Credits

We acknowledge these personalities for their invaluable contribution:

Sri. Padmakumar IPS ADGP
Sri. Pukash IPS DG
Smt. Mruna Joseph IPS (SP 11 Q PHQ)
Sri. U. Abdul Karim IPS (MSP Commandant)
Sri Vivek Kumar IPS (Commandant IIB)
Sri. Devidas (Assistant Commandant, MSP)
Sri. Suresh (Assistant Commandant, Areekode)
Sri. Sajesh Babu (Assistant Commandant, Pandikkad)
Sri M.C. Kochuvanu Naik (Rtd. Deputy Commandant (G))
Sri. Suresh Krishna (35 PHQ)
Sri.V.P. Pramod Kumar (DIO SPFAC, PHQ)
Sri. Yusuf Ali, Pandikkad
Sri. Nayam (APS, MSP)

We acknowledge these personalities for their invaluable contribution:

Sri. Rajeev (AFC Paschim)
Smt. Rupali AS (AFC KOYI)
Sri. Suresh Kumar (AFC Melmaru)
Sri. Murali (APS, Kollam)
Sri. Satheesh YM (CPO 6814 Vikashin Philips)
Sri. Hassan Rayy FS (CPO 1795 AR TP YMS City)

We acknowledge these personalities for their invaluable contribution:

Smt. Sathiyamalya R (OCIOC 2062, KWP 84a)
Sri. Balakrishnan (OCIOC, Pandikkad)
Sri. Babu (OCIOC 43519 Pandikkad)
Sri. Babu (OCIOC 353519 Pandikkad)
Sri. Prakash (OCIOC 45381, MSP)
Sri. Sajesh (DPO PC 4808, MSP)
Sri. Suresh (Commandant 7166)
Sri. Dilip V (PC 3856, RPS Kollam)

Magazine House (Arthuv House) is the new house to keep regulations and other rules for the police force.

We also wish with all humility acknowledge that some facts about MSP have been culled out from the book, “Views from the Ridge” written by Sri. A.K. Viswanathan IPS, former Commandant of MSP. We are grateful to him.

A special appreciation for Ms. Veena K John and Mr. Arun K John for the layout, design and graphics in this book and Sri Albin Prasad Chettihala for the photographs in this book. We also appreciate direct and indirect contributions of many Police Officers in this modest venture of ours.
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“Molkkali” (Tripod Bell)
Sentry duty officer carries this to scare out the boars.
It is also used for alarming purposes as well.
"Their discipline and general behaviour were excellent, they marched admirably, and inspite of frequent attacks of fever and the greatest hardships, there was never any grumbling."

Mr. Happel
Inspector General of Police
Message from the Hon’ble Governor, Kerala

Arif Mohammed Khan
Hon’ble Governor of Kerala

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Kerala Police is celebrating the centenary year of the Malabar Special Police (MSP) in the most befitting manner.

Ever since its formation in 1921, Malabar Special Police (MSP) has shown commendable professionalism in maintaining law and order. It is a matter of pride that Malabar Special Police and its detachment camps have become top class training centres. Besides, the schools run by Malabar Special Police have been making immense contributions to society.

I am informed that Malabar Special Police intends to start a Football Academy during the Centenary Year.

My best wishes to all MSP Personnel and their families on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations.

I wish the Centenary Celebrations all success.

[Arif Mohammed Khan]

Tel.: 0471-2721100  Fax: 0471-2726066
From The Desk Of Hon’ble Chief Minister, Kerala

Pinarayi Vijayan
Hon’ble Chief Minister of Kerala

The Malabar Special Police (MSP) was formed in the year 1921 in Malabar Province of the Madras Presidency in infantry line. They were used by the British to handle rebel natives. However, its role got changed Post-independence and it has become one of the finest Armed Police Battalions in the country; disciplined, well-trained and they have contributed immensely to the Policing in the State. They have been pressed into law and order duties, election duties, etc. inside and outside the State. The most remarkable thing to happen to MSP is that the main Campus of MSP and its detachment camps have become excellent training centres for the Police. A large number of activities have been envisaged for the Centenary celebration which is happening this year.

The MSP is 100 years old and it is a matter of pride for the State and the Kerala Police to celebrate 100 years with befitting programmes.

The Government has sanctioned a Football Academy inside MSP as part of this celebration. A number of people-oriented activities also will be undertaken during this year.

The Schools run by MSP have become the Centres of Excellence in Malappuram. I wish, MSP will continue its good work with much more glory than ever before.

It will undertake other activities beneficial to the people of Kerala.

My best wishes to the Battalion, its police officials and their families.

Pinarayi Vijayan
Hon’ble Chief Minister of Kerala

Thiruvananthapuram
08-03-2021
This police force has been historically deployed to counter major internal security challenges across the country and is still being drafted for various important assignments concerning maintenance of public order. This battalion has also been developed as an effective, professional and renowned training centre for Recruit Police Constables of Kerala Police. The schools run by MSP are pioneers in providing quality education to residents of Malappuram.

This Police Unit had been known for its extraordinary tough training, effective handling of difficult law and order situations and the high standard of firing and military drills. It is a strong, disciplined, professional and trained police force with the primary mandate of tackling serious public order issues. This vision was put into practice admirably for the past 100 years.

Having been formed in 1921, MSP is celebrating its centenary in 2021. Year long programmes have been planned in order to mark the centenary in a grand and befitting manner. A centenary gate has been constructed at the MSP HQ which was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Chief Minister on 27th January, 2021. It is also proposed to construct a 100 bed hospital inside the MSP HQ campus for police personnel and nearby residents; a police museum, football academy and bio-diversity park will also come up. A centenary postal stamp will also be released.

My best wishes to all the staffs of MSP and their families.
I also pay my respectful compliments to all the Police officers who have/had worked in MSP in the past. Their contributions are invaluable.

It is with great pride Kerala Police started the Centenary celebrations of MSP.
On this historic occasion, we are releasing this coffee table book to document the rich legacy of the MSP for the present and future generations.

Lokanath Behera IPS
DGP & SPC, Kerala
The History of Policing in Malabar

The maintenance of law and order and administrative justice was served with the state. Owing to the introduction of Indian Police Act in 1861, Devan Rama Varma was arrested with the preparation of a report, for establishing a law keeping force in the State which resulted in the inception of a police force in modern Kerala known as Royal Tenasserim Police. The present Kerala Police was founded in 1956.

The period of Tipu’s Expedition had turned the administrative centers in the Malabar area upside down and Malabar came under British monopoly with the Treaty of Sinomappuran. In British Malabar, Askarani, Tahalik and District Magistrate were holding the administrative charge of the Police in Village, Taluk and District level respectively. The past Tipu’s rule had always fought against the supremacy of the British Malabar Police was reorganized in 1869 after the murder of Lord Canning who was the Governor of Malabar. For convenience, Malabar was divided into two regions with Thalassery and Kollam as administrative centers. The main share of the Kollam Police was filled with the Nattukottaiyer soldiers. In 1900, Malabar Police had a strength of 108 Officers, 1278 Police men and 106 Police Nurses. In 1884, Malayappan Police Special Police was established for countering the Malabar Rebellion.

After the Malabar Rebellion of 1921, it was transformed into a leg force with 600 men and renamed as Malabar Special Police. It was opted for the British to bring police from outside the state always. In 1956, with the formation of the Kerala State, Malabar Special Police was divided and a part of it was taken to Travancore.

Realising that security prevailed in Malabar after the expedition of Tipu Sultan, Mopoppan were appointed for a salary of Rs. 250 and they were given the powers of Police. In 1792, the British ruled Malabar as a part of Malabar Presidency. In 1794, the 1st Police Revolt took place and it continued for 3 years. It had ended in a temporary settlement in 1797. However in 1800, Police Revolt had broken out again. In 1802, orders were issued prohibiting the nasions to carry weapons with them. Kollam, the Police Force that had arrested 1500 men was established again for implementing this order. In 1803, it has been recorded in Page 305, 1st Volume of Malabar Gazette that Malabar Police Force had 16000, Talukdar 157, Tahalik 425 and Subsidiary 277. In addition to this, another Force was created namely ‘Talukdar Force’. An armed force of 500 men headed by Captain Warren inspected to 1200 Kollam to handle the Police Rebellion. Parkhill Seque was then dead at Trivandrum in 1805. A Police man named Karakkam Maram was revived a reward of Rs. 10000 for that killing.

Out of the oldest colonel map of Malabar. The CDP has approximately 250 similar maps.
Historical Backdrop of Malabar

As noted by Acquah, the whole region of Malabar comprised different regions such as the former nine taluks of Kozhikode, Kannur, Kasaragod, Dakshin, Waynad, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta, and Thiruvananthapuram, which were completely populated with people from various castes and communities. Malabar, one of the two districts of the Madras Presidency situated on the west coast of India, lies between 7° 10’ N and 13° 18’ E long, 75° 14’ and 76° 15’ E, and stretches along the shores of the Arabian sea for a distance of 750 miles. Bounded on the north by South Canara and on the south by the Coromandel coast, the districts were divided on the east from Coorg, the Nilgiris and Cauvery were by the Western Ghats, an almost continuous mountain wall broken only by the Palghat Gap.

The place name ‘Malabar’ traces its origin as early as 11th to 12th centuries when Muslims who came to trade began to identify them as the land mass of mountains. When one goes further back it is clearly understood that ‘Malabar’ constitutes of two words namely ‘Mal’ and ‘bar’, where the former is of a Dravidian origin signifying mountains and hills and the latter ‘bar’ means huge land mass or a country for Arabs and Persians respectively. However, Arab historians have for years purposed to call this place as ‘Malbak’. Further the land region was further adored by keralites (vernacular tribes) along the rivers and lakes like Nedumangad, Perumathura, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, and Trivandrum. More so, from the time of the Roman’s Indo-Parthian wars down to the thirteenth century A.D., the word ‘Malabar’ was used by the coast by the Arab navigators and the ruling population who lived here subsequently for pepper and other spices. ‘Malabar’, ‘Malabar/Malalkar’, and Malabar were the various forms of the name, which meant the land or mountainous country, a name well suited to its configuration and geography.

Malabar was created as a District of the Madras Presidency in which the present 6 districts such as Kannur, Waynad, Kasaragod, Kollam, Pulikkal, and Malabar were in Cochin province and Andhraranga in Travancore were included. The Kuruva Rebellion of 1813 was quelled after adopting several Kuruvasy Villages and many of them were killed dead. The Police system was re-organized in 1816. The Nizamettin and Police Auronzo were connected with the change of Village police. In 1839, Kurrup濮y Rebellion again occurred and that was also suppressed.

In 1832, first people's agitation known as Arapu/Malapu/Arapu Mori was broke out. The District Collector, T.S. Strange conducted studies about these matters and submitted a report. In 1835, T.S. Strange submitted a report. On the basis of this report, Madras Presidency was divided into ten districts in order to create 15 new posts of superintendents and transferred a new Police force. In 1851, Malabar Police Manual came into force. Police was modernized as per the Police Manual. In 1936, William Robinson was deputed as the first Chief Police Commissioner.

In 1953, Police was reconstituted as per the 24th Act. Malabar was divided into North Malabar and South Malabar. Thalassery was the capital of North Malabar. South Malabar functioned having Kollam and Pulikkal as its centers. 32 Malapu Rebellion happened from 1933 to 1985. In 1989, W.O. Logan submitted a report on the Malapu Rebellion. This Report is known as Logan’s Report. As per the instructions in this Manual, a force namely Malappuram Special Police with strength of 396 was created at Malappuram. In 1986, Malabar Police included 106 Police Stations, 184 Officers and 1278 Police men. State Police was also set up in Malabar who worked in the sea coast. In 1923, Malapu Rebellion broke out across Malabar especially in Kannada and Vellar ish. Government suppressed the Rebellion with the help of 50th Regiment and Gestapo Regiment.
Formation of the Malappuram Special Police

During the Malabar Rebellion, the Malappuram Special Police was established in 1885 as the largest formation in India with 45 Companies and it was named ‘Malabar Special Police’ (MSP). MSP initially known as Malappuram Special Police to the oldest Battalion in Kerala formed in the year 1864. The purpose of the formation of MSP was swiftly to deal with the social unrest in the Malabar region. The beginnings of this force are to be found in the Napier chieftains Corps raised under native chieftains towards the end of the 18th century. The Napier chieftains Corps were developed to oversee the Malappuram. Later their place was taken up by a force of 50th armed police manned mainly for the purpose of collecting revenue. The Force was reorganized as a part of Malappuram location, who settled in Kozhikode Village.

The Malappuram Special Force armed with Martin Henry Single shot rifles proved invaluable before the guerilla tactics adopted by the rebels. The Government on 26th September, 1921 sanctioned strength of 6 British officers, 6 subordinates, 16 Janissaries, 60 Hindus and 600 conscripts to be formed into comparable of an auxiliary police force. This was later called the Malabar Special Police.

Subsequently to the outbreak of Malappuram Rebellion, the Malappuram Special Police was disbanded and Malabar Special Police was formed in 1921 well before the formation of Kerala State to maintain the law & order in Malabar region under Madras Provincial Government headed by the British Empire. There were two other MSP Bns (MSP II & III Bns) also which were disbanded after Nagaragode operation.

In 1929, British East awarded the Malabar Special Police with the honour of ‘Valour’ for their bravery during the 1929 Malabar Rebellion in Kerala. It is part of our history that when the Indian National Movement became strong in Malabar, British suppressed the movement by using this Police Force. British were also ready to utilize the Police System against the Panamattam Revolt in Malabar. They burnt the villages were Panamattam and police opened fire at protest. There were protests in Malabar also during the Quit India Movement. This was also suppressed. Some were killed in the gun fire at Thadassery. Police System was used to confront the Panamattam Revolt in Malabar.
Strength of the Force in 1921*

After the visit of the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, R.I.C., I.C.S., to the area on 28th October proposals were made to raise the strength of the force to six British officers, 24 Indian Officers (6 non-commissioned officers and 80 men on 28th October 1921 and to G.O (Mel No 89221 dated 28-10-1921) was sanctioned. The six companies were allotted to Mabula, Arachil, Thirumangalam, Kottadip, Ayagampara and Karamurukan. For local reasons it took considerably longer to raise the second half of the force, in fact, the company to the last to be raised was only ready to march out from Culluss late in January 1922 and was never actually in action.

Recruitment & Training

Recruitment was conducted by Robert Hinchcow as the first Commandant and the initial training was given at Connaught under North Mohler DSP G.G. Gouvernart, I.P. Who later became the Commandant. He was awarded King’s Police Medal for gallantry for his heroic defense of the Pravak Bridge, an operation which saved Culluss from the advancing Sikh. The use of Mohler Special Police was an outstanding example for the deployment of special police on a large scale in India.

Training

Hugh Barula was commenced in 1920 by the British for training the Army Units deployed in the region comprising the various subdivisions of Commanded by an administrator of the Khilafat Movement and the resident Mohilk itself. The famous building Chinta Dassan Mohil' of Culluss was the building of the magistrates' office which was first built and later in 1949 renamed as strong and stable to it must have been at the stage of completing the construction.

There were five barracks each 50 meters long parallel to each other with playgrounds between them at the block. One end of each barracks was connected with a similar building used as mess and kitchen plus dining hall. The other side at a higher elevation than the barracks had a beautiful garden room, officers’ dining room, officers’ quarters and officers’ club. There was a powerhouse in the compound working all the 24 hours and the entire company was the Head Quarter of MSP ready half a mile away from the barracks were all provided with electricity from this powerhouse. Downhill the southern end ended in a steep drop of 150 feet to the river which house shed in and away again towards Kottadip bridge on the Mokkampuran Kottadip road. The right from the dining hall to the river side was almost similar to a view from an aeroplane just before landing. With Coconut tree space just down along, broken bits and there by small road made red house presented a pretty scene on the valley.

A pump house was there on the river side and it worked all day long with the power from the power house. The Camp wall maintained with all fashion gave the appearance of a regular military camp.

A few years after the formation of Mokkampuran District, at the instance of the Indian Union Muslim League, there was a concerted effort to have Hugh Barula transferred from the possession of Government of India to Kodaikanal Government. The reason proposed was for shifting the Collectorate and related offices as there were no suitable buildings available for the purpose at that point of time.

Since the British Army stationed in the barracks was used for supplementing the deficiencies of 1921 and also that since the Mohler Special Police had played a major role in that operation, was at that time, occupying the building with a portion shared by the Territorial Army, the leadership of the I.R.M. had determined to get it and make use of it in a manner as they thought it fit. After lot of ups and downs in the negotiations, the Camp was finally handed over to Kodaikanal government by the Defence Ministry in Delhi. The Collectorate of the District till then functioning elsewhere was shifted to these barracks which resulted in enthusiastic reaction in Kodaikanal in any manner or measure rated for a Collectorate to function in. The very day the barracks were converted morecontainer into a Collectorate, the beauty, the cleanliness, the dignity and the grandeur of the official disappear in one stroke. Day after day the entire face of the structures and surroundings went on changing for the worse. Flaps of different Unions and Associations were dispersed at odd places, posters and notices found all over the walls. It took only a few months for this area to be transformed into an area resembling nasty and disorderly.

Hugh Barula barracks thus became just a memory lasting nothing to be remained of its past glory.

Malabar Special Police
After Moplah Rebellion

After the rebellion in Malabar was put down, MSP was deployed on the Eastern Coast in Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh region. Subramania Rani, a Kalaripayattu by name, had raised the banner of revolt among the aboriginal tribewomen of Ootakadu hills. Missy of the Indian Police had been embolden and killed by Rani’s rebels. It was finally decided by the Government of Madras Province to call the Malabar Special Police.

The ‘Titans’, as the rebellion was called, started off on May 24, 1956 when Subramania Rani was shot while attempting to escape while in Canada. The Inspector General of Police, Madras Province, in his Administrative report in the government wrote, “The work and Conduct of MSP in the field was outstanding. The most regrettable that the death of the Sow has been so incidentally brought to service on the operations and I feel that it would be long before they completely recover from it. They performed great feats of courage and endurance in driving through the jungle and maintaining an ever cheerful spirit in spite of constant attacks of forest.”

Fifteen years following the ‘Titans’ operations was one of comparative peace, although the units were called out from time to time to maintain law and order in various parts of the Presidency, chiefly in connection with the disturbances arising from the Nationalist movement, the highlights of which were the uprisings over the Simon Commission in 1928 and Civil disobedience movement of 1930-31.

Rapport inspections by senior military officers were introduced in 1929. In 1945 after the world war inspections were made and continued up to 1956 when it was unfortunately discontinued after the State’s Reorganisation and the formation of the new Kandia State. Sow had the fell that inspection by the Army Officers was confined to certain, at least unreliable, MSP would have become a formidable striking force in the country. NSP and 1582. Large scale of weapons and equipment would have been provided by the Army and the Unit would have come under Government of India like Anna Rifles. Glaring tributes were paid by Senior Military officers on the work and functioning of the force in General.

After the second World War broke out in 1939, the force was, step by step, expanded from 6 to 16 companies to meet demands of war. The indiscriminate operation done in haste led to some serious problems in later years. During the war years, MSP was deployed to civil installations all over the sub-continent, including Telengana area to combat communist infiltrations.

MSP was guarding the Madras harbor when Japanese planes bombed the area. The instant relief work done by the force on that occasion was highly appreciated by the public and the government.

Endeavours Outside State

A. HYDERABAD OPERATIONS

Three companies of MPF took part in the Hyderabad operations.

The unit has the distinction of being the first police force in the history of the country to be included in a Military operation and to be assigned an infantry task. This was made possible because MPF was held in high esteem in the highest echelons of the Army contingent on the growing stature accorded to top-level Army officers during the ongoing military operations. Conceivably, Appu Nar was killed in the operation along with some serving personnel who was awarded posthumously the President’s Medal for gallantry and his mother was granted pension. Three others also from MPF got medals for gallantry during the campaign and three junior police officers received medals for meritorious service.

B. NAGALAND OPERATIONS

After the frame-up of 1976, MPF was militarised with 7 companies sent to Kohima and Tinsukia States. After the Chinese aggression in 1962, the call for MFP came once again, this time it was from Government of India for deployment along international borders. Consequently, Kohima and Tinsukia MFP Battalions were deployed in Nagaland and North Eastern states for border security duties. Army units from these areas were moved to Chinese borders and MFP took over the duties along Assam Rifles and Bihar Police. The deployment lasted for five years.

C. CITY POLICE STRIKE

In 1955, the Unit was called out to handle the city police ‘Pay Strike’ in Madras city. The strike police stations in the city were taken over by MPF officers after disarming the city policemen in a surprise move, thereby meeting the potential of a violent instigation. The officers were alsoấmable to the many complaints of the police officers about corruption and better treatment of other ranks. The officers involved were found to be misappropriating and misusing their funds and uniforms in instances of corruption. Some of the Indian officers were severely reprimanded and some of them discharged from service also. One notable feature was that during the period of disturbances some of the policemen mixed any complaints against British officers or institutions with them.

R.D. Lewis, a disappointed SP officer of Madras service took over as Commandant of the Battalion who ably and appropriately handled the situation and kept it under control. Two prominent Commandants namely R.G.C. Bamben and S.S. Gohain had made deep and comprehensive inquiries about the strike by MFP men and confirmed the genuine reasons for the strike as already described. The inordinate incident of the strike and the consequent action that took place in Madras City had no repercussions anywhere in Malabar. Special duties of British Army bordering Camps in Malabar were only exercised with definite reasons to justify the strike and on gaining sympathy and concerted action and benefits for those involved and got themselves dismissed.

Such attempts were successful to a certain extent and some of them even got pension from State Government by invoking the plea of freedom struggle in sympathy with the freedom movement in the country. There was no need for such agitations by policemen in that particular moment as independence was very much in sight at that time.
Establishment of MSP

BAND WING

The Band Wing of MSP was one of the old band wings in Kerala Police headed by a Sub Inspector. Brass Band is the specialty of this unit which participated various ceremonies and competitions around the state and across the country.

Once there lived a beautiful goat in MSP Camp. It was affectionately raised by Commandant HCC Babuca, Commandant of MSP (1956-1958). He got it when it was a kid. Mr. Babuca had a very good bond with the goat. He taught the goat like any other pet animal. The goat became so well in marching in Rhythm with the Band. During 1956, Mr. Babuca sent the goat along with the MSP Band to perform and parade the Processions and marching. The goat became the centre of attraction of the MSP Band. The Team used to take the goat along with them across the country for many more performances. It continued for several years. It is said that, later during the formation of Kerala state in 1956, the goat has been handed over to Muzac President. After that what happened to the goat is unknown.
MSP and its current organization

The Malabar Special Police is one of the oldest, unique and prominent police units under Kerala Police that has a rich history both prior and after independence in India.

This unit is now one of the Armed Police Battalions of Kerala Police under Additional Director General of Police, Armed Police Battalions and Deputy Inspector General of Police, Armed Police Battalions, and MSP has its headquarters located at Malappuram in an area of 67 acres and two detachment camps at Mchipal and Nilambur.

The commandant with the rank of Superintendent of Police is the organizational Head of this unit. He is being assisted by one Deputy Commandant and Five Assistant Commandants. Main four companies include HQ company, Main Training Company (MTC) and F Company are operating from Head Quarters under Armed Police Inspection Other three companies (A, B and C Companies) are now operating from Nalambur sub-Camp and one Company (D company) from Melimari Sub-Camp.

MSP is now one of the Armed Police Battalions performing various duties which include Law and Order, VIP Security, Traffic Management, Sahajwada Pilgrimage etc. This unit already proved its worth and devotion to duty in crucial juncture in different areas.
Firing Range at Melmuri

The firing range at Melmuri under MSP is considered as one of the old natural firing ranges in India. Now, the entire Police forces in nearby Districts is fully depending on this firing range to develop their tactical skills with modern tactical weapons.

The specialty of Melmuri firing range is the clarity of "Point of Aim" as the target is facing towards west. Hence when the sun rises, the light directly falls on the target and makes the target look clearer.

Another specialty of this firing range is that eight policemen can shoot at a time, unlike the usual six.
The Motto

Yudhi Vikrāma

The motto of the force “Yudhi Vikrāma” was written by a famous scholar and anthologist of Calcutta in 1906, Sri Norman Achutan Nair and adopted ever since. The spirit of the motto ever remained as a beacon to remind the force of its responsibilities while performing duties under conditions whether normal or adverse, friendly or hostile and last but not least, peaceful or dreadful.

Logo

The logo shows a coconut tree, mountain and mixed form of sun and sky at the middle (represents the landscape of the region). It is surrounded by paddy. At the top there is Ashok Stambh, which signify the national emblem and the bottom structure contains name of the unit Malabar Special Police.

Flag

The rectangular horizontal flag of 3:2 ratio is sectioned diagonally. Upper part green in color while the lower diagonally white in colour. The logo of MSP is placed at the center of the flag.
Establishment of MSP

BAND WING

The Band Wing of MSP was one of the old band wings in Kerala Police headed by a Sub Inspector. Brass Band is the specialty of this unit which participated various ceremonies and competitions around the state and across the country.

Once there lived a beautiful goat at MSP Camp. It was affectionately raised by Commandant HCC Babuona, Commandant of MSP (1956-1958). He got it when it was a kid. Mr. Babuona had a very good bond with the goat. He trained the goat like any other pet animal. The goat became the best marching in Kerala with slow as well as a fast beat. During 1956, Mr Babuona sent the goat along with the MSP Band wing to perform and perform the Processions and marching. The goat became the centre of attraction of the MSP band. The Team used to take the goat along with them across the country for many more performances. It continued for several years. It is said that, later during the formation of Kerala state in 1956, the goat has been handed over to Madras Presidency. After that what happened to the goat is unknown.
BATTALION TRANSPORT OFFICE

All the vehicles and records of this unit are maintained by Battalion Transport Office under a Deputy Inspector who is designated as Battalion Transport officer. The repair and maintenance of the vehicles of this unit are carried out by RTO.

RANGE WORKSHOP

Range Workshop of MSP is one of the main motor repairing workshops established in MSP Madipakkam with the objective to make prompt repair of the police vehicles of North Malabar. The Range workshop consists of different units which include mechanical, electrical, welding, water washing and painting etc.

POLICE WELFARE

POLISH STORE AND PROVISIONAL STORE

Initially a store called "Polish store" was started for storing the uniform articles that include polish for polishing boots of the police personnel of MSP. Later it was developed and the uniform articles of all ranks were made available. Based on the repeated requests of the police personnel and their families, a provisional store was also created and provisions for the families of police personnel are available at cheaper rates compared to open market.

CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY

A Co-operative society registered under Co-operative Societies Act is functioning at MSP in order to provide financial assistance to Police Personnel as part of the welfare measures. This is the only one society under the co-operative sector among the Annual Police Batalions in Kerala.
GYMNASIUM

To maintain the physical fitness of the Police personnel, a Gymnasium is functioning inside the camp with modern equipments which are effectively using by the Police Personnel and the sports Personnel of MSP.
An old ‘push’ mower.

An early hand held mower, made by the Swedish company Husqvarna. A beautifully simple and well-constructed piece of engineering that still works very well even today.

Old Large Scale Blacksmith Bellows (Made in England)

A Penn shaped, double action, wooden bound with hand-shaped hook-on base to suspend bellows - large stone set on top to provide counter-weight. The bellows is made of leather and it has trepan (blow pipe).

Assuming that the production date is around Mid-19th Century-Late 19th Century
Public Welfare

TRIBAL MEDICAL CAMP

TRAUMA CARE TRAINING

O.VVJAYAN DEATH ANNIVERSARY

STRESS MANAGEMENT CLASS

WATER BED DISTRIBUTION

BEAT OFFICER TRAINING

Janamaithri Centre

Various social activities and awareness classes are being conducted under the aegis of Janamaithri Centre established in MSP. Pain and Palliative care activities, are undertaken in various camps include Eye Testing Camp, Lifestyle Diagnostic Camp, Medical camp etc. are arranged regularly. These are organized as part of welfare and social activities.

There is a community Hall at MSP Head Quarters maintained for the welfare of the Police Personnel. This hall is also rented out to the public.
Contribution of MSP in Social Development

HEALTH

The Police Hospital at MSP was established in the early days of the regiment. The equipments were imported from Europe during the period. MSP Hospital was the only hospital in Malappuram with the facility of operation Theatre and Mortuary. Now seven staff including two doctors are working. Medical Laboratory and pharmacy are also provided as part of supplementary facilities of this Hospital. This hospital also caters to the needs of the public. It is now proposed to expand this hospital.
EDUCATION

MSP has two schools – MSP Higher Secondary School and MSP English Medium High School. Approximately 3,790 children are studying in both the schools and 163 teachers also serve here.

MSP Higher Secondary School

The MSP School was founded by Hitchcock to provide elementary education to the children of the policemen serving at MSP. Initially one headmaster and one head constable were appointed as teachers in this school. The school initially consisted of two teachers and six children and was open only to the kids of police personnel, but later the children in the vicinity were also allowed to enter. In 1911 the school got approval of educational department of Madras government. This institution, formerly known as the Police School, changed its name as Hitchcock Memorial School following the death of Hitchcock, MSP commandant, in 1921-24. In 1920 the school was upgraded as aided lower primary school and in 1958 the school was upgraded as upper primary school and in 1966 the school was further upgraded as high school. During the year 1970 the Hitchcock memorial high school was renamed as MSP high school. This high school was upgraded as higher secondary school in the year 2000.

Smart TVs are have been installed in all classrooms. To enhance the educational service classrooms have computer labs for improving IT standards. For the welfare of the community, the MSP School generates electricity from 15 KW Solar Panel Provided by KSER.

MSP commandant is the EX-office Manager of the school. It also has the distinction of being the only aided school in the state managed by the Police Department. This is one of the leading schools in Malappuram in matters of excellence in both academic and sports activities.

MSP English Medium School

Started as Kindergarten school in the year of 1974, the school was upgraded to upper primary school during 1987 and to high school in the year 1992. At present around 800 students are studying in this school with 56 teaching and non-teaching staff. Since its inception, the school has been keeping the honor of 100% success in 10th Board examination. Some of the highlights include the smart classroom facilities, Student Police Cadet (SPC), Scout and Guide, Junior Red Cross (JRC) and one band team functioning at this school.
OFFICERS' BUNGALOWS

The following are the residential buildings designated for various superior officers of Malabar Special Police.
SPORTS

MSP Grounds

MSP Battalion has 3 sports grounds. Among those, Public utilize two grounds for their morning activities like walking, running, jogging and other activities. Many sports tournaments are being conducted on this ground with the participation of the public. Several schools in Malappuram district utilize this ground for their sports activities.

MSP Football Academy And Sports Hostel

MSP Football Academy was established in 2006 under Kerala State Sports Council. There is a football hostel in MSP around 50 students are staying in this hostel. The selected students from MSP School of class 7 to 12 are staying here and a mess has been provided to these students. MSP sports grounds are provided to these students for their practice. The students had participated in many national and state level football tournaments and also were the winners in many tournaments. Many of them got selection in the national team. This academy was registered in AIFF in 2015. One soccer hostel is provided for the students who are specializing in football is functioning at MSP Headquarters. It is financed by the Kerala State Sports council and managed by Malabar Special Police.

Achievements of MSP School In Subrato Cup

MSP Higher Secondary School had participated five times in Subrato Cup Football Championship. This was the first school from Kerala that entered in the quarter-finals of Subrato Cup in 2008. In 2012, MSP Higher Secondary School bagged the runners-up and in 2013, the school represented Kerala for Sub-Junior category. MSP higher secondary school reached on the final of Subrato Cup during 2014 and represented the whole nation in the finals and became runners-up.

Sport Council Kerala (HSSP) 102
Awards & Rewards

The personnel of MSP have so far been awarded with 4 King’s Police Medals and 4 President’s Police Medal, all for Gallantry. Two officers secured President’s Police Medal for distinguished service and 45 officers have been awarded President’s Police Medal for meritorious service.

Malabar Special Police has major role in the history of policing in pre and post independence era. Malabar Special Police is being developed as a community interaction centre to promote the police-public interface for enhancing safety and security of the community. Undoubtedly, we can proudly say that MSP is an integral part of Indian Police System.

History of Malabar Special Police

Majorette on parade, Malabar Special Police

Malabar Special Police

Silver Trophy (1973)