belong to Carbine family was introduced in Kerala Police in the year 1988. This is a Section Weapon. 9 mm ball cartridges are used in these foreign made weapons. As these weapons are outdated at present, these are not in use and are being kept in some of the units.

SUB MACHINE GUN 9 MM CARBINE

These weapons are the Indian version of CM STEN 9 mm and are introduced to Kerala Police in 1996. 9 mm ball cartridges are used in these weapons. This is used in all the Units of Kerala Police.

MP BERRATA 9 MM

There is only one weapon of this kind belong to Carbine genre in KEPA. This is an Indian made Smooth Bore Gun. It was introduced to Kerala Police in 2017. 65 mm cartridges are used in this. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

ANTI RIOT GUN 16 MM

These weapons are made after converting the .303 rifles and are introduced in Kerala Police in 2000. This is used as Riot Equipment. .303” blank cartridges are used to fire plastic pellet in this weapon. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

TEAR GAS GUN 1.5”

This became a part of Kerala Police in 1989. This is used as Riot equipment. 38 mm rubber bullet, tear smoke shell etc can be fired from this. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

MULTI SHELL LAUNCHER 38.8 MM

This is an Indian made improved version of Tear Gas Gun.1.5” and it was introduced in Kerala Police in the year 2018. Tear smoke shell can be fired from this. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

RIFLE 7.62 MM SNIPER WITH TELESCOPE

This Indian made long range weapon has become a part of Kerala Police in 2018. This is used in KATS. 7.62 x 51 mm MARKSMAN cartridges are used in this weapon.

REVOLVER NO. 1. 455”

This was introduced in Kerala Police in 1969. This was used as the personal weapon of Officers. .455” cartridges are used in this. As this weapon is outdated now, this is not in use and kept in some of the units.

REVOLVER NO. II.380”, WEBLY & S & W

This was introduced in Kerala Police in 1969. This was used as the personal weapon of Officers. .380” cartridges are used in this. This was used instead of .455” revolvers. S&W, Llama & TT are included in this genre. As this weapon is outdated now, it has been kept in some of the units and is not in use.



## History Of Weapons

### REVOLVER .380” RUGER

These foreign made weapons were introduced in Kerala Police in 1979. .380” cartridges are used in this weapon. These weapons are being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

### REVOLVER .380” 5 CHAMBER SPL

.380” spl steel type cartridges are used in this weapon. As this weapon is outdated now, it has been kept in some of the units and is not in use.

### REVOLVER .32” / 7.65 MM

This Indian made weapon has become the part of Kerala Police in 2011. These weapons are kept in City AR for using in Vigilance. .32” cartridges are used in this weapon.

### PISTOL BROWNING FN 9 MM HP

These foreign made weapons reached Kerala Police in 1968. 9mm cartridges are used in this weapon. This is used instead of Revolvers. These weapons are being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

### PISTOL AUTO 9 MM 1A

This is the Indian version of PISTOL BROWNING FN 9 MM HP. This was introduced in Kerala Police in 1995. 9mm bullets are used in this weapon and are used instead of Revolvers. These weapons are being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

### PISTOL AUTO 9 MM DP

Kerala Police obtained this weapon in 2020. This weapon is used for training purpose in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

### PISTOL GLOCK 9X 19 MM

This foreign made weapon was introduced in Kerala Police in 2012. This is a modern weapon. 9mm bullets are used in this and this is used instead of Revolver. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

### PISTOL SIGNAL 1”

This weapon was used to give signal. 1” Red Green White cartridges can be used in this weapon. As this weapon is outdated now, it has been kept in some of the units and is not in use.

### PROJECTOR PYRO THECHNIC HAND 13 MM

This is more user friendly than the PISTOL SIGNAL 1” and is used by Kerala Police from 1993 onwards. 16 mm Red Green White bullets can be used in this. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

### 51 MM MORTAR

This is used to fire 51 mm bomb, signal cartridge etc and is in use at MSP, SAP and IRB.

### UBGL 40X 46 MM

Kerala Police obtained this weapon in 2018. This can be used to fire 40x 46 mm Grenade by fixing in INSAS, AK 47 and Ghaatak weapons.

### MP5

15 numbers of MP5 Sub-machine gun were acquired by Kerala Police in 2020. Developed by Heckler & Koch. It is one of the most widely used sub-machine gun in the world and works on a Roller-delayed blowback principle.

## “Shourya”

The first rifle collage designed in the memory of retired police officers in the country.

Hundreds of rifles, revolvers, and magazines that have been out of service in the Kerala Police have been given a three-dimensional (3D) memorial ‘Shaurya’ by the police officers with their creativity. It is the first rifle collage designed in the memory of retired police officers in the country. On July 27, this special memorial ‘Shaurya’ was released at the state police headquarters. This is the first memorial of its kind in the country - which has been prepared by the policemen to pay respects to retired police officers and soldiers.

Unveiling the nine-meter long rifle collage, Kerala Police Chief Loknath Behera said, ‘First we were going to destroy these bad weapons. But then the officers suggested to build a memorial from it. We followed that suggestion and today it is in front of everyone. We are proud of our capable officers’. This art of Kerala Police has been praised by the IPS Association as a ‘3D Salute to police officers’.

These weapons have been used in collage

**1422**  
Arms out of service of 950 rifles

**457**  
Magazines

**80**  
Muscat Pistols

**457**  
Revolvers





Appendix 7

## Yearwise Important Milestones



Yearwise Important Milestones

Sl.No.	Year	Important Milestones
1	1880	Beginning of Mounted Police Unit; – His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore started a mounted unit for his bodyguards “Palace Guard”.
2	1881	Post of Superintendent of Police in the erstwhile Travancore State was created.
3	1882	Police Recruit School of Travancore State established.
4	1900	Finger Print Bureau (Travancore Fingerprint Bureau) was started in the erstwhile State of Travancore.
5	1902-03	Provincial Departments of Criminal Investigation were created on the basis of recommendations of Indian Police Commission of 1902-03.
6	1918	First Brass Band was formed.
7	1919	Post of Commissioner of Police, Travancore State was created.
8	1921	Malabar Special Police was formed. Malabar Special Police Training Centre was established.
9	1935	Police Photographic Bureau (Travancore) began its operation.
10	1938	Post of Inspector General of Police as the head of the Travancore State Police Force was created.
11	1939	For the operational convenience, the then Police force was divided into General Executive Wing, Criminal Intelligence Wing, Reserve Force, Special Force and Traffic Wing.
12	1940	Police Training Commission was formed.
13	1943	The ‘Police Recruit School’ was renamed as ‘Police Training School’. Police Training College at Trivandrum started.
14	1948	It was after the merger of Travancore and Cochin states in 1948, the office of Inspector General of Police was set up at Thiruvananthapuram, in the present SMV School Campus.
15	1949	Birth of Kottayam District. Office of the IG began functioning from ‘Public Office’ near Museum at trivandrum from 1949.
16	1950	A Special investigating Team consisting 1 CI, 1 SI, 3 HCs and 6 PCs was formed for investigating cases related with the desecration of temples and other places of worship.
17	1952	‘State General Armed Reserve Training Team’ was formed in PTC.
18	1956	Kerala State Finger Print Bureau started. Investigation of question paper leakage cases (intermediate examination 1956 March of Travancore University) was taken up by the Crime Branch. The office of the IG was shifted to the present building, Dilkhush Bungalow, Vazhuthacaud, Thiruvananthapuram. Sri. N. Chandrasekharan Nair came to head the department in the unified Travancore-Cochin State from 1st July 1949 to 31st October 1956 and continued in office even after the formation of Kerala State till 13th October 1957.

Sl.No.	Year	Important Milestones
		Chandrasekharan Nair Police Stadium established. Police Chief Store started functioning. Southern Range with headquarters at Ernakulam and Northern Range with headquarters at Kozhikode started. Thiruvananthapuram City Police was formed.
19	1957	Palakkad Police District was created. With effect from 28.06.1957, a new post of Superintendent of Police was created and he was put in charge of the Crime Branch. But this post was kept in abeyance wef 14.12.1957. Administrative Control of Railway Police attached to Railway Police Station, Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam under the control of SP (SBCID) until 2/06/1957, was handed over to newly created post of SP, Railways. Alappuzha District Police was formed. Kannur District was formed.
20	1958	Special Armed Police (SAP) Battalion was established. The first reorganization of Crime Branch and Finger Print Bureau came into effect. The post of Director Finger Print Bureau was created. The ‘State General Armed Reserve Training Team’ was abolished and merged into the SAP Battalion.
21	1959	First in the Country in forming ‘Police Reforms Committee’. The ‘Police Training School’ was upgraded as ‘Police Training College’ and an officer in the rank of Superintendent of Police was posted as the Principal. Police Dog Squad of Kerala State started functioning. Government re-organized the Special Branch on the pattern prevailing in other states.
22	1960	Kerala Police Act came into force. Kochi City Police was established. Government of Kerala re-designated the ministerial post of LDC – UDC as Special Branch Assistant Grade II and I respectively treating ministerial establishment of SB as a separate unit. Kerala State Forensic Science Laboratory was established in Trivandrum. Present Mounted Police Unit was established in Trivandrum.
23	1961	Police Recruit School established. Kerala Police Motor Transport Wing was established. Government created the post of DIG CID & Railways.



Yearwise Important Milestones

Sl.No.	Year	Important Milestones
24	1962	Government created an Immigration unit at Cochin Seaport. Later immigration check posts were also created at Calicut Airport in 1962. The 'Crime Branch Police station' was set up. Kochi City Commissionerate came into existence. Ernakulam Rural Police District was formed.
25	1963	Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police District was formed. Government Railway Police (GRP) or Kerala Second Battalion of SAP was formed in September 1963. Railway Police (KRP) formed.
26	1966	Government created “ Immigration wing” at Thiruvananthapuram in 1966.
27	1967	Kerala Police Dog Manual came into force.
28	1969	Two posts of Superintendents of Police were created during 1969 and were allotted to Head Crime Branch I and Crime Branch II.
29	1970	KAP 1 Battalion formed. A Computer center using modern processing system was also introduced under Crime Investigation Department
30	1972	Police computer center (PCC) was set up. Central Range was created in Ernakulam. Idukki District Police came into Existence.
31	1973	First Women Police Station in Asia at KKD was inagurated by the them Prime Minister late Smt Indira Gandhi. As an experimental measure, in April 1973, the investigation of Grave crime cases in Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kottayam and Palakkad districts were handed over to Crime Branch. A Single Digit Finger Print Bureau for Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam cities were sanctioned. The Headquarter of Finger Print Bureau was shifted from Ernakulam to Thiruvananthapuram. Reorganization of Crime Branch was ordered. The district Radio units were brought under one roof under SP CB CID.
32	1974	“Kerala Police Telecommunication” wing constituted.
33	1975	The Post of DIG (Emergency) was created. Trivandrum city police band came into existence.

Sl.No.	Year	Important Milestones
34	1976	Re-organization of Crime Branch was ordered by merging the existing CB-I and CB-II and altogether 4 posts of Superintendents of Police were created in Crime Branch.
35	1977	KAP 2 Battalion formed. The post of DIG(Crimes) was re-designated as DIG(Crime Investigation).
36	1978	Handing over of police recruitment to Public Service Commission (PSC)
37	1979	Temporary ex-cadre post of Special IG (Intelligence & Railways) created. Kozhikode Rural Police District was formed. KAP 3 Battalion formed. “Teleprinter” service was established. Kerala Police Association was formed.
38	1980	Wayanad Police District was formed. KAP 4 Battalion formed. Kerala Police Association was formally approved by the Govt.
39	1981	Post of DIG, Armed Police Battalions created.
40	1982	Change of Uniform upto the rank of Sub Inspectors from Knickers to Trousers. Police re-organization Commission was set up. CB was again re-organized during 1982.
41	1983	Pathanamthitta Police District formed. KAP 5 Battalion formed.  During the year 1983, the number of cases related with counterfeit currencies has raised to 233 and hence to investigate these cases, an Economic Offences wing was set up in Thiruvananthapuram under Crime Branch.
42	1984	Kasaragod District was formed
43	1985	Armed Police Training Centre (APTC) established.
44	1986	Armed Reserve Training School (ARTS) was created.
45	1987	A special cell viz. Blade Squad was formed in Crime Branch for investigation of cases registered against non banking financial institutions. Special cell with personnel on working arrangement was formed in Crime Branch to deal with Property Offences.
46	1989	State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) was established. Kerala State Fingerprint Bureau, which was part of Crime Branch, shifted to SCRB. 4 new sub units to Crime Branch were started. A Special Investigation Group (SIG) was formed by amalgamating Special Investigation Team I, Team II, Temple squad and Economic Offences wing. 3 Units viz SIG I, SIG II and SIG III were created. Reorganization of the Photographic Bureau. Police Computer Center was made a part of SCRB.



Yearwise Important Milestones

Sl.No.	Year	Important Milestones
47	1990	Crime Branch was divided into two Ranges namely Sothern Range and Central Range. “Teleprinter” was upgraded to “Automex”. Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation (KPHCC), a Government of Kerala undertaking formed.
48	1991	ARTS and APTC were abolished. Tourism police started.
49	1992	First PC (Personal Computer) was installed in Kerala Police in Central Police Station and Control Room Vehicles (“4 Flying Squads”) system introduced at Kochi City.
50	1993	Three L & O Zones (SZ,CZ & NZ) were created. Eastern Range was formed at Kottayam comprising of Kottayam, Idukki and Pathanamthitta Districts. The Headquarters of Southern Range shifted to Kollam; Central Range to Thrissur and Northern Range to Kannur. Traffic Warden System introduced in Kochi. Highway Patrol was introduced.
51	1994	An Analysis Wing was also accommodated in CB HQ to supervise Blade Cell with a Superintendent of Police as its head.
52	1995	State Rapid Action Force (SRAF) formed. Sanctioned Kerala Police Academy (KEPA).
53	1996	Women Cells started. Narcotic Cells started.
54	1997	Post of IGP, Armed Police Battalions created. Bomb Detection Unit was started in SBCID. Central Zone was abolished. The Headquarters of various Ranges were re-fixed and the Ranges were renamed.
55	1998	Kalamasserry Police Station officially declared as a Model Police Station.
56	1999	Government decentralized the SBCID Headquarters and delegated works to Range SBCIDs in Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kozhikode. Government created an Immigration Unit at Cochin International Airport Ltd. (CIAL). Police Museum, Kollam established.
57	2001	Kerala Police Academy started functioning. The Headquarters of SBCID housed in Bank House in the premises of Police Headquarters at Vazhuthacaud till 2001 got shifted.
58	2002	Posts created in Tourism Police..
59	2003	The CBCID was again re-organized.

Sl.No.	Year	Important Milestones
		Kerala Armed Police-5 Battalion was shifted from Ramavarmapuram to Maniyar Camp, PTA Dist. CoB (DATA transfer system – Communication Backbone) was introduced
60	2004	Syllabus for Police Constable Training was revised. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory was established at Kannur District. POLNET, a satellite based interstate communication, introduced by DCPW. State Police Chief constituted 'Accident Liaison & Emergency Response Tele (ALERT) Service Team as a Statewide Response System. Computer literacy programme for Police personnel Started.
61	2005	Post of ADGP, Armed Police Battalions created. Constituted an NRI Cell in the Police Department.
62	2006	Hi-Tech Crime Enquiry Cell created as a special cell of Kerala Police and started functioning w.e.f 05th May 2006 by a special order of DGP of Kerala. Implemented the system of Grade Designation. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory was established at Thrissur.
63	2007	'Janamaithri Suraksha Project' introduced. Kerala State Dog Training School started functioning at the Kerala Police Academy. Special Internal Security Wing was formed. CIPA Help Desk started.
64	2008	Established District Cyber Cells. SRAF renamed as Rapid Response and Rescue Force (RRRF). Highway Police Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued.
65	2009	First Coastal Police Station was started in the State. Government of Kerala created the post of Inspector General of Police, Traffic and Road Safety Management. State Police Media Centre functioning at PHQ under a Deputy Director of Public Relations started . The CB was again re-organized. Traffic Mascot' Pappu Zebra' was designed and launched.
66	2010	Formally launched 'Students Police Cadate Scheme' statewide. IRB was formed. Created STATS & ISIT in CB.
67	2011	Enacted Kerala Police Act – 2011. Two posts of Superintendents of Police (Traffic) South Zone and North Zone were created. SISF formed. Created Anti-Piracy Cell in CB. Kollam Rural and Thrissur Rural districts formed. Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple as 'Special Security Zone' and posts sanctioned.
68	2012	CCTNS Help-Desk Office started. Research and Publication wing at KEPA started.



Yearwise Important Milestones

Sl.No.	Year	Important Milestones
69	2013	Driving School of Kerala Police Academy started functioning. Govt. banned Mounted Police Unit horses for non-government functions.
70	2014	Established Cyberdome at Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram. Kerala Police Cyberdome is India's first and only ISO 27001: 2013 certification unit.
71	2015	Police personnel and ministerial staff deployed in CIAL, Nedumbassery were sent back to SBCID Headquarters by BOI in November 2015. Women Self-Defense Training Program introduced and showcased this initiative at the India International Trade Fair 2015 in New Delhi. Introduced Learning Management System (LMS) at KEPA.
72	2016	Dog Breeding centre was started in KEPA. Study Centre of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established at the Police Training College. Hon.CM flagged off 'Pink Patrols' vehicles on 15-8-2016. Project Management Nodal Committee (PMNC) for SPC project created.
73	2017	KAWPBn ie. All Women Armed Battalion formed. e-VIP passport verification system started. Digital Knowledge Management System (DKMS) introduced at KEPA. Learning management system titled "KeLS" (Kerala Police Academy e-learning System). Highway Police Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) revised. 'Traffic Guru', a traffic awareness simulator with realistic physics is made available in popular platforms. Kochi Metro Police was inaugurated. A new Women Self-Defense Training Program showcased in Kerala Trade and Cultural Fest, 2017.
74	2018	National roll out of SPC Project by GoI. Created 3 cyber Crime Police Stations at Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kozhikode. CBCID was again re-organized and was known as Crime Branch(CB). All the Police Circles (196) in the State were abolished and ISHO (Insepector SHO) system introduced e-VIP Quick Passport verification programme started in all Districts. 'Centre of Excellence' in Police Research at KEPA. Government allowed transfer the investigation of traffic accidents cases from Traffic Police Stations to Local Police Stations for better traffic management and existing Traffic Police stations and Traffic units were also renamed as "Traffic Enforcement Units". 'Body worn cameras' were pressed into service in Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi to minimize conflicts during traffic checks. Dog Squad of Kerala Police was renamed as K9 Squad. Swimming Pool and physiotherapy centre at CSN Stadium started. Kerala Police did outstanding work in rescue, rehabilitation during Kerala Floods 2018 and became " Brothers & Sisters" of People.

Sl.No.	Year	Important Milestones
75	2019	Established Cyberdome at Kochi. On the recommendation of Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, State Police Chief, Kerala, the nomenclature of SBCID was changed to State Special Branch (SSB) on 31st August 2019.  Since 2019, law & order of the State is under the control of an Additional Director General of Police, Law and Order. Commissioners of Police of Thiruvananthapuram City & Kochi City who are in the ranks of IGP report directly to the ADGP (L & O). IGP rank officer has been designated to hold the charge of each Zone.  Notified new Police District Kannur Rural.  Period of service counted for Grade Designation has been reduced.  New Vanitha PSs at PTA/IDKI/PKD/KSD sanctioned.  Integrated Police Recruit Training Centre (IPRTC) established at TSR.  M.Sc. Forensic Science Course, Student Internship Programme started at KEPA.  Cyber Forensic Lab cum Training Centre at KEPA started.  Acquatic Training Complex with a Swimming Pool at KEPA.  Retirement rehabilitation centre ("Vishranthi") for Police Dogs was inaugurated.  Regional Forensic Science Laboratory started functioning at Kochi.  'Automated Finger Print Identification System' (AFIS) installed in FPB.  High end Video Conferencing 4K digital system connecting all Police Stations and other Police Officese.  "Highway Police" Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) revised,  Jurisdiction of a Highway Police team was confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the Police District.  Kerala police won an award for the best game based Police app, Traffic Guru, in the World Government Summit held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.  Kochi Metro Police Station became operational.  Government notified a special Police Station known as 'Anti-Terrorist Squad Police Station'.
76	2020	Established Cyberdome at Kozhikode.  "POLNET" installed with quick Pan India connection. Domestic Conflict Resolution Centre (DCRC) and "Aparajitha Online" programmes launched during the Year of Women's Security - 2020.  "Women e Cops" introduced in 2020 for combating crimes against women in the virtual world in the future.  Modern SoP was issued by DGP for K-9 Squad Management.  CAP House and CHIRI project started.  15 District Cyber Cells were converted into Cyber Police Stations. and thus every Police District has one Cyber Police Station.  Excellent work by Kerala Police during COVID-19 Pandemic. "Kerala Model Pandemic Policing" became a much talked subject.

Disclaimer: A large number of events has taken place every year & a few only could be covered. The list can be expanded in subsequent editions.



Appendix 8

## Police Martyrs



## Police Martyrs

**WE SALUTE ALL  
HEROES  
WHO LAID  
DOWN THEIR  
LIVES IN THE  
LINE OF DUTY**

Late Shri. K. T. Lonappan, CPO, Fort Kochi PS (stabbed to death on 09.09.2003, while trying to stop housebreaking and to arrest a gang of criminals)

Late Shri. Uthaman Gr. HC, BDDS, SBCID HQ, Tvpm. (Died on 22.12.2003 due to an explosion while disposing explosives)

Late Shri. Vinod, PC, KAP IV (Laid down his life while on duty at Muthanga in Wayanad on 19.02.2003)

Late Shri. Maniyan Pillai, Dvr. PC, Parippally PS, KLM City (Stabbed to death by a notorious criminal on 26.06.2012, while on Night Patrol Duty)

Late Shri. Vijaykrishnan, SI, Perinthalmanna PS, MPM (Shot dead on 12.09.2010, while executing a warrant of arrest)

Late Shri. Kunhikrishnan Nair, Hdr. MSP (murdered in a Naxal Attack at Pulppally, during 1966) and many

more were lost their lives while discharging their lawful duties & thus made Supreme Sacrifice for the State & Nation.

**Kerala Police  
Salute all the  
immortal  
Martyrs.**





Appendix 9

**Reminiscence**  
**- Historical Photos**



## Reminiscence - Historical Photos



After the manuscript was completed, it was decided to add some Historical photographs for giving a complete look to the Book. Some photos available with the Police Department were selected.

History of Kerala Police can be depicted through photographs (Black & White/ Colour). But for that collection of photographs from Media Houses, from general public, from Police Officers both retired and serving will be required, we have initiated this project.

The selected photographs in this book are very interesting from various points

I wish we could have added some more photos!

**Loknath Behera IPS**  
DGP & State Police Chief  
Kerala

Thiruvananthapuram  
05-11-2020







Inspector of Police  
Royal Travancore State Police



MSP Personnel with Hon. President of India



MSP Personnel with Hon. President of India



Superintendent of Police  
Royal Cochin State Police



The commander in Chief  
reviewing the Cochin State Forces

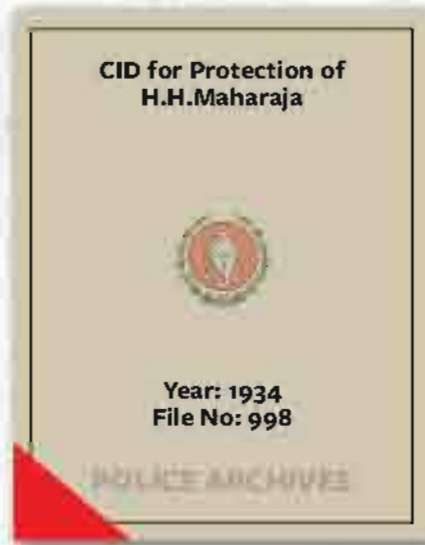
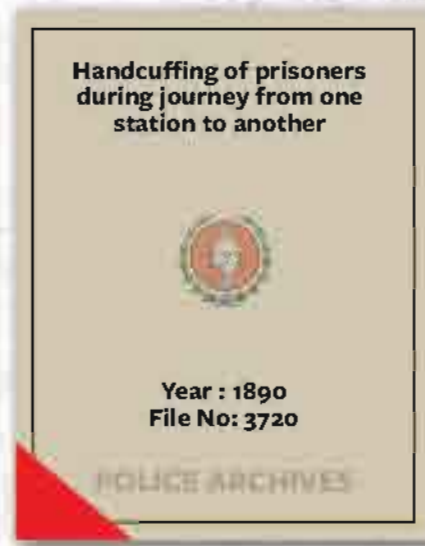
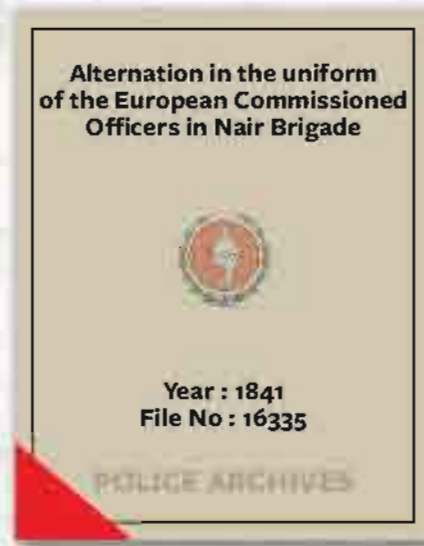
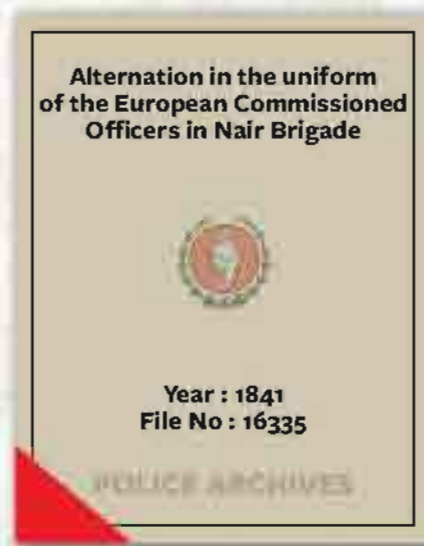
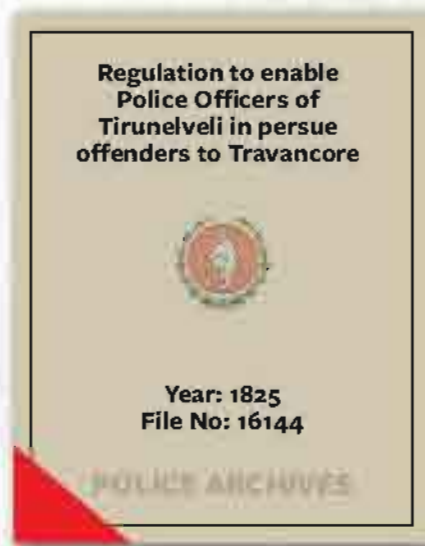


Old Uniform of  
Women Police Officers









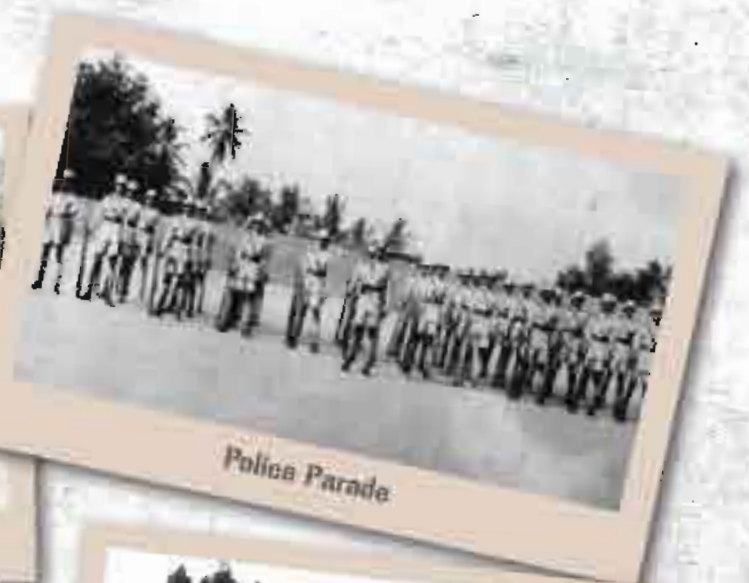




Old Traffic Police



Police Parade



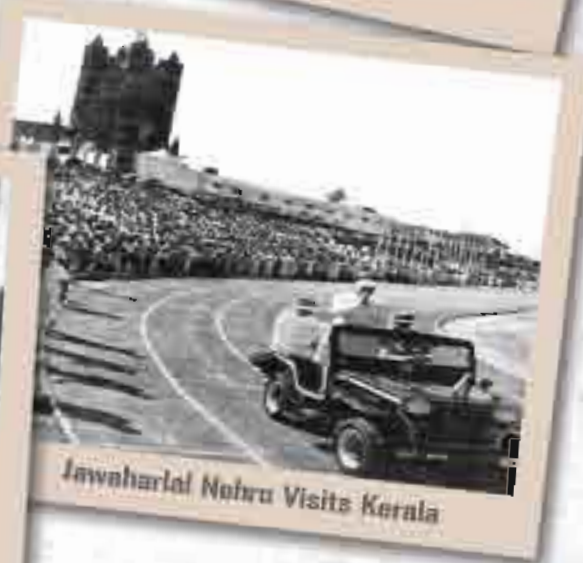
Police Parade



Ceremonial Parade of 1970s



A group photo taken on the occasion of the movement of S.D. Bhikshu Pillai to the S.D. Subbar, the then, ADG of the Commission, with P.D. to just now.



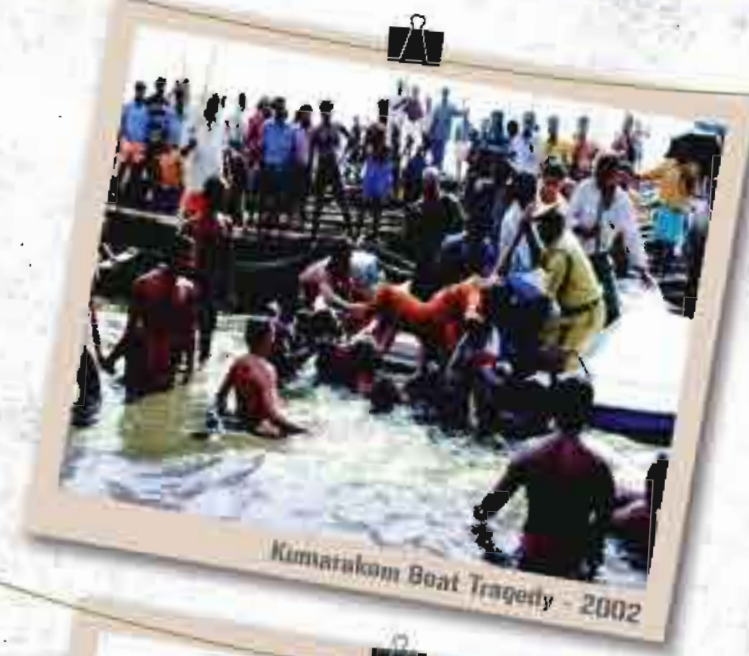
Jawaharlal Nehru Visits Kerala



Indira Gandhi inaugurating 1st Women Police Station in the Country (1973)



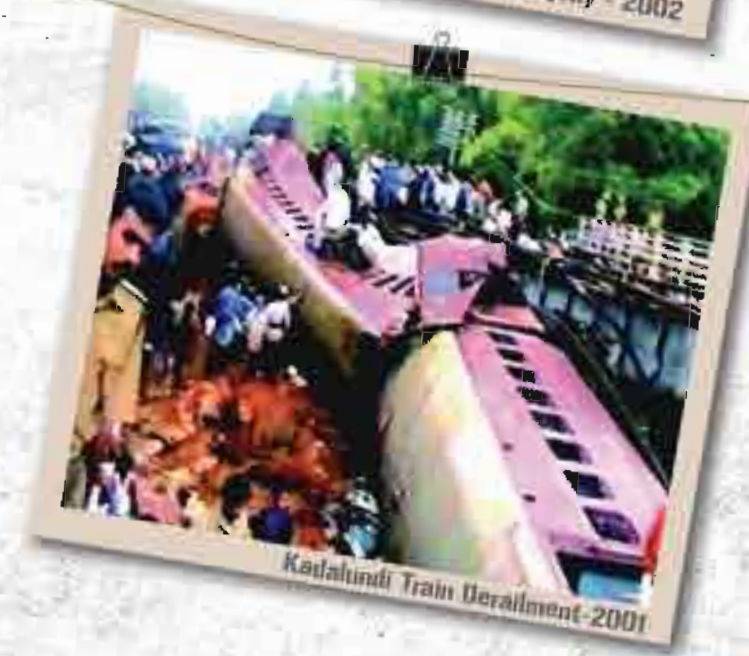
## Police Rescue Operations



Kumarakom Boat Tragedy - 2002



Kumarakom Boat Tragedy - 2002



Kadavundi Train Derailment-2001



Anthoor Landslide-2001

## Police in Action





## 1953- 1954

Firstly, the splendid military material afforded by the men of Malabar. The MSP is recruited from all the castes and creeds of Kerala, in its ranks. Nair and Thiyan, Christian and Mappila alike run shoulders. Mappillas, to whom the MSP may be said to owe its very being, have been enlisted ever since 1934 and today, they supply well over a tenth of the Force, including one Gazetted and several Junior Officers, and are among the finest of its men. While inclined to be impulsive and sensitive to a degree, alive to injury and prone to recent ill treatment whether fancied or real, the Malayalee, agile, energetic, and adventurous, with his inherent sense of cleanliness and neatness, and his native intelligence, makes when properly treated and imbued with real sense of discipline and esprit-de-corps an excellent soldier. Faithful, cheerful and readily willing, he is second to none in India. It may be mentioned here that in the 32 years of its existence, officers and men of the MSP have won no less than seventeen King's Police, President's Police and Indian Police Medals, of which 8 have been for gallantry and 9 for meritorious service.

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Padmanabha Swamy Temple, an old picture



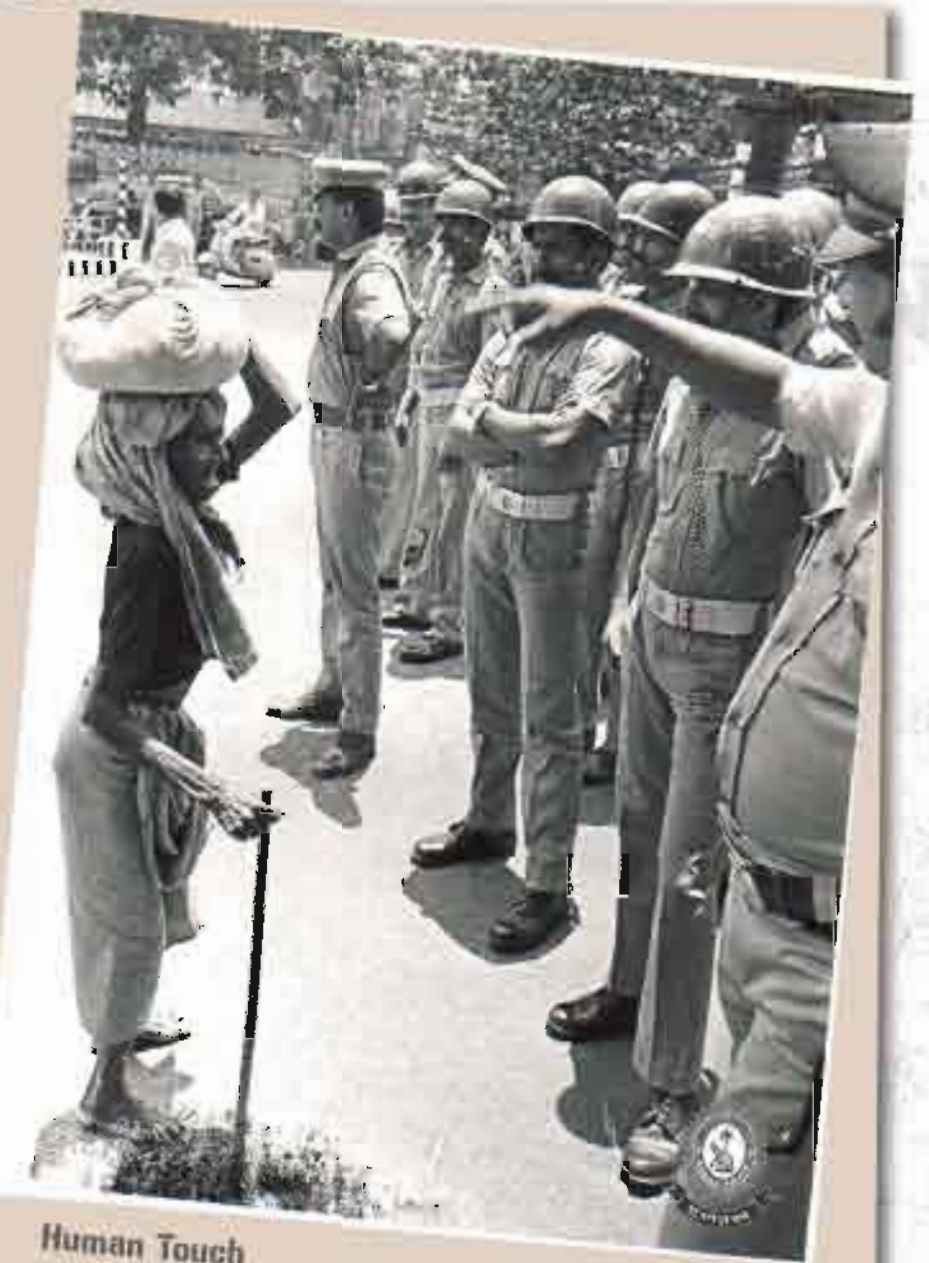
ALL INDIA POLICE GAME TRIVANDRUM FEB. 1982



### Inauguration of Hi-Tech Traffic Enforcement Control Room



National Community Conclave 2016 Inauguration



## Human Touch



## Sports Stars



### KC ELAMMA 1975

The Legend of Women's Volleyball in Kerala, The Kerala Police Team captained by KC Elamma performed spectacularly in and outside Kerala and brought many trophies, including a national championship to Kerala Police. KC Elamma was the first Malayali woman and the first Kerala Police affiliate to receive the Arjuna Award.



### JIMMY GEORGE 1976

Jimmy George is often considered as one of the greatest volleyball players of all time and was a member of the Kerala Police. He was just 21 years old when he received the Arjuna Award for his talent on the Volleyball court.



### CYRIL C VALLOOR 1986

Cyril C Valloor is a former Kerala Police affiliate and represented India in Men's National Volleyball. He represented the country in several competitions, including the 1986 Seoul Asian Games, where he captained the Indian team that won the bronze medal. In 1986, he was conferred with the Arjuna Award for his contribution to the Indian Volleyball.



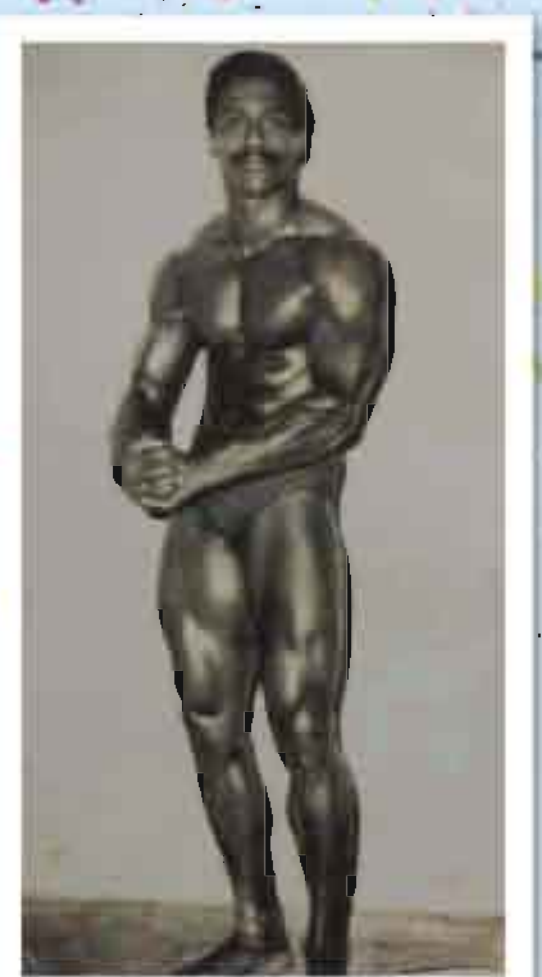
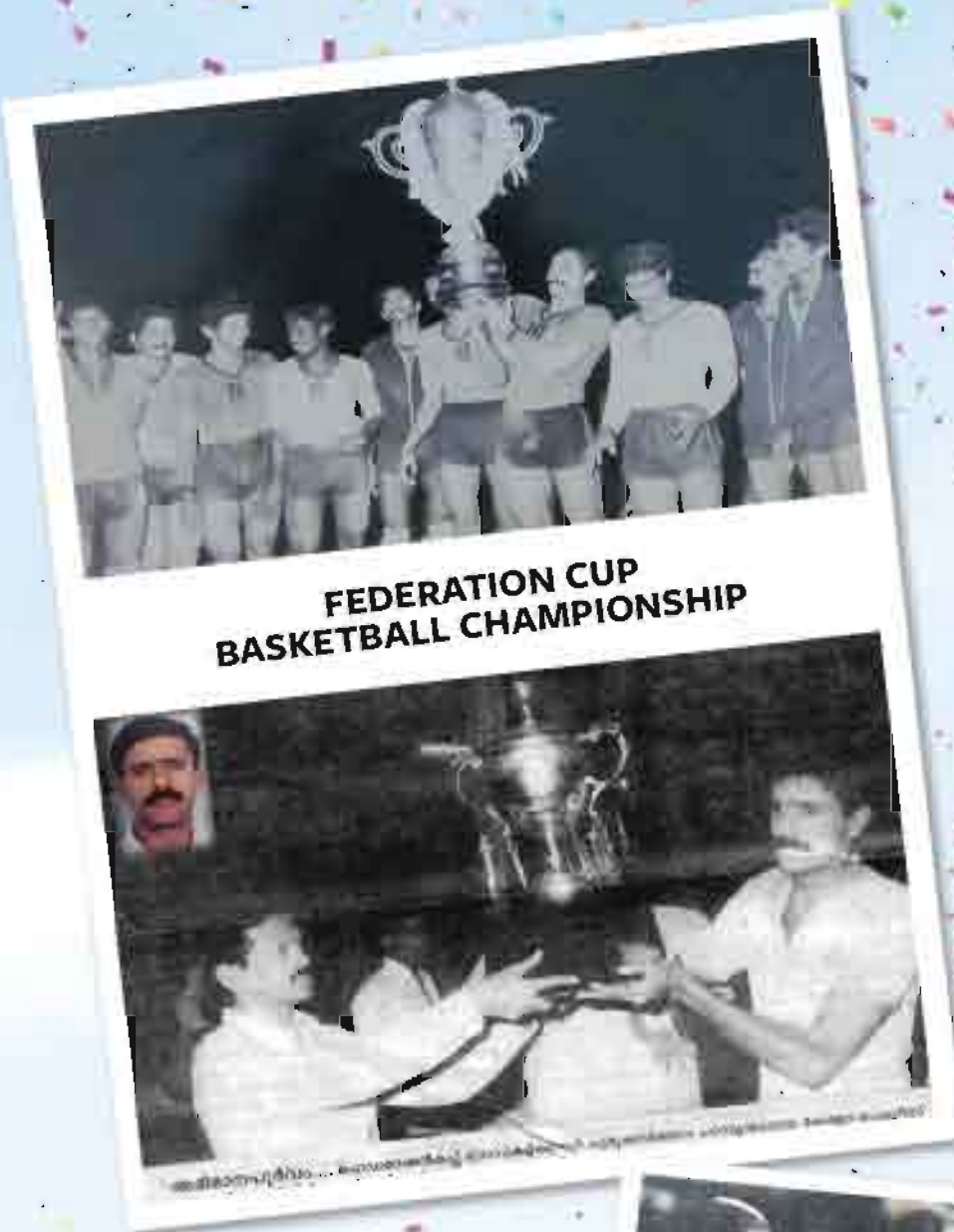
### K UDAYAKUMAR 1991

The Government of India, in 1991, honoured his services to Indian Volleyball by bestowing on him the second highest Indian Sports award, the Arjuna Award. One among the Kerala Police game, which has rewritten the Indian Volleyball Scene into a golden era in the 1980s. K Udayakumar had enthralled the ground for more than a decade and carved a niche for him.



### IM VIJAYAN 2003

The footballer Kerala Police is proud of! IM Vijayan was crowned Indian Player of the Year in 1993, 1997 and 1999. In 2003, he was honoured with the Arjuna Award by the Government of India for his outstanding sports achievement.



### ABU SALIM MR. INDIA 1984 & 1992







Old Cannon



Presented By Government of Nagaland  
to SAP II Battalion for Service  
rendered 1963-1966



Old Telephone in SAP



Malabar Special Police  
Malappuram  
1921



Special Armed Police  
Thiruvananthapuram  
1958



Kerala Armed Police I  
Thrissur  
1972



Kerala Armed Police II  
Palakkad  
1977



Kerala Armed Police III  
Adoor  
1979



Kerala Armed Police IV  
Kannur  
1980



Kerala Armed Police V  
Kuttikanam  
1983



Rapid Response &  
Rescue Force, Klari  
1995



India Reserve Battalion  
Pandikkad  
2010



State Industrial Security Force  
Thiruvananthapuram  
2011



Women Police  
Battalion  
2016





Padmanabhapuram Palace



Jatayu



St Basilica Church

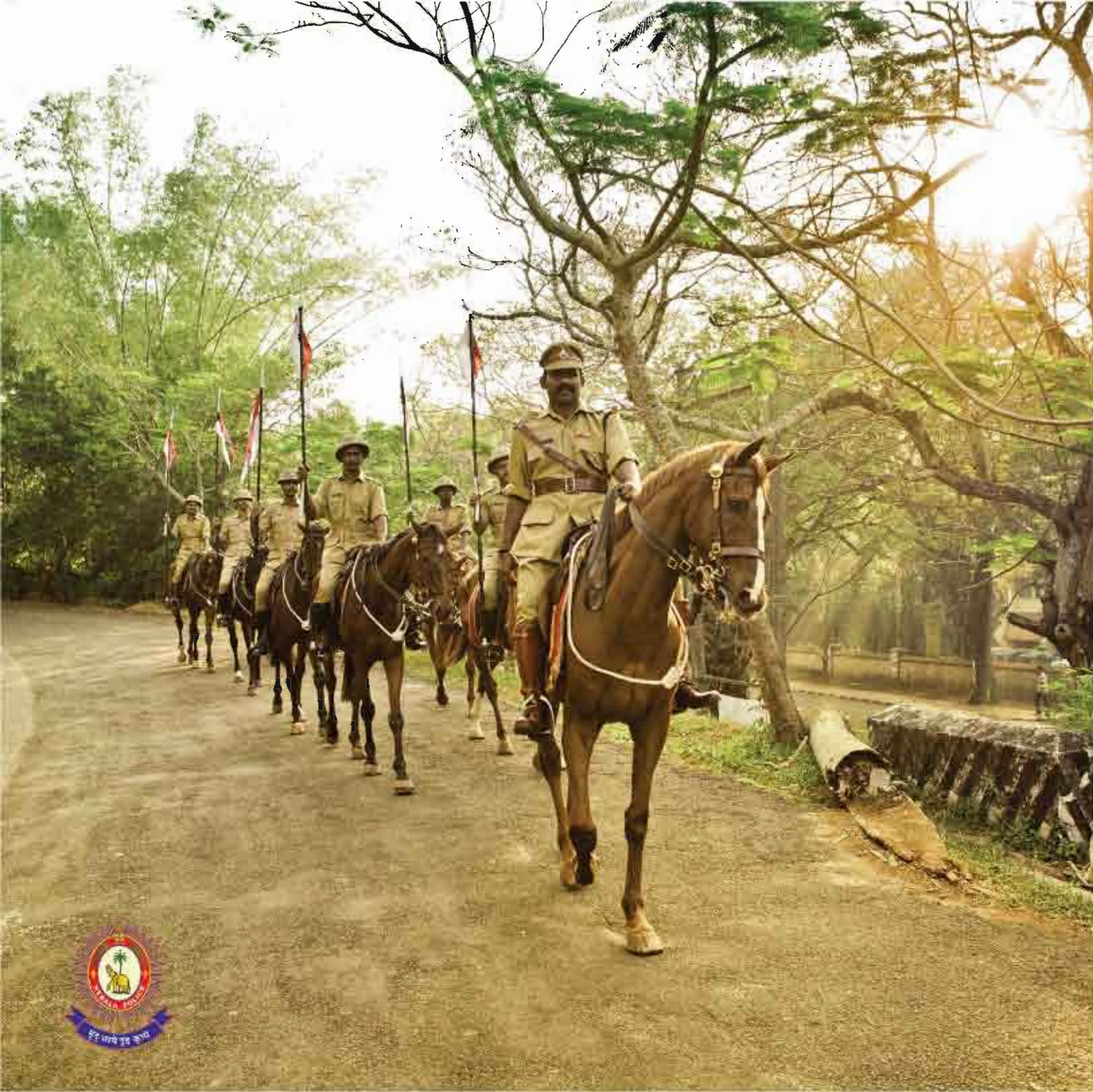


Santa Cruz Basilica



Ambalappuzha-Sri-Krishna-Temple





Passing out parade



Maharaja of Travancore with Police



Fusion - Uniform - Old to New





Police Headquarters  
Thiruvananthapuram