VISION 2030
KERALA POLICE
Preface

Kerala Police Vision 2030 is the declaration of the aspirations, strategic planning and long-term goals of the Kerala Police in the present decade. (2021-2030)

LOKNATH BEHERA IPS
DGP/State Police Chief

Organizations and individuals comprising the organizations both need a Vision Statement which, by setting lofty and yet realistic targets motivates them to achieve greater heights and perfection. It also identifies potential handicaps, limitations and even risks so that all the stakeholders may understand how best we propose to optimize our efforts for maximum delivery. The Kerala Police Act, 2011 responds to and integrates the often mutually conflicting pressures and demands inherent to the needs of a modern, vibrant democracy, and the constitutional obligation of maintaining the supremacy of law. We are committed to carrying it forward with all diligence.

Kerala along with rest of the country will face huge challenges in the coming decade. These pertain to heightened aspirations of the populace, greater political participation, awareness and activism in society; the communal environment in the state; the spectre of fundamentalism and radical philosophies; the threat of terrorism; the concerns of coastal security; the threat of left wing extremism; security of the women, children and the elderly; making women police more relevant; the threat of cybercrime; the issue of migrant labour; increased mobility of criminals and the issue of first-time offenders; issues concerning tourists; the problem of traffic management and road accidents; forest related offences; disasters, natural and man-made; law & order and public order management.

As the state is poised to step into the third decade of the 21st century, Kerala Police, being fully alive to the challenges that lie ahead, is all set and determined to duty attend to the citron ‘call of duty’. The nation and the state expect each one of us to do all that we can; do all that we must and, do it better than before. We resolve to deliver more than what is expected of us.

This document was made possible due to the invaluable contribution of Dr. N. C. Athithan IPS who recently retired from the Indian police service. I also acknowledge the direct and indirect contributions of various officers and individuals, who immersely helped us in writing various chapters.

Thiruvananthapuram
04-04-2021
Acknowledgement

Shri. Jacob Punnoose IPS (Retd.)
Dr. N. C. Asthana IPS (Retd.)
Smt. R. Sreelekha IPS (Retd.)
Shri. K. Podikumar IPS, ADGP
Shri. Manoj Abraham IPS, ADGP
Shri. P. Vijuian IPS, IGP
Smt. Hershita Atteluri IPS, IGP
Smt. Merin Joseph IPS, SP
Dr. P. Vinod Bhattathiripad
Shri. S. Sarithosh Kumar, Inspector of Police
Shri. A. Y. Anil Jayan, CA
Shri. Suresh G Krishnan, JS
Smt. Sonocia A.S. CA
Shri. Sobhan Babu B, CPO 3312

I personally acknowledge the contributions of the above officials, both directly and indirectly to bring out this publication. I also thank Ms. Veena K John & Arun K John for the dedication in the design and layout of this Book.

Shri. Loknath Behera IPS
DGP & State Police Chief
Contrary to popular but mistaken notions, the Vision Statement of a department is not a summary of what the department is, or what resources it has, and what it has been doing. It is not the Annual Report of the department or some sort of Status Report either. All those things are already there in the public domain in some way or the other.

Moreover, there is nothing easier than saying that a department intends to modernize, introduce more technology so as to improve its overall functioning and so on.

This is not what a Vision Statement is about. A Vision Statement must assiduously seek to avoid the trite, the commonplace and the obvious. It must, on the other hand, go beyond a routine SWOT analysis and stir the imagination to throw up a range of critical issues, interesting possibilities and complexities for energizing all concerned into action. It must make projections for Kerala and Kerala Police in the present decade both for business as usual and the best case or worst case scenarios and this is exactly what this statement intends to do.
Values and Guiding Principles of Kerala Police

We are committed to ensuring that while we are responsive to the popular will, we uphold the rule of law above anything. Figuratively speaking, while we believe in “Salus populi suprema lex esto”, that is, “The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law”; we also believe in “Fiat justitia, ruataeulum”, that is, “Justice shall be done, even though heavens might fall”. Such a balance of these cardinal principles of authority and of responsibility, what we seek to achieve is hyperbole. Why should welfare be in conflict with justice?

The very first thing which we have observed in the Preamble to the Kerala Police Act, 201 is that providing professional policing to the people is the obligation of the State. The police must protect the integrity of the Union and maintain internal security of the nation, while protecting the life, liberty, property and dignity of every person. The emphasis on dignity of every person needs to be taken note of.

For us, policing with a human face is not just an expression of a pious wish, but is an abiding commitment because this is what the citizenry deserves as a matter of right. Accomplishing this demands a highly professional, trained, skilled, disciplined and dedicated police service. At the same time, it is necessary to empower the police with sufficient institutionalized authority to enable them to efficiently discharge their duties and, also, to subject the police to such disciplinary controls as to ensure that they do not abuse the lawful authority vested in them. Simultaneously, it is necessary that the police are protected from unwarranted influences to enable them to function impartially according to the requirements of the Constitution. Kerala Police has struck a balance amongst such complex and divergent demands.

Our watchwords for the third decade of the millennium are:

- Responsiveness
- Professional Competence
- Efficiency
- Transparency
- Janamithri
- Technology Based Policing

We cannot guarantee that we shall, on our own, make the state a crime-free place; however, we do promise that we shall, in all our endeavours related to crime prevention and detection and maintenance of law and order, be committed professionally, competent and efficient. We also promise to deliver service without fear or favour to anybody in as open a manner as is permissible by law.
Unique Characteristics of Kerala from a Police Perspective

Amongst the states of India, Kerala occupies a unique position and its unique features have an important bearing on the challenges being faced or likely to be faced by the police department in the present decade. While volumes could be written about the state of Kerala, in this Vision Statement, we present a very brief account of the unique characteristics of Kerala that have a bearing on the functioning of the Kerala Police. Such situations are often not found in other states and certainly not to the degree in which they are found in Kerala.

They could be summed up as follows:

- High literacy rate, consequent greater social awareness, and also greater exposure to the state of the world;
- A very high level of political participation amongst the people, greater awareness and activism, and consequent political rivalries across various sections;
- Population-wise, a very strong representation of all the three major religious communities in the state;
- Rising trends of fundamentalist thought and radical philosophies amongst different communities;
- The ever-present possibility of susceptible persons coming under the influence of terrorists or anti-national elements both from within India or outside India, a phenomenon aggravated by frequent foreign visits by a large number of people of the state;
- A 660 km long coast line with over 27,000 fishing and other vessels operating in the waters, making infiltration by subterfuge rather easy and thus making coastal security an important issue;
- Vestiges of the once-rampant left wing extremism, finding supportive ground in isolated pockets and people of the state, with chances of Kerala forests being used as temporary sanctuaries;
- Large non-resident population, both in other states of India as well as outside India which brings in outside ideological or other sorts of influences to the state;
- The non-resident population, coupled with excellent healthcare in the state, resulting in a higher percentage of aged people, often living alone;
- High remittances by the migrant workforce resulting in higher standards of living, thereby acting as incentive for offences against property;
- The IT revolution has ushered in a large number of high-tech companies and technocrats with consequent effects on the consumer market as well as on real estate;
- Widespread use of electronic gadgetry, computers and mobiles, with a direct impact on cybercrime of various hues;
- Large non-resident population necessitating a rapidly increasing migrant workforce in the state from other states for which character and antecedent verification is obviously difficult;
- Large percentage of working women, often staying alone, and away from their homes; making safety of women an important issue;
- Increasing urbanization leading to a blurred urban-rural divide, resulting in almost a continuum which, when coupled with the excellent transportation facilities in the state, increases the area of operation of criminals and the possibility of their slipping off to unexpected parts;
- Traditionally, a sub-culture of a rather high level of consumption of alcohol amongst the people with social and criminal consequences; a significant increase in the population using narcotic substances and drugs;
- A vastly expanded services sector, a significant part of which is still in the unorganized sector;
- Being an important tourist destination, the presence of a large number of tourists both Indian and Foreigners in the state at any given point of time, requiring special attention of the police;
- A fragile ecosystem and abundant forest wealth of the state lending itself to possibility of offences by insidious elements;
- Very high vehicular density on its land-starved and rather narrow roads resulting in a large number of road accidents thereby complicating traffic management;
- Significant achievements in material conditions of living, reflected in the usual indicators of social development, comparable to those of many developed countries, even though the state’s per capita income remains low in comparison to them, leading to inherent contradictions; and finally
- The state presenting a mix of the modern and the traditional in every walk of life; Technoparks, for example, exist alongside spice trade and fish markets.
On account of the unique characteristics of the state of Kerala discussed in previous pages, its police service faces many unique challenges which many other states of the country are not obliged to face. Here, we discuss the current position of such challenges; how, in our reckoning, they are likely to develop in the years to come, and how we propose to respond to them.
model in which the police and the citizenry are both ‘involved’ as stakeholders in ensuring a smoothly functional society.

Kerala Police is very much alive to the phenomenon of politically motivated violence and other crimes. We are committed to being purely professional, answerable to the law, and holding the interests of the state and the society paramount.

ENSURING GREATER PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE

While Kerala Police already has several schemes involving citizens and students in the business of policing, we plan to make them more interactive and more meaningful. Any department of the Government of a State or the Union can only have limited resources. With this in mind, we plan to take all the stakeholders on board for more effective delivery. The first thing we seek to Impress is that the people should no longer remain just ‘passive recipients’ of the services rendered by the Government departments. When we involve them in the business of policing, we expect them to be involved with responsibility and accountability. Secondly, we intend to impress it upon the people that, in the larger interests of the society, it is imperative that the resources of the police are subject to triage, that is prioritization, for maximal utilization of the time and resources.

COMMUNAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE STATE

The indications so far are that the so-called ‘communal’ incidents in the state are not as much on account of any intrinsic hostility or animosity amongst the communities but more on account of their attempts to assert ‘power’ at local or state level. In other words, we have not been able to find out any fault lines integral to the body politic of the state in so far communal issues are concerned. We expect the situation in this regard to remain approximately at the same level in the times to come. However, as mentioned earlier, Kerala police does not regard people as potential troublemakers. With this in mind, the Kerala Police plans to strive for a consultative and restorative role rather than a merely punitive role in respect of communal incidents. Prevention is better than cure. In the event of any communal outbreak of violence or destruction strong action will be taken without fear and favour. The RRPF Battalion will have a separate specialised wing to deal with communal violence.

THE SPECTRE OF FUNDAMENTALISM AND RADICAL PHILOSOPHIES; RADICALISATION

The spectre of fundamentalism and radical philosophies, capable of rending the social fabric of even ancient nations apart, looms large on the horizon. Given the utmost ease with which such thoughts can now be spread over the Internet and the social media, the trends in this regard in the state are likely to keep in sync with the developments elsewhere in the country and the world. It would be unrealistic to expect that the people of the state would be able to keep themselves marooned from the influence of tumultuous events taking place in the country and the world.

We reckon that this will Impinge directly on the internal security of the state. We propose to handle this in some innovative ways besides the conventional methods. While the staples of Intelligence collection on subversion and subverted elements would continue, we believe that fundamentalists and ideological extremists of any dispersion appeal to the sentiments of susceptible people, not their reason. Hence for countering them effectively, we intend to counter such subversive influence exactly where it strikes a chord in the hearts of the vulnerable people. For Kerala
Police, de-radicalization is not just a buzz word. Kerala Police intends to adopt a comprehensive approach in which the community itself has to play an important role to play, in the form of early spotting of vulnerable people by noticing behavioural changes in them. This is proposed to be followed by counselling by progressive religious and community leaders. In other words, our approach is that this is not something which lends itself well to rote lectures by the police or any other Government agency. Those who are already subverted will indeed face legal actions; however, those who are potentially vulnerable or are in the process of getting indoctrinated are best handled by seeking a reversal of the process. De-radicalization and counter radicalization will go on in a graded manner continuously. Family and society will be roped in by the police.

RESPONDING TO THE "THREAT OF TERRORISM"

Terrorism assumes a special significance in the context of Kerala because the people of the state have greater opportunities to interact with subverted elements and possible recruiters' of terrorist groups in the course of their frequent visits abroad. With increasing foreign travel in future, this trend is likely to intensify in the coming decade. Kerala Police is very much alive to the possibility of those who go abroad subverting others in one-to-one interactions when they come back home. Countering the threat from such elements requires a comprehensive approach. While checking one - to - one interactions is difficult, group interactions can indeed be checked. We intend to intensively monitor social media for this purpose.

The spectre of terrorism is intimately related to the issue of coastal security which has been discussed below. Kerala Police plans to prepare itself extensively and elaborately for acquiring the capability of taking on armed terrorists on its own in case a terrorist strike does take place on its soil. For this, we propose to raise a well-equipped and highly-trained Special Force, capable of undertaking operations on its own in both urbanized, jungle or mountainous terrains. Given the high density of population as well as built-up structures in the state, a primary objective of this Special Force would be to keep collateral damage to a minimum.

THE CONCERNS OF COASTAL SECURITY

With the example of the 25/11 Mumbai attacks in mind, Kerala Police is acutely aware of the concerns of coastal security. The challenges are two-fold. In the first place, the state has a rather long coast line of 660 km. This is dotted with numerous jetties and boat landing centres. We do appreciate that it is difficult to keep all of them under round-the-clock surveillance or monitor every single vessel and person making ingress or egress. Then more than 27,000 registered vessels operate in the coastal waters of Kerala alongside a large number of un-registered vessels. Sneaking in of an alien vessel disguised as an Indian vessel commanding an Indian vessel to come in, is a real possibility.

We are also aware that while patrolling by patrol vessels does have some deterrent effect, it always leaves a loophole. When best patrolling on small streets cannot guarantee complete elimination of crime, expecting that a couple of dozens of patrol vessels can find out a solitary terrorist boat is unrealistic. With this possibility in mind and since it is not possible to keep a watch on individual vessels, Kerala Police proposes to obtain technology-intensive solutions for coastal security. Coastal Jagrath Samithis, in other words, Committees of People living in coastal areas function in close liaison with the police and pass on valuable intelligence to us. The system shall be strengthened.

The law and order Police Stations located on the coast can play a crucial role in Coastal Security. These Police Stations are functioning for quite some time. Even some of them are more than 100 years old. These police stations located on the coast should be given minimum marine capability by giving them a small safe motorized boat, which can go up to 2 km into the sea, so that nearby coastal areas can be patrolled effectively.

SECURITY OF THE WOMEN AND THE ELDERLY

Because of a large number of males working abroad, many families back home with non-working women are left without a male member. Further, the state has a very large number of working women also, many of whom are obliged to live away from their homes. Then, as we mentioned earlier, the excellent health care in the state means that there are a large number of elderly people around. Moreover, with grown-up children having opted to settle abroad, many elderly people are left to live alone. All these things make the safety of women and the elderly an important matter of concern for the society in general and the police in particular. By all accounts, the number of such women and the elderly is likely to only increase in future. Kerala Police is committed to shoulder this responsibility in a big way. While the conventional systems are very much in place, we propose to lay special emphasis on an innovative implementation of the nationwide Emergency Response System, Pink patrols, Pink boats, Hot line connects between elders with police stations etc.

MAINSTREAMING WOMEN POLICE

Presently, women in Kerala Police comprise 7.6% of the total strength. While this compares well with the national average of 6.11%, it still falls far short of the declared national objective of raising it to 33%. A Women Police Battalion was sanctioned in the state vide GO (MS) No. 15/2017 Home dated 30.01.2017. This Battalion has been raised and is functional.

Hitherto, the subordinate ranks of the women police personnel in Kerala have been used primarily for "handling" women members of the public in the course of law and order management; at the police stations; and for other statutory duties such as prisoner escort involving accused and criminals. The underlying presumption and the overwhelming consideration in using them for such purposes was to uphold the dignity of women at the receiving end and also to preclude the possibility of allegations of misbehaviour or molestation of women at the hands of male police personnel.

We believe that the security scenario of the country and the state, particularly as it has developed over the past decade necessitates that women in police involve themselves in all aspects of policing also. Inclusion of other duties will necessarily throw up complex challenges. Kerala Police plans to accord women in the police more meaningful roles in future.

All law-and-order Police Stations and other police stations, mainly Railway Police Stations, ATS Police Station, Traffic Police Stations etc. will have adequate women police officials. Moreover, as part of empowering women police officials, a mixed Women Police Battalion, viz. KAP 6th Bn has been sanctioned which will have both men and women police officials, manning the Battalion. A new IR Bn will also be formed and that too will have both men and women together. The women commando unit is available with the Special Operations Group. Another group, i.e. Avenger Commandos, has also been formed and which will also have women component. Every Cyber Cell both in Police Stations as well as in Districts and the Cyber Crime Police Stations will have women component.
In line with this, Kerala Police strongly supports the concept of mixed teams for any kind of police response in the years to come. We envisage three advantages of having mixed teams: The first is that it provides valuable professional experience to the women police personnel. The second is that it boosts their self-esteem. The third is that it ‘is only fair that any police officer, whether male or female, shoulder the responsibility of Policing.

THE THREAT OF CYBER CRIME

Kerala, having a very widespread use of computers, mobiles and electronic gadgets is naturally prone to cybercrime. Victims of cybercrime are found amongst all sections of the society but women and adolescents are particularly prone to the threat. Responding to this, the state already has a specialized unit for investigation of cybercrime. A most unique contribution of the Kerala Police to the business of fighting cybercrimes is the concept of Cyber Dome. This is an excellent example of a public-private partnership. Since the threat of cybercrimes is likely to increase in the future, we intend to expand and enrich the Cyber Dome Initiative.

We will have Cyber Cells in all the Police Stations, which will have adequate strength and will have skilled officials. The cyber crime police stations will be made more efficient, skilled and will be given more manpower. Ultimately a separate and distinct “Cyber Crime Investigation Division – CCDI” will be formed in the State to be headed by an ADGP level officer to handle the cyber crimes effectively.

THE ISSUE OF MIGRANT LABOUR (GUEST LABOURERS)

With increasing standards of living in the state and a large number of man and women working abroad, the state has been witnessing a shortage of manual labourers. This gap has been filled by migrant labour from other states. A problem with migrant labour is that they are almost completely in the unorganized sector, which makes it very difficult to get their character and antecedents verified from their native places. This task receives the lowest priority in other states when requests are made by Kerala Police. Although the Kerala Police does not impede the migrant labourers with any inherent criminal proclivity, it is alive to the fact that the measurs of anonymity that accrue naturally to a migrant labourer might provoke the susceptible amongst them to cross the line. Kerala Police is also alive to the public outrage that ensues following the involvement of any migrant labourer in any heinous crime. The problem lends itself well to conventional police methods (like making the labour contractor responsible, etc.). We propose to devise means to establish better liaison with other states for eliciting prompt responses from them. IC5S Platform will be increasingly used. Increased Mobility of Criminals and the Phenomenon of First-Time Offenders

Increasing urbanization in the state has resulted in a blurred urban-rural divide – it is a continuum now. This, coupled with the excellent transportation facilities in the state has resulted in much greater mobility of criminals. It is absolutely easy for criminals to exit even the state itself in a matter of minutes to within a couple of hours depending on his location.

The traditional methods of crime detection have depended heavily on the concept of a habitual or compulsive offender who was expected to confine his activities to a limited area and moreover, was almost compelled to adopt the same technique most of the time, thereby making himself open to conventional terms like ‘modus operandi’. The entire system of finger print analysis depends on the concept that the criminal would be a repeat offender whose finger prints obtained earlier would help the police nab him on subsequent occasions. This whole concept collapses for first offenders, that is, those who are committing crime for the first time and do not have any finger print record. There are reasons to believe that many criminals now belong to this category and this category is likely to take over the ‘old’ category.

Both these phenomena pose new and difficult challenges for the police. Kerala Police plans to rely more and more on sophisticated forensic tools and techniques to deal with such cases.

ISSUES CONCERNING THE TOURISTS

Kerala, ‘God’s Own Country’, being a popular tourist destination, receives some 12 lakhs foreign and 1.37 crore domestic tourists every year who are important sources of revenue for the state. If tourists become victims of offences, it has a direct bearing on the revenue as well as the reputation of the state as a safe tourist destination. As such, issues concerning tourists are important because a lot is at stake. Kerala Police had created a special Tourist Police with a distinctive uniform long-time ago. To make them more effective in future, we plan to impart better linguistic skills to them. Additionally we propose to Induct Tourist Police Wardens for each Tourist Destination in addition to starting Tourist Police Facilitation Centres.
THE PROBLEM OF TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT & ROAD ACCIDENTS

Post-economic liberalization, it has become easier for more and more people to acquire cars. The state has got a total of over 8.6 lakh vehicles on its roads. Of these, nearly 64,000 are transport vehicles including goods carriers and stage carriages. The remaining are non-transport vehicles. Of the non-transport vehicles, over 6.04 lakh are motorcycles. The number of cars is about 1.89 lakhs. Because, given the limited geographical spread of the state, the road infrastructure in the state has remained practically unchanged over the years, the increase in the number of cars has led to an abnormal increase in the vehicle density per square km. The traffic density in terms of PCU (Passenger Car Unit) at peak hour at some of the black spots in the state easily cross 3500 - much higher than most other states in the country. Above all, in view of the geographical and topographical compulsions, roads are generally land-starved whereas the number of vehicles keeps on increasing. Another unique feature about the traffic in Kerala is that, due to general prosperity and the non-resident phenomenon, Kerala has got a higher percentage of high-powered imported cars/luxury cars/sports cars on its roads.

Traffic management with the objective of reducing the incidence of road accidents is a multi-dimensional problem and the Kerala Police intends to tackle it in a holistic manner. Naturally, this involves the active cooperation of many other Government departments. The measures amongst others include remedial measures for road-related causes; driver-related causes (including stringent video-recorded driving tests, continuing education in proper driving habits, etc.); CCTV coverage; speed radar checks with warnings; and addressing the problem of improperly placed roadside hoardings. A more sophisticated Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) shall be in place to enhance enforcement and reduce accidents. Also buses for effective checking of drunkin driving to be deployed in all districts. Highway Polies, Highway Beacons, Cheetah Patrols to be augmented.

RESPONDING TO FOREST RELATED OFFENCES

Nearly 28% area of the state is covered with forests, making it rich in forest wealth and biodiversity. The State has 6 National Parks, 12 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 2 Bird Sanctuary and 2 Tiger Reserves. As such, the forests of the state are vulnerable to crimes. Kerala Police has always been in close cooperation with the Forest Department to protect its wildlife as well as forest produce. This co-operation, as has already been mentioned in connection with the threat of left-wing extremism, will be strengthened in future. A wildlife crime investigation wing will be opened in Police.

RESPONDING TO DISASTERS, NATURAL AND MAN-MADE

As the experience of the tsunami, floods, cyclones and landslides has shown, the state is susceptible to natural disasters of various kinds. Then several types of manmade disasters are also likely. We have had major train accidents and boat tragedies in the past. Industrial accidents are always a possibility. To this may be added fire accidents and aircraft accidents, to name a few. Disasters are a matter of serious concern and consequence because they involve sudden and overwhelming destruction combined with extensive death and serious injury for all in the vicinity. Besides, of course, a giant impact on economy by the widespread disruption of normal economic activities.

We believe that modern disaster management is much more than emergency response and relief. It is based on the principle that, with our technological progress and knowledge, can indeed do something about lessening the potential for substantial loss of life and property. Our disaster management strategy entails the adoption and implementation of policies and measures addressing the four phases of a disaster: planning and preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation.

While the SDRF of the state is still in a nascent stage, we do propose to pursue it vigorously in future and make ourselves well-equipped, both in terms of strengthening technology and specially trained manpower like disaster management wardens, civil defence volunteers. Besides this, we also intend to constantly plan to mitigate, as far as possible, the damage and damage which inevitably follow a disaster and restore normalcy as soon as possible. We will also induct Disaster Relief Wardens to help us in rescue operations.
LAW & ORDER AND PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT

Law & Order and Public Order Management has been synonymous with the police for historical reasons. We do not expect any radical change in the law & order or public order scenario in the next decade of the millennium. The police would perhaps be expected to face more of such instances. We already have a range of conventional non-lethal systems. Our basic objective is that while Law & Order and public order has to be maintained, it should be achieved at a minimum loss of lives and property. Hence, in keeping with its philosophy, Kerala Police intends to keep itself abreast of the latest research in the field of Non-Lethal Weaponry. We are also alive to the fact that this is a dynamic field in which fresh research findings might upset previously held notions about certain NLW.

Knowing the fact that immediate and substantial increase in police station strength is not possible as desired, due to financial implications, each Panchayat will have either a physical police station or a virtual smart police station, which can deliver services to the people living in that panchayat. Similarly in the cities and towns, each ward will have an interactive smart police kiosk for public to interact directly with the police to get various services.

RESOLUTION

On the eve of the historic Battle of Trafalgar, as the turning point of the Napoleonic wars inched closer, Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson exhorted his comrades-in-arms with his famous words: “England expects that every man will do his duty.” As the state is poised to step into the third decade of the 21st century, Kerala Police, being fully alive to the challenges that lie ahead, is all set and determined to answer the ‘call of duty’. The coming decade holds many promises and perhaps many apprehensions in store for the people of Kerala. We resolve to deliver more than what is expected of us.

Though policing is the basic mandate of the department, we are acutely aware of the multi-faceted forces and mechanisms which impinge upon the overall Law & Order, Public Order and Internal security environment of the state. Kerala Police maintains that while every department of the Government has got its own specific and limited mandate, no department can afford to remain oblivious of the expectations from the people and bide its time in isolation. The nation and the state expect each one of us to do all that we can to do all that we can do all that we must and, do it better than before.

Kerala Police resolves to proactively respond to the dynamic changes of the next decade as they unfold before the nation and the state. And this is what we shall do with might and main, with everything at our disposal and with every ounce of strength. Modernization, for us, shall not merely define a vendor-driven catch-word. Kerala Police shall equip itself with all that it needs by adopting cutting-edge technologies that are produced by research relevant to and needed specifically by the department.

To the people whom it serves, Kerala Police resolves to capitalize on the strength inherent in its very foundational culture of being people-friendly and its famous sensibility to human rights as is evident from its motto “Ardu Bhaye Dhinda Kruty”. Being one of the most socially progressive police services in the country, the Kerala Police resolves to strive to capitalize on its strengths and remedy its short comings to ensure that it touches new heights of professionalism in every sphere of activity undertaken by it.
State Security Plan
For Kerala
A Futuristic Look
I. Introduction

The Kerala State Security Plan of Action (KSSPA) envisions a state where all persons live and work in safety and security within a peaceful and non-violent ecosystem. Its main goal is a responsive, accountable, democratic and just police system that provides persons from all backgrounds scope and ability to seek timely and appropriate redress also for the issues that threaten societal justice, safety and security of the community. KSSPA is based on curtail cardinal values, namely zero tolerance for crimes and violence against person or property, acceptance of a pluralistic democracy, respect for the rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Within this framework, KSSPA takes an approach that is in the best interests of the public/community.

Based on the unique characteristics of the state and the challenges it faces there in, KSSPA has identified ten priority areas that it will tackle over the next ten years. These include:
- Improved law & order
- Safety of women, children, elderly and other vulnerable persons
- Safe and secure cyber space
- Improved Traffic Management and Reduction in Accidents
- Safe and secure coastal area
- Effective Disaster Preparedness
- Reducing organised crime
- Safe and responsible tourism
- Effective democratic policing
- Neutralising Extremism

KSSPA identifies the main challenges in the above priority areas, and provides a set of remedial measures that the Kerala Police is adapting or intends to adopt over the next few years in each of these priority areas. Relevant monitoring indicators are provided for each priority area.

In addition, KSSPA also provides key dimensions that define the basic approach to implementing the KSSPA including those related to capacity development of police, increased surveillance, and smart use of appropriate technology for enhancing efficiency, gender mainstreaming and Improved governance.

II. Kerala State Security Plan

The Kerala Police Act 2011, a landmark Act in the history of Indian jurisprudence, requires a ‘professional, trained, skilled, disciplined and dedicated police system to protect the integrity and security of the state and to ensure the rule of law with due transparency, and by giving due regard to life, property, freedom, dignity, and human rights of every person in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India’. Implementing the above in a highly pluralistic and rights-aware society, with its demands and pulls, is a highly challenging job that requires careful planning and consideration.

III. Priorities of the State Security Action Plan

Kerala is endowed with rich human, social and environment capital. Its unique model of development is as much an outcome of its geography as of its history. Over the past two decades, Kerala has grown at a rate of over 6.3 percent. Not only did economic growth soar, but the poverty rate also fell from over 45 per cent to less than 10 per cent during this period. Today, Kerala is one of the most eligible aspirants to achieving developed economy status among India’s states. Amongst all other states of India, Kerala occupies a unique position and its special features have an important bearing on the challenges being faced or likely to be faced by the police department in the next decade.

Vision, Mission and Core Values of the Kerala Police.

Vision
Kerala, a state where all persons live and work in safety and security within a peaceful and non-violent ecosystem.

Mission
A responsive, accountable, democratic and just police system that gives persons from all backgrounds the ability to seek timely and appropriate redress for issues that threaten societal justice, community, safety and security.

Core Values
- Zero tolerance for crimes and violence against person or property
- Upholding a pluralistic democracy
- Respect for rule of law
- Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms
Improved Law & Order and Reduction of Crime

Kerala has been continuously maintaining first rank in the maintenance of Law & order and public order management (Public Affairs Index, 10th State of the States report by India Today and 2021 assessment by India Today) since several years now. No major communal incident has been reported for last many years. Prompt action and meticulous investigation of even petty crimes have helped Kerala persistently top the maintenance of law & order and public order management. The table below describes the crime trends in Kerala in the past decades.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Murder</th>
<th>Burglary</th>
<th>Total IPC</th>
<th>Total Special &amp; Local Laws</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>47,648</td>
<td>3,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>68,698</td>
<td>6,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>4,321</td>
<td>90,333</td>
<td>23,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>2,682</td>
<td>14,831</td>
<td>2,25,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>2,35,846</td>
<td>47,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>2,389</td>
<td>1,86,958</td>
<td>3,25,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>2,293</td>
<td>1,75,810</td>
<td>2,77,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>1,663</td>
<td>1,56,955</td>
<td>3,98,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Crime in India data collected from ODI

Over the years there is a tremendous decline in grave crimes reported in the state, at the same time there is huge increase in registration of offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL). The number of IPC cases per lakh of population is more than 5 times that of big states such as Uttar Pradesh. Kerala Police handles a huge number of written complaints as petitions, conducts enquiries and achieves dispute resolution and thus crime prevention. The efforts of Kerala Police shall continue to bring down serious crime, at the same time it will follow free registration of cases without burking.

Policing in a highly democratic and vibrant society like Kerala brings its own challenges with it. Use of force in such a society has to be kept at a bare minimum; Lethal weapons have to be maintained as reserve. A large number of non-lethal weapons is available. Coming up with and varied strategies to address the different agitating masses on a daily basis has been a constant challenge.

Monitoring indicators will be murder, total IPC cases, total Special and local law cases.

Safety of Women, Children, Elderly and Other Vulnerable

More than a quarter of Kerala’s households are women-headed. Further, the state has a very large number of working women also, many of whom are obliged to live away from their homes. The excellent health care services in the state means that there are many elderly people, many of them living alone. All these things make the safety of women and the elderly an important matter of concern for the society in general and the police. Protecting children is at the heart of policing work in Kerala.

**Monitoring Indicators:**

- Number of lives that are lost in law and order situations.
- Quantum of public and private assets damaged by type.
- Conviction rate
- A sense of safety and security among the public
- Police have necessary protective gear procured and available for use as and when necessary.
- Mini Control Rooms for Police Stations for facilitating 24x7 monitoring.
- Control Room based prompt and Smart Policing.

- All police stations in Kerala to become child, disabled, women and senior citizen friendly in 5 years.
- 10% reduction in crime against women within a period of two years; 20% in 5 years; 50% in 10 years.
- Identification and policing of women harassment black spots
- Improving response of Police to incidents of domestic violence; Conflict Resolution Centres
- Availability of a separate space in all Police Stations where women can report their problems
- Availability of counselling in all police stations on all days.
Safe & Secure Cyber Space

As has been stated earlier, Kerala has the highest mobile penetration with more than 45.09 million connections for a population of 33 million (as on June 2020) and with Internet connections in more than one-third of the households. Out of the 78.35 lakh households, 3917 lakh have at least one family member with the knowhow to operate a computer.

The rate of cyber-crime is exponentially rising in the state in the wake of the onset of a digital economy, digital administration and a mad rush towards social media and digital means of communication. According to Police records, the state witnesses at least one cybercrime in every two hours. Cyber Crime can prove extremely dangerous as it comes to Air Traffic Control Systems and Health Care Systems. Data and Information security of both Government and Private firms are also a great concern.

Monitoring Indicators:

- Prompt and scientific response to cyber crimes.
- Setting up of cyber-forensic capabilities in all police stations.
- Setting up of Cyber Forensic Labs in all Regional Forensic Labs & District Forensic Labs.
- Strengthen District Cyber Cells & District Cyber Crime Police Stations.
- Inducting Cyber Forensic Vans
- Establishing State Cyber Forensic Lab
- Capacity building of a State Cyber Task Force and District Cyber Task Force with the latest know how to deal with cyber related issues.
- Increased awareness among all in the society on safe and effective use of cyber space.
- Increased effectiveness of Cyber Drones.
- Cyber Crime & Cyber Security handling through co-operation (PPP model).
Improving Traffic Management and Reduction in Accidents

2979 persons died in Kerala in 2020 in road accidents. In a survey conducted in Kerala’s largest cities, 62% respondents felt that camera-based enforcement would lessen corruption and increase prosecution of traffic offenses and 54% respondents felt that they would very likely follow traffic rules in areas with camera-based enforcement. About 47% respondents reported to not wearing a helmet while riding a two-wheeler and 81% respondents reported to not wearing a helmet as pillion riders. Only 25% thought that children should be made to wear a helmet while riding on a two-wheeler. 66% respondents reported to not wearing seat-belt while driving a car. This is a grim scenario today.

Traffic management with the objective of reducing the incidence of road accidents is a multi-dimensional problem and the Kerala Police intends to tackle it in a holistic manner under the State Security Action Plan. Suggested causes and remedial measures are stated in Table X. It seems that the police have a long way to go before strict compliance to traffic rules can be achieved.

Monitoring Indicators:

- Number of accidents, injuries, deaths, timing of deaths, gender and age distribution of injuries and deaths
- Safety performance indicators with reference to select risk factors of speeding viz alcohol and helmet use.
- Achieving 10% reduction in road accidents per year
- Keeping the pending cases under investigation below 5% per annum
- Setting up of Traffic Education Parks in all major cities/towns
- Installation of Traffic and surveillance cameras throughout state and national highways (Integrated Traffic Management System)

Table X: Remedial measures for reducing traffic accidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedial measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Road-Related Causes** | • Location wise accident analysis  
• ‘Black spot’ specific enforcement  
• Networking for rectifying the shortfalls in road engineering  
• Strengthening ‘Highway Jagratha Samithi’ (People’s Participation)  
• Addressing the problem of improperly placed roadside hoardings  
• Lane and Sane Driving |
| **Driver/Driving Related Causes** | • Stringent enforcement of motor vehicle laws  
• Effective and continuing education in proper driving habits  
• Networking for Stringent video-recorded driving tests to ensure qualified drivers  
• Night driving tests on the road  
• CCTV coverage repelate with warnings  
• Speed radar checks repelate with warnings  
• Strict enforcement of fines for not using helmets and other protective measures such as seat belts  
• Monitoring the behavior and fitness of drivers of school vehicles  
• Monitoring of unlift vehicles including for transportation of children  
• Alco-buses for checking drunken driving |
Safe and Secure Coastal Area

A comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme has been introduced in India in 2008 on policing the Indian coastline and protecting it against infiltration, intrusion and other illegal activities. This can be achieved through strong collaboration with Central and State agencies. Coastal Police, Indian Navy, Coast Guard and Fisheries Department and the State Police jointly function to ensure the coastal security of the nation. The Ministry of Home Affairs sanctioned 24 Coastal Police Stations on three phases of Coastal Security Scheme. 18 are operational. A full-fledged coastal police Headquarters at Cochin is under construction. A unique coastal area community policing initiative called Kadavila Jagnath Samiti (Coastal Police Vigilance Committee) has been successful in closely associating the people of the coastal areas with the coastal police for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in these areas. They also give intelligence; they are the “Security Eyes.”

There are still some infrastructural needs that must be developed as part of the state action plan. These include:
- Carving out coastal security as a separate unit in Kerala Police.
- Coastal Police State Control Room to be created with appropriate manpower and state of art equipment and technology.
- Project for monitoring of Entry and Exit points through ANPR and Face Recognition System at Borders and Landing Points.
- Developing mechanism for comprehensive annual maintenance of boats with Coastal Police to be evolved.
- Capacity development for regular sea exposure and coastal security training for coastal security personnel, carried out with support from the Navy and Coast Guard. A Coastal Security School in Police is also a requirement.
- Security Check Posts, in collaboration with local communities, to be developed at landings to prevent threats from extremists, terrorists, and smugglers through sea.
- Strengthening the surveillance of the entire coast line. This would require advanced electronics devices, satellite service, Google mapping etc.
- Mobility of coastal police has to be strengthened by inducting high speed automated boats capable of cruising through the sea.
- Minimum marine capability to be given to the LGO Police Stations located on the coast by giving a small boat to each such Police Station.

Monitoring Indicators:
- Availability of equipment to perform basic coastal police duties
- Enhanced frequency of police patrolling
- Ability to handle the sea related disasters and crisis
- Ability In mobilizing the support of other relevant stake holders such as Navy, Coast Guard etc
- Flow of information and cooperation from fishermenfolk
- A robust intelligence mechanism
- Enhancing the strength of Coastal Police Wardens

Effective Disaster Preparedness

Kerala is disaster prone – both natural & man made

Monitoring Indicators:
- Promptness and efficiency in response, rescue, and relief during disasters.
- Reduction in fatalities & injuries during distress.
- Disaster Management Training to Policemen.
Combating Organised Crime

In Kerala Organised Crime mainly includes drug abuse, human trafficking, gold and currency smuggling, money laundering and Hawala, and Spirit & Sand mafia. Key elements of the strategy to address organized crime include the following:

- The first and foremost step is to keep crime within reasonable bounds by keeping criminal elements under relentless law-enforcement pressure to obviate or at least diminish the possibility of unattached criminal networks and the phenomenon of organised crime.

  Monitoring Indicators:
  - Increase in detection rate
  - Increase in disposal rate
  - Increase in conviction rate
  - Enhanced forensic test capacity

Facilitating Safe and Responsible Tourism

Kerala, located on the south western tip of India, enjoys unique geographical features that have made it one of the most sought after tourist destinations in the world. Fondly referred to as "God’s Own Country", Kerala was selected by the National Geographic Traveler as one of the 50 destinations of a lifetime and one of the thirteen paradises in the world. As a result, Kerala has a thriving industry, with many major tourist spots located in various parts of Kerala. The total tourist arrival to Kerala during the year 2017 was 57,93,30,900 an increase of 10.96% over the 2016 figure of 51,93,99,954. Foreign exchange earnings for the year 2017 were Rs. 83,92,1 crores, an increase of 8.29% over the 2016 figures of Rs. 77,98,51 crores.

Many tourist places are, however, in far-flung areas, and the Police had received several complaints of illegal activities in these tourist spots affecting the tourists. Providing security and safety to the tourists is particularly important for the sustenance of this bustling and important industry for the state’s economy.

To provide adequate security and safety and better service to tourists, the State Security Action Plan aims to establish Special Police Stations cum Assistance Centres in all tourist areas with adequate staff and 24x7 surveillance, manned by well-trained, multi-language knowing Police personnel – both men and women.

Tourism Police will be strengthened to speak in a variety of Indian and other key international languages, facilitating tourists to file complaints in languages with which they are comfortable.

Tourism wardens to be placed at all Tourist Spots to augment Tourism Polices.

Monitoring Indicators:
- Reduced number of criminal complaints by tourists
- Increased satisfaction among the tourists (Regular Surveys)
- Increase in tourist arrivals.
Achieving Democratic Policing

Democratic policing aims to enhance the legitimacy of the state by ensuring that police officers are responsive to public needs and priorities. A main feature of democratic policing is transparent police operations and a mutual sense of understanding and trust between the public and police services.

Kerala police believes that all citizens are police without uniform and all police personnel are citizens in uniform.

To enhance the co-operation with the public, Kerala police has successfully implemented several social policing schemes such as Janapriya Sarkarsha Project (Community Policing). Kerala is the first state to provide legal basis to community policing. Kerala Police Act 2011, provides provisions of community policing in regular policing activities. Empowered, techno savvy well trained beat officers visiting all households at frequent intervals and keep regular interactions with them has made policing more people friendly; they use IT enabled smart devices for information collection and storing. Janapriya Sarkarsha Samiti at the Police Station and district level facilitates consultative and democratic policing in Kerala. Initiated on an experimental basis, now the project has been extended to all police stations of Kerala. Several national and international accolades have been bestowed on this unique initiative. This system to continue with necessary changes as demanded by time.

Focus on children is an essential component in the process of establishing greater trust between the public and the police. The Student Police Cadet (SPC) program is a two-year intensive training project to develop talented and responsible change leaders. The training program aims at instilling respect for the law, capability, self-discipline, civic sense, empathy for vulnerable sections of society and resistance to social evils in each cadet who is enrolled for the program through a strong partnership between schools, teachers, police and parents. The program currently operates in 803 schools, covering 62,000 cadets.

Independent assessments of the program by State Institute of Educational Management and Training and KPNS confirm that the SPC project has not only had a deeply positive impact on students, teachers, parents and police personnel, but has helped to give the police a human face.

School Protection Group (SPG), another initiative is a collaborative effort between the local police and the school authorities, providing an invisible wall of protection around the school.

Children and Police (CAP) is an unique platform of Kerala Police, for initiating and coordinating various child centered projects to ensure care, protection and development of children. The ‘CAP House’ was inaugurated by Hon’ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Kerala on 26th January 2020. CAP House is envisioned as a state level resource centre of Kerala Police, to further its commitment towards ensuring a conducive and nurturing environment for the Children of Kerala by ensuring strengthened implementation of its Child related initiatives.

Child Friendly Police Stations having Child Friendly Spaces is one of the several initiatives of CAP which envisages the transformation of police stations as abodes of justice to provide effective, timely, and friendly services to children and their guardians. The mission of ‘Child Friendly Police Station’ is to create an invisible wall of protection around every child through the active partnership of parents, teachers, relevant stake holders and society at large.

Initially, the concept of Child Friendly Police Stations was experimented in selected ten police stations of Kerala.
Monitoring Indicators:

- Reduction of crime rate.
- Number of houses visited by the Janamaithri Beat Officers.
- Number of Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi meetings convened at police station and district level.
- Number of cadets trained through SPC program per year.
- Vertical and horizontal scaling up of SPC program and replicating the program in all kind of higher education Institutions.
- Level of participation of parents, teachers and police personnel in the implementation of SPC program.
- Independent evaluations of all Community Policing schemes and their sustainability and progress in achieving objectives.
- Number of Police stations having child friendly space.
- Our police stations become abodes of justice so that any child, parents or anyone with an issue related to children can confidently approach these stations for support.
- Every child friendly police station will operate on an affection driven - partnership model by strengthening coordination between Government/Non-Government agencies responsible for the care and protection of children and civil society.

Neutralizing Left Wing Extremism

Left-wing extremism in Kerala during the seventies, which had assumed a rather radical, virulent and bloody form, was contained by some vigorous police action in that era. However, as the movement has shown great resilience in Central India, having endured the onslaught of a very large number of paramilitary forces and special units of the state police forces for over 10 years now, Kerala Police is ever vigilant to the possibility of the extremists taking temporary shelters in the forests of Kerala till the pressure outside subsides. There have been many incidents reported.

In three districts namely Wayanad, Palakkad and Malappuram there is an increased presence of left extremist elements. It causes serious concern for the state.

This requires, besides close cooperation with the Forest department, intelligence, operations, area dominance and exploratory patrols in the jungles. The Kerala Police intends to develop units specialising in long marches in jungles; unsupported stay in jungles; and waging combat in jungles.

Monitoring Indicators:

- Reduction in the number of incidents of LWE.
- Capacity building of the police force.
- Updating the weaponry and training infrastructure.
- Increased intelligence inputs.
- Counter Intelligence Mechanism.
- A fully sanctioned SOG in Kerala Police.
IV. Specific Operational Strategies to Achieve Goals

State Security Action Plan insists on a system of continuous improvement strategy to ensure that deliverables are continuously improved. Key elements of such a strategy are discussed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Element</th>
<th>Steps Planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Enhanced Capacity Building and Human Resource Development** | • Building up facilities for training in tackling LWE, terrorist incidents & disaster management.  
• Initiating a culture change in the way subordinates are treated in Police. Creating an atmosphere of respect and trust within the police organisation.  
• District Police Training Centres in all districts to be established  
• Strengthening of training infrastructure at Kerala Police Academy (KPA), PTC |
| **Improved Efficiency through Technology Upgradation** | • Introduction of Digital Mobile Radio Communication system – Study, Procurement, Implementation, Testing, Commissioning and Training and the project will be extended to all Districts in the State in future. Every year at least 3 districts to be covered.  
• Establishment of Forensic Science Laboratories in all districts.  
• Establishment of DNA Lab, Cyber Forensic Division in all Forensic Science Laboratories and setting up of Mobile Forensic Labs (in Vans) in all Sub Divisions. One State Cyber Forensic lab to be established.  
• Upgradation of Automated Finger Print Identification System with Dossier Centres at Police Stations  
• Commando Gadgets & Security Equipment, Logistics for LWE affected Police Stations  
• Sophisticated Weapons for Commando Operations  
• Operational Vehicles for Police Stations and Special Purpose Vehicles (BP Vehicles, Water Cannons and All Terrain Vehicles etc.) |
| **Increased Surveillance & Monitoring** | • Establishment of full-fledged techno driven Command and Control Rooms in all Police Districts with Video Conferencing facility up to Police Station level  
• CCTV Camera with remote monitoring in all Police Stations  
• Vehicle Mounted Cameras for Police Station Vehicles with instant recording and live streaming to Mini Control Rooms at Police Stations  
• GPS Devices and Mobile Data Terminals in all Police Vehicles  
• Customised Web / Mobile Application Development and Gadgets for Improved Public – Police relationship. Better Service Delivery to Public and Database Creation |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Element</th>
<th>Steps Planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improving access to Police services for Vulnerable groups such as</strong></td>
<td><strong>Steps Planned</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) socially and economically disadvantaged,</td>
<td>• Setting up systems particularly in front-line police stations to ensure fair and equitable treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) those disadvantaged by multiple factors (such as caste, gender, and age) and</td>
<td>• Ensuring that police stations are friendly towards the differently abled;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) physically and mentally challenged</td>
<td>• Training police staff on special legal provisions to protect vulnerable groups including Transgenders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Training staff to deal with differently abled people and with some basic counselling and psychological skills to deal particularly with such people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Confidence Building Measures to be introduced among Economically and Socially Weaker Sections of the Society with the help of Local Self Government Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relevant, Regular and Refresher Training</strong></td>
<td><strong>Introduction of Soft Skill Development in Training Syllabi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Giving prime importance to E-Learning System – 24 x 7 training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Smart Class Rooms in all Kerala Police Training Institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establishment of Two Police Training Colleges for North and South of the State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establishment of Traffic Training School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establishment of Telecom Training Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establishment of Coastal Security Training School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Setting up of a Training Centre for Operations in Water Bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establishment of Commando Training Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establishing High Altitude Training Centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increased Research and Analysis through establishment of specialized research institutions</strong></td>
<td><strong>Establishment of Social Media Analytical Centre like COSMOS in Delhi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Establishment of Policia Technology Centre (All technology under one roof)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Establishment of National Investigation Training &amp; Research Centre</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Establishment of Community Training &amp; Research Centre</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improving Gender Balance and ensuring Harassment-Free Environment for Women</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increase the strength of women from the current 7% to 33 % in accordance with Government of India decision over the period of the State Security Plan period i.e., 2030; Every year special recruitment.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Gender Awareness Programme for Police personnel including Self Defense for Women in Police and Public. Cover all by 2030.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Element</th>
<th>Steps Planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Sector Development</strong></td>
<td><strong>Strengthening Community Policing in all Police Stations of the State in collaboration with local government level Institutions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Introduction of Student Police Cadet Project in all Schools in the State</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Strengthen Senior Citizen Help Desk in all Police Stations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>All Police Stations will be made Child Friendly and Disabled Friendly before 2025</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Special Tourism Police Stations established in areas popular with tourists</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced good governance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kerala Police will enhance the use of technology for better monitoring and feedback</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ensure an updated and relevant performance</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As like in any Police Force, policing in Kerala suffers from various limitations. These limitations stand in the way of efficient service delivery to the citizens. These limitations are both internal - arising largely from sub cultural and historical continuities, and external - arising from the ecosystem in which police operates and includes budgetary, legal and structural constraints.

An illustrative list of such limitations are as below:

a. Material and manpower resources available with the police are not commensurate with the existing emerging and projected police challenges.

b. The existing legal architecture is premised on the colonial distrust of the police, and requires substantial changes to bring it in tune with the norms of a democratic society.

c. Some persons perceive the police in a police station as not very friendly. Moreover, public are often ignorant about the manner and method of obtaining police services.

d. The existing victim support systems including psychological counselling systems are poor. Bullying of crime to some extent still exists (though limited). Registration of all petitions is also not faithfully undertaken. Public at times are not updated about the status of their complaints/ service requests, and they perceive that police conduct has not been transparent.

e. The existing capacity of policemen viz- attitudinal, skills and knowledge- require substantial upgradation.

f. Resources to undertake efficient scientific investigation still leave a lot to be desired.

g. The rest of the criminal justice system is often more ill-equipped than the police, resulting in the police receiving very little support in complementing their efforts. Resultantly, most criminal justice responses are reduced to police responses.

In view of the above, it would be ideal for a Vision Document to undertake a holistic assessment of police functioning, which would include:

a) A COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE AUDIT

Section 6 of the Kerala Police Act, 1921 mandates that Government shall, subject to the resources available, ensure that every Police Station has adequate manpower and infrastructure facilities to provide basic police services to all who need the same. It also requires that the State Police Chief shall arrange to review every year the adequacy of facilities available in every police station in the State and to take steps to establish facilities which conform to proper standards. The above exercise has to be undertaken every year in the month of January by the District Police Chiefs to assess the existing gaps between resources and the requirements.

b) CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORMS COMMISSION

Most legislative changes / law commissions examine the criminal justice system from a legalistic point of view, and do not engage effectively with the multiple stakeholders in the system. A Criminal Justice Reforms Commission, which would set out the object of the criminal justice process, and tailor the working of the criminal justice actors to the object, is critical to bring about a paradigm change in criminal justice service delivery. Criminal law and criminal procedure being a concurrent list subject, the State Government would be well within its rights, to examine the existing criminal procedure. Therefore a Criminal Justice Reforms Commission is to be constituted for 10 years (2021-2030) like a permanent commission.

c) AUDIT OF PEOPLE FRIENDLY MEASURES

Various community policing and people friendly measures of Kerala Police have been widely appreciated by the public. Yet, it remains a fact that the police still have a long way to go in being truly considered as people-friendly. It might be appropriate to conduct an audit of the current schemes, including impact analysis, so that ideas for bridging this gap are made available. This exercise to be undertaken every two years in an institutionalised manner.

d) VICTIM SUPPORT SYSTEMS

The criminal justice system is only, recently, veering around to the view that the victims are the central element of the criminal justice system. It is important that the police are empowered and redesigned to support a victim of crime through psychological counseling, monetary support etc. In terms of property crime, as is the practice in advanced democracies, it would be ideal to move into a comprehensive insurance model, where victims of property offences are immediately compensated through an effective insurance scheme. Moreover the concept of “Equivalent value” to be introduced so that the criminal compensates the victim if a stolen property could not be recovered from a criminal.
There have been substantial changes to the current training system. Yet, there is much room for improvement. Thus, it would be ideal if a futuristic capacity building reassessment was undertaken which would foresee the needs of the force in 2030, and accordingly equip them with the appropriate skill sets. In particular, it would be necessary to equip them with “skills of thinking on their own feet”/ adapting rather than purely policing skill sets. For that, a futuristic training policy to be prepared in 2021 and be followed till 2030.

Presently, scientific investigation relies on the knowledge of the police personnel on the field, as well as on the availability of scientific officers (Forensic experts) in the districts. It would be necessary to move into a model where a scientific unit is available at the beck and call of every police station. The “crime team” of the Hyderabad City Police is one such example. Two to three officers from each police station to be trained for becoming “Forensic Scene of Crime Investigators”. All Police stations will have such teams by the end of 2022.

Most police processes have been designed to be manpower intensive. In this age of technology, it is critical to re-engineer most police processes so that there can be substantial savings of manpower on routine activity, and manpower and attention can be diverted to useful and creative pursuits. Outsourcing of routine activities to be considered. This would include suggesting changes not only in the police but also in the criminal justice ecosystem. An in-house committee will be constituted & its recommendations to be implemented.

It is critical that existing attitudes and the police sub-culture is brought in conformity with the ideas of a progressive democracy. Technology offers us solutions to the same, which was unavailable in the past.

It is the aspiration of all in the society that the crimes become minimum and ideally there should not be any crime. Efforts must be made to achieve this lofty & ideal goal in next 10 years.

All of the above would require substantial assistance of current and emerging technologies, including automation and artificial intelligence.
Community Policing
In 2030

Predictably in 2030, police work would rely heavily on technology. In all likelihood, big data, block chains and artificial intelligence, cybernetics, drones/automated policing, 360-degree CCTV surveillance, technology to predict crimes may all be employed by police officers to carry out their various jobs. However, too much reliance on technology is likely to make police lose sight of the human aspect of policing. We resort to technology in community policing even at present such as e-beats, conducting e-trainings for officers and electronic beat book system. While technology streamlines various operations, improves efficiency and provides better information and data to the public, it cannot replace the human interaction an officer has with a victim or a witness. When technology becomes a surrogate for human interaction, we may lose the public trust that has been built up with so much of efforts. Policing is most effective when it is done with the people (and not policing the people), as our community policing initiatives have revealed.

In the future, community-oriented policing should be a mix of both personal interactions and technology; it should be both minimal and fast. Police should be equipped to raise to the expectations of the public, respect their privacy and yet be prompt and diligent. But what will be the expectations of the public from police in the present decade? Will it change or remain the same? Now, the police are expected to prevent crime, to help those in immediate danger, to investigate offences effectively and impartially, to catch criminals, to sustain public order and to protect people, particularly vulnerable people from being harmed. Though the fear of police still exists in the minds of a large number of people, they need police for their every issue including personal problems. They need police to have visible presence and involve them in problems even previously settled within the community. Recently there is a growing public concern about high harm offences such as domestic and sexual violence and child abuse.

Also, the work of crime prevention and investigation has been made much more complex by the flood of a highly Internet-dependent society.

When we consider the public expectations in 2030 to present times, their view of what police should do has not changed much though their demands by way of calls to control rooms and complaints have increased in leaps and bounds. Hence, we may assume that their demands will not change much in 2030 too but it may get more and more challenging. To assess how community-oriented policing should be in 2030, first we have to get an idea regarding how effective it is right now. Are the people happy with our community policing methods? Or do they want some improvements?

To streamline community policing and to draw a road map for the future, the following minimum steps are to be taken:

1. Constitute a survey. It is better to know beforehand the expectations and demands of the public from police in future before we attempt to impose upon them our ideas.
2. In the immediate future, burglar alarms and CCTV will become quite common in the households. An effective method to get distress signals at the Police Stations/Control Rooms will have to be devised.
3. A state of the art Centralized Police Control Station (CPCS) for the effective operational control and monitoring of all the District Control Rooms will have to be started.
4. For faster response, modern vehicles which can be used as patrol vehicles, ambulance and mobile forensic labs, preferably automated, may have to be procured for the control rooms.

5. Change of uniform of the Community Police Officers, especially who are on Beats, will be inevitable.

6. Big data may be used to locate crime prone areas, areas where substance/alcohol abuse are rampant and places where anti-social activities abound so that special care could be taken to maintain order in those areas. Similarly listed criminals, ex-convicts and anti-social elements could be kept under surveillance including electronic surveillance (such as chip embedded ankle bands etc) instead of keeping them under preventive custody.

7. Interactions with the public, especially the weaker sections and the elderly may be institutionalized through electronic & social media which they can access from their homes so that it could be used by the people to buttress their comfort levels that they are being taken care of by the police officers designated for duty at their area.

8. Make the police behaviour to public polite to the core by instilling and drilling into them frequent training and through monitoring devices (some such devices be fitted into their body which will send signals if their anger or erratic behaviour surface). Bringing more transparency in police actions by making police stations visible and transparent which is another idea to make the community friendly to police.

9. Arrests will have to be minimum. The arrested/accused should be kept in District Centralised Lock-Up with state of the art technology including 24x7 camera surveillance. This will reduce 3rd degree. Totally doing away with police brutality will improve the public opinion about Police.

10. Since most public places will be under CCTV observation, there will be no need to take any police action in public. Police need not even be present to control protests since any destruction of public property or attack on citizens will be recorded and action including remittance of damages cost could be taken against the perpetrators. Drones shall be used. This is another method to improve community relations on the part of police.

11. Needless to say that in 2030 scientific investigation techniques and facilities would have expanded hugely to minimize effort in successful detection of cases and prevention of offences.

12. Hopefully the festival bandobust and security duties in the state will also take a shift so that with less physical efforts, the devotees could be assisted effectively for "darshan" and "pooja".

13. Police-Community partnerships in setting minor issues in the locality like frequent traffic blocks, substance abuse issues, problems relating to teens/youth could be implemented so that when setting an issue, the people will feel that they themselves solved it rather than the police imposing the solution upon them.

14. Creating a think-tank of IIT experts, NGOs, retired police officers, and serving police officers to suggest ideas to make police-community relationship more beneficial to the society in the future will also help us in getting ideas regarding the future road map.

15. Virtual should be new real for Police, Virtual Smart Police Stations will help all to interact with Police in meaningful manner without inconvenience. Smart kiosks in important locations will increase positive people and police interaction.
Traffic Regulation & Enforcement – 2030

2. AUTOMATED Overspeeding Detection and Reporting System

Advanced vehicle over speed detection and reporting system will entail a speed sensing mechanism which automatically detects the speed violation of vehicles using the GSM/GPS system and sends photographs to the Motor Vehicle Department authorities for collecting details. It also uses Image Processing techniques to extract the license plate details. Once the details are collected, the driver/owner is charged for over speeding. This method is an advanced version of speed detection and billing system. It can also be placed on vehicles.

Fixed Radar System with photo enabled detection cameras.

A worldwide review of studies found that speed cameras led to a reduction of 11% to 44% of fatal and serious injury accidents. This shows the importance of installing more cameras on the roads of Kerala. Speed enforcement cameras use doppler radar which will be used to monitor compliance with speed limits.

3. PARKING

Traffic congestion caused by vehicles is an alarming problem and is growing exponentially. Even though increasing vehicle usage is a sign of development, the inability to existing infrastructure to support this vehicle growth makes our roads overcrowded. Due to the absence of parking lots/places and road side parking facilities, people park vehicles on carriageway ways and even on foot paths. These causes traffic congestion and accidents.

a) Smart Parking

Smart Parking systems typically obtain information about available parking spaces in a particular geographic area and process real-time information to place vehicles in available slots. It involves using low-cost sensors, real-time data collection and mobile phone enabled automated payment systems that allow people to reserve parking in advance or very accurately predict where they will likely find a spot. When deployed as a system, smart parking thus reduces car emissions in urban centres by reducing the need for people to needlessly circle city blocks searching for parking. It also permits cities to carefully manage their parking supply.

b) Automated Multilevel Car Parking Systems.

Automated Car Parking Systems are much in vogue - a method of automatically parking and retrieving cars that typically use a system of pallets and lifts and signaling devices for retrieval. This system has advantages like safety, saving of space, time and fuel (since one does not have to drive around for locating parking space).  

c) Automated Vehicle Storage And Retrieval System.

An Automated vehicle storage and retrieval system (AVSRS) is a mechanical system designed to minimize the area or volume required for parking. Like a multi-storey parking garage, an AVSRS provides parking for cars on multiple levels stacked vertically to maximize the number of parking spaces while minimizing land usage. The AVSRS, however, utilizes a mechanical system to transport cars to and from parking spaces (rather than the driver) in order to eliminate much of the space wasted in a multi-storey parking garage.

In a way gradually the traffic regulations and managements in Kerala will become automated, technology driven, revenue generating as a part of Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) which will cover all the roads in the next 10 years.

4. DRIVING LICENCE

Driving tests will be made more stringent. Only those who know how to drive will be to be given Driving License. Robotics and Computer Analytics can be used for ensuring fail proof system in this regard.
5. PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

Though Zebra crossings are available, for the safety of pedestrians, it might become necessary to completely separate pedestrians from the motor vehicle traffic. Pedestrian overpasses and underpasses provide complete separation of pedestrians from heavy motor vehicle traffic, providing crossings where no other pedestrian facility is available and connect off-road trails and paths across major barriers. Another important step that can be taken for the safety of pedestrians is the restrictions on road crossings in busy areas. This can be done by constructing median walls on the roads.

6. CONTROLLING INDIVIDUAL TRAFFIC RELATED BEHAVIOUR

Alco Buses for quick checking of drunken driving, online driving good behaviour training, alternate dispute resolution for minor traffic offences will be the order of the day.

7. ROBOTIC TRAFFIC CONTROL AT SOME JUNCTIONS IN CITIES TO COME
Vision 2030 – Community Policing Strategy

Background and Introduction

Kerala has been a frontrunner in designing and implementing community-based approaches to policing. Janamaitri, Suraksha Project (JSP), Student Police Cadet, Child Friendly Police Stations, Kadaklore Jagratha Samithi, Project Hope, Bell of Faith, Pink Police, are just a few of the initiatives well appreciated by the public that have helped to make police more responsive and to improve the image of the police. Nevertheless, there is a need to ponder on how to move forward over the next decade, where the socio-economic environment could become much more complex, crime more sophisticated, and community structures increasingly fragmented and fluid.

Creativity, collaboration, critical thinking, and communication skills need to be the hallmark of a modern and responsive 21st century police force.

Creativity and innovation will be essential for maintaining the relevance of existing social programmes, and for developing new initiatives tailored to emerging issues and problems. Past experience with social programmes has shown that strong partnerships are necessary for effective implementation, not only between the police and civil society, but with other government, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities.

Kerala Police, therefore, wish to formulate a reinvigorated community policing strategy as part of their Vision 2030, based on lessons learnt over the last decade of community policing, and to develop an effective strategy to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

Proposed Community Policing Strategy

OBJECTIVES:

Specifically, the objective of the Vision 2030: Community Policing Strategy is to strengthen the collaborative problem-solving partnership between the police and citizens in Kerala.

Principles behind the Strategy

Several key principles underlie the social strategy of Vision 2030. These include:

i) Smart proactive policing, reflecting a shift from traditional, reactive policing to the prevention of crime through programs and partnerships that will prevent crime;

ii) Upholding the principles of equality, fairness, liberty, and fraternity at all times.

iii) Strong partnerships with various government, non-governmental, and civil society representatives supplement policing with strong community-related mechanisms.

iv) Use of technology to enhance relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of social policing both to engage with citizens, as well as to fight crime.

v) Tailored and responsive to local contexts, and where local stakeholders strengthen relationships through new and innovative community-related policing and outreach mechanisms.

vi) Well-trained and competent police force, equipped to meet 21st century crime and violence.

vii) Re-affirm that in a democracy “the police are the public and the public are the police”.

viii) A constant “spirit of learning and adapting” to be imbued to response to the expectations and needs of the people.
Broad Components of an Action Plan

To achieve objectives, there will be a need for three key components. These include:

Component 1:
Capacity Development of Police Personnel:

Training can be used to strengthen community policing. Dimensions such as accountability and transparency, problem-solving, and partnering with the community, need to be incorporated throughout the training that officers receive at various stages. Training strategies and modules will need to be developed under this component based on concepts of community policing, values and behaviors as well as skills such as problem-solving and prevention-oriented community police strategies, soft skills, etc.

Component 2:
IEC – Information Education Communication Program to Enhance Awareness of Public:

It will be necessary to develop a series of IEC activities to engage communities, particularly through the JPC, on their important role in community policing.

Component 3:
Stronger Partnerships with Civil Society and Other Government Stakeholders:

Partnerships are vital to the community policing strategy. It will be very important for the police to establish strong and effective partnerships with other Government Departments, NGOs, universities, and the private sector to achieve the objectives of community policing. Youth can play a very important role in this regard. Several initiatives, already under implementation, will be strengthened and reinvigorated.

Enhancing Technology Use In Social Strategy:

A final component will involve the integration of technology in a consistent manner that will help to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of community policing.

Theory of changes of vision 2030: Community Policing Strategy

OBJECTIVES

• Reduced incidence of crime
• Improved efficiency through cost savings and best quality police services.

OUTCOMES

• Increased awareness about communities, crimes and crime prevention
• Increased use of alternate methods of dispute resolution to handle community issues and problems
• Reduce social menaces such as drug abuse, alcoholism, crimes against women and children

ACTIVITIES - INPUTS

• Training of police so as to maintain public respect, improve their well-being, increase their awareness of Police in alternate dispute resolution mechanisms.
• Increase engagement with the community through programs such as Jana Santhi/ Suraksha Preet, Students Police Cadet, Kautila Jagratha Samithi, Residents Associations, School Communities etc.
• IEC Programmes to enhance community awareness of social policing and raise awareness at the community level on the need to address the drivers and triggers of violence and crimes.
• Citizens, especially Grama Sabhas, engage actively in monitoring and reporting on violence and crimes in society.
• Appropriate programmes for engaging vulnerable sections of society such as scheduled tribes and schedules castes, coastal communities.
• Developing and Implementing an efficient and effective technology strategy.

RESULT INDICATORS

• Reduction in crime
• Increase in public satisfaction with the Police
Information & Communication Technology and Kerala Police during 2021-30

Information and Communication Technology has always been advancing fast. As a result, its impacts on the various other fields too have been advancing fast. The field of policing is no exception.

Technology for policing has several dimensions such as:

1. Technology for Law and Order
2. Technology for Crime Investigation
3. Technology for Forensics
4. Technology for Intelligence
5. Technology for Community Policing
6. Technology for Pink Policing
7. Technology for Crime Records Bureau

Modern technology products have been (and still are) available in all these areas of policing and have undoubtedly helped the Kerala Police to step-up their policing skill-set, especially during the just ended decade of 2011-2020. These products include modern computers in all the police stations in Kerala, the online communication facilities there, the various policing apps in use, social media platforms etc.

During the next one decade, such existing technology products will give way to better and advanced ones and, accordingly, can be expected to put Kerala Police in an advantageous situation (where they will benefit more from these newer technologies) and, at the same time, in a demanding situation (where they will be forced to step-up their basic skills to adapt to these newer technologies also).

Technology for crime and criminal information management (like information collection, preservation, processing and reporting for better decision-making) can be one of the key areas where Kerala Police will have to invest more during 2021-2030. These include AI-based technologies, Big Data Repository technologies, cyber surveillance technologies etc.

AI-based technologies are expected to become more useful for the policemen to cleverly, easily and automatically collect data, preserve the collected data, process the data to produce useful information and report the information for better prediction and decision-making. During all these processes, modern technology products such as better flexible displays, dual-screen laptops, faster primary and secondary storage devices etc. are all expected to become available and handy to them. Better technologies for state-owned central Big Data Repositories of CCTV footages of the individual state-owned CCTV systems (and sometimes, even private-owned CCTV systems also) across the state are also expected to get implemented for the benefit of both crime investigators and jail authorities of the country.

Technological tools which are based on Data Science and which enable Big-data and algorithm-driven policing are expected to become a part of the Kerala Police. Such an expectation is because such a kind of police surveillance in the cyber space has the capacity to predict future crimes and also to generate a virtual “most-wanted” list of those who commit crimes and, thus, to remain beneficial to the society (although modern surveillance through Data Science, Big-data and algorithm-driven policing has already been projected as a threat to personal security, privacy and constitutional rights of citizens).

Another major change that is expected in the Kerala Police is that there will be a significant need for every police officer to develop basic digital skills for the new age of policing with the objective of identifying and processing the cyber elements in the various crimes. Also, there will be need for raising cyber experts from the efficient women police officers in the state. In addition, there will be a significant need to recruit and incorporate into the Kerala police, a band of qualified Cyber Security & Forensics engineers to assist crime investigation and surveillance. Those specialized techies are to be recruited by and incorporated into the current police system in the state through special recruitment-drives with the objective of strengthening the cyber policing units. And there will be a significant need for both the existing officers and the newly recruited techies to be trained to handle cyber evidence not only by following the cyber forensic standards but also by following the legal standards like Section 68B of the Indian Evidence Act.

Technology for policing (especially for community policing) during 2021-30 is expected to be adapted by the police in tune with the changes happening in the cyber social media also. As the various governments across the world are gearing up to regulate the platform-monopolies of the GAA (Google, Amazon, Apple, Facebook) in their countries for better social and civic safety and security, the police too will have to adapt skill-set to implement such government regulations. For example, the police will have to gear up to effectively implement the regulations like the Information Technology (Guidelines for Intermediary and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021.

This decade is expected to see that a Police Research Centre is set up in the state with specific aims and objectives and does get effectively incorporated into the Kerala Police. Firstly, it is expected to build an effective bridge between the officers of the Kerala Police and the researchers in the related fields (for example, law and order, Investigation, Intelligence, forensics, management etc.) working across the world. Secondly, the centre is expected to co-ordinate and/or carry-out research in the various fields related to policing with the ultimate objective of scientifically upgrading policing activities in Kerala with an international perspective. Thirdly, the research centre is expected to publish journal and books and also to encourage the veteran police officers to share their career-related experiences through scholarly research papers, articles and books for the benefit of their younger colleagues. This research centre is expected to become a venue for carrying out research on cyber policing and also for raising cyber experts from the efficient women police officers in the country.
Epilogue

Kerala Police

In 2030

Needless to mention, in 2030, the Kerala Police will be the No.1 Police Force in terms of Community Policing, Social/Democratic Policing, Technology-based Policing and Evidence-based Policing in the country.

Though, the manpower in the next 10 years will not substantially increase as per the requirement, yet, safely it can be stated that the strength of the Police will be around 75,000 in 2030 from the present strength of 60,000, with at least 15 percent being women.

The Kerala Police will have some new Institutions/Units like Cyber Operations Division, Intelligence Operations Division, Technical Intelligence Division, Cyber Forensic Centre with Research and Development facilities, Cyber Security Centre, Cyber Forensic Laboratories in all districts and also in a few Sub-Divisions; Police will have also Counter Intelligence Division, Special Intelligence Bureau, QRT-cum-SWAT teams in each district. There will be also a State Investigation Centre with branches in all districts for conducting professional investigation of important cases. There will be also a new Kerala Police Act, taking in to account the socio-economic-techno changes in the State.

The Kerala Police will have IT Network connectivity with all stakeholder departments like Courts, Prosecution, Prison, Hospitals, Forensic Laboratories, Labs of Chemical Examiners, Medical Colleges, etc.

There will be also a cadre of Analysts who will be doing crime and Intelligence analyses. There will be also professional profilers in the State.

Needless to mention the basic Policing will be based on the principles of ‘Janamithri’ Policing, i.e., Community Policing for the community with the active participation of the community with the Police.

There will be new uniform for the Police.

Kerala Police has shown to the Indian Police many a things “for the first time in the entire country” like providing of Internet facility to all Police Stations, providing 4-wheelers to all Police Stations, providing Women Helpdesks in all Police Stations and so on. Similarly, in the years to come during the 10 years, some other new schemes, projects will also be started by the Kerala Police all of which will be mainly service-centric.

The upcoming Police Research Centre will take the contemporary and progressive issues relating to the Police, may it be sociological, ecological, technological, etc. and keep on advising the SPC about bringing in changes, introducing new methodologies, etc. A Think-Tank in the Police will be started and get linked to the Police Research Centre.

The Police Technology Centre will keep all the technology under one roof (except Forensic Science) which will have a host of activities relating to CCTNs, ICIS, Digital Communication, Telecommunication, Cyber Security, Network Security, Data Management, Information Communication Technology, etc.

This book “Vision-2030” as mentioned in the introduction itself is not a book of predictions. Therefore, the above items should be taken as a part of the Vision which can easily be achieved if concerted efforts are made by the Police-leadership in a systemic manner. When we love technology, inducting “appropriate technology” is the challenge which has to be taken up by the Kerala Police.

This book will be motivating and guiding the Police Officers at the appropriate levels to make the Kerala Police evolve in the best possible manner to serve the people of Kerala.

Thiruvananthapuram
08-03-2021

Loknath Behera IPS
DGP/State Police Chief
DISCLAIMER
Vision 2030 – Kerala Police is a brave yet achievable draft for an ambitious state. It is an expression of the aspirations, strategic planning and long-term goals of the Kerala Police in the present decade.

COLOPHON
Patroned by
Kerala Police Department
Government of Kerala

Publisher
Shri. Lohith Babu IPS
DGP & State Police Chief

Produced by
Kerala Books and Publications Society
Kokkada, Kochi