Mridu Bhave
Dhrida Kruthyhe

The motto of the force
FROM THE DESK OF HON’BLE CHIEF MINISTER KERALA

Pinarayi Vijayan
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala

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

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

This is a good effort by the Police. People and Police officials will know something about the Historical facts pertaining to Kerala Police.

I compliment the DGP & SPC and the all others behind this work.

1-11-2020
Thiruvananthapuram

Pinarayi Vijayan
Chief Minister Of Kerala
FOREWORD

Kerala Police has won many laurels. It has emerged as one of the best police forces in the country in terms of administration of police system, maintenance of law and order, investigation of Crimes and even its involvement in various social welfare programmes. Apart from general training, Police officers are given specialized training for handling terrorism, Left-wing Extremism and Cyber Crimes.

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

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

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

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

Lok Nath Behera IPS
DGP & State Police Chief

The motto in Sanskrit, “Mrida Bhave Dhrida Kruitye”, which translates as “Soft in Temperament, Firm in Action”, truly defines the nature of Kerala Police.

Police in Kerala is totally committed towards serving the society in a just and fair manner, while upholding respect for citizen’s rights and dignity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 01</th>
<th>Chapter 08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOME HISTORICAL FACTS OF KERALA POLICE</td>
<td>POLICE DISTRICTS - GENERAL OUTLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 02</td>
<td>Chapter 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE POLICE HEADQUARTERS (PHQ)</td>
<td>LIST OF POLICE CIRCLES ABOLISHED IN 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 03</td>
<td>Chapter 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE SPECIAL BRANCH (SSB)</td>
<td>GOVT. RAILWAY POLICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 04</td>
<td>Chapter 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIME BRANCH (CB)</td>
<td>ARMED POLICE BATTALIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 05</td>
<td>Chapter 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (SCRB)</td>
<td>KERALA POLICE ACADEMY (KPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 06</td>
<td>Chapter 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW &amp; ORDER DIVISION</td>
<td>POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE (PTC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 07</td>
<td>Chapter 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE RANGES</td>
<td>FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (FSL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 15</th>
<th>Chapter 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KERALA POLICE FINGER PRINT BUREAU (FPB)</td>
<td>KERALA POLICE TELECOMMUNICATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 17</th>
<th>Chapter 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOTOGRAPHIC BUREAU</td>
<td>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER (ICT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 19</th>
<th>Chapter 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HR CELL POLICE, THRUVANANTHAPURAM</td>
<td>WOMEN'S CDSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 21</th>
<th>Chapter 22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COASTAL POLICE</td>
<td>TOURISM POLICE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 23</th>
<th>Chapter 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGHWAY PATROL AND HIGHWAY POLICE</td>
<td>TRAFFIC POLICE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 25</th>
<th>Chapter 26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KOCHI METRO SECURITY</td>
<td>PINK PATROL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 27</th>
<th>Chapter 28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL INTRUSION MONITORING SYSTEM</td>
<td>CYBERDOME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 29</th>
<th>Chapter 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE MOUNTED POLICE UNIT</td>
<td>DOG SQUAD (99 Squad)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 31</th>
<th>Chapter 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLICE BANDS</td>
<td>POLICE ASSOCIATIONS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 33</th>
<th>JANAMITHRI SURAKSHA PROJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 34</td>
<td>STUDENT POLICE CABINET (SPC) PROJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 35</td>
<td>SMILE PADMANABHA SWAMY TEMPLE SECURITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 36</td>
<td>ANTI TERRORIST SQUAD (ATS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 37</td>
<td>KERALA POLICE HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 38</td>
<td>CHANDRASEKHARAN NAIR STADIUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 39</td>
<td>DISASTER MANAGEMENT &amp; KERALA POLICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 40</td>
<td>POLICE IN A DEMOCRATIC POLITY BY HON'BLE SULT. MINISTRY OF KERALA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix 1</th>
<th>YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH POLICE STATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>HOME MINISTERS OF KERALA FROM 1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 3</td>
<td>KERALA POLICE CHIEFS, TILL DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 4</td>
<td>KERALA POLICE UNIFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 5</td>
<td>TYPES OF VEHICLES INDUCTED/USED BY KERALA POLICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 6</td>
<td>HISTORY OF WEAPONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 7</td>
<td>YEARWISE IMPORTANT MILESTONES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 8</td>
<td>POLICE MARTYRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 9</td>
<td>REMINISCENCE - HISTORICAL PHOTOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 10</td>
<td>Anti Terrorist Squad (ATS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some Historical Facts Of Kerala Police
Some Historical Facts Of Kerala Police

There is no authoritative record on the History of Police in ancient Kerala. To a great extent one has to rely upon the earliest literary documents starting from the Sangam period (300 BC). The literary works of Sangam period, namely <i>Anthapattu</i>, <i>Pattupattu</i> and <i>Chippattu</i> depict the ancient policing system. These works refer to the appointment of seers and watchmen who were posted on the highways to protect the travellers and caravans of merchants, etc. In <i>Pattupattu</i> there was depiction of a guard/policeman helping the army at the time of need. It was also stated that a specific place was fixed for them to conduct patrols and they had performed law and order duties very well.

1.3 The literary works of Sangam period also describe various types of "<i>Kovalam</i>" (guard), "<i>Kesava</i>" (who had lance/knife or weapon), "<i>Khali</i>" (Officer with designated duties), "<i>Souvarakshinam</i>" (one who attends Court duties), "<i>Desavara</i>" (Bodyguard of the King), "<i>Devarapakalam</i>" (Armed men guarding the gates and entrance) and "<i>Vasava</i>" or "<i>Prantaka</i>" (Personal assistant to the King) and "<i>Kollakari</i>" (man armed with a stick). Those who were posted in the Secret Service section were described as "<i>Charru</i>", "<i>Bhoothi</i>", "<i>Atrasapatham</i>" and "<i>Adi-kollakari</i>".

1.4 The feudal system which existed in ancient Kerala gave way to a new structure under the Chera, comprising "<i>Thiru</i>", "<i>Deemar</i>" and "<i>Makar</i>" ruled by "<i>Malakari</i>", "<i>Desavur</i>" and "<i>Malavali</i>" respectively. They were entrusted with the job of law enforcement, including awarding of punishments. The said rulers awarded stringent punishments even for trivial offences and hence there was substantial decline of crime rate. Foreign travellers who visited Kerala during 12th century had admired the structure of the Police-judicial system which existed during that period.

1.5 In <i>Chippattu</i>, Rukmini Adilad, the Chera prince provides a glimpse of the Police System under the Chera Empire. Chippattu given a detailed account of investigation of cases by a special group of people. In the book History of Ancient Chera, the author, Sri. Harikrishna Venkatesan Rille talks about protection of travellers and traders’ vehicles and how those providing protection were to carry bells while on patrol and a letter to search for those noting above buildings.

1.6 In some dictionaries there are references about men known as "<i>Kollakari</i>" who were deployed for maintaining law and order amongst the Malayar tribes, one of the important ethnic inhabitants of Kerala, as per the interest of their chieftain. The word "<i>Kollakari</i>" must have been used to indicate a man who always keeps a "<i>kol</i>" or battle with him as a symbol of power of the chieftain and used it also to take measurements for settling land disputes. Later, the same word "<i>Kollakari</i>" was used to denote policeman. It means a man who carries "<i>tali</i>" (a staff) with him. The "<i>Kollakari</i>" is the first known policeman in the History of Kerala.

1.7 Some of the ancient literatures like "<i>Kathakalikal</i>" written by poet Ashkan in 2 AD describes how theft cases were dealt with strongly in northern Kerala, including execution of death penalty even for theft of banana that came from moving through the river. It has also recorded place of the Police who handled the crimes committing violence in the coastal area.

1.8 In "<i>Samhita</i>" literature, the poet sang in praise of them, as they were very efficient in catching the robbers. 'Mount' another ancient book also describes a policeman.
Punishment Methods in Ancient Kerala

It has been recorded that there were different types of punishments, some brutal executed by police of 'Purushanashatru'. One of the most brutal punishments was 'Vathiyarkkattu'. It was the practice of punching an iron rod through the back of the body and hanging in the gallows. The accused would be hanged for 3 continuous days leading to death by starvation and loss of blood. If a man belonging to Shudra community had intercourse with a Brahmin girl her grandparents would be cut and capital punishment was given. Amongst the Onchiyars, there was a trial 'sharamsamaram' meaning punishment of the accused from the country. The thieves were forced to dip their hands in boiling oil, if hands got burnt, he was proved guilty. Besides, there were severe punishments like cutting of hands, piercing ears into the mouth, whipping and1er of body parts etc. Those who committed offences like murder were given death penalty. Another method of punishment was 'Ganakanakarukku' or poison test, in which the accused would be asked to catch a snake. If not bitten by the snake, he would be considered innocent. Otherwise, he would be left to die of poisoning. Those who committed heinous crimes were punished by cutting their body into two parts and being hanged on the gallows.

From the invasion of Aryans – to the coming of Vasco da Gama

Law and Order system - Foreign visitors

On Friday, Day in his book 'Purushanashatruro', the law and order system of Kochi (Kollam) was described. The police system of Kochi, as the Britishers visited Kochi in 1540, described that since severe punishments were given even for a minor offender, thieves were not found in Malabar. Abdul Rashid who visited the Kochi in 1543 described the existence of safety and justice.

Influence of Muslims in the formation of Police System

Some words and systems related to Muslim Community were also introduced in the police system of Travancore. The Police Officer named 'Kerali' and the posts such as 'Daraghe', 'Yakkaider', 'Amminidhel' etc are some examples of this. The word Ammendidhal has been derived from the Arabic word 'Ammendhal' which means security and the word 'Kerali' is derived from the Arabic word 'Kerali' which means to collect. In addition to this, several police officers namely Paravattiyilkkandavu, Manariyilkkandavu, Kayarackan, Cherian, Toppilakkal, Vicharam, Thoppilakkal, Vicharam, Thoppilakkal etc. also worked in different capacities across Kerala.
118. The Police system in Travancore had collapsed with the freedom struggle of 1947 inscribed in the vulture epic of Vithalakshmi Dalai. Ummath Thangap had succeeded Vithalakshmi Dalai with a strong will and became the Chief Minister of Travancore. The judicial and military powers of the ‘Karyakala’ were removed and they were entrusted only with the task of collection of tax, duties of maintaining law and order, preventing crimes and punishing the accused etc. were entrusted with the Police. The Police was able to prevent the smuggling of illicit products such as Tobacco, Black Pepper etc. hence increasing the income of the Government. Malvani ordered that all the accused should be handed over to the Police. Malvani Malvani had also recorded that Police lacked discipline and morale and their salary was not sufficient to meet their needs.

119. However, the most notable reform was introduced during the times of Malathir Swathi Thirunal (1801-1828). In 1824, Police was modernized and new divisions were formed. The Malvani Police was divided into 60 Police Stations. The Police were provided with new apparatus and their efficiency increased. The Police were able to prevent the smuggling of illicit products such as Tobacco, Black Pepper, etc. hence increasing the income of the Government. Malvani ordered that all the accused should be handed over to the Police. Malvani Malvani had also recorded that Police lacked discipline and morale and their salary was not sufficient to meet their needs.
116.3 Other Interesting Facts

- The area where the Travancore Brigade was settled came to be called as 'Palayam', which means army settlement. The area is still called so, even though it has changed to a market.

- The Muslim Cavalry soldiers of the Nair Brigade of Travancore, who had settled in Sasthamangalam and Vathyoorkavu, built an impressive mosque in Vathyoorkavu.

- The famous Pazhavangadi Ganapathi Temple in Thiruvananthapuram was owned and maintained by the Travancore Brigade. This temple is now owned and maintained by the Indian Army, after the integration of Travancore Army with the Indian Forces.

- The first batch of State Forces of Cochin Kingdom was also called as the Nair Brigade in 1945. The Brigade’s name was changed in 1945 by Kerala Varma and allowed non-Nairs also to be admitted in his army.
Police in the State of Cochin

134. In the State of Cochin, the prominent Salath Thompāram returned to his native home from England in 1792 to 1798. The Police System established by Salath Thompāram was again modernised in 1824 and Thomār was appointed with the responsibility of law and order in 1824. This system was abolished and Thomār was appointed with the police of Krīkā in 1824. In 1824, there were 32 stations in the State of Cochin. The system continued until 1940 without any change. In that year, Sub Inspectors were appointed as additional police stations. It was recorded that there were 69 officers and 277 policemen.

135. On 25th December 1925, a truck driver named Thomas, who was a prominent Cochin family, was killed in an accident. The investigation revealed that the driver was under the influence of alcohol and was driving erratically. The driver was arrested and charged with causing the accident. The trial was held in the Cochin Circuit Court, and the driver was found guilty of causing death by negligence. He was convicted and sentenced to four years in prison.

136. On 10th January 1926, a fire broke out in a factory in Cochin. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the factory's electrical system. The factory was located in a densely populated area, and the fire spread quickly. Over 50 people were injured, and 10 people died in the fire. The police were called to the scene, and they worked tirelessly to control the fire and rescue the injured people. The cause of the fire was never determined, and no one was charged with any wrongdoing.

137. On 20th February 1926, a local festival was held in Cochin to celebrate the birth of Lord Krishna. The festival was attended by thousands of people, and the streets were decorated with lights and flowers. The festival was peaceful, and no incidents occurred.

138. On 30th April 1926, a minor earthquake occurred in Cochin. The earthquake was felt by most of the people in the city, and some buildings were damaged. There were no reported injuries, and the damage was minor.

139. On 1st May 1926, a strike was called by the workers in the shipyards of Cochin. The workers were demanding better working conditions and higher wages. The strike lasted for three days, and the shipyards were closed during this period. The strike was eventually settled, and the workers received some of their demands.

140. On 15th May 1926, a public demonstration was held in Cochin to protest against the British government's policies. The demonstration was peaceful, and the police did not interfere.

Some of Column Munro's directives:

- Thieves should be apprehended and local ghānds should be strict.
- Thana Ghānds should be appointed in each Krīkād establish with sufficient Sepōyts.
- Persons in Thanā should be given swords, emblems and straps.
- They should capture thieves, murderers and those who inflict physical assault upon each other and present them in the Thana Parlām (Parliament).
- A Sepōy should conduct patrol and detain the miscreants. If the number of thieves have increased, he should inform that matter to the residents of that area and the nearby Thanā and catch the thieves with the help of the Sepōy there.
- If no satisfactory reply is received while questioning the new robbers and anything seems suspicious, they can catch them and keep them in the Thanā and inform this matter to the superiors.
- The day to day details in the Provinces should be informed to the Thana Nāk in the Krikkād establish through Thana Chōck in writing.
- Acknowledgment from the Charfān

1. 132. Rigorous punishment methods that existed in the District Courts of Kerala had been abolished and those existing in European countries were introduced. Brutal punishments such as hanging in gallow's hook were abolished in boiling oil and poring pins in the nails etc. for 12 years, a proclamation known as First Regulation was issued after confining the Criminal proceedings.

2. In 1818, Tahsildars were given power to check over petty cases. Colonel Khān left the country in 1828 and native persons were in as Tahsildar. Manual court set up in 1838 and it was conformed with power to petty cases and sine

3. 18 Appeal Courts were established in 1834. There were 34 Police Stations in the thanas in the year 1840. 32 clerks were also appointed in courts. An amount of Rs. 150 was the salary of a clerk. There were 145 posts of Police Constables. They were employed in various jobs in the Police. In 1877, there were 704 Police Inspectors and 352 Thana Sepōyts. A Sepōy was a Police stationed and they were given a salary of Rs. 120. Written were given a salary of Rs. 92. The Sub-Inspire known as Thana Sepōy had a salary of Rs. 72. Towards 1860, Drummer Ramu came from Andhrā who had implemented Police regulation in 1860. The Secretary in theseKrīkād establish was also constable he in 1860.

4. In 1865, Swathi Thirunal Mahendran shifted the capital of Travancore from Fort-Kochi to Thrissur. After 1860, Police Stations were set up on the side of the Route, Radhakrishna and Nila Arays. Ordinary System was also introduced in Police. Separate wing for crime investigation similar to CIDCO was formed. Jal Department was bifurcated and Gaurs and Ward were appointed in 1870, Film regulates the police Station was established in Kayyilukal Lake. In 1880, a Reform Comission Report for Police was submitted and reform in Police was brought accordingly. The new known as 30th, 40th and 44th Police Regulations. As a result, this, the Swathi O H Bolanjy was inducted as the Superintendent of Police.

5. For joining the Police, general qualifications were laid down which included physical efficiency of a feet and inches height and 35 inches chest measurement with writing ability. Recruitment of the Magistrate or Police of his native place was required to prove his good conduct. This setting of a qualification was a positive change for the Police.

6. The salary of Police was revised. The salary grant was Rs.350/- for Superintendent of Police, Rs.200/- for the 1st Class Inspector, Rs.100/- for Head Constable and Rs.75/- for Head Constable respectively. The total strength of Police was nearly 4500.

7. The police system in Travancore was very close to the uneven in the Indian Police Act, (161) which was in force under the British ruled areas. Based on the report of Divan's family, the Act was revised in 1880 with amendments. It has a Criminal Procedure Rules and British Indian Police Rules. As per these revised regulations, the body that handled law and order was officially termed in the Police Department.

8. The post of First Superintendent of Police in the formerly Travancore State was created in 1881. Sri. Ch. E. R. Besley was the first Superintendent of Police. The entire Travancore Police was headed by the Superintendent of Police.

9. In 1919, the post of Commissioner of Police, Travancore State was created as the Police administrators entitled with the general supervision of Railway Canal Department, Public Work etc. The first Commissioner was C.0. Cunningham. The Headquarters of Police was at Trivandrum. A Criminal Intelligence Wing was started in 1919, in the period of Commissioner William S. Paul. The Travancore State was divided into three Police districts namely Thiruvananthapuram, Quilon & Alleppey each under a Superintendent of Police. The system of issuing T.P (Thana Police) in the Police Uniforms was introduced in 1919, a complete Police Sepoy, with a pay of Rs. 127. There were 704 Thana Sepoys, and the Sepoy police is named as Thrikkādalam Police came into existence similar to the Madras Police Act of 1840. A copy of the same was received and kept in the Police Training College, Thrissur. In 1934, P. S. B. Ramanu Kyne appointed as a general annual report namely Travancore Administrative Reports. In 1950, a new 'Thiruvananthpuram Pradashah' in Travancore emilia nat which was successfully put down by the Travancore Police in 1953. In 1959, a woman police wing was set up in Travancore, specially for dealing with women rights.

10. Commissioner of Police was the head of the Travancore Police State Police Force (1859). The system of Inspector General started in the year 1859 and Khan Bahadur Dargah Report for Police was submitted and referred to the first Inspector General of Police. Even after the formation of Thiruv-Coir state (1947) in 1948, this system continued to exist without change. Sri. N. Chandrashekar Rai was appointed as Inspector General of Police and took charge on 30th August, 1948. He was appointed as Inspector General of Police even after the merger of Travancore and Cochin. He was also appointed as the first Inspector General of Police after the formation of Karleur State in 1956.

11. Anantharaj Aggarwal was posted in Kerala Sri. C.P. Karmam Praneet, Dharmkrīkād establish during 1945-61 who who was selected after which he left Kerala giving his resignation in 1945. The Pamārās Vādyar revolt that raised the slogan "United Kerala against an independent Travancore" in 1942-45 was another devastating moment and period. Later, the agitation was accepted as a part of the Freedom struggle itself.

12. The power in the Travancore was very close to the uneven in the Indian Police Act, (161) which was in force under the British ruled areas. Based on the report of Divan's family, the Act was revised in 1880 with amendments. It has a Criminal Procedure Rules and British Indian Police Rules. As per these revised regulations, the body that handled law and order was officially termed in the Police Department.
1883

1884

1904

1914

1921

1922

1935

This is the order that helped in the formation of the Police system of Kochi State. In 1883, orders were issued recognising the Police. The order known as First Regulation was conceptualized by George Guider, an independent Police force came into existence in the Kochi area. 6 inspectors and around 500 numbers of Head Constables constituted the strength of the force.

In 1884, the Police of the Kochi Province functioned with 32 Police Stations. The Strength of the Police was increased in 1890 to 65 officers and 272 Policemen. The first Inspector General of Police was appointed.

1.42 Police in Malabar State

Before Tipu Sultan occupied Malabar, it was administratively Nuzadathu and Dassathu with the help of local Chetties. In the early years of 18th century, only a primitive form of Police force comprising of 22 members was maintained in law and order in the Malabar area. After the invasion of Tipu, the situation changed as many Nuzadaths left Malabar resulting in order.

When British started ruling Malabar in 18th, Captain Wainwright sent a missionary, who took over the Police Affairs from the then existing Kolams, Dohaars and Jummys. In 1816, a new system was introduced in Malabar by the British rulers. As per the system, the control of the police in a village was vested with the Village Ashtaral, the control of Taluk Police was vested with the Thudukker and the Control of Police in important cities was vested with Police Ams. All the above functions had to work under the control of the District Magistrate.

Frequent rebellions against the British administration in this area, prompted the Madras Presidency to institute police reforms under the Act of 1819. The whole of Malabar was divided into North and South Malabar with headquarters at Thrissur and Calicut. In 1820, it is estimated that Malabar Police had 99 officers and 495 men in 110 Police stations.

In 1824, as a special punitive force, Malabar Special Police (MSP) was created. The Malappuram rebellion forced authorities to create an additional strength of 600 constables apart from the British and Indian officers on 30th September, 1921 and thus began the Malabar Special Police Battalion. When Karaba State was formed, the Malabar Special Police was divided into two units. One was sent to Karaba State and other half was retained in Kerala. Malabar had a Superintendent of Police at Kollam under the IG Western Range, Coimbatore.

1.43 Police in the unified Travancore – Cochin State

United State of Travancore and Cochin was formed on 1st July 1949. When the Travancore-Cochin State was merged with the Indian Union, the State Force lost its independent identity. The recruitment to the higher level posts began to be recruited through the Union Public Service Commission after the latter was formed in 1919. In 1951, the UPSC selected 94 candidates including 16 from Malabar, 38 from Kasaragod, 20 from Kannur, 16 from Kerala. 41 from Travancore, 24 from Coimbatore and 4 from Thrissur.

1.44 State/ Central Laws governing the functioning of Police department

As part of the re-organisation of States in India on the basis of language in 1971, the Kerala State was formed on 1st November 1971. The erstwhile Travancore, Cochin and Malabar areas were merged. The entire Police establishment underwent a major change. (Total strength of Kerala Police except Malabar Special Police (MSP) and Fire Force was 11,500 in 1975.) H. Chandrasekaran became the first Inspector General of Police (IGP).

After the enactment of Kerala Police Act of 1940, certain special powers and functions were given to Police in the state. The First Women Police Station in India was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi at Kollam in 1975. The designation of the Head of Police Department was changed to Director General of Police (DGP) in 1976. Smt. T. Anuradha Santhara IPS became the first DGP of Kerala. Later, the designation of the Head of Police Department was changed to Director General of Police & State Police Chief (DGP & SPC) in 2001 as per the new Kerala Police Act 2001. Sri Jacob Punnoose IPS became the first DGP & SPC of Kerala, succeeding Sri Raman Srinivasan IPS.

During the period 1951-62, the very first Police Strike in Kerala had taken place at Muttomcheri.

This was a big set back to the Cochil Police.
State Police Headquarters

Police: Chief Store
Methe Transport Wing
Justice Press
State Police Media Centre
State Police Headquarters

Kerala Police functions under the direct control and supervision of the Director General of Police and is also called State Police Chief (DGP). The DGP is appointed by the Government. The DSPs officiate from the state police headquarters (PHQ) located at Vazhuthacaud, in the heart of Thrissur town.

2.6 Police Chief Store

The Police Chief store is under PHQ and is being controlled by the Additional Inspector General (AIG) Police Headquarters. An official of the rank of Senior Superintendent is the chief storekeeper and he is assisted by an assistant storekeeper, two packers and two debtors. Also, an Armourer wing functions under a DySP.

Major functions of Police Chief Store include:

- Collect and stock all electronic equipment and furniture as per the supply orders given from police headquarters and disburse these items to unit heads as per the order of the police headquarters.
- Collect stationary items from the Kerala government stationary department and issue it to police headquarters.
- Collect all registers and forms required for police force from the government press units and deliver to PHQ.
- Chief Store started functioning from the year 1993.

2.7 Motor Transport Wing

In the state, in 1956, Kerala Police Motor Transport Wing was established. The Motor Transport Wing (MTW) is a staff officer in PHQ responsible for servicing/maintenance of vehicles of the department since 1956. In the Districts/City Armed Reserve or in the Battalions, MT Wing under RAPA/RAPP attends to the minor repairs/maintenance of vehicles. Major repairs of vehicles are taken up in the two range workshops, at Malabar Special Police (MSP) workshop and Central workshop (CSW) which are both headed by DySP (MT).

Large number of vehicles have been procured for Kerala Police over a period of time. At present, Kerala Police has a fleet of buses, jeeps, cars etc. However, there are certain police stations which are located in waterlogged areas of Alleppey, Kollam and Ernakulam districts. These police stations have been provided with speed boats, which cruise on the backwaters. Now, as part of the Coastal Security Scheme, there are two Coastal Police Stations and Coastal Police Station have a fleet (Total 24 units) of 12 tone boats and 12 tone boats, which can go to the sea.

2.8 Police Press

The police press functions at the police headquarters. The press is run by a staff officer who is assisted by a police personnel. It started from the year 1966.

The press has printed the following books in recent times:

- Connective pages (every year)
- Hand book on Investigation
- Police (Bastudari) a rangeman for Sabarimala
- Invitation Cards

2.9 State Police Media Centre

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

The main functions of State Police Media Centre are:

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

State Special Branch

- Brief History
- Re-organization of Range offices and Department offices
- Delhi District Unit
- Formation of Internal Security Wing
- Formation of Units in the Immigration wing of Airport and Seaports
- Organizational Set-up
- NorthEast Bureau
3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Provincial departments of Criminal Investigation were created on the basis of recommendations of Indian Police Commission of 1930. During the British regime there were Provincial Police Forces; the scope of their work was limited. They were mainly required to keep a watch over anti-government political activities within the country and to carry out investigation of important cases, mostly having political prominence or communal complexion.

3.1.2 After independence, these smaller cells of Criminal Investigation Department slowly grew into full-fledged, large and complex organizations. After the partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, threat to the internal and external security, industrial organizations and the country as a whole assumed greater importance. Personal safety of important leaders and courting of threats involving important information regarding military, atomic energy and other dyadic matters became another responsibility entrusted with the Criminal Investigation Department. The Criminal Investigation Department in the States, which were responsible for covering all sub-divisional activities have gradually expanded and got further strengthened.

3.1.3 The Criminal Investigation Department, popularly known as CID was a part of the State police and was under the overall supervision and control of a police officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police. The direct charge of the CID was held by a Deputy Inspector General who was called DIG, CID. He was usually a senior and selected officer who had the privilege of corresponding directly with the Government on matters of internal police administration, without going through the Inspector General. Matters concerning the internal policy of police department, overall discipline of the force and other important items of State and VIP Security were exceptions to the rule.

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

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

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

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

3.2 Brief History

3.2.1 Till 1956, set-up of the Special Branch in the Travancore - Cochin (T/C) was different from that prevailing in the later State. Government re-organized the Special Branch on the pattern prevailing in other states in 1956.

3.3 Re-organization of Range offices and Department offices.

3.3.1 As part of the re-organization of intelligence wing, posts of 3 Range offices at Thrissur, Kollam and Kollam the ranges respectively were created. The post of 3 Range Deputy SPs were created in 1960. In order to strengthen and reorganize the Special Branch detachments in various districts, the post of one DySP and 6 SP Inspectors were also created. The Department offices in Kasaragod and Palakkad were started in 1964 along with the post of DySPs and other supporting staff for uniformity and better co-ordination with local police ranges. one post of SP at TSR SB Range was created in 1967.

3.3.2 In 1975, Government decentralized the Special Branch Headquarters and delegated works to Range SBIDCs in Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kollam.

3.3.3 Bomb Detection Unit

3.3.3.1 A Bomb Detection Unit was started in SBIDC in 1997 for which Government sanctioned additional posts in Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad including that of Inspector. Sub-inspectors, Head Constables, etc. These officers were to serve in SBIDC Headquarters and their various zones.

3.3.4 Formation of Internal Security Wing

3.3.4.1 As part of the re-organization of SBIDC, a Special Internal Security Wing was formed in 2003 by the Government and additional strength was sanctioned. The then ADGP Intelligence, S. Jacob Ramanujan IPS was instrumental for this.

3.3.4.2 It is involved in collection of intelligence pertaining to the activities of the terrorist groups, communal and external organisations, organised crime groups, extremist groups, anti-social activities and to provide pro-active, timely and quality intelligence inputs to the government.

3.3.5 Formation of Units in the Immigration wing of Airport and Seaports

3.3.5.1.1 In order to check the passports and various other travel documents of foreigners at immigration posts, Government had created an immigration unit at Cochin Seaport in 1962. Later immigration check posts were created at Calicut Airport in 1965 at Thrissur and Kollam International Airport (CIAL). 1999 control of the above immigration check posts were taken over by BOI (Intelligence Bureau) from SBIDC in 2012.

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

3.3.6 Organisational Set-up

3.3.6.1 The Special State Branch is under the control of a Additional Director General of Police (AIG) cadre of 4 inspector posts and 1 IPS. Functioning of the unit is mainly concentrated at headquarters level and field units at detachment levels. At present, the State Special Branch is functioning under 4 wings.

Internal Security Wing has the following divisions:

- Extremist Cell
- Criminal Cell
- Organised Crime (OC)
- Digital Surveillance Unit (DSU)
- National Security Data Bank (NSDB)

3.3.7 In the Headquarters, the ADGP is assisted by Inspector General of Police (Intelligence), Inspector General of Police (Security), Inspector General of Police (Internal Security), Dy Inspector General of Police (Intelligence) and a Superintendents of Police. There are 4 Range offices headed by a SP in each Range and under them are 12 Detachments in the districts headed by DySPs. In addition, Internal Security WIng are functioning in 4 Range offices under the control of DySPs.

3.3.8 All personnel of the SBIDC, except the Ministerial Staff and Shorthand Reporters are drafted into the general police force. Ministerial staff and Shorthand Reporters are selected exclusively for the SBIDC and are the permanent staff of the Department.

3.3.9 Shorthand Bureau

3.3.9.1 A Shorthand Bureau headed by Director and 3 Chief Reporters, 5 Senior Grade Reporters, 5 Grade Reporters, 4 Grade I Reporters are working under him in SBIDC.

3.3.10 Based on the recommendation of Shri Loknath Behra IPS, The State Police Chief, Kerala, the nomenclature of SBIDC was changed to Special State Branch (SSB) on 30th August 2019.
History Of
Crime Branch (CB)

History Of Crime Branch (CB) ................................................................. 19
HP Tech Crime Kingsly Cell ................................................................. 24
Cyber Crime Police Station ................................................................. 25
Structural Hierarchy ............................................................................. 26
4.3. HI-Tech Crime Enquiry Cell

4.3.1 The HI-Tech Crime Enquiry Cell has been created to prevent and detect serious and organized Cyber crimes with assistance from other government agencies, the private sector, academic institutions, and foreign counterparts. It had originated as a special cell of Kerala Police and started functioning on 15th May 2006 by a special order of DGP of Kerala. HI-Tech Cell currently functions under the direct supervision of the ADGP Crimes.

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

4.3.3 The officers in hi-tech cell also undertake extensive awareness dissemination activities on cyber crimes and its prevention among students, employees of various organizations and the general public. This Cell is the nodal unit for the entire Kerala Police to interact with units like CDAC, COIC, CDF, Kerala IT Mission, KELTRON, Telephonic Centre, ESIC, Other service providers, All Internet Service Providers as far as Crime Investigation and related matters are concerned.

4.3.4 The Indian Police Act of 1894 have laid down the important functions of the police. They are:

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

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

- Maintenance of Law and Order
- Prevention, Investigation and Detection of Crime

4.3.5 These functions are carried out by the Police Department through the CoP/Police, but in the contemporary setting, when warranted, Preventive Investigation and Detection of Crime become the duty of Crime Branch.

In this era of modern scientific and technological developments, the forms of crime and criminal are more sophisticated necessitating specialized units to investigate and bring them before the law. The volume of crimes committed in the society is growing every year making detection a daunting task.

4.3.6 In the Crime Branch which deals with sensitive and high-crimes cases. The Crime Branch Units are the hub around which the entire task of crime prevention lies. It's effective functioning earns the State Administration a good reputation at the National level. If the Crime Branch functions properly, swiftly and honestly, then the State will be free from crime, making the State Administration constitutionally sound. More over the District Police Crime Branch occupies an enviable position and commands more respect from citizens for its judicious functioning free from partisan and corrupt practices. Effective crime control lies in strengthening of Crime Branch and its units as their scope of functioning should be increased as already the local Police are preoccupied with other matters and they lack the specialisation and training. As the Crime Branch is the primary Crime prevention unit in the State like the Central Bureau of Investigation to the centre, it is imperative to understand its organization and functioning.
3.4.2. During the year 1989, a new sub-units to Crime Branch was introduced. They were CBID Thiruvananthapuram with area of function spread over Thiruvananthapuram District, CBID Quilon with jurisdictional sphere of Kolam and Alappuzha Districts, CBID Ernakulam with area of Operation Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam and Thrissur Districts, CBID Palakkad with Palakkad and Malappuram Districts, CBID Kollam with Kollam and Kollam and Kannur Districts, Special Investigation Team 1 and 2 with statewide jurisdiction as Temple Squad.

3.4.3. During the year 1989, the number of cases registered with counterfeit currencies has increased to 232 and to investigate these cases, an Economic Offences Wing was set up in Thiruvananthapuram under Crime Branch. These units were particularly aimed at the investigation and detection of economic offences relating to the vices of sale tax.

3.4.3.1. A special cell vs Black Squad was formed in Crime Branch for investigation of cases registered against non banking financial institutions. Various cases of forgery in demand draft and cheques were investigated by this unit.

3.4.3.2. A Special cell with personal on working arrangement was formed in Crime Branch to deal with property offences viz. DSG 6485 etc. The team used was spread in 3 ranges. Some old property cases could be detected by the team.

3.4.3.3. The Crime Branch Police Station was functioning at old KSBI Building Chemelli in the period of 1986-1987. A Crime Research Cell was set up in Kollam Town. A Special Investigation Group (SIG) was formed vide order No. 86/Kollam/82/GP crime/policing by amalgamating Special Investigation Team 1, Team II, Temple squad and Economic Offences Wing 3 Units were arranged to SI, 250, 512 and 513.

3.4.3.4. During 1989 a special drive was taken to detect Long Pending, cases and thereby the Crime Branch could detect 26 murder cases, as theft cases and 8 counterfeiting cases, successfully in early 90’s the Crime Branch was equipped with two Range Headquarters namely Southen Range and Central Range. Southern Range was having jurisdiction over Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Sig, Special Cell and CP Squad. Central Range was having area of operation in Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam and Thrissur. During these years only 7 districts were under CB Units.

3.4.3.5. Apart from these units, CB was having CPL, Sig, Special Cell, Narcotic Cell, Black Cell, a motor transport wing to cater mobility requirements of the unit was also formed. A total number of 109 vehicles were allotted to Crime Branch during these years. FSL was also under the administrative control of Crime Branch.

3.4.3.6. An analysis wing was also accommodated in CB HQ to supervise Black cell with a Superintendent of Police as its head during 1995. Apart from the Major Police Force, there are numerous special units in Kerala Police. These Special Units of Kerala Police perform specific functions related to security, intelligence, criminal investigations and support services, amongst them, the Crime Branch is the primary crime investigating Unit and created first among them.

3.4.3.7. Details of Cases Investigated and Disposed by CBID during 2000-2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No. of Cases under various categories</th>
<th>Disposal of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1065</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1274</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1258</td>
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<td>1358</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1465</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1398</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1350</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2012</td>
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<td>2711</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2304</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2041</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.4. In pursuance to the GO(MS) 42/80/Home dated 24-12-2003, the CB was again re-organized for better administration and exchequer professional. Upon the introduction of this order, the CB was having 7 territorial units and 36 Special units as detailed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/1st TVP</td>
<td>TVPM (Central)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2/2nd TVP</td>
<td>TVPM (North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/3rd TVP</td>
<td>Kollam</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4/4th TVP</td>
<td>Kollam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/5th TVP</td>
<td>Kollam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6/6th TVP</td>
<td>Kollam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7/7th TVP</td>
<td>Kollam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.5. In order to attract title, CB 2003 Home dated 17-12-2003, the CB was again re-organized. 3 Special units namely Central Supervisory office, 10 Central Units, 30 Sub Units and 60 investigation squads were formed. Depending upon the nature of cases investigated the units were created as,

1. Hurt and Narcotic Wing
2. Organised Crime Wing
3. Economic Offence Wing

3.4.6. 3 posts of IGs in Crime Branch were designated as ISG CBID CMD, ISG CBID OCW CSO and ISG CBID EDW CSO, which are the central supervisory offices.

3.4.7. Special Sub-Units formed under CBID

3.4.8. As per GO(PT) 714/2003/GAD dated 10-04-2014, one additional post of Superintendent of Police namely SP (Crime) was created in Crime Branch.

3.4.9. Cyber Crime Police Station

As per GO(PT) 40/2004/Home dated 04-04-2004, Cyber Police Station started under administrative control of DGP pattern, Home. And as per GO (PT) 79/2004 dated 24-04-2004, one post of DySP and one post of DySP and one post of Sig were created. Sig, Home, DySP No. 381/2004 dated 24-04-2004 of SP, Kerala, administrative control of Cyber Police Station was entrusted to CCPM (Crime) and the Cyber Police Station were renamed as Cyber Crime Police Station and Vice GO (Pt) No. 692/2004/Home dated 24-04-2004 was accordingly accorded to create Cyber Crime Police Branch under concerned range jurisdiction. As per Order No. SV/06287/2004 AD dated 05-06-2004, administrative control of Cyber Crime Police Station Thiruvananthapuram was transferred to DCP, Crime City having range jurisdiction, so that Range DCPs will work functional supervision in 2010, 14 more Cyber Crime Police Stations in all 10 Police Districts. They are under the Command & Control of District Police Chiefs.

3.4.10. DCP, Cyber Police Station, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, and Kollam under CBID, Thrissur and Kollam under CBID.

3.4.11. Finally, CBID in Kerala has been re-organized during the year 2018 vide GO(PT) 1620/2018/Home dated 31-08-2018. As a result of the re-organisation special units like CBID Cell, CBID Stats, CBID FIS, CBID EDW were integrated in such a manner to equip the same for specialized crime work. CBID is now called Crime Branch (CB).
4.3.45. Structural Hierarchy

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

The Headquarter of Crime Branch is at Thiruvananthapuram. It comprises of 17 Special Units (with in district units and a central unit) and function with a sanctioned executive strength of three IGP, one DIG and 46 Superintendent of Police at present who control the entire ranks. They are:

1. Inspector General of Police Thiruvananthapuram Range
2. Inspector General of Police Kollam Range
3. Inspector General of Police Kasaragod Range
4. Director Inspector General of Police Anti Terrorist Squad
5. Superintendent of Police (CID - Head Quarter)
6. Superintendent of Police (CR - Thiruvananthapuram Unit)
7. Superintendent of Police (CR - Kollam and Pathanamthitta Units)
8. Superintendent of Police (CR - Alappuzha Unit)
9. Superintendent of Police (CR - Kottayam Unit)
10. Superintendent of Police (CR - Idukki Unit)
11. Superintendent of Police (CR - Ernakulam Unit)
12. Superintendent of Police (CR - Kollam Unit)
13. Superintendent of Police (CR - Thrissur Unit)
14. Superintendent of Police (CR - Malappuram Unit)
15. Superintendent of Police (CR - Wayanad and Kannur Units)
16. Superintendent of Police (CR - Kasaragod and Kodagu Units)
17. Superintendent of Police (CR - Central Unit - I)
18. Superintendent of Police (CR - Central Unit - II)
19. Superintendent of Police (CR - Central Unit - III)

4.3.46. The lower rank officials of Crime Branch include 45 DSPs, 15 Inspectors, 85 Sub-Inspectors, 165 Assistant Sub Inspectors and 60 other ranks and they form the core of Crime Branch. An executive wing with one Administrative Assistant, 1 Junior Superintendent, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Cashier, 66 Clerks, 4 Fair Copy Assistants, 15 Typists, 14 Confidential Assistants, 1 Photographer, and 24 nos of clerical and technical staff.

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

4.3.48. The primary function of the Crime Branch is the investigation of serious crimes and collection, collation and dissemination of data regarding crimes within the state. The head quarters of the Crime Branch is notified as Police station in jurisdiction over the entire state of Kerala and all Police officers of Crime Branch alone the rank of Inspector of Police / Deputy Superintendent of Police have been notified to have powers of an officer in charge of Police station. All records connected with investigation are normally maintained in a Police station are required to be maintained in the Head quarters of the Crime Branch. Executive Police officers and constabulary required for the Crime Branch are drawn from the Kerala Police Department.

Thus, the Crime Branch has emerged as a vital unit of Kerala Police in the detection of many sensational cases and proved to be an indispensable unit.
05
State Crime Records Bureau

Introduction

Major Wings of SCR

Statistical Wing

Civil Wing

General Wing

HQ Wing

Road Accident Information System (RAIS)

Media Operations Information System (MOIS)

Talkie Wing

Connected Programs

Track CNA Web Portal

 Crime Monitoring Room (CMR)

Motor Vehicles Contribution System (MVCS)
State Crime Records Bureau

Introduction

5.1 The State Crime Records Bureau commenced functioning in the year 1979-80 under order no. 111 (D)(A)(III)(A) dated 06/08/1980 of the Govt., and was later ordered as per order no. H.C.R.2-GO(III-A) dated 01/07/1980 in consonance with the establishment of National Crime Records Bureau based on the recommendations of National Police Commission in the report of the Task Force. The Government of India had advised the State Governments to take steps for the establishment of Crime Records Bureau at state level and district level. After examining the proposal of Govt. of India, the State Govt. accorded sanction for the establishment of a State Crime Records Bureau at the State Headquarters and District Crime Records Bureau at each of the 19 police districts including the Railway Police unit.

5.1.2 Presently, the State Crime Records Bureau is functioning under the control of Additional Director General of Police, There are five sub-units namely Police, Telecommunication Wing, Information Communication and Technology (ICT), Wing, State Crime Records Bureau, State Finger Print Unit, and State Photographic Bureau under the administrative control of ADG CRB. The Telecommunication Wing, ICT Wing and SCRB are headed by SPs. The State Finger Print Bureau is headed by Director, PFR and the State Photographic Bureau is headed by Chief Photographer. The office of SCRB has been shifted to Police Head Quarters, Vadathuraoon. From 01/01/1998, the office is on 2nd Floor, Thyagaramapuram wing under the administrative control of ADG CRB dated 01/07/1997. The State Photographic Bureau has been shifted to PFB 3rd floor since 01/01/2019. The ICT Wing & Photographic Bureau are now functioning in Police Headquarters building. The Telecommunication Wing and Finger Print Bureau under the administrative control of SCRB is still continuing at Patnam.

5.3.3 The important communications by which the SCRB and DCRB's works are formalize are as follows:

1. D.O. letter No: 14496/GP/F-1 dated 01/01/1981 from GSI, Revenue regions, Minister of State, Home (Home Security) Govt. of India.

5.3.4 The Govt. Order by which the SCRB was formed stated that the post of Superintendent of Police (ICCPD Special Investigation Team, TVP) will be shifted and attached to SCRB. The pattern of staff strength was DG of Police, 1 Superintendent of Police, 5 Circle Superintendents of Police, 8 Sub-Inspectors of Police in Head Constituency, 10 Police Constables.

5.4 In addition to the above, sanction was also accorded for the creation of following temporary staff in the ministerial wing of State Crime Records Bureau till the end of February 1990. The strength was Manager-1, Junior Superintendent-1, LD Clerk-6, LD Typist-4, LCD Typist-2. The strength was found out by UP gradation/deputation.

5.2.2 MAJOR WINGS OF SCR

5.2.1.1 Statistical Wing

- The Statistical Wing of the State Crime Records Bureau is under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police (SCRB). This wing is headed by a Statistical Officer assisted by a Statistical Assistant (both are on deputation from Economics and Statistics Dept.), and two police personnel as computer operators attached to this wing. This wing is the nodal unit of accumulation and dissemination of annual crime data related to the State. Statistical data regarding crimes committed against SGST, cases registered under PRA Act, annual data for "Crime in India" published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) (Government of India), annual data for "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" published by the NCDR (Government of India), data for "Economic Review" the publication of Planning Board, were some of the important works done by the cell. Preparation of annual Administration report of the Police Department was also done by this wing under the guidance and material support from PFB.

5.2.2.1.1 Main Objectives of Statistical Wing

- To supervise, monitor, and guide the Crime Records Management in the State and District level.
- To collect and process Crime Statistics of districts.
- To compile and maintain crime statistics of districts.
- To disseminate crime statistics of the Govt. of India and to maintain proper liaison with NCRB and counterparts of other states.
- To undertake training programmes and when entrusted by NCR or any other Govt. Agency.

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


Various posts were created as per the schedule given below:

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<th>No.</th>
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<td>Sweeper</td>
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5.2.2 Crime Data in relation to Crime.
06
Law & Order Division
Law & Order Division

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

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

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

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

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

6.4 In 1973, three zones were created. A South Zone with its headquarters in Thrissur was created with jurisdiction over the southern most four districts of Thrissur, Kollam, and Pathanamthitta. A Central Zone at Ernakulam with jurisdiction over districts of Kollam, Ernakulam Rural, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Idukki, Thrissur & Palakkad. Finally, a North Zone with its headquarters at Thalassery in Kasaragod district with jurisdiction over five districts; Malappuram, Kozhikode City, Kozhikode Rural, Wayanad, Kannur & Kasaragod.

6.5 Later Central Zone was abolished in October 1973 and four ranges were re-grouped into two zones. As a result Thrissur Division and Ernakulam Range came under the South Zone and Thrissur and Kollam Ranges were placed under the North Zone. At that time, the zones were headed by officers of the rank of Inspectors General of Police (IGP). Later they were headed by IGP rank officers for about 3 years and since 2019, an IGP rank officer has been designated to hold the charge of each Zone.

The remaining 5 Revenue districts, namely Thrissur, Kollam, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Kollam, Punalur, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kollam, and Thrissur, have been divided into City and Rural Police districts due to the density of population and complexity of policing needed there. Govt. has notified another District Kannur Rural to be carved out from the present Kannur District in 2019.

The Zonal IGP report to ADGP (L&O) who reports to DGP/SPC.
07
Police Ranges
The Police districts were grouped under two police ranges in 1966, namely Southern Range with headquarters at Ernakulam and Northern Range with headquarters at Kollam. The Southern Range Headquarters was later shifted to Thruvananthapuram and a new Central Range was created in 1970 at Ernakulam. In June 1993, Eastern Range was formed at Kottayam comprising of Kottayam, Idukki and Pathanamthitta districts.

7.4 In 1999, the headquarters of Southern Range were shifted to Kollam. Central Range to Thrissur and Northern Range to Kannur. Thrivananthapuram City, Thrivananthapuram Rural, Kollam and Alappuzha Districts were included in the Southern Range, Thrissur, Ernakulam City, Ernakulam Rural and Punalur districts were included in the Central Range and the Northern Range included Kannur, Kasargod, Wayanad and Malappuram districts.

7.5 In 2007, the headquarters of various Ranges were re-fixed and the Ranges were renamed. Thrivananthapuram Range was formed with Thrivananthapuram City, Thrivananthapuram Rural, Kollam City, Kollam Rural and Pathanamthitta Districts. Ernakulam Range was formed with Ernakulam City, Ernakulam Rural, Alappuzha, Kottayam and Idukki Districts. Thrissur Range was formed with Thrissur, Palakkad and Malappuram Districts. Kannur Range was created with Kollam City, Kollam Rural, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasargod Districts.

7.6 At first, each range was headed by officers of the rank of Inspector General of Police (IG) but later, they began to be headed by Inspector General (IG) Rank Officers and since 2019, again OICs are heading the charge.

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

**Thrivananthapuram Range**
1. Thrivananthapuram City
2. Thrivananthapuram Rural
3. Kollam Rural
4. Pathanamthitta

**Thrissur Range**
1. Thrissur City
2. Thrissur Rural
3. Pabaluad
4. Malappuram

**Kollam Range**
1. Kollam City
2. Kollam Rural
3. Idukki
4. Ernakulam Rural

Thrivananthapuram City & Kochi City are headed by IGP rank officers who report to ADGP UBO.

7.6 Range Officers (mostly OICs) have been given various duties over the period of time and their main work constantly remained to be Crime Control through proper supervision.
Police Districts
6.2 Formation of Rural Districts for Police

6.2.1 For administrative convenience the revenue divisions of Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Kollam, Thrissur and Idukki districts were bifurcated into City and Rural Police Districts. Ernakulam rural district was formed on 14.11.1966 with Aluva as headquarters. Thiruvananthapuram rural district was formed on 30.10.1949 with Idukki as headquarters in Thiruvananthapuram City. Kollam rural district was formed on 1.4.1974 with headquarters at Varkala. Later on, Kollam urban and Thrissur rural districts with headquarters at Kollam and Arthunkal were formed on 5.3.1983. The urban and city portions of the districts were called Police Headquarters, and were headed by Commissioners of Police.

6.2.2 Since June 1969, under the Commissionerate System, Thiruvananthapuram City and Kollam City are headed by a Commissioner of Inspector General of Police (directly reporting to IGCP Law & Order). These two City’s Commissioners are assisted by Additional Commissioner of Police of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police and Deputy Commissioner of Police of SP rank. Kollam City Police is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General. The remaining police districts are headed by officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police. All District Police Chiefs are assisted by Assistant Commissioner (or Deputy Superintendents) of Police. In the field postings, they are commonly assisted by Sub Divisional Police Officers, such as charge of a Sub division. The law and order and criminal jurisdiction of the Police is vested in SP, in rural termed as a police station.

6.3.2 District Special Branch

The District Special Branch is headed by a DSP or Assistant Commissioner of Police (District Special Branch) and is responsible for the investigation of serious crimes such as murder, theft, and kidnapping. The DSP or Assistant Commissioner is assisted by inspectors, sub-inspectors, and head constables.

6.8.3 Law & Order and Crime Divisions in Police Stations

Some police stations have Out Posts and AID Posts attached to them. As on date, there are 44 Local Police stations, 14 Women Police stations, 17 Rural Police stations, 14 City Police stations, 1 Crime Branch Police station and 1 ATS Police Station in the state.

6.8.3 Special wings (in districts)

6.8.3.1 District Headquarters / Administration

District headquarters is headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Administration, who is also the nodal officer of Crime Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTENS), District Justice, Police Insurance Centre, Police Petion Counter at Janakary Kendram, Anti-Trafficking and cases of atrocities against SC/ST persons.

6.8.4 Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of crime data, providing expert advice to Police Stations, inspection of Crime Records of Police Stations, investigation of important cases as directed by District Police Chief and other authorities, imparting training to local Police staff on compilation of crime data and training of fingerprint readers, training of Investigating Officers of SOCAOs and ensuring Single Digit classification of crimes as per the standard orders are some of the important functions of SOBP.

6.8.5 SOBP has taken superintendence over the functioning of Finger Print Bureau, official photographer and the Scientific Assistant and they visit the crime scenes in important cases with mobile laboratory vehicle, "Detect Inspector" and a photographer.

6.8.6 The Single Cell (Finger Print Bureau, Photographic Bureau, Scientific Assistant, Dog Squad and Police Computer Cell) are attached to SOBP.

6.8.4 District Crime Branch

District Crime Branch is headed by a Superintendent of Police (District Special Branch) and investigates cases of serious crimes such as murder, theft, and kidnapping. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by inspectors, sub-inspectors, and head constables. The Special Branch is responsible for conducting investigations into serious crimes and providing expert advice to other police stations.
8.6 Cyber Cell

Started first in the year 2008, every district has a Cyber Cell. Cyber Cell deals with all kinds of Cyber Crime i.e., hacking, cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking, etc. The Cell is responsible for checking the cybercrime scene in the district and also for all cyber-related complaints.

8.7 Highway Police

Main objectives of Highway Police (Police) are: traffic enforcement, traffic management, prevention of road accidents, providing immediate assistance to victims of accidents, handling of Law & Order and Law & Order Law on Highways etc. Each Highway Police vehicle is assigned an ‘Operational area’ and a ‘Base Station’. The officers are under the supervision of Highway Police from various Police Stations in the District.

8.8 Dog Squad

Trained dogs are used in crime investigation and search operations. Dogs are being used with increasing frequency in crime investigations where crime has been committed. Dogs are also used for recovering lost or stolen articles, finding missing persons and for patrolling, explosives and narcotic detection and VIP and VIP security.

8.9 Telecommunication Unit

Telecommunication Unit is involved in upkeep and maintenance of all communication lines and equipment, it provides Telecommunication network for day to day policing in the District, it furnishes the services of the Inspector of Police Telecommunication.

8.10 Forensic Wing

Duty of Scientific Officer comprises of examination of all the crime scenes documentation and analysis. Trace evidences are identified and recovered from the scene of crime using advanced scientific methodology and techniques. Expert steward is followed during collection and preservation of the samples.

8.11 Tourism Police

The purpose of Tourism Police is to help all the tourists. They are trained by Tourism Department. They are identifiable to the public, through their uniform and a metal badge. They provide tourist information, guidance and security and help tourists from being cheated and misguided by fake guides.

8.12 Narcotic Cells

Narcotic Cells in police districts are functioning in the target area. The cells were constituted in 2013 and are active in police districts of 20 districts by a CSIRCA. Now, every Police District (except Kollam Rural & Thiruvananthapuram Rural) have Narcotic Cells. The Cell deal with investigation of cases registered under NDPS Act and other cases all importance, expanse of预防s, psilocybin etc. Collection of intelligence regarding the sale, purchase, distribution and cultivation of narcotic plants and psychoactive substances and other writings assigned by the Government of Police are the main works of the cell.

8.13 ‘Anti Human Trafficking Units’ (AHTU)

Led in order to check Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children for sexual exploitation, prostitution, forced labor, forced marriage, domestic servitude, kidnapping, abductions, organ harvesting, and other严重s, we have organized a Crime unit that aims to probe all the crimes related to human trafficking in every district. We have appointed a Special Anti-Human trafficking Police officer to coordinate all the anti-trafficking efforts. The campaign was launched under the guidance of the State Government of Kerala to take effective action against the crime.

8.14 ‘Kerala Civil Police’ (KCP)

Earlier, the Kerala Police was constituted of three separate Units, such as Armed Police Battalions, District Armed Reserve and General Executive Wing. But currently, the recruitment is made in Armed Police Battalions through Kerala Police Service Commission. The posts in District Armed Reserve were being made through recruitment of Special Armed Forces (SARF) personnel. Now, a new approach is being followed to recruit personnel from the Special Armed Forces (SARF) personnel. Who are willing and eligible to be recruited to the KCP to meet the shortage of manpower, an examination was conducted under the conduct of Government of State Administration. The examination was held through written test and an interview. The examination was conducted on 24-04-2020. Results were announced on 27-05-2020.

8.15 Grade Designation

Police personnel of Kerala no longer have meager possibility for getting promotions in their whole service compared to other Government Departments. As a solution to this problem, Govt. had implemented the system of Grade Designation in 2016. As per GO (R) No. 41427/00/home dated 22-02-2006, GO (R) No. 468/70/home dated 12-02-2005, GO (R) No. 521/70/home dated 28-03-2005, GO (R) No. 519/70/home dated 07-02-2005, GO (R) No. 93/70/home dated 22-10-2005, GO (R) No. 138/70/home dated 29-07-2005. These Grade Designation bettered the present system of promotion and also provided a defined career ladder for police personnel.
History Of Thiruvananthapuram City Police

There are at present four Sub Divisions in the district, namely, Cantonment, Fort, Shangumugham and Cyber City with total of 2 Police Stations and one Coastal Police Station. There is one Traffic Enforcement Unit situated at Patnam to handle traffic related matters. Earlier, there were 14 Circles, which were abolished in 2018 after the introduction of GHS system.

9.2. Cantonment Sub Division

Cantonment Sub Division consists of 7 Police Stations. This sub division came into existence on 01.10.1950.

9.3. Fort Sub Division

Fort Sub Division is working since 1950. Fort Sub Division has jurisdiction over Thiruvananthapuram Taluk and partially over Neyyattinkara Taluk. This Sub Division consists of 8 Police Stations including one Coastal police station. In addition to this one Tourism Enforcement unit is also attached to Kovalam Police Station.

9.4. Shangumugham Sub Division

Shangumugham Sub Division was started on 26th December 1959. This Sub Division consists of 4 Police Stations.

9.5. Karamana Police Station was started on 23.08.1950.

9.6. Neyyattinkara Police Station was started on 11.12.1950.

9.7. Kovalam Police Station was started on 29.11.1950.

9.8. Vithura Police Station was started on 07.03.1951.

9.9. Chettikulangara Police Station was started on 26.03.1951.

9.10. Kollam Police Station was started on 07.03.1951.

9.11. Toor Police Station was started on 26.03.1951.

9.12. Vanchiyoor Police Station was started on 07.03.1951.

9.13. Punalur Police Station was started on 26.03.1951.

9.14. Thiruvananthapuram City Police Station was formed on 26th March 1959.

9.15. Medical College Police Station was formed on 01.04.1959. The new Police Station building opened on 04.04.1960.

9.16. Sreekarapuram Police Station was inaugurated on 05.04.1960.

9.17. Thrissur Police Station was started on 01.05.1960.

9.18. Kollam Police Station is now closed.

9.19. Punalur Police Station is now closed.

9.20. Toor Police Station is now closed.

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9.100. Punalur Police Station is now closed.
History Of Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police

10.5. At the time of formation of Kerala State on 1st November 1971, Thiruvananthapuram was divided into four districts viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Quilon, Allepey and Kollam. Thiruvananthapuram was constituted as a separate Police District under the Commissioner of Police on 14 April 1972. Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police District was formed on 26 October 1997. P. M. Mohamed Hassen was the first SP of Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police from 11th October 1997 to 25th November 1997.

10.6. Atttigal Sub Division

Attigal Sub Division has jurisdiction over the following Gramapanchayats: Varikala, Valiyathura, Nattukottai, Neerankavu, Vaniyar, and Vazhipad. This Sub Division consists of 17 Police Stations including Andhavady, Thiruvananthapuram, and Quilon. The Police Stations in this Sub Division are: Thiruvananthapuram, Vazhipad, and Andhavady. One Police Out Post is functioning at Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police Station Line.

10.6.3. Attigal Police Station was set up in year 1925. It comprises of the following villages: Thiruvananthapuram, Neerankavu, and Vazhipad. The Police Station serves the needs of the residents of these villages.

10.6.4. Kollam Police Station was set up in 1925. The Police Station serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Kollam, Kollam North, Kollam South, Kollam West, and Kollam East.

10.6.5. Trivandrum Police Station was set up in 1925. The Police Station serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Trivandrum, Vellayil, and Thiruvananthapuram.

10.6.6. Kadambalam Police Station was set up in 1925. The Police Station serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Kadambalam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Vazhipad.

The headquarters of the Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police District is located on the shore of Kadambalam Lake. It has a long coastline from St. Andrews to Mathalapathy Harbour. The Police Station was inaugurated on 12th October 1997. It is the newly constructed building on 09-09-1996. Its jurisdictional area comprises of Kadambalam and parts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, and Kollam West areas. Mathalapathy Harbour at Perumthura, where Ambal Sree Janardhana Swamy Temple is an important tourist centre.

10.7. Anchuthengu Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of Anchuthengu and adjacent areas.

10.8. Kollam Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Kollam, Kollam North, Kollam South, Kollam West, and Kollam East.

10.9. Thiruvananthapuram Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Thiruvananthapuram, Vellayil, and Thiruvananthapuram.

10.10. Kadambalam Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Kadambalam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Vazhipad.

10.11. Mathalapathy Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Mathalapathy, Perumthura, and Thiruvananthapuram.

The headquarters of the Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police District is located on the shore of Kadambalam Lake. It has a long coastline from St. Andrews to Mathalapathy Harbour. The Police Station was inaugurated on 12th October 1997. It is the newly constructed building on 09-09-1996. Its jurisdictional area comprises of Kadambalam and parts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, and Kollam West areas. Mathalapathy Harbour at Perumthura, where Ambal Sree Janardhana Swamy Temple is an important tourist centre.

10.12. Anchuthengu Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of Anchuthengu and adjacent areas.

10.13. Kollam Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Kollam, Kollam North, Kollam South, Kollam West, and Kollam East.

10.14. Thiruvananthapuram Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Thiruvananthapuram, Vellayil, and Thiruvananthapuram.

10.15. Kadambalam Police Station was set up in 1925. It serves the needs of the residents of the following villages: Kadambalam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Vazhipad.
10.6. Neyyattinkara Sub Division
Neyyattinkara Sub Division came into existence in 2002-2003. At the time of its formation, five circles of Neyyattinkara & Vattakunna and 10 Police Stations were included in the Sub Division. On 1 January, 2004, Vattakunna Circle was dismantled from the Sub Division and added to Thrivendrum Urban circle. Now, Neyyattinkara Sub Division has 12 Police Stations. This Sub division consists of two coastal PS named Pooroor Coastal PS and Neyyattinkara PS, both in pooroor and Neyyattinkara PS.

10.7. Vethura Police Station
Vethura Police Station came into existence in 1950-1952. The new building was inaugurated on 09.05.2004. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 6 Villages of Vethura Thoppukadavu.

10.8. Pooroor Police Station
Pooroor Police Station was opened on 19.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 9 Villages.

10.9. Kunjirampalam Police Station
Kunjirampalam Police Station was opened on 06.09.1942. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 7 Villages.

10.10. Mallamukku Police Station
Mallamukku Police Station was opened on 19.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 12 Villages.

10.11. Paravoor Police Station
Paravoor Police Station was opened on 10.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 12 Villages.

10.12. Chithur Police Station
Chithur Police Station was opened on 26.08.1926. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 3 Villages.

10.13. Sreenivasapur Police Station
Sreenivasapur Police Station was opened on 26.10.1928. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 3 Villages.

10.14. Ponnani Police Station
Ponnani Police Station was opened on 06.04.1926. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 4 Villages.

10.15. Pappanamcode Police Station
Pappanamcode Police Station was opened on 16.04.1928. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 8 Villages.

10.16. Kollam Police Station
Kollam Police Station was opened on 19.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 11 Villages.

10.17. Thalassery Police Station
Thalassery Police Station was opened on 16.01.1932. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 18 Villages.

10.18. Thiruvananthapuram Police Station
Thiruvananthapuram Police Station was opened on 16.01.1932. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 18 Villages.

10.19. Pathanamthitta Police Station
Pathanamthitta Police Station was opened on 16.01.1932. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 18 Villages.

10.20. Kollam Police Station
Kollam Police Station was opened on 19.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 11 Villages.

10.21. Mallamukku Police Station
Mallamukku Police Station was opened on 19.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 12 Villages.

10.22. Paravoor Police Station
Paravoor Police Station was opened on 19.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 12 Villages.

10.23. Chithur Police Station
Chithur Police Station was opened on 26.08.1926. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 3 Villages.

10.24. Sreenivasapur Police Station
Sreenivasapur Police Station was opened on 26.10.1928. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 3 Villages.

10.25. Ponnani Police Station
Ponnani Police Station was opened on 06.04.1926. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 4 Villages.

10.26. Kollam Police Station
Kollam Police Station was opened on 19.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 11 Villages.

10.27. Thalassery Police Station
Thalassery Police Station was opened on 16.01.1932. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 18 Villages.

10.28. Thiruvananthapuram Police Station
Thiruvananthapuram Police Station was opened on 16.01.1932. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 18 Villages.

10.29. Pathanamthitta Police Station
Pathanamthitta Police Station was opened on 16.01.1932. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 18 Villages.

10.30. Kollam Police Station
Kollam Police Station was opened on 19.09.1919. The jurisdiction of this Police Station consists of 11 Villages.
History Of Kollam City Police

Kollam City Police falls under Thiruvananthapuram Range in South Zone. The police name in Kollam is "Chettuvangalam", after the king Jayasimha of Vem Palli dynasty. The name Kollam could be from Sanskrit word "Kolam", meaning pogo or a boath; or it could be from "Kollam", a telescoping of kolam (gallows) and Rim (built house).

11.2 The history of Kollam as an administrative unit can be traced back to 1839, when Travancore State consisted of two revenue divisions with headquarters at Kollam and Kottayam. During the integration of Travancore and Cochin states in Kerala in 1956, Kollam was one among the three revenue divisions in the state. Later, these revenue divisions were converted as the first districts in the state.

11.3 Until 1971, the Kollam District Police functioned under a Superintendent of Police. The same year, Kollam Police District was bifurcated into Kollam City and Kollam Rural and Commissionerate System was introduced.

11.4 Villages of Kollam and Karunagappally, Thiruthara, and Karunagappally all fall under the jurisdiction of Kollam City Police. It is the first District Police Office in the state to receive ISO certification for meeting quality requirements.

11.5 Kollam City Police District has three Sub Divisions consisting of 18 Police Stations: One Coastal Police Station, District bordering Alleppey and Arabian Sea. Earlier, there were 10 Police Stations in the district, which were abolished in 2018 after the introduction of ISRO System.

Kollam Sub Division

There are 2 Police Stations, one Traffic Enforcement Unit, Head Office, Coastal Police, and Police Helicopter Station under this Sub Division.

11.6 Kollam East Police Station was opened on 10.4.1967. It shifted to a newly constructed building in 1969. Saradha Vahini Police Museum (Vithal) and S. S. Sreekari, the then Superintendent of Police, Kollam and inaugurated by B.S. Sekher, Director General of Police, Kerala in 1999 is also under this Police Station limit. In addition to arms and ammunition of the 18th and 19th centuries, including guns, muskets, and various other weapons, the museum houses information charts on DNA testing, human bones, fingerprints, snapshots of police dogs and a variety of medals awarded to policemen in different ranks. President's Trophy Boat Race is a popular boat race held in the Ashtamudi lake in Kollam every year during Onam under Police Station limit.

11.7 Chathannoor Sub Division

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

There are 9 Police Stations under this Sub Division.

11.8. Karunagappally Sub Division

Karunagappally Sub Division came into existence on 11.2.1967. It comprises an area under Karunagappally and Kottayam Taluk with 4 Police Stations and Thalathura Outpost.

11.9. Specialized Wings

11.9.1 Cyber Cell was established in 2004.

11.9.2 CTNS Help Desk office was functioning from 2010 onwards in continuation to COPS help desk which was started in 2001. FR has been registered from 2014 onwards.

11.9.3 Special Projects in Kollam

11.9.1 Safe Kollam Project of Kollam City police was launched on August, 2016, for eradicating drug abuse and prevention of sexual abuse. In addition, a new venture “GUJRUKOLAM” is also launched along with “SAFE KOLAM-2021” for re-training the students who basically lack the classes without the knowledge of their parents.

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

11.11.2 Arthay Hitkaran Family Counselling Centre founded in 1998 has successfully completed 6 years under the supervision of Kollam City Police.

11.11.3 Police Hospital, Kollam is functioning since 2001 and rendering all Primary Health care service. This Hospital is providing OPD treatment medical aid to all Police personnel, other staff, and public. The Hospital is conducting a special OPD named "SAFHE" sponsored by the Government for detecting lifestyle diseases among police personnel.

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

For: Thomas (Tangasseri Fort) - Built in 1908.
History Of Kollam Rural Police

Kollam Rural Police District falls under Thiruvananthapuram division which consists of two districts: Kollam City Police and Kollam Rural Police. Sri C. Malappuram IPS was the first Chief of Kollam Rural Kollam Rural Police office was inaugurated on 18th February 1995 by the then Home Minister, Punnakkal, Pathamantram, Kottarakara Taluk fully and part of Kollam and Kollam taluk, consisting of 16 revenue villages spread under the jurisdiction of Kollam Rural Police District. It borders Thiruvalla in the East, Kollam City in the West, Thiruvananthapuram in South and Alappuzha and Pathmanthana in North.

The police district is divided into two sub-divisions and 16 police stations. Earlier there were 5 Circles in the District, which were abolished during 2012 after the introduction of SSIS System.

12.3 Kottarakara Sub Division

Kottarakara Sub Division was formed in 2011 with jurisdiction over entire Kollam town and part of Kottarakara, Pathamantram, and Kollam Taluk. The Sub Division consists of 3 Police stations, one traffic TAC, one police court at Vavalam and one Air Post at Haridravarnam under the Ekalukone Police Station. Sub Division Office is functioning near TAC Office in Kottarakara.

12.3.1 Kottarakara Police Station

Kottarakara Police Station started functioning during the reign of Thiruvalluvar. The exact date of its inception is not known (Before 1995). The new police building was inaugurated in 1995 Kottarakara Gangathy Temple, Thiruvalluvar Temple, Thammapuram Muyyappara are important tourist places under the PS limits.

12.3.2 Kudappanakudi Police Station

This police station was formed in 1992 and the police station building was inaugurated in 2011 Vellattampalam, Smarakom, Thiruvallam, Dalam Temple fall within the PS limits.

12.3.3 Sreeharsha Police Station

Sreeharsha Police Station came into existence in 1992 and the police station building was inaugurated in 1997. Vellattampalam, Smarakom, Thiruvallam, Dalam Temple fall within the PS limits.

12.4 Punalur Sub Division

Punalur Sub Division was formed in 1952. It has jurisdiction over three police Kollakottarakara (Kollakottarakara, Punalur and Poonchuparam). The Sub Division consists of 10 Police Stations. One Police Post is working at Ayankaru.

12.4.1 Punalur Police Station

Punalur Police Station is the exact date of opening of the Police Station is not known (Before 1995).

12.4.2 Chottiyangalam Police Station

Chottiyangalam Police Station came into existence in 1953. This police station building was inaugurated in 2002. Jaddypura, Kumarakom, and Chottiyangalam are important tourist destinations under the PS limits.

12.4.3 Kaduthurupatta Police Station

Kaduthurupatta Police Station came into existence in 1953. This police station building was inaugurated in 2002. Kaduthurupatta Sathath Temple and Earth Dam are important tourist spots under the PS limits.

12.4.4 Enoor Police Station

Enoor Police Station came into existence in 1954. The new police station building was inaugurated on 17th July 2012.

12.4.5 Kurinikkudi Police Station

Kurinikkudi Police Station came into existence in 1954. This police station building was inaugurated on 22nd July 2011.

12.5 Adoor Police Station

Adoor Police Station came into existence in 1964. This police station building was inaugurated on 15th July 1995.
History Of Pathanamthitta District Police

Pathanamthitta District, bordering Kerala, Wayanad and Idukki Districts in 1982, comprised of 74 Villages - 21 Villages of Pathanamthitta Taluk and 5 Villages of Kollam Taluk of Kollam District and 3 Villages of Shoranur Taluk, 2 Villages of Mannarkkad Taluk and 10 Villages of Thenmala Taluk of Alleppey District. 25 villages were included in the jurisdiction of Pathanamthitta District. Pathanamthitta District has 5 police stations, namely, Adoor, Kollam, Badushalpuram, Thiruvalla and Thondavanam.

Adoor Sub Division.
This is the oldest subdivisional police office in the district, functioning since 1963. Since 1963, it is functioning in the old Adoor PS building. The present building built way back in 1964 by the British is spacious enough to accommodate the sub divisional office. There are 7 police stations under this subdivision.

Badushalpuram Sub Division.
This is the biggest police station in the district, and has a very old history. The police station is located in the heart of the town, and is well known for its historic architecture.

Thiruvalla Sub Division.
This is the second biggest police station in the district, and has a rich history. The police station is located on the banks of the Thiruvalla river, and is well known for its scenic beauty.

Kollam Sub Division.
This is the third biggest police station in the district, and has a moderate history. The police station is located in the heart of the town, and is well known for its historic architecture.

Badushalpuram Police Station.
This is the biggest police station in the district, and has a rich history. The police station is located on the banks of the Thiruvalla river, and is well known for its scenic beauty.

Kollam Police Station.
This is the second biggest police station in the district, and has a moderate history. The police station is located in the heart of the town, and is well known for its historic architecture.

Badushalpuram Police Station.
This is the biggest police station in the district, and has a rich history. The police station is located on the banks of the Thiruvalla river, and is well known for its scenic beauty.

Kollam Police Station.
This is the second biggest police station in the district, and has a moderate history. The police station is located in the heart of the town, and is well known for its historic architecture.

Badushalpuram Police Station.
This is the biggest police station in the district, and has a rich history. The police station is located on the banks of the Thiruvalla river, and is well known for its scenic beauty.

Kollam Police Station.
This is the second biggest police station in the district, and has a moderate history. The police station is located in the heart of the town, and is well known for its historic architecture.

Badushalpuram Police Station.
This is the biggest police station in the district, and has a rich history. The police station is located on the banks of the Thiruvalla river, and is well known for its scenic beauty.
13.9. Pathanamthitta Sub Division

The Pathanamthitta Police Sub-Division came into existence on 04.08.1978. This Sub-Division has jurisdiction over Pathanamthitta, Aranmula, Kollam, Pamba, Chittur, Meenapur, Malayaliapuzha and Elavumthitta police stations. Pathanamthitta traffic police stations also function under this sub-division.

13.9.1 Pathanamthitta Police Station

Pilgrim centre Sabarimala is situated in Pathanamthitta district also known as the ‘Wigan Capital of Kerala’; Pathanamthitta Police station started functioning on 21st March, 1903.

13.9.2 Malayaliapuzha Police Station

Started functioning on 21st March, 1909. The famous Malayaliapuzha temple comes under its jurisdiction.

13.9.3 Elavumthitta Police Station

Was formed on 13/02/2009. Three parochial two from Pandalam Police Station and one from Pathanamthitta Police Station was cut off to form the new station.

13.9.4 Aranmula Police Station

Started functioning in 1954. Aranmula is known for its famous Aranmula Kunnath and Share Boat Race.

13.9.5 Kollam Police Station

Was formed in 1911. It boasts of youth literacy. Almost every family has an member settled outside Kerala, resulting in existence of a number of banks attracted by the huge foreign remittances in the area. The famous Kavel Temple is situated in Kollam Police Station limit.

13.9.6 Chittur Police Station

Headquarters at Chittur. The Police Station was formed on 21st March, 1906. The Police Station is surrounded by forests. Sabarimala Hydro Electric Project, the second largest hydro electric project in Kerala is in the jurisdiction of Chittur Police Station.

13.9.7 Mooshygar Police Station

Started functioning on 04.04.1994. The forest area of Sasi known for eco-tourism is also in Malayaliapuzha Police Station limit.

13.9.8 Perumprail Police Station

Was formed on 21st March, 1990.

13.9.9 Ravey Police Station

Was formed on 21st March, 1990.

13.9.10 Venkodhara Police Station

Was formed on 21st March, 1990.

13.10. Thiruvalla Sub Division

The office of the Dy SP, Thiruvalla started functioning on 04.08.1978. This sub division borders Kollam and Alappuzha districts. In addition to this, the Traffic Unit and Guard Room are also functioning at Thiruvalla sub division. There are 1 Police Stations under this Sub-Division.

13.10.1 Thiruvalla Police Station

Was formed on 13/02/1985. Thiruvalla is the major town and business centre of Pathanamthitta District.

13.10.2 Punnakkadavu Police Station

Was formed on 13/02/1985.

13.10.3 Single Digit Finger Print Bureau

Was formed on 13/02/1985.

13.12 Special Projects:

13.12.1 Purumay Poonkunnam

The Pathanamthitta District Police has been successfully implementing Purumay Poonkunnam project in Sabarimala since 2016, which is intended to keep the Sabarimala temple premises clean and tidy with active participation of all devotees. This project was initiated in the light of orders of Kerala High Court Bench including Justice S R Nathan and Justice B S Gopekaran on a PIL filed by Federation of Women Lawyers, Inspector General of Police P Vijayan IPS served as the nodal officer of the project.

13.12.2 eVP passport verification system

After 2017 and 2018 Quick Passport verification programme from 2018 was implemented in Pathanamthitta district. Under this system, police officers (PCOs) are appointed especially for verification of Passport applications from each Police Station in the district and the whole process winds up within two days.
History Of Alappuzha District Police

Alappuzha falls under Kochi Range in South Zone. Alappuzha Police was formed on 19th August 1975. Sree Ramakrishna IPS was the first SP of Alappuzha from 27th August 1975 to 27th March 1978.

14.3 Alappuzha District borders Ernakulam, Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Idukki districts. It has 4 Sub Divisions namely Alappuzha, Cherthala, Chengannur and Kayamkulam with 3 Police Stations and 2 Coastal Police Stations.

14.3 Earlier, there were 12 Police in the District, which were abolished during 2010 after the introduction of ISCI System.

14.4 Chengannur Sub Division

This Sub Division was constituted in 1955. Chengannur Sub Division consists of three Thrissur and 1 Chengannur 2 Mavelikara and a portion of Kottada Thalkul. It consists of 8 Police Stations and a traffic unit.

14.4.1 Chengannur PS opened on 28th.29th 1950.

14.4.2 Vennuray PS opened on 26th 1950.

14.4.3 Mavelikara PS exact date of opening is not clearly known.

14.4.4 Neemyal PS opened on 28th 1950.

14.4.5 Vallikkunnan PS opened on 16th 1952.

14.4.6 Kottada PS opened on 14th 1954.

14.4.7 Manjore Police Station new building was opened in 2013. Manjore is known for manufacturing of bronze vessels.

14.4.8 Edithwa Police Station opened on 23rd 1957. A very popular ‘Kottappally boat race’ is conducted every year under this S P zone.

14.5 Kayamkulam Sub Division

This Sub Division consists of 6 Police Stations and a traffic unit. Kayamkulam Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Kuttanapally Taluk and also part of Kollam and Kottada Taluk.

14.5.1 Kayamkulam Police Station formed before 1953.

14.5.2 Karukulangara PS opened on 9th 1957.

14.5.3 Karukalapalam PS opened on 13th 1957.

14.5.4 Vettipal PS opened on 21st 1953.

14.5.5 Kottappally PS opened on 11th 1957.

14.5.6 Venkappuram PS opened on 30th 1957.

14.5.7 Thottapally police station is one of the oldest, functioning since 1053.

14.5.8 Kollamansery Police Station opened on 20th 2001.

14.5.9 Mullaun PS was started in 1953. There are two Police Outposts; Talkapalam under Alappuzha Police Station and Kuruvype under Poovikattila Police station limits.

14.6 Cherthala Sub Division

This Sub Division consists of 5 Police Stations and one traffic unit at Cherthala.

14.6.1 Aroor PS opened on 23rd 1957.

14.6.2 Kollamam Police Station opened way back on 8th November 1942.

14.6.3 Paravur PS opened on 30th 1957.

14.6.4 Cherthala PS started functioning on 1st 1972.

14.6.5 Poovikattila PS opened on 14th 1957.

14.6.6 Arunchalur PS opened on 3rd 1957.

14.6.7 Marakkalmoodal PS opened on 15th 1957.


14.6.9 Neeramankal PS was started in 1953.

14.7 Alappuzha Sub Division

Alappuzha Sub Division was formed in 1975. Initially the Sub Division had two police circles viz. Alappuzha and Cherthala. Later in 1976, the Sub Division was bifurcated and Cherthala Police Sub Division was formed. The present Sub Division consists of 8 Police Stations, one traffic enforcement

14.7.1 Thottapally Coastal Police Station opened on 25th 1957.

14.7.2 Cherthala Police Station opened on 27th 1957.

14.7.3 Kollamam Police Station opened on 26th 1957.

14.7.4 Pothamangal Police Station opened on 213th 1957.

14.7.5 Alappuzha Police Station opened on 27th 1957.

14.7.6 Ambalamukku Police Station opened on 29th 1957.

14.7.7 Thottapally Police Station opened on 25th 1957.

14.7.8 Athirappilly Police Station opened on 212th 1957.

14.7.9 Malappuram Police Station opened on 20th 1957.

14.7.10 Thottapally Police Station opened on 25th 1957.


14.7.16 Thottapally Police Station opened on 25th 2001.


14.7.18 Thottapally Police Station opened on 25th 2001.

Kottayam Police falls under Ernakulam Range in South Zone. At the time of the integration of the State of Travancore and Cochin in 1949, these revenue divisions were renamed as districts and the Dewan publicity gave way to District Collectors, paving the way for the birth of Kottayam District in July 1950. Kottayam literally means the interior of a fort – Kota – Akam. Parts of Thalassery and whole of Kottayam, Changanassery, Meenachil, Vemban and Kanjirappally Taluks consists of ten Revenue Villages, come under the jurisdiction of Kottayam Police.

15.2. Its boundaries comprise of Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Idukki and Ernakulam districts. Kottayam Police District has 6 Sub Divisions comprising of 33 Police Stations. Sr. P.A. Ahammad IPS was the first SP of Kottayam District. Earlier, there were 15 Circles in the District, which were abolished during 2015 after the introduction of 1300 system.

15.3. Kottayam Sub Division

The office of DY SP started functioning from 02.01.1995 in the erstwhile Vanitha Police Station. They are Kottayam West, Kottayam Traffic Enforcement Unit, Keralauram, Kottayam, East, Ayikkara, Etumanoor and Gauthamnagar. Kottayam sub division has jurisdiction over 29 police stations and 10 traffic outposts at the time. The Sub-Division was reconstituted on 02.01.1995 with Changanassery, Etumanoor and Kottayam Circles.

Thereafter, Kottayam East and Varkalaenam Circles were formed.

Subsequently, the number of circles was enhanced to 5 and Police Stations to 15. On 30.01.04, Kottayam Sub Division was bifurcated into Kottayam and Changanassery sub divisions. As per this order, Changanassery, Changanassery, Karakalath, Vemban and Thrissurhomer Police Stations were detached from Kottayam Sub Division and became a part of Changanassery Sub Division. Later, in 2020 Sub Division was formed. Karakulangara PS was detached from Kottayam Sub Division and attached to Vemban Sub Division. Gauthamnagar PS was detached from Kottayam East Circle and attached to Etumanoor Circle.

At present 6 police stations exist in the Sub division including Vanitha Police Station. They are Kottayam West, Kottayam Traffic Enforcement Unit, Keralauram, Kottayam, East, Ayikkara, Etumanoor and Gauthamnagar.

15.3.1. Kottayam West Police Station is one of the oldest Police Stations in the State. It is believed that this station started functioning about 156 years back at Thanthirakal, in the central part of Kottayam town. The new building was constructed in 2006.

15.3.2. Kottayam East Police Station came into existence on 01.01.1997 at Karkkundy. The new station building was inaugurated on 03.01.1998.

15.3.3. Keralauram Police Station, Kottayam came into existence on 20.01.2000. The new station building was inaugurated on 28.05.2001.

15.3.4. Etumanoor Police Station came into existence before 1934. The new station building was inaugurated on 09.09.1989.

15.3.5. Gauthamnagar Police Station came into existence on 19.01.2000. The new station building was inaugurated on 19.01.2001.

15.3.6. Thrissurhomer Police Station came into existence on 20.01.1999. The new station building was inaugurated on 20.01.1999.

15.3.7. Vanitha Police Station, Kottayam came into existence on 03.03.1942. It is functioning in an old police quarters.

15.3.8. Traffic Enforcement Unit, Kottayam came into existence on 20.01.2000. The new station building was inaugurated on 20.01.2000. The new station building was inaugurated on 28.02.2010. The new station building is being constructed at Kottakuthur. It has emerged as a hub due to large number of guest workers; specially Migrant.

15.3.9. Karakulangara Police Station is one of the oldest Police Stations, Formed in the old Travancore princely state during the reforms of 1880. The new station building was inaugurated on 26.04.2001.

15.4. Changanassery Police Station came into existence on 03.03.1942. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.02.1998. Changanassery Police Station has jurisdiction over Mulavila and Changanassery.

15.4.1. Changanassery Police Station came into existence on 14.01.1995. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.02.1997.

15.4.2. Gauthamnagar Police Station came into existence on 20.01.2000. The new station building was inaugurated on 19.01.2001.

15.4.3. Etumanoor Police Station came into existence before 1934. The new station building was inaugurated on 09.09.1989.

15.4.4. Gauthamnagar Police Station came into existence on 19.01.2000. The new station building was inaugurated on 19.01.2001.

15.4.5. Thrissurhomer Police Station came into existence on 20.01.1999. The new station building was inaugurated on 20.01.1999.

15.4.6. Thrissurhomer Police Station came into existence on 20.01.1999. The new station building was inaugurated on 19.01.2001.

15.4.7. Thiruvallike police station was formed in 1960. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.02.1997. Thiruvallike police station has jurisdiction over Mulavila and Changanassery.

15.4.8. Vanitha Police Station, Kottayam came into existence on 03.03.1942. It is functioning in an old police quarters.

15.4.9. Traffic Enforcement Unit, Kottayam came into existence on 20.01.2000. The new station building was inaugurated on 20.01.2000. The new station building is being constructed at Kottakuthur. It has emerged as a hub due to large number of guest workers; specially Migrant.

15.4.10. Karakulangara Police Station is one of the oldest Police Stations, Formed in the old Travancore princely state during the reforms of 1880. The new station building was inaugurated on 26.04.2001.

15.4.11. Vallykutty Police Station came into existence on 03.03.1942. The new station building was inaugurated on 26.04.2002. Harmandirpuram and Kaduvam are places of significant historical importance.

15.5. Palu Sub Division

Palu Sub Division has jurisdiction over Konni, Mulavila and Karukuttral. These places are important tourist places under the Palu Police Station.

15.5.1. Palu Police Station came into existence in 1962. The new station building was inaugurated on 12.01.1997.

15.5.2. Palu Police Station came into existence in 1962. The new station building was inaugurated on 12.01.1997.

15.5.3. Palu Police Station came into existence in 1962. The new station building was inaugurated on 12.01.1997.

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15.5.7. Palu Police Station came into existence in 1962. The new station building was inaugurated on 12.01.1997.
Division on 3.18.17 and started functioning at Karippur at Headquarters from 22.6.17. Karippur sub division has jurisdiction over entire Karippur taluk and part of Changanassery taluk. This sub division consists of 8 police stations.

15.6. Kudanattukulam Police Station came into existence on 01.02.1908. The new station building was inaugurated on 25.1.1927.

15.7. Vakkom Sub Division

Vakkom Sub Division office started functioning on 30.06.2015, after bifurcation of Palai Sub Division. Vakkom sub division has jurisdiction over entire Vakkom Taluk and part of Meenachil Taluk. The sub division consists of Vakkom, Thalayilpalam, Vellor, Kadukkanthu and Kudanattukulam Police Stations. The police out post is functioning at Vechoran and Irinjalakundam under Vakkom and Thalayilpalam Police Station limits respectively. Vakkom Sub-Division Police Office is located near Vakkom beach. There are 5 Police Stations under the sub division.

15.7.1. Vakkom Police Station came into existence on 30.06.1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 11.09.1979.

15.7.2. Thalayilpalam Police Station came into existence on 30.06.1979. The new station building was inaugurated on 11.09.1979.

15.8. Other Sub Units


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

15.8.3. Women police station came into existence on 30.07.1986.

15.9. Social Policing Schemes

15.9.1. Operation Gurukulam Project

This is an internet-based project, launched by Kottayam district police in 2019, for the safety of High School and Higher Secondary School students in the district. ‘Gurukulam’ software is installed in all the schools to record the attendance of students twice daily and includes the phone number of parents as well. A police officer in all the police stations is entrusted to operate the software daily in order to find out the unaccounted absences. The officer will call the parents to enquire about the absence of their ward. Effort is made to immediately track down the student, to save them from falling prey to drug peddlers, gangs, sexual predators and other illegal activities. It also helps curb anti-social activities of criminals in the district.

15.9.2. In and Out Project

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

15.9.3. ‘Sneha Shapshar’ For Senior Citizens.

Order to set up hotline system by connecting the land line of senior citizens staying alone in houses without any dependents with concerned Police Stations was passed on 30.02.2017. The inaugural function of this programme named ‘SNEHA SHAPSHA’ was conducted on 18th March 2017. Lokmanya Tilak IPS, State Police Chief, Kottayam inaugurated the hotline facility. A directory containing important phone numbers of Police Officers, Police Stations, Hospitals, police and various emergency numbers were released for the residents.

15.9.4. Project Hope

The project is intended to give support to all those students who failed in SSLC examinations in March 2017 for enabling them to pass the SSLC exams in March 2018. The awareness drive for students and parents was held on 03.08.17. The students were trained for the exam, in which 30 students out of 35 passed the exam. In 2019, Project HOPES was again launched.

Assistant Commandant, District Headquarters is the District Head Office of Project Hope.
The district of Idukki was formed on 26th January 1975 by carving out areas of Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. The district’s name, ‘Idukki’, is said to be derived from the Malayalam word ‘Idukki’ which means a narrow gorge. Idukki is divided into five taluks: under Kollam Range in South Zone it shares its boundary with Kollam District, Mullur, Dukal, Mathina, and Thiruvalla districts, Tiruvalla districts, and Thrissur districts. The headquarters of the district is at Muvattupuzha town.

14.3. The District Police Headquarters came into existence on 1803.1972. At the time of its formation, the Headquarters was in Kottayam. From here it was shifted to Paravur in Thrissur taluk in June 1976. Since the SP was also in charge of Thrissur Police Station, the Police Headquarters was shifted to Idukki. At present, the District Police headquarters is in Idukki Kollam Kentaur police station building. It is a sub divisional police station.

14.5. Thodupuzha Sub Division

On 07.07.1978, Mookkambalam Sub Division was named as Thodupuzha Sub Division and its headquarters was shifted to Thodupuzha. Thodupuzha traffic unit was set up on 15.01.1981. Thodupuzha Police control room started functioning on 04.02.1997.

There are 11 Police Stations under this Sub Division.

14.5.1. Thodupuzha Police Station

Before the formation of Idukki district there were 14 Police stations, of which Thodupuzha was the oldest in the absence of a clear date of its establishment. It was presumed to have been set up in 1838, based on other sources. In the beginning, Thodupuzha police station was a part of Mookkambalam Sub-division that later became Thodupuzha sub-division. It shifted to the current building in 12.04.2007.

14.5.2. Karimkunnam Police Station


14.5.3. Kalayar Police Station

It started functioning on 01.04.1973 in a building owned by Harison Malgal Plantation Limited Company. On 04.06.1977 the police station was shifted to a new building in 1978. The Kalayar Police Station was relocated to Veeyannur Village.

14.5.4. Karimnagar Police Station

It was at rural buildings in the year 1994. In 1995, it was shifted to the present building on 05.04.1995.

14.5.5. Muttom Police Station

It started functioning on 05.04.1979. Muttom outpost started functioning on 16.06.1942 under Kollam circle. In 1982, the outpost was shifted to a new building. A new police station is being constructed.

14.5.6. Kavoor Police Station

Initially, it was an outpost of Thodupuzha Police Station. It started functioning on 10-10-1972 in a building owned by P.M. Salimkunnu, Ravuthar and Kurnned Ravuthar. It shifted to the new building on 01.07.1977.

14.5.7. Kalavoor Police Station

It was earlier part of Mookkambalam Sub Division and later became Thodupuzha Sub Division. It shifted to the new building on 05.06.1971.

14.5.8. Idukki Police Station

It started functioning on 20.09.1973. Idukki hydroelectric project is under this PS line. Earlier, this PS was also part of Mookkambalam Sub Division. In 1995, the new PS building started functioning. Now it is the Head Quarters Station of Idukki District.

14.5.9. Muroor Police Station

It started functioning on 05.04.1978. It shifted to the present building on 15.02.1990.

14.5.10. Kanjikkuzhy Police Station

It started functioning on 05.04.1979. It later shifted to a new building on 10.01.1993.

14.5.11. Karimnagar Police Station

It started functioning on 14.12.1978.

14.6. Munnar Sub Division

14.6.1. Munnar Police Station

It was formed on 02.04.1975. Initially, the office space was in the old government bungalow constructed by Belgian. There are 8 police stations under this Sub Division. The Munnar Police Sub Division have 22 villages in its jurisdiction. It has one Tourism Unit at Munnar and one Out Post at Kollukkad.

14.6.2. Munnar Police Station

It started functioning on 30.12.1974. It was an Outpost since 1954. The station shifted to the present building on 01.07.1978.

14.6.3. Marayoor Police Station

It started functioning on 15.03.1982 in a building owned by P.A. Salimkunnu, Ravuthar and Kurnned Ravuthar. It shifted to the new building on 01.07.1977.
16.5. Kattappana Sub Division

It came into existence in 1948. At the time of its formation, there were four police stations in the sub-division and presently there are 11 Police Stations in the Kattappana Sub-division.

16.5.1. Kattappana Police Station was initially an outpost of Ayypakkannil police station. In 1964, it was set up as a Police Station and the post of Inspector of Police was created. The police station was shifted from Kattappana to Paravur in 1983.

16.5.2. Vanduramala Police Station started functioning on 15th September 1988. It was an outpost of Vundrampol Police Station and was established in 1948.

16.5.3. Thamankary Police Station was established on 15th January 1948. It was an outpost of Vundrampol Police Station and was established in 1948.

16.5.4. Nedumkandram Police Station operates from the Police Station of Kallamattom Police Station.

16.6. Special Units

16.6.1. Mobile Police Stations

16.6.2. Special Branch (SB) Station started functioning on 30th July 1982. The Special Branch headquarters was shifted from Kattappana to Paravur in 2010.

16.6.3. Telcom Station was set up in 1966. It was later shifted to a new building in 2000.

16.6.4. Finger Print Unit was established in 1966.

16.6.5. District Crime Records Bureau (DCRB) started functioning in 1982.

16.6.6. Narcotic Cell was established in 1999.

16.6.7. Traffic Police Unit was established in 1999.

16.6.8. Kuttukuzhy Police Station was set up in 1999.

16.6.9. Cyber Crime Enquiry Cell was established in 2008.

16.6.10. Park Patrol System was set up in November 2019.

16.6.11. Dog Squad was established in 2020.
History Of Kochi City Police

Kochi is also known as the Queen of Arabian Sea. It is a major port city in India. In 1526-27, the Portuguese established a fort at Kochi (then known as Zeebrugge). In 1537, the Dutch East India Company established a factory here. In 1662, the British East India Company took control of the region.

1.5.6.17.5. Nattancherry Sub Division

This sub division came into existence in 1910. It was reorganized in 1961 and has six police stations. In addition to this, a Coastal police station is also functioning in this sub division at Fort Kochi.

1.5.5.1. Fort Kochi Police Station was opened on 22.06.1910. This Police Station was shifted to a new building on 22.06.1961. Fort Kochi is one of the main tourist destinations in Kerala. Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama's body was first buried in St. Francis Church, Fort Kochi.

1.5.3. Harbour Police Station was inaugurated on 20th May 2000. It has Willington Island (Thoppumpady Village) and Vattuvally (Kammanad Village) under its jurisdiction.

1.5.5.1. Kannamkoy Police Station was opened on 10.10.1973. Kannamkoy village was declared as Kannamkoy Police Station. Later, the Kumbalam Panchayat was shifted to Kochi Kada Police Station line on 10.10.2010. The jurisdictional area of Kannamkoy police station comprises of Kalamkoy, Chelathram and Kumbalam villages.


1.5.3. Thoppumpady Police Station jurisdiction comprises of Thoppumpady, Kammanad and Palluruthy villages, borders Arabian sea.

1.5.5.1. Mattancherry Police Station on the backwaters of Arabian Sea. Mattancherry is populated by people from various parts of India and abroad, for example from Goa, Tamil Nadu, Gujrat and so on. Earlier, Mattancherry was a main trading centre for Pepper and Turmeric. Jew Town is a famous place in Mattancherry, famous for antique showrooms, Jew Town and Jewish synagogue. The Police Station building was inaugurated on 10.09.2005.

1.6. Ernakulam Sub Division

The re-organization of sub division of Ernakulam City was ordered on 19.02.1972 and implemented with effect from 14.06.1972. Subsequently, on 06.07.2002 and 25.07.2005, Ernakulam, the Police Sub Division and Thiruvananthapuram Police Sub Division were re-organized by transferring Thiruvananthapuram Police Stations to Ernakulam Sub Division as well as Ernakulam town South Circle to Thiruvananthapuram Sub Division. Ernakulam Sub Division was again re-organized by adding a new police station Kadalundi in 2001. Central Police Station, Central Circle Office and Assistant Commissioner Office are functioning in the newly constructed complex with effect from October 2009. Ernakulam Sub Division is one of the important Sub Divisions of the city with regard to Law & Order and existence of all major commercial establishments. All important offices including High Court, Cochin Corporation office and a number of industrial units are located within its jurisdiction.
The jurisdiction of Emakulam Sub-Division extends to 8 Police Stations.

15.6. Central Police Station functioning since 1951 and is now functioning in a newly constructed Government building since 01.01.2009. The station exercises jurisdiction over Emakulam village, Kanyarpari, Taluk and Kochi corporation.

15.6.2. Kadavanthra Police Station started functioning on 18.09.2007. Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) and Raja Gandhi Indoor Stadium comes under the PS limit.

15.6.3. Mulavakkulam Police Station was opened on 12.06.1999. It shifted to a new building on 15.11.2004. Locally known as Blighty Rock, it is one of the islands that form part of Kochi City. Vysan Island and Vallarpadam Island lie on its west and Vizhinjam to its east. Mulavakkulam is connected to Emakulam City & Vallarpadam by the Guruvani Bridge. The Blighty Rock Palace was one of the famous tourism centres in this island. It was built by the Dutch and later taken over by the British. The Palace is a tourist attraction and a heritage hotel, managed by Kerala State Tourism Department (KSTD).

15.6.4. Vyttila Police Station: This is a Police Station exclusively under women Police officers functioning since 1988. It deals with cases related to women only.

15.6.5. Emakulam Town North Police Station: It is one of the oldest police stations in Ernakulam District. The old records say that it came into force on 25.05.1923. Emakulam North Police Station is situated at Kacherypady in Kochi Corporation, housed in a rental building.

15.6.6. Palavooram Police Station was opened on 07.06.2007. This Police Station shifted to a new building on 31.10.2012. The old name of Palavooram was Pagakorevattom. Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium is situated here.

15.6.7. Chennentrur Police Station started functioning on 30.07.1993. The Station shifted to a newly constructed building on 31.03.2009.

15.6.8. Elloor Police Station was opened on 01.11.1944. Earlier, it was attached to Aluva Circle, Ernakulam district. Before that an Out Post attached to Aluva Police Station was functional here, which later got added to Emakulam Sub Division (From 01.04.1946 when Emakulam City was formed). The station is situated in Elloor village since 01.03.1963.

17.7. Thirkkakara Sub Division

On 01.09.2002 Emakulam Police Sub Division and Thirkkakara Police Sub Division have been re-organized by transferring Elloor and Chennentrur Police Station to Emakulam Sub Division as well as Emakulam Town South Circle to Thirkkakara Sub Division with effect from 01.08.2003. Thirkkakara Sub Division was again re-organized by establishing new Police Stations "Uttamapuram" on 18.08.2006.

17.7.1. Emakulam Town South Police Station was opened on 23.03.1976. Station has been attached to Thirkkakara Sub Division since 01.09.2002.

17.7.2. Panangudi Police Station came into existence on the basis of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission on 05.06.1997. It is one of the islands that make up the urban agglomeration of Kochi.

17.7.3. Maradu Police Station came into existence on 11.05.2009 by bifurcating the station limits of Panangudi Police Station and Hill Palace Police Station.

17.7.4. Hill Palace Police Station was inaugurated on 19.09.1997. This station is situated at Thripunithura. The Hill Palace, situated near Thripunithura, was the palace of Maharaja of Cochin, ruler of Kingdom of Cochin. For the first time in History of Kerala Police, Janamukti Police Library was dedicated to public with an intention of changing the image of a police station. Almost 4,000 titles have been displayed in the library.
History Of Emarakulam Rural Police

18.4. Aluva Sub Division

Aluva Sub Division was formed in the year 1997. The present Sub Division Office started functioning from 17.11.2004. Aluva Sub Division has the entire North Paravur, Aluva Taluk and parts of Kollam and Kayalpuram taluks under its jurisdiction. This Sub Division consists of 13 Police Stations and 3 Police Out Posts (Aluva, Angamaly and North Paravur). One Police Air Point is functioning at Cochin International Airport under Aluva Police Station.

18.4.2. Aluva West Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 10.02.2010.

18.4.3. Biranapuram Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 29.11.2015. The new station building was inaugurated 10.02.2016. The new station building was inaugurated on 13.02.2016.

18.4.4. Angamaly Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 21.02.2019. The new station building was inaugurated on 20.02.2019.

18.4.5. Cheemenad Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 20.02.2019.

18.4.6. Nedumbassery Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 20.02.2019.

18.4.7. North Paravur Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 20.02.2019.

18.5. Perumbavoor Sub Division

This Sub Division came into existence on 3.12.1897 and started functioning with three Police Stations, Perumbavoor, Angamaly and Pathenam. Later, Kottayam Police Station was formed during 1954 and Perumbavoor Circle was attached to Perumbavoor Sub Division during 1968. During this period, Angamaly Circle was attached to Aluva Sub Division and Kudappally Circle was formed and attached to Perumbavoor Police Station. There were 4 Circle Sub-Stations which were abolished in 1945. At present, there are 8 Police Stations and a Traffic Unit at Perumavoor in this Sub Division. The Sub Division has jurisdiction over parts of Aluva, Kollamthura and Kothamangalam Taluks.

18.5.1. Perumbavoor Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 30.06.1975.

18.5.2. Angamaly Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 30.06.1975.

18.5.3. Aluva Police Station

The exact date of Aluva Police station is not known. Aluva Police Station building opened on 01.03.1911. Aluva Police Station was built in Aluva. On 06.02.1990, Aluva Police station was shifted to new air port.Aluva Police Station. Later in 2015, Aluva East was again divided to form a new police station. Coast Guard Station of Shoalwater in Aluva famous in Kerala.

18.6.4. Vavattupara Police Station

The new station building was inaugurated on 14.12.1993. The new station building was inaugurated on 31.03.1976. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.09.1974. The Cochin International Airport has an important place of ownership in the PS Limits.

18.6.5. Varapuzha Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 30.06.1976. The new police station was inaugurated on 01.01.1985. The police station was up-graded to Varapuzha Police Station on 13.11.1995. On 01.09.1992, the Police Station shifted to the newly constructed building.

18.6.6. Vaikom Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 21.11.1975. The new police station was inaugurated on 09.09.1979. The new police station was abolished in 2017. At present, there are 8 Police Stations and a Traffic Unit at Vaikom in this Sub Division. The Sub Division has jurisdiction over parts of Aluva, Kollamthura and Kothamangalam Taluks.

18.6.7. Perumbavoor Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 29.04.1974. The new police station was inaugurated on 29.04.1974.

18.6.8. Puthenanthottam Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975. The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975. The famous elephant Anandam is located at 1 km east from Police Station. Major Thottathil Jothytharaman, Kappurakkal, Elephant Unit (Elephant Training Station), Neelavathy Bastle.

18.6.9. Kottayam Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975. The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975.

18.6.10. Manapadappana Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975. The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975.

18.6.11. Kollam Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975. The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975.

18.6.12. Mohanadivizhi Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975. The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975.

18.6.13. Kollam Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975. The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975.

18.6.14. Mohanadivizhi Police Station

The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975. The new police station was inaugurated on 01.09.1975.
18.7. Other Sub Units

18.7.1 Cyber Cell was established in the year 2008.
18.7.2 Women’s Cell was formed in the year 1996.
18.7.3 CITS Help desk office was introduced in the year 2014, on June 5th.

18.8. Social Community Policing Schemes

18.8.1 Hotline System Ermakulam Rural Police has initiated a unique hotline Service in collaboration with ESL Ermakulam with an objective of reaching out to senior citizens in distress. Upon holding the phone number for a period of minimum 10 seconds which can be programmed without dialing any number would automatically get connected to localized designated Police Station. It will help aged people who find it difficult to dial and recollect the phone numbers.

There are 197 Senior Citizens living alone involved in the scheme in Ermakulam Rural district. The system was activated on 26/12/2013.

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

18.8.3 Traffic Club: was formed by the Ermakulam Rural Police in 2009, to keep in touch with auto drivers, taxi drivers, shop owners and members of their Associations. The main object of the club is to collect vital information regarding traffic accidents and crimes. Training and duty jackets for traffic duties are given to the club members. Spider Patrol Officers contact the club members and convene a meeting every month.
History Of Thrisur City Police

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

13.1 The City Police came into existence on March 3, 1947 after division of Thrissur District Police. Shri. P. Vijayan IPS was the First City Police Commissioner and District Police Chief (09.07.1947 to 30.06.1948). On 16th July 1948, Kummanam Sub Division was created from Thrissur Rural Police District and added to Thrissur City Police District. The District Police Office is a newly constructed government building near Sailhane Thampuran Nagar Bus Stand, which was inaugurated on 20.04.2018.

13.2 Currently Thrissur City Police District covers one Coastal Police Station at Kollamakudi, 13 Police Stations and three Sub-Divisions, Thrissur, Kollamakudi and Guruvayur. Parts of Thrissur, Choolaimedu, Akkukumpadom, Thoppil and Thottappal Taluk consisting of 125 Revenue Villages come under the jurisdiction of Thrissur City Police District. Earlier, there were 14 Circles in the district which were abolished in 2018 after the introduction of Inspector Station House Officer System.

13.3 Thrissur Sub Division.

Thrissur Sub Division was formed in 1949. Earlier, Thrissur Sub Division was part of Cochin State. Sub Division has the jurisdiction of parts of Thrissur, Akkukumpadom and Thoppil Taluk. This Sub-Division consists of 11 Police stations. Traffic Enforcement Police Station is also functioning besides a Venjikottu Police Station.

13.4 Thrissur Town East Police Station. There were Two Police Stations in Thrissur. Thrissur Town North and Thrissur Town South. On 01st July 1949, the North Police Station was abolished and declared as an Out Post under the South Police Station, which became Thrissur Town East Police Station later. On 01st March 1961, Thrissur North Out Post was abolished.

13.5 Thrissur Kasaba Police Station was inaugurated on 04.01.1949 after bifurcating the Town Police Station. On 01.07.1957, Thrissur Kasaba Police Station was shifted to Kollamakudi. Thrissur Town Station was bifurcated into Eastmoy and Westmoy. Thrissur Police Stations. Thrissur Chembakkal and a portion of Perunag, Chilakkan, Chyankan and Konnukere villages come under its jurisdiction.

13.6 Traffic Enforcement Police Station Thrissur Traffic Police Station is functioning in the new building since 1949. Jurisdiction of Traffic Police Station contains all the areas under Town East and Town West Police Station.

13.7 Venjikottu Police Station started functioning on 04.11.1949 after bifurcating the Thrissur Kasaba Police Station.

13.8.1 Thrissur Town West Police Station was formed in 1949.

13.9.1 Kunnammal Sub Division

Kunnammal Sub Division has jurisdiction over entire Kunnammal, Thalipally and Chottanad Taluk. This Sub Division has 9 Police Stations including Kollamakudi Coastal Police Station, 1 Traffic and 1 under Inspection Police Station and a Police Out Post at Thrissur Varumila.

13.10.1 Kunnammal Police Station came into existence on 10.07.1972.

13.11.1 Enumpetty Police Station came into existence on 26.03.1978. The new station building was inaugurated on 05.03.2005.

13.12.1 Vadakkantherry Police Station came into existence on 01.07.1975. The new station building was inaugurated on 01.07.2010.

13.13.1 Nedupuzha Police Station was opened on 51.12.1972. The new Police Station building was opened on 26.03.2001.

13.14.1 Ollur Police Station was formed in 1986. 9th building a new government building on ooo2.7 sq ms area. 3 Police Stations come under the station limit.

13.15.1 Parvathy Police Station opened on 26.03.2001. It was shifted to the present building on 10.01.2007. The jurisdictional police of Parvathy Police Station comprises of Marayoor, Pappan, and parts of Aviyar, Vimga soap and Maniyar oldest Jagratha Temple area of Pappan in January in under this PS limit.

13.16.1 Mannanthala Police Station Mannanthala is a suburb on the National Highway. Mananthal is famous for its trees. There are about 300 nurseries selling plants, trees, shrubs, and seeds in Mananthala.

13.17.1 Viper Police Station formed in 1896. The Police Station commenced functioning in the present building in 1989. 12 Police Stations are under its jurisdiction.

13.18.1 Guruvayur Sub Division

Guruvayur Sub Division came into existence on 01.01.2000. Guruvayur Sub Division has jurisdiction over parts of Thrissur, Thalipally and Chottanad Taluk. This Sub Division consists of 15 Police stations.

13.19.1 Guruvayur Sub-Divisional Police Office is located near Sreekanta Temple.

13.20.1 Guruvayur Police Station. A Former Out Post it was upgraded as Guruvayur Police Station on 16.04.1966. The new station building was inaugurated on 24.03.2014.

13.20.2 Pervazur Police Station was inaugurated on 28.03.2014.

13.20.3 Guruvayur Temple Police Station is now working in a building of Guruvayur Devansh on a temporary basis, Guruvayur Sreekanta Temple, Mannanthala Sree Siva Temple, Deependram Temple and Kunchamkutha Temple are famous temples under the Police Station limit.

13.20.4 Peramalaram Police Station. The new station building was inaugurated on 20.09.2018.

13.20.5 Vengalikkunnu is a prominent tourism centre under the Police Station limit.

1962 Thrissur Medical College Police Station is working in the building of Thrissur Medical College. The station was inaugurated on 18th July 2013. Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Kerala University of Health Sciences (KUHS), and Government Medical College are important government institutions under the Police Station limit.

1964 Cyber Police Station. Started functioning on 15.06.2014.

19.7 Special Units

19.7.1 CCTNS SYSTEM was introduced in Thrissur City, 19.07.2003, in 14 Police Stations. Guruvayur Temple and Medical College Police Stations were included in the CCTNS with effect from 1st Oct 2011.

19.7.2 Cyber Cell. Thrissur started functioning with effect from 01.03.2012.

19.7.3 Women Cell was formed in Thrissur on 09.07.1996.
History Of Thrissur Rural Police

With its rich history, cultural heritage and archaeological wealth, Thrissur is called the ‘Cultural capitol of Kerala’. It was formed on July 1, 1948 as a Police District. Thrissur Rural Police is divided into 14 Police Stations covering 14 Police Stations consisting of 10 revenue villages came under the jurisdiction of Thrissur Rural Police.

20.1. Thrissur Rural Police’s boundary with Thrissur City, Palakkad, Malappuram, Ernakulam and Trivandrum State and Arabian Sea. The long coastal belt on the western side of Thrissur Rural Police District which is approximately 100 kilometers is very sensitive politically and communally. There are many communal and political hot-spots within Kollam, Malappuram, Vatakara and Vaniyambadi Police Station limits along the coast.

20.2. Thrissur Rural Police has a Sub-Division with 2 Police Stations including one Coastal Police Station at Thrissur and Vatakara Police Station at Irinjalakuda. The District of Thrissur was divided into Thrissur City and Rural Police Districts on 09.02.1948. A. R. Nampayan was the first SP of Thrissur Police from 01.09.1948 to 10.03.1953.

20.4. Irinjalakuda Sub Division

Irinjalakuda Sub Division started functioning from 03.02.1948. The Sub Division comprises 14 Police Stations and 1 Police Station at Thrissur Rural Police Station at Vatakara.

20.4.1. Irinjalakuda Police Station

Irinjalakuda Police Station shifted to the present building on 20.02.1968. The jurisdiction comprises of 15 villages - Roadside.

20.4.2. Kodungalloor Police Station

Kodungalloor Police Station was earlier named in收拾on Police Station during British rule. Kodungalloor is an economically and militarily sensitive area. New police station building, inaugurated on 06.07.2008 by Hon. E.P. Jayakumar, PUL and Ath sqland village come under the II.S Division.

20.4.3. Mavelikkara Police Station

Mavelikkara Police Station was opened on 01.01.1971. New police station building started functioning on 16.05.2009. Mavelikkara Police Station jurisdiction comprises 8 villages - Edakkathur, Pappanavattom, ST Aumen, Perinthalmanna, Kaipazham, Chinnanpara, Kaduvakkulam, and Kottiyoor.

20.4.4. Kaipazham Police Station

Kaipazham Police Station opened on 20.07.1966. The area of jurisdiction of Kaipazham police station includes Edakkathur, Chinnanpara, Kaipazham and Perinthalmanna villages.

20.4.5. Vatakara Police Station

Vatakara Police Station started functioning on 07.08.1972. On 07.11.2011 new Vatakara Police Station building was inaugurated.

20.4.6. Vavakkad Police Station

Vavakkad Police Station started functioning on 07.01.1972. Vavakkad Police Station is a half of Thalakulam Grama Panchayath fall under the II.S Division.

20.4.7. Vazhakkulam Police Station

Vazhakkulam Police Station started functioning on 10.03.1985, and the traffic unit opened on 20.04.2003.

20.5. Cherpur Police Station

Cherpur Police Station started functioning on 06.05.1983. It’s jurisdiction comprises Cherpur, Chervoor, Jaluk, Anangaluppu, Vellavara, Para, Kodikunnu, Pulkamukkut, Veningisser, Pulskary, Inamandu and Koorambalam revenue villages.

20.5.1. Athirappilly Police Station


20.5.2. Malappuram Police Station

Malappuram Police Station started functioning on 07.02.1970. The jurisdiction of Malappuram police station covers the whole area of Athirappilly Grama Panchayath.

20.5.3. Kottay Police Station

Kottay Police Station opened on 21.01.1972. Its jurisdiction covers Kottay, Meloor and part of Kadavully and Annamalara Panchayaths.

20.5.4. Kodakara Police Station

Kodakara Police Station opened on 21.03.1972. The jurisdiction of Kodakara police station covers Kodakara, Kottay, Meloor, Payypura and Malappuram.

20.5.5. Vellilinga Police Station

Vellilinga Police Station opened on 16.08.1972. It covers Madurathur and Kodivally revenue villages.

20.5.6. Vatakara Police Station

Vatakara Police Station started functioning on 07.01.1972. Vatakara Police Station was shifted to Vatakara and renamed as Vatakara Police Station on 14.04.1972. The Police Station was selected to operate as Model Police Station from 15.04.1972. The new Police Station building opened on 15.08.1971. The jurisdiction comprises of East Chakakkav, West Chakakkav, Deepan and part of Periyama, Kottay, Alu and Aluvas villages. New police station building opened on 19.02.1972. The traffic unit opened on 20.04.2003.

20.5.7. Athirappilly Police Station


20.5.8. Malappuram Police Station

Malappuram Police Station opened on 07.02.1970. This station’s new building was opened on 07.09.1974. The jurisdiction of Malappuram police station covers the whole area of Athirappilly Grama Panchayath.

20.5.9. Kottay Police Station

Kottay Police Station opened on 21.01.1972. The jurisdiction covers Kottay, Meloor and part of Kadavully and Annamalara Panchayaths.

20.5.10. Kodakara Police Station

Kodakara Police Station opened on 21.03.1972. The jurisdiction of Kodakara police station covers Kodakara, Kottay, Meloor, Payypura and Malappuram.

20.5.11. Vellilinga Police Station

Vellilinga Police Station opened on 16.08.1972. It covers Madurathur and Kodivally revenue villages.

20.5.12. Vatakara Police Station

Vatakara Police Station started functioning on 07.01.1972. Vatakara Police Station was shifted to Vatakara and renamed as Vatakara Police Station on 14.04.1972. The Police Station was selected to operate as Model Police Station from 15.04.1972. The new Police Station building opened on 15.08.1971. The jurisdiction comprises of East Chakakkav, West Chakakkav, Deepan and part of Periyama, Kottay, Alu and Aluvas villages. New police station building opened on 19.02.1972. The traffic unit opened on 20.04.2003.

20.5.13. Athirappilly Police Station

Athirappilly Police Station started functioning on 06.05.1983. It’s jurisdiction comprises Athirappilly, Cheevor, Chervoor, Jaluk, Anangaluppu, Vellavara, Para, Kodikunnu, Pulkamukkut, Veningisser, Pulskary, Inamandu and Koorambalam revenue villages.

20.5.14. Malappuram Police Station

Malappuram Police Station started functioning on 07.02.1970. The jurisdiction of Malappuram police station covers the whole area of Athirappilly Grama Panchayath.

20.5.15. Kottay Police Station

Kottay Police Station opened on 21.01.1972. The jurisdiction covers Kottay, Meloor and part of Kadavully and Annamalara Panchayaths.

20.5.16. Kodakara Police Station

Kodakara Police Station opened on 21.03.1972. The jurisdiction of Kodakara police station covers Kodakara, Kottay, Meloor, Payypura and Malappuram.

20.5.17. Vellilinga Police Station

Vellilinga Police Station opened on 16.08.1972. It covers Madurathur and Kodivally revenue villages.

20.5.18. Vatakara Police Station

Vatakara Police Station started functioning on 07.01.1972. Vatakara Police Station was shifted to Vatakara and renamed as Vatakara Police Station on 14.04.1972. The Police Station was selected to operate as Model Police Station from 15.04.1972. The new Police Station building opened on 15.08.1971. The jurisdiction comprises of East Chakakkav, West Chakakkav, Deepan and part of Periyama, Kottay, Alu and Aluvas villages. New police station building opened on 19.02.1972. The traffic unit opened on 20.04.2003.
21.5. Alurur Police Station came into existence in 1993. The new station building was inaugurated on 15/03/1997.

21.6. Pudumangalam Police Station came into existence on 20/03/1993. The new station building was inaugurated on 04/07/1998.

21.7. Nemom Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993. The new station building was inaugurated on 15/03/2005.

21.8. Vadaikkennacheri Police Station came into existence on 01/03/1993. The new station building was inaugurated on 23/07/1993.

21.9. Palputhayam Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993. The new station building was inaugurated on 15/03/2005.


21.11. Mannarkkad Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993.


21.15. Vadakulam Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993.


21.18. Vadayampettay Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993.


21.27. Palputhayam Police Station came into existence on 10/03/1998.


21.29. Alurur Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993.


21.32. Alurur Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993.


21.34. Vadayampettay Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993.

21.35. Palputhayam Police Station came into existence on 10/03/1998.

21.36. Alurur Police Station came into existence on 15/03/1993.
21.6. Shormur Police Station came into existence on 25.09.1971. An Out Post under Patambi Police Station, it changed into Shormur Police Station on 20.08.1995. The new Station building was inaugurated on 09.01.2007. Shormur Railway Station is the largest railway station in Karad. Almost all agricultural equipment are manufactured here and some of them are exported too.


21.6.2. Thrithala Police Station came into existence on 22.09.1893.

21.6.3. Chalwadi Police Station came into existence in 1965. The new Station building was inaugurated on 23.07.2006. Poomvalmara at Peringode is an important tourist place under its jurisdiction.

21.6.4. Kupasp Police Station came into existence in 2018. The new Station building was inaugurated on 15.08.2018. Rayavadele Mala is the most important site under the Station limit.

21.6.5. Cherpulasya Police Station came into existence around 1924. Before India’s independence at Kacherlhuma, Cherpulasya, Cherpulasya was the Head Quarter of Vallivard. In earlier days Government institutions like Magistrate’s office, Court, Register’s Office, Police Station etc. functioned in a common place known as Kacheri. Hence, it got its name Kacherlhuma (Station Hill). The new Station building was inaugurated on 20.03.2003. Ayodhyapura, one of the largest temples known as Malabhar’s Sarvabrahma or Women’s Sarvabrahma, Chappannama Mandir at Velvathy and Eco Tourism Centre at Kethuv are the most important places under the Police Station limit.

21.6.6. B. Shwelephampuran Police Station came into existence on 01.01.1970. The new Station building was inaugurated on 21-11-2014. Chendamangalam Synagogue (built in 1614 AD)

21.6.7. Manmarkad Police Station came into existence in 1975. The new Station building was inaugurated in 1976.

21.6.8. Natalsa Police Station was the charging station till 1992. Later it was converted into an Out Post, but was raised back to the status of police station on 15.09.1996 following the Mappila rebellion in 1991. The new Station building was inaugurated on 09.01.1999.


21.7. Agali Sub Division

Agal Sub-Division came into existence on 04.10.1953. The Sub-Division has jurisdiction over entire Manmarkad Taluk. There are two Police Stations and four Out Posts under the Sub Division.

21.7.1. Agali Police Station came into existence on 21.05.1957. The new Station building was inaugurated on 21.05.2003. Silent Valley National Park is one of the important places under the Police Station limit.

21.7.2. Sholapur Police Station came into existence on 21.05.1983. The new Station building was inaugurated on 21.05.1985. Valample is an important place under this police station limit.

21.8. Special Cells

21.8.1. CYBER CELL was established in the district in 2007.

21.8.2. WOMEN CELL was formed in the year 1996.

21.8.3. CCTV Help Desk Office has been introduced in the year 2015.

21.9. New Varikola PS has been sanctioned in 2019 and will be started functioning shortly.

21.10. Malarapuzha dam (1954)
History Of Malappuram District Police

22.1 Malappuram Police District falls under Thrissur Range in North Zone. Malappuram simply means flatland. The district was formed on 1 June 1969. It is the third-largest district of Kerala in terms of area. The district was formed by incorporating the southern parts of the erstwhile Kozhikode district and the northeastern parts of the erstwhile Palakkad district in 1969. Sri. K. Padma (GreenSwar) IPS was the first SP of the district.

22.2 Parts of Ernad Taluk and whole of Ernad, Perintalmanna, Tirur, Perinthalmanna, Hilalur, Kondotty and Tirurangadi Taluks consisting of 138 Revenue Villages come under the jurisdiction of Malappuram Police.

22.3 It is divided into 1 Sub Divisions consisting of 34 Police Stations & 1 Coastal Police Station. Vathalakulam and Neelakurichi Police Stations border with Tamil Nadu. Earlier, there were 25 Circles in the district, which were abolished after the introduction of ISO system.

22.4 Malappuram Sub-Division.

Malappuram Police Sub-Division came into existence on 26.03.1978. The Sub-Division consists of 26 Police Stations and 10 police stations at Kalpetta, Manjeri and Koduvally. Malappuram Sub-Division Police Office building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.1 Malappuram Police Station

The Sub-Division Office Building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.2 Malappuram Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.3 Vengara Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.4 Perinthalmanna

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.5 Anakode Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.6 Kondotty Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.7 Vathatkal Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.8 Vavattodan Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.9 Vandur Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.10 Marakkanam Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.11 Mannada Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.12 Palakkad Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.13 Perinthalmanna Sub-Division

The Sub-Division Police Office Building was inaugurated on 11.05.1995.

22.4.14 Vavattodan Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.15 Vandur Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.16 Marakkanam Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.17 Mannada Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.18 Palakkad Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.19 Perinthalmanna Sub-Division

The Sub-Division Police Office Building was inaugurated on 11.05.1995.

22.4.20 Vavattodan Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.21 Vandur Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.22 Marakkanam Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.23 Mannada Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.24 Palakkad Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.25 Perinthalmanna Sub-Division

The Sub-Division Police Office Building was inaugurated on 11.05.1995.

22.4.26 Vavattodan Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.27 Vandur Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.28 Marakkanam Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.29 Mannada Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.30 Palakkad Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.31 Perinthalmanna Sub-Division

The Sub-Division Police Office Building was inaugurated on 11.05.1995.

22.4.32 Vavattodan Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.33 Vandur Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.34 Marakkanam Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.35 Mannada Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.36 Palakkad Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.37 Perinthalmanna Sub-Division

The Sub-Division Police Office Building was inaugurated on 11.05.1995.

22.4.38 Vavattodan Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.39 Vandur Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.40 Marakkanam Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.41 Mannada Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.42 Palakkad Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.43 Perinthalmanna Sub-Division

The Sub-Division Police Office Building was inaugurated on 11.05.1995.

22.4.44 Vavattodan Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.45 Vandur Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.46 Marakkanam Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.

22.4.47 Mannada Police Station

The station was opened on 11.05.1995. The new building was inaugurated on 08.05.2010.
History of Kozhikode City Police

Kozhikode City Police falls under Kurer-Pitte Police Station in North Zone. At the time of formation of Kerala State in 1971, Kozhikode City was formed as a part of the Malabar District of Madras State. Consequently, the formation of the districts, Malabar municipality was divided into three districts viz. Kozhikode, Palakkad and Kollam. In 1974, certain parts of Kollam District were added to the newly created Malappuram District. In 1979, Kozhikode was divided into two Police Stations namely, Kozhikode City Police and Kollam Police.

25.2 The City Police Office started functioning with effect from 01-04-1975 in the existing building at City Police Office, near Mananchira. New building was inaugurated on 02-07-2011. Dn. K Ramanujan IPS served as the first SP from 01.04.1971 to 01.09.1972.

25.3 Jurisdiction of Kozhikode City Police comprises of Calicut, Parsi, Kesavapettai, Kollam, Beypore, Cheruvannur, Nalambalam, Edapal, Thrissurbazar, Kaladi, Kollam, Kollam, Neyyattinkara, Madavoor, Mavoor, Perunnal and Perumal Kovil. Kollam Police has a cosmopolitan social milieu with people from different regions and religions settled here like Jews, Parsis, Jews, Gujaratis, Marthias and Bongals etc. It shares its boundary with Kollam Police Rural district and Malappuram District.

25.4 The division is divided into two sub-divisions viz. North Sub Division and South Sub Division and 20 Police stations including 2 Coastal Police Stations (Beypore Coastal PS and Beypore Coastal PS). Earlier there were 6 Circles in the District, which were abolished in 2006 after the introduction of TMS system.

25.5 North Sub Division

Kozhikode City North Sub-division came into existence on 09.08.1975, after bifurcation of Kollam Police District in Kollam Police North Sub Division office in Thalappilly in the new building from 09-08-2006. This sub-division consists of 18 Police Stations including one Coastal Police Station, North Sub-Divisional Police Office is located at Neadakavu town.

25.51 Kollam Police Station was opened on 01.07.1975. There are 10 villages in this station limit i.e. Kollam, Kollam, Thalakkal, Thamarakara and Kollam.

25.52. Neadakavu Police Station is one of the oldest Police Stations in Kerala which opened in 1912.

25.53. Vejaliy Police Station opened on 01.07.1975.

25.54. Cheeyam Police Station opened on 01.07.1975. This police station was shifted to a new building on 08.06.2006. It has jurisdiction over Kollukal, Kuruvattur, Cheeyam, Cheeyam Beach and Verengeri villages.

25.55. Kunnamangalam Police Station. This new building in a new under construction to expand the jurisdiction includes Kunnamangalam, Chettanganj, Poonkotukal, Madavoor, and Perumal Kovil.

25.56. Mavoor Police Station: Former Out post, it was upgraded to a Police Station on 01.06.1975. Mavoor, Perumal Kovil and Poonkotukal villages come under its jurisdiction.

25.57. Medical College Police Station has been functioning inside the Medical College campus from 01.06.1975. It shifted near to medical college campus in a new building on 24.06.1976, its jurisdiction includes Cheeyam, Cheeyam, Kollam, Kollam, Kollam and Perumal Kovil villages.

25.58. Edathura Coastal Police Station opened on 15.02.2019. The jurisdiction of this station is upto 12 nautical miles at seaward of the coastal base.

25.6. South Sub Division

This sub-division was formed on 29.07.1975. It was known as Kollam Law & Order and Traffic Sub Division. Subsequently, Traffic was separated from this Sub-Division in 1975. In 1979, Kollam City South Sub Division came into existence in which Kollam City was bifurcated into North and South Sub Divisions.

25.61. Town Police Station opened in 1912 it is functioning in a new building from 2000.

25.62. Cheeyam Police Station started functioning since 10.04.1973. From 17.11.1987 onwards, it shifted to a new building. Due to the long stretch line with Arabian Sea & Kollam River, fishery has become the main livelihood for people living in this area. Kadala Jagruti Samithi has also functioning in Cheeyam PS. Its jurisdiction includes Vattamapally, Idiyangara, Pallikkad and Kollam villages.

25.63. Kollam Police Station was opened on 19 May 1926. The Police Station was later shifted to the new building on 14.04.2015.

25.64. Punyakottukal Police Station opened in 1975.

25.65. Marad Police Station came into existence on 29.03.2003. Station was shifted to the new building on 06.04.2006.

25.66. Beypore Police Station opened on 15-01-1950. National Institute for Research and Development in Defence Ship building (NIRDPS), India has a research operation centre is established in this area. Beypore bargain with it a shipbuilding tradition that dates back to about 1900 years. Many traditional ship constructions here were known for their quality and longevity and were much in demand by merchants of the Middle East. From 01.04.2019, huge vessels called ‘Kathirkal’ were also constructed in the yard here.

25.67. Nalain Police Station came into existence on 20.06.1975. It has jurisdiction over Cheruvannur, Onambalam, Parthenanur and Perumal Kovil.

25.68. Panthanganakut Police Station is a new police station formed by bifurcating the area of Nalain PS in 2018. The area of jurisdiction encompasses Perumal Kovil, Onambalam and Parthenanur village.

25.69. Perunder Police Station used to function as an Out Post and becomes a charging police station in 1962. On 15.07.1975, Meeranchira was made an Out Post of this police station. It was part of Marapp Circle from 1883. The police station was attached to the Calicut Town South Circle since 01.07.1975. When new Police Circle Meeranchira was formed, Perunder Police Station was attached with the new Giricircle G15/1, on 02.1991, the name of Meeranchira Circle was changed to Cheruvannur Circle.

25.70. Ranni Police Station is the first police station in Kerala. It was inaugurated by the then M.P. for India. The police station was attached to the new Giricircle G15/1, on 02.1991, the name of Meeranchira Circle was changed to Cheruvannur Circle.

The jurisdiction was extended to the whole Calicut City. Cyber Police Station was sanctioned at Kollam City on 17.02.2018. Finally on 12.09.2019 Cyber Crime PS, Kollam was notified with jurisdiction area over Police Districts of Kollam City, Kollam Rural, Wayanad, Kannur and Kollam.

25.72. Beypore Coastal Police Station was built under the first Phase of Coastal Security Scheme. It started functioning on 12.06.2019. The Coastal Police is a part of the State Police and the jurisdiction of the Police Station is up to 12 Nautical Mile of the coast of the Kollam Revenue District (From Kollam to the Red Cross Road).

25.73. Other Sub Units

37.1 Cyber Cell, Kollam City was established in the year 2018.

37.2 Cyber Crime PS was formed on 04.09.1996.

37.3 CTNS Help desk office was introduced on 17.06.2019.

37.4 Cybercrime started functioning on 04.09.1996.
History Of Kozhikode Rural Police

Kozhikode Police district falls under Kannur Range in north zone. It came into existence in 1953 after Reorganization of States in the Indian Union took place on 1st November, 1956, when the erstwhile Malabar district was carved out from Madras State and added to the new upland state of Kerala. Since Malabar district was too unwieldy for administrative purposes, state government decided to bifurcate Kozhikode. Thus, Kozhikode Rural Police District was formed on 01/07/1957.

4.2 Area under the Kozhikode Rural District consists of Vatakara’s, Kollamangalam, Thamarassery- Malik and part of Kozhikode Taluk, consisting of 18 Revenue Villages. Alaminur Kothiy was the first SP of Kozhikode Rural (Converting to Subdivision). There are three Police Sub Divisions in this district namely, Vatakara, Haripad and Thomassery.

24.3. Vatakara Sub Division

Vatakara Sub Division was formed on 30/06/97 with headquarters at Vatakara. In the beginning Vatakara Sub Division consisted of three Circle police stations viz. Vatakara, Kollamangalam and Verghis. A Police Station was set up at Vatakara, Eshchery, Haripad and Kottippal. On 03/06/97 when South Wayanad Sub Division was formed, Verghis Circle joined it after being detached from Vatakara. Tharpanam Circle merged with Vatakara Sub Division in 1997. Similarly, when Thomassery Sub division was formed, Kollamangalam Circle was detached from Vatakara. Later, Panimparam Circle merged with Vatakara Sub Division in 1994.

24.3.1 Vatakara Police Station. In old records Vatakara is shown as the headquarter of Kollamangalam Circle till 1992. It was an Out Post of Thalassery in 1897. Later, in 1898 Vatakara Police Station was formed. Eshchery and Edacherry villages which belonged to Nadapuram Police were attached to Vatakara Police Station. New building of Vatakara Police Station was inaugurated on 28.09.1991. “Sahabarapam Stree Sangam” (Family of Aniramm), a spiritual charitable establishment for world peace is situated under this PS limit, besides “Sridhar Bank” and Payyarkulam Temples.

24.3.2 Vatakara Traffic Unit. Vatakara Traffic unit was formed in the year 1997.

24.3.3 Edacherry Police Station started functioning as Chombala OP on 01.01.1995. It was shifted to Edacherry on 24.03.1998. Edacherry PS started functioning in 1980. The Police Station was bifurcated as Edacherry and Chombala PS on 01.03.2009. The Police Station was a part of Payyoli Circle up to 1994. After which it was included in Nadapuram Circle. From 2022 to 2023 it became part of Vatakara Circle. A “Janarathinam” Police Library and “Self Defence Training Center” for women are functioning in the PS limit since 2005.

24.4.1 Nadapuram Police Station. Exact date of opening is not available (before 1990). The station was shifted to new building on 25.04.2005. This station has both political and commerical sensitive areas. It has witnessed a series of clashes including murder for the last few decades. Nadapuram, Thurenur, Punnathur, part of Ayakary and Edacherry villages are under this PS limit.

24.4.2 Vatakara Police Station was opened on 20.09.2001. Vatakara, Choolangal and Vakkingal villages come under it. Thalassery town boundary with Kannur and Wayanad Districts. The BSF camp Nadapuram started situated in the year 2014, under this PS limit.

24.4.3 Kollamangalam Police Station was an outpost of Nadapuram Police Station from 01.09.1952 to 30.12.1959. The OP was upgraded as police station on 10.09.1999. The police station was shifted to new building on 10.01.1992. Kollamangalam police station jurisdiction consists of Ayakary and Oorichuvellam villages. Arikul Pooram and Kunnjadewa Malham are the main villages under this Police Station limit. A harbour is situated here too.

24.5 Payyoli Police Station started functioning at Melek on 11.05.1996. Police Station shifted to new building on 05.06.1996. Koll=Kollakor Sreekaram and Sagaras Creative Village are there. It is the main tourist centers under Payyoli Police Station. Payyoli Police Station was known as Model Police Station from 01.05.1992.

24.6. Mepappur Police Station was opened on 24.08.1992. Mepappur, Cheruvuthur and parts of Arakkal villages fall under this Police Station limit.

24.7. Kollamangalam Police Station. No date of opening is available (before 1990). It shifted to a new building on 19.04.2007. Kappil Beach and Perumppilly Malham are the main tourist attractions.

24.8 Traffic Unit, Kollamangalam. It was opened on 01.03.2005. It shifted to old Police Station building on 09.10.2008.

24.8. Atholl Police Station was opened on 01.09.1975. Atholl Police Station has jurisdiction over Thalassery, Atholl, Udayam villages. It is a child friendly PS.

24.10 Vatakara Coastal Police Station was opened on 15.08.2010.

24.4. Nadapuram Sub-division

The sub division was formed on 30.04.2005. It was earlier part of Vatakara Sub Division. This sub division comprises of seven police stations.
24.4.6. Perurvarnamuthi Police Station started functioning on 19-06-1987. Chettikattapa Panchayat and part of Changanacherry Kaschhal panchayats fall under this PS limit. A Kaschhal irrigation project, The Japan Drinking Water Project and CRP camp are all situated in the PS limit.

24.4.7. Koorunchandy Police Station opened on 21-06-2009. Before this, Kayanna was a Police out post attached to Koylandy Circle. Since the station is located in Koorunchandy, the name was changed to Koorunchandy PS on 23.03.1980. The Police Station limit consists of Koorunchandy Panchayat and part of Kayanna and Kottur Panchayats.

24.5. Thamarasseri Sub division

Thamarassery Sub Division started functioning on 21.01.1980. This Sub Division was formed by bifurcating Vatakara Sub Division and Kappetta Sub Division. Initially, this Sub Division consisted of two Circles viz. Thamarassery and Irikkur. Later a new Koduvally Circle was formed and included in this Sub Division. Later, Baluvan Circle was added to this Sub Division. On 04-11-2012 a new Sub Division was formed by bifurcating Vatakara and Thamarassery Sub Divisions namely Nadapuram Sub Division on 01-01-2013, after which Koduvally Circle went with Vatakara Sub Division. One traffic unit at Thamarassery and an outpost at Akkaram are also functioning in this sub division. Thamarassery jat area is an important place along with tourist destinations like Thuppadangiri and Aneeppara. This sub division consists of 7 Police stations.

24.5.1. Thamarassery Police Station was opened in 1963. Churam View Point and Kakkad Eko Thirumana namely "Kangaparyan" are important tourist centres of Thamarassery PS limit.

24.5.1.1. Thamarassery Traffic Unit started functioning on 04-09-2009.

24.5.2. Thiruvambady Police Station was opened on 14.09.1961. Police Station consists of Thiruvambady and Kodinjirai Panchayats.


24.5.4. Koduvally Police Station was opened on 21.06.1980. It was shifted to a new government building on 19.05.2017. Koduvally is known as the Golden city as it houses around 100 Jewellery shops within a short space of one kilometer. This little town has the biggest market for ornaments in the whole state.

24.5.5. Mukkam Police Station was opened on 11.04.1975. Koduvally and Karamon Panchayats come under this PS. Mukkamadomma Temple festival is the main festival of the Station limit during December.

24.5.6. Baluvan Police Station an out Post was converted into Police Station on 10.05.2017. The station was shifted to new building on 26.05.2018. The police station consists of Uppinangadi, Parangam, Ikkonam and part of Maduvarum, Kottur and Nammakalipanchayats.

24.5.7. Kakaur Police Station was opened on 01.04.1985. The station shifted to the new building on 12.12.2018. Kakaur Police Station consists of Kakaur, Checharur, Panchayats and part of Haripallam, Meduvur and Nammakalipanchayats. Chopper is one of the tourist centers under Kakaur Police Station limit.

24.6. Special Units

24.6.1. Kp Squad at Payyoli Payyoli Kp squad was inaugurated on 02.02.2015 Dakshin Kp squad office was inaugurated on 24.11.2015.

24.6.2. Police Tele communication Unit Kottikkola Rural office has been working at Vatakara since 1989.

24.6.3. District Cyber Cell was formed in the district on 08.08.2008.

History Of Wayanad District Police

Wayanad Police District comes under Kereur Range in North Zone. Wayanad Revenue District was formed on November 1, 1976, by carving out areas from Ballarito and Kunnamangalam Districts. The name Wayanad comes from the word, ‘Wayamkulla’ this later evolved into ‘Wayanad’. The etymology of the word is a combination of ‘Wayam’ (sandy soil) and ‘Kulla’ (hills) making it the land of sandy field. It borders Kannur District in North, Mysore & Chamarajanagar districts of Karnataka in North-East, Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu in East, Malappuram in South and Kasaragod District in South-West.

25.4. Koppal was the first Superintendent of Police of Wayanad District Police Office started functioning in a new government building constructed by Kerala Police Housing Corporation in 2012.

25.5. Wayanad has two Sub Divisions consisting of 6 Police Stations: Udathuruthy, Sakhathoor, and Mananthavady Sub Divisional Headquarters. Mananthavady is the largest town of the district. The town is a junction of two main roads, the Thrissur-Malappuram and the Kollam-Mangalore highways, and is the commercial center of the district. The town was founded in 1818 and became a municipality in 1913.

25.6. The police force of Wayanad District is under the control of the state government of Kerala. The district is divided into six police stations, which are responsible for maintaining law and order in their respective areas. The police stations are equipped with modern technology and are staffed by highly trained officers.

25.7. The police department of Wayanad District is committed to ensuring the safety and security of the citizens of the district. The department is dedicated to preventing and investigating crimes, as well as providing assistance to the public in times of need.

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Karnar is one of the most urbanized cities in Kerala, with more than half of its residents living in urban areas. Karnar District is known for its land of looms and loom industry. The city is known for its cultural heritage full of diverse folk dances and arts. For example, there is a major centre of ‘Theyyam’, a ritual dance of northern Karnataka.

26.3 The term Karnar is said to be a portmanteau derived from twoMalayalam words; ‘Karnar’ (t Summers), Hindi ‘didi’, and ‘V’ (place). In contrast to Western British, the city was known as Cennamar, the Portuguese version of its ancient name, ‘Karna’. Another legend says that, Cennamar is derived from the Arabic word ‘Qammar Al Wajir’ (spoon under the high quality of the same). Capital of the only Muslim kingdom, Arakkal Satrana is the state of Karnar.

26.3.11 Karnar district was formed on January 15, 1971, when the erstwhile Malabar District and Kasaragod Talu of Malabar state were restructured into three districts - Karnar, Kasaragod and Payyoli. Karnar Police Station is a sub-station under Karnar Range which comes under North Zone headquartered at Kasaragod. Karnar, Thalassery, and Payyoli Talu consisting of 120 revenue villages comes under the jurisdiction of Karnar District Police.

26.4.1 Karnar Border Block. Wayanad and Kasaragod Rural in the north, Kasaragod in the east and Arabian Sea in the west. The District Police Office is located in the Civil Station Area building in the middle of the town. It is the first SP of Karnar District in 1957.

26.4.2 It has four Sub Divisions consists of 37 Police Stations, 2 Coastal Police Stations and 1 Traffic Enforcement Unit. Earlier, there were 13 Circles in the District which were abolished in 2019.

26.6.1 Karnar Town Police Station came into existence in 1962. The new station building was inaugurated in 1980.

26.6.2 Karnar City Police Station was set up in 1977 in a rented building at Aryakara and was shifted to a new building at Haranakulam in 1982.

26.6.3 Balaksharam Police Station. Prior to the opening of the Police station, an outposts was functioning at Chabak, which was converted into a station in 1969. The station was shifted to a new constructed building at Kothappalipalam in 1974.

26.6.4. Chakraslapeli Police Station was opened in 1972. It shifted to a rented building on 1952 and then to the newly constructed building on 2009-2014.

26.6.5 Alavattupalam Police Station was established in 1969 at Alavattupalam village. The station shifted to the present building on 2006-2014.

26.6.6 Kunnapur Police Station: was set up in 1972 and shifted to a government building in 1998.

26.6.7 Maqil Police Station. opened in 2010.

26.6.8. Vaville Police Station was opened in 11th September 2015.

26.6.9. Athballah Coastal Police Station. As part of a rented market police coastal security scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs approved setting up of 8 Coastal Police Stations in Karnar for phase I functioning since 2009-2010.

26.6.10. Kaval Police Station was opened in 1952.

26.6.11. Karkamathadi Police Station functioned on a rented site from 1961 to 1966 and was shifted to a new Government building in 1974. There area about 5 trial colleges.


26.6.14. Karakulam Police Station: It was shifted to the present building on 2015.

26.6.15. Thalassery Sub Division: It was also transferred to the present building on 2015.

26.6.16. Thalassery Police Station: was transferred to the present building on 2015.
26.5.1. Thalassery Coastal Police Station
Government of Kerala decided to start one Coastal Police Station at Thalassery with local area of jurisdiction extending up to 10 nautical miles (Territorial waters) off the coast of Kannur revenue division by re-arranging the jurisdiction of Anbekal Coastal Police Station in 2015. Coastal Police Station of Thalassery started functioning in 2016 (11.10.2016).

26.9. Thaliparamba Sub Division
Thaliparamba Sub Division was formed on 17.11.1980. It consists of ten Police Stations apart from a Traffic Unit at Takkara.

26.9.1. Thaliparamba Police Station
Established on 17.10.1980.

26.9.2. Payyappally Police Station: This was a Prohibition Station started by the Ex-Prohibition department in Kadava state. When the prohibition department merged with the police on 01.01.1975, the station was converted into a Police Station in 1975 and the station was shifted to the present building.

26.9.3. Parurparam Medical College Police Station came into existence in 2006.


26.9.5. Peringore Police Station: opened on 30.09.1978. Prior to this, it was an OP attached to Payyanur PS. It was once downgraded, and again upgraded on 15.05.1979 as a Police Station. Police Station was again downgraded as an outpost on 01.07.1975. On 01.10.1975, this was upgraded as police station again.


26.9.7. Alakode Police Station opened on 16.06.1973 in a rented building at Alakode. The station was shifted to a government building at Arangan with effect from 01.01.1970. Station was shifted to the present building in 2005.

26.9.8. Kudiyaravila Police Station was carved out of Alakode Police Station in 1978.


26.9.10. Payyappuram Police Station was opened in 1984.

26.10. Other Sub Units

26.10.1. Cyber Cell: Cyber Cell was established in the year 2013.

26.10.2. Women Cell: Women Cell, Kannur started its functioning on 07.08.1996.


26.11. Social/Community Policing Schemes

26.11.1. Ashramam Scheme:
Kurnur District Police has started this new scheme to render financial assistance to poor people suffering from serious illness. It was formally inaugurated by the Home Minister Ramesh Chennithala on 15.02.2015.

26.11.2. Akshayapattam:
A new Community Police Initiative was launched in Kannur Town by DSP Kannur with the motto of Hunger free Kannur Town. A cabinet with a high-quality food dispenser is erected near the premises of Kannur DSP office. The less fortunate who land up in the city with empty pockets can go to the kiosk and take food free of cost.

26.11.3. VRIDH - We Are Ready:
Sreekundupuram Police Station introduced a new system for dealing with disasters. They formed a Voluntary Service Army (under the same name We Are Ready) in co-operation with general public residing in a locality. People with varied skills ranging from tailors to medical officers were grouped together to create separate squads to face different types of unexpected disasters.

26.11.4. INSIGHT:
Objective of this project is to help youth secure respectable jobs. Paracor has a bad history of political clashes and murders, badly affecting the youth. Most of the students in these areas do not go for higher education. In view of this alarming situation, Paracor Police started the mission "INSIGHT" intended to inspire the youth to aspire for good careers. The project was inaugurated by K.T Shajith, Trainer, District Police, Health & Social Justice Kerala on October 20. A total of 30 training centers are present in Paracor and Kollawali station limits and about 750 students are attending the classes. The Centres are also providing coaching classes for competitive exams.

26.11.5. Grievance Redressal Cell in Intry Sub Division: Grievance Redressal Cell in Arabian Farm Adhikar Settlement started in 2012. It had in participation of more than thousand Adhikar/Baiyab families. In these Adhikar, petitions are collected by officials of various departments. It became a model for other PS to emulate.

26.11.6. The district has been divided into Kannur City & Kannur Rural in 2019 - this order is yet to be implemented.
History Of Kasaragod City Police

Kasaragod Police District falls under Kasaragod Range in North Zone Headquarters at Khekula. Kasaragod district covers 4 Taluks i.e. Manjarabad, Kasaragod, Hosdu and Vilibhurud and 79 villages within the city. The Kasaragod Police Station was formed in 1864 after bifurcating Kasaragod district that earlier consisted of Kasaragod and Hosdu Taluks as well. The name Kasaragod is said to be derived from Kannada word ‘Kasaragod’ meaning ‘Nanveetti forest’ (Kasaragudde). Kasaragod, the northernmost district of Kerala, is endowed with rich natural resource and is noted for its majestic fortis, ravishing rivers, hills, green valleys and beautiful beaches. The rich and varied cultural heritage of the district is portrayed through spectacular presentations of Theyyam, Yakshagana, Poornakali, Kollbali and Mapalipagu. Seven languages are prevalent in Kasaragod besides Malayalam (Administrative language) viz. Kannada, Tulu, Konkani, Marathi, Urdu and Beary. Prior to State’s reorganisation, Kasaragod was part of South Kanara district. It became part of Malabar district after the formation of unified Kerala State. Later, Kasaragod Taluk of Malabar district was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Hosdu Taluks and integrated with the then newly formed Kannur district. In 1864, when Kasaragod Police station was formed, A.J Netto Desmond IPS became the first Superintendent of Police.

272 Kasaragod District Police Office started functioning in the old Central Police Depot Building at Jawongoor. From March 1951 to 1960, the office shifted to a rented building (Ghalla Sada) at Beemanthottam. From 1960 DPO functioned in Old Collectorates building at Kasaragod town. Finally, in 2001 a new DPO building was inaugurated.

273 Originally there were two Police Sub-divisions viz, Kasaragod and Kasaragod covering six Police Circles (Kasaragod, Kumbala, Adur, Hosdu, Vilibhurud and Vilibhurud) and 46 police stations. A new police station at Adurpura was inaugurated in 2001. In 2018, all Circle offices were abolished and replaced with SI System. There are 50 Police stations in the district including 10 law and order police stations, 3 Coastal police stations namely, Vellaik, Sherpa and Yankaruch Police Stations, a Traffic police station and one Special Mobile Squad Police Station (for investigation of SCST cases).

274 Both Kasaragod and Kanhangad Sub-division consists of 9 Police stations (including Kasaragod Traffic Unit).

275 The Sub-Divisional office shifted from Vembatta beach in 1985 and once again in 2003 to a new building at Parakkal. Kasaragod Sub-Division has jurisdiction over entire Manjarabad and Kasaragod Taluks. There are 4 Police stations and a traffic unit, under this Sub-Division.

276 Kasaragod Police Station came into existence on 02.06.1910 and shifted to the present new building in 2012. The Police station is situated near Kasaragod and Payyappally Circle in Kasaragod district and under Kasaragod with Kasaragod at Kasaragod. After the formation of new revenue district, Kasaragod sub-division was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Kasaragod Sub divisions on 01.04.1981.

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278 Kasaragod Police Station, Kumbala Police Station, Badala Police Station and Tourist Police, Kasaragod. Kumbala Circle consists of Kumbala and Manjarabad Police Stations. Adur Circle consists of Adur and Badala Police Stations. From 01.02.1980 Circle offices were abolished.

279 Most of the people in the Sub-division at the time of its creation were Kamada speaking. Hence, the Government considered this area as a Kamada Linguistic minority area.

280 Kumbala Police Station shifted to new government building on 11.10.1986.

281 Kasaragod Police Station started functioning on 25.06.1810. The police station is situated near Kasaragod and Payyappally circle in Kasaragod district and under Kasaragod with Kasaragod at Kasaragod. After the formation of new revenue district, Kasaragod sub-division was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Kasaragod Sub divisions on 01.04.1981.

282 The Sub-Division consists of a Police Stations.

283 Kumbala Police Station started functioning on 25.06.1810. The police station is situated near Kasaragod and Payyappally circle in Kasaragod district and under Kasaragod with Kasaragod at Kasaragod. After the formation of new revenue district, Kasaragod sub-division was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Kasaragod Sub divisions on 01.04.1981.

284 Vishnupuram Police Station started functioning on 01.02.1980. The police station is situated near Vishnupuram and Payyappally Circle in Kasaragod district and under Kasaragod with Kasaragod at Kasaragod. After the formation of new revenue district, Vishnupuram sub-division was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Kasaragod Sub divisions on 01.04.1981.

285 Vishnupuram Police Station, Kumbala Police Station, Badala Police Station and Tourist Police, Kasaragod. Kumbala Circle consists of Kumbala and Manjarabad Police Stations. Adur Circle consists of Adur and Badala Police Stations. From 01.02.1980 Circle offices were abolished.

286 Badala Police Station started functioning on 01.02.1980. The police station is situated near Badala and Payyappally Circle in Kasaragod district and under Kasaragod with Kasaragod at Kasaragod. After the formation of new revenue district, Badala sub-division was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Kasaragod Sub divisions on 01.04.1981.

287 Badala Police Station, Kumbala Police Station, Vishnupuram Police Station and Tourist Police, Kasaragod. Kumbala Circle consists of Kumbala and Manjarabad Police Stations. Adur Circle consists of Adur and Badala Police Stations. From 01.02.1980 Circle offices were abolished.

288 Vishnupuram Police Station started functioning on 01.02.1980. The police station is situated near Vishnupuram and Payyappally Circle in Kasaragod district and under Kasaragod with Kasaragod at Kasaragod. After the formation of new revenue district, Vishnupuram sub-division was bifurcated into Kasaragod and Kasaragod Sub divisions on 01.04.1981.

289 Vishnupuram Police Station, Kumbala Police Station, Badala Police Station and Tourist Police, Kasaragod. Kumbala Circle consists of Kumbala and Manjarabad Police Stations. Adur Circle consists of Adur and Badala Police Stations. From 01.02.1980 Circle offices were abolished.

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communal tensions. It became a Police Station on 05.04.1993. The station was permanently established on Chandragiri Fort, built in the 17th century.


27.6.9. Vellankundu Police Station opened on 09.08.1990. The station also shares border with Karnataka state.

27.6.8. Chittirapal Police Station came into existence on 05.06.1990. The police station consists of a village viz. Chinnampal, Palapayal, Bharamondi and Veppal. It is prone to Maoist threat and has a sizable population of CSPT violent elements. It borders Karnataka state and has a history of Maoist threat.

27.6.9. Rajapram Police Station was officially inaugurated on 08.03.1990. Chittirapal PS started functioning on 15.06.1986. There is a possibility of Maoist attack from police stations bordering Karnataka. It comprises of help and forested land.

27.7.6. Other Sub Units

27.7.9. Special Mobile Squad Police Station

A Special Mobile Squad Kasaragod was formed on 09.12.90. It was attached to CRDO (FPG) Kasaragod but was brought under administrative control of SP Kasaragod on 09.07.90. The formation of Kasaragod police force on 09.07.90, the unit came under the administrative control of SP Kasaragod. The unit was under the charge of a Circle Inspector till 15.01.95.

27.7.9.1. Bekal Coastal Police Station was inaugurated on 25.12.90. Under the Coastal Security Scheme Kadalar Jagratha Samithi was established in Kasaragod district. Jagratha Samithi were formed in Maneppuzha, Kumbala, Kasaragod, Bekal, Pandiya, Thiruvhar and Chettimo Police Station limits, covering the coastal areas of Kasaragod district. Early Kadala Jagratha Samithi consists of 22 members. Mobile phone top up cards and identity cards to select sea going fishermen in each Samithi in distributed. Mock exercise "SIMTUSA" was conducted in this district in 2010. In seven Coastal Police Stations, 14 patrolling boats have been arranged with the help of Kadalar Jagratha Samithi members. Moreover, first patrol duty, porter, caretaker, etc. have also been arranged on 04.09.2005.

27.7.9.1.3. Single Digit Finger Print Bureau Kasaragod Unit commenced work from 02.02.83. The Bureau was shifted to the old police station building, Kamagad, from May 1990 and is functioning in Kasaragod since March 1992.

27.7.9.1.4. Kasaragod District Crime Branch started functioning from 26.02.1996.

27.7.9.1.5. Women Help in Police Stations was set up in all 15 Police stations viz. 1500 in 1987.

27.7.9.1.6. District Narcotic Cell has been functioning at Kasaragod from 1994.

27.7.9.2. Tourism Police started functioning at Bekal under Bekal Police Station from 05.11.02.

27.7.9.3. Special Mobile Squad Kasaragod was formed on 09.12.91. It was attached to CRDC (FPG) Kasaragod but was brought under administrative control of SP Kasaragod on 09.07.90. After the formation of Kasaragod police force on 09.07.90, the unit came under the administrative control of SP Kasaragod. The unit was under the charge of a Circle Inspector till 15.01.95.

27.9. Specialized Wings

27.9.1. Cyber Cell was established in 2008.

27.9.2. Women Cell started in 1996.

27.9.3. CCTNS Help Desk Office is functioning from 2011 onwards in continuation of OIA help desk which was started in 2007. It is being managed from 2014 onwards.

27.10. Other Social/Community Policing Programmes

27.10.1. SAMPRIDHAYA: A Police Youths Club initiative. Kasaragod is culturally sensitive. To resolve the issue, Kasaragod Police in collaboration with various Youths clubs launched a novel scheme "Sahiyudaya" in 2007. It conducts friendly sports matches between Youth clubs in football, cricket, badminton, volleyball, tug of war etc. It is conducted to build rapport among youths of both communities. Peace committees are also constituted in all the community sensitive areas with active participation of such clubs. It has proved very effective in resolving communal issues.

27.10.1.1. Poonapalli Project: It is a joint venture of District Police Kasaragod and District Education department. It started in the year 2012 to tackle communal and political tension. Project focused on turning school students into bearers of peace and development through planned activities. "Poonapalli" aims at building unity, secularism, integrity and humanity in students by forming "Poonapalli" clubs. At present, there are 27 Poonapalli clubs comprising around 300 students in 12 government schools and 9 government aided schools of the district.

27.10.1.2. Coaching Classes for job aspirants for PSC and other competitive examinations are being conducted by District Police free of cost at DHQ Kasaragod every Sunday and also on holidays. Malappuram Palace in
List Of Police Circles Abolished In 2018
10

Government Railway Police
Government Railway Police (GRP)

Government Railway Police (GRP) or Kerala Railway Police (GRP) looks after the safety of passengers and their belongings both at Railway stations and inside trains all along 10,570 km railway lines spread across the state. It functions in coordination with the Railway Protection Force (RPF). A Rail Alert Control Room is functioning at Railway Police Head Quarters.

Railway Police Head Quarters is placed at Mettakulatham, Thiruvananthapuram, building owned by Southern Railways, SP Railways (999 calls) in the unit head working under the supervision of ADGP (Intelligence & Railways). A DySP supervises the administrative part of the office. Sri C. Kaimanathan was the first Superintendent of Police, DySP from 18th September 1967 to 18th July 1978, when DySP was formed.

There are 3 Railway Police Stations in Kerala GRP Unit. They are located in the main railway station premises at Thiruvananthapuram Central, Parsons, Kollam, Paravur, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam Junction, Thiruvananthapuram, Trivandrum, Alappuzha, Kollam & Kasargod.

There are 5 Sub-divisions of 6 Police Stations Office is located at Ernakulam, Paravur, Alappuzha, Kollam & Kasargod. There are a Sub-divisions of Ernakulam & Paravur under the supervision of DySPs and a Circle (Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Kollam, Alappuzha).

19.4. Crime Records Bureau is working as a Sub-unit of RPF HQ, placed at the same compound, under the supervision of a DySP in criminal-wise data under Kerala Police, in Crime Records Bureau, Shasthra Seema Bhavan, Police Board etc. This is the police station that came into existence in 1968.

19.5. Kollam Railway Police Station

This Police Station was functioning in 1969. There are 52 Railway Police Stations under the Sub-divisions of 7 Police Stations, the Sub-divisions consists of 7 Police Stations, there are 2 RPFs stations functioning at Ernakulam and Thrissur.

The Sub Division is administered by Kollam Town-West Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub Division.

20.2. Ernakulam Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence on 21st December 2010 and is situated at the junction area between Ponnani and

There are 3 Railway Stations within the jurisdiction of Kochi Railway Police Station.

21.3. Alappuzha Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence on 20th April 1991. The Railway Police Station situated at Southern side of Railway Station Platform No. 1, Alappuzha Town Village (V) Nanjikkalu Po. There are 15 Railway Stations within the jurisdiction of Alappuzha Police Station.

21.4. Kollam Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1966. This Railway Police Station is situated on the Southern side of Kollam Railway Station. It is an old Railway Building situated in Kollam Corporation. There are 15 Railway Stations within its jurisdiction.

21.5. Paravur Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1962. This Railway Police Station is situated on the Southern side of Paravur Railway Station. There are 2 Railway stations within its jurisdiction.

21.6. Thrissur Railway Police Station

This Police Station came into existence in 1962. This Railway Police Station is situated on the Southern side of Thrissur Railway Station. There are 2 Railway stations within its jurisdiction.

21.7. Ernakulam Sub-division

Ernakulam Police Sub Division office started functioning in 1969. There are 17 Railway Police Stations under this Sub-Division. The Sub-Division consists of 7 stations, 2 of which are functioning at Ernakulam and Thrissur.

The Sub-Division is administered by Ernakulam Town-West Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub-Division.

21.8. Thrissur Sub-Division

Thrissur Police Sub-Division office started functioning in 1970. There are 17 Railway Police Stations under this Sub-Division. The Sub-Division consists of 7 stations, 2 of which are functioning at Thrissur.

The Sub-Division is administered by Thrissur Town-West Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub-Division.

21.9. Kollam Sub-Division

Kollam Police Sub-Division office started functioning in 1970. There are 17 Railway Police Stations under this Sub-Division. The Sub-Division consists of 7 stations, 2 of which are functioning at Kollam.

The Sub-Division is administered by Kollam Town-West Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub-Division.

21.10. Alappuzha Sub-Division

Alappuzha Police Sub-Division office started functioning in 1970. There are 17 Railway Police Stations under this Sub-Division. The Sub-Division consists of 7 stations, 2 of which are functioning at Alappuzha.

The Sub-Division is administered by Alappuzha Town-West Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub-Division.

21.11. Kollam Sub-Division

Kollam Police Sub-Division office started functioning in 1970. There are 17 Railway Police Stations under this Sub-Division. The Sub-Division consists of 7 stations, 2 of which are functioning at Kollam.

The Sub-Division is administered by Kollam Town-West Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub-Division.

21.12. Thrissur Sub-Division

Thrissur Police Sub-Division office started functioning in 1970. There are 17 Railway Police Stations under this Sub-Division. The Sub-Division consists of 7 stations, 2 of which are functioning at Thrissur.

The Sub-Division is administered by Thrissur Town-West Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub-Division.

21.13. Kollam Sub-Division

Kollam Police Sub-Division office started functioning in 1970. There are 17 Railway Police Stations under this Sub-Division. The Sub-Division consists of 7 stations, 2 of which are functioning at Kollam.

The Sub-Division is administered by Kollam Town-West Railway Station in the Old Railway Building. There are 7 Police Stations under the Sub-Division.
Armored Police Battalions

Kerala Armed Police Battalions are integral parts of Kerala Police. The primary objective behind the formation of the Armored Police Battalions is to ensure the safety and security of the people. The battalion personnel are trained to handle emergency situations such as communal clashes, natural calamities, general elections, security and crowd control, VVIP security, disasters and law and order issues. In case of emergency, the force is also deployed outside the state also.

Armored Police Battalions are the only entry point for police personnel recruited to the Kerala Police. In addition to the newly contracted officers, Integral Police Recruit Training Centre (IPRTC), Battalions also use for giving training to the newly recruited recruits. The casualties so incurred after their mandatory training in the Battalions move to the civil police cadre. Thus, the Armored Police Battalions serve as the feeder units for Kerala Civil Police.

All Armored Police Battalions in the head of the Armored Police battalions which is assisted by KPDG of Police.

Kerala Police at present has got 7 full fledged battalions as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Battalions</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malabar Special Police - MSP</td>
<td>Malappuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Armed Police - SAP</td>
<td>Perumbadu, Thrissur, Thrissuroplast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Armored Police - KAP 1</td>
<td>Thrissur, Thrissuroplast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Armored Police - KAP 2</td>
<td>Malappuram, Palakkad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Armored Police - KAP 3</td>
<td>Adoor, Pathanamthitta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Armored Police - KAP 4</td>
<td>Mentoiparambalam, Kollam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Armored Police - KAP 5</td>
<td>Kuttakkalam, Kodikulam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these seven battalions, four units were established for special purposes in the state under the control of ADGP, APBN. Organizations and functions these are different from other battalions are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Battalions</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response and Rescue Force - RRBF</td>
<td>Malappuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Reserve Battalion - KRB</td>
<td>Malappuram, Thirur &amp; Pandikkoll, Malappuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Industries Security Force - SISF</td>
<td>Perumbadu, Thrissur, Thrissuroplast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Armed W Special Police Battalion</td>
<td>Mentoiparambalam, Thrissur, Thrissuroplast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Armored Police Battalions have detachment camps at various places.

30.6.1 Malabar Special Police (MSP) Battalion

Malabar Special Police (MSP) Battalion is the oldest Battalion in Kerala, formed in the year 1983. Malabar Special Police was disbanded before the formation of the Malabar Special Police was formed in 1983. The force was raised to meet the need for the formation of the Malabar Police. Malabar Special Police was raised to meet the need for the formation of the Malabar Police. There were two other MSP Battalions (MSP 1 & 2) which were disbanded after having operated for over 50 years.

The Malabar Special Police force armed with matchless rifles proved efficient before the guerrilla tactics adopted by the rebels. Nevertheless, the members of the Force brought fame to their organization.

30.6.2 The Government on 20th September, 1983 had sanctioned a total strength of 6 British Officers, 8 Subedar, 16 Mechanics and 2 Constables to form into a company of Auxiliary Police. This was later re-designated as Malabar Special Police. The recruits were sent to Kollam for training. The MSP had successfully tackled and defeated the rebels. They became a force in the State for the front line warfare tactics. Many agencies outside the state too had hired them.

30.6.3 The battalion has detachment camps at Nilambur on the banks of Chaliyar River and Idukkuri, Long-range firing ranges, situated at Alappuzha camp.

30.6.4 The Headquarters of MSP is at Malappuram. Mr. Richard Hitchcock JP (Impireal Police) was its first Commandant. In 1991, MSP was re-organized into 3 companies, which was increased to 10 companies during the Second World War in 1942. The number was reduced to 13 companies again. At the formation of the Kerala State, 6 companies of MSP were handed over to the Madras State and the remaining 6 companies were established in the Kerala Police. In 1993, 3 more companies were added to MSP. The total strength of Malabar Special Police at present comprises of its active companies and one Head-Quarter company.

30.6.5 The battalion has detachment camps at Nilambur on the banks of Chaliyar River and Idukki, Long-range firing ranges, situated at Alappuzha camp.

30.6.6 MSP Battalions assisted the Indian Army during the war against Pakistan in 1971. MSP was formed into 3 companies, which was increased to 10 companies during the Second World War in 1942. The number was reduced to 13 companies again. At the formation of the Kerala State, 6 companies of MSP were handed over to Madras State and the remaining 6 companies were established in Kerala Police. In 1993, 3 more companies were added to MSP. The total strength of Malabar Special Police at present comprises of its active companies and one Head-Quarter company.

30.6.7 The battalion has detachment camps at Nilambur on the banks of Chaliyar River and Idukki, Long-range firing ranges, situated at Alappuzha camp.

30.6.8 This battalion is the feeder unit for Kollam Police. Kollam Police was raised to meet the need for Kollam Police. There were two other MSP Battalions (MSP 1 & 2) which were disbanded after having operated for over 50 years.

30.6.9 Special Armed Police (SAP) Battalion

A Special Armed Police Battalion was established in 1983 to tackle the law and order issues of Thrissur-Cochin region. The Police force existed even before 1971, but its origin was State General Armed Reserve (SGAR). The SAP is the main unit in the state employed by the Police Department.
30.6.4 Kerala Armed Police 2 (KAP-II) Battalion

This battalion was established in 1977 with its Headquarters at Thrissur, and later shifted to Muttukaduvara, Palakkad district. Till July 1977, Muttukaduvara camp was one of the detachment camps of the Special Police. The battalion was later handed over from this camp to KAP II Battalion for setting up of Head Quarters of Muttukaduvara. This battalion is under the control of 4th Region of Special Police. The battalion has been located at the side of NH 173 in Muttukaduvara, Thrissur and in line with its proximity to Palakkad town. This battalion has performed various law and order duties, mass events and election duties. This battalion is the feeder unit for Thrissur and Palakkad districts. Srikakulam IPS was the first Commandant of this battalion.

30.6.5 Kerala Armed Police 3 (KAP-III) Battalion

This battalion was initially formed at Nilambur in 1975 and subsequently shifted to Thrissur in 1978. In the same year the Headquarters was changed to Alappuzha in 1978. It was then shifted again to Venice in 1978. Thereafter, the battalion was again shifted to Kollam in Alappuzha district. It had functioned there till 1980. In 1979 the Government had issued orders for locating the Headquarters of this battalion at Adoor in Kollam district. The battalion formed in 1975 was handed over by the then Home Chief Minister of Kerala on 28th January 1976.

30.6.6 The construction of the buildings in the above land was entrusted with the Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation. The newly constructed headquarters of the KAP III Battalion at Adoor was commissioned in 2005 by the then Home Chief Minister of Kerala. It was the first battalion for which a new camp with modern buildings was constructed after the formation of Kerala Reorganization. The Battalion office started in its new camp June 2003.

This battalion is the feeder unit for Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Alappuzha districts.

30.6.7 Kerala Armed Police 4 (KAP-IV) Battalion

This battalion was formed in 1980 with its Headquarters at Aluva, Ernakulam district. The battalion was originally based at Thrissur and Palakkad districts. This battalion has been located at the side of NH 173 in Kollam and Alappuzha, Thrissur and Palakkad districts. Srikakulam IPS was the first Commandant of this battalion. This camp was originally built for Malabar Special Police in 1967. The camp was subsequently handed over to the Superintendent of Police, Kollam in October, 1967. The battalion headquarter was shifted to the present location, Chavakkadupuram, Kollam in 1973. This camp is situated in an area of 50 acres within Kollam town (Kollam Taluk) and Kollam village (Kollam Taluk).

30.6.8 A martyrs column named 'Veeran Broom' was constructed and was inaugurated by their DSP. Sri. Home Minister IPS on 26 June 2002 in memory of tragic death of Sri. Unni, PC 2011, who had laid down his life while on duty at Aluva and Kollam in January 2013. Many local facilities were brought in the Commandant's House, which is a modern swimming pool. The most modern battalion Headquarters building is inaugurated by the North Home Chief Minister of Kerala in the presence of Sri Laxman IIPs DGP & SP on 25-11-2017.

30.6.9 This is the feeder unit for Kollam, Alappuzha and Kollam districts. It is the best managed battalion with a neat Campus.

30.6.10 Kerala Armed Police 5 (KAP-V) Battalion

This battalion was formed on 14th January 1987 and was later shifted to Pampa, Kollam district. To-day it is the best managed battalion with a neat Campus.

Commandant’s Office & Quarter Quard
30.6.8 Rapid Response and Rescue Force (RRRF)

30.6.8.1 RRF was formed in 2009 to handle riots, riotous situations arising out of religious and communal clashes with its HQ at Prasidhakrushna Hall, Chief Minister's Secretariat. The RRF has 10 platoons of 100 personnel each. The RRF is designed to provide immediate and effective relief to the victims of communal clashes and riotous situations. The RRF has been credited with effective response and relief operations during the 2012 riots in the state. The RRF has successfully handled riotous situations and maintained peace and order during various incidents, including the 2013 riots.

30.6.8.2 The RRF is under the command of the Chief Minister and has the power to deploy its personnel and resources as necessary to maintain law and order and to ensure the security of the state. The RRF is equipped with modern weapons and equipment, including armored personnel carriers, armored vehicles, and helicopters.

30.6.9 Kerala Police Reserve Battalion

30.6.9.1 The Kerala Police Reserve Battalion is a specialized unit formed in 2009 to handle riotous situations and maintain law and order. The battalion has been deployed in various parts of the state, including in the 2012 and 2013 riots. The battalion is equipped with modern weapons and equipment, including armored personnel carriers, armored vehicles, and helicopters.

30.6.9.2 The battalion is under the command of a colonel and has the power to deploy its personnel and resources as necessary to maintain law and order and to ensure the security of the state. The battalion has been credited with effective response and relief operations during various incidents, including the 2012 and 2013 riots.

30.7 Organizational Structure of Battalions

30.7.1 The Kerala Police has a well-organized structure to ensure the smooth functioning of its various units. The structure is based on the needs of the state and is designed to provide effective and efficient police services.

30.7.2 The organization of the Kerala Police is divided into various levels, including the District Police Office (DPO), the Circle Police Station (CPS), the Sub-Divisional Police Station (SDPS), the Police Station (PS), and the Police Outpost (PO).

30.7.3 The DPO is the highest level of the police hierarchy and is responsible for the overall administration of police activities in the district. It is headed by a Superintendent of Police (SP) and has the power to deploy its personnel and resources as necessary to maintain law and order and to ensure the security of the district.

30.7.4 The CPS is the next level of the police hierarchy and is responsible for the administration of police activities in the police station area. It is headed by a Circle Inspector of Police (CIP) and has the power to deploy its personnel and resources as necessary to maintain law and order and to ensure the security of the police station area.

30.7.5 The SDPS is the lowest level of the police hierarchy and is responsible for the administration of police activities in the police station area. It is headed by a Sub-Inspector of Police (SIP) and has the power to deploy its personnel and resources as necessary to maintain law and order and to ensure the security of the police station area.

30.7.6 The battalion is under the command of a colonel and has the power to deploy its personnel and resources as necessary to maintain law and order and to ensure the security of the state. The battalion has been credited with effective response and relief operations during various incidents, including the 2012 and 2013 riots.

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Kerala Police Academy
Thrissur
Kerala Police Academy
Thiruvananthapuram

3.1 Introduction

The training establishment of Kerala Police has traversed a long way from its time as the Police Training School of Travancore Cochin in 1905 that later transformed as the Police Training College at Thiruvananthapuram in 1943. The institution was under the command of the Superintendent of Police of Travancore-Cochin.

3.1.1 In 1941, a Special Police Training Centre was established at Vellamukkam, Thiruvananthapuram. Its aim was to establish a similar institution in Travancore. In 1943, Police Recruit School was renamed as Police Training School, and was set up in Thiruvananthapuram, under the command of the officer-in-charge of the Department of Superintendent of Police of Travancore. It functioned as a training institution for women police officers, the staff of Forest, Rail, and Civil Service. A post of Senior Inspector of Training was created in 1916.

In 1949, a Police Recruiting School was set up in Thiruvananthapuram, with a focus on recruiting female police officials. This led to the establishment of training wings at Armed Police Battalions.

3.1.2 In 1963, the Government formed a new station named Kerala Armed Police Staff College. The station was later upgraded to the Kerala Police Staff College, with a focus on training police personnel.

3.1.3 The establishment of the Kerala Police Academy in the field of Information Technology was brought out to develop and operate the Lookout Management System (LOMS), which includes the roll-out of Oracle Application software to the Senior Police Officers. This system provides a comprehensive database of information for police personnel.

3.1.4 Research and Publication

Wing

A Research and Publication wing operates within the Kerala Police Academy to conduct research and publish academic papers, reports, and articles. The wing aims to contribute to the development of the Police force and to enhance the knowledge and skills of its personnel.

3.1.5 M.Sc. Forensic Science Course at KEPA

An M.Sc. Forensic Science Course is offered at the Kerala Police Academy. This course is designed to train police personnel in forensic science, including crime scene investigation, evidence collection, and analysis.

3.1.6 Student Internship Programme

The Kerala Police Academy conducts an Internship Programme for students from various National level and State level universities and academic institutions. The internship is carried out in various police departments and other related fields, allowing students to gain practical experience in the field of policing.

3.6.0 At the time of writing, the Kerala Police Academy had a total of 300 personnel on rolling duty, with various ranks and duties. The personnel were spread across various units, including the Crime Investigation Department, Traffic Police, and Commercial Crime Investigation.

3.6.1 Blended Training Methodologies

To make KEPA a civilian world-class Police Training Institute, blended training methodologies were introduced. These methodologies involve a combination of traditional classroom training, practical training, and online learning. This approach allows for a flexible and effective training program that meets the needs of the police force.

Kerala Police Academy
31.7 Training For All

to a path breaking initiative, to put in place the centrality and importance of training in Police. It was faced with the dilemma of the State Police Chief in April, that all personnel (excepting ranks) undergo a minimum of 3 days training in that year. This comprehensive coverage was substantially achieved. Training and Learning in Kerala Police, which was a highly successful initiative in which almost all members of the Kerala Police have been trained. The training given to them was task oriented. A force of 90,000 Executive Police Officers, 6500 personnel underwent training. Similarly, District Police personnel underwent Cyber Training in 2012 declared as the year of Cyber Training. Thus training for all Police personnel according to needs being achieved, year after year.

31.8 Infrastructure

The main building of the Kerala Police Academy is constructed in the traditional Kerala style architecture. The foundation stone of the main building complex was laid by the then-Chief Minister of Kerala on 27th January 1986.

31.8.1 The Library of the academy is having more than 1,00,000 books. In June 2017, the Kerala Police Academy started a learning management system called "KeLi" (Kerala Police Academy e-Learning System) powered by the National Knowledge Network. Each classroom was linked to the central server and classes were digitally equipped with projectors, laptops, and monitors. The Kerala Police Academy embarked upon a comprehensive and integrated system of e-learning across Kerala Police. This was achieved by producing and incorporating content that can be offered as Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

31.8.2 The Academy started three basic computer laboratories. Cyber Forensic lab cum Training Centre became functional in 2019 by providing in-service training in cyber laws and crimes. Digital Forensics Training Laboratory provides training to field level officers in digital crime investigation. The crime scene training hall is a state of the art training centre with sophisticated audiovisual aid. A Tribals Container Training Hall in the Academy was put at 2nd year 2018. Academy has upgraded its facilities with a cutting capacity of 1000 persons and an auditorium which was founded on 10th May 2018 to sit 1000 persons.

31.8.3 The Academy also has an advanced Weapon Simulator with four different types of weapons – AK-47, 45 mm Pistols, 9mm Hic, .500 Caliber Rifles. The flying ranges at KPIA are 300 yards. Trap and Skeet Shooting Club is a prestigious venture of Kerala Police with a variety of equipment imported from Laterday, France. The Academy also hosts a judo club along running track, an ITO Training Park, an indoor Stadium, and a Gymnasium. Acoustic Training Complex with a Swimming pool was started in 2019. Hotel, Post Office, Sandershy, and the parade grounds are also functioning.

31.9 Kerala State Dog Training School

31.9.1 The Police Dog Squad of Kerala was first started in the year 1992 at Trivandrum for providing assistance to the detection of crime throughout the state by introducing three Labrador pups. Later on, under the banner of Kerala Police and Kerala State Police, a breeding centre was started in 2010.

31.10 Breeding Centre & Rehabilitation Centre for Dogs

With an objective to breed puppies for the Kerala Police, a breeding centre was started in 2010.

31.10.1 Vallabham. A 224 acres farm owned by the RSP trust, which was acquired by the Kerala Police. The centre is called Vallabham. The Centre is capable of accommodating 80 dogs comfortably and can be extended to 400 dogs at a time. The Centre is open to and serving as a breeding ground for police and other organizations. The Centre also houses many canines, which are used for various purposes.
Police Training College (PTC)
Thiruvananthapuram
Police Training College (PTC)
Thiruvananthapuram

Thiruvananthapuram: Mahajana Ili Highness Vohramkath Thiivalay established "Police Recruit School" (PRS) in 1863 to train Police Forces of Thiruvananthapuram. The institution was affiliated to the Superintendent of Police of Thiruvananthapuram. In those days the institution offered basic training for Police officials of Thiruvananthapuram Royal Police.

3.14 Offices of the ADGP (Training), ADGP (LRD), IGP (Training), IGPS (Traffic), SP (Traffic South Zone), Cyber Police Station, Hitech Traffic Enforcemeny Control Room, 15 South Zone training centre and State Police Command (Jag) are presently functioning in the PTC Compound.


3.16 A Study Centre of the India Gate National Open University (IGNOU) has been established at the Police Training College toequip for providing certain courses of law related subjects to the Police personnel as well as the Police Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice, and Certificate courses in Cyber Law, Human Rights, Disaster Management and Consumer Protection are the main courses provided by the centre.

3.17 A "Norton Driving School" is functioning under the Atoor Transport wing of PTC which provides driving training to the basic trainers of PTC and SAP. A well-equipped Gymnasium, Basket ball & Shuttle court and a Police Orchestra are also available in the Police Training College for recreation of Police personnel. A Memorial Temple and Sama Kalam are functioning as centres for spiritual gatherings of Police personnel in the PTC. A PTC and ARH Consumer Co-operative society Ltd, T-155A to 250A is also functioning in the PTC campus.

3.18 The NCC (National Cadet Corp) training centre is functioning in the school and the students of all the classes from 6th to 10th are trained in the school.
Forensic Science Laboratory

33. The Kerala State Forensic Science Laboratory was established in the year 1969 to help make the administration of justice better. The laboratory was started in a phased manner with an Assistant Director at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram.

33.1 Dr. M. Thanavady, the then Principal, Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram was appointed as the Honorary Director of the Laboratory. Under his guidance, the laboratory grew over the period of time to its present state. Initially there was only Physics Division which also undertook examination of Documents. A Chemistry Division was started in 1970. Biology Division was added in 1971.

33.2 A photographic section was established in 1970 to keep track of all photographic work of the Laboratory. The State Forensic Science Laboratory has been recognized as a research institute by the Kerala University and has approval for research guidance for two of its Senior Directors.

33.3 Dr. E. lottery Potty, Assistant Director (Physics) was appointed as the first Full-time Director of the Forensic Science Laboratory in 1973. The laboratory was also shifted to the building constructed for the purpose in 1973 inside the Police Headquarters premises in Thiruvananthapuram. A beginning towards the establishment of a Ballistics Division was made in 1973 by starting a Ballistics section in the Physics Division. Document examination was started from the Physics Division in 1973 by starting a full-fledged Document Division in the laboratory.

33.5 The first DNA testing division started its functioning at FSL, Thiruvananthapuram in the year 2006 and a Polygraph division also commenced in the same year. In 2008 a Cyber Forensic Examination unit was established at FSL, Thiruvananthapuram (and subsequently cyber units started functioning at all Regional Forensic Laboratories).

These were done by Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, the then IGP HQ and the gritty Forensic Scientists.

33.6 The Govt. appointed Justice K.T. Thomas Committee also recommended that the strength of Scientific Officers should be at least 65% of the established strength in the labs. This modus operandi has been followed. A MOU with the Calicut University has also been signed to offer a PG Course in Forensic Science. At present there are 11 divisions under the Forensic Science laboratory. They are Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Cyber Forensics, DNA, Documents, Documents (Civil), Explosives, Physics, Polygraph and Science Divisions.

33.7 In the year 1995, Thiruvananthapuram region for all police districts were established for effective Crime Scene Examination and collection of evidence. This is a first in the country. A Regional Forensic Science Laboratory was established at Kannur District in the year 2000 and in 2001 another Regional Forensic Science Laboratory was established at Thrissur. Lastly in 2010, a Regional Forensic Science Laboratory started functioning at Kochi which was inaugurated by the Honorable Chief Minister.

33.8 The state forensic science laboratory is scaling up, ever since its inception in the year 1969. Two District Laboratories at Trivandrum and Malappuram are under construction and District level units will be established in all revenue districts in near future, which has been sanctioned by Government of India in 2020.
Kerala Police
Finger Print Bureau
Kerala Police
Finger Print Bureau

The Finger Print Bureau is an important scientific investigation wing of the Kerala Police which helps various investigative agencies of Police Force in their fight against crime. Apart from Kerala Police, the service of State Finger Print Bureau is utilized by CBI, NIA, interpol and other state Police Forces. The working of the Finger Print Bureau is unique among the Scientific Investigation Wings. Unlike other wings, it is the custodian of authentic Criminal Records of Kerala Police. Conviction details of all persons convicted in the state of Kerala are kept in the Kerala State Finger Print Bureau along with their Fingerprints. These Finger print records are scientifically classified, updated with details interminently on conviction and periodically eliminated as per criteria. The Kerala Police Finger Print Bureau comprises of one State Bureau and 19 district Bureaus.

3.4 Brief History

3.4.1 The Kerala State Finger Print Bureau has a history of about 120 years. Travancore Finger Print Bureau, the forerunner of Kerala State Finger Print Bureau was started in the erstwhile state of Travancore in 1908 by then Maharaja Shri Chettikulangara. The Fingerprint records of the neighboring princely state of Cochin were consigned to the Travancore Bureau and came to be known as Travancore-Cochin Finger Print Bureau. From 1906-1956, when the Kerala state was formed in 1956, the Kerala State Finger Print Bureau was established. It functions by following the Finger print record of the Maker's Disaster along with the Travancore-Cochin Finger Print Bureau. It is worthwhile to note that India is the pioneer in the field of Fingerprints as an scientific tool in crime Investigation. The Finger Print Bureau in the world was started in 1870 in the Scotland Yard Finger Print Bureau which began functioning only in 1905.

3.4.2 Organisational Structure

Kerala State Finger Print Bureau of the Police Department is headed by a Director and functions directly under the Additional Director General of Police, State Crime Records Bureau. Sri. Krisna Menon was the First Director of the Bureau. The Bureau comprises of the State Finger Print Bureau at Thrissur as headquarters, nineteen district-city Finger print Bureaus (known as Single Digit Finger Print Bureau) at district-city levels.

3.4.3 Different Wings and Roles

Finger Print Bureau has mainly two wings: The State Finger Print Bureau, headquarter at Thrissur as headquarters and the Single Digit Finger Print Bureau in each Police District meant for score of crime inspection.

3.4.4 Direct Public service rendered by the Finger Print Bureau

Publishing Expert Opinion in Document Cases and examination of Fingerprints for Immigration and various other purposes.

3.4.5 Brief Statistics

The Experts of the Bureau had inspected 305 Scenes of Crime during the year 2019, developed chance Prints from 306 Scenes and identified 414 cases.

Around twelve thousand searches were made to ascertain the ancestors of arrested accused persons in various cases across the state. The Experts of the Bureau routinely attend Courts as Prosecution Witnesses as well as Witnesses in Civil Cases with their conclusive Expert Opinions.

3.4.6 Modernization

The Bureau was equipped with modern sophisticated equipment for some of crime inspection and comparison of chance prints. Modern Forensic Light Sources, Reflective UV Imaging System, Halle band Light Systems, Digital Stereo Microscopes etc. are some of the equipment used.

3.4.7 Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS)

The implementation of new AFIS project by the vendor NEC has been completed. AFIS software by NEC is effective. The previous AFIS project was implemented by OVC, India Limited and Secure Mavesta Technologies in the years 2000 and 2010 respectively. 297 cases were identified by the new system since its installation in October 2019.

The AFIS project consists of the following:

1. Central Server at HQ
2. Admin Console at State FSB + 3 nos.
3. Remote Query Terminals at district Bureaus (1927) + 19 nos.
4. Remote Query Terminals at State FSB + 4 nos.
5. Remote Disaster Packets (600) + 6 nos.

3.4.8 National Automated Finger Print Identification System (NAFIS)

National Crime Records Bureau in south put into effect NAFIS system (National Automated Finger Print Identification System). Presently, physical finger print slips are preserved at District level and sent to CPMR/DSB through respective State Finger Print Bureau for digitization. NAFIS makes use of the principles of cloud computing model where finger print slips will be digitized at district level itself and forwarded to CPMR through hardware and software provided by M/s. The digital fingerprint slips will be stored is a dedicated and self-sustained Centre and forwarded to the server. This will help in investigations in the State/CPFR to make searches across national database instead of requesting NCRB.

Hardware, such as workstation, flatbed scanners, fingerprint enrolment device, single digit live scans were provided to the SPFRB and to the district headquarters as first phase. Police stations are being brought in at the end phase of the project.

3.5.9 Training, Public Awareness / Interaction Programmes

Bureau imparts training to various police officers, Judicial Officers, Forensic Experts, Doctors, Students, apart from various residents of the Bureau. In 2019, about basic training to 111 persons including Medical Students, Scientific Officers from FSL, Forensic Science PG Students and Police Personnel by the State FSB. Frequent training programmes are conducted in District Bureau for Police Officers, Judicial Officers, Law students etc.

As part of the Public awareness programmes the Finger Print Bureau participates in various Government level Exhibitions across the state. The Bureau participation in the state level Exhibition of the
Government of Kerala as part of its second anniversary celebration in 2018, huge public involvement marked the event including some images of the finger print slips used at the time of "Pavancore Railway" state in 1917 retrieved from the Old records.

36.16 Training in Kerala Police Academy (KEPA).

Classes on basics of fingerprint science and Police procedures are conducted to recruit Sub Inspectors, Women OPOs, Armed Police OPOs, Lakshadweep/Pondicherry Police personal etc during the course of their training in KEPA as per schedule. Besides these, refresher courses (NLI, BPSMS) to serving officials and fingerprint awareness classes to other department trainees like Excise, Forest etc are also conducted.
Kerala Police Telecommunication

35.1 Introduction

35.1.1 Kerala Police Telecommunication Unit is the Communication and Technical backbone of the police force/department. As the Communication cum Technical Wing of the Police Department, it is not only responsible for providing necessary communication arrangements but also maintains all the electrical, electronic equipments and Computer peripherals of Kerala police. Police Telecommunication network is quite reliable during cyclones like Thaneeyam, Hoso, Land stike etc. A dedicated wireless network throughout the state is maintained by this unit for communication purpose. Police Telecommunication Unit is functioning up to the rules and procedure of Government of India's Wireless and Telegraphic Act 1934, Radio Procedure and maintenance manuals.

35.1.2 Police Telecommunication Unit is a State wide unit under the command and control of Superintendent of Police. Telecommunication and is one of the wings of State Crime Records Bureau. The Superintendent of Police Telecommunication is assisted by Deputy Superintendents of Police, Telecom Division, C.T.T. Communication & Training and C.T. (Coprado and Workshop). Inspector of Police are in charge of each Police District and Central Workshop, Hq, Control, C.T. Cell at Telecommunication Hqrs.

35.2 History

35.2.1 Before independence of India, Nabaddar Special Police (NPS) in Kerala was using Wireless Communication system for passing important messages. Some other Police Radio units were also formed separately, such as SAP and KAP etc using HF Communication (Long wave code) separately. On the formation of Kerala State in 1956, separate Police Radio units for Kerala Police in some districts were further formed using HF (High Frequency Communication system) which was mainly used to communicate the movement of Police, to the concerned officers. During this period the troupes were sent to other states like Nagaland etc. during the uprising. Only communication was with the Morse code(B/S).

In 1962 MSP wireless, VHF Kuttipuram Hq was inaugurated at Kuttipuram in Kollam. Major Mangal was installed at Kuttipuram on 21st January. During the year 1973 the district radio units were brought under single roof and was placed under the control of SP, Police, Crime Branch GIS. Spy Jamaram Padluj IPS was the first Superintendent of Police (1973-74) of this wing.

35.2.2 After that, in 1974, all the Radio units in MSP, SAP, KAP and Radio units in Districts, which were functioning separately, were merged together and restructured as a Staff post named as "Kerala Police Telecommunication". The initial director of the Police Telecommunication, during the period, Kerala State Headquarters, was constituted at Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram and external IFR (C.W. Morse Code Communication) connecting all District Headquarters with Telecommunication Hqtrs. It is a network namely A/C with Districts in the State for fast and efficient Communication. In addition to this IFR Communication, which was established in 1974, for the communication in place of a very high Frequency (VHFd/c) and UHF (Ultra High Frequency) for Law & Order duties with District-wise repeaters for Districtwise communication and district-level communication, was also established with the aid of five repeaters installed at headquarters and five of different districts. Hence all the Police District Headquarters, Railway Police Stations, Crime Branch Offices, Special branch offices and Armed Police Battalions Headquarters were linked to Police Headquarters. These lines of repeater stations, called Jacks, Jack-1, Jack-2, etc. operated in tandem and were connected by a single line to the repeaters. Today the service is known as "Police Telephone Service".

35.2.3 During the year 1977 'Psitron Beam' service was established and further it was upgraded to "Psitron" in 1990. On 14-10-2000 "Codex/PS TV" trunking system was introduced in Kerala police, which is a dedicated computer network communication of all the major establishments of Kerala Police. "Psitron", a satellite based inter-com system was introduced by DCPW during the year 2004. During Sabarimala festival season, Telecommunication Unit facilitates wireless communication even in forests, hills & roads, also entry into the forest can communicate with Police Headquarters in any district through VHF/UHF radio sets. For this, installing and maintaining repeaters at Sreeksharam, Morossery, Upaparam, Nallakkad, Kurtheni, Pampapattom, Eranad, Granity, Erumala, Marampally, etc. is done during every season. The Unit provides wireless communication of high quality and instant feedback to the police headquarters.

35.2.4 With the changing needs and developments, DCOMA, District Computer Maintenance units were introduced in police. Each Maintenance/Repairing of the installation works of CCTV Cameras in all Police Stations/Offices are also carried out by the DCOMA. When computerization was introduced in Kerala Police, nearly 5,000 computers were installed in Police Stations and Head Quarters and DCOMA, effectively performed the repair and maintenance of Computer and other peripheral devices installed in all the above Police Stations. It is mostly carried out at the state thereby saving cost to the exchequer.

35.2.5 In addition to fulfilling the communication requirements of Kerala Police, this unit is providing guidance to maintain the communications systems of State and District Disaster Management System of Revenue Department, Technical advice at the time of setting up of the communication systems in Metro Transport Department, Forest, Jail, Fire and Rescue Service Department etc. was given by this unit.

35.2.6 Recently, to improve the technical capabilities of the Kerala Police Department, as a preliminary step, preprogrammed Telecommunication officers (PHTOs) were deputed at Sub Division Level, as 'Technical Cadre', for the routine care and maintenance of all the technical equipments, electronics and electrical gadgets in Police Stations. In the next step, most of the police stations will have at least one Telecommunication Police officer and one officer at Sub Division Level, to handle the technology related issues.

35.2.7 From 2010-2015, this unit has undertaken high and Video Conferencing all digital systems connecting all Police Stations in the State. In 2010 "POLNET" has been installed in Kerala for quick connection Pan India.

35.2.8 Other detailed information of this unit includes installation of special communication systems for VIP/VVIP security bandrotic, secret route code preparation, Sabarimala, Atal and other major festival communication arrangements, electricity duties, disaster management and grave Law & Order situations etc.
Photographic Bureau

The Photographic Bureau of Kerala Police that began operation in the year 1952, started functioning in the 'Public Office' building near Thrissur Town. Later in 1956, it was moved to a private building, opposite All India Radio Station at Vizhulichadu, in Thrissur. Photographic Bureau started functioning in the newly constructed building under the Inspector General of Police, SCIR since June 3, 1958.

36.1 Subsequent to the reorganization of the Photographic Bureau in 1980, its Headquarter was shifted to the State Crime Records Bureau office from the Crime Branch CID division. Simultaneously, one post of Photographer in each district Police Headquarter including Forensic Science Laboratories, OCRID Headquarters was created. Sri Murali Pillai was the first Chief Photographer in the Photographic Bureau.

36.4 Photographs and video graphics are both accepted as evidence in courts as per provisions of Section 10 of the Evidence Act 1872. At the time when photography was not so common, the only way to present photographs was through engravings. In the 1980s, the camera was introduced in India, which led to the development of the Polaroid and other similar instant cameras. This allowed the rapid production of photographs, which could be used as evidence in court.

36.5 Although, most of the photographs taken by the police are for identification purposes, they can also be used as evidence in court. It is important to note that photographs should be taken in a neutral and natural setting, and that the lighting should be such that the features of the individual being photographed are clearly visible. Additionally, the angle and distance of the camera should be such that the facial expression of the individual is clearly visible.

The special police photographers (who have undergone a three-month training programme) in the Forensic Department are also trained in photography. The training programme is conducted by the Lok Nayak Jaiprakash National Forensic Science Laboratory (LNJNFL), Delhi and Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI), Hyderabad.

36.6 The duty and responsibility of photographers in the police department involves collecting evidence from the scene of crime, murder, sexual assault, death, car accidents, traffic accidents, accidents at work, crimes, theft, theft charges, incidents, and crowded gatherings in public places, etc. Photography of finger prints, signatures, handwriting, sketches, preliminary notes, documents, etc. is also done by Police photographers.
18

Information and Communication Technology Center (ICT)
Information and Communication Technology Center (ICT)

Nepal Police's 'Police Computer Center' (PCC) is one of the oldest computer centers in India. It was set up in the year 1972 with a vision to introduce data digitization in Police department. It began with a 'Thropeos Data Computer', an early electromechanical analog second generation computer which was available at the time and is now preserved at Science and Technology Museum, Thiksepanthapurnam as an artifact.

Initially, the post of DGI PCC which was later changed to Superintendent of Police, and the first Superintendent of Police was Sri. Venuapagil in 1988. It was functioning as an independent unit until State Crime Records Bureau was formed in May 1980 and when Police Computer Center was made a part of it.

37.5 This very important unit is a fast changing and fast evolving unit. To its credit over the period of time it has developed a large number of Softwares, Programmes and IT Solutions. It started giving key main support to iAP's and CCTNS from 2011. The modern office was opened inside in Police Headquarters premises on 09.05.2019 by Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, DGP & State Police Chief.
NRI Cell PHQ
Thiruvananthapuram

In order to ensure the welfare of NRI persons and to redress their grievances, and also guard their rights, on 01.02.1993 Shri. Raman Sinha, IPS, the then Director General Of Police, submitted a proposal for the formation of a Police NRI Cell at Police Headquarters. As per the proposal submitted, Government of Kerala had constituted an NRI Cell in the Police Department as per GO (RD) No. 21/86 Home (B) dated 05.07.1993. The cell has been functioning in the Police Head Quarters, Thiruvananthapuram. Since then, the NRI Cell has been actively working for the well-being of the NRIs who are facing various issues. The Cell has been given jurisdiction over the entire State of Kerala under the direct supervision of ACP (Operations) as per order number 3/95-CPS 01/96 vide OMs dated 16.05.2007, Inspector General Of Police (Headquarters) was the immediate supervisor officer. At present Superintendent of Police (Officer in charge) NRI Cell is under the direct supervision of AGP (Headquarters).

38.2 Duties And Activities Of NRI Cell.

1. The NRI Cell in PHQ conducts enquiries into the complaints received from the NRIs all over the State, received at the NRI Cell, either directly or forwarded from the Police Stations, NRI cells, and from the SPC and other senior officers.

2. Timely action is taken by NRI Cell to redress the grievances with the help of the local Police Station having jurisdictional authority.

3. Furnishing information/legal advice to the needy NRI family members regarding the initiation of criminal action against the misdeeds committed against the NRI family members.

4. Any other matter related to NRIs entrusted to the NRI Cell by the SPC is also being dealt with in NRI Cell.

38.4 Further, in compliance of the recommendations of Nara Matha Legislative Committee with regard to the implementation of certain innovative welfare measures for NRIs, Kerala Police have started a Help Line for NRIs at NRI Cell, Police Headquarters, Thiruvananthapuram on round the clock basis with effect from 01.04.2004.

NRIs and their relatives can lodge their complaints directly by means of four Help Line Numbers provided in the PHQ, Thiruvananthapuram viz. 0471-2725423, 0471-2729696, 0471-2724889 and 0471-2721968. They are being informed about the action taken as well. NRIs can also lodge complaints directly on email srp@police.gov.in.

38.5 The statistical study of the performance of NRI Cell during the last three years to 2010 years reflects commitment of the NRI Cell to redress the grievances of NRIs and their families, promptly and fairly.
20

Women Cells
Women Cells

In order to address the issue of atrocities against women, Women Cell was set up in 1993. A State Women Cell functions at the State capital, Thiruvananthapuram headed by a Superintendent of Police. As per the recommendation of the 12th Estimates Committee (1992-93) of Legislative Assembly of Kerala, in 1994 the post of women Deputy Police Superintendent was upgraded to the post of Superintendent of Police. State Women Cell under Police Headquarter and also led to the formation of District Women Cells in all the Police Districts. Shri M. Pochiraju Amma was the first Women Police Superintendent to take charge. In 1996, the post of State Women Cell SP became an IPS cadre post with Mr. M. K. Raveendra IPS as the first IPS officer to hold the charge.

3.2.1 Each of the Women Cell functioning in the district is under the supervision of Assistant Commissioner of Police or in the jurisdictional Police Station. Women approach these Cells without any hesitation and fear and also receive counselling on various matters free of cost. On many occasions, these Cells intercede and help women resolve family problems. Women Cell conducts inquiry into petitions dealing with family matters. It gives legal aid and also conducts awareness classes, including Self-defense classes.

3.2.4 Counselling is provided to victims of physical and mental abuse. There is a 24-hour helpline which receives grievances. Both petitioner and the accused petitioner are notified to the Cell. Their problems are discussed and amicable solution and legal assistance is provided. Two counsellors from Social Justice Department regularly visit the Women Cell for counselling the needy. Women Cell also conducts educational classes for women and girls to impart legal awareness and instil confidence in women victims to take legal recourse for various atrocities faced by them.

3.2.5 Abandoned and deserted women are taken into protective custody and handed over to home meant for them. The cell monitors investigations of cases where women are victims. It also assists the District Police (Chief Inspector) in reviewing the progress of case investigation involving women victims.

3.4 In order to reduce crimes against women in public places, Women Cell deploys Women Police Personnel on Eve-teasing Prevention Duty, Dust Patrol Duty etc. Protection is given to women suffering from domestic violence by assigning a Protection Officer to provide protection and legal advice to the victim.

3.7 Women cell has three wings: Family Welfare Wing, Crime Wing and Administrative Wing.

3.9.1 Domestic Conflict Resolution Centre (DCRC) and "Aparajada Onnuru" are the two new programmes launched in 2018. It was added to the "Veethi" programme which has been launched by Govt. of India. All these programmes are intended to improve women safety and concerned in the year of Women's Security - 2020.

3.9.2 "Women in Corps" is a new programme introduced in 2020 for combating crimes against women in the virtual world.
Coastal Police

The significance of strict vigil in the coastal regions of the country was highlighted soon after the terror attacks in Mumbai in 2008. Coastal Security scheme (CSS) was formulated in pursuance of the recommendations of the Groups of Ministers on "Reforming the National Security System" for setting up of a Marine Police Force in all Coastal States and Union Territories (UTs). The principle objective of the Coastal Security Scheme is to address the critical gap in policing of our coast and close coastal waters by providing the State Police Forces adequate capabilities to guard the seas.

400 Coastal Security Scheme is one of the means for strengthening our policy to prevent terrorism and anti-social activities smuggling of petrol, diesel, medicines, illicit liquor and other essential commodities over sea-route, illegal transportation of armsammunition, explosives, narcotic substances and also to prevent human trafficking from and to the country via sea. It will prevent collusion between fishermen and smugglers or militants for commission of illegal activities. It is helpful to obtain community participation in ensuring coastal security, to collect intelligence, to co-ordinate among stakeholder agencies like State Police, Indian Navy, Coast Guard, Fisheries Department, Customs etc. to improve efficiency of coastal policing, to help the District administration of coastal areas in disaster management, to handle law & order situations which may arise on account of clashes between various communities/communities both on and off shore, to effectively implement ban on monsoon crabbing in some States and enforce the law of the State relating to fishing, if so desired by the concerned State. to handle environment issues like oil-spills and pollution by toxic substances in territorial waters. through co-ordination among various agencies.

401 The activities of Kerala Coastal Police cover a vast coastline of 555 km from Mannar-Powell Coastal Police Station of North to Poovar Powell Coastal Police Station in the South. Kerala Police is conducting joint coastal exercises with Indian Navy, the Coast Guard, and other stakeholders. They are also conducting seminars and meetings involving fishermen vigilante committees called "Veedivas Tharuka Samithis." Bridge trust deficit with the fishermen community. living in 152 fishing villages from Mannar to Poovar. The police have rescued a coast vessel using the coast police by inducing 157 people from the fishing community.

402 Currently, the state has eight coastal police stations and the coastal wardens will work in close tandem with these police stations for guarding the coastal territory and carrying out rescue operations.

The force has already been given training in sea patrolling.

403 The first Coastal Police Station was started at Neendakara in Kollam District in 2003. In total 16 Coastal Police stations have been setup along the length of Kerala Coast. As a first step, Kerala Government sanctioned setting up of 16 Coastal Police Stations viz. Vizhinjam (Thiruvananthapuram District), Neendakara (Kollam District), Verkkonam (Alappuzha District), First Kollam (Ernakulam District), Kodungallur (Thrissur Dist), Payyari (Kollam District), Adzhemed (Kuravilangad District), Bheek (Kollam City) in 2003. The Coastal Police are required to handle crimes of all forms in the territorial waters under their jurisdiction including infiltration, illegal cross-border activities, piracy, armed robbery etc. They will have jurisdiction over the territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles from the coastline and also over a small exent of coastal land.

404 In the second phase in 2005, a number of posts such as Circle Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Additional Sub-Inspectors, SPOs, CPIs, Dairy vehicles were established in Kollam, Trivandrum, Thiruvananthapuram, Ponnani, Mavelikkara, Alappuzha, Poovar, coastal police stations. By utilizing the Coastal Security Fund of the Central Government, construction of a Coastal police stations at Anchuthengu and Elathur were completed along with the creation of five new posts for each Coastal Police Station in 2005.

405 In the wake of the increasing terrorist perception along the coast of Kerala, special intelligence wings have been set up at all the police stations in the coastal areas. The information being gathered by the intelligence wings at these 18 coastal police stations are being shared with the Coast Guard and Indian Navy joint operation centres.

406 "Waves of Sea" is a news letter being published by the Coastal police.

407 At present 18 Coastal Police Stations are operational.
Tourism Police

The scenic beauty and vibrant traditions of Kerala have long made it a coveted tourist destination with both domestic and international tourists. Particularly, to cater to the needs of tourists, a separate wing of the police called the Tourism Police was carved out. In the year 1990, Late Sri. Balu Paul IAS, AIC's and the then DGP Sri. Bhagjagopal Narayanan IPS asked Sri. Loknath Behera IPS the then DCP, Thiruvananthapuram to go and study Tourism Police at Goa.

On the basis of a report submitted by Sri. Loknath Behera IPS, a few Police Officials were designated as Tourism police and posted at Kollam and Fort Kochi in 1990 and 1991.

434. The International tourism police station and museum opened at Mattancherry, Kochi in February 2019. It became the first of its kind in the country which made Gods Own Country even more tourist friendly. In the tourism police station premises at Mattancherry, there is a Police museum which exhibits police uniform, combat weapons and armouy, arranged in chronological order right from the colonial period to the present day.

435. The station offers various services to the foreign travellers like clarifying their doubts on passport and visa, registering complaints and grievances on lost passports and expirod visa, hiring taxi and boat services, information on hotels, lodges, distance between places, bus routes etc. From here, tourists can also obtain route maps and brochures of different tourist destinations in the State. They also help tourists from being cheated and misguided by fake guides. Apart from providing assistance to tourists, they are also responsible for patrolling areas of tourist importance and prevention of crimes in tourist spots.
23
Highway Patrol
And Highway Police
Highway Patrol
And Highway Police

With an objective of reducing accidents and ensuring safety on National Highways, a system of Highway Patrol was introduced in the year 1995. However, due to the lack of resources and other administrative reasons, the system was discontinued after 5 years.

As per the decisions of State Road Safety Council, for preventing road accidents at National Highways and MC roads, a new system was introduced in 2002. The important features of this system were:

1. NH 15, from Thiruvur to Thalappadi and NH 44, from Villupuram to Paravakadu were divided into 100 sectors.
2. A vehicle was allotted to each sector and each unit which worked from base stations.
3. Each unit worked around the clock in 3 shifts.
4. Range IAD of Police controlled Highway Police with the assistance of OPCs concerned. IPS traffic was designated as the State Level Head Officer.
5. In 2004, 100th circle Mr. K. R. B. N. State Police Chief constituted Accident Liaison & Emergency Response Team (ALERT) Service Team as a Statewide Response System by which information is given to a single telephone number working round the clock for public assistance. A person in distress, by reason of accident or any serious crime or incident, on the highways covered under the Highway Police Scheme, can call the Statewide Response System to call the Services of Highway Police, if and as necessary, of the local Police. It is functioning as the central room of the Highway Police.

Various circulars had been issued over the years, fixing the responsibilities, area of operations, job content, alarm system, etc. of the Highway Patrol Vehicles. The overall supervision and control, etc. of the Highway Patrols is vested with the District Police Chief concerned with 19PG Range as the supervisory officer. The officers and men from various Police Stations in the districts are deployed for duty in the highway police.

The number of Highway Patrol Vehicles was raised from 25 to 42 from 2002 to 2018. In 2018, the number of Highway Patrol Vehicles further increased to 56 vehicles and the system was rechristened as "Highway Police" by DGP Sri. Lankanth Balakrishnan IPS.

As of present a total of 55 Highway Police Patrols are functioning in Kerala. Each vehicle has been provided with wireless set and a mobile phone for easy communication. They also carry 24 traffic related items including arms, breath analyzer, stretchers, First Aid Box etc. A list of ambulances, hospitals in the locality, and the declaration register, SOP etc.

In the last many years, the Highway Police has helped in averting many major accidents, provided timely medical help to a large number of accident victims at cold hours, detected many crime cases and arrested criminals. It is extremely successful in performing the tasks expected of the Highway Police.
Traffic Police
Traffic Police

43.1 Traffic police personnel act as a dedicated cadre for traffic management in the state and their services, considered being of great importance, constitute the backbone of one of the most accident-prone states in the country. In addition to efforts improving vehicular movement and road infrastructure, it is important to have highly trained Traffic Police Personnel for efficient traffic management and successful enforcement of traffic rules. A Traffic Training School was set up in Kerala Police Academy to train personnel.

43.2 Government of Kerala GO (R) No. 54/2015-GAD dated 3rd March created the post of Inspector General of Police, Traffic and Road Safety Management for the purpose of ensuring better traffic enforcement and for enforcement of laws relating to traffic safety in Kerala. Inspector General of Police, Traffic is responsible for the enforcement of laws and rules relating to safety of traffic and public places and for the direction, management and coordination of Highway Patrol on National and State Highways. As per GO (R) No. 28/2018/FM dated 6/2/2018, two posts of Superintendents of Police (Traffic) (South Zone and North Zone) were created to assist Inspector General of Police, in traffic management.

43.3 Keeping in mind the Government’s priority on Road Safety and UN General Assembly Resolution proclaiming June 4 as a Day of Road Safety, the Government of Kerala came out with Road Safety Vision Scenario. Formulation of a five-year Action Plan for Reduction of Traffic Accidents in Kerala and its implementation in a coordinated way was its main mission. Kerala Road Safety Authority (KRSA) was conceived with the task of coordination and management of road safety activities in the State, a number of agencies including: Police, Works Department, Transport, Power, Health, Development Authority etc. are involved in road safety related activities. Suitable steps were taken to further enhance the inter-departmental coordination at State, district, taluk and Panchayat levels. In 2018 Ministry of Road Transport & Highways constituted a District Road Safety Committee in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users, under the chairmanship of Minister of Parliament (Local Labour) from the district. The members of the Committees are District Collectorate, Superintendent of Police, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Pradhana, Mayor/Chairman of Municipal Corporation of development Authority, all members of Legislative Assembly of district, all sub-divisional magistrates of districts. District road safety committees were strengthened and a group of volunteers were created at “community level” to assist accident victims. Safe community programmes at Panchayat level were initiated.

43.4 In 2018, Goa GO (R) No. 262/HCD dated 25th March, Government allowed the transfer of investigation of traffic accidents cases from Traffic Police Stations to Local Police Stations for better traffic management. Existing Traffic Police stations and Traffic units were also renamed as “Traffic Enforcement Units”. Duties pertaining to investigation, charge sheeting, following up of trail, providing documents to Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal would be done by the local police in their respective jurisdiction. Traffic police personnel should reach the road accident scene immediately, guard scene of crime, take the injured to hospital and record the local police of the same. Traffic Police should assist them in preparing FIR account report, if required.

43.5 Presently, there are 49 Traffic Enforcement Units existing in Kerala, in major cities like Thrissur, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Thiruvalla traffic police are working under Assistant Commissioners of Police. Two more Assistant Commissioners of Police and two Inspectors of Police are having traffic units at Thrissur, Malappuram and Kollam districts to tackle the traffic related issues. In addition to this, there were many awareness programmes and initiatives were conducted for reducing traffic accidents and ensuring better traffic.

43.6 Pappu Zilloka

In order to attract children who would have multiplier effect on terms of promotion of traffic awareness, the Traffic Police in Kerala, under Pappu Zilloka project conceived and launched in 2009. The mascot was designed by artist Sri Narasimha M. The State Police have tried to make the general public aware of the traffic rules through the new mascot. Street plays were performed and booklet and novel were being ‘The Images of Pappu’, ‘Pappu’s Tales’. The Pappu Zilloka campaign get great appreciation from the public, traffic awareness programmes are conducted regularly in schools. Further on mobile traffic training units part with interactive terminals and projectors have been commissioned to teach children about traffic rules. These units move from place to place.

43.7 Subhathana

Kerala Police conceptualized, designed and implemented the “Subhathana” programme to make our roads safe and comfortable for all people. Subhathana is a multi-discipline and multifaceted action oriented programme comprising diverse elements viz. conducting various traffic awareness programmes, efficient enforcement pertaining to traffic rules, regulating traffic with the aid of modern digital equipments, prevention of accident, immediate attention to victims of road accidents, and ensuring safe travel on all roads. Sri Shabnd Mohan Lal Padminhasali is the brand ambassador of this project. Under this project traffic help line number was introduced.

43.8 Smart Traffic Class rooms

As part of the Road Safety Awareness Drive, ‘Smart Traffic Class’ was launched by the Traffic Police, but made-up concept to start ‘Smart Traffic Class Rooms’ at the schools of Kerala. Traffic class room was a totally different concept from the existing class rooms, where the basic atmosphere in the classroom is designed to spread the message of traffic safety. it was also a local conceptual work, where in the student who is a potential driver, is made to understand the importance of obeying traffic rules, through different mediums. The Smart Traffic Classroom has traffic Signage display, Traffic Posters, Traffic signal display, Road Traffic Hand Crutches, Intercom, Korshem, Through Manners Sound arrangements, CMF projector and screen, specially designed furniture, Air Conditioner, LapTop Computers, Touch screen etc.

43.9 Save our fellow traveler (SOFTR)

Kerala Police launched this programme as a pilot project in many Police Districts. Traffic Police assisted IRS and ARF for this project. This has been a self-help group for providing immediate trauma care for accident victims. It was formulated within an objective to reduce mortality rate of accident victims by giving required medical assistance and to arrange to transport them safely to a nearby hospital within the golden hour- immediate attention given to the road accident victims increases the chances of survival method and reduces the severity of injuries, many death and disabilities, due to impact of injuries can be prevented with immediate medical attention. The training project in first aid and handling of Accident victims to volunteers in these two districts were given in association with KARTRAC, Annapoorneshwar. Hence the need for the Government. Total 1000 persons were trained in these districts. This has received National Award on Safety.

43.10 Digital Traffic Offences Compounding E-Challan System.

At present, there is a big view to ensure safety on our roads, prevent accidents due to rule violations and in so doing creating traffic discipline, checking and non-cooperation enforcement. Kerala Police had proposed to implement an ‘Integrated Highway Traffic Management and Enforcement system’ in Kerala and both the proposals were approved by Government and the project are at the final stage of implementation.

43.11 Presently, Kerala Police collects fines from the motorists, who violate rules under the various sections of the Motor Vehicles Act. The entire process of collecting of fines was being done manually and the proceeds of the fines collected are deposited in the Government of Kerala’s treasury on a daily basis. Under this project Kerala Police in association with a Banking Company proposed to fully automate the enforcement of fines through E-challan system by deploying handheld POS machines.
43.11 Implementation of Body worn cameras.

In Q3 of 2019, body worn cameras were pressed into service in Thrissur and Kochi to minimize conflicts during traffic checks. These cameras can be used as wireless sets for internal communication.

43.12 Traffic Guru

Traffic Guru is a traffic awareness simulator with multiple characters available on popular platforms. Unlike other racing games where learning and safety have no importance, Safe Driving is the master key with Traffic Guru. Traffic Guru was conceptualized under the supervision of the Kerala Police in 2017. Kerala Police won an award for the best game based Police app in the World Government Summit held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates in 2019, for this project.

43.13 Traffic Signal Maintenance and Monitoring Centre.

43.13.1 Traffic Signal Maintenance and Monitoring Centre was proposed with an aim to merge all road safety and traffic related activities including Maintenance and Monitoring of Traffic Signal System under a single platform. One of the major activities proposed to be undertaken through this center is organizing various awareness and training programmes exclusively for Road Safety and Traffic Management.

43.13.2 Over the years, the traffic police of the state have tried several innovative programs to contain road traffic accidents, the identification of Accident Spots (Black Spots) in all the districts conducted as a joint exercise by police, and the public. The data collected was analyzed in order to identify the causes and contributors factors. Enforcement was focused on these black spots to reduce accidents. Black spots account for 90% of the total accidents in the country and Kerala has 30% of them.

43.13.3 An analysis of the accident-prone stretches during 2016, 2017, and 2018 based on the district-wise Accident Severity Index (ASI) value of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRT) revealed that 232 black spots fall in high-risk and 188 in medium-risk categories.

Traffic Police is evolving to be more skilled and more professional in the discharge of their duties.
25
Kochi Metro Security
Kochi Metro Security

Kochi Metro is the first Metro in the country which connects Rail, Road and Water Transport facilities in a comprehensive manner like in London.

The first phase of Metro was inaugurated on 17.06.2017 and at present 21 stations are operational. The total length of track is 23.8 Kms which extends from Aluva to Thiruvananthapuram to Mahatma Gandhi Road. It is planned to establish 50 Metro Stations in 3 phases.

44.1 The Government of Kerala had notified establishment of Metro Police Station exclusively for Metro Rail on 16th June 2017 itself, a day before the inauguration of Kochi Metro. Kochi Metro Police Station has jurisdiction over all Metro Stations from Aluva to Poojappura via Aluva excluding the area below the viaduct. The Metro Police Station has all authority, powers and responsibilities as that of a regular law and order Police Station.

44.2 Kochi Metro Police Station became operational on 17th June 2017, with the inauguration of 2500 sqft building situated near Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) Metro Station. It was inaugurated by Honble Chief Minister of Kerala. It is headed by a Station House Officer of the rank of Inspector of Police who is assisted by a DFO, ASI, 6 SCPOs, 4 COPs and 6 WCCOs. The building and land for the Police Station were given by Kochi Metro Rail Limited. Since the operationalisation of Kochi Metro Stations, it has played an important role in detection of NPSR cases over the Metro rail area and has proved very effective in enhancing the security of Women and Children traveling in the Metro. In order to provide security to Metro infrastructure Kerala Police has created a Specialised State Industrial Security Force (SSIF) which provides 24 x 7 protection to Kochi Metro.
Pink Patrol

It was to address issues specifically related to safety, security of women and children, that Kerala police came up with an idea of a dedicated patrol team in the year 2017.

'Pink Control Room' with 'Pink Beat Patrols' were set up as a solution for handling of emergency calls and signals from women & children in distress. This Pink Beat included specially trained women police personnel. These police personnel patrol on Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) and private state carriers bus stops, schools, colleges and other public places.

45.1 The Pink Patrol car's equipped with GPS tracking devices, camera installed on the front and rear sides of the vehicles sending continuous visuals to the Police control room and vehicles are operated by women police officers. It was flagged off jointly by wife of Honorable Chief Minister and Honorable Chief Minister of Kerala on 4th August 2018 from Thiruvananthapuram. Each car has three women police personnel. The patrol cars are deployed in areas that have high presence of women and functions between 9 am to 8 pm.

45.3 The system is capable of handling various types of input signals such as voice calls, emergency messages and e-mails. All voice calls can be made to the number 115.

45.4 The IT based solution was indigenously designed and developed by C-DAC, Thiruvananthapuram. In each district, the Pink Control Room has a command & control center with trained police personnel; Vehicle Data Terminals (VDT) (tablet computer with SIM card) has been fixed in every pink patrol vehicle.

Whenever control room receives a call from 115, it radios the same on the concerned VDT to the pink patrol vehicle. On receiving such calls, the pink patrol vehicle moves to the victim location for providing assistance.

45.5 At present, Pink Control Rooms are functioning in 14 police stations (Thiruvananthapuram City, Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kollam City, Paravur, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Ernakulam City, Thrissur Rural, Thrissur City, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode City, Kannur & Kalpakkam).

45.6 Pink patrol system is currently 100% implementing a central project called ERSS (Emergency Response Support System) through C-DAC for providing assistance to public through a uniform number 115. The pink patrol project will soon be integrated with the ERSS project.

45.7 A brave child of S. Lohith Dinesh IPS, the DGP, the technological conglomeration was done by S. Manoj Abraham IPS, the then IGP South Zone.
Central Intrusion Monitoring System (CIMS)
4.6.1 The Government of Kerala introduced the project Central Intrusion Monitoring System (CIMS) in 2019. Tipped as the first project incorporating latest technology in policing in India, CIMS is aimed at assisting the Kerala Police in bringing high-end technology in the police station to ensure better security for citizens. CIMS forges a network of communication for police stations, police control room, and the control room in the state. The system provides a unified platform for monitoring and managing police operations. It also helps in quick response to emergency situations and enhances the efficiency of police personnel. The system is equipped with advanced surveillance technology, including high-resolution cameras, smart sensors, and real-time video transmission. This system is designed to provide a seamless and efficient police service to the citizens of Kerala.

4.6.2 The CIMS is a total security system that verifies the signal environment is appropriate for the user. The system comprises a control room and a customer. The system provides a comprehensive solution for monitoring and managing the security of the premises. It is designed to provide a seamless and efficient police service to the citizens of Kerala.

4.6.3 The CIMS is a central intrusion monitoring system (CIMS) presented by the Kerala State Police Department. It is designed to provide a comprehensive solution for monitoring and managing the security of the premises. The system comprises a control room and a customer. The system achieves a balance between security and convenience, ensuring that the premises are protected while also maintaining the comfort of the occupants. The system is equipped with advanced surveillance technology, including high-resolution cameras, smart sensors, and real-time video transmission. This system is designed to provide a seamless and efficient police service to the citizens of Kerala.
Cyberdome

“Cyberdome” is the Kerala police department’s premier facility dedicated to prevent cyber crime. It also helps mitigate cyber security threats to the State’s critical information infrastructure.

Cyberdome is a technological, research and development center of Kerala Police conceived as a Cybercrime and Forensic Investigation Laboratory. The Cyberdome office is located at Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram. The Cyberdome has nine regional centers at Kochi and Trivandrum which became functional in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Cyberdome provides a platform bringing together government departments and agencies, academia, research groups, non-government organizations, individual experts from the community, ethical hackers, private organizations, IT companies, and international organizations, to enhance the capabilities of the state in dealing with cyber threats as well as to provide security to the Digital Assets of the State. The Cyberdome also contributes in terms of expertise, manpower, hardware, software, training etc.

4.7.7 Project purpose

Cyberdome has developed Cyber Sucveillance tools to detect and correct those responsible for industrial espionage. The tools) have been designed to detect and prevent cyber-attacks and protect the State’s critical information infrastructure.

4.7.6 Objectives and aims

The Centre is engaged in performing following activities: Internet Monitoring, Virtual Ransacking, Automated Online Investigation in Real-time, Cyber Forensics, Virtual Court, Tracking System for Protecting Children, Criminal Appearance Software, Safe Surfing Online Teen Application, Child ID App, Image Analysis Software, Online network Investigation Application, Access Blocking Application, System Warden Software, Cyber Security Awareness, etc.

4.7.5 Kerala Police Cyberdome is Indias first and only 65 years old Cyber Law Enforcement Unit. It is the leading law enforcement facility in the industry providing requirements for an information security management system (ISSMS).

4.7.4 It envisages a high tech public/private partnership Centre of Excellence on Cyber Security, in the domain of cyber security and handling of cyber crimes. In a proactive manner, one of the main objectives of the Cyberdome is to prevent cyber crimes through the development of a cyber crime resilient ecosystem in the state to defend against the growing threat of cyber attacks by cooperating with other departments and institutions of the State.
Mounting Police Unit
Mounted Police Unit

The Mounted Police Unit in the State can be traced back to 1880. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore mounted his bodyguards and housed them in the Body Guard Square at Palayam. There was an array of horse breeds including foreign breeds, which were symbols of royal pride. They were also used for pulling chariots of the royal family. Later, the unit was named as "Palace Guard" situated in the Body Guard Square, Palayam. Afterward, it came to be known as the Raja Pramadhatu's Body Guards, which functioned till independence. Later it was renamed as Mounted Police.

The Mounted Police Unit was established in 1924 in a 25-acre field at Camp (Body Guard Square), Palayam till 1931. Subsequently to the construction of the Assembly Complex at Palayam, the Mounted Police Unit, a symbol of Majesty of Kerala Police, was shifted to Kannammapuram, Thiruvananthapuram District, the present premises.

In the initial years, the horses with high pedigree were bought from Armed Forces stables or from other countries. Procurement of horses recently were done in 1999, 2005, 2009, and 2013 respectively.

The unit is functioning with its full strength i.e., 25 horses, at present. Some of the horses bought in 2013 are Chetak, Raj, Samrat, Alam, Guru, Meena, Manu, Lakshmi, and Shoba. In 2020, two additional horses named Nakshi and Jale have been added to the strength of Mounted Police Unit by donation from Central Institute of Mental Retardation. Some of the aged and disabled horses recommended for decommissioning are Draka, Diamond, Ranger and Jupiter. Few horses on light work are Vincen, Purple Moon, Mission Chief, Willow Desert, Arras, Hamsati, riding on the Storm, Wavels of Jade, and Blue Knight.

Republic day parade, Independence Day Parade, "Arun" and "Vishal" at Sri Padmanabhaswamy Temple, Navaratri Festival duty, Procession of Government, Law and order duties like night patrol duty, morning patrol evening patrol duties and dog handler duty to remain the main duties of this unit. It was ordered in 2010 that no horse would be used for non-government functions. (GOVERNMENT ORDER DATED 16/4/2010).

The unit is functioning under the charge of Reserve Inspector, and the overall supervision is held by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Thiruvananthapuram City. The administrative control is held by the District Police Chief, Thiruvananthapuram City. The unit has a veterinary Hospital with an assistant director and a livestock inspector. Apart from daily health check-up of horses, thorough health check-ups are also done periodically.

The Unit has a Riding School for regular parades and practices. The office and barbwire are functioning in a two-storied building in the unit campus. Pedgeard retired thoroughbred race horses with good track records and Indian (Marwari) breeds from the present troop are housed here. A full Pedgeard Farmer Unit and stables are also part of this unit. Hayrack grass, horse grain, crushed oats, bran, wheat bran, crushed barley, groats, mineral mixture and wholesome water forms the routine feed for horses.
Dog Squad
(K9 Squad)
Dog Squad (K9 Squad)

The dog’s active sense of smell, sight, and hearing are decisive advantages for law enforcement agencies and are put to use for assisting the police in a variety of investigations and search operations. Its service is utilized on routine bases at sensitive installations like airports, and Railway Stations and for VIP security duties in liaison with Anti-sabotage Teams. Dogs are used with substantial success in tracing the criminals after a crime has been committed and in search of premises to locate criminals. Dogs prove immensely helpful in recovering stolen articles, searching of missing persons and for patrolling in explosives and narcotics detection.

492 The Blood Hounds in Scotland were the first dogs to be used for tracking down criminals activities. They also became a common practice elsewhere. However, use of Blood Hounds for police work was gradually restricted. Currently, dog breeds like German Shepherd, Labrador, Golden Retriever, Doberman, Belgian Malinois, Beagle, Jack Russell Terrier, Cocker Spaniel have gained importance not only as guard dogs but also for detection of explosives and narcotics. The use of some of these breeds is suitable to the terrain and climate is also under trial.

493 Since the inception of Police Dog Squad in 1973, dogs have been an integral part of Kerala Police in crime investigation and security assignments. In Kerala, Police Dog Squad was started in Thrissur with three Labrador dogs and three Arabian dogs. In order to house them, the stables attached to the police quarters, were converted into a kennel. The Kerala Police Dog Manual came into force in 1980. Soon afterwards, two dogs and handlers each were started in Ernakulam, Palakkad and Kollam districts.

494 In a move to usher in uniqueness, modernity and pride, the Dog Squad of Kerala Police was renamed as K9 Squad in 2013 by the DGP S. Lekshmi-Rehana IPS. In order to have an identity of its own, it was also decided to have a separate Unit Flag, Unit No 6.
31

Police Bands
Police Bands

50.1 Police Band is an essential part of every Police Force. Kerala Police Bands are Military style Bands operated by the Police Force. The object of the police band is primarily to attend ceremonial functions of the Police Department and to provide entertainment to the personnel of the Units and common people. The Bands perform at State functions like Independence Day and Republic Day Parades, Guard of Honour, funerals, visit of the President of India and the Head of Foreign Nations, Governors etc., Band may also perform private functions on payment.

50.2 Presently, there are 8 Band units in Kerala Police. Seven of them are under various battalions of Armed Police while one Band is with the AK Camp of Thiruvananthapuram City. Out of 8 Bands of KSAP, KAP, KAP 1, KAP 2 and Thiruvananthapuram City are Brass Bands and SAP KAPs, and KAP 5 are Pipe Bands.

50.3 Thiruvananthapuram City Police Brass Band has been around for more than 100 years. First band master of the Brass Band was K. Chellappan Pillai who served from 1905 to 1927 even before the existence of Kerala state, as stated in the board in the office of Mounted Police.

50.4 The Thiruvananthapuram city police band came into being in 1975, the first in Kerala. The Malabar Special Police Band was formed later. Earlier, they used to play for private functions also but now perform only at official and ceremonial functions of the police.

50.5 New imported instruments and uniforms, were provided to all the Bands in 2018 and which has imparted a smarter appearance to the Bands along with better performance. S. Shehab Ahamed IPS, then DIG of Malabar and S. Laskesh Babu IPS, the DGSPSC designed and provided the new outfits and new instruments in 2018.

50.6 The Instruments all in mint condition are stored in individual cases, comprising trumpets, bass drums, cymbals, drums, euphonium, tuba, trombones, saxophones, clarinet, marching bass drums etc.

50.7 Kerala Police Band is regularly participating in the All India Police Band Competitions.
32
Police Associations
Police Associations

In 1979, the Central government gave approval for the formation of Police Associations and on the basis of the above directive on August 14, 1979 the Kerala Police Association was formed and the same was approved by the Government on March 22, 1980.

There are three Associations in Kerala Police. The Kerala Police Association (comprising of members from Constabulary, Sub-Inspectors and Senior Civil Police Officers), Kerala Police Officers Association (comprising of Assistant Sub-Inspectors to inspectors of Police level) and Kerala Police Officers Association (members of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Police - Non IPS). There is IPS Officers Association which is a part of the Central Association.

District-wide Staff Councils and a State Staff Council were constituted with nominated members from these three organizations. The main aim of these organizations is the redressal of grievances of the members of the organization, improvement of service conditions, and co-ordination of welfare measures. The Associations also play a major role in building up community relations. Kerala Police Association publishes a monthly magazine. The Associations have played a very constructive role in bringing various improvements in policing also.
Janamaithri Suraksha Project
Janamaithri Suraksha Project

"Janamaithri Suraksha Project" introduced in 2007, is the community policing project of Kerala Police. It aims to present crimes through community partnership, furthering co-operation and mutual understanding between police and community and furthering mutual co-operation among citizens. It is a project to proactively strengthen police and increase its accessibility to the needs of public through close interaction with better understanding of the public. Through the Beat Officers, every citizen in the area will be known to the Police and every citizen will be acquainted with the Beat Officers.

5.4.1 Justice K.T. Thomas, Committee appointed by the Government of Kerala to suggest Police reforms submitted its report in October 2005. The report recommended that the Government should implement Community Policing on an experimental basis. Hence, Government of Kerala launched Community Policing Programme in March, 2006 in 10 selected Police Stations after an all-party meeting in Thrissur on March attended by Dr. V. S Achuthanandan, the then Chief Minister and Sri. C. R. Narayanan, the then Leader of Opposition. It was introduced in a phased manner to cover over half the police stations by 2012 and the remaining by 2017. The project has made tremendous impact on Kerala Society as it currently being implemented in all the Police Stations across the state (in 346). It has 44 other PS.

5.4.3 A number of initiatives such as establishment of JNKS Beat officers, Coastal Vigilance Committees, various welfare projects in tribal police stations, Road Safety Programmes, etc. are being implemented.

5.4.14 In order to popularize the concept of Janamaithri Project, Janamaithri Kendrams/Community Police Resource Centres were opened in District and Battalion Headquarters. These centres help people interact with police. These centres have become extremely popular among the general public.

5.5 A total of 296 Police personnel are exclusively engaged in Janamaithri beat duties from 3rd June 2019 onwards. Also, a team consisting of around 500 houses is considered as a Janamaithri beat. Beat Officer should also be able to cover his beat area completely during a day’s duty. An integration heat application (iHeat) has been developed by Infosys and smartphones have been distributed to selected JNKS Beat officers (Patrolled, booklets and other materials are distributed to Houses, containing relevant information regarding Beat Officer’s phone number, other important telephone numbers etc.

5.6. How the scheme is implemented?

Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi is implemented as police station level. The District Police Superintendent is entitled to constitute a Samithi, with proportionate representation of women, Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Responsible citizens with active participation in educational and cultural fields are also to be included in the Samithi. Samithi should have minimum 10 and maximum 25 members, out of which one member would be nominated as Convenor. The Samithi is mandated to meet at least once a month, in which the public residing in the area can give suggestions to the samithi members.

Projects implemented in the past and at present are of the following nature:

- Night patrolling with public co-operation
- Coordinating with private security guards
- Showing new residents and strangers
- Fitting Burglar Alarm and security systems
- Helping senior citizens and physically challenged citizens
- Protection of women and children
- Awareness programmes
- Traffic Management Systems
- Organizing Counselling session to resolve family disputes, alcohols etc.

5.7 Women Self-Defence Training Program is an unique initiative of Kerala Police under its Community Policing Project. The project aims at empowering women through comprehensive awareness and practical training program. More than 85 lakh women had already been trained since 2013. The special programme for women self-defence has become extremely popular among the women folk of Kerala. The self-defence team also showcased their initiative at the India International Trade Fair 2015 in New Delhi and Kerala Trade and Cultural Fest, 2017.

5.8 As part of the Janamaithri Suraksha Project, awareness campaigns/programmes against drug abuse and traffic rules are being carried out successfully throughout the state. "Pappanwada Pranayam-2017": a traffic awareness program was a great success of its kind. Around 1000 shows have been staged till date in schools, colleges, residential associations, bus stands and shopping malls.

Janamaithri Police help quarantined family by delivering items to mother’s funeral.

Community Policing

A cycle rally taken out by State Police Chief Loknath Behra in Thrissur as part of an awareness campaign on the COVID-19 Act.
34

Student Police Cadet (SPC) Project
Student Police Cadet Project

The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Project is a highly beneficial initiative of the Karsee Police College in association with the Education Department, supported by departments of Forest, Excise, Transport, Police, Juvenile Justice, Sports and Youth Welfare and Local Self-Government. Departments work in tandem to train the High School/Higher Secondary School students to be responsible and capable future leaders by inculcating in them respect for law, discipline, civic sense, empathy for vulnerable sections of society and resistance to social evils.

52. Formally launched statewide in August 2010, the SPC project traces its origins to ‘Janakirajyak’, an initiative workshop in 2006 for police officers and school-level NCC volunteers by Rohtak Police. Realising the long-term advantages of a government school-level police-youth liaison mechanism, Shri. P. Vijayak, IPS, then the Principal Commissioner, Police, initiated a pilot student-police programme at Government Vocational Higher Secondary School, Rohtak, in October 2009, followed by similar programmes at Dr. Pr. Sing. School, Rohtak and Government Higher Secondary School, Ambala.

53. Following reports of remarkable results in youth empowerment from this school, it was decided to test programme efficiency in a wider public setting. Accordingly, police-trained squad of student cadets were groomed at volunteers for the annual State School Youth Festival at Rohtak in 2010. The assistance provided by these trained youth cadets to crowd-control and related responsibilities of police authorities at Agra’s biggest gathering of school-going students reinforced the belief of authoritarians that school-going youth could be turned into future leaders of the community.

54. In light of such positive experiences, and directed by Home Minister and Education Minister, Government of Haryana constituted a High-Level Committee including the Additional Chief Secretary (Vehicular), Shri. K. K. Kapur, IPS and the State Police Chief Shri. Jacob Pannier, IPS to develop a formal inter-school youth empowerment programme.

55. Shri. P. Vijayak IPS then spoofed a blueprint for a statewide programme to be launched in two schools across the state. Based on the report of the High-Level Committee, the Government of Haryana launched the Student Police Cadet Project in 2010. Shri. P. Vijayak was subsequently appointed as State Home Minister of the SPC project.

56. The formal launch of the SPC programme in August 2010 witnessed a continuation of the excellent riots in youth empowerment throughout the state in school and after school, and district after district, SPC training significantly improved academic performance, physical fitness, self-confidence, discipline, willingness to perform social service and all-round development of students. It has also been proved that the SPC programme curated and grew out of negative tendencies within adolescents including substance abuse, deviant behaviour, and non-relationship violence.

57. Designed by senior officials of Karsee Police with inputs from experienced educators, the in-school training programme comprises various modules meant to enhance each student police cadet’s capabilities. During their 3-year training period, SPCs are put through a rigorous course of physical fitness routines, parade training, classes and workshops in law and citizenship, and field visits to government institutions and Law enforcement agencies.

58. As part of the SPC training programme, Cadets are being given community based activities focused on Road Safety Awareness, Action Against Drug and Substance abuse, Protection and Preservation of Environment, Emphasis towards vulnerable sections of society, Legal Literacy, Responsible Traffic Management etc.

The Community Projects are, 4. Shahadatry

59. A programme on road safety awareness
60. Kirlos Against Addiction

5. Legal Literacy

Promote legal awareness within the community

6. My Tree

Community involvement in Environmental Protection and Preservation

7. Friends at Home

To extend support to the disabled and aged

6. Responsible Waste Management

Responsible and sustainable waste management

5. Total Health

Promote health and ensure physical fitness among children

5. CARE

Counselling, Awareness, Rehabilitation and enabling Management

51. The remarkable transformation in students resulting in overall personality development, localisation of social values, education in citizenship and environmental protection indicates tremendous scope of the SPC project for achieving the goals set out in the Youth Policy. The overall widening of the scope of the SPC project in Haryana is the result of sustained hard work and dedication of a large number of stakeholders including teachers and police officials. Within a short span of nine years, the project was finally extended to cover 220 schools with training being imparted to approximately 10,000 students.

52. The long-term potential of the project has triggered the element of optimism across the country, with pilot programme being rolled out in Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and several other states. SPCs have set another milestone on 20th July 2019, when Rohtak Police Academy for Home, in the presence of the Governor, Shri. Ram Charan, Inspector General Shri. Ramesh Kumar, IPS; Additional Director General Shri. P. Arun Patil, IPS; and Home Minister Shri. Parameshwar Mantri inaugurated the national roll out of SPC as a unique experiment that would be used to effectively mould and channel the youth’s demographic dividend it is certain that the eventual outcome of Student Police Cadet training for the youth of the nation would be a generation of capable, law-abiding, environmentally conscious, socially aware and community-focused flag bearers of the country’s globalised ideals.

53. The District Level Advisory Committee (DLAC) of SPC Project consists of the District Collector as President, District Police Chief as Chairman and Deputy Directors under DC, SP/SG and WM. District-Level officers from the departments of Excise, Motor vehicle, Forest, Sports and Youth Affairs, Fire & Rescue Services and representatives of District Panchayats/Municipality/Corporation are members.

54. The School Level Advisory Committee of SPC Project consists of Principal/Head Master as Chairman, Class Inspector, Sub Inspector, PTA President, staff secretary and representatives of department from Education, Excise, Motor vehicle, Forest, Sports and Youth Affairs, Fire & Rescue Services, State Government Institutions and Community Police Officers & DLR as members.

55. During the COVID pandemic in 2020, the SPC members did a variety of works under the guidance of the DSP & SPC Police Chief Shri. Manoj Abraham IPS, SPC Project Dr. Vijayak IPS, which included feeding the needy to Controlling the vulnerability to Creating awareness about Corona Virus.
35

Sree Padmanabha Swamy
Temple Security
Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple Security

Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple is located inside the East Fort in Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of the State of Kerala in India dedicated to Lord Vishnu. This temple is a blend of the Kerala and Dravidian styles of architecture. It is believed to be the world's richest temple. The history of Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple dates back to 8th century, it is one of the 108 sacred Vishnu temples. The presiding deity of this temple is Lord Vishnu, reclining on Anantha, the hooded serpent. Late Maththanda Varma, noted among Travancore kings, did a major renovation of the temple and resulted in the present day structure of the Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple. In 1760, Maththanda Varma declared the kingdom of Travancore to Lord Padmanabha. Maththanda Varma vowed that the royal family will rule the State on behalf of the Lord and he and his descendants would serve the king as Padmanabha Dasa or the Servant of Lord Padmanabha. Since then the name of every Travancore King was preceded by the title Padmanabha Dasa. Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of Kerala takes its name from the presiding deity of the Sree Padmanabhaswamy, who is also known as Anantha (one who reclines on the Serpent Anantha). The word 'Thiruvananthapuram' literally means - The land of Sree Anantha PadmanabhaWamy.

54.2 Temple Security

1. The High Court Supreme Court in its judgement in SLR (Civil) No.10922002 has directed the Government to preserve the old Natastic temple and treasures inside it. In execution of that judgement, the Government of Kerala declared areas it and around the Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple to be the 'Special Security Zone', by an order, (G.O.R.P No 342/Plan) dated 01.10.2002. Thus under Sec 85 of the Kerala Police Act 1963, the protection of the temple now rests with the Kerala Police. Theerable Supreme Court of India appointed a Committee to record the treasures inside the temple (Kallara). On the basis of the order, huge treasures of Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple were meticulously recorded. The committee consisted of experts from Archaeology, Geology, Palaeont., Venkteswara Spece Centre etc. completed the documentation of the evaluated items and handed over the records to the Administrative Committee as per the direction of the Supreme Court in 2015. On the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Committee, Vizhakkal A was further strengthened by constructing a steel strong room. In exercise of this power, the protection of temple is now being taken by the Kerala Police.

2. Agar a prov Government Order No. GO (R.O.) No. 78/198/80 dated 29/7/1980, the premises of temple Padmanabha Swamy Temple has been notified as 'Special Security Zone' as per the provisions of Section 85 of Kerala Police Act 1963. Special provisions also added in this notification.

3. As per order No. G.O. (MS) No.158/2012/Home, dated 30.12.2012, the Government has sanctioned 254 posts of various ranks such as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Assistant Commandant (AC), Inspector of Police, Sub Inspector of Police, Assistant Sub Inspector of Police of ETC.

Command control Annex at East Nadal. Speed Folding Doors, Door Frame Metal Detector, X - Ray Baggage Scanner, Hand Held X-ray Baggage Scanner, Hand Held Search Light, Deep Search Metal Detector, Under Vehicle Search Scanner, Bomb Blast Whitener, etc, have been established/reinforced for security. A new security survey has been conducted in 2015 and security will be augmented accordingly.
36
Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS)
Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS)

In order to address the potential threats of terrorism, religious fundamentalism, and Maoist insurgency in South India, Government decided to form an Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) in Kerala. It also reflects the scope and seriousness of security threats coastal states face in the aftermath of the Easter Day suicide bombings in Sri Lanka.

In 2004, Government of Kerala constituted a special police station known as Anti-Terrorist Squad Police Station. By January 2013, the state government had come out with a notification announcing the establishment of the ATS. An ATS police station was then set up at Fort Kochi near Niranam in Ernakulam, from where the state agency started functioning. The initial ATS team mostly comprised of officers who have served with agencies like National Investigation Agency (NIA), and other intelligence agencies on deputation. Experienced officers from various units across Kerala were induced into the ATS.

All personnel attached to this Unit under mandatory training were given for ATS personnel. They would be involved in counter-terrorism investigation tactics, including undercover surveillance, collection of terror terror plots and execution-based intelligence. The ATS would also develop significant intelligence and focus on developing better sources on the ground. The ATS would also assist the digital surveillance of potential suspects and speed up the prosecution of criminal cases connected to extremist activities. It would also monitor the movement, stocking, and sale of chemicals including fertilizers, and even dual-use electronic components to prevent terror from using the commodities to make bombs.

State police commandos Thunderbolts have trained efficient and expert to assist the ATS in the event of an active terrorist attack including multiple and simultaneous attacks as witnessed in Mumbai in 2008.

The police have also formed a special unit to collect intelligence with the help of sea-faring fishermen.

In 2013, cases and preliminary inquiries were transferred to the Unit. The ATS has three cells which include an investigation Cell, Intelligence Cell and Operation Cell. The newly-formed Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) of Kerala Police have been given transferred cases related to Maoist activities in the state in which police had been involved for several years.
Kerala Police Housing And Construction Corporation Ltd.
Kerala Police Housing And Construction Corporation Ltd.

Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation (KPHCC) is a Government of Kerala undertaking formed on 1st July 1998 for the purpose of construction of police buildings, with an authorized share capital of Rs. 10 Crore. The Government used to provide funds to the Corporation to the tune of 25% of the project cost in the budget under the Plan head; the balance 75% is taken as loan from the Financial Institutions on Government guarantee basis. The main sources of fund to this corporation are through the Central Government schemes like Modernisation of Police Forces and Finance Commission Awards and State Government schemes like MPO. Certain projects undertaken by the Corporation are also funded by the State Government. The KPHCC raised loans from various institutions like the HUDCO and LIC Housing Finance Corporation for selected projects approved by the State Government. Such loans were raised with the prior approval of the Government and upon Government guarantee.

2.2 KPHCC’s Headquarters now is located at Chandanastrand Hair Stadium, Palayam, Thrissur. The administrative head of this institution is the Kollambatt Director appointed by the Government. The KPHCC is authorized to exercise such powers and discretion in relation to the affairs of the company, as specifically delegated by the Board of Directors of the Company under the Chairmanship of the State Police Chief/Chairman of the Board.

5.2 The KPHCC carries out various construction works for the Police, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau, Prisons Department and the Fire and Rescue Service Departments. In addition to this, certain construction works of other Departments of both State and Central Government were also undertaken by the KPHCC. The Works of other Organisation such as Kerala Medical Services Corporation Ltd., Kerala Livestock Development Board, Kerala Books & Publication Society, Kerala Medical Services Corporation, Tourism Department, Kerala University, Social Justice Department, DSG, Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribe Department, Water Development Department, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Forest Department, etc. were also awarded to the Corporation. KPHCC’s last one of the main focus of activities is towards the construction of Residential Buildings and Quarters for the Police Department under various State / Central Government schemes.

List Of Land Mark Buildings Constructed By KPHCC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of work</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Year of completion</th>
<th>Total Area</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Construction of D &amp; B Block HQ</td>
<td>Thrissur</td>
<td>28.02.2018</td>
<td>92545 Sqft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction of District Police Office</td>
<td>Kollam</td>
<td>30.09.2016</td>
<td>33000 Sqft</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Construction of Administrative Building, Kollam</td>
<td>Thrissur</td>
<td>14.02.2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Construction of CRPC Building</td>
<td>Thrissur</td>
<td>05.05.2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Construction of LSC at HOS and Criminal Police Building</td>
<td>Kollam</td>
<td>28.02.2018</td>
<td>6495 Sqft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium
The Stadium/complex now houses a swimming pool, named ‘Albatross’, a physiotherapy centre, a synthetic athletic track, a football ground, an indoor basketball court, an indoor volleyball court, a badminton complex, a squash court, gymnasium, a yoga centre and a dormitory, 4 Guest rooms. The swimming pool is chlorine-free, the first of its kind in the state. Named ‘Albatross’, the pool is semi-Olympic size and is 25 metres long and 13 metres wide. The pool and physiotherapy centre are open for the police and public alike. The pool with dedicated areas for men and children, has both male and female trainers. The physiotherapy centre has ten cubicles and boxes of the latest machines imported from the US. But the facilities were inaugurated in October 2016. Most of the modern additions were made between 2017 to 2018. In 2020, a plan has been made to have a kiosk near pool on the main gallery.
Disaster Management & Kerala Police
Disasters & Kerala Police

Disasters are occurrences of sudden or major underestimation and are often devastating and costly. They are the result of natural or human-made causes, or by accident or any kind of careless acts that lead to the loss of human life and some injury to property and the environment. Kerala is highly vulnerable to such disasters and the changing climate dynamics given its location along the sea. Apart from spending a large portion of the time in the Western Ghats, besides being the first responders and rescuers, Kerala Police also engaged in rehabilitation works of affected people in all such incidents as part of their social commitment and welfare services. The people of Kerala are inured to the water and the sea, and their resilience and commitment to Kerala Police. Some of such major incidents are mentioned below:

581. The great flood of 1995 occurred when the Periyar River in Kerala state of India flooded in the month of July 1995. This is the year after the floods in Kollam, which was also a major flood in Kerala. The flood is generally referred to as the "Kollam-Floods," which devastated much of southern Kerala.

582. The flood was caused by heavy rainfall in the Western Ghats and the overflowing of the Periyar River. The floods affected more than 10 million people and caused the loss of thousands of lives. The flood also caused extensive damage to infrastructure and the economy in Kerala.

583. In the Piramal Railway accident, the "Train on Track" Bangalore-Thiruvananthapuram Central Express train derailed on the Periyar bridge over the Subramanya Block, near Perinthalmanna, Kerala, India, and fell into the lake, killing 10 people on 8 July 1996. The accident occurred at around 04:15 hrs. The express was on its way from Calicut to Thiruvananthapuram, and fell into the lake. The train was carrying passengers from several places in the south and was on its way to Thiruvananthapuram. The accident was a result of the train's engine derailing, which caused the train to fall into the lake and kill the passengers on board.

584. The Sacharam train accident occurred in September 1998 in Kerala. The train was on its way from Kollam to Thiruvananthapuram when it derailed and fell into the sea. The accident killed 17 people and injured 44. The train was carrying passengers from various parts of the state, and the accident caused considerable damage to the infrastructure in the area.

585. In the Pettimudi Landslide of 2006, a landslide occurred in the Pettimudi area of the Western Ghats in Kerala. The landslide was caused by heavy rainfall and mudslide, which resulted in the death of six people and the destruction of several homes and buildings. The landslide was a result of the heavy rainfall in the area, which caused the mud and rocks to slide down the mountain and into the valley below.

586. In the Thottada Boat accident of 2009, a boat carrying 50 passengers capsized in the Thottada river near Vizhinjam. The boat was carrying passengers from various parts of the state, and the accident resulted in the death of 10 people and the injury of 30. The cause of the accident was a result of the boat's engine failing, which caused the boat to capsize and sink.
As it shifted four carriages from the rear, fell into the swollen river, two being submerged totally, and the other partially submerged. Rescue parties, totaling over 400 people from nearby towns, entered the river to rescue people from the wreckage carriage, and support was also received from Local Police, fire brigade and the Indian Navy, who sent 25 professional divers to rescue those trapped in the under-water railway cars. Railway officials and family members also arrived rapidly in a special train and helped in rescue & relief work. In February 2004, two coaches of Delhi-Karnataka Mail derailed near Shornur in the Polavakkam district of Tamil Nadu and some passengers were injured.

5.5.4. On Dec 26, 2004, Tsunami triggered by a powerful earthquake in Indonesia has killed 156 people in Kerala, with authorities discovering at least 14 bodies, Monday, according to Indo-Asian News Service (IANS). Twelve bodies were fished out of Kollam, taking the total death toll in the district to 12. The toll in Alappuzha, THRISUTI, put it at 24. Elumalai district reported four deaths. The worst hit in Kollam was Kollampetty block where the tidal waves virtually washed away the seashore leaving little trace of land. Close to 100 houses were razed in Alappuzha village. The Motter Amrithanadakam Ashram at Vallikavu, located on an island near Kollam, was saved from the fury. Twenty relief camps were opened at Alappuzha, and they housed over 66,000 people, in and around Kollam, close to 20,000 people were shifted to similar relief camps. The Police had swung into action immediately after the first word of Tsunami wave with warning announcement in Police posts. Sri Subramaniam First Police, Alappuzha District laid down his life in the rescue operation during the second Tsunami wave. Police officers became heroes of rescue & relief operations.

5.5.6. The Thalkady boat disaster occurred on 30 September 2005, when the double-decker passenger boat Alakaparamba sank in Lake Thalkady, Peryar National Park, Kerala, India. The boat capsized, all tourists died, most of them from Delhi and Kolkata. A total of 83 people were on the boat. The boat's helmman and crew members were arrested on 5 October. Both State and National government acted, aide defense establishments in Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram to launch rescue operations. Navy divers from Kochi were forced to travel overland after their helicopter, sent to locate the victims, had to turn back due to bad weather. Local Tourism Police deployed at the tourism places were the first among the rescuers. Crime Branch probed the cases of negligence causing death & injuries. Police was present all along.

5.6.1. A state-owned with 464-river, beaches and network of canals, water tourism is a major tourist attraction in Kerala. And many middle-aged couples have happened over the years. In 1994, Mahabat Khanjmohammad, one of the great poets of Kerala, was among 44 persons killed when a boat on its way from Kollam to Kollam sank at Pakka. The local Police undertook rescue operations there. Another major water tragedy was in 1968 when a ferry carrying pilgrims of a local church at Kanyakumari near Kollam sank, claiming 39 lives in total, of whom drowned when a boat sank at Valleriparam.

Other boat accidents are the Pernar Boat mishap in Kochi that claimed four lives in 1993. Seven persons drowned when a boat capsize at Peppara Dam near here in 1994. Earlier, on July 25, 2005, 19 passengers of a ferry drowned in the Vembanad lake when it capsize between Pallamam and Kumarakom in Kollam. Another tragedy, including primary school children on an excursion occurred when their boat sank in a reservoir near Pathamaran on September 1995, killing 12 children and three teachers in 2005. In January 2003, four tourists from Tamil Nadu died after a house-boat carrying tourists overturned in the backwaters at Alleppey. Six persons were killed and several injured when a boat carrying around 30 people capsized and sank after being allegedly hit by a speeding fishing craft in the harbour mouth off Fort Kochi on 24 August. Sixteen people, including 15 tourists and three crew, had a miraculous escape from 150 feet. After a houseboat they were cruising caught fire near Pathamaran island in Vembanad Lake around 3 a.m. Six women, two babies, a four-year-old boy, and four men from Kannur set off from Kumarakom in a double-decker houseboat named China around 3:00 a.m. When the boat reached Pathamaran, a blaze started in the kitchen and soon spread to other parts of the boat. Police Personnel of the area acted as first responders & drainedly undertook rescue and relief works in all these unfortunate accidents.

Kavallapuram Landslide – 2019
seven people lost their lives when a gas tanker exploded at Kurnoolaguda, Villupuram district, on 31 December 2019. A gas tanker loaded with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was being driven by a driver named Tamil. The tanker exploded on 31 December, and seven people were killed. The injured were sent to a hospital in Villupuram, but three people died there. The cause of the explosion is under investigation.

On 20 January 2020, a petrol tanker overturned in Ranchi on Thursday, spilling 12,000 litres of fuel onto the road. The incident occurred at around 5:30 a.m. and left the driver of the truck injured. The LPG tanker had a load of 20,000 litres of petrol, and the driver died in the accident. The driver was identified as Tamil from Villupuram.

A petrol tanker carrying aviation fuel overturned at Thanjavur in Madurai district on Thursday, spilling 12,000 litres of fuel onto the road. The incident occurred at around 5:30 a.m. and left two people injured.

On 20 January 2020, a petrol tanker overturned near a hospital in Ranchi on Thursday, spilling 12,000 litres of fuel onto the road. The incident occurred at around 5:30 a.m. and left two people injured.
Aug. 15, and later offered free service to aid those affected by the flooding. Due to heavy rain and rising water levels the southern railway had suspended train services on the Thiruvananthapuram-Kollam-Ernakulam and Ernakulam-Thrissur-Trivandrum-Punalur route.

In the large scale rescue operations 280 helicopters, 9 air-strips, 12 boats for rescue, 6 medical teams of defense forces, 10 teams of KFR and 3 companies of Central Armed Police Forces were pressed into service along with over 300 boats and necessary rescue equipment.

Aug. 16. Rescue Operations by Public Health Workers sprung up at Central Chartrooms that coordinated help and support across various areas. A good number of the population were involved in arranging supplies and help materials in various ways.

Kerala State Disaster Management Authority had placed the state in a red alert as a result of the intense flooding. A number of water treatment plants were forced to stop pumping water, resulting in a lack of access to clean water, especially in northern districts of the state. Over 1,250 relief camps were opened at various locations to accommodate the flood victims. It is estimated that 12,50,000 people had found shelter in such camps. The flood has affected hundreds of villages, destroyed an estimated 11,50,000 houses and farmlands, disrupted roads and thousands of homes were damaged or destroyed. The government cancelled all leave, excised all funds and funds had been reallocated to relief efforts.

On August 12, Cochin International Airport, Kerala’s fourth busiest in terms of international traffic, and the busiest in the state suspended all operations until August 29, following rising floodwaters. All schools throughout the state except Sainik School Kollam, were shut, and tourists were dissuaded or banned from some districts due to safety concerns. Kochi Metro was closed briefly on August 12.
officials are named as "Brothers & Sisters" of people for their dedicated duty. Kerala police brought a book "Jallikattu" to chronicle the details of work.

53.14 On 8 August 2020, due to heavy rainfall in the Kaziranga region, severe floods affected Assam. A security measure in the prevailing situation of heavy rains, the India Meteorological Department had issued flood alert in the districts of Northern and Central Assam, orange alert in the districts of Central Assam, and yellow alert in the 2 districts of Southern Assam. Thousands of people were evacuated to safe places to relief camps. As of 19 August 2020, 30 people had been killed due to floods across the state of Assam. Over a lakh people were directly affected by the flood, and were shifted to 15 relief camps in different parts of the state. Airports authorities suspended operations of the Delhi-bound flights (IndiGo International Airline) of 1150 (G7) on 20 August 2020. The data from the Kaziranga State Disaster Management States that as many as 1,29,912 houses were damaged fully in between 8 and 19 August, while the number of partially damaged houses stood at 1,82,600. The number of persons affected had been 2,02,450 in 2 days, mentioned by the Chief Minister of Assam. Many people who were forced to be burned alive under them were rescued. Districts that were severely affected include: Majuli, Morigaon, Kamrup (East), Kamrup (Rural) and Tezpur districts.

53.13 The Kaziranga State Disaster Management Authority, Kaziranga police along with the Indian Air Force, Civilian volunteers, fishermen from coastal Assam actively took part in the rescue operations in flood-affected regions. However, heavy-wind weather, with heavy rains and landslides hampered the rescue operations in the hill areas of Morigaon, Makum and Kamrup districts. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) teams were deployed in addition to the 175 teams of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. 1030 people were rescued in total across the rescue and relief operations. Animal rescue was carried out by local NGOs and authorities on ground mainly in places like Majuli and Morigaon. Human and animal were saved by Ms. Sally Maria of Vamma Society of Humane International (VSI) in Nalbari where around 500 kg of dog food and more than 5000 kg of cattle feed and 500 kg of goat food was distributed to the starving animals.

Kerala Police used their best foot forward, deployed about 1400 Police Officers of various ranks in relief and operation roles.

53.15 The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in Kerala (which was also the first in all of India) was confirmed in Thrissur on 30 January 2020. Kerala’s containment efforts were praised both nationally and internationally. Despite the high number of cases in Thrissur, Kerala had, by April 30, 2020, reduced the rate of increase of new cases to less than 0.236% per day. Moreover, in mid-May, there was an increase or second wave of new cases, following the resumption of tourism from other countries and imported cases from Indian states. In July, a large local group of cases was identified at the Thiruvananthapuram fish market in Thiruvananthapuram. As of 2 September, there had been 578 confirmed cases with 952 (16.5%) recoveries and 30 deaths in the state. The largest single-day spike was reported on 25 July. On August 25 and 26, Kerala had the highest number of critical cases in the state. The Thiruvananthapuram area was the worst hit. As of 6 August 2020, more than 21% of known cases were due to community spread with more than 21% of the state’s cases in the Thiruvananthapuram district. The Kerala government introduced a new campaign named "break the chain on March 9" to educate people about the importance of public and personal hygiene due to the spread of the novel coronavirus across the state. Health Minister of Kerala, inaugurated the campaign. The government appealed the public to break the chain as a safety measure. During this campaign, the Government of Kerala installed wet wipes on taps with hand wash bottles at public spots of the railway stations and other public places. Kerala mandated ‘14-day home quarantine for all those who returns from abroad and other states and also those who came in contact with patients.

53.16 Police conducted a unique polling during this election. From Kozhikode to Thiruvananthapuram, they deployed 2000 to 25000 Police Officers daily to enforce restrictions and regulations for the entire people of the State. They achieved many firsts. In the Country, Police used technology to the hilt. After the Chief Minister Police conducted the polling in the pandemic.

53.17 Air Crash at Kanpur Airport – 2020: This year saw the tragic Air Crash at Kanpur airport when an Air India express crashed after landing on the arthritis of the Topi Jetty on 07 August 2020. There were 184 passengers and 6 staff on board. During the Air crash of people died which included the Pilot on Cockpit, Children and adults who came from the middle east. This was the worst ever tragedy which occurred in Kanpur. The police operation was carried out by the Kanpur Police, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the general public, which is another example of an ideal community policing activity. The people of the locality were very generous in extending timely help to the air crash victims by taking them to the hospital and donating blood, finally forgetting about the Covid-19 Pandemic. The death toll was thus reduced to the minimum. The police of Kova have shown that they are generous and good at their heart and ready to assist the people in need. Due to this rescue operation many senior officials including the District Police Chief Dr. Abul Kerim IPS got Covid Positive.

53.18 On 19th August 2020, The Chief Minister, DGP & State Police chief others visited the site.

Siddha Kerala Police introduced Coastal Security Wardens in 2019 who are from fishermen community and from coastal areas, trained in rescue operations. Disaster Response Wardens will be the next.

Kollam, a small town in Kerala, is one of the worst landslide hit areas in Kerala. The area has been under constant threat of landslides due to the heavy rainfall in the region. The local authorities have taken several measures to prevent future landslides, including the installation of early warning systems and the construction of retaining walls along the affected areas. The government has also provided financial aid and rehabilitation packages to the affected families, ensuring that they can rebuild their lives and recover from the disaster. The efforts of the local authorities, the cooperation of the residents, and the support of the government have played a crucial role in managing the situation and ensuring the safety of the people.
Police In A Democratic Polity

Pinarayi Vijayan
Chief Minister, Kerala

During my long public life, spanning over five decades, I have had many occasions to interact with Police personnel and have been able to observe their strengths and problems. Police force in our country and the State has evolved in tandem with the political process.

We aim to make the Kerala Police professional, scientific, modern and responsive. The approach is to replace the concept of force with service. In the last four years, we have initiated a number of reforms to fulfill this vision.

The colonial administration had utilised the police force to keep in check the discontent against the regime and to suppress popular uprisings. After we attained independence, the bureaucratic set up and the police force, which had been set up during the British regime continued in their earlier forms. But the need to change the concept and attitude was felt necessary. We are still evolving in our aim to build an administration and police force which serve the people who are the ultimate masters in a democratic state.

Kerala which has pioneered in public intervention in education and health has also led the way in making police force people friendly. The first government of Kerala was formed in 1957 took the imaginative decision not to involve police against popular agitations and in labour disputes. It also took a stand of zero tolerance towards custodial torture. Our Government endorses these policies and is committed towards them.

Presently, Kerala Police, has approximately 64,000 police officials and it serves a population of 3.53 crore people.

As part of implementing the reforms promised to the people of Kerala, our Government has made all Police Stations Jananethra Police Stations, which means that they will function as Community Oriented Policing Service Delivery Centres. This is a landmark step in the evolution of police as a force serving the people in a mature democratic society.

We have brought in innovative policing to protect women and children by introducing the Pink Patrol System, which was started in Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam on August 7, 2006 and is now operating in 13 Cities and towns in the State. The pink buses covering houses, women police visiting panchayats every week have brought in sense of security in the minds of women of all ages in Kerala. We have inducted all Woman Battalions having a full-fledged women command unit, all these steps have given a clear signal that we are concerned about the safety and security of women and children.

We have brought in the system of having Inspector Station House Officers, who are senior officials well versed in handling the problems of the people residing in a police station jurisdiction in an effective manner.

We have put in place District Police Command and Control Centers & Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) Control Room vehicle (CRV) Systems for quickly attending to the problems of the people 24/7. And Highway Policing. In spite of our financial constraints, the Government has been liberal in enhancing police force, which has in fact trebled since 2007.
Police force in Kerala has responded in an exemplary manner when unprecedented natural calamities affected our State consecutively in 2018 and 2019. Police personnel have also been doing a commendable job in the fight against Covid-19 pandemic.

Our Police have unraveled the truth in many complex cases and have received wide praise and a number of awards. The latest was the award given by the Indian Express Technology Sathya for best technology oriented policing during Covid 19 in the country.

In our Police Stations law and order and investigation have been reported, as per the instructions of the Hon. Supreme Court of India. We have highest rate of conviction in the country (over 90 per cent per year in the last four years).

In our Police Stations law and order and investigation have been reported, as per the instructions of the Hon. Supreme Court of India. We have highest rate of conviction in the country (over 90 per cent per year in the last four years).

We have given importance to technology. We have inducted state-of-the-art technology in investigation (CCTV, biometric, traffic management) etc. We are now poised to introduce blockchain technology. Artificial intelligence, facial recognition, etc. We are about to establish Smart Police Stations having "no police personnel, no papers."

As part of making our police investigations technology enabled on November 1, 2020 - Kerala Police Day, 15 new Cyber Crime Police Stations were inaugurated, thereby establishing such police stations one in each of the Police Districts.

The 15 Cyber Crime Police Stations will investigate the Cyber Crimes in the respective Districts, which are increasing day by day.

We have modernized the training at Kerala Police Academy, Police Training College and in various District Training Centres. In a progressive society like Kerala, expectations from the police are extremely high. We have to live up to these expectations and deliver the best service to the people.

Our continuous and constant endeavor is to bring progressive changes in the policing and in police management. We need to make efforts to make Kerala Police more and more people friendly, technology oriented and sensitive to various problems of the society.

In a democratic society which places emphasis on peace and progress, zero tolerance towards crimes against women and children, communal violence and custodial torture, we need a police force committed to these ideals, objectives and goals. We cannot afford to have even minor deviations as that will be a great set back in our endeavor to have a police set up with a people friendly mind set.

I sincerely hope that each member of the police force will become the torch bearer of this thought transformation which will enable us to deepen the content of democracy and instill a spirit of freedom and dignity among our people. Together, we shall make earnest efforts to make this a reality.
Appendix

Appendix 1
YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF EACH POLICE STATION

Appendix 2
HOME MINISTERS OF KERALA FROM 1967

Appendix 3
KERALA POLICE CHIEFS, TILL DATE

Appendix 4
KERALA POLICE UNIFORM

Appendix 5
TYPES OF VEHICLES INDUCTED/USED BY KERALA POLICE

Appendix 6
HISTORY OF WEAPONS

Appendix 7
YEARWISE IMPORTANT MILE STONES

Appendix 8
POLICE MARTYRS

Appendix 9
REMINISCENCE - HISTORICAL PHOTOS
Appendix 1
Year Of Establishment Of Each Police Station
### Year of establishment of each police station

#### Thiruvananthapuram City - 21

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<thead>
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#### Thiruvananthapuram Rural - 38

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#### Alappuzha - 31

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#### Kottayam - 31

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### Year of establishment of each police station
Appendix 1

Year of establishment of each police station

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Note: The year of establishment is provided for each police station.
### Year of establishment of each police station

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*This table lists the year of establishment for each police station in the respective cities and rural areas.*
Appendix 2

Home Ministers Of Kerala
From 1957
Appendix 3

Home Ministers Who Lead Us From The Front

With a deep sense of gratitude to all the above Hon'ble Home Ministers, who gave guidance & leadership to Kerala Police to evolve & grow.
Appendix 3

Kerala Police Chiefs
Till Date
Appendix 3

Kerala Police Chiefs Till Date

N.M. Chandrasekharan Nair
01.01.1957 - 30.06.1997

M. Krishna Menon
14.05.1957 - 31.03.1999
01.04.1999 - 14.05.2001

N.R. Sreenivas Iyer IPS
21.05.1932 - 30.05.1997

V.P. Nair IPS
20.01.1931 - 18.03.1994

N.R. Rama IPS
29.03.1934 - 31.03.1997

C.A. Chaly IPS
26.08.1927 - 05.04.1997
30.04.1997 - 01.05.1998

M. Abdul Salaih Kunju IPS
05.09.1927 - 30.04.1997
30.04.1997 - 01.05.1998

B.S. Sastry IPS
31.03.1930 - 30.04.2000

P.R. Chandran IPS
01.03.2000 - 31.05.2001

M. Govindan IPS
25.10.1922 - 16.04.1972

M. Vilgandavar IPS
18.05.1921 - 30.04.1972

K.A. Rajan IPS
01.05.1934 - 05.05.1977

T.A.S. Iyer IPS
04.07.1918 - 15.12.1980
29.06.1983 - 01.06.1984

V. Sulaiman IPS
29.05.1918 - 31.03.1988

R. Polmanabha IPS
31.05.2001 - 31.12.2001

W. Joseph Dawson IPS
31.10.2001 - 31.09.2002

K.J. Joseph IPS
01.03.2002 - 31.05.2003

R.K.R. Thirakan IPS
31.05.2003 - 30.04.2005

P. Vijayan IPS
04.08.1918 - 18.01.1963

M. K. Joseph IPS
18.05.1923 - 23.05.1977

K. John Mathai IPS
23.05.1931 - 12.05.1988

Rajagopal Narayanan IPS
12.05.1917 - 10.06.1991

A.V. Venkatachalam IPS
08.07.1921 - 30.10.1991

Ramas Vrikshastava IPS
01.02.2005 - 30.11.2009
1.02.2009 - 30.11.2009

Jacob Punnoose IPS
01.11.2009 - 31.08.2017

K.S. Babu Sreeraman IPS
09.05.1928 - 03.07.1936

Dr. T.R. Shankum IPS
28.05.2006 - 31.01.2017
01.03.2001 - 31.01.2017

C. Subramanian IPS
30.01.1939 - 30.03.1993

R. Jayaranar Paddal IPS
30.05.1933 - 30.06.1994

T.V. Mathusudan IPS
01.05.1937 - 30.04.1995

K.V. Rajkumar IPS
30.04.1939 - 30.06.1995

R. Rathan Madhan IPS

Lokesh Sathya IPS
01.06.2008 - 30.06.2017
30.06.2017 to Till Date
Appendix 4

Kerala Police Uniform
Appendix 4

Kerala Police Uniform

Travancore King's Policeman
Royal Police Bodyguard of King
Travancore Police
WPC in 1939
WPC in 1970
Band Drummer Uniform
Band Back Piper Uniform
Dog Squad
Mounted Police
Anti-Sabotage Party PC
Commando PC in Blue Safari Suit
PC in 1970
HC in 1970s
SI in 1970s
AR HC in 1980s
AR PC in 1980s
Commando Officer in Dungarees
Commando PC in Dungarees
Kerala Anti-Terrorist Squad PC
India Reserve Battalion PC
Woman Commando PC
Rapid Response & Rescue Force PC
White Saree with Green Border Uniform of WPC in 1970
WPC in Khaki Saree
Police CID
Tourism Police (Old)
Band PC's Ceremonial Dress
State Industrial Security Force PC
Battalion PC
Kerala Armed Women Police PC
Traffic Police SCPO
Civil Police Officer
Pipe Band PC's Ceremonial Uniform
Officer's Tunic & Sword Uniform
Battalion Ceremonial Uniform (1940)
Battalion Ceremonial Uniform (White)
Warch & Wadd
Assistant SI of Police
SI of Police
Inspector of Police
Deputy Superintendent of Police
Additional Superintendent of Police
Superintendent of Police
Appendix 5

Types Of Vehicles
Inducted/Used By
Kerala Police
### Types of Vehicles Induced/ Used by Kerala Police

<table>
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<th>Sl.No</th>
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Appendix 6

History Of Weapons
Appendix 6

History Of Weapons

Kerala Police used weapons such as STEN Gun, mm. Thompson, 44, Revolver 44,belonging to 303, 44, held in the Indian stage. These weapons were used by the British army and after the formation of Kerala Police these were become part of Kerala Police. The records show the weapons belong to 303 had been purchased for Kerala Police from 1960 onwards.

Patrol Breeching 9 mm was being used along with Browning from 1960 onwards.

303G Mk III is being used since 1980 onwards. Rotten model 44 is imported and used in Kerala Police for Commando Training and for other Security duties. Patrol Auto .32 in used from 1997 onwards.

SLR Carrying FN-FAL weapons which can be used instead of 303 FR and SKS Carbine is also introduced in Kerala Police from 1986 onwards.

In 2005 period, 762 mm bolt action rifles that resembles 303G rifle was also introduced in Kerala Police. In the same period, 303G Rifles also introduced in Kerala Police and it was widely used as well.

In 2011, Kerala Police began issue 5.56 mm INSAS LMG that can be used instead of 325 303 mm LMG.

From 2010 onwards a modern weapon namely GLOCE Patel being used by the Kerala Police.

In 2015, Indian made modern gadgets namely Glock and B&B that can be used instead of AK 47, were introduced in Kerala Police.

The weapon UB40, 44 mm that can be used to fire Grenades after 1996. In UB40 AK 47 and Glock is also used by Kerala Police.

Gadgets such as 9 mm DP, INSAS DP, Patel Auto DP etc. are also used in Kerala Police for Training purposes. The Trials of weapons and gadgets that are being used in Kerala Police at present are given below.

303G Rifles

The weapons belong to 303G under the Madras Regiment had been taken to NSG Battalion in connection with the Fairbairn Robson of 1925. The weapons belong to the genre which is being used all in the units of Kerala Police at present. These of British weapons are being avoided as they are outmoded at present. Weapons belonging to 303G type were procured instead. At present, the weapons belong to 303G type such as Reiff No7, Reiff No11 and Reiff No4 are being used by the Kerala Police.

RIFLE NO.12.1821

These weapons were purchased by Kerala Police in 1926. This was used for Military firing which is a part of Police Training, .22RF bullets are used in this, as present it is being used for Recruit Firing.

.22 SPORTING RIFLE/BRNO

This is the modified version of Reiff No12.21. Kerala Police acquired the larren in the year 1926. It is used for Police Training and in Rifle Clubs. Besides, Carhio- sation made weapons belong to .22RF 1879 type also is used by the Kerala Police.

MUSKET 1770 BORE

This is a smooth bore Gun. These have been made after modifying the 303G weapons, .22RF bullets, blank, buckshot etc. can be used in these weapons.

RIFLE 382 MM A 2 3A4

This is a bolt action rifle. This is also similar to 303G but its barrel is 352 mm, 328 mm blank bullets are used in this. In Kerala Police, received weapons like those that were used in Force's LMG. These are being used in all the police units instead of 303G Rifles.

ASSAULT RIFLE 382 MM AK 47

AK 47 Automatic Rifle made in Russia has become the part of Kerala Police in 1993. This is used as a Section Weapon in Police and also used by the Commandos. This is being used in all the police units. 328 mm blank bullets can be used in these rifles.

ASSAULT RIFLE 382 MM GHATAK

This is the Indian version of AK 47. Kerala Police acquired the rifles made in MP in 2004. This is used in all the police units. 328 mm blank cartridges can be used in these rifles.

SUB MACHINE GUN 45

This type of foreign made weapons is also used by Kerala Police. 44 9 mm cartridges are used in these weapons. As these weapons are outdated at present, these are not in use and are being kept in some of the units.

CARBINE MACHINE GUN 7.69 MM

These weapons belong to Carbine family were introduced in Kerala Police in the year 2005. This is a Section Weapon. 9 mm cartridges are used in these weapons made for modern made weapons. As these weapons are outdated at present, these are not in use and are being kept in some of the units.

MULTI SHELL LAUNCHER 38.8 MM

This is an Indian made improved version of Tear Gas Gun 45 which is introduced in Kerala Police in the year 2004. Tear smoke shell can be fired from this. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

RIFLE 382 MM SNIPER WITH TELESCOPIC

The Indian made long range weapon has become a part of Kerala Police in 2005. This is used in KATS, 325 3 mm MARKLEAN cartridges are used in this weapon.

REVOLVER NO. 4.59

This was introduced in Kerala Police in 1989. This was used as the personal weapon of Officers 45 cartridge are used in this. All this weapon is outdated now, this is not in use and kept in some of the units.

REVOLVER NO. 3.86, WEELY 8 & 5 W

This was introduced in Kerala Police in 1989. This was used as the personal weapon of Officers. 380 cartridge are used in this. This was used instead of .380"" weapons. 9mm Luger & 7.65"" were included in this genre. This weapon is outdated now, it has been kept in some of the units and is not in use.

TEAR GAS GUN 1.75

This became a part of Kerala Police in 1989. This is used as first equipment, 38 mm rubber bullet, tear smoke shell can be fired from this. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.
Appendix 6

History Of Weapons

REVOLVER 380° RUGER

These foreign made weapons were introduced in Kerala Police in 1979. 380° cartridges are used in this weapon. These weapons are being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

REVOLVER 380°5 CHAMBER SPL

380°5 steel type cartridges are used in this weapon. As the weapon is outdated now, it has been kept in some of the units and not in use.

REVOLVER .32° / 7.65 MM

This Indian made weapon has become the part of Kerala Police in 2011. These weapons are kept in City AB for using in Vagass. .32° cartridges are used in this weapon.

PISTOL BROWNING FN 9 MM HP

These foreign made weapons reached Kerala Police in 1988. Green cartridges are used in this weapon. This weapon is used instead of Revolvers. These weapons are being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

PISTOL AUTO 9 MM 1A

This is the Indian version of PISTOL BROWNING FN 9 MM HP. This was introduced in Kerala Police in 1995. Green bullets are used in this weapon and are used instead of Revolvers. These weapons are being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

PISTOL AUTO 9 MM DP

Kerala Police obtained this weapon in 2010. This weapon is used for training purpose in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

PISTOL GLOCK 9X 16 MM

This foreign made weapon was introduced in Kerala Police in 2013. This is a modern weapon green bullets are used in this and this is used instead of Revolver. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

PISTOL SIGNAL 1º

This weapon was used to give signal. 1º Red Green White cartridges can be used in this weapon. As this weapon is outdated now, it has been kept in some of the units and not in use.

PROJECTOR PYRO THECHNIC HAND 13 MM

This is more user friendly than the PISTOL SIGNAL 1º and is used by Kerala Police from 1995 onwards. 13 mm Red Green White bullets can be used in this. This weapon is being used in almost all the units of Kerala Police.

51 MM MORTAR

This is used to fire 51 mm bomb, signal cartridge etc. and is used at MG, SAP and EH.

UGBL 40X.46 MM

Kerala Police obtained this weapon in 2018. This can be used to fire 40x.46 mm Grenade by firing in KRGAS, AK-47 and Gharaki weapons.

MP5

15 numbers of MP5 Sub-machine gun were acquired by Kerala Police in 2012. Developed by Heckler & Koch, it is one of the most widely used sub-machine gun in the world and works on a striker-delayed blowback principle.

"Shourya"

The first rifle collage designed in the memory of retired police officers in the country.

Hundreds of rifles, machine guns, and magazines that have been out of service in the Kerala Police have been given a three-dimensional (3D) memorial "Shourya" by the police officers with their creativity. It is the first rifle collage designed in the memory of retired police officers in the country. On July 20, this special memorial "Shourya" was released at the state police headquarters. This is the first memorial of its kind in the country, which has been prepared by the policemen to pay respects to retired police officers and soldiers.

Unveiling the mini-meter long rifle collage, Kerala Police Chief Lokesh Mathew said, "First we were going to destroy these old weapons. But then, officers suggested to build a memorial from it. We followed that suggestion and today it is in front of everyone. We are proud of our capable officers. The art of Kerala Police has been praised by the IPS Association as a 30 Salute to police officers."

These weapons have been unerin collage.

1422
Arms out of service of 99 rifles

457
Magazines

80
Machine Guns

457
Rifles
Appendix 7

Yearwise Important Milestones
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Important Milestone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Beginning of Mounted Police Unit. He Highness the Maharaja of Travancore started a mounted unit for his bodyguards &quot;Palace Guards&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Post of Superintendent of Police in the erstwhile Travancore State was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Police Recruit School of Travancore State established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Hinger Print Bureau (Travancore Police Print Bureau) was started in the erstwhile State of Travancore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1902-03</td>
<td>Provinces and Departments of Criminal Investigation were created in the state on the recommendation of Indian Police Commission of 1902-03.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>First Brass Band was formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Post of Commissioner of Police, Travancore State was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Malabar Special Police was formed. Malabar Special Police Training Centre was established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Police Photographic Bureau (Travancore) began its operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Post of Inspector General of Police at the head of the Travancore State Police Force was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>For the operational convenience, the then Police Force was divided into General Executive Wing, Criminal Intelligence Wing, Reserve Force, Special Force and Traffic Wing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Police Training Commission was formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>The Police Recruit School was renamed as Police Training School. Police Training College at Trivandrum started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>It was after the merger of Travancore and Cochin states in 1949, the office of Inspector General of Police was set up at Thiruvananthapuram, in the present SMV School Campus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Birth of Kollam District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>A Special Investigating Team consisting of 1 CL, 11 TS, 8 IPC and 8 PCR was formed for investigating cases related to the destruction of temples and other places of worship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>&quot;State General Armed Reserve Training Team&quot; was formed in Trivandrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Kerala State Hinger Print Bureau started.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following investigation of special police linkage cases (advanced examination 1956 March of Travancore University) was taken up by the Crime Branch. The office of the IG was shifted to the present building, Dileep Bungalow, Vazhuthacaud, Thiruvananthapuram.

Sr. N. Chandrasekar was first to head the department in the unified Travancore-Cochin State from 1st July 1949 to 31st October 1954 and continued in office even after the formation of Kerala State till 11th October 1957.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Palakkad Police District was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Special Armed Police (SAP) Battalion was established. The first reorganization of Crime Branch and Finger Print Bureau came into effect. The post of Director Finger Print Bureau was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>First in the Country in forming &quot;Police Reform Committee&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>&quot;Police Training School&quot; was upgraded as &quot;Police Training College&quot; and an officer in the rank of Superintendent of Police was posted as the Principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Police Dog Squad of Kerala State started functioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Government re-organized the Special Branch on the pattern prevailing in other states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chandrasekar's Kollam Police Stadium established. Police Chief Store started functioning. Southern Range with headquarters at Ernakulam and Northern Range with headquarters at Kollam started. Thiruvananthapuram City Police was formed. |
## Yearwise Important Milestones

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Government created an immigration unit at Calcutta Airport. Later immigration check posts were also created at Calcutta Airport in 1965. The 'Crime Branch Police station' was set up. Kolkata City Commissionerate came into existence. Kumartuli, Salt Lake, Bhowanipore Police Districts were formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police District was formed. Government Railway Police (GRP) or Kerala Second Battalion of SRF was formed in September 1963. Railway Police (RPF) formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Government created 'Investigation wing' at Thrissur, Trivandrum in 1965.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Two posts of Superintendents of Police were created during 1969 and were allotted to Head Crime Branch I and Crime Branch II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>KAP 4 Battalion formed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Computer Center using modern processing system was also introduced under Crime Investigation Department. |
| 30 | 1972 | Police Computer Center (PCC) was set up. Central Range was created in Ernakulam. Multi District Police came into existence. |
| 31 | 1973 | First Women Police Station in Asia at KKD was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister late Sri Indira Gandhi. |  
As an experimental measure, in April 1973, the investigation of grave crime cases in Thiruvananthapuram Rural, Kottayam and Palakkad districts were handed over to Crime Branch. |  
A Special Crime Investigation Bureau for Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam cities were sanctioned. \[\text{The} \quad \text{Headquarter of} \quad \text{Crime} \quad \text{Branch} \quad \text{was} \quad \text{established} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{Thiruvananthapuram.} \] Reorganization of Crime Branch was ordered. \[\text{The} \quad \text{district} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{units} \quad \text{were} \quad \text{brought} \quad \text{under} \quad \text{one} \quad \text{roof} \quad \text{under} \quad \text{SFO-G DG.} \] |
| 32 | 1974 | "Kerala Police Telecommunication" wing constituted. |
| 33 | 1975 | The Post of DIG (Emergency) was created. |  
Thiruvananthapuram city police band came into existence. |

<table>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Re-organization of Crime Branch was ordered by merging the existing CID and CBI and alongwith 4 posts of Superintendent of Police were created in Crime Branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>KAP 5 Battalion formed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The post of DSO(Crime) was designated as DSO(Crime Investigation). |
| 36 | 1978 | Hiring out of police recruitment to private service commissions (PSC) |
| 37 | 1979 | Temporary in-charge post of Special IG (Intelligence & Railway) created. |  
Kollam Police District was formed. KAP 3 Battalion formed. |  
"Teleprinters" service was established. Kerala Police Association was formed. |
| 38 | 1980 | Wayanad Police District was formed. |  
KAP 6 Battalion formed. Kerala Police Association was formally approved by the Govt. |
| 40 | 1982 | Change of Uniform from the rank of Sub Inspector from Narkickers to Brokers. |  
Police re-organization Commission was set up. |  
CB was again re-organized during 1982. |
| 41 | 1983 | Pathanamthitta Police District formed. |  
KAP 7 Battalion formed. |
|       |       | During the year 1983, the number of cases related with counterfeit currencies has risen to 229 and hence to investigate these cases, an Economic Offences Wing was set up in Thiruvananthapuram under Crime Branch. |
| 42 | 1984 | Kasaragod District was formed. |
| 43 | 1985 | Armed Police Training Centre (APTC) established. |
| 44 | 1986 | Armed Reserve Training School (ARTS) was created. |
| 45 | 1987 | A special cell on Bank Robberies was formed in Crime Branch for investigation of cases registered against non banking financial institutions. Special cell with personnel on working arrangement was formed in Crime Branch to deal with Property Offences. |
| 46 | 1989 | Special Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) was established. |  
Kerala State Drug Enforcement Bureau, which was part of Crime Branch, shifted to SCRB. |
| 47 | 1990 | A new sub unit to Crime Branch was formed. |  
A Special Investigation Team I (SIT I), Temple squats and Economic Offences wing, 3 Units viz. SIT 1(SIT 1) and SIT 3 were created. |  
Reorganization of the Photographic Bureau. Police Computer Center was made a part of SCRB. |
Yearwise Important Milestones

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Crime Branch was divided into two ranges namely Southern Range and Central Range. “Telesprinter” was upgraded to “Autonomous”. Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation (KPHCC), a Government of Kerala undertaking formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>ARTS and APTC were abolished. Tourism police started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>First RC (Personal Computer) was installed in Kerala Police in Central Police Station and Control Room Vehicles (“Flying Squad”) system introduced in Kochi City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Three L &amp; O Zones (SEZZ &amp; NJ) were created. Eastern Range was formed at Kottayam comprising of Kollam, Alappuzha, and Pathanamthitta Districts. The Headquarter of Southern Range shifted to Kollam, Central Range to Thrissur and Northern Range to Kollam. Traffic Ward System introduced in Kochi. Highway Patrol was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>An Analysis Wing was also accommodated in CB HQ to superviseBlake Cell with a Superintendent of Police as its head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Post of EIR, Armed Police Battalions created. Bomb Detection Unit was started in SBCID. Central Zone was abolished. The headquarters of various ranges were re-fixed and the ranges were renamed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Kerala Armed Police Station officially declared as Model Police Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Government decided to start the SBCID Headquarters and dedicated works on Range SBCID in Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kochi. Government created an Immigration Unit at Cochin International Airport Ltd (CIAL). Kerala Museum, Kollam established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Posts created in Tourism Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>The SBCID was again re-organized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appendix 7**

**Yearwise Important Milestones**

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Driving School of Kerala Police Academy started functioning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Established Cyberdome at Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram. Kerala Police Cyberdome is India’s first and only ISO 27001:2013 certified unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Police personnel and ministerial staff deployed in CIAL, Nedumbassery were sent back to SICREDI headquarters by BOI in November 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Dog Breeding Centre was started at KERA. Study Centre of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established at the Police Training College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>SAWAPke, all Women Armed Battalion formed. e-PVR passport verification system started. Digital Knowledge Management System (DKMS) introduced at KERA. Learning management system titled “KOLS” (Kerala Police Academy e-learning System) launched.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2019**

- Established Cyberdome at Kochi. On the recommendation of Sri. Lokavalli. B. IPS, State Police Chief, Kerala, the terminology of SICREDI was changed to State Special Branch (SSB) on 30th August 2019.

Since 2010, law & order of the State is under the control of an Additional Director General of Police, Law and Order. Commissioners of Police of Thiruvananthapuram & Kochi City who are in the ranks of IGP report directly to the KOP (S & A). IGP rank officer has been designated to hold the charge of each Zone.

- Notified new Police Districts: Kollam, Ernakulam.
- Period of serviceichever for Grade Dignitaries has been reduced.
- New minimal STS at PATTU(ER&HS) sanctioned.
- Integrated Police Recruitment Training Centre (IPRTC) established at TSR.
- MISO, Forensic Science Laboratory, Student Internship Programme started at KOPA.
- Cyber Forensic Lab (CFL) at KERAC started.
- Arquitect Training Complex with a Swimming Pool at KERA.
- Retirement rehabilitation center “Valmikithi” for Police Wings was inaugurated.
- Regional Forensic Science Laboratory started functioning at Kochi.
- Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS) installed in SSP
- High end Video Conferencing, all digital system connecting all Police Stations and other Police Offices.
- Jurisdiction of a Highway Police team was confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the Police District.
- Kerala police won an award in the best game based Police app, Traffic Guru, in the World Government Summit held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
- Kochi Metro Police Station became operational.
- Government notified a special Police Station known as ‘Anti-Terrorism Special Police Station’.

**2020**

- Established Cyberdome at Thrissur.
- "POLLNET" installed with spate Pan India connection. "Gameplan" Code Breaking Centre (CBC) and "Myappallam Online" program launched during the year of Women Security - 2020. "Women's Cops" introduced in 2020 for combating crimes against women in the virtual world in the future.
- Modern SSP was issued by DGP for KGP-Squad Management.
- CAF House and Cyber Lab project started.
- 9 District Cyber Cells were converted into Cyber Police Stations, and Thiruvananthapuram Police District has one Cyber Police Station.
- Excellent work by Kerala Police during COVID-19 Pandemic, “Kerala Model Pandemic Policing” became a much talked subject.
Appendix 8

Police Martyrs
We Salute All Heroes Who Laid Down Their Lives in the Line of Duty

Kerala Police
Salute all the Immortal Martyrs.
Appendix 9

Reminiscence
- Historical Photos
Appendix 9
Reminiscence - Historical Photos

After the memoirs were completed, it was decided to add some historical photographs for giving a complete look to the Book. Some photos available with the Police Department were selected.

History of Kansa Police can be depicted through photographic (Black & White) format. But for the collection of photographs from Kansa Police, from several police, from Police Officers who retired and serving various steps, we have enlisted the project.

The selected photographs in this book are very interesting from several points. We wish we could have added some more chapters.

Shashikant Debbarma IPS
Chief & West Police Chief
Kansa

This memoir was printed on 11-2020.
THE STORY OF THE KERALA SPECIAL POLICE

by Col. (Retd.) K.P. Chavan

''NHOX IOG''

Geetanjul M. Pillai

In recent years, the rapid industrial growth, commercial enterprises, and increasing population have led to a rise in vehicular traffic. This has necessitated the expansion and modernization of the police force to handle the challenges effectively. Special police units, such as the Kerala Special Police, have been instrumental in maintaining law and order, ensuring public safety, and providing a responsive service to the community.

Inauguration of Hi-Tech Traffic Enforcement Control Room

National Community Conclave 2019 Inauguration

Human Touch

In the 32 years of its existence, officers and men of the MSP have won no less than seventeen King’s Police, President’s Police and Indian Police Medals, of which 8 have been for gallantry and 9 for meritorious service.

Padmanabha Swamy Temple, an old picture

ALL INDIA POLICE GAME TRIVANDRUM FEB. 1982
Sports Stars

KC ELAMMA 1975
The Legend of Women’s Volleyball in Kerala, The Kerala Police Team captained by KC. Elamma performed spectacularly in and outside Kerala and brought many trophies, including a national championship to Kerala Police. KC. Elamma was the first Malayali woman and the first Kerala Police officer to receive the Arjuna Award.

JIMMY GEORGE 1976
Jimmy George is often considered as one of the greatest volleyball players of all time and was a member of the Tamil Nadu Police. He was just 20 years old when he received the Arjuna Award for his talent on the volleyball court.

CYRIL C VALLOOR 1985
Cyril C Valloor is a former Kerala Police officer and represented India in Men’s National Volleyball. He represented the country in several competitions, including the 1989 Seoul Asian Games, where he captained the Indian team that won the bronze medal. In 1986, he was conferred with the Arjuna Award for his contribution to the Indian Volleyball.

KUDAYAKUMAR 1991
The Government of India, in 1991, honoured his services to Indian Volleyball by bestowing on him the second highest Indian Sports award, the Arjuna Award. One among the Kerala Police team, which has rewritten the Indian Volleyball story into a golden era in the 1980s. K. Udayakumar had established the ground for more than a decade and carved a niche for himself.

IM VIJAYAN 2003
The Footballer Kerala Police is proud of! Mr. Vijayan was crowned Indian Player of the Year in 1993, 1997 and 1999. In 2003, he was honoured with the Arjuna Award by the Government of India for his outstanding sports achievement.

ABU SALIM
Kabaddi
Kabaddi