



ROLE OF KERALA POLICE IN CONTAINING COVID DURING THE LOCKDOWN





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HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF KERALA



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MESSAGE

The first case of Covid 19 in India was reported on 30th January, 2020 in Kerala. This virus could not be contained by any country; even today the pandemic situation is prevailing, not only in Kerala but also in the world. It has claimed a large number of lives. As per the experts, this is one of the most unpredictable viruses ever seen by the mankind.

02. During the month of March, 2020, a large number of regulations and restrictions were imposed by the Government, which inter-alia include travel restrictions, restrictions on social gatherings, fairs, festivals, religious ceremonies etc. The Police was entrusted to implement the restrictions and regulations to contain the spread of virus. It was a great challenge for the Kerala Police, as none in the Police force (from the SPC down to the constable) has the knowledge, skill or expertise to handle such a situation. The entire Police force was mobilized and they were pressed into service.

03. Every day, on an average of 25,000 police officials of various ranks are being deployed in the entire State, exclusively for Covid related duty. We enforced the lockdown; we also gave concept of triple lockdown to the world, which was experimented first in Kasargode District. We did contact tracing, we delineated containment zones, gave food to the needy, delivered necessary articles on the doorsteps, conducted awareness classes, made films and drama for the police and the people to make them aware of the pandemic etc. We used the technology to the hilt; we became the frontline Covid warriors along with the Health & sanitation workers.

04. We used the commonsense to fight this unheard virus. Kerala Police became the role model for the world. Without using the force, we could implement the restrictions and regulations with strict implementation of law. We registered maximum number of cases (more than 3.35 lakh) against violators; we seized maximum number of vehicles (1.55 lakh).

05. All these activities will be lost in the memories, if we do not document them. I had asked Dr. Shaik Darvesh Saheb IPS, ADGP Law & Order, to properly document the experience for posterity.

06. I am happy that the first part is ready and is to be brought out. The pandemic is continuing; we are still innovating and inventing. May be in the near future, we have to write the second volume of this Chronicled Document.

07. I thank all the officers who have done tremendous job risking on their own lives. I also compliment Dr. Shaik Darvesh Saheb IPS and his team for the good work, they have done, for this book.

(Loknath Behera)

Thiruvananthapuram
Nov 1st 2020

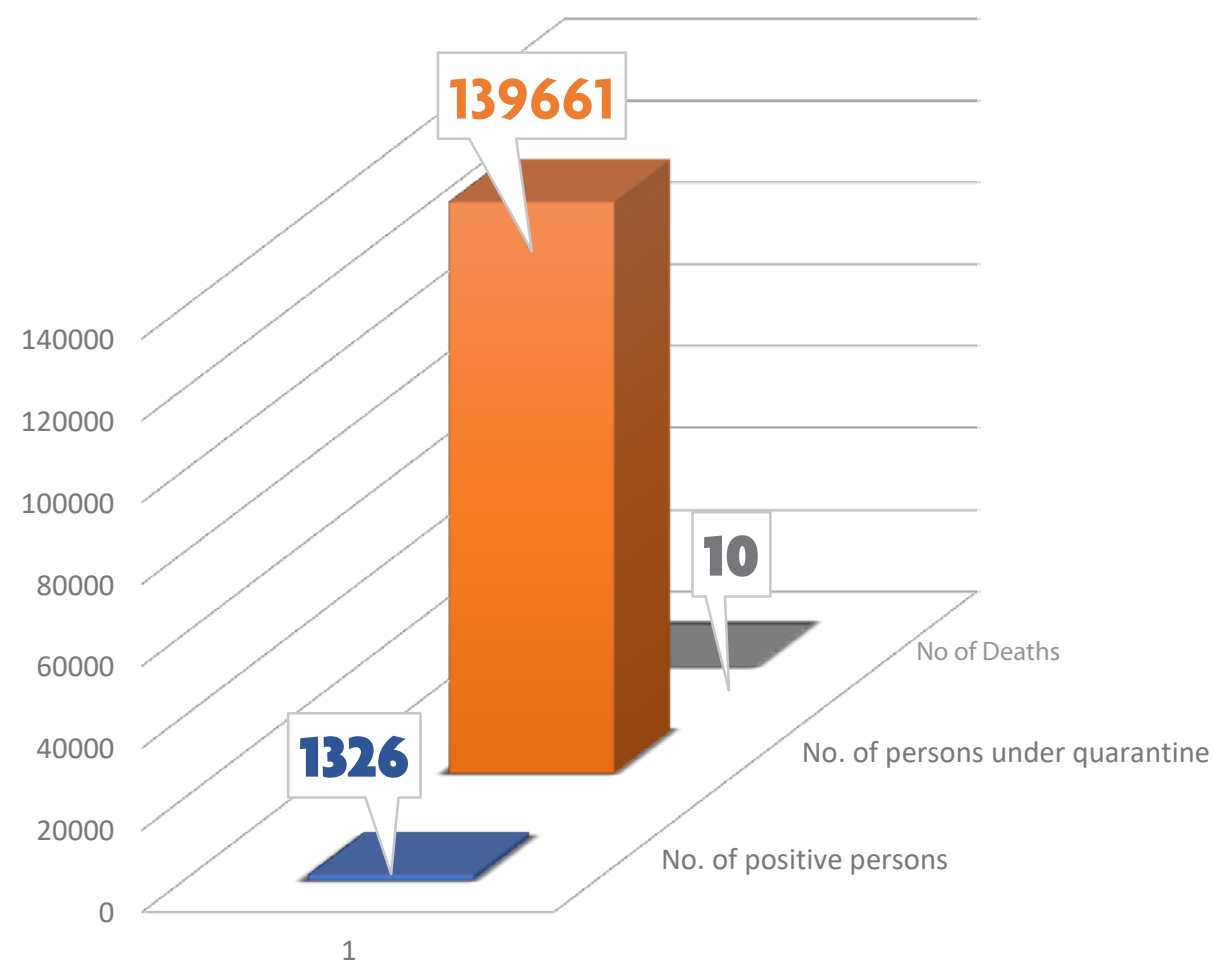
Res: Police House, DPI Junction, Thycaud P.O., Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014.



01

Scenario and Background

COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), a strain of corona virus. The first cases were seen in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 before this virus began spreading globally. The outbreak was officially recognized as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 15 June 2020, more than 7.9 million cases have been reported across 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 433,000 deaths. More than 3.76 million people have recovered worldwide. India currently has the fourth highest number of confirmed cases in the world with the number of total confirmed cases breaching the 100,000 mark on 19 May and 200,000 on 3 June. However, India's case fatality rate is relatively lower at 2.80%, against the global 6.13%. Kerala was the first Indian state to report a Covid-19 case in when a student from Wuhan University in China was tested positive on January 30. As of 11 June, there have been 2244 confirmed cases with 967 (44.74%) recoveries and eighteen deaths in the stat. Kerala has one of the lowest mortality rate of 0.77% among all states in India. Kerala's success in containing COVID-19 has been widely praised both nationally and internationally. The data with regard to the COVID-19 positive cases reported as on 01.06.2020 in Kerala are given below:



COVID-19 POSITIVE CASES REPORTED AS ON 01.06.2020 IN KERALA

Following the increase of COVID-19 cases, the Govt. of Kerala vide G.O.(Ms) No.49/2020/GAD Dated: 23.03.2020 in exercise of powers conferred under section 2 of The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, read with all other enabling provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 had notified lockdown in the entire state of Kerala with immediate effect. Subsequently, on 24th March 2020, the Government of India ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days. On 14th April 2020, the Central Government extended the on-going nationwide lockdown till 3rd May 2020. As such, the entire State was under lockdown till 3rd May 2020 which was followed by two-week extensions starting 3 and 17 May with substantial relaxations. Beginning 1st June 2020, the Government has started unlocking process (barring containment zones) in multiple unlock phases. The Government divided the districts into 3 zones based on the spread of the virus viz. green, red, and orange with relaxations applied accordingly.

On 17th May 2020 the lockdown was further extended till 31st May 2020 by the National Disaster Management Authority. On 30th May 2020, vide Order No. 40-3/2020- DM- I (A) the MHA extended lockdown till 30th June 2020 with relaxation to the restrictions imposed in containment zones resuming various services and activities in a phased manner starting from 8th June 2020. It is termed as unlock 1.

This document focuses on the challenges faced by and the response of Kerala police from 25.3.20 when the first lockdown was announced till the first unlock process began.



02

Challenges and Police Response

COVID-19 is an unprecedented event in the world history, which resulted in great human sufferings, contraction of economy, overwhelming the healthcare systems and various other consequences. As an agency vested with the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the society, police world over played an important role in containing the spread. Kerala police worked with dedication by risking their lives and their families' lives to contain COVID-19 spread. Police did not have any prior training or SoP to deal with such situations. However, we rised to the occasion and evolved strategies continuously to deal with problems and issues so that, the spread of COVID-19 is contained.

On 24th March 2020, the Government of India ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days. The national lockdown brought about new challenges to the police. The lack of a specific Standard Operating Procedure and training to deal with pandemics could be listed on top of all challenges. The police had to ensure that the norms of lockdown were followed and the general public were deterred from violating the guidelines on the other hand to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The Kerala police began working towards this goal in synergy with other departments, especially the Health and the Revenue departments. Detailed guidelines were issued by the Government from time to time both central and state, the District Disaster Management Authorities and the police Headquarters with regards restricts and management.



Thiruvananthapuram Rural

Initially, with the lockdown in force, the police department was focused on building a strategy to confine people to their homes and restricting un-necessary movement outside. This often proved to be challenging. However, in the initial examples from Kasargod, coming up with the strategy of “triple lockdown”, the way forward could be seen in leveraging technology and intelligent monitoring and zoning of the areas which was implemented across the length and breadth of the State as an effective strategy.

Shielding police personnel from COVID-19 was another major challenge. While social distancing measures and stay-at-home orders had been implemented across the nation, police personnel continued their obligations as first responders, enforcing quarantine, social distancing and break the chain measures, bearing the risk of contracting the virus themselves. Response to the pandemic included sensitizing the police personnel being in using appropriate personal protective equipment and measures.

It is imperative that, police dedication, action, strategies in the fight against COVID-19 needs meticulous documentation for future reference. Hence, in this document all activities of police in containing the spread of COVID-19 are detailed both enforcing of law and service of society.

The challenges faced by police during the lock down period are multifarious. Some of them are listed below:

- Enforcing lock down norms.
- Quarantine enforcement.
- Boarder management.
- Management of passengers at Railway stations/Airports.
- Enforcing regulations relating to containment zones.
- Issues related to guest workers.
- Contact tracing.
- Helping in the distribution of food and medicine and other essential commodities.
- Facilitating of food and medical supply chain.
- Enforcing the use of mask and social distancing.
- Awareness campaigns both print and electronic.
- Campaigns through social-media.
- Other service activities.
- Dealing with false/fake news.

The entire police force has been mobilised and the police personnel were briefed and trained about the challenges and the response that is expected. The police personnel were trained to ensure their safety and of their families. The police was also trained how to carry out various activities following the norms.

COVID -19 Control Room started functioning at State and district levels as a part of containment activities on 24.03.2020. Detailed guidelines were issued from time to time by the Government, Disaster Management Authorities and the Police Headquarters. As there are no Standard Operating Procedures (SoP), solutions and procedures were developed either in

anticipation or as a response to the issues and problems on a continuous basis. According to situational demands new strategies were developed to deal with different problems. Day to day statistics were collected and analysed for evolving better strategies and action plans to deal with changing situations.

Protecting the police personnel from COVID-19 was a major challenge. Amid the pandemic, Kerala police tried to strike a balance between protecting civilians and protecting themselves. While social distancing measures and stay-at-home orders had been implemented across the nation, police personnel continued their duty as first responders.



Thiruvananthapuram City



Thiruvananthapuram City



Ernakulam Rural



Kochi City



03

Dynamic Situation

Kerala Police faced a dynamic situation after the outbreak of pandemic. With the change of guidelines, rules and regulations continuously, the challenge was to comprehend these directions and implement them with resilience and flexibility. The entire force were mobilized and deployed at border sealing points, check posts, mobile patrolling including motorcycle patrolling, foot patrolling and Janamaithri Beat were deployed for the enforcement of lockdown effectively and avoid connected law and order issues. During the initial two lockdown phases, the entire focus was on the prevention of the unnecessary and unauthorised movement of people: both inter district as well as interstate while at the same time ensuring movement of essential commodities and services.

On 1st May 2020 the government announced the system of Red, Orange and Green zones. Different kinds of activities are allowed in different zones depending on the severity of the epidemic. When relaxations began to come up, it was necessary to ensure that only those persons who were allowed to move out of their homes did so.

Then again on 17th May 2020, this concept was augmented by the system of containment zones. A certain area within the district would be declared a containment zone and strict condition were still applicable there. However, the inter- state and intra- state movement of passengers, vehicles and buses was allowed. The government also started the Vande-Bharath mission in which Indians stranded abroad were brought back to the country. Night curfew which was between 7PM to 7AM was reduced to 9PM to 5AM.



Kochi City



04

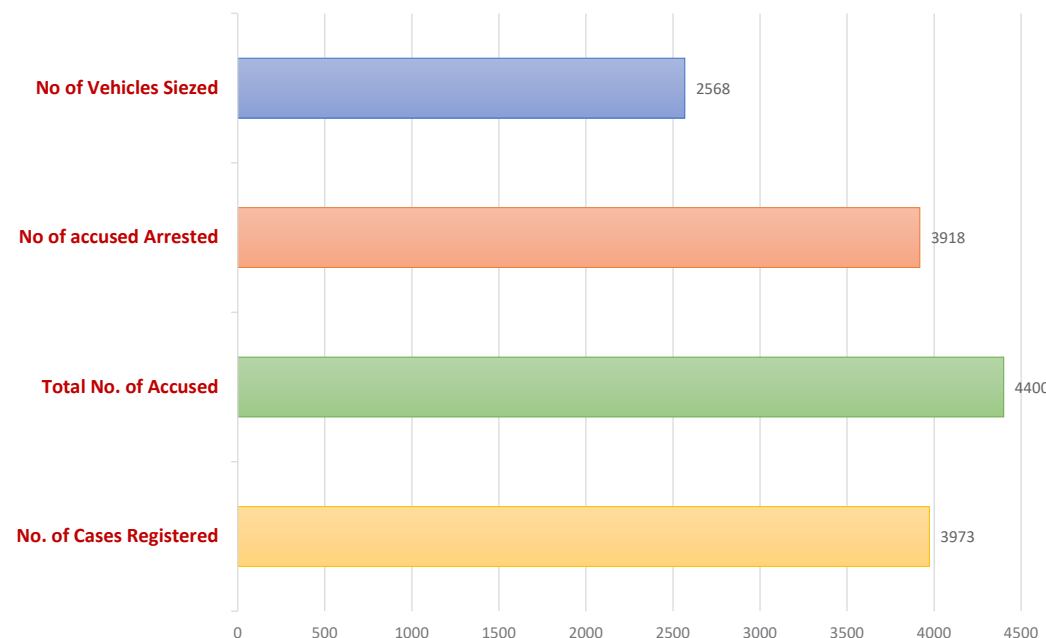
Changing Nature of Problem on Daily Basis and Matching Police Strategies and Response

As there is no vaccine or effective treatment for the COVID-19 only a few options available to contain the spread of the disease. The options were social distancing and observing quarantine protocols. As a result, during the first phase of lockdown, strict restrictions were enforced by the Government, thereby people were asked to stay at home for their safety.

On 15th March 2020, a new campaign namely, 'Break the Chain' was introduced by Government of Kerala. The campaign aimed at educating people about the importance of public and personal hygiene. Under this campaign, the Government took various steps through local bodies such as providing sanitation facilities at public spaces. Stringent enforcement measures were taken by the police to enforce the lockdown protocols and to implement the "Break the Chain" campaign.

Following the nationwide lock down on 24.03.2020, Kerala police faced herculean task of implementing the Lockdown in the state. Police worked hard to give proper awareness to public about the pandemic. Lock- I was implemented from 25th March 2020 to 14th April 2020. It was a general lock down strategy to restrict the movement of people. It uses a two pronged strategy of erecting road blocks and intensive patrolling to implement Lock-I. For ensuring people to stay at homes check points were established, patrolling was intensified and action was taken against violators including impounding the vehicles involved. During lockdown-I phase the details of cases registered under curfew violation is given below:

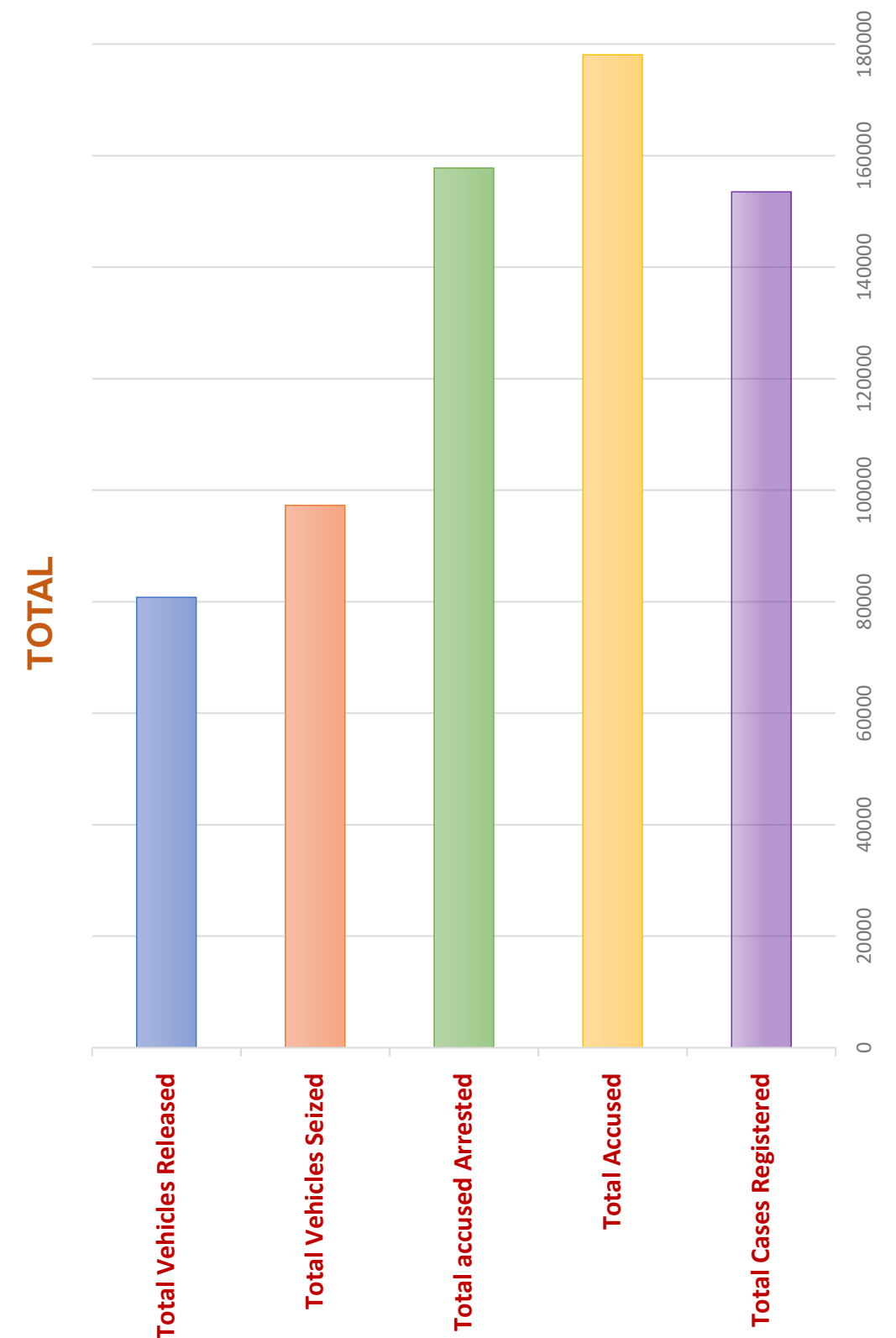
CURFEW VIOLATION - DETAILS OF CASES REGISTERED
1st APRIL 2020 TO 14th APRIL 2020
TOTAL



To contain the spread of virus travel restrictions were imposed. Vehicle movement was regulated by using road blocks/check points. Public was allowed to travel only after verifying the 'Self Declaration' form carried by the passengers of private vehicles. For Government employees/ Doctors/Paramedics/Nurses etc. such permits are not required. Instructions was given by DGP & SPC to all Unit Heads (T5/40634/2020/PHQ dated 25.03.2020) about checking the vehicles. For controlling the movement of vehicles, police established an e-pass system. DySsP Special Branch was appointed as the nodal officers. State borders, inter – district borders were sealed. Inter-state travel was allowed for only those who have obtained pass through COVID-19 E-jagratha portal. Services of police personnel having background of nursing and paramedical training were utilised. Volunteers were enlisted to assist in the checking/screening of persons. During this phase Govt. of Kerala vide, G.O (Rt) No. 1269/2020 GAD dated 26.03.2020 set up a round the clock 'War Room' at Govt. Secretariat. Inspector General of Police, Social Policing and Traffic was designated as the head of the police team in the 'War Room'.

Lock-II was implemented from 15th April 2020 to 3rd May 2020. It was a targeted lock down strategy to isolate areas which reported positive cases. The objective was to prevent social contact of population having high probability of becoming COVID-19 positive from rest of the population. Containment zones were created where positive cases were reported. Only single entry/exit from the area was permitted for movement of the health officials and emergency medical cases. Extensive motor cycle and mobile patrolling was initiated in these areas to allow minimum movement of people. Drones were deployed to detect gathering of people and legal action was initiated against violators of provisions relate to lockdown. These areas were named as COVID Containment Zones (CCZs). During lockdown-II phase the details of cases registered under curfew violation is given below:

CURFEW VIOLATION - DETAILS OF CASES REGISTERED
1st APRIL 2020 TO 14th APRIL 2020



The Kerala Epidemic Diseases Ordinance, 2020 was promulgated by the Hon. Governor of Kerala on 26th March, 2020. The Ordinance replaces the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. Under this Ordinance, there are general precautionary measures to be observed by all persons for control of COVID-19. All persons shall maintain a social distance of 6 feet between person to person in public places and functions. In all marriage ceremonies and functions the maximum number of person shall not exceed 50 persons. In funeral functions the maximum participants at a time shall not exceed 20 persons. No social gatherings including get togethers, processions, dharnas and demonstrations conducted without the written permission of the concerned authority. Central Govt. and State Govt. have made it very clear that in the interest of public safety people in offices/ work places shall wear face covers or face masks in public places. To make the enforcement effective DGP & SPC have given instruction (No.T5/40634/2020/PHQ dated 29.04.2020) that non-wearing of masks in public places is an ‘offence’ and Sec. 290 IPC may be invoked and General petty case may be charged in the concerned court. The details of cases registered against who do not wear mask are given below:



Lock-III was implemented from 18th May 2020 to 31st May 2020. It was aimed at keeping primary and secondary contacts of infected persons confined to isolation. The first international flight landed in India on 22nd March 2020. The primary contacts, their family members and friends who came in contact with positive persons were at greatest risk of turning positive and transmitting infection to others. Initially the exercise of tracing of contacts was carried out by Health Department. In order to ensure that such contacts remain indoors, surveillance mechanism including checking was put in place. The residences of the primary and secondary contacts were

monitored by the motor cycle beat patrols. Drones were deployed for the surveillance of such houses. A ‘drone beat’ for 10-12 houses were created. COVID Safety Application was installed in the mobile phones of the primary and secondary contacts. Whenever any of the contact violated home quarantine police received an alert at Covid Control Room. Such persons were shifted from home quarantine to institutional quarantine. Legal actions were also initiated against such violators. During lockdown-III phase the details of cases registered are given below:

Table : 5

CURFEW VIOLATION - DETAILS OF CASES REGISTERD 18.05.2020 TO 31.05.2020 (LOCK DOWN-3)							
Sl. No.	District	Total Cases Registered	Total Accused	Total Accused Arrested	Total Vehicles Seized	Total Vehicles Released	Total Petty Cases for Non-Wearing of Masks
1	Thiruvananthapruam City	6069	6890	6735	5791	5182	7582
2	Thiruvananthapruam Rural	24880	25959	25392	23299	12447	7892
3	Kollam City	16911	18299	17731	16203	11369	4829
4	Kollam Rural	14974	16134	16124	15055	11155	5869
5	Pathanamthitta	17322	18531	18250	17565	12295	2469
6	Alappuzha	9987	11746	11158	9447	6649	499
7	Kottayam	8751	12551	10100	7946	1895	7976
8	Idukki	14291	17496	7406	12513	2521	6931
9	Kochi City	6556	7639	7126	3572	2918	4699
10	Ernakulam Rural	12328	14664	11130	11340	4486	4607
11	Trissur City	9943	13316	12646	9725	4959	4428
12	Trissur Rural	9670	12214	11814	9423	5178	3663
13	Palakkad	8272	10915	10423	8009	5245	4430
14	Malappuram	6606	10629	9431	6625	3105	8817
15	Kozhicode City	6794	6143	5824	6785	5300	4919
16	Kozhicode Rural	4202	7538	17978	3728	4378	4581
17	Wayanad	5095	6447	1943	4675	2722	736
18	Kannur	12012	13213	12228	11649	4967	1374
19	Kasaragod	2511	4478	3084	2317	718	4178
	Total	197174	234802	216523	185667	107489	90479

Kerala has thousands of guest workers from other states. Due to lockdown they were put to great difficulty due to the loss of livelihood and lack of transportation to their native places. On 19.05.2020 about 300 of guest labourers gathered at Kannur railway station demanding travel facility to their native land. A large number of complaints / requests started coming from them

especially in Paippudu, Kottayam and Perumbavoor, and other areas. They assembled unlawfully demanding food and travel facility to their home state at Paippudu -Kottayam, Perumbavoor - Ernakulum, Puthur-Malappuram, Oru Vathil Kotta-Thiruvananthapuram and so on. Guest workers were pacified by with a community kitchen with the help of the Grama Panchayath. Police ensured that they are not violating the directions issued by the Health department. The top priority was the safety, security and well-being of guest workers. Not a single incident of violence was reported while dealing with the guest workers due to timely and effective police intervention. In all places where the guest workers are staying a Home guard knowing the language of the workers was deployed as liaison. Video and audio messages were sent to the workers in their language. Even the SPC recorded a message giving them assurance and support in Odia and Bengali. When the Ministry of Home Affairs issued orders for transporting guest workers to their respective states, police co-ordinated with district administration, health department and railway authorities in sending back stranded guest labourers in 'Shramik Trains'.



The Government of Kerala decided to conduct examination of remaining papers for SSLC/ Class 10 Board Exams and Plus Two exams from 26th May 2020 to 30th May 2020. The Government of Kerala directed police department to ensure smooth conduct of the examinations. Police played a key role in the conduct of the examination and the enforcement of COVID-19 protocols.

The Hon. Chief Minister of Kerala announced a campaign named 'Learn to Live' on 22nd May 2020 under the leadership of Student Police Cadets and Janamaithri Suraksha Project in partnership with various Government and Non-Government agencies to educate and motivate people to properly use, reuse and dispose face masks, for observing physical distancing and so on. Accordingly, instructions were given to police force to help implement the campaign. (No. T5/40634/2020/PHQ dated 26.05.2020).

Several studies indicated that domestic violence has surged during COVID-19 pandemic. After nation-wide lockdown in India the number of domestic violence complaints received by the National Commission for Women (NCW) has doubled. Kerala police recognised this unprecedented situation and decided to set up Domestic Conflict Resolution Centres (DCRC) to ensure protection of women in times of COVID-19. Police Head Quarters issued a Circular No.17/2020 on 07.05.2020, constituting DCRC an initiative of Kerala Police Women Cell. The main objective of DCRC was to prevent violence against women and children in the households and find effective solution for issues faced by them.

The Central Government introduced 'Vande Bharat Mission' which brings the stranded Keralites from other countries and other states by air, land (train) and by sea. In airports, sea ports and railway stations proper and effective arrangements were made to receive and manage the arriving passengers and also to send them to their respective places for quarantine. Senior officers were deployed for special duty at each railway station. Inter – state movement of people has also been permitted by the Central Government. The persons who are stranded may apply for a pass from the Govt. of Kerala by using 'COVID-19 e - jagrata portal'. Those who are entering

Kerala will be sent for 14 days quarantine. Initially, there were issues at the state borders as some passengers did not possess the e-pass insisted on entering Kerala from other states. However, due to effective police intervention these issues were resolved and a smooth passage was established for the passengers. Air-port screening (both at domestic and international terminals) for departing/arriving passengers was done by Kerala police in association with airport authorities, district administration and health department.

After screening a proper seal was put on the boarding card which can be verified by the CISF authorities. Joint teams in 4 airports were deployed for receiving, testing and transporting the returnees. Fool-proof security with proper safety measures was made in each point. Senior IPS officers were put on special for ensuring smooth action and co-ordination.

Special drive was started to deal with illicit liquor production and transportation which became a serious concern due to the closure of liquor outlets. Special teams were formed for enforcing the same in co-operation with excise department.



Kottayam

To ensure that the all the primary and secondary contacts were tracked down in at the earliest, police partnered with Health department. The police personnel of Janamaithri Suraksha Project were deployed for quarantine related activities along with other police personnel and volunteers.

Police was involved in contact tracing, earmarking containment areas in the districts. Contact tracing was done with the help of District Disaster Management Authority to earmark the correct containment areas/zones. The police stations were responsible for proper quarantine of persons in their respective jurisdiction in association with ward committees formed by the Government. Various methods were adopted for contact tracing. For instance, Wayanad police came up with an ABCD model for contact tracing. In order to detect the route map as well as primary contact of positive cases police gave assistance to Health department. Cyber cell tracked the covid positive people and their contacts, locations and reported them to the Health department. Services of cyber cells were also used for monitoring the activities of quarantined persons.

Fake messages and news became a serious concern and effective action was initiated against the same. Social media cell enhanced monitoring of the social media. Stringent action was taken against fake messages and news. A district wise detail of cases registered against spreading of fake/false news up to 01.06.2020 was given below:

Sl. No.	District	Cases Registered for Spreading Fake News	Sl. No.	District	Cases Registered for Spreading Fake News
1	Thiruvananthapruam City	0	11	Thrissur City	2
2	Thiruvananthapruam Rural	0	12	Thrissur Rural	1
3	Kollam City	0	13	Palakkad	0
4	Kollam Rural	0	14	Malappuram	1
5	Pathanamthitta	1	15	Kozhikode City	1
6	Alappuzha	1	16	Kozhikode Rural	0
7	Kottayam	0	17	Wayanad	0
8	Idukki	0	18	Kannur	0
9	Ernakulam Rural	0	19	Kasaragod	0
10	Kochi City	0			
				Total	7

During the unlocking process Kerala police effectively managed the security of quarantine centres and the containment zones. Smooth movement of vehicle with essentials items were carried out, social distancing measures was strengthened, community surveillance methodologies were adopted, and in major markets Market Management System was introduced.

District wise cases registered against those who violated quarantine up to 01.06.2020 were given below:

Sl. No.	District	Violation of Quarantine	Sl. No.	District	Violation of Quarantine
1	Thiruvananthapruam City	3	11	Thrissur City	7
2	Thiruvananthapruam Rural	5	12	Thrissur Rural	5
3	Kollam City	9	13	Palakkad	19
4	Kollam Rural	2	14	Malappuram	8
5	Pathanamthitta	3	15	Kozhicode City	0
6	Alappuzha	10	16	Kozhicode Rural	4
7	Kottayam	9	17	Wayanad	5
8	Idukki	5	18	Kannur	5
9	Ernakulam Rural	163	19	Kasaragod	10
10	Kochi City	258		Total	530







05

Mobilisation

In the wake of complete lockdown declared in the State in connection with the spread of Novel Corona Virus, the entire police force in Kerala was mobilized for deploying for COVID-19 related duties. Bandobust arrangements have been made to tackle the situation effectively in the state for the prevention of spread of COVID-19. Top most priority is being given to the activities related to COVID-19 pandemic and maximum strength is earmarked for containment duties.

To augment the strength the Unit heads were instructed to mobilize maximum number of volunteers including 'Janamaithri Volunteers' to assist police in COVID-19 related activities. (No. C3/40356/2020/PHQ dated 15.03.2020).

A Control Room started at Police Headquarters w.e.f 23.03.2020 for COVID-19 containment activities, which acted as State Covid Control Room for mobilizing additional manpower. The State Covid Control Room co-ordinates district Covid Control Rooms to collect information on daily basis. (No. C3/40356/2020/PHQ dated 23.03.2020). All special unit police personnel of and below the rank of DySsP in all the districts including VACB were mobilized for COVID-19 related duties.

Attachment of technical person from Telecommunication Wing to selected police stations was done to look into the technical needs of the police stations. The District Police Chiefs utilized the services of retired CAPF (CRPF, BSF) for interacting with guest workers as liaison.

Table : 11

Daily Deployment Statement on 25.07.2020

Unit	General Duty (ItO, Investigation, Traffic etc)				No. of Personnel in Reserve				Containment Area Duty				On Quarantine Duty				Railway Station Duty				Airport Duty				Border Check Post Duty				On Hospital, CFLT Etc. Duty			
	DjSP	IOP	ASI	SCPO CPO	DjSP	IOP	ASI	SCPO CPO	DjSP	IOP	ASI	SCPO CPO	DjSP	IOP	ASI	SCPO CPO	DjSP	IOP	ASI	SCPO CPO	DjSP	IOP	ASI	SCPO CPO	DjSP	IOP	ASI	SCPO CPO	DjSP	IOP	ASI	SCPO CPO
TVM C	11	22	145	833	0	1	103	394	0	1	30	77	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	24	0	0	6	76	0	0	4	71	0	0	2	10
TVM R	3	30	80	483	0	0	2	90	1	16	45	202	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	86	0	0	2	2
KLWC	5	19	69	315	0	0	11	41	7	15	22	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLWR	2	13	94	293	2	3	48	131	2	5	48	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	14	0	0	0	0
PTA	8	22	135	332	0	0	2	18	1	4	38	236	0	0	14	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	42	0	0	11	32
ALPY	6	27	127	793	0	0	36	252	0	1	41	139	0	0	2	62	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	12	0	0	4	11
KTM	5	30	243	700	0	0	3	28	0	0	24	60	0	0	5	58	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
IDKI	14	85	514	1982	0	0	91	481	0	2	95	253	0	0	13	153	0	0	2	8	0	3	17	63	0	1	27	27	0	0	5	14
KOCHIC	4	22	121	963	0	0	28	265	0	0	46	155	2	1	30	176	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0
EKMR	3	28	144	489	0	0	52	201	0	1	30	54	0	0	6	33	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	63	0	1	9	14	0	0	0	0
TSRC	3	19	106	823	1	0	16	126	0	2	27	126	0	0	9	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	19	0	0	0	7
TSRR	6	43	78	317	0	0	33	120	0	3	12	55	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
PKD	9	30	181	1029	2	0	26	126	0	0	11	65	0	0	5	71	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	16	149	0	0	5	20
MPM	8	31	116	436	0	0	100	449	0	3	24	83	1	1	9	31	0	0	1	5	1	0	9	32	0	0	6	26	0	0	0	7
KKDC	8	13	164	404	0	0	45	102	0	1	9	61	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0
KKDR	3	18	136	242	0	0	68	157	0	0	11	31	0	0	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0
WYO	6	13	72	365	0	0	0	12	0	1	4	30	0	0	4	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	57	0	0	0	4
KNR	3	30	274	697	0	0	71	200	0	0	26	73	0	2	74	340	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	11	0	1	22	49	0	0	1	1
KSGD	0	13	71	215	0	0	22	77	0	1	11	33	0	1	10	84	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	68	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	107	508	2870	11771	5	4	757	3270	11	56	554	2154	3	5	196	1242	0	0	10	59	1	8	58	251	0	6	163	666	0	0	31	115



Kozhikode Rural



Idukki



Idukki

DGP & SPC directed entire police force and all Units including Technical Units, APBns, Crime Branch and Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau to stand mobilized vide message No.T5/40634/2020/PHQ dated 24.06.2020. DGP & SPC instructed that all the Special Units except the State Special Branch will provide 90%of their staff to ADGP (L & O). This will include officers up to the rank of SPs. Similarly, available Home Guards and Special Police Officers were mobilized for COVID -19 containment duty. All DPCs are instructed to take proactive steps to get maximum number of Police Volunteers. The following numbers of police volunteers were allotted to each district as given below from 23.07.2020:

Sl. No.	District	No Volunteers in Each District		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram City	433	67	500
2	Thiruvananthapuram Rural	673	103	776
3	Kollam City	450	20	470
4	Kollam Rural	375	43	418
5	Pathanamthitta	382	47	429
6	Alappuzha	266	44	310
7	Kottayam	508	45	553
8	Idukki	490	53	543
9	Ernakulam Rural	641	79	720
10	Kochi City	843	136	979
11	Thrissur City	299	22	321
12	Thrissur Rural	176	11	187
13	Palakkad	523	34	557
14	Malappuram	912	118	1030
15	Kozhicode City	33	2	35
16	Kozhicode Rural	363	16	379
17	Wayanad	112	0	112
18	Kannur	383	16	399
19	Kasaragod	294	2	296
Total		8156	858	9014

Enforcement of Restrictions

Mobile Patrolling, Bike Patrolling, Foot Patrolling were all taken up.

Foot patrolling was done especially in market areas to ensure that social distancing was maintained by the people. Bike patrols checked on people in quarantine and ensured that they did not violate it.

An exclusive women police motor cycle patrol team was constituted for the first-time in Kerala in the Thrissur district Commissionerate and started functioning during the lock-down period. The patrol team under the leadership of Sub Inspector did a good job in enforcement.

Vehicle Checking points were made in all police station limits and the policemen in charge of the checking points ensured that only those people and vehicles that had a legitimate purpose came out on the roads.

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As the guidelines changed, at many points of time, inter-district or inter-state travel was banned. Police personnel were deployed at border sealing points to regulate the movement of persons and vehicles. Only those with an e-pass issued through e-jagrata portal were allowed to travel.

Areas with a large number of positive cases were designated as containment zones. Only one entry/exit for the purpose of movement of persons and goods was kept open. The police had to secure the entire containment zone and ensure that these areas were properly sealed off so that, there will not spread of COVID-19 from containment areas to non-containment areas.

Each lockdown as it was announced came with its own set of permitted and restricted activities. Police had to ensure that the guidelines issued were followed. For this, several strategies were followed to achieve this objective.

Legal Provisions used:

Section 51-60 of the Disaster Management Act 2005.

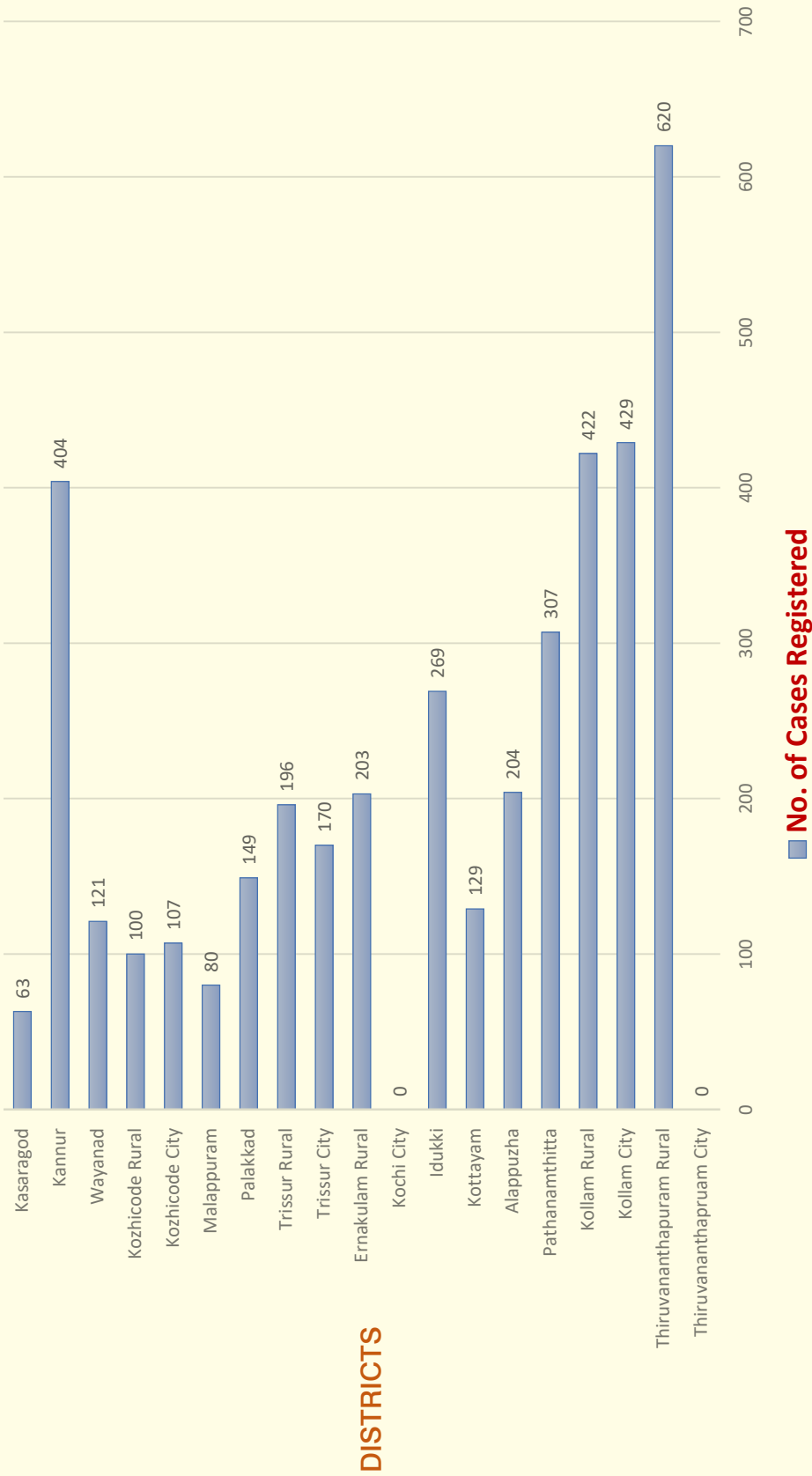
Kerala Police Act Section 118 E.

Kerala Epidemic Diseases ordinance 2020.

Other IPC provisions.

Cases were registered under the above mentioned laws against the violators of lock down throughout the state of Kerala. Also, a large number of vehicles were seized for violating the restrictions.

CURFEW VIOLATION - DETAILS OF CASES REGISTERED
1st april 2020 to 14th April 2020





ROUTE MARCHES

Route marches were conducted by the District Police Chiefs in all the districts of Kerala. All the Sub Divisional Police Officers (SDPO) also conducted route marches in their respective subdivisions. Announcements were made during the route marches.

The main purpose was to create awareness amongst the public regarding the rules and regulations. These marches were also in the sense of a show of force.





USE OF TECHNOLOGY Drone Based Surveillance

The use of Technology like drones acted as force multipliers in enforcing the Lockdown.

There were also helpful to prevent other crimes. For instance, in the Mangada police station limits in Malappuram district, a gambling gang was nabbed with the help of drones.



Thiruvananthapuram City

TRIPLE LOCKDOWN MODEL- A KASARAGOD MODEL

After the increasing the number of COVID-19 cases in Kasaragod district, this model was devised and implemented throughout the state. As its name suggests, there were three locks involved.

The first lock is a general containment strategy to prevent the movement of the people all over the area. Except for one road for entry/exit, all other roads and by lanes to the area are shut down using barricades, police officers posted for security, only private transport for essential purposes is allowed. Cases were booked for the violations of the Lockdown.

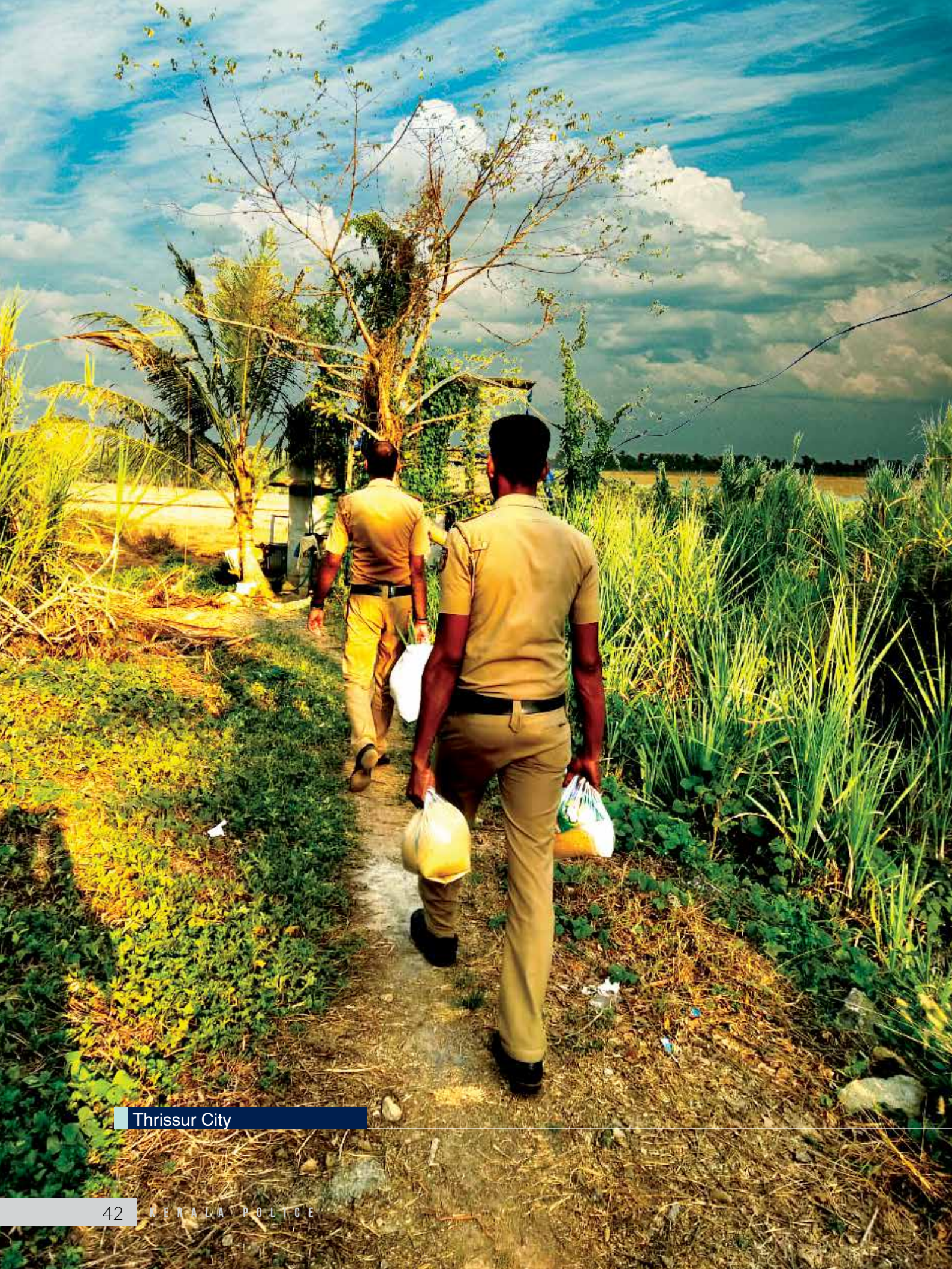
The second lock is on the specific geographical areas called clusters where primary and secondary contacts of the infected person live. These are basically containment zones. Bike patrolling was used to enforce this.

The third lock involves much more focused intervention on the households of the infected persons as well as those of their primary and secondary contacts. Efforts were made that they don't step out of the home.



Kasaragod





07

Challenges at Borders, Railway Stations, Airports and Sea Coasts

With the announcement of the lockdown, a large number of restrictions on the movement of the public came into being. These restrictions were relaxed from time to time. Even when complete restrictions were in place, the police had to make provisions for the travel of persons for medical and other essential needs. Except for the first lockdown, when only essential goods were allowed, goods vehicles continued to move throughout the country during all the other time. It was a major task for the police to regulate the movement of the people through roads, rails and airways and seaways.

Kerala shares borders with the states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. It became necessary to keep an extra vigil on the districts bordering the neighbouring states. Deployment of police personnel were made in the border check-posts. Only those passengers who had an inter-state pass were allowed to enter the State. No unauthorized entry or exit (as per the instructions issued by government/district administration) was allowed.

Health Department officials were also present along with the police on the borders. Thermal Screening and check-up for symptoms of the COVID19 was done by health professionals. Revenue authorities checked the pass and informed the concerned district COVID Control room about the entry of the said person into Kerala.

Thrissur City

Screening of passengers at Interstate Train Exits and State Road Borders on 01-06-2020

SI No	District	Railway Stations with interstate train stops	No. of Persons screened			Total
			No action	Home isolation	Hospital Isolation	
1	TVM CITY	7	0	673	21	694
2	TVM RURAL	3	1293	114	0	1407
3	KLM CITY	3	50	2	0	52
4	KLM RURAL	4	171	171	0	342
5	PTA	1	0	0	0	0
6	ALPY	5	0	0	0	0
7	KTM	2	0	0	0	0
8	IDK	4	514	192	0	706
9	KOCHI CITY	4	0	0	0	0
10	EKM RURAL	2	0	0	0	0
11	TSR CITY	3	0	0	0	0
12	TSR RURAL	4	5	0	0	5
13	PLKD	11	6435	0	0	6435
14	MLPM	1	458	0	0	458
15	KKD CITY	2	0	0	0	0
16	KKD RURAL	6	0	0	0	0
17	WND	13	4707	0	0	4707
18	KNR	6	0	0	0	0
19	KSD	3	0	0	482	482
20	RAILWAY	22	123873	15303	352	139528
Total		106	137506	16455	855	154816



▲ A view of inspection of Walayar Check post by DPC Palakkad on the Kerala and Tamil Nadu Border



▲ Border checking by DPC, Thiruvananthapuram Rural

It had to be ensured that a person entering the state should reach either institutional quarantine or home quarantine directly without deviating from the route. They also had to use only designated toilets/rest places on the way. A list of such places was made available to the persons entering the state. Highway patrol vehicles were utilized for monitoring the vehicles going to different places in Kerala from the borders.

Forest borders were challenging terrain for preventing inter- state seepage. Idukki district, with its large forests shares its border with Tamil Nadu and the district's economy is mainly based on tourism and agriculture. Most of the agriculture workers come from the neighbouring state. Further, the people living on either side of the border are related and are used to crossing the border frequently. 18 forest trek paths were identified. Personnel were posted to picket points to check the illegal movement of people through these forest routes. Moreover, drones were deployed. Joint teams with police and forest officials patrolled the areas.

Another challenge which was faced was the quantum of movement of permitted goods. Palakkad District is the gateway to Kerala with most kinds of goods destined for the state coming through this border. There are 11 major inter-state border check posts in the district. There are also several byroads which connect with these major roads. So the district police had to create a detailed scheme to man and monitor this border. Policemen were deployed on a 24*7 basis. Multiple teams were deployed to ensure that checking was completed fast and that vehicles did not line up.

Inspection of Calicut Railway Station by ASP, SMS Wayanad.



Policemen in PPE kits on duty - Kottayam

During the pre-lockdown phase, police forces were mobilized in all the major railway stations. The major duty was to conduct the thermal screening of passengers who arrived at the railway stations from outside the state with the help of medical professionals and revenue authorities. Symptomatic passengers were taken to quarantine centres for further tests. Others were sent for home quarantine.

During the time of the lockdown, special 'Shramik' trains were arranged by the Indian Railways in coordination with the state governments. These trains were scheduled for the transportation of guest workers to their native places. Kerala Police ensured the smooth movements of guest

workers from their camps to the railway stations in coordination with other departments. No serious incidents of breakdown of law and order or crowding were reported from anywhere in the state.

As a part of lockdown relaxations, long distance trains were started from Delhi. These trains passed through several states on their journey from Delhi to cities in Kerala. Hence, security arrangements were made at major railways stations of the state. An officer of the rank of a DySP was made in charge in each station. An IG ranked officer monitored the functioning of railway stations all over the state.

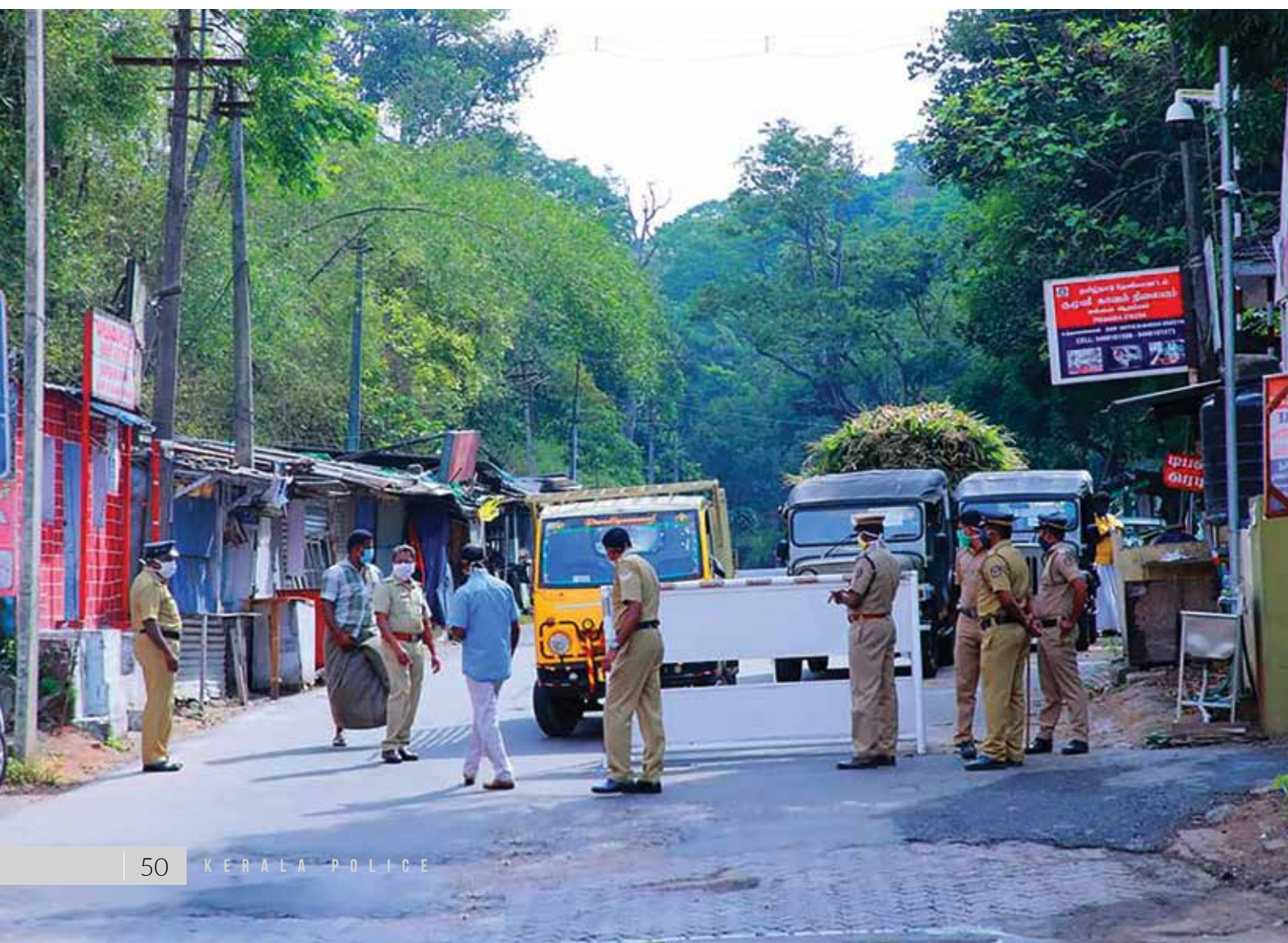


▲ Policemen in PPE kits at Railway Station



▲ A view of DPC Ernakulam Rural briefing the policemen deployed at Kochi International Airport

▼ Idukki



Passengers from these trains were screened by the health authorities. Symptomatic passengers were taken to the hospital for confirmatory tests. The details of the other passenger were entered in the COVID Jagratha portal on a real-time basis by the revenue authorities. It was important to monitor the movement of air passengers and regulate the same to prevent the spreading of the virus. There are 4 major international Airports of Kerala i.e Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin, Calicut and Kannur. A list of returnees from abroad was collected from 01.03.2020 to 23.03.2020. They were called over phone by the Janamathiri beat police. The focus at this point was to ensure that the foreign returnees remained in home quarantine for 28 days.

▼ A Police officer in PPE kit inside the Airport.



Once the relaxations in the lockdown were announced, the Govt of India came up with the 'Vande Bharat' operations to bring back stranded persons from abroad. The Kerala government also gave consent for the operation of private chartered flights. A large number of persons returned from abroad into the state.

At this time, an IG ranked officer was made in charge of all the airports in the state.

The details of persons arrived in Kerala from other states and abroad via, air, rail, sea and border check posts as on 01.06.2020 is given below:

ENTRY OF PERSONS INTO THE STATE AS ON 01.06.2020

By Road via Border Check posts	Rail	Air	Sea
94981	116578	15979	1071



Restrictions on Travel

During the lock down period, all public transport services including inter-state, inter-district and intra-district operations of Kerala road transport corporations and private operators were stopped. Use of taxis and auto rickshaws and private vehicles including Uber, Ola etc. were permitted only for the procurement and supply of essential commodities, medicines and for attending to medical emergencies and for other activities permitted as per the orders of State Government.

For controlling the movement of people Kerala police established an E-pass system. DySPs Special Branch was appointed as nodal officers. The public could submit an application to the nodal officer. After verification of the necessity, the police issued the pass. The application was made available on the website of Kerala police page (Pass B-Safe).



KERALA POLICE

KERALA POLICE
COVID - 19
SPECIAL PASS

(Not Transferable)
Sl. No.

Name:
Department:
Address:
Contact No:
Signature of Holder:
District Police Chief

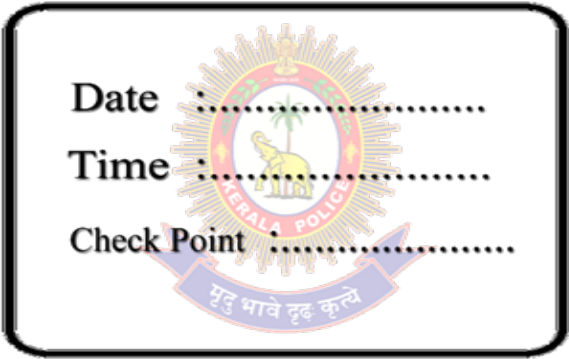
★ We are together in combating COVID - 19

▲ Format of Passes issued by Kerala Police

Government officials who were required to travel for the purpose of their official duties were exempted and they were allowed to travel along with their department identity cards.

Interstate travel was allowed only for those who acquired digital pass through the portal “Covid19 e-jagratha” for emergency circumstances. Vehicle and E-passes verification were also done at the State borders.

Unnecessary movement of vehicles and people was strictly prohibited and cases were registered against those who violated the norms. Vehicles were seized for the violation of lockdown restrictions. For ensuring the same, picket posts were started at various places and vehicle checking were conducted at all important roads and junctions.

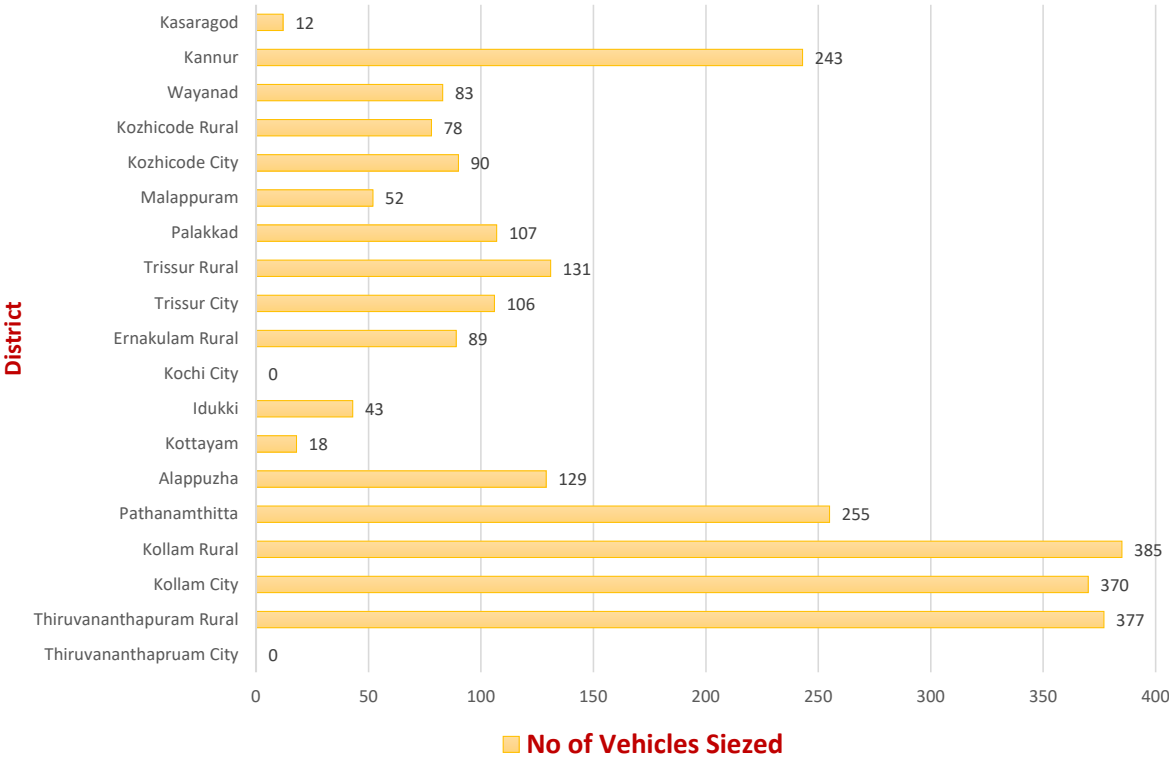


Format of Passes issued by Kerala Police

RELAXATION PHASE

As relaxations of lockdown were announced, the Government of Kerala permitted the resumption of public transport within the district except in containment Zones, with certain restrictions such as maintaining social distancing norms. Only one person could travel on a two wheeler. However, a pillion rider was allowed if they were from the same family. Inter-district travel was allowed only between 7 am and 7 pm.

CURFEW VIOLATION - DETAILS OF CASES REGISTERD
1st APRIL 2020 TO 14th APRIL 2020





09

Guest Workers

Kerala has thousands of guest workers who are from different states like U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya etc. During the COVID19 lockdown, they were put to great difficulty due to the loss of livelihood and lack of transport to take them home. This understandably created a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst them. If this was not properly managed, there was every chance of a serious law and order issue developing.

This is what exactly happened in Paippadu, Kottayam. On 29.3.20, about 2,000 of the total 25,000 guest labourers residing in different camps in the Kottayam district unlawfully assembled in Paippadu area within Thrikodithanam Police Station limits demanding travel facility to their home states. The district police and the administration swung into action and they requested them to return to their places of residence. No violence was reported and the protesters peacefully dispersed.

Kerala Police took proactive measures in all the districts to prevent such incidents from happening.

- All places such as bus stands, railway stations, inter-state bus stations were put under surveillance. All chances for the gathering of guest workers were busted by closely watching the camps. All SHOs were instructed to conduct intensive vehicle checking.

Cases were registered against them who violated instructions without any excuse. Barricades were placed in major roads to prevent persons from gathering /congregating,.





▲ Kottayam

An officer of the rank of an Inspector General of police was made in charge of the measures for looking after guest labour. Senior police officers and SHOs of the concerned police stations made visits to the camps housing the labour, talked with them and addressed their concerns. Patta books were placed at all these locations. Police personnel were instructed to visit these places on a daily basis.

Kerala police reached out to the guest workers and created awareness by talking to them about the spread of COVID19. They were requested to stay at home and to maintain social distancing. This was communicated to them in their native language with the help of loud speakers. An influential person from each labor camp was identified, their contact numbers were collected and they were used for liaisoning with the rest of the population.

The DGP Kerala himself gave personal messages to them in Hindi, Bangla and Odiya. His official number was shared with them and they were requested to contact him in case of need.

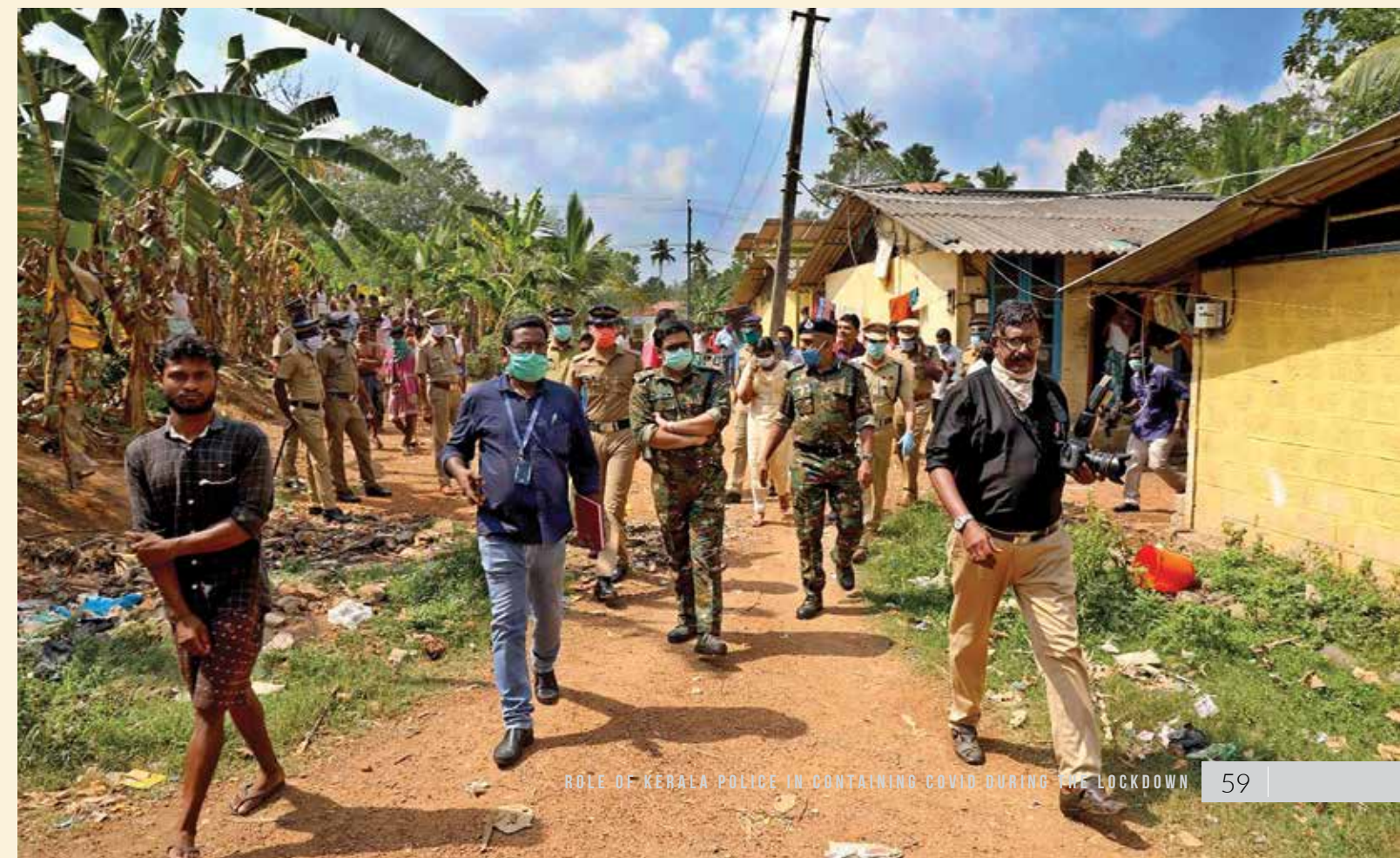
Awareness videos and messages were circulated in their Whatsapp groups as well as Facebook. Home guards and also the officers who know Hindi/regional languages well were deputed to meet the guest workers. They were called as Linguistic liaison officers.

The officers of the paramilitary forces who were posted in Kerala also chipped in to help with the guest workers.

Food packets and ration were arranged by the police themselves in many places. Also, proper liaison was made with the local authorities and NGOs for providing cooked food oration kits to these guest workers by the Kerala Police. Also, masks and sanitizers were distributed.

▼ Kottayam

▼ Kottayam





A notable initiative called 'ApnaBhai' was steered by ASP Nadapuram in his subdivision and later it was extended to the whole of Kozhikode Rural district. As part of the program, baskets were kept at supermarkets and stores with the idea to collect donations of groceries from local population coming for shopping. The deposited items were distributed among guest workers at their residential areas. An average of 133 boxes was kept on each day. About 4700 kg of dry ration and 1200 kg of wet ration was distributed in this manner. Equipment for recreation activities like TVs, carom boards, chess were arranged in the camps to keep the guest workers motivated and engaged.

Since rumors and uncontrolled mobs can play havoc in a situation where mass sentiment is involved, the social media was continuously monitored. Cyber Cells and were directed to monitor trolls, trends and discussions on this issue. They were also asked to track social media in a big way to check for rumors and misinformation. Persons spreading fake messages were identified and cases were registered against them.

Details of guest laborers were collected by the police in all the districts. A Mobile Application called MLRC (Migrant Labor Records Collection) was launched in Kottayam for this purpose.



In the beginning of phase – 3 of the lockdown, a number of guest workers tried to return to their native villages by walk, by-cycle, or by hiding in the chamber of container lorries. But, most of these cases were prevented by the police and they were brought them back to their camps or houses.

Repatriation of guest workers began from the first week of May. Special Shramik trains were arranged by the Indian Railways in consultation with the State government. Each district got a certain number of trains to a certain destination based on the number of guest labour in their area.

Police, revenue and labour departments collected the details of guest workers from their camps. KSTRC buses took the guest workers from their respective camps to the concerned railway stations. Medical screening was done to the Guest workers at the railway Stations before the commencement of the journey. They were provided with sufficient food and refreshment for the journey. Subsequently Guest workers were taken to West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam States through the special trains.



Police officers had talks with the contractors of the guest workers and ask them to provide proper shelter and food facilities for the guest workers. Police had good coordination with the District labor officer in this regard. For repatriation of the workers to their native places, liaison was made with the district administration and transport department to facilitate the registration and transport to railway stations. Liaison was made with local government for facilitating the supply of food through community kitchens.

Interpreters from CPAF taking classes to the Guest Workers in their Camp



DPC Kottayam attending the Law and Order Situation:





Pathanamthitta

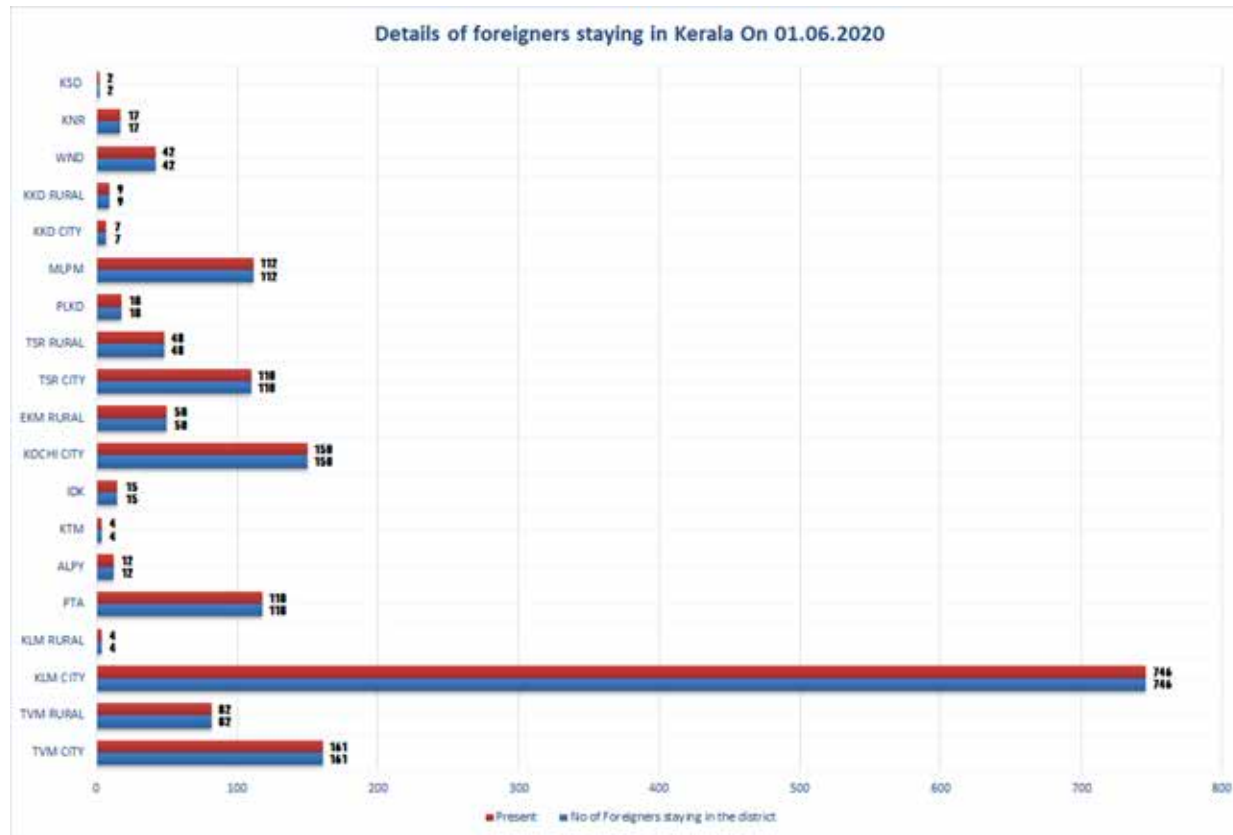
10

Assistance to Foreigners

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 happened outside the country, the first challenge was to trace the persons, be it Indians or foreigners, who had come from foreign countries. The police collected such data with the help of Special Branch field staff and Janamaithri Beat Officers. A 24x7 control room was set up in the District Special Branch office for coordinating police activities in this regard.

Kerala is a state which sees the arrival of about 10 lakh foreign tourists each year. Data collection pertaining to the foreign tourists was done by collecting and tabulating C Form data. The police physically checked all the tourist destinations and places of stays in all the police Station limits and cross checked this data with the data available on record.

With the lockdown being announced, many of these tourists became stranded in the country. There were certain events of hostility to them as they were feared to be spreading infection. On 17.03.2020, a French national Mr Yvan Jacques was found in a paddy field in Pudunagaram Police Station, Palakkad District as he was refused accommodation by lodges and hoteliers who suspected him to have contracted the disease. The police took him to the District Hospital, Palakkad for hospital quarantine. He was discharged from the hospital on 10.04.2020, stayed at a Kerala tourism development hotel before he departed for his country.



Senior police officers visited the place of stay of foreigners in the state and made them aware of the lockdown restrictions, heard their grievances and also extended support, wherever required. These measures not only prevented the spread of the disease but also ensured faith and confidence in the country.

Those foreigners who were suspected to have come into contact with Covid positive people were quarantined at their places of stay. After ensuring the quarantine of foreigners, symptomatic ones were tested for Covid19 test. Few of them were found positive and their contacts had to be traced and quarantined. One such incident occurred in Munnar, Idukki. A UK National, who stayed in the KTDC resort Munnar was found to be positive and was admitted to Kalamassery medical college for treatment. 84 employees who were in primary contact with that UK National were quarantined at the resort itself for 28 days. However, all of them were found negative.

During the lockdown period, countries organized rescue operations for their citizens. It was necessary to bring persons from different corners of the state to the airport from where they would fly off to their countries. In certain instances, inter-state travel was also involved when airports were outside the state.

The process of evacuation started after the MEA Clearance was given. The details of the passengers, drivers and vehicles were shared with the police. These details were shared with the officers on the ground to ensure that the movement of the vehicles was not restricted. And foreigners could reach the airports from where they could fly off to their countries.

കേരളത്തിന്റെ കരുതലിന് നന്ദി അറിയിച്ച് വനജ ആനന്ദ

■ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രിക്കും മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിക്കും കരമയുമായി അമേരിക്കൻ എഴുത്തുകാരി



വനജ ആനന്ദ

അഗസ്റ്റ് 1 • മഹാത്മാവിന്റെ കാലത്തു ചില അഗസ്റ്റ് സന്ദേശങ്ങളും നൽകിയ കേരളത്തിന്റെ സന്ദേശം നാളിതു നന്ദി അറിയിച്ചു വനജ ആനന്ദ.

ജീവകാരുണ്യ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കു കേരളത്തിലെത്തി എന്റെ പത്നിയെക്കുറിച്ചും ചില അഗസ്റ്റ് സന്ദേശങ്ങളിലും കഴിഞ്ഞ അമേരിക്കൻ വനിത വനജ ആനന്ദയായു കേരളത്തിന്റെ കരുതലിനു നന്ദി അറിയിച്ചു മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി പിണറായി വിജയനു കത്തയച്ചു.

അതിഥികൾക്ക് ആദരവും കരുതലും നൽകുന്നതു കേരള സർക്കാരിന്റെ കാരുണ്യം. കേരളത്തിൽ താമസം ചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കും വനജ ആനന്ദയുടെ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രിയുടെയും മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെയും പ്രത്യേകം നന്ദി അറിയിച്ചു. കേരള സർക്കാരിന്റെ ജീവകാരുണ്യ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കും അതിനുള്ളിൽ നീ. ഇവിടെയുള്ള മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ കൈമാർഗ്ഗം.

നൂറ്റാണ്ടു സമർപ്പിച്ച് ബിരുദം, നേടിയ അമേരിക്കൻ എഴുത്തുകാരിയായ വനജ ആനന്ദ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, ഓട്ടിസവും സെറീസ് ഡിസോർഡ്. ബാധിച്ച കുട്ടികളുടെ കൈകൾ തുടങ്ങിയ രേഖകളിൽ 10 വർഷമായി ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മറ്റേ ഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളുടെ പേരിൽ നാണമില്ല.

ഗ്ലോബൽ ഫീസ് വിഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ, ഹിന്ദി സിനിമയിൽ കോർഡിനേറ്റർ, ഹിന്ദി സിനിമയിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ സോണുവി.

മറ്റേ സഹായമെത്തിച്ചിരുന്നു. അടുപ്പമില്ലാത്ത ആദർശം കൂട്ടി കളുടെ ഹൃദയത്തിലായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് എച്ച്.ആർ.ഡി.എസ്.യുടെ കൈനുകാലം. മാർച്ച് 16നാണ് കേരളത്തിലെത്തിയത്. എയർപോർട്ടിലെ പരിരക്ഷയ്ക്കായി പതിയെത്തന്നു കൈകൾ തുടർന്നു ചി കിടന്നു. നിശ്ചിതത്തിലായിത്തന്നു. എ.പി.യുടെ അതിർത്തിയിലായിത്തന്നു. അതിൽ ചുറ്റും ചെങ്കോലിയിൽ ഇവരെ തടഞ്ഞു.

തുടർന്നു ജില്ലാ കലക്ടർ ഇടപെട്ടു പല ഓട് ജില്ലാ ആശുപത്രിയിലും കെ.എസ്.സി.യുടെ ഗേറ്റ് ഹൗസിലും താമസവും കൈമാറു. മരുതി.

എ.പി.യിൽ 16 മുതൽ ജൂൺ 5 വരെ ഗേറ്റ് ഹൗസിലെ ജീവിതം. അവിടെയായിത്തന്നു വനജ ആനന്ദ പരഞ്ഞു. കോട്ടത്തറയിൽ എച്ച്.ആർ.ഡി.എസ്. ഒരുക്കിയ താമസ സൗകര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചും വനജ ആനന്ദ തുടർന്നു വിവരങ്ങൾ ആവിരം. മേഖലയിൽ സജീവമാകാനായി തീർത്തു.

Kannur





11

Enforcing Quarantine

Enforcing quarantine in Kerala was done as a combined effort with the participation of the police, local government, health and the community at large. Police personnel on bike patrols frequently visited the houses of the quarantines. Police volunteers were also used for home quarantine checking.

QUARANTINE OF PASSENGERS FROM ABROAD

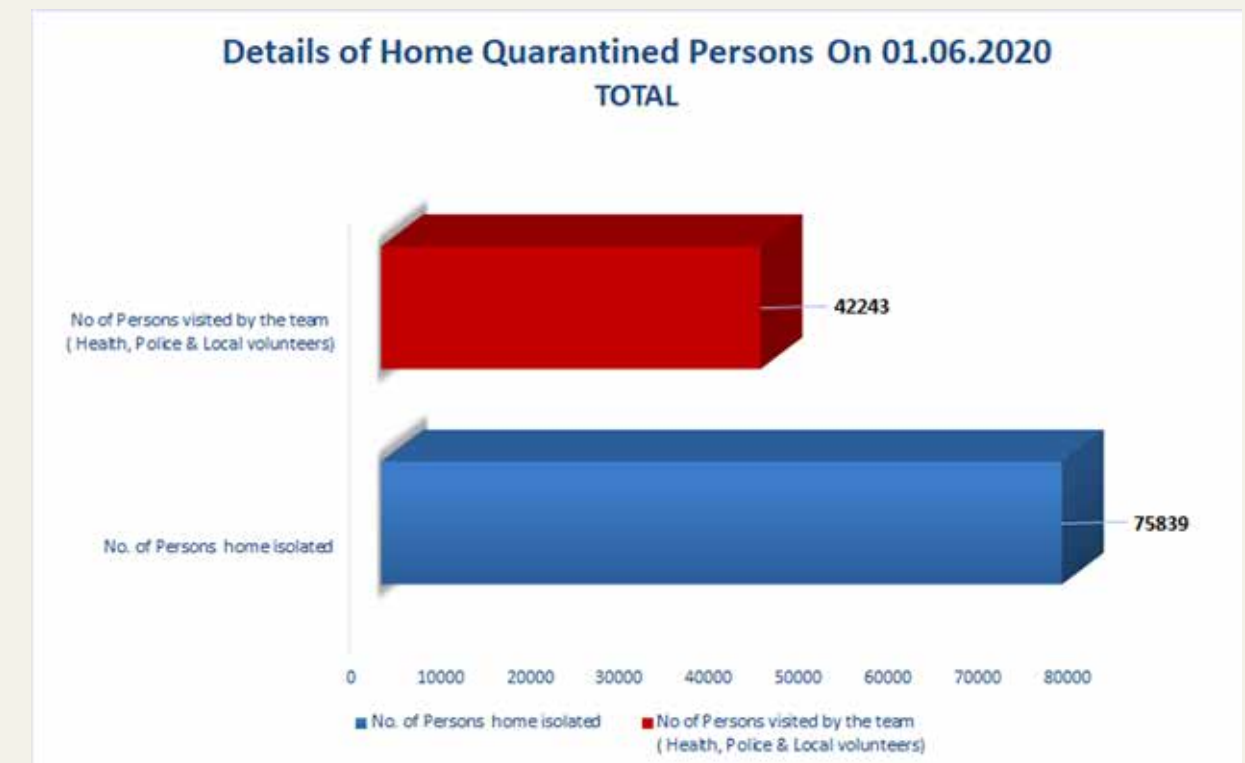
All passengers were asked to download Arogya Setu app on their mobile devices. From the Passengers Manifest, district wise lists of passengers made using their permanent address as the basis.

Passengers found to be symptomatic during screening were immediately taken to a medical facility as per the health protocol. Passengers above the age of 75, pregnant women and children below 10 years were allowed to go into home quarantine. All other passengers were kept under institutional quarantine for a minimum period of 14 days. The passengers who had no quarantine facility at home were also allowed institutional quarantine on their request. One welfare police officer was posted in each institution where they were quarantined.



QUARANTINE OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING BY TRAIN

On arrival of these passengers, thermal screening was carried out at the railway stations as per health protocol. During the temperature scanning, the passengers with normal temperature were allowed to go for home quarantine. Any passenger with abnormal temperature was sent for institution quarantine.



MODES OF CHECKING ON QUARANTINES

HOUSE VISIT BY THE POLICE

Janamithri Police personnel visited the houses of quarantined people.

B-SAFE APPLICATION – USE OF TECHNOLOGY

As part of COVID-19 defensive work, B-Safe app was introduced. It was an application that was monitored from the Police control room which could provide the geographic location of home quarantines.

QUARANTINE CHECKING OVER PHONE

Also, Covid Control Room functioning at the district headquarters also verified the status of quarantine persons by communicating with them over the phone. Bulk SMSes, Video calls and whatsapp messages were all used to encourage people to remain in quarantine.

The joint activities of Janamithri Police, Health and Revenue worked in an effective manner.



QUARANTINE CHECKING THROUGH STATION MOBILE AND BIKE PATROLLING

The station mobile bike patrol team to ensure people remained in quarantine. Patrolling was done to carry out surprise inspections to discourage violation of home quarantine. Those found skipping home quarantine were shifted to government-run quarantine facilities and also legal action was taken against them.

MOTOR CYCLE TEAMS VISITING HOME/INSTITUTIONAL QUARANTINEES

Sl No	Name of District	No of Motor Cycle Teams	No. of visits to home quarantinees	No. of visits to institutional quarantinees	No. of visits to senior citizens/ vulnerable sections etc.	Average number of visit by each team	No of cases detected for violation of quarantine
1	TVPM City	46	73	51	237	8	0
2	TVPM Rural	33	248	66	28	10	0
3	Kollam City	34	845	616	168	48	0
4	Kollam Rural	41	677	25	49	18	0
5	Pathanamthitta	28	342	214	58	22	0
6	Alappuzha	35	846	685	87	46	1
7	Kottayam	52	1366	338	80	34	0
8	Idukki	24	256	15	17	12	0
9	Kochi City	64	4367	773	28	81	4
10	EKM Rual	53	2619	185	57	54	0
11	Thrissur City	58	1775	115	52	33	0
12	Thrissur Rural	30	377	36	114	18	0
13	Palakkad	48	2234	128	54	50	2
14	Malappuram	34	617	403	196	36	1
15	Kozhikkod City	28	520	154	37	25	0
16	Kozhikkode RI	64	863	307	93	20	1
17	Wayanad	29	401	581	30	35	0
18	Kannur	298	3752	1146	101	17	0
19	Kasaragode	63	2002	179	161	37	0
Total		1062	24180	6017	1647	30	9

INITIATIVES OF THRISSUR CITY POLICE

As the number of returnees from other states and abroad increased, Thrissur City Police ensured the home quarantine with the help of neighbourhood committees and volunteers. The neighbourhood committees had the representatives of Local Bodies, Wards, Health Officials and Public workers. The neighbourhood committees kept vigil on persons returning from overseas and other states.





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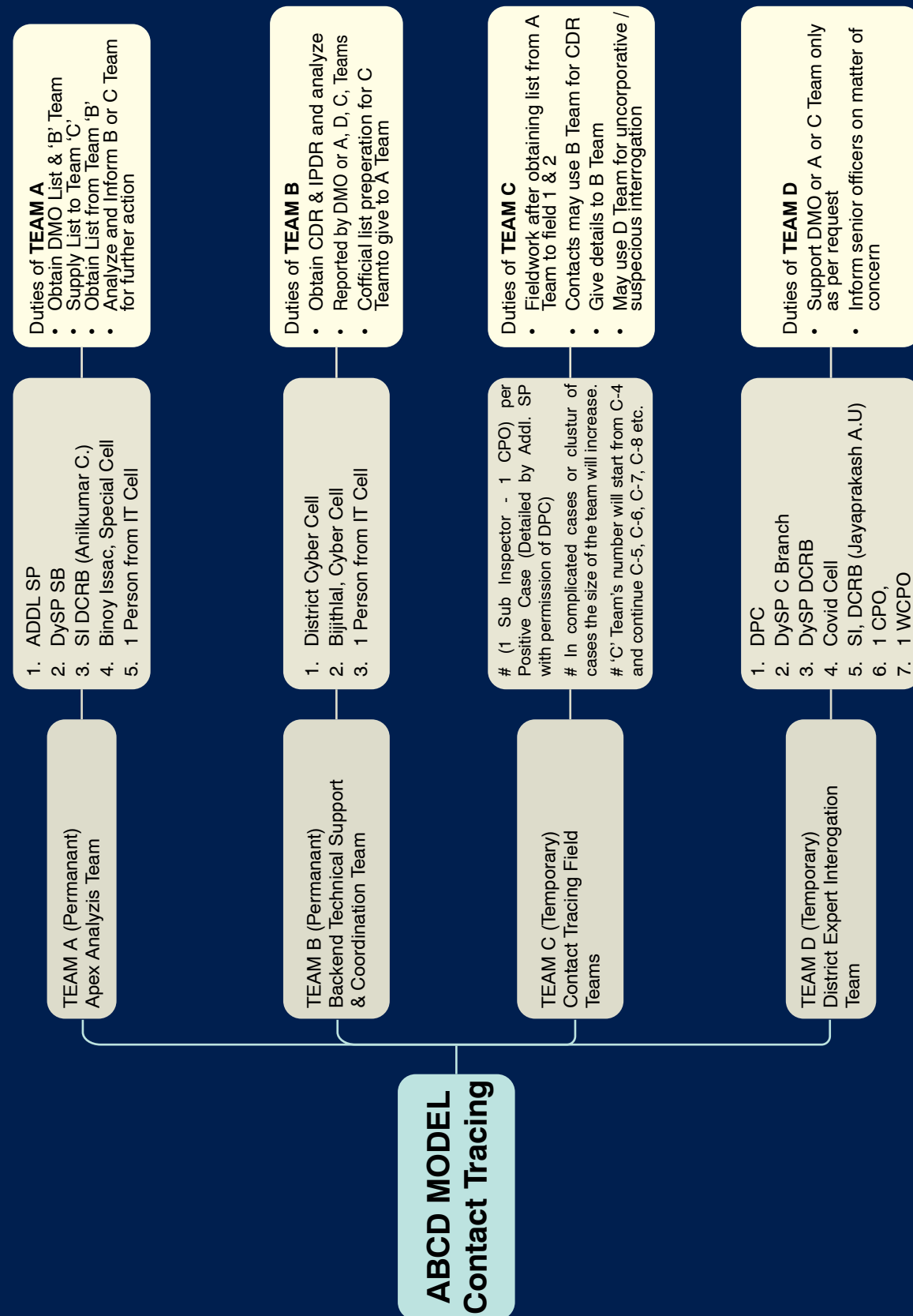
Contact Tracing

Though tracing and tracking of the contacts of affected persons was primarily in the domain of the health department, the police also played a significant role in this sphere. Ascertaining the primary and secondary contacts and ensuring that they were placed in quarantine successfully was an arduous task.

Further, the month of March 2020 saw a religious congregation happening at Nizamuddin Markaz at New Delhi - the Tablighi Jamaat . It garnered attention from the government authorities, as there was a sudden spurt in cases with links to this event. It turned out to be a super spreader, with more than 4,000 confirmed cases and about 27 deaths reported across the country. Over 9,000 delegates attended the congregation, with the majority being from various states of India, and about 1000 attendees from about 40 foreign countries.

Kerala was not an exception as there were a number of people who had attended this mega event and returned to Kerala afterward. The police were directed to take immediate action in tracing these persons and informing the health department so that they could be safely quarantined.

Various methods were adopted for contact tracing by Kerala police. Creation of dedicated units and teams for Contact Tracing was done. For instance, Wayanad police came up with



an ABCD model for this exercise. The cyber cell tracked suspected people and their contacts, locations and movements and reported them to the health department. Geo fencing models were adequately adopted to ensure that quarantine protocol was followed.

Janamaitri beat officers along with Health teams, visited a number of such areas where suspected cases existed. Their details were collected and closely monitored. The locality members were requested to inform the police in case of suspicion of anyone having travelled outside the state. Continuous public announcements were made and social media awareness was created to collect information of possible contacts. Public vigilance also played a crucial role in contact tracing.

A number of people travelled from outside the country and refused to disclose their travel history. Hence the district administration in collaboration with the FRRO team, collected details of these people and informed them about the necessary protocols they had to follow.

Contact tracing route maps were prepared thereby providing a visual representation of the route and movements of the infected person. Consequently, his/her primary contacts were traced and sent into quarantine. These maps were widely shared on social media. One of the maps created in Palakkad district is shown below.

Thrissur City





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Regulation of Public Places, Enforcing Social Distancing, Sanitation and Use of Masks

The aim of social and physical distancing is to slow down the spread of the disease by stopping the chain of transmission. These measures ensure physical distance among people and reduce the chances of people coming into close contact with contaminated surfaces and infected people.

In this regard, on 15th March, the Government of Kerala introduced a new initiative namely, 'Break the Chain'. The campaign aimed to educate people about the importance of public and personal hygiene. Based on this, the government installed water taps along with hand wash bottles at public spots such as the entrances and exits of public utility places, major and minor junctions and other such areas. Fumigation at regular intervals was done at public places. Further, wearing face masks was made mandatory from 22.04.2020 in the state.

Kerala police imposed a number of restrictions and regulations to prevent and contain the spread of COVID-19 and to ensure social distancing.

The partial closure of roads were implemented and unnecessary plying of vehicles controlled. A number of picket posts were put into place and there was intensive patrolling ensured throughout the state.

Special passes issued for transportation of essential services.

Mike announcements conducted in towns especially in markets for creating awareness among people.

Shop owners were advised to make hand sanitizers and hand wash facilities available in front of their shops. Information on social distancing was pasted in front of shops to make the information easily visible and available. Further, social distancing markings at a convenient distance were marked to ensure that customers placed themselves in these markings for their safety.

Inducing the public to wear facemasks while they are at public places, and to maintain social distancing.

Strict warnings given to the people aged above 65 and those below 10 to avoid unnecessary journeys.

Regulation of movement in vehicles and the number of passengers in two, three and four wheelers. The police permit only a stipulated number in buses as well.

Police, the front line warriors, made focused efforts to ensure their own safety. They ensured a continuous usage of gloves and masks. Arrangements in waiting areas in the police stations enabled social distancing among visitors. Interaction with the public on M-Beat was done by observing social distancing norms and with security precautions. There was public encouragement to use technology like email, WhatsApp to put forth their grievances. POLAPP was another initiative for the same. .

In the wake of relaxations on lockdown restrictions, more people stepped out in public as part of work or shopping. However, the majority of them were reluctant to wear masks. A carrot and stick method was adopted – where community-policing models like giving masks to violators were followed along with an awareness talk, whilst also legal action in the form of cases and notices were issued.

Thrissur Rural



CURFEW VIOLATION - DETAILS OF CASES REGISTERD UP TO 01.06.2020							
SI No	District	Total Cases Registered	Total Accused	Total accused Arrested	Total Vehicles Siezed	Total Vehicles Released	Total petty cases for non-wearing of Masks
1	Trivandrum City	6180	6958	6803	5883	5241	7875
2	Trivandrum Rural	25089	26170	25600	23409	12513	8176
3	Kollam City	17000	18389	17820	16244	11391	4994
4	Kollam Rural	15129	16296	16286	15193	11215	6100
5	Pathanamthitta	17357	18568	18287	17587	12311	2537
6	Alappuzha	10015	11808	11199	9453	6663	513
7	Kottayam	8788	12611	10156	7949	1900	8255
8	Idukki	14333	17545	7433	12523	2526	7157
9	Kochi City	6687	7780	7258	3645	2989	4764
10	Ernakulam Rural	12412	14777	11193	11370	4511	4726
11	Trissur City	10061	13509	12838	9814	5011	4523
12	Trissur Rural	9705	12268	11867	9442	5183	3702
13	Palakkad	8310	10962	10466	8025	5254	4511
14	Malappuram	6634	10665	9467	6631	3107	9277
15	Kozhicode City	6822	6171	5856	6810	5305	5062
16	Kozhicode Rural	4224	7579	18019	3735	4378	4683
17	Wayanad	5133	6493	1946	4703	2745	748
18	Kannur	12073	13275	12290	11668	4970	1465
19	Kasaragod	2520	4488	3093	2321	718	4264
Total		198472	236312	217836	186405	107931	93332



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Legal Action

During the lockdown, Kerala Police took timely measures to contain the pandemic by taking prompt legal action against lockdown violations. Employing a lockdown strategy to slow down a pandemic is effective only if it is backed up by action from the police to deter the public from violating the lockdown conditions.

As the offences committed were not of a routine nature, it was necessary to brief the police officers about provisions under which the offenders would be booked for violation of lockdown guidelines. This called for detailed guidelines from the police headquarters which were issued from time to time. Since the state did not have its own Epidemic Diseases Act, an ordinance was issued on 30th March 2020, so that necessary action could be taken for the specific violations.

Apart from the Indian penal code, relevant sections of the Kerala Police Act, Indian Public Health Act 1939, The Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, Kerala Epidemic Control Ordinance 2020, Travancore-Cochin Public Health Act 1955 and the Criminal Procedure Code were also invoked.

Police officers registered cases against people for different behaviour imperilling society. This included:

- Coming out of the house without reason
- Congregating, holding meetings and protests

During the lockdown, Kerala Police took timely measures to contain the pandemic by taking prompt legal action against lockdown violations. Employing a lockdown strategy to slow down a pandemic is effective only if it is backed up by action from the police to deter the public from violating the lockdown conditions.

കോഴിയെ ചുട്ടുതിന്നാൻ കുടുംകുടി;
പൊലീസ് അകത്താക്കി'

കൊളത്തൂർ : ഫലത്തിൽ കൂട്ടി
 ചേർന്നിട്ട് കോഴിയിന്റേ ചട്ടിയിൽ
 നന്നായതായെന്ന സന്ദേശത്തെ
 പലരും വെറുക്കുകയായിരിക്കാം.
 9 പേരെയാണ് വട്ടലൂർ തൊട്ടിയിൽ
 അയച്ചത്. ഫലം കൈമാറ്റത്തിൽനിന്നും
 നന്നായതായതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ഫി.എ.
 ഫാർമിംഗ് സർവ്വീസ് അതാത്
 ക്ഷേമം സർവ്വീസ് അതാത്
 ചോദ്യത്തിൽ ഉത്തരം കൊടുക്കുക
 വേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.



നിയമവിരുദ്ധമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവർക്കെതിരെ കർശനമായി നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുമെന്ന് സർക്കാർ ഉറപ്പ് നൽകി.

ചെമ്മല
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അറസ്റ്റ്
ചെയ്തു.
വടക്കേ
കുളമ്പിൻ

പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കൂട്ടുകൂട്ടുന്ന
സ്ത്രീപ്രജാധാരണക്കാർ ഇവരെ പി
ടികൂട്ടുന്നതിനായി പരസ്യകുപ്യ
തി തയ്യാറാക്കിയതായി സിബി
അറിയിച്ചു. ചെന്നൈയിൽ 6
മീറ്റർ സർക്യൂൾ പരിധിയിൽ 6
പേരുമുള്ളതിൽ 11 ലെവൽ നോ
ട്ട് ചെയ്തു. ചെന്നൈകൂട്ടിൽ,
അരുൾമുക്കം, ചെന്നൈയിൽ,
259 എസ്.എസ്.എസ്.എസ്.എസ്.എസ്.
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നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ഇവരെ അറസ്റ്റ്
ചെയ്തത്.

61 കേസുകൾക്കുടി,
89 പേർ അറസ്റ്റിൽ

89 പേർ അറസ്റ്റു
 മലപ്പുറം • കോവിലം പ്രതിരോധത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ച നിരോധനാജ്ഞ ലംഘിച്ചതിന് 81 പേരിൽ 61 പേരെ 61 കേസുകൾ കൂടി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തു.
 വിവിധ സുരേഷ്കുളിലായി 89 പേരെ ഇന്നലെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തതായി ജില്ലാ പോലീസ് മേധാവി യു. അബ്ദുൽ കരീം അറിയിച്ചു.
 നിരോധനാജ്ഞ ലംഘിച്ച നിരോധനാജ്ഞാപിടിപ്പെടുത്തൽ 59 വാഹനങ്ങളും ഇതോടെ നിരോധനാജ്ഞ ലംഘിച്ചതിന് ജില്ലയിൽ പോലീസ് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത കേസുകൾ 1,168 ആയി. 1,566 ജൂടെ എണ്ണം 1,168 ആയി. 1,566 പേരെയാണ് ഇതുവരെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തത്. 425 വാഹനങ്ങളും പിടിച്ചെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ലംഘിച്ച് നിരത്തിലിറക്കിയ 59 വാഹനങ്ങളും പിടിച്ചെടുത്തു. ഇത്തരം നിരോധനങ്ങൾ ലംഘിച്ചതിന് ജില്ലയിൽ പോലീസ് നജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത കേസുകളുടെ എണ്ണം 1,168 ആയി. 1,566 പേരെയാണ് ഇതുവരെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തത്. 425 വാഹനങ്ങളും പിടിച്ചെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

പള്ളിയിൽ
കുട്ടി നമസ്കാരം:
7 പേർ അറസ്റ്റിൽ

7 പേൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്
 വളാഞ്ചേരി • കോവിഡ് രോഗം
 ഗവ്വപനം പ്രതിരോധവുമായി
 ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് സർക്കാർ ഉത്തര
 വിന്യസിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി പള്ളിയിൽ
 നമസ്കാരം നിർവ്വഹിച്ച ഇരുപ
 അടക്കം 7 പേരെ പൊലീസ് അറ
 സ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തു. പാണ്ടികുറുപ്പ
 മസ്ജിദിലാണ് നമസ്കാരം നട
 ത്തിയത്.

നിരോധനാജ്ഞ
ലഘിച്ചതിന്
ജില്ലയിൽ
79 കേസ്

[illegible]

വാഴക്കാട്ടും ഡ്രോൺ;
10 പേർക്കെതിരെ കേസ്

10 **പേരവ്** • കോവിലിം പ്രതി
രോധ നടപടികളുടെ ഭാഗമായി
പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ച ലോക്ക് ഡൗണിനെ
അട്ടിമറി വാഴക്കാട് ഹോസീസ്
പ്രധാന റോഡുകളിൽ നിന്ന് മാറി
പ്രാദേശിക ഡ്രോൺ പറത്തി
നടത്തിയ പരിശോധനയിൽ പല
യിടങ്ങളിലായി കൂടും കൂടിയവർ
ക്കെതിരെ കേസെടുത്തു.

എടവണ്ണപുറം, തടാവി, ചെറു
വായ്പൂർ, തൃത്തക്കര, വാഴക്കാ
ട്, തുടക്കം, വാഴപ്പാർ, പാലായ
ത്തിലും അതിനോടൊപ്പം എടവണ്ണ
ടം, വാഴക്കാട് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലാണ്
സന്നദ്ധ പ്രവർത്തനകളുടെ സഹാ
യത്തോടെ വാഴക്കാട് സിക്രൂ കൂ
ണിയിലായിരുന്ന കൂട്ടിയുടെ ഭന
തുരുത്തിൽ ഡ്രോൺ പറത്തിയ
ത്.

[illegible]

ബൈക്കുകൾ നിറഞ്ഞ് സ്ട്രേഷൻ മൂറ്റം

വണ്ടുവിൽ 21 പേർക്കും
കാളികാവിലിൽ 45 പേർക്കും
പുതിയ കേസ്



കുറുപ്പാക്കുണ്ട്. പൊതുവെ പീലികുലിയ മരണമുണ്ടാകും.

[illegible][illegible]

നഗരിൽ കോടാലകെട്ടി പൊതുവിൽ
തർക്കമുണ്ടാകാൻ സാധ്യമാണ്. ഏതെങ്കിലും
ഒരു അനുവാദപത്രത്തിൽ നാട്ടു കർഷാ
ണൻ ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുന്നതായാലോ
നിർമ്മാണ നഗരപരിധി കടന്നുപോകാ
ൻ. നഗരപരിധിയിൽ 45 മീറ്റർ അ
കൂടി പൊതുവിൽ.

ഏതെങ്കിലും 3 കെ.എസ്. പൊ
തുവിൽ 5 കെ.എസ്. നഗരപരി
ധിയിൽ 1000.00 മീറ്റർ അക
ലായിരിക്കും. പൊതുവിൽ ഉറപ്പുവരു
ത്തുന്നതിൽ.

നിരോധനാജ്ഞ:
ജില്ലയിൽ 70 കേസുകൾ
കുടി

മലപ്പുറം: കൊവിഡ് -19 പ്രതിരോധത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ച നിരോധനങ്ങളെ ലംഘിച്ചതിന് ജില്ലയിൽ പൊലീസ് ഏലിപ്പതിന് ജില്ലയിൽ പൊലീസ് 70 കേസുകൾ കൂട്ടി ഇന്നലെ ജനറൽ ചെയ്തു. വിവിധ സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിലായി 67 പേരെ ഇന്നലെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തതായി ജില്ലാ പൊലീസ് മേധാവി യു. അബ്ദുൽ കരീം അറിയിച്ചു. നിരോധങ്ങൾ ലംഘിച്ച് നിരത്തിലിറക്കിയ എട്ടു വാഹനങ്ങളും പിടിച്ചെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതോടെ നിരോധനങ്ങളെ ലംഘിച്ചതിന് പൊലീസ് ജനറൽ ചെയ്ത കേസുകളുടെ എണ്ണം 1395 ആയി. 1862 പേരെയാണ് ഇതുവരെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തത്. ജില്ലയിലാകെ ഇതുവരെ 566 വാഹനങ്ങളും പിടിച്ചെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

പിടികൂടുന്ന വാഹനങ്ങൾ നിർത്തിയിടാൻ
കോർപ്പറേഷൻ വഴിക്കടവ് പൊലീസ്

[illegible]

06:40:30. ഡയറക്ടർ റ്റർഫോമേഷൻ പദ്ധതിക്കായ്ക്കായി ഡിവിഷൻ വിവിധതരം കൈപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ
 വിതരണം ചെയ്തു.

സെവിംഗസ് അസോസിയേഷൻ
 സെക്ഷനായ്ക്കായി സിംഗിൾ
 പീസ്, ബാർ, ഏറ്റെടുത്തു. അതിൽ
 അതിൽ ഓരോ പദ്ധതിയ്ക്കും
 വിതരണം.

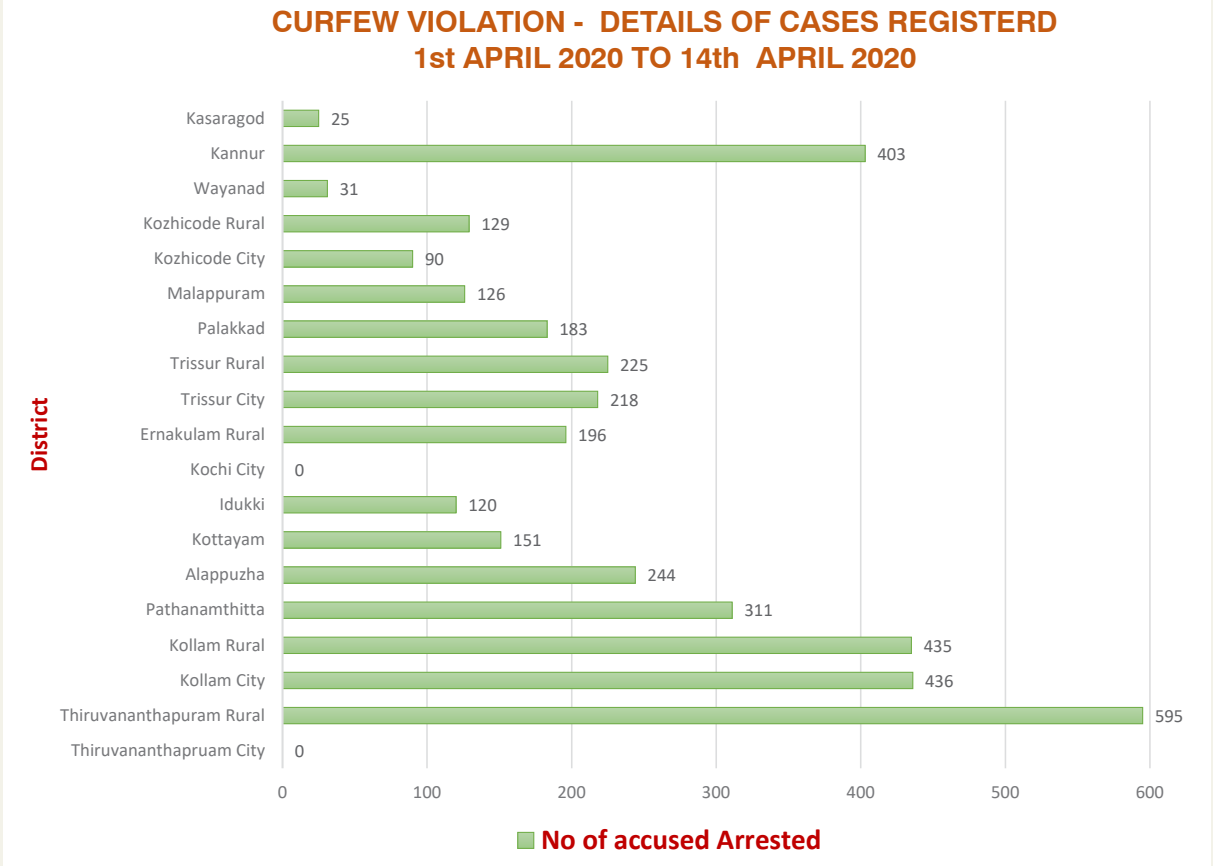
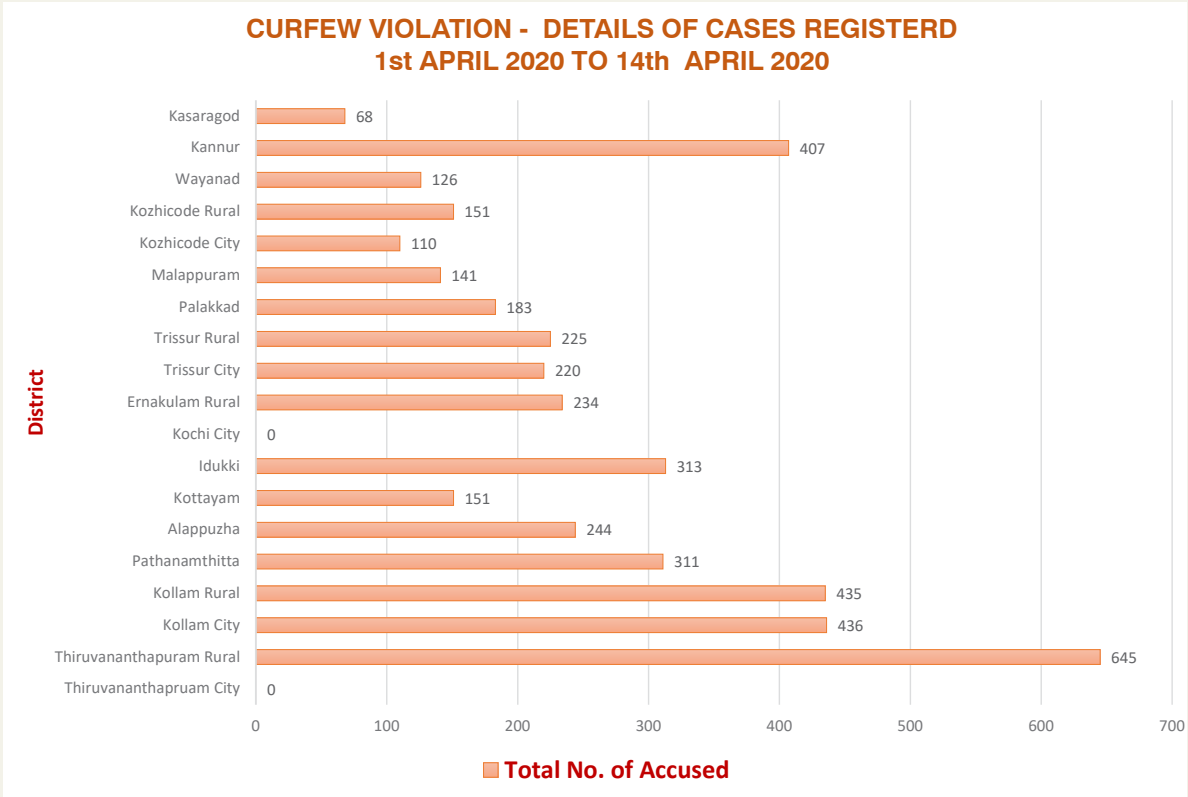
As the offences committed were not of a routine nature, it was necessary to brief the police officers about provisions under which the offenders would be booked for violation of lockdown guidelines. This called for detailed guidelines from the police headquarters which were issued from time to time. Since the state did not have its own Epidemic Diseases Act, an ordinance was issued on 30th March 2020, so that necessary action could be taken for the specific violations.

Apart from the Indian penal code, relevant sections of the Kerala Police Act, Indian Public Health Act 1939, The Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, Kerala Epidemic Control Ordinance 2020, Travancore-Cochin Public Health Act 1955 and the Criminal Procedure Code were also invoked.

Police officers registered cases against people for different behaviour imperilling society. This included:

- Coming out of the house without reason
- Congregating, holding meetings and protests
- Violating quarantine
- Spreading fake news
- Hiding travel information
- Vehicles including motorcycles and cars were seized when they were found to have been used for violating the lockdown conditions.
- General petty cases were registered for
- Not wearing masks
- Not maintain social distance
- More number of persons than those allowed travelling in vehicles.

Case registered performa as on 01.06.2020





Thrissur City



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Co-ordination with Other Stakeholders

COVID - 19 is a first of its kind pandemic to have impacted the entire world. For the police, working closely and with a cooperative spirit with all wings of the district administration was a necessity in order to evolve and implement an effective strategy in combating the virus and its fallout.

A co-ordination meeting was convened everyday with the District Collector, the District Police Chief and the District Medical officer monitoring the progress of all COVID related activities in the district. Apart from coordination, a number of duties which were, in general outside the pale of police functioning were fulfilled by the police.

The data about positive cases, quarantined people and contacts was shared by the health department on a daily basis. Police aided the health officials in the tracing of contacts by making route maps. Police personnel also checked quarantined people every day. In case of a quarantine violation, efforts of the health department were complemented by the police in retrieving the person. April 7th was observed as world health day and Kozhikode Rural Police thanked the health fraternity and doffed their hats to them.

Airports and railway stations became crucial points with the rise in entry of passengers. Joint teams with police, health and revenue officials were deployed here for crowd control, surveillance and movement of people. Further, Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) had to be co-ordinated with to ensure orderly movement of passengers, a certain



▼ Thiruvananthapuram City



section going to institutional quarantine centres and the rest to their residences.

Due to the sudden announcement of the lockdown, migrants all over the country found themselves in a hard situation. They were out of work and had no means to pay for their basic needs. They were also in no position to re-join their families who were living in distant states. This created a lot of stress.

A special officer of the rank of an Inspector General of Police was appointed to monitor the migrant issue. The police proved to be a first time responder to migrant issues. Food parcel and food kit distribution, discussion with the landlords and labour-contractors for their rent payments and various other concerns were timely addressed by the police officers. Patta books were installed in migrant camps so to check on them. Patrolling was intensified. Even means of entertainment like TVs, carom boards etc. were distributed to them. Any kind of issue faced by them was promptly put communicated by the police to the labour department.

The co-ordination with district administration, the health department, the labour department and the railway authorities came to the fore in the process of sending back stranded guest labourers in "Sramik trains".

There was a dedicated coordination with Non-Governmental Organisations that went all out to provide for the most downtrodden of society. The police became a link to ensure that food kits, basic essentials like sanitary napkins, cycles, ration was timely provided to these sections.

The police also took up the role of transporting medicines to ailing patients. Medicines reached some districts even from other states. The highway patrols of the police were put in charge of delivering medicine. The fire department also played a role in this matter.

Closure of beverage shops, made people transport IMFL from Tamil Nadu. Further, illicit brewing began to take place at home. Solo and Joint operations with the state excise department resulted in successful raids.

The police also closely worked with the Education department in conducting of the SSLC and Plus Two examinations from 26-05-2020 to 30-05-2020. Crowding of students and parents was prevented.

Route marches were conducted which were joined by ward councillors and religious leaders who sought to persuade the public to remain within their homes.

The success of the Kerala model in containing the pandemic to a huge extent was due to concerted working of all government departments. While this involved time and effort, the result was greater effectiveness of the state in dealing with the epidemic.



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Normal Policing During Pandemic

The COVID - 19 pandemic saw the police force burdened with a variety of tasks, but routine policing could not stop. As this pandemic affected every sphere of normal life and caused several changes across various sectors, the nature of police duty changed significantly. The crime rate and law and order issues drastically came down in number as compared to the previous periods due to the imposition of the lock down and the unavailability of breweries. Road accidents also were drastically reduced.



However, certain categories of crime remained at previous levels or even saw a spurt in some areas. The closure of bars and beverage outlets was one of the crucial challenges faced by the police. Instances of illegal wash preparation and making and selling of country made arrack were prevalent. Frequent raids were conducted to detect such offences. A large number of cases were registered by the police and the excise departments.

Action taken against illicit liquor by police and excise department up to 01.06.2020 was given below:

DAILY REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN AGAINST ILLICIT LIQUOR Upto 01.06.2020					
SI No.	District	No. of case registered by Police	No. of case registered by Excise	No. of accused	No. of accused arrested
1	TVM CITY	29	0	51	39
2	TVM RURAL	111	0	166	138
3	KLM CITY	56	25	118	79
4	KLM RURAL	106	1	137	129
5	PTA	84	170	254	167
6	ALPY	102	255	308	197
7	KTM	41	141	189	102
8	IDK	70	122	190	109
9	KOCHI CITY	15	5	35	35
10	EKM RURAL	37	90	120	104
11	TSR CITY	29	68	107	88
12	TSR RURAL	54	49	131	108
13	PLKD	43	293	173	98
14	MLPM	33	0	46	39
15	KKD CITY	27	206	116	77
16	KKD RURAL	93	38	120	85
17	WND	27	79	58	42
18	KNR	18	263	151	86
19	KSD	16	122	156	48
Total		991	1927	2626	1770



The number of petitions being received at police stations in the initial stage of the lockdown came down. However, gradually people took to WhatsApp and emails to send in their petitions. Petition addressal was done through video conferencing, telephonic conversation, or through beat officers.

In case of a crime registration, arrests were done only in very serious cases alone. Those arrested were medically tested. Only a small number of police personnel were allocated for this duty and adequate precautions were taken for the same. To prevent the pandemic from spreading, the police fixed a central detention centre for arrested people in every sub division. The detention centre was used for completing the paper work interrogating those arrested instead of bringing them to the Police Stations.

A number of prison inmates were released during the pandemic. Police stations maintained a record of these jail releases and intensified patrolling in the areas where such prisoners had been released.

Since everyone was at home, and unemployment and other uncertainties were looming large – there was a fear that there would be a rise in domestic violence cases. However, these were not always reported. Police understood these societal concerns and took to intensifying women beat patrols. Domestic Conflict Resolution centers were opened with the primary object to address the needs of such women.

As there was a complete shift to the online platform due to everyone's restriction on movement; criminals also took to the cyber space. Some cybercrimes were reported and the police registered such cases and investigated them.

The community-policing activities of Kerala Police continued during the pandemic. From checking on old citizens, provision of food to the downtrodden and the guest workers, different kinds of help was given by the police.

Thus, although crime rate reduced considerably, policing took a new fervour and flavour.



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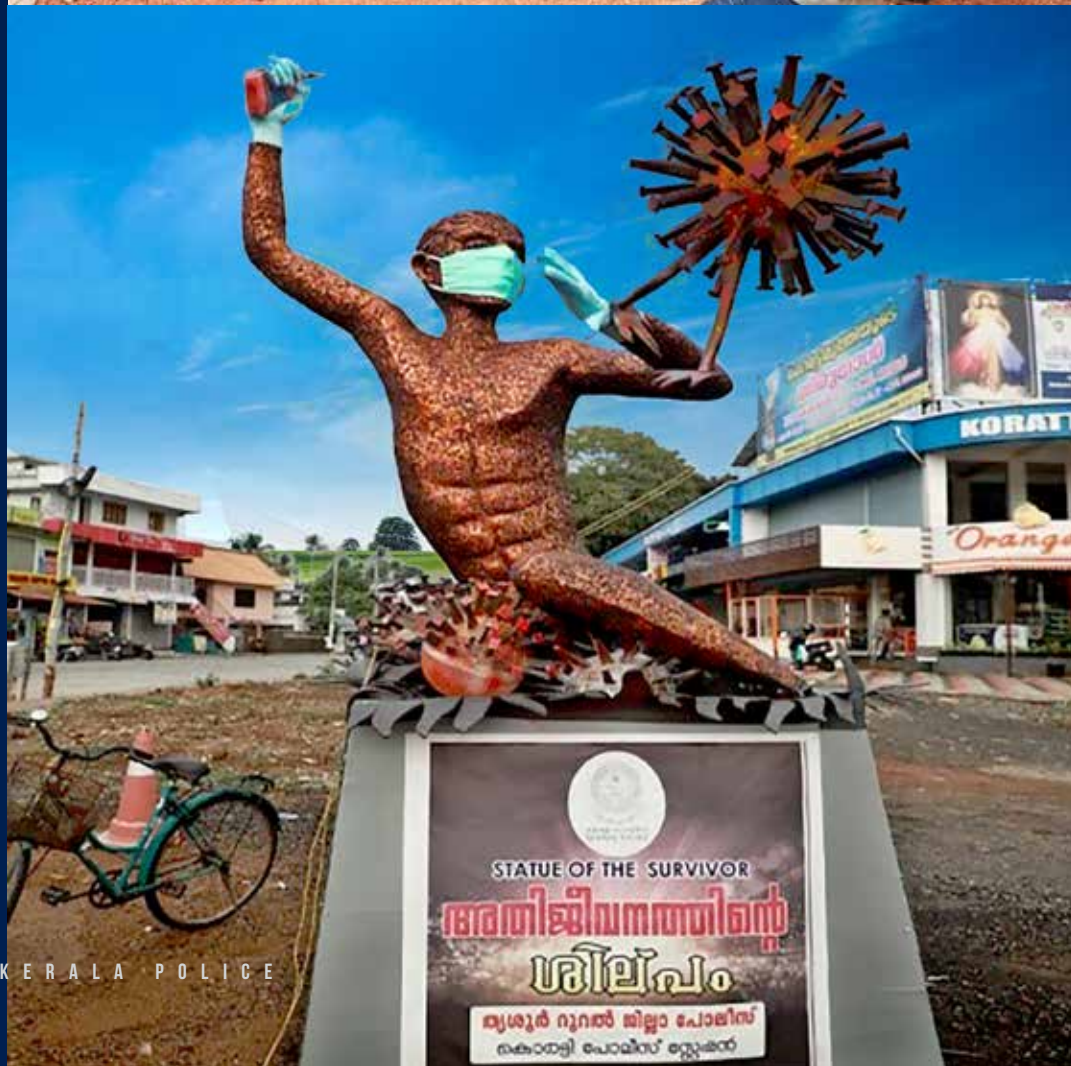
Service Beyond Duty

Apart from the welfare of police force, the Kerala Police also assumed responsibility for public welfare activities which were traditionally beyond its sphere. As the police force was amongst the few departments who were on the field, the onus was also on the police to ensure that the public was not put to difficulty during the lockdown.

Emergency Response Support System ERSS (112) generally responds to emergency calls. But during this time, it was utilized to meet the requests of the citizens for emergency or lifesaving medicines. The citizens who were in need of emergency medicines were instructed to contact the ERSS control Room (112). The control room coordinated the activities and ensured the delivery of medicines at the destination through the Highway Patrol Teams (Kilos).

“Raksha”, a free travel facility for emergency medical requirements of dialysis patients, cancer patients and other terminally ill persons was launched by the Kochi City commissionerate. This was an initiative in association with Mahindra Logistics and ‘Alyte’ group. 5 cars were used for this purpose. The service could help 52 persons.

Essential commodities such as medicines, food materials etc were supplied by the police to senior citizens and other vulnerable sections of the population who were incapable of procuring the same during the lockdown. ‘OruVayaroottam, Oru Visahappakatam’ (Feed a mouth) campaign was started to support and supplement the activities of community kitchens.



It provided food to migrant labourers, stranded individuals, the homeless and officials and volunteers involved in Covid-19 activities. Student police cadets, teachers and guardians actively contributed to this programme along with the police. Food packets were also provided to long distance drivers who were not in a position to obtain food by Alappuzha police.

Medicine Supply by Highway Patrol

Details from 05.04.2020 to 30.06.2020

Date	From	To	Number of Packets
4/5/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	15
4/6/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	32
4/7/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	43
4/8/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	44
4/9/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	85
4/10/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	46
4/11/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	63
4/12/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	42
4/13/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	73
4/14/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	55
4/15/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	105
4/16/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	77
4/17/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	82
4/18/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	117
4/19/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	37
4/20/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	52
4/21/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	65
4/22/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	67
4/23/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	120
4/24/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	102
4/25/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	107
4/26/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	28
4/27/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	94
4/28/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	82
4/29/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	73
4/30/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	105
5/1/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	82
5/2/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	75
5/3/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	43
5/4/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	70
5/5/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	68
5/6/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	51
5/7/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	60
5/8/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	53
5/9/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	79
5/10/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	20

Date	From	To	Number of Packets
5/11/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	40
5/12/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	38
5/13/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	72
5/14/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	61
5/15/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	51
5/16/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	42
5/17/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	13
5/18/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	21
5/19/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	18
5/20/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	46
5/21/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	48
5/22/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	23
5/23/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	10
5/24/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	14
5/25/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	9
5/26/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	20
5/27/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	9
5/28/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	24
5/29/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	5
5/30/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	7
5/31/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	12
6/1/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	18
6/2/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	13
6/3/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	6
6/4/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	5
6/5/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	15
6/6/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	5
6/7/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	2
6/8/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	5
6/9/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	15
6/10/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	6
6/11/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	10
6/12/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	6
6/13/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	7
6/14/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	1
6/15/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	19
6/16/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	0
6/17/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	1
6/18/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	2
6/19/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	2
6/20/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	3
6/21/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	0
6/22/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	1
6/23/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	0
6/24/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	1
6/25/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	5
6/26/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	0

Date	From	To	Number of Packets
6/27/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	4
6/28/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	4
6/29/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	4
6/30/2020	Thiruvananthapuram-Kasaragod	Kasaragod-Thiruvananthapuram	0
TOTAL			3155

In order to meet the essential needs of people residing in the 'Covid Containment Zone', Kasaragod district police started the 'Amritham' home delivery system. For this two Whatsapp numbers were arranged in the police Corona control room itself. People sent their requirements to this number and police coordinated with the local supplier and got the items supplied. Similar system was started in Wayanad with the name, 'Safalyam'.

Kerala police introduced a programme called Prashanthi to support senior citizens living alone during the lockdown period. Senior citizens could contact the police on mobile numbers 9497900035, 9497900045 to seek help on a 24*7 basis. When senior citizens needed medical consultations, assistance in purchasing medicines, were feeling depressed, or had any COVID-19 related queries etc, they could call these numbers.

The police organised the 'Bask in the Mask' campaign where masks were distributed to the people by the police. A social media campaign was organised to motivate people to wear masks.

Thrissur rural police erected the statute of "The Survivor" at Koratty Junction to motivate the public.

OTHER INITIATIVES INCLUDED

- Police also distributed sanitary napkins to guest labourers and homeless persons during this period.
- All major bus stand and markets were sanitized with the help of Fire force, health workers and NGOs
- Police installed water taps for washing of hands at public places with the help of local bodies and NGO's.
- Distribution of cycles and tricycles, sports kits to children in economically disadvantaged areas.
- Ambulance services were arranged for those in need.
- Blood donation camps were conducted.
- Circles were marked in front of shops to ensure that the public maintained social distance.
- Seed packets to help promote agriculture during the lockdown period were distributed.
- Stray animals and birds were fed by the police.





Kollam Rural

18

Engagement with Media

Social media can serve as a valuable tool for law enforcement agencies to disseminate information to the public and as a medium to gauge community sentiment. As such, law enforcement agencies are increasingly exploring the potential of social media engagement as a strategy to improve communication and public relations with the communities they serve.

Kerala Police was very active on social media during the lockdown period. More than 400 videos were created by various police units including the Kerala police academy with a view to create awareness among the public and its own personnel regarding the disease and the regulations framed by the government. The dance video made by the State Police Media Centre with police officers which explains the importance of proper hand washing went viral across the world. The video went on to be appreciated by international media, including networks such as BBC, Reuters, AFP and ANI. The US Embassy in Delhi also shared it on their page.

A media cell working under all District Corona control room issued daily press releases on police work, public appeals and related issues. The state and district handles of Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and son on remained active, putting out information to help the public. Interviews of police officers were aired on TV and Radio FM channels. Audio and video messages for re-assuring guest labourers, senior citizens and other vulnerable groups were prepared and circulated.

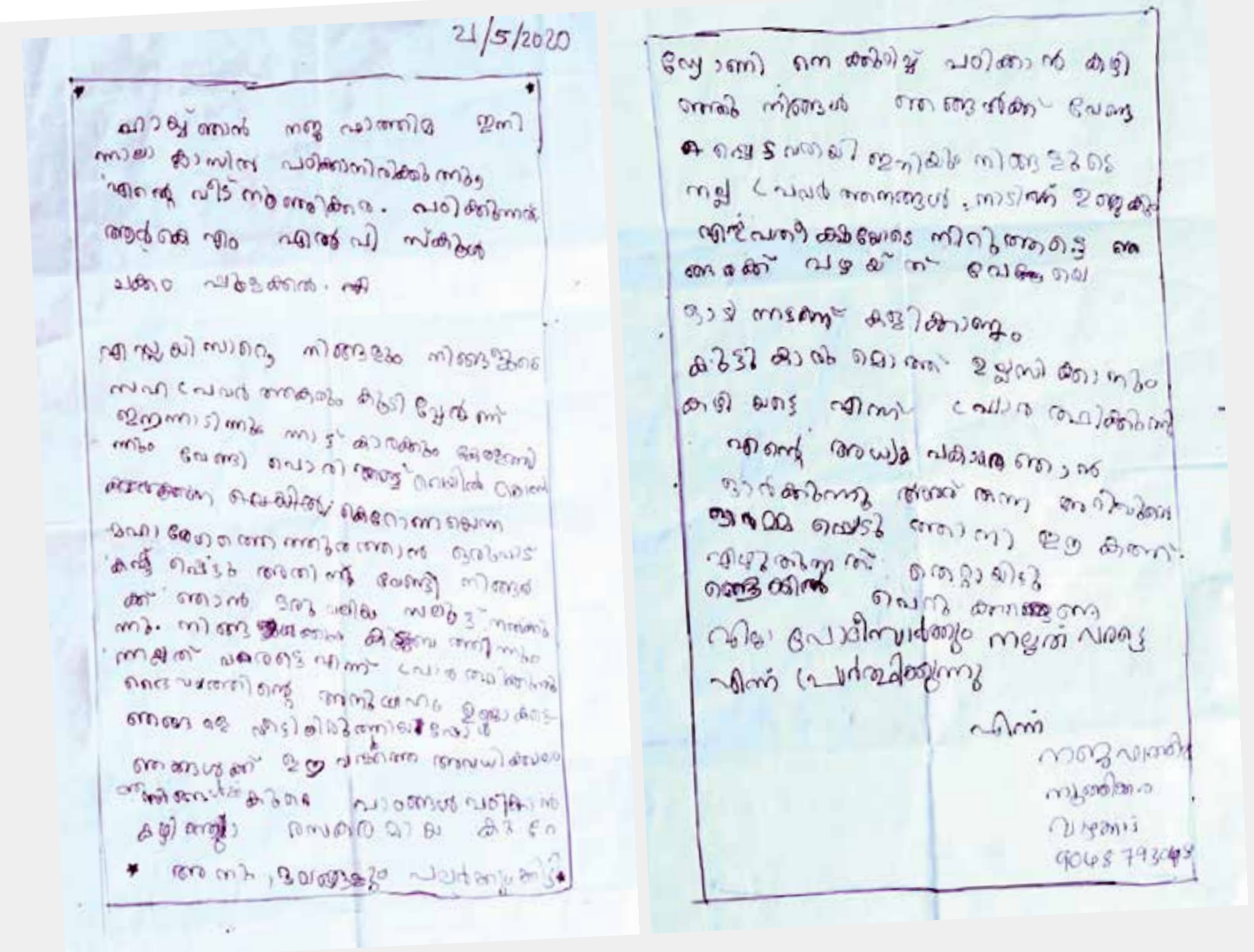
▼ Kerala Police Awareness Video

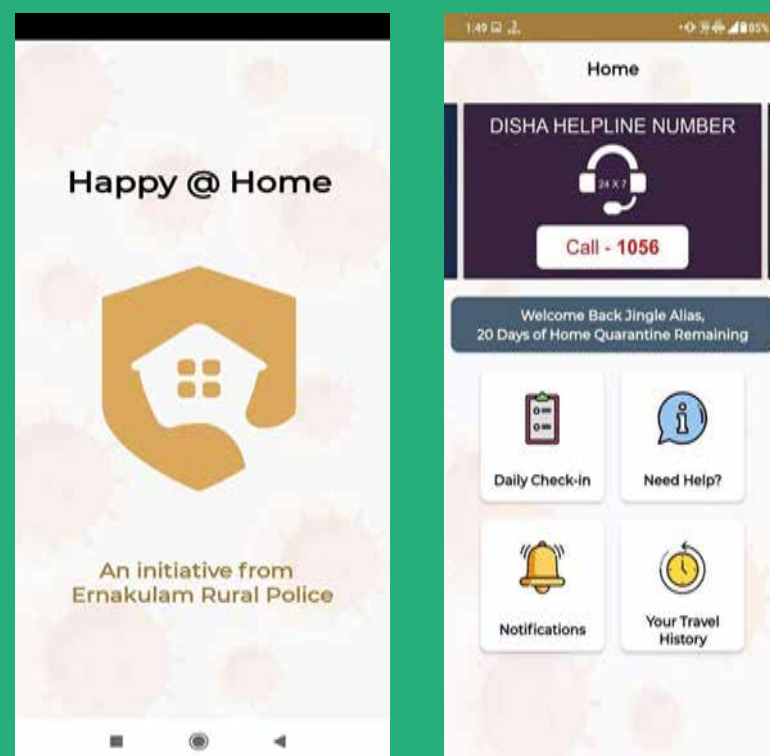


The Kochi city police commissionerate produced a series of ten short videos with a theme of ten points where public awareness was to be created. Ten celebrities volunteered to take part in the process. The catch phrase of the campaign was “PANKALIYAKOO PORALIYAKOO” (Be a Partner Be a Fighter).

Operation Lock Down challenge of Kozhikode Rural Police was a novel initiative on social media. The police gave an invitation to the public to post a 30 seconds video showcasing their life during the lock down. Miss. Aysha Risa, a 7 seven old selected as official mascot of the programme. The best videos were selected among the videos and uploaded to the district Facebook page. A painting competition “CHITRAJALAKAM” was conducted by the Kochi city commissionerate.

Malappuram police, on the other hand conducted an online poetry writing competition on 'Survival', while also organising a selfie competition with the topic: 'A day with your mother' on Mother's day. A letter written by an eight year old girl, NajaFathima thanking the officers of the Vazhakkad police station went viral on social media. The police thanked her for her praise.





19

Use of Technology

INTRODUCTION

From keeping surveillance to enforcing law and order to investigation, Kerala police have successfully harnessed technology in the discharge of their functions in the past. In the time of this crisis as well, Kerala cops adopted technology vigorously to help contain the pandemic.

SURVEILLANCE BY DRONES

Project Eagle Eye, involving the use of drones was launched as a state wide programme. Drones were deployed by the police in all districts of the state. They acted as force multipliers and were found to be highly effective in topographically challenging areas. They were used to maintain vigilance on people in quarantine and helped in aerial patrolling of localities to break up congregations and to prevent gatherings. The videos recorded were relayed to the police stations where cases were registered for violation of law, wherever applicable. Photos and videos obtained with the help of drones were shared on social media to create deterrence amongst potential quarantine- breakers and law-violators.

GEO-FENCING AND GIS MAPPING

A geo-fence is a virtual boundary set up around a geographical location. The technology uses Global Positioning System (GPS), RFID tags, Wi-Fi or a person's mobile phone to track their location. Geo-fencing technology was used

successfully to monitor the movement of quarantined persons. Cases were registered against those breaking quarantine.

GIS mapping was also used to plot positive cases and their primary and secondary contacts on Google maps. This mapping helped considerably in the identification of vulnerable areas and compartmentalization of Containment Zones. Police cyber cells aided the health authorities in creating route maps of affected individuals.

CALLS TO QUARANTINED PEOPLE

Quarantined people were contacted on telephone by the police. Enquiries about their health were made, availability of essential services was confirmed, and their physical presence in their homes or facilities was checked. Whatsapp audio and video platforms were also widely used by police for this purpose. As at any given time, in many districts, a large number of people were in quarantine, a team was constituted for this purpose.

MOBILE APPLICATIONS

A Covid Safety Mobile Application was developed in-house and was made use of in ensuring patients and their contacts do not come out of their homes. If a quarantined person moved out of his location, an alert would be received at Control Room and legal action would be initiated against the violator. With the effective use of this application of alone as many as around 650 cases were registered against the violators of quarantine protocol in Kasaragod.

Kerala Police Cyber dome launched a mobile and web-based application for door delivery of essential items in an effort to keep people indoor. This was dubbed the Shops App. 300 merchants from across the State registered themselves and added their inventories to the app. This was similar to the Changayi App developed by the Idukki police.

B-Safe app is an app which was developed by the Kerala Police. Calls were being received from fraudsters who were attempting to exploit the insecurities being faced by people at these times. This app provided a channel to file complaints with the police. Additional features were also added to the app. A person requiring a pass for travel could download the app and apply through it. Another feature was B-Safe Quarantine. Using this feature, the police officer in charge could monitor the people under quarantine in their jurisdiction. If anyone of these people violated quarantine, the system would alert the concerned officer with the violator's present location.

A mobile App, 'Happy @Home' was designed by the Aluva district police for monitoring those in home quarantine. It had features for arranging for Medical care to those in home quarantine and also for preparing the route maps of those who had tested positive for COVID-19. Important phone numbers for assistance were also available in the App.

A Vehicle Transit Monitoring app was also created simultaneously by Kollam Rural police and Wayanad Police. This was primarily used for monitoring the journeys of goods trucks entering the borders. These vehicles were allowed to proceed to specific approved locations, unload their goods and return through a specific route. On entry at a state check post, this information was obtained and fed into the system. During police checking at other intermediate points, the

information already in the system was matched with the actual physical routes to detect any discrepancy.

In certain districts, a Road Vigil application was used at picket posts. This app was used for the same purposes as the Vehicle Transit Monitoring app, however, this particular app was for monitoring the travel of persons.

E-CURFEW PASS

Persons who had to travel due to emergencies were requested to apply for passes online. District Police Chiefs or the Station House Officers at various times issued these passes without any physical interface.

MONITORING OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Cyber cells continuously monitored the activity on social media with special stress to Covid related matters. Spreading of fake news and fear mongering were major concerns during this time. Cases were registered on a daily basis against those involved in these offences.

As part of the surveillance over the cyber space, Kerala Police Cyber dome regularly conducted a digital analysis of virtual trends during the pandemic period. Surveillance revealed a surge in digital crimes, particularly in relation to financial fraud, phishing attacks, pornography and crimes against children. Drives were conducted on the basis of the information received and cases were registered.

Active awareness campaigns in the way of advisories, posters, videos etc. are also conducted through social media so as to make the public aware about the latest trends in cyber-crimes.

VIDEO CONFERENCING MODES

An additional video conferencing feature was developed in the crime drive software in this time. This, along with traditional video conferencing facilities, Google Meet, Zoom, WhatsApp video calls were extensively used for internal communication within the force.

IR THERMAL SCANNER CHECKING

Employees and visitors had their temperature checked before they entered the police stations and police offices.

CONCLUSION

Technology was able to help the police in many ways. On one side, it became a tool for effective implementation of the lockdown measures. On another, it was also used to mitigate the difficulties faced by the public during this time. Technology also helped in keeping the channels of communication open and vibrant when such transfer of information and guidelines was paramount.



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Welfare and Protection of Police Personnel

Police are the most visible arm of the government. They are always expected to be accessible, interactive and dynamic. Broadly speaking, the twin roles which the police are expected to play in a society are maintenance of law and order and prevention of crime. However, the ramifications of these two duties are numerous, which result in a momentous burden being placed on the police. In hours of crisis, the welfare of the police sometimes takes a backseat.

Several steps were taken to protect the personnel from exposure to the virus on one hand and to boost their morale by helping to make their job easier to discharge in Kerala.

A certain proportion of the district strength was kept as reserve. Personnel were instructed to directly report to the duty place, rather than coming to the police station to minimise contact with each other. All conferences and crime review meetings in the district were carried out online. Arrests are made only in serious circumstances. Special instructions were issued to police personnel during vehicle checking duty. They were asked not to touch the vehicles and to examine the documents from afar.

In stations, Friday parades, roll calls and son on were stopped and this time was dedicatedly utilized for cleaning of stations. The services of fire and rescue service were utilized for sanitation at police stations, and offices at regular intervals.



Shamianas (temporary roofs) were erected at checkpoints so that police men could work under the shade. Food distribution and water distribution through the district headquarters mess was ensured to all. AYUSH and Homeopathy medicines were supplied to duty personnel to boost their immunity.

During the COVID - 19 pandemic, the state police in association with the Indian Medical Association and Blue Tele Medicine group, came up with an innovative application for the welfare of its personnel – a telemedicine mobile App for medical consultation for its personnel and their families. Police personnel could directly talk to a doctor on video call even while on duty. The services of 94 doctors from various specialities were made available.

Further, with the objective to reduce mental stress of personnel, the Kerala Police Academy launched a tele-counselling service where trained psychologists advised police personnel and their families. Also, online classes generating awareness about COVID were conducted by the Police training college where personnel deployed all over the state could log in and benefit.

Operation ‘Protect the Protectors’ was launched by Kerala Police to protect the police personnel and their families. An ADGP rank officer was made in charge of the programme. Police Hospitals were converted into improvised makeshift Corona care/quarantine centres for emergency purposes. It was also decided to attach qualified and trained paramedics available in various categories in police departments to these police hospitals.

KAP 1st Battalion came up with a multipurpose police vehicle for the use of policemen on duty. This vehicle which originally was an unused dog squad vehicle, was totally modified in house by policemen of KAP 1, into a contactless, mass temperature screening vehicle with mounted IR Thermometer and advanced mike system(to enquire about any symptoms or travel or contact history from inside the vehicle). This vehicle also allowed policemen standing on duty for long hours during Covid times to get mobile services of various types like getting adequate rest inside the vehicle’s couches and chairs, get refreshments like lime juice, ayurvedic tea, cold water, glucose water and juices(kept in a small refrigerator), watch Covid related awareness videos on a smart T.V. mounted inside and to even go for haircuts (under highly aseptic and safe conditions, using electronic sterilizers, masks, gloves, automatic sanitizer vending machine, disposable towels, vacuum cleaners, fumigation device etc.), and also to avail first aid and all kinds of essential medicines if required.

Medical camps were conducted in many police stations to monitor the health and wellbeing of personnel. Protective equipment like face shields, masks: cloth, N95, triple layer masks, gloves, sanitizers etc. were supplied to the police officers to keep them safe. The department appointed a nodal officer in the rank of IG to procure protective equipment from the Kerala Medical Services Corporation limited and distribute them to various districts. The armed police battalions manufactured sanitizer and reusable masks on site for use by personnel. In fact, roughly 4 lakh masks and 1500 litres of sanitizer were manufactured by them. The civil society, the Khadi board and the merchant associations came forward and donated protective equipment to the police. Equipment which could disinfect footwear was installed at the entrances of police stations and the training academies.

Table : 12

ALLOTMENT OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENTS AS ON 01.06-2020					
SI No	UNIT	N-95 Mask	Triple Layer Mask	Gloves	Sanitizer
1	DIG TVM Range	100	0	0	0
2	DIG EKM Range	100	0	0	0
3	DIG TSR Range	100	0	0	0
4	DIG KNR Range	100	0	0	0
5	TVM City	500	0	1000	200
6	TVM Rural	550	1180	7000	200
7	Kollam City	550	1180	4000	200
8	Kollam Rural	550	1180	7000	200
9	Pathanamthitta	550	1180	7000	200
10	Alappuzha	550	1180	7000	325
11	Kottayam	550	1180	3000	200
12	Idukki	400	1000	7000	430
13	Kochin City	550	1180	7000	300
14	EKM Rural	550	1180	1000	200
15	TSR City	250	1180	6000	200
16	TSR Rural	550	1180	5000	200
17	Palakkad	0	1180	2000	300
18	Malappuram	550	1180	4000	200
19	Kozhikode City	550	1180	7000	275
20	Kozhikode Rural	600	1240	6000	430
21	Wayanad	550	0	6000	430
22	Kannur	600	1240	7000	300
23	Kasargod	550	1180	6000	200
Total		9900	20000	100000	4990

Police canteens were open during the period. They were proactive in providing essential goods to police families. Online booking and delivery of goods was commenced during this time.

Complaints Received against the Police

Kerala police has always had a reputation of being people friendly. During this time, the police had the responsibility of strictly enforcing the lockdown which naturally brought them into conflict with the public. Directions were given to the police officers enforcing the lockdown that they have to be polite though firm in their dealings. They were advised to videograph violent standoffs with the public to ensure transparency.

Though many sections of society were vociferous in praise for the police, there were several complaints also received against police personnel. Like always, wherever complaints were received, enquiries were conducted and disciplinary action taken against officers. Quite a few of the complaints also turned out to be false which were then closed.

In Wayanad, there was an instance where a person who was driving his car was stopped and abused by an RSI at Lakkidi Border check post despite the fact that he had a travel pass with him. This incident occurred on 27.05.2020 at 00.15 hrs. After enquiry, it was ascertained that the complaint was correct. Disciplinary action was initiated against the RSI.

In Kottayam district, a complaint was received against a CPO from Kerala Armed Police battalions. Who was attached to Erattupetta police station. It was alleged that on 19-04-2020, he had hit a rider of a motorcycle in order to stop him. At that point of time, the CPO was on vehicle checking duty at Nadakkal



Junction in Erattupetta. On enquiry, it was found that the rider complainant had lost control of his bike himself and that the complaint was not genuine. It also turned out that the rider was a drug peddler and was using this incident as a way of getting even with the police.

There was another instance which occurred in Kasaragod where a medical officer was blocked from entering an area. However, as this occurred due to a genuine misunderstanding on part of the police personnel, the issue was amicably settled.

Kerala police did not expect that there would be no complaints against the police at all during these turbulent times. All that we attempted to do was that whenever such complaints came up, they were dealt with seriously and enquired into by a senior officer. Wherever required, appropriate action was taken.

Kochi City



22

Channelling Community Strengths

At the time of lock down, a large number of philanthropists, Non-Governmental Organizations, residents and merchant associations, industrial for, schools and colleges, well-wishers and in some instances marriage parties generously helped the police by donating face shields, masks, thermal scanners, sanitizer and in some instances, even umbrellas and cooling glasses so on. Organizations supplied food, drinking water, butter milk, snacks to policemen on duty. In fact, the Bakers' association distributed baked goods to all the police personnel in the state. The state HortiCorp distributed a fruit kit to all police personnel on duty on 02.04.2020 in Kochi city. Byju's App came forward to provide free access to children from police families. On a certain occasion in Trivandrum rural, the bride and the groom arranged a feast for police personnel. All this boosted the morale of the force and made them feel appreciated.

Kochi City



LIST OF PROTECTIVEEQUIPMENTS RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS AGENCIES BY WAYANAD DISTRICT						
Sl. No.	UNIT	MASK	D. MASK	GLOVES	HAND WASH	SANITIZER (in ml)
1	Police Association	850		0	180	0
2	St: Mary's, Bathery	0	0	0	0	5000
3	Drug Controls	0	0	0	0	5000
4	Kudumbasree Units	100	0	0	0	0
5	Collectorate	0	0	0	0	50000
6	DYFI & NGO Union	700	0	0	0	0
7	KAP-4	1500				
8	MSP	2000				
9	Kottaram Estate			200		
10	A Person	100				
11	DIG Office Kannur	1000				
12	NCC Unit Kalpetta	200				
13	Doctor's For you		3750	2000	40	0
Total		6450	3750	2200	220	60000

The state sought to build a dedicated volunteer force of able-bodied persons between the age of 22 and 40 to rush food, provisions and physical aid to persons under lockdown. They were called the Sannadha Sena. They also helped police in house visits, ensuring home quarantine and catering to the needs of general public, especially vulnerable sections. In certain forest areas like Idukki and Kollam rural, joint patrolling teams with the police, forest and the public patrolled areas. Ward level committees were created in the wards of the districts with the police, ward members, prominent citizens, health workers, revenue officials who all worked together to contain the epidemic. These volunteers were honored by the police for their service to society at state as well as district functions.

23 Conclusion

The times of the COVID pandemic were days of reckoning for the police. The latter along with the other sections of the society was confronted with a disease with the possibility of a large population falling prey to it. The decisions taken to curb the swift spread of the disease and prevent overwhelming of the health systems came with wide-ranging socio economic repercussions.

Behavioural patterns of the society, both in terms of curbing interaction between people and in maintaining healthy habits had to be drastically changed, the burden of which predominantly fell on the police. We had to tackle the problem without being armed with any precedent. Furthermore, as circumstances changed and directives were issued, the police had to adapt constantly, come up with guidelines, acquaint our own personnel and the society with them and finally implement these directives to create the deterrence which was required.

The police had to overcome fear and anxiety in common with the others in society. But given the fact that we were constantly exposed to the virus in their duty, we also had to protect themselves and their family members from the disease. This required us to equip ourselves with the necessary equipment and also the required attitudes.

Creative solutions harnessing technology came up to aid police in tackling the pandemic situation. This duty, the police

did not fulfil alone but were supported by the various wings of the government : notably, health, revenue, railways and so on. Also, the people of Kerala came forward and aided the police in the discharge in many of all our duties.

Kerala police showed immense strength, courage, resourcefulness and determination in our efforts during the lockdown period. This document aims to place on record our achievements, and also our failures. This document also intends to thank each and every member of the police force, the government and the society who stood together in times of need.



LEADERSHIP



LOKNATH BEHERA IPS
DGP & STATE POLICE CHIEF
KERALA



TOMIN J. THACHANKARY IPS
DGP CHAIRMAN & MD, KFC
(FORMERLY ADGP, CRIMES)



SUDESH KUMAR IPS
ADGP VIGILANCE



M.R. AJITH KUMAR IPS
ADGP & TRANSPORT COMMISSIONER
(FORMERLY ADGP, APBN)



S. SREEJITH IPS
IGP CB , TRIVANDRUM



VIJAY S.SAKHARE IPS
IGP & CP KOCHI CITY



DR. B. SANDHYA IPS
DIRECTOR, KEPA



ANILKANT IPS
ADGP CRIME BRANCH



K. PADMAKUMAR IPS
ADGP, APBN



BALRAM KUMAR UPADHYAY IPS
IGP & CP TVPM CITY



GUGULLOTH LAKSHMAN IPS
IGP TRAFFIC & RSM



GOPESH AGRAWAL IPS
IGP CB ERNAKULAM



DR.SHAIK DARVESH SAHEB IPS
ADGP LAW & ORDER



T.K. VINOD KUMAR IPS
ADGP INTELLIGENCE



MANOJ ABRAHAM IPS
ADGP, HQ



H. VENKATESH IPS
IGP VIGILANCE



ASHOK YADAV IPS
IGP NORTH ZONE



P. VIJAYAN IPS
IGP HQ

LEADERSHIP



HARSHITA ATTALURI IPS
IGP SOUTH ZONE



Ch. NAGARAJU IPS
DIG ADMINISTRATION



ANUP KURUVILLA JOHN IPS
DIG ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD



KORI SANJAYKUMAR GURUDIN IPS
DIG TVPM RANGE



KALIRAJ MAHESH KUMAR S IPS
DIG KOCHI RANGE



JAYANATH J. IPS
CMT KAP 3



P. PRAKASH IPS
DIG APBN



K. SETHU RAMAN IPS
DIG KANNUR RANGE



K.P. PHILIP IPS
DIG & ADDL.CP KOCHI CITY



RAHUL R. NAIR IPS
AIG, PHQ



R. NISHANTHINI IPS
SP RAILWAYS



DR. SRINIVAS A. IPS
DPC KOZHIKODE RURAL



S. SURENDRAN IPS
DIG THRISSUR RANGE



A.V. GEORGE IPS
DIG & CP KOZHIKODE CITY



A. AKBAR IPS
DIG INTELLIGENCE



K. G. SIMON IPS
DPC PATHANAMTHITTA



DR. DIVYA V GOPINATH IPS
DCP, LAW&ORDER &
TRAFFIC,TVPM CITY



NARAYANANT T IPS
CP KOLLAM CITY

LEADERSHIP



YATHISH CHANDRA G.H. IPS
DPC KANNUR



K. KARTHICK IPS
DPC ERNAKULAM RURAL



HARI SANKAR IPS
SP V&ACB (INT) TVPM



CHAITRA TERESA JOHN IPS
SP, ATF (ANTI TERRORIST FORCE)



SUJITH DAS. S IPS
DCP, KOZHIKODE CITY



NAVNEET SHARMA IPS
CMT, IRBN



SIVA VIKRAM. G IPS
DPC PALAKKAD



JAIDEV. G IPS
DPC KOTTAYAM



KARUPPASAMY. R IPS
DPC IDUKKI



ILANGO R. IPS
DPC KOLLAM RURAL



VISWANADH R IPS
DPC THRISSUR RURAL



ARVIND SUKUMAR IPS
SP ICT (INFORMATION COMMUNICA-
TION & TECHNOLOGY)



G. POONGUZHALI IPS
DPC WAYANAD



AADHITYA. R IPS
CP THRISSUR CITY



B. ASOKAN IPS
DPC TVPM RURAL



VAIBHAV SAXENA IPS
AAIG



SHILPA D IPS
DPC KASARAGOD



ANAND R IPS
ASP SMS, WAYANAD

LEADERSHIP



ABDUL KARIM.U IPS
DPC MALAPPURAM



XAVIOUR T.F IPS
AIG PG



SABU P.S IPS
DPC ALAPPUZHA



PADAM SINGH IPS
ASP AGALI



MADHU P.K IPS
SP, CB IDUKKI



AISHWARYA PRASANT DONGRE IPS
ASP SHANGUMUGHAM



REESHMA RAMESAN IPS
(FORMER) ASP, NARCOTIC CELL,
KANNUR



VIVEK KUMAR IPS
ASP SMS, KASARAGOD



HEMALATHA IPS
ASP PERINTHALMANNA



AJITH KUMAR IPS
ASP KALPETTA

