

# Performance Report 2018



**Sri Lanka Police**



## **The Message of Inspector General of Police**

I take great pleasure in having been able to give a message for this report which presents the performance of Sri Lanka Police in 2018.

The prime objective of Sri Lanka Police is to create a sound environment for all the citizens to live without fear of crimes while ensuring the country's law and order. Sri Lanka Police is dedicated towards meeting the said objective.

This report illustrates how Sri Lanka Police, with a strength of 87000 police officers and an ancillary civil staff of 4000, were able to achieve its objectives in 2018. Here, I wish to sum up some of the prominent points presented here.

Even though, nearly a 1% increase can be observed in grave crimes when the statistical data of this report is compared with those in 2017, the report shows a drop in the number of crimes such as burglaries, lootings and grave crimes against women, compared to the said number in 2017. The percentage of solving grave crimes is 78%.

I would like to present the data in relation to the raids conducted to seize white powdered narcotics as a clear indicator of the efforts taken by the Police to eradicate drug menace from the society. Especially, a significant drop in the white powdered narcotics smuggled into the country can be observed during the period of last three years. For example, 38876 kilos of white powdered narcotics were seized in 2016 and in 2018 that amount has gradually dropped by 74% to 10254 kilos. It clearly indicates how the country's drug trafficking upsurge has received a debilitating effect due to the large scale raids constantly conducted by Sri Lanka Police.

Relatively, a 9% decrease in corruption compared to 2017 has been indicated by the data analysis and a downward trend could also be seen regarding miscellaneous complaints, family disputes and instances of reporting petty crimes against people and property.

A considerable decline has been observed in the offences under statutory acts and it is clearly evident especially regarding the offences committed against the environment. As an example, offences under the Coast Conservation Act have gone down by 46%, offences under National Environmental Act have gone down by 3% while illegal mining and offences given under the Forest Ordinance have gone down by 16% and 36% respectively.

As a result of the collective endeavour of Sri Lanka Police regarding natural disasters, accidents caused by natural disasters in 2018 have significantly dropped. Accordingly, the number of displacements and deaths caused due to natural disasters has been greatly reduced in 2018 compared to 2017 and this can be mentioned as a remarkable achievement.

When it comes to human resource development, a large number of police officers could be promoted in 2018. Arrangements have been made by Sri Lanka Police to recruit 2313 police officers to Sri Lanka Police including Special Task Force in 2018.

Further, extending the services of Sri Lanka Police, we have been able to establish the New Police Stations, Mattegoda and Akkarayankulam.

What has been mentioned here is just a few points in a nutshell. This report contains further information in great detail regarding the performance of Sri Lanka Police in 2018 and I invite you to study it further in a careful manner.

I constantly expect you to support Sri Lanka Police to help serve the nation with dignity in future as well as it has been doing throughout its journey of 152 years.

**Pujith Jayasundara**  
**Inspector General of Police**



## **Vision**

Creating  
a peaceful environment  
in which  
people can live  
confidently  
without any fear of  
crime and violence.

## **Mission**

Sri Lanka Police  
is dedicated  
to performing duties reliably  
while implementing  
and maintaining law  
within the country,  
preserving peace  
and preventing  
crimes and terrorism  
ensuring equality to all  
and prejudice against none.

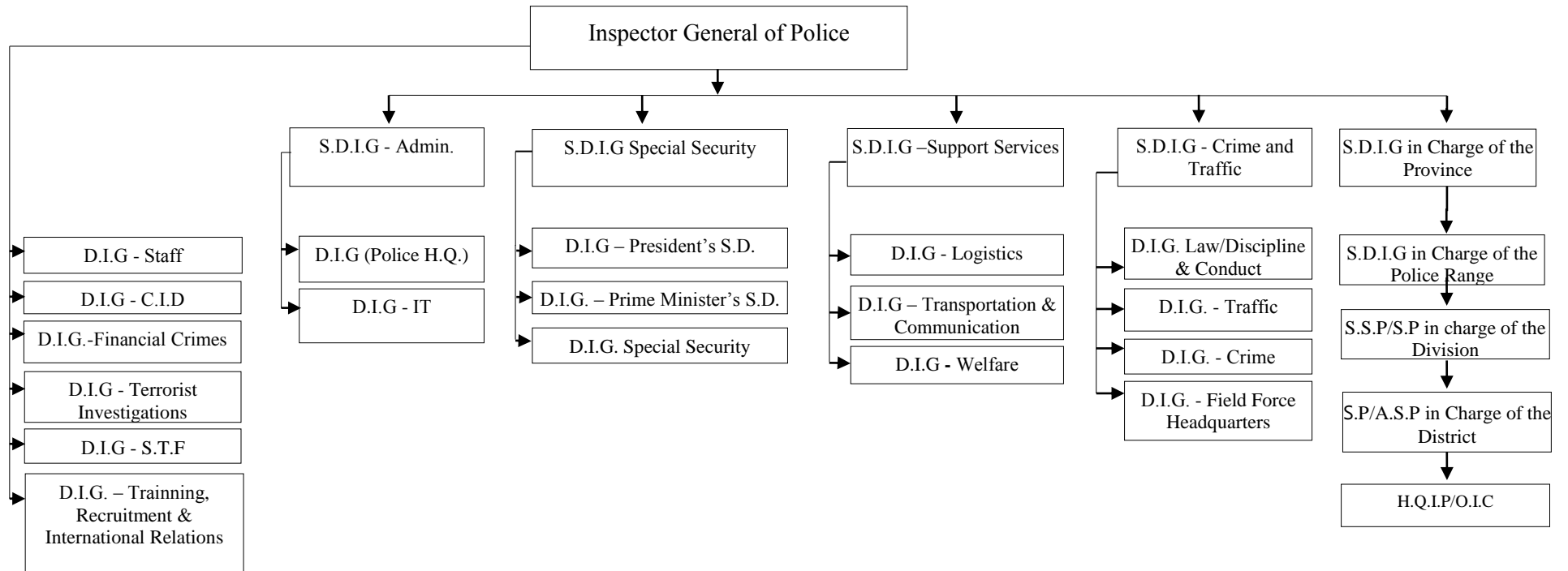
## **Duties of Sri Lanka Police**

- ❖ Maintaining public safety and order
- ❖ Controlling and prevention of crimes
- ❖ Crime investigation and handling cases
- ❖ Ensuring road safety and traffic management
- ❖ VIP Security
- ❖ Providing assistance to relevant sections during disasters and tasks involving environment protection
- ❖ Prevention of corruption and riots and solving miscellaneous complaints
- ❖ Issuing police clearance and background reports for relevant sections and people

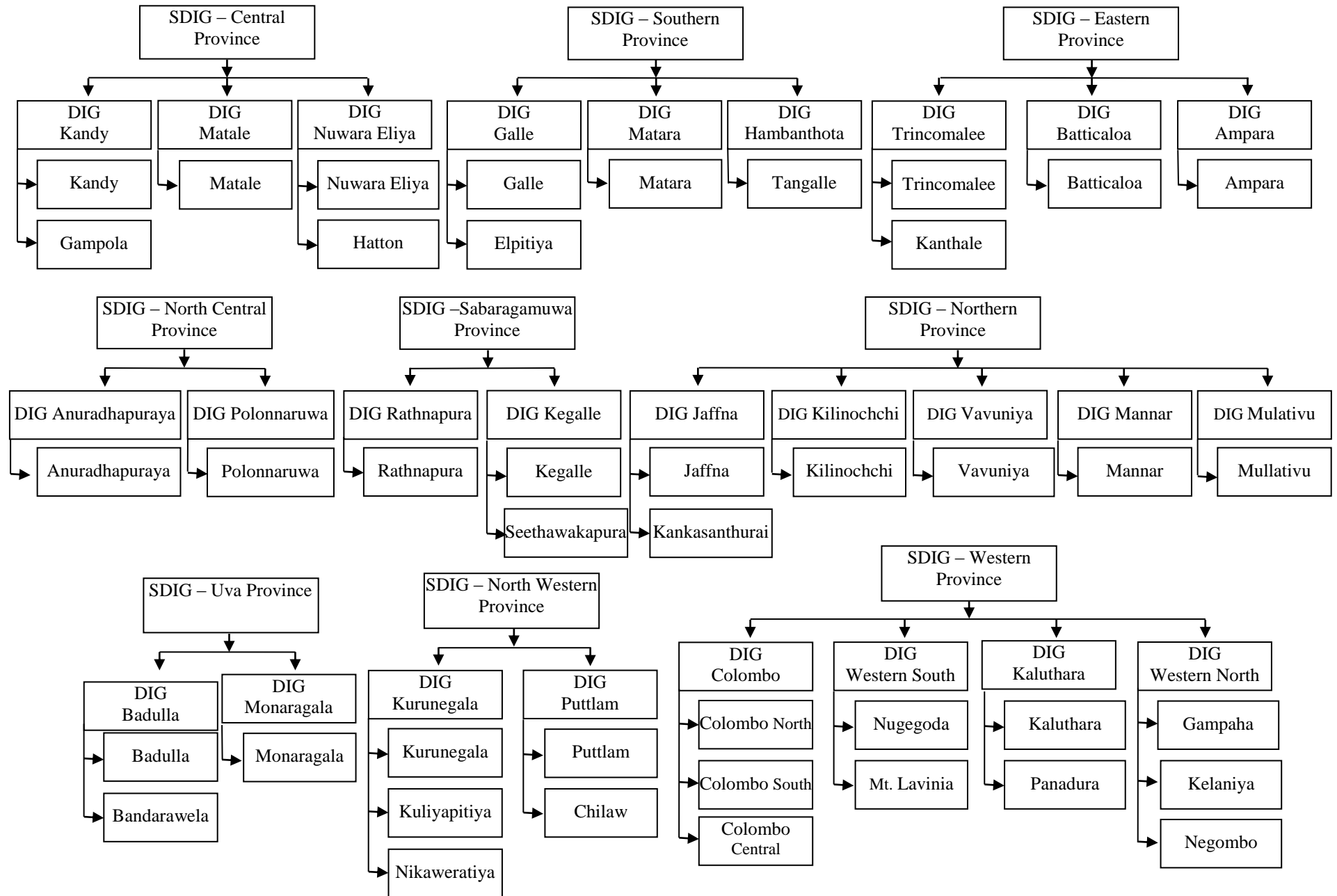
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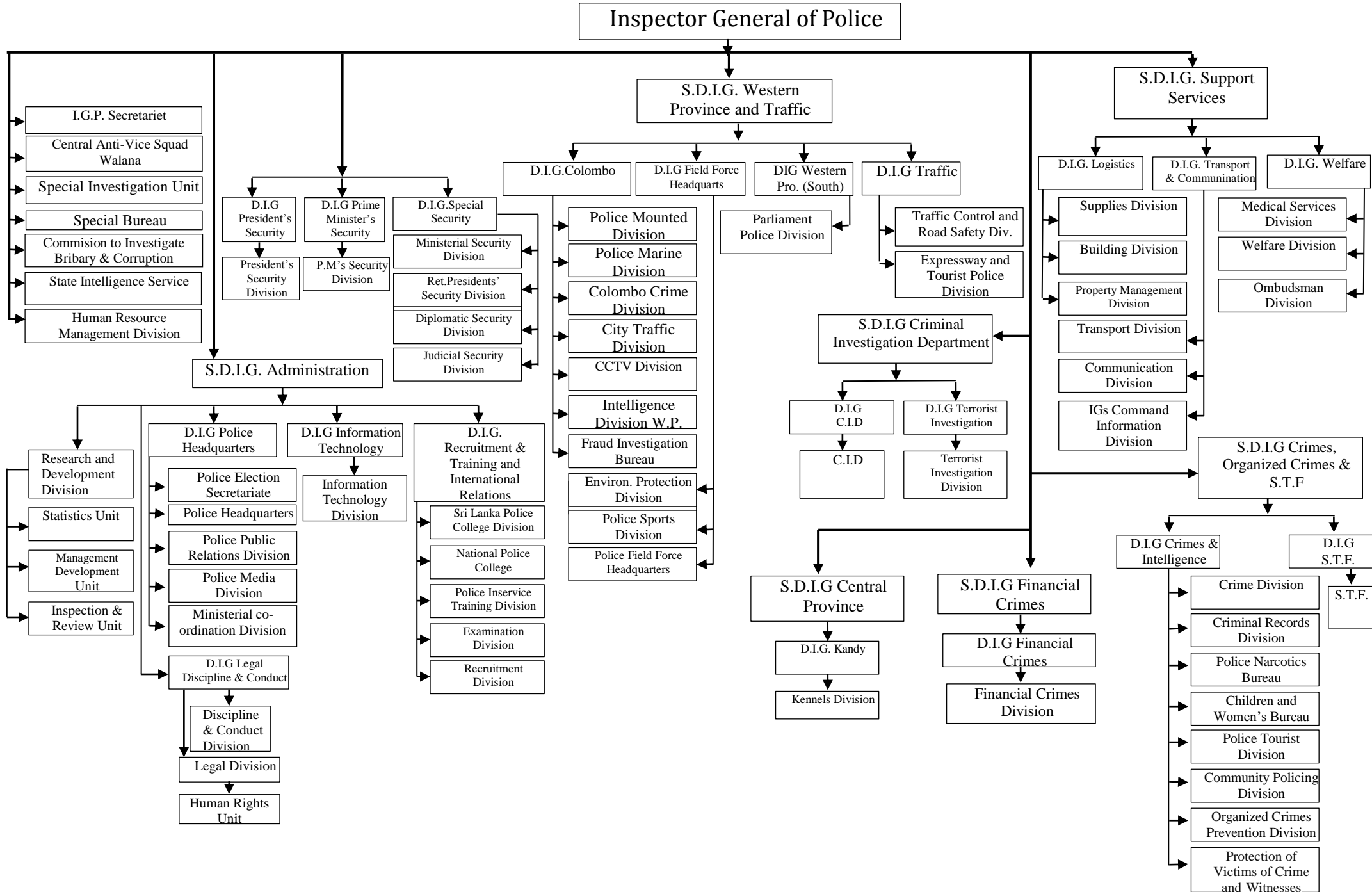
## 01. Organizational Structure of Sri Lanka Police



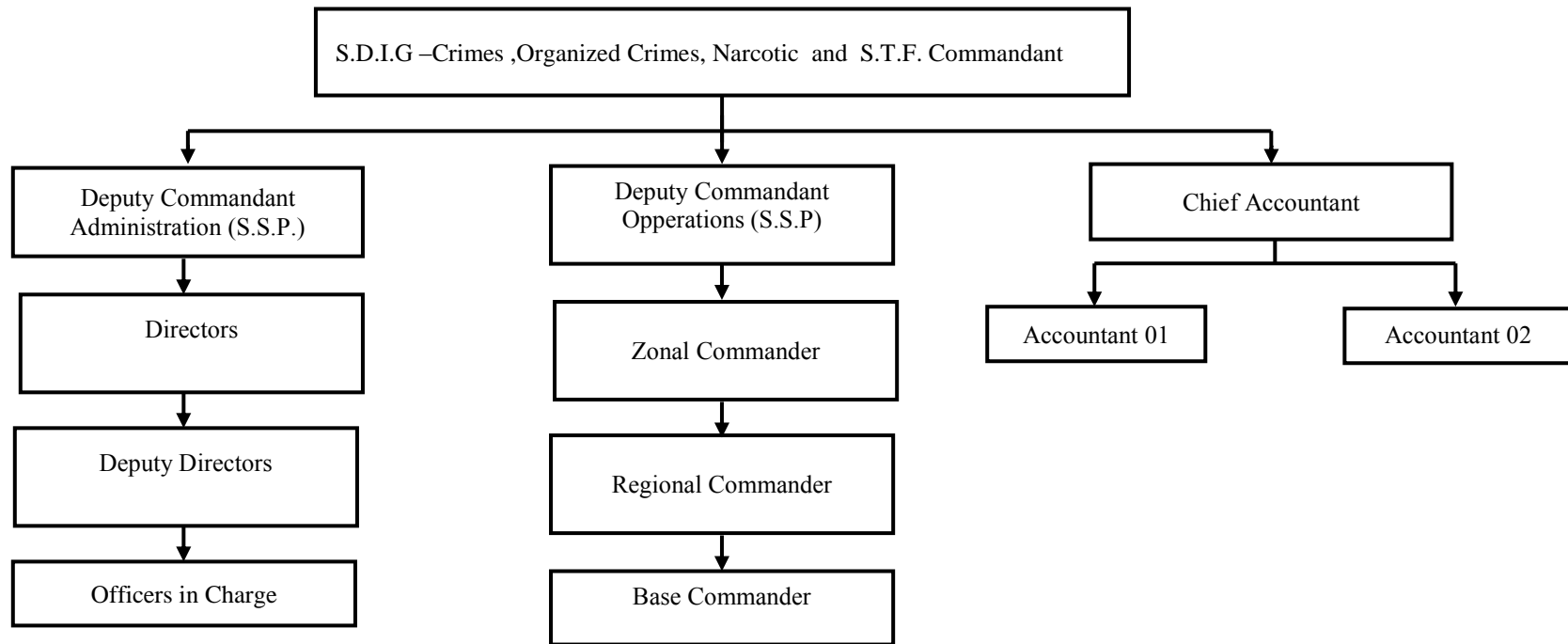
**1.1 Structure of Territorial Police Divisions (The number of Territorial Police Divisions is 42.)**



## 1.2 Structure of Functional Police Divisions (The number of Functional Police Divisions is 62.)



### 1.3 Structure of Special Tasks Force and its Duties



#### 1.3.1 Duties of the Special Tasks Force

- ❖ Executing crime prevention operations (organized crimes)
- ❖ Local and foreign VIP security duties
- ❖ Carrying out search and bomb disposal operations
- ❖ Assisting Sri Lanka Police to maintain law and order
- ❖ Assisting the public to restore order during an emergency situations caused due to natural or human activities
- ❖ Taking measures to prevent antisocial activities and misconduct (narcotics/cannabis rackets, etc.)
- ❖ Taking measures to protect natural heritage and to prevent destruction of environment caused by people
- ❖ Conducting life saving duties

## 02. Crimes

Crimes are basically classified as grave crimes and petty crimes. The crimes which are of serious nature are considered as grave crimes and which are not serious can be simply termed as petty crimes. Information with regard to the reported number of crimes and instances of solving them in 2018, has been given under this chapter making comparisons with the relevant data recorded during the years 2016 and 2017.

### 2.1 Grave Crimes

These crimes which are of serious nature out of the ones reported to Sri Lanka Police are known as grave crimes. A considerable damage is caused by these crime to both people and society in general. Sri Lanka Police reports these grave crimes under 26 types and the statistics on grave crimes reported to police in 2018 have been presented through this sub paragraph. The said data have been presented after analyzing in relation to the data reported in 2016 and 2017.

Table No. 01 **Table on Grave Crimes from 2016 to 2018**

Grave Crimes		2016				2017				2018			
		Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving
1	Abduction	738	73	665	90%	647	64	583	90%	754	82	672	89%
2	Kidnapping	297	33	264	89%	251	21	230	92%	260	26	234	90%
3	Arson or causing harm using explosives	486	119	367	76%	418	102	316	76%	460	114	346	75%
4	Harmful acts causing damage more than Rs. 25,000	394	36	358	91%	424	27	397	94%	476	53	423	89%
5	Burglary	10287	4589	5698	55%	8913	3394	5519	62%	8085	3217	4868	60%
6	Causing grievous injury	1205	29	1176	98%	1075	25	1050	98%	942	30	912	97%
7	Causing injury using dangerous weapons (such as knives)	2358	67	2291	97%	2131	66	2065	97%	1947	92	1855	95%
8	Homicide	502	37	465	93%	452	32	420	93%	489	47	442	90%
9	Attempted homicide/abetting suicide	160	12	148	93%	163	12	151	93%	144	12	132	92%
10	Rape of women (older than 16 years)	350	21	329	94%	294	15	279	95%	346	23	323	93%
11	Statutory rape of women (less than 16 years) with the consent of the victim	1394	19	1375	99%	1206	37	1169	97%	1196	34	1162	97%
	Statutory rape of women (less than 16 years) without the consent of the victim	292	8	284	97%	232	13	219	94%	248	17	231	93%
12	Unlawful assembly/ riots and unrest	21	0	21	100%	22	1	21	95%	39	4	35	90%
13	Robbery	3455	1031	2424	70%	3366	872	2494	74%	3146	798	2348	75%
14	Unnatural offences and grave sexual abuse	716	16	700	98%	616	21	595	97%	750	39	711	95%
15	Extortion (any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security )	131	14	117	89%	178	25	153	86%	149	16	133	89%
16	Fraud, criminal breach of trust and criminal misuse worth more than Rs. 300,000/=	5472	1964	3508	64%	6192	1702	4490	73%	6090	1967	4123	68%

17	Theft of plantation material worth more than Rs. 25,000	75	12	63	84%	80	5	75	94%	48	7	41	85%
	Theft of cattle worth more than Rs. 25,000	640	125	515	80%	802	145	657	82%	777	166	611	79%
	Theft of property worth more than Rs. 25,000	5448	1843	3605	66%	5261	1366	3895	74%	5171	1337	3834	74%
18	Printing and possession of counterfeit notes	76	2	74	97%	88	2	86	98%	74	2	72	97%
19	Offences committed against the State	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
20	Cruel treatment against children	107	4	103	96%	88	3	85	97%	104	5	99	95%
21	Child abuse	49	0	49	100%	43	0	43	100%	50	2	48	96%
22	Human trafficking and slave trade	26	2	24	92%	15	1	14	93%	23	8	15	65%
23	Offences under Offensive Weapons Act	78	6	72	92%	63	3	60	95%	74	4	70	95%
24	Possession of automatic firearms or repeaters	28	0	28	100%	25	0	25	100%	24	0	24	100%
25	Importing, exporting, selling or production of any amount of morphine, cocaine or heroin or possession of 1 kilo of hashish, 5 kilos or more of cannabis, 500 grams or more of opium, 03 grams or more of morphine, 02 grams or more of cocaine and 02 grams or more of heroin	2078	6	2072	100%	2845	7	2838	100%	4387	5	4382	100%
26	Obstructing police officer in execution of duties	74	0	74	100%	89	2	87	98%	102	2	100	98%
Total		<b>36937</b>	<b>10068</b>	<b>26869</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>35979</b>	<b>7963</b>	<b>28016</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>36355</b>	<b>8109</b>	<b>28246</b>	<b>78%</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data Analysis

As per the data presented in the above table No. 1, the number of homicide cases reported in 2016 was 502 and it has gone down by 10% upto 452 in 2017. In 2018, 489 homicide cases were reported and even though it shows a decline of 3% when compared with 2016, it can be seen as an increase of 8% compared to the statistics of 2017. When it comes to the percentage of solving homicide cases, 93% has been reported with regard to 2016 and 2017, however the percentage of solving those has dropped to 90% in 2018.

When considering data related to burglaries, which is the mostly reported type of grave crime and the one which causes most damage to the people's means of living, a significant decline can be observed in 2018. A downward trend in burglaries can be seen during the period of last three years. When studying the statistics of the last few years, it becomes evident that the apprehending a large number of burglars and strong measures taken by police for the prevention of crimes, had been the reason for this decline.

Thus, the number of burglaries reported as 10287 in 2016 has gone down by 13% to 8913 in 2017 and by 9% to 8085 in 2018. The percentage of solving crimes related to burglaries in 2018 is 60%.

When considering rape, which causes a great physical harassment and mental stress to women, it has been categorized into three types in this table on crimes. Out of those, the first type, the crime of raping women over 16 years of age has shown a considerable increase in

2018 and 346 crimes of this nature have been reported. In 2016, 350 crimes of this sort were reported and in 2017, the said number declined by 16% to 294. Thus, when compared with 2017, the number of rape crimes committed in 2018 has increased by 18% to 346. In 2018, solutions were offered to 323 rape cases committed against women over 16 and it marks a 93%.

When considering the second category of crime, rape of women less than 16 years of age committed with the consent of the victim, 1394 of such crimes were reported in 2016 and in 2017 the number of those crimes has reduced by 13% to 1206. In 2018, those crimes have indicated a slight decline (0.8%) compared to 2017 and it was 1196. When analyzed in depth, it becomes clear that most of these rape crimes had been committed as a result of love affairs. In 2018, the percentage of solving these crimes was 97%.

The third category of crime is the rape of women less than 16 years of age committed without the consent of the victim. In 2017, 232 crimes of this type were reported and in 2018, a drop of 7% could be identified to 248. As a whole, a total of 1790 rape cases of all categories were reported in 2018 and out of those, investigation work with regard to 1716, i.e. 96%, were finalized and solutions were given in a successful manner.

Robberies can be identified as a grave crime of serious nature. A downward trend can be observed when analyzing the last three years' data given in the table. In 2016, 3455 crimes related to robberies were reported and in 2017 the said number has gone down to 3366 by 2% and it has further declined to 3146 by 6% in 2018.

The percentage of solving robberies was 70% in 2016 and it has gradually increased by 74% in 2017 and 75% in 2018.

According to the table, a considerable increase can be observed in the offence under grave sexual abuse in 2018. Accordingly, the number of these crimes, which was 616 in 2017 has increased to 750 by 22% in 2018. The investigation work on grave sexual abuse has been maintained at an elevated rate of 94% in 2018.

As per the data given in the table, when considering the crime, fraud, criminal breach of trust and criminal misuse worth more than Rs. 300,000 which had been increasingly reported, a decline in 2018 compared to 2017 could be seen to a certain extent. However, it transpires that the said number remains greater than the number of incidents reported in 2016. Even though such crimes are not a subject widely discussed by people, even these crimes exert a considerable impact on the civil society although these crimes do not attract constant attention like the crimes such as murder, robberies, etc. In 2016, 5472 offences of this sort were reported and in 2017, these crimes have gone up by 13% to 6192. The number of these offences reported in 2018 was 6090 and it shows a decline of 2% compared to 2017.

When looking at the progress of solving these crimes throughout the last few years, it becomes apparent that the progress of the investigations in this regard has not gone beyond the level of 75%.

Apart from the statutory rape under grave crimes, two types of crimes committed against children have been given in the table. Those crimes are cruel treatment against children and child sexual abuse. When considering both of these, the number of crimes reported in 2016 was 156. Although these crimes showed a decline by 16% to 131 in 2017, the said number again went up to 154 by 17% in 2018. When paying attention to the Sri Lanka Police's progress of solving these crimes throughout the previous three years, it remains at a level exceeding 96%.

Crimes related to narcotics can be identified as a type of crime which keeps escalating day by day. 2078 crimes related to narcotics were reported in 2016. In 2017, 2845 of such crimes were reported and compared to 2016 it is an increase by 37%. Compared with 2017, such crimes have increased by 54% in 2018 and therefore the number of crimes reported in connection with narcotics in 2018 was 4389.

While investigating crimes related to narcotics, Sri Lanka Police have shown a higher progress and during all the years, 2016, 2017 and 2018 the percentage of solving crimes related to narcotics is more than 99%.

## 2.2 Grave crimes against women

Out of the grave crimes reported to Sri Lanka Police, the grave crimes against women are separately classified. The reported grave crimes against women out of the total grave crimes in 2018 have been presented through the following table while comparing it with the data of 2016 and 2017.

Table No. 02 **Table on Grave Crimes against women from 2016 to 2018**

Crime		2016				2017				2018			
		Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving
1	Homicide	109	62	47	43%	77	35	42	55%	111	55	40	36%
2	Abetting suicide	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
3	Attempted murder	23	18	5	22%	10	6	4	40%	11	9	2	18%
4	Female Rape	350	163	187	53%	294	102	192	65%	278	141	137	49%
5	Incest												
6	Greivous hurt/ Causing injuries by knives, etc.	320	150	170	53%	297	108	189	64%	241	144	97	40%
7	Unnatural offences	48	23	25	52%	33	15	18	55%	5	5	0	0%
8	Grave sexual abuse									28	16	12	43%

9	Abduction	103	52	51	50%	75	25	50	67%	7	6	0	0%
10	Kidnapping									68	37	30	44%
11	Supplying women for carnal intercourse	15	8	7	47%	4	1	3	75%	2	2	0	0%
12	Trading women for carnal intercourse									0	0	0	0%
13	Highly uncivilized acts among people	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
14	Other	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	24	13	11	46%
<b>Total</b>		<b>968</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>42%</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

### ❖ Data Analysis

Initially, when considering homicide under the grave crimes against women, a clear increase can be seen in 2018 compared to 2017. Accordingly, compared to the 77 homicide cases in 2017, 111 homicide cases have taken place in 2018 and as a percentage it marks an increase by 44%. As per the table, the number of female homicide victims was 109 in 2016 and in 2017 it has gone down to 77 by 29%. The percentage of solving these homicide cases was 45% in 2017 and in 2018 it has gone down by 42%.

According to the table, 350 rape cases against women were reported in 2016 and in 2017, it has dropped by 16% to 294. In 2018, these crimes have further gone down by 7% up to 274. Furthermore, when the percentage of solving crimes is taken into account, it was 47% in 2016 and 35% in 2017. However, in 2018, the percentage of solving crimes has increased by 49%.

When studying data on crimes related to inflicting grievous bodily harm against women from 2016 to 2018, a gradual decline can be observed in those crimes. In 2016, 320 of such crimes were reported and in 2017 and 2018 the number of such crimes reported were 297 and 241 respectively. Therefore, compared to 2016, crimes related to inflicting grievous bodily harm against women went down by 7% in 2017 and compared to 2017 it has gone down by 19% in 2018. When it comes to the percentage of solving these crimes, in 2016 it was 53% and in 2017 it was 64%. In 2018, this percentage has dropped up to 40% in 2018.

When considering the crime of grave sexual abuse against women, 28 crimes were reported in 2018. In 2016, the number of crimes reported was 48 and in 2017 it has gone down to 33 by 31%. In 2018, incidents related to grave sexual abuse against women further went down to 28 by 15%. In 2018, the percentage of solving these crimes was 43%. It shows a low percentage compared to the 55% reported in 2017.

75 abduction and kidnapping crimes against women were reported in 2018. The said number is equal to the number reported in 2017 and compared to the 103 crimes reported in 2016, it can be identified as a drop by 27%. The percentage of solving these crimes, which was 67% in 2017 has gone down by 40% in 2018.

As per the overall data analysis of the table, crimes against women in 2018 has relatively gone down by 21% compared to 2016 and by 4% compared to 2017.

The overall percentage of solving crimes against women in 2016 was 51% and it has increased upto 63% in 2017. However, a decline of 40% could be identified in terms of the overall solving of crimes against women in 2018.

### 2.3 Grave crimes against children

The grave crimes against children out of the grave crimes reported to Sri Lanka Police are classified under 15 categories. Out of the total grave crimes reported in 2018, 9% were grave crimes committed against children. Through the following table, the instances of reporting grave crimes against children have been comparatively presented with reference to 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Table No. 03 **Table on Grave Crimes against children from 2016 to 2018**

Nature of the complaint reported	2016				2017				2018			
	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving
1 Assaulting	205407	43	205364	100%	199622	10	199612	100%	190802	8150	190802	100%
2 Threatening and scolding	203331	36	203295	100%	199649	10	199639	100%	188865	5453	188865	100%
3 Family disputes	114500	9	114491	100%	111775	0	111775	100%	103971	3640	103971	100%
4 Harassment or ill-treatment of husband/wife , Domestic Violence	25387	0	25387	100%	22899	0	22899	100%	22320	772	22320	100%
5 Disputes arise due to extra marital affairs	11011	5	11006	100%	10056	0	10056	100%	9661	393	9661	100%
6 Land disputes	96217	43	96174	100%	95046	0	95046	100%	85817	2814	85817	100%
7 Issues that disturb Peace	2717	0	2717	100%	1975	0	1975	100%	2503	146	2503	100%
8 Breach of Confidence/Promises	15043	1	15042	100%	12268	4	12264	100%	10580	929	10580	100%
9 Disputes related to finance and goods	111213	96	111117	100%	116314	11	116303	100%	115352	7633	115352	100%
10 Ill-treating/harassing parents	8410	2	8408	100%	8243	0	8243	100%	7414	225	7414	100%
11 Disputes between tenants and the house owner	8443	1	8442	100%	7891	0	7891	100%	7549	393	7549	100%
12 Disputes between the employee and the employer	4108	0	4108	100%	3415	0	3415	100%	3540	195	3540	100%
13 Problems related to damages caused	19629	7	19622	100%	18146	0	18146	100%	16457	800	16457	100%
14 Problems in creating mental distress	7928	6	7922	100%	7700	1	7699	100%	7283	278	7283	100%
15 Complaints on disappearances	6588	0	6588	100%	5452	0	5452	100%	3860	806	3860	100%
16 Other complaints	199418	159	199259	100%	208636	4	208632	100%	195643	9467	195643	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1039350</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1038942</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1029087</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1029047</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>971617</b>	<b>42094</b>	<b>971617</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

#### ❖ Data Analysis

As per the table, 19 cases of child homicide were reported in 2018 and it shows a 14% decline compared to 2016 and 2017. In 2016, 27 homicide cases were reported and in 2017 it had gone down by 18% to 22. When considering the percentage of solving crimes related to child homicide, it can be observed that the solving percentage has gone down in 2018.

Accordingly, the solving percentage which was 63% in 2016 has become 82% in 2017. In 2018, that solving percentage was 42%.

According to the data presented in the table, when taking crimes against children such as child rape cases into account, 1518 cases were reported in 2018. Out of those, 1199 crimes reported were female rapes committed with the consent of the child below 16 years of age and 248 crimes reported had taken place without the consent of the children below 16 years of age. In addition to those, 71 female rape crimes were committed against children whose ages were between 16 and 18. 79% out of the total female rape crimes committed against children in 2018 had taken place with the consent of the child (mainly because of love affairs).

The number of female rape cases committed against children reported in 2016 was 1686 and in 2017 the said number declined to 1438 by 15%. These crimes have increased by 5% in 2018 compared to 2017. When talking about the percentage of solving those crimes, it was 58% in 2016 and in 2017 it has gone up by 69%. However, 51% can be observed with regard to the percentage of solving in 2018.

As per the data given in the table on inflicting grievous bodily harm on children, the number of crimes reported in 2016 was 41. In 2017, the said number has gone down to 35 by 15% and in 2018 such crimes against children have increased upto 54 by 54%.

When paying attention towards the percentage of solving crimes related to inflicting bodily harm on children, solutions were provided to the 56% of the crimes reported in 2016 and in 2017, that percentage has increased upto 63%. In 2018, a considerable decline could be observed in the percentage of solving and that percentage is 39%.

When studying the data in the table regarding the offence named grave sexual abuse against children, it becomes clear that the number of 654 of these crimes reported in 2016 went down to 556 by 15% in 2017. In 2018, 723 offences related to grave sexual abuse against children were reported and relatively it shows an increase by 30% compared to 2017.

Fluctuations can be observed even with regard to the percentage of solving crimes on grave sexual abuse against children. Thereby, the 61% of solving percentage in 2016 went upto 65% in 2017 and in 2018, again a drop to 56% could be identified.

When studying the crimes of abducting and kidnapping committed against children in 2018 comparatively with such crimes committed in 2016 and 2017, a relatively growing trend in such crimes in 2018 could be identified compared to its previous two years. As per the data in the table, 788 of these crimes were reported in 2016 and in 2017 those crimes dropped to 713 by 9%. In 2018, 852 crimes of abducting and kidnapping against children were reported

and it was a 19% growth compared to 2017. Further, the percentage of solving which was 72% in 2017 has dropped by 52% in 2018.

Cruel treatment against children can be pointed out as another grave crime mentioned in the table. When taking the data of the last 03 years into account, 156 of these crimes were reported. In 2017, 131 of those crimes were reported and as a percentage it can be seen as a decline of 16% compared to 2016. As per the table, it can be identified that there was a slight growth in the crimes related to treating children in a cruel manner in 2018 compared to 2017.

When it comes to the percentage of crimes related to cruel treatment against children, 64% out of the crimes reported in 2016 and 2017 was solved and in 2018 that percentage dropped to 41%.

When the total number of grave crimes against children in 2018 is compared with those of the previous two years, their change of pattern can be identified. Thus, these crimes reported in 2016 which was 3371 grew less upto 2911 by 14% in 2017. Compared to 2017, the number of grave crimes against children has risen to 3346 by 15%.

When taking the instances of solving as a percentage, 58% of the grave crimes against children in 2016 had been solved and that percentage has increased to 69% in 2017. In 2018, again a drop to 52% can be identified.

## 2.4 The ratio of police officers to grave crimes and population

The ratio of police officers to grave crimes and population can be considered as an important factor for arriving at conclusions with regard to the increase or decrease of annual grave crimes in Sri Lanka. Data relevant to five previous years from 2014 to 2018 have been given through Table No. 04.

Table No. 04 **Table on ratio of police officers to grave crimes and population**

Year	Population in Thousands	Actual Police Strength	Ratio of police officers to population	Ratio of police officers to a square kilometer	Ratio of police officers to grave crimes	Total Number of Grave Crimes
2014	20,771	84,166	0.2125	01:00.8	01:00.6	50,962
2015	20,966	86,037	0.210416667	01:00.8	01:00.5	40,188
2016	21,203	85,245	0.213888889	01:00.8	01:00.4	36,937
2017	21,444	85,357	0.215972222	01:00.8	01:00.4	35,979
2018	21670	87075	0.213888889	01:00.7	01:00.4	36355

Source: Police Statistics Unit

According to the table No. 04, the population of Sri Lanka has increased from 20.7 to 21.6 million within the past 5 years. The number of police officers has also increased from 84166 to 87075 within the same 5 years.

As a percentage, the population from 2014 to 2018 has increased by 4% and during the relevant period of time the number of police officers has gone up by 3%.

From 2014 to 2018, grave crimes have decreased by 29% from 50962 to 36355 and the ratio of police officers to grave crimes has gone down from 1:0.60 to 1:0.41 which is a decline of 32%.

#### ❖ **The ratio of police officers to the population of Sri Lanka**

As per the recommendations of the United Nations, the standard ratio of police officers to population is 222 police officers to 100,000 citizens. That means having one police officer for 450 persons.

According to such recommendations, this ratio is 150 police officers to 100,000 citizens of the population of our neighbouring country, India. It is having a police officer for around 761 people. In Bangladesh, there are 160 police officers for 100,000 citizens of its population. When considering developed countries, this ratio in the United Kingdom is 2018 police officers for 100,000 citizens of its population. In Sweden, it is given as 195 for 100,000. In Hong Kong, there are 462 police officers for 100,000 people.

When considering the ratio of Sri Lanka police officers as per the table, there is a police officer for 248 people. The number of police officers can be calculated as nearly 402 for 100,000 citizens of the population. Therefore, the ratio of police officers to the population of Sri Lanka remains at a relatively good level compared to the South Asian countries.

### 03. Petty Crimes

Crimes which are less serious are studied under this chapter. Basically, this is twofold as petty crimes against persons and petty crimes against property. Petty crimes against persons are reported under 14 types and petty crimes against property under 11 types.

#### 3.1 Petty Crimes against Persons

Statistics on the petty crimes reported to Sri Lanka Police from 2016 to 2018 are presented through the following table. There, the statistics on petty crimes reported during the two years, 2016 and 2017 are compared with those of 2018 and facts are presented analytically.

Table No. 05 **Petty Crimes against persons from 2016 to 2018**

Offence	2016				2017				2018			
	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving
1 Minor assault	24870	8588	16282	65%	22947	7315	15632	68%	23629	7924	15703	66%
2 Illegal abortion	39	18	21	54%	25	15	10	40%	69	36	33	48%
3 Criminal trespass and house trespass	2178	900	1278	59%	2066	764	1302	63%	1803	733	1070	59%
4 Sexual abuse	3764	1370	2394	64%	3324	1229	2095	63%	3327	1470	1826	55%
5 Unlawful obstruction/ arbitrary arrest	317	150	167	53%	148	42	106	72%	204	73	131	64%
6 Being caught for remaining inside a building, etc. for an illegal activity	218	89	129	59%	20	12	8	40%	14	5	9	64%
7 Being a notorious thief	182	71	111	61%	45	11	34	76%	108	41	67	62%
8 Quarrelling in public places	578	132	446	77%	442	105	337	76%	381	97	284	75%
9 Criminal force, criminal intimidation/deliberate insult	2747	1178	1569	57%	2199	777	1422	65%	2461	1028	1433	58%
10 Absence due to failure to comply a lawful order of a police officer	333	130	203	61%	198	61	137	69%	252	52	200	79%
11 Attempting to cause any kind of injury	982	273	709	72%	593	164	429	72%	590	126	464	79%
12 Application to bind a person over	2092	152	1940	93%	1667	44	1623	97%	1841	95	1744	95%
13 Giving false evidence and fabricating false evidence at court	179	70	109	61%	151	28	123	81%	252	56	196	78%
14 Other minor offences committed under Sri Lanka Penal Code	7100	1977	5123	72%	8399	2353	6045	72%	6957	2286	4671	67%
Total	45579	15098	30481	67%	42224	12920	29303	69%	41888	14022	27831	66%

Source: Police Statistics Unit

#### ❖ Data Analysis

Although the minor assaults, the type of minor crime mostly reported, seem to have gone down in 2017 compared to 2016, it has again increase in 2018 according to the table. Accordingly, 24870 minor assaults were reported in 2016 and the said number dropped to 22947 by 8% in

2017. Compared to 2017, minor assaults have increased again to 23629 by 3% in 2018. When looking at the percentage of solving crimes, the percentage of solving minor assaults which was 68% in 2017 has come down to 66% in 2018.

According to the data it becomes clear that the number of offences on illegal abortions reported to police remain at a very low level. In 2016, 39 cases of illegal abortions were reported and in 2017 the said number has reduced to 25 by 36%. Again in 2018, offences related to illegal abortions can be seen increasing to 69 by 176%.

2178 offences related to criminal trespass were reported in 2016 and by 2017, it decreased to 2066 by 5%. The number of offences reported in 2018 was 1803 and it can be indicated as a relative decline of 13% compared to 2017. In 2016, the percentage of solving these crimes was 59% and in 2017 it increased to 63%. The percentage of solving in 2018 was 59%.

When considering sexual assault, such offences show a decline in 2017 compared to 2016 from 3764 to 3324 by 12%. Although, these offences in 2018 show a slight increase compared to those in 2017, it can be pointed out further as a low number compared to 2016. However, the percentage of solving, which remained 63% has gone down to 54% in 2018.

When considering the offence of quarrelling in public, 578 offences were reported in 2016 as per the table. In 2017, these offences dropped to 442 by 23% and further to 381 by 14% in 2018. The percentage of solving in 2016, 2017 and 2018 can be indicated as 77%, 76% and 74% respectively.

When taking the offence of criminal force into account, the number of offences reported in 2016 was 2747. Those offences went down to 2199 by 20% in 2017 and the number of offences reported in 2018 were 2461. When taken as a percentage, a 12% increase could be observed in the offences reported in 2018 than those of 2017.

The percentage of solving the offence of criminal force was 57% in 2016. In 2017, the said percentage was 65% and a slight decline to 58% could be identified in 2018.

Although a growth in 2018 could be seen compared to 2017 when analyzing data on petty crimes against persons, it can be identified that it further remains at a low level compared to 2016.

The total number of 42224 petty crimes against person reported in 2017 has reduced by 7% to 41888 in 2018 and the percentage of solving which was 69% in 2017 has declined to 66% in 2018.

### 3.2 Petty Crimes against Property

The data on petty crimes against property have been given from 2016 to 2018 under 11 categories as indicated by Table No. 06.

Table No. 06 **Petty Crimes against property from 2016**

Offence	2016				2017				2018				
	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	
1	Unlawful possession of burgling tools	185	21	164	89%	130	37	93	72%	87	15	72	83%
2	Offences related to causing damage to sacred objects/religious places/religions	37	14	23	62%	49	27	22	45%	32	19	13	41%
3	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	99	0	99	100%	28	0	28	100%	32	11	21	66%
4	Possession of pornographic materials for displaying publicly or for sale and the act of selling them	112	5	107	96%	84	16	68	81%	49	4	45	92%
5	Attempted theft or robbery	954	479	475	50%	1183	519	664	56%	798	344	454	57%
6	Damage less than Rs. 25,000	3488	1564	1924	55%	2863	1247	1616	56%	2980	1476	1504	50%
7	Theft less than Rs. 25,000	17181	10061	7120	41%	17540	9259	8281	47%	16817	10085	6727	40%
8	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud/ Criminal Misuse of an amount less than Rs. 100,000	8079	4253	3826	47%	8022	4077	3945	49%	8047	4361	3683	46%
9	Complaints on public nuisance	360	58	302	84%	171	36	135	79%	158	47	111	70%
10	Requests made under Section 66 of No 44 Primary Courts Procedure Act	562	78	484	86%	670	167	503	75%	437	65	372	85%
11	Other	2292	847	1445	63%	2141	832	1309	61%	1978	833	1141	58%
Total		<b>33349</b>	<b>17380</b>	<b>15969</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>32881</b>	<b>16217</b>	<b>16664</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>31415</b>	<b>17260</b>	<b>14143</b>	<b>45%</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

#### ❖ Data Analysis

One of the facts that becomes evident based on the data past three year is that the petty crimes against property have gone down as a whole. For example, 185 offences related to possession of equipment for burgling were reported in 2016 and the said number dropped to 130 by 30% in 2017 and further dropped to 87 by 33% in 2018. The percentage of solving these petty crimes in 2016 was 89% and in 2017 it was 71%. In 2018, the said percentage of solving has increased upto 83%.

37 offences related to causing damage to sacred objects/religious places were reported in 2016 and it showed an increase of 32% to 49 in 2017. Compared to 2017, the number of those offences dropped to 32 by 35% in 2018. The percentage of solving in 2016 was 62% and the said percentage in 2017 was 45%. The percentage of solving in 2018 further went down to 41%.

In 2017, 28 offences related to weighing and measuring were reported and in 2018 it has gone up to 32 by 14%. However, 99 offences of this type were reported in 2016 and compared to 2016, offences related to weighing and measuring in 2018 have decreased by 68%.

The percentage of solving offences related to weighing and measuring in 2016 and 2017 was 100%. The percentage of solving in 2018 has dropped to 66%.

A gradual decline could be seen in the possession of pornographic materials for sale or for showing. 112 offences were reported in 2016 and 84 in 2017 and in 2018 these offences have gone down to 49 by 42% compared to 2017. The percentage of solving offences related to phonographic materials in 2016, 2017 and 2018 can be given as 95%, 81% and 92% respectively.

As per the table, 954 offences that come under attempted theft or robbery were reported in 2016 and in 2017, they have increased to 1183 by 74%. In comparison, these offences dropped to 798 by 32% in 2018.

The percentage of offences in connection with attempted theft of robbery in 2016 was 50% and in years 2017 and 2018, those percentages were 56% and 57% respectively.

2980 offences named as causing damage less than Rs. 25000 were reported in 2018 and it shows an increase of 4% compared to the 2863 offences reported in 2017. However, a decline of 14% can be seen in 2018 compared to the 3488 offences on damage reported in 2016.

When studying the progress of solving offences regarding damage less than Rs. 25000, the level of percentage remained at 55%. In 2017, the percentage of solving this offence was 56% and in 2018 a percentage of 50% could be seen in this regard.

12181 thefts under Rs. 25000 were reported in 2016 and in 2017, it has increased by 2%. Compared to 2017 these offences fell by 4% to 16817 in 2018.

When observing the percentage of solving thefts under Rs. 25000, it was 41% in 2016 and in 2017, it has gone up to 47%. By 2018, a 40% decline can be seen in the percentage of solving thefts under Rs. 25000.

As per the data presented in the table regarding the offence named criminal breach of trust/ fraud/ criminal misuse of amount less than Rs. 100,000, there were 8079 offences reported in 2016 and in 2017 a slight decline of 1% to 8022 can be seen. Again in 2018, a small rise to 8047 offences can be identified. The percentage of solving offences on criminal breach of trust with regard to amounts less than Rs. 100,000, was 47% in 2016, 49% in 2017 and 46% in 2018.

A clear decline in the offences taken under Section 66 and public nuisance in the table can be identified in 2018 and even the percentage of solving remains at a higher level. Accordingly, 360

complaints regarding public nuisance were reported in 2016 and in 2017 it reduced to 171 by 53%. In 2018, 158 complaints on public nuisance were lodged and it marks a relative decline of 8% compared to 2017. When considering the percentage of solving these complaints, 84% in 2016, 79% in 2017 and 70% in 2018 can be identified.

When considering complaints of Section 66, i.e. complaints about disturbance of peace due to land disputes, 562 complaints were reported in 2016 and it has relatively gone up to 670 complaints by 19% in 2017. In 2018, 437 complaints in this regard were reported and it can be pointed relatively as drop of 35% compared to 2017. The percentage of solving the complaints taken under Section 66 was 86% in 2016 and 75% in 2017. The said percentage grew upto 85% in 2018.

When taking the total offences against property into consideration, a drop of 4% could be seen in 2018 compared to 2017 and even a downward trend from 50% to 45% was also identified regarding the percentage of solving.

One of the special features that becomes evident during the data analysis of the table is that the percentage of solving financial offences (serial number 6, 7, 8 of the table) remain at a low level. This should be brought to the special attention of all the relevant sections.

## 04. Miscellaneous Complaints

Out of the complaints reported to Sri Lanka Police, majority belong to the category of miscellaneous complaints. The complaints received under this category have been categorized under 16 fields and facts on miscellaneous complaints in 2016, 2017 and 2018 have been comparatively presented through the table No. 07.

Table No. 07 **Table on Miscellaneous Complaints from 2016 to 2018**

Nature of the complaint reported	2016				2017				2018			
	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving
1 Assaulting	205407	43	205364	100%	199622	10	199612	100%	190802	8150	190802	100%
2 Threatening and scolding	203331	36	203295	100%	199649	10	199639	100%	188865	5453	188865	100%
3 Family disputes	114500	9	114491	100%	111775	0	111775	100%	103971	3640	103971	100%
4 Harassment or in-treatment of husband/wife , Domestic Violence	25387	0	25387	100%	22899	0	22899	100%	22320	772	22320	100%
5 Disputes arise due to extra marital affairs	11011	5	11006	100%	10056	0	10056	100%	9661	393	9661	100%
6 Land disputes	96217	43	96174	100%	95046	0	95046	100%	85817	2814	85817	100%
7 Issues that disturb Peace	2717	0	2717	100%	1975	0	1975	100%	2503	146	2503	100%
8 Breach of Confidence/Promises	15043	1	15042	100%	12268	4	12264	100%	10580	929	10580	100%
9 Disputes related to finance and goods	111213	96	111117	100%	116314	11	116303	100%	115352	7633	115352	100%
10 Ill-treating/harassing parents	8410	2	8408	100%	8243	0	8243	100%	7414	225	7414	100%
11 Disputes between tenants and the house owner	8443	1	8442	100%	7891	0	7891	100%	7549	393	7549	100%
12 Disputes between the employee and the employer	4108	0	4108	100%	3415	0	3415	100%	3540	195	3540	100%
13 Problems related to damages caused	19629	7	19622	100%	18146	0	18146	100%	16457	800	16457	100%
14 Problems in creating mental distress	7928	6	7922	100%	7700	1	7699	100%	7283	278	7283	100%
15 Complaints on disappearances	6588	0	6588	100%	5452	0	5452	100%	3860	806	3860	100%
16 Other complaints	199418	159	199259	100%	208636	4	208632	100%	195643	9467	195643	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1039350</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1038942</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1029087</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1029047</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>971617</b>	<b>42094</b>	<b>971617</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

### ❖ Data Analysis

When taking miscellaneous complaints of the last 3 years into consideration, a decline in the miscellaneous complaints can be seen from 2016 to 2018. Accordingly, 1039350 complaints were recorded in 2016 and 1029087 in 2017 and showing a drop of 1% compared to 2017, 1013662 complaints were reported in 2018.

When looking at the progress of solving in 2016 and 2017, it had exceeded 99% and in 2018 the percentage of solving has gone down to 96%.

Out of the miscellaneous complaints, the one which is mostly reported is assaults. As per the table, a decline with regard to those complaints can be identified within the period of last three years. 205407 complaints related to assaults were reported in 2016, and in 2017, it dropped by 3% to 199622. The decline of these crimes in 2018 compared to 2017 is relatively 0.3%. The investigations with regard to 190802 out of 198902 complaints on assaults reported in 2018, were closed and solutions have been given.

A gradual decrease could be observed in threats and scoldings during the last three years. According to the table, the number of these complaints in 2017 has gone down by 3682 complaints and it marks a reduction by 2% and the number of threats and scoldings in 2018 has further gone down compared to 2017 by 5331 which is a 3%. The percentage of solving of threats and scoldings has exceeded 99% and in 2018 a drop to 96% can be identified.

Even a drop in the number of complaints on family disputes could be seen in 2018 in comparison with 2016 and 2017. (Facts on family disputes have been presented under the next paragraph.)

When focusing on land disputes, which are commonly found within the society as the root of many disputes, a considerable drop in the number of such complaints can also be seen. The number of land disputes in 2017 dropped to 95046 from 96217 in 2016 by 1171 which was a 1%. In 2018, the said number of complaints dwindled by 6415 and it marks a decline by 7% compared to 2017. Further when considering the percentages of solving cases on land disputes in 2016, 2017 and 2018, they can be identified as 99.9%, 100% and 97% respectively.

2717 complaints on disturbance of peace were also reported in 2016 and in 2017, that number dropped to 1975 by 27%. In 2018, the complaints on disturbance of peace have again increased by 34%. The percentage of solving these crimes in 2017 remained at 100% and the said solving percentage was 94% in 2018.

When looking at complaints on breach of confidence and promise under miscellaneous complaints, a significant decline can be seen with regard to the last three years. In 2016, 15043 complaints on breach of promise were reported and in 2017, these complaints reduced to 12268 by 18%. In 2018, the number of complaints lodged were 11509 and it was relatively a drop of 6% compared to 2017 and relatively a fall of 23% compared to 2016.

The percentage of solving regarding the complaints of breach of confidence and promise in 2016 and 2017 has reached a level beyond 99% and in 2018, this solving percentage was 92%.

As per the data presented in the table, a considerable growth in financial disputes and disputes regarding goods can be identified during the last three years. When analyzing data regarding financial disputes and disputes on goods, which records the largest number of complaints after the complaints on assault, threatening/scolding and family disputes, 111213 complaints were

lodged in 2016. The number of complaints received in 2017 was 116314. That means, such complaints have relatively gone up by 4% compared to 2016. The growth in financial disputes and disputes regarding goods in 2018 is relatively a 6% compared to 2017.

When considering the percentages of providing solutions to financial disputes and disputes regarding goods in 2016 and 2017, they exceeded 99.9% and in 2018 this percentage was indicated as 94%.

A certain decline in the number of complaints received on ill-treating or harassing parents observed during the last three years can be taken as a special fact. In 2016, 8410 complaints were recorded in this regard and it dropped to 8243 in 2017 by 2%. The drop in those complaints in 2018 compared to that of 2017 can be taken as 7%. The percentage of solving these disputes in 2016 and 2017 was beyond 99% and in 2018, the percentage of solving was 97%.

As a whole, a decline in majority of the complaints under miscellaneous complaints could be observed during the relevant three years and it should also be mentioned that the percentage of solving miscellaneous complaints in 2018, has relatively gone down compared to that of 2016 and 2017.

#### 4.1 Family Disputes

Family disputes can be identified as a type of dispute which is very noticeable among miscellaneous complaints. Family disputes, disputes arise due to extra marital affairs and disputes due to domestic violence are included under this. According to table No. 08, a total number of 140757 complaints on family disputes were reported in 2018 as 107611 complaints on family disputes, 23092 disputes on domestic violence and 10054 due to extra marital affairs.

Table No. 08

**Table on Family Disputes from 2016 to 2018**

Nature of the complaint reported		2016				2017				2018			
		Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving	Reported	Being Investigated	Solved	Percentage of Solving
1	Family disputes	114500	9	114491	100%	111775	0	111775	100%	107611	3634	87070	81%
2	Harassment or ill-treatment of husband/wife , Domestic Violence	25387	0	25387	100%	22899	0	22899	100%	23092	772	18270	79%
3	Disputes arise due to extra marital affairs	11011	5	11006	100%	10056	0	10056	100%	10054	392	7804	78%
<b>Total</b>		<b>150898</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>150884</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>144730</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>144730</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>140757</b>	<b>4798</b>	<b>113144</b>	<b>80%</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data Analysis

According to table No. 08, the total number of complaints on family disputes in 2018 were 140,757. That number is a 14% of the total number of complaints received by police in 2018. When considering each type of dispute mentioned in the table, an overall decline in those complaints can be seen compared to those of 2016 and 2017.

As mentioned in the table, the number of complaints received under family disputes from 2016 to 2018 shows a decline. Thus, 114500 family disputes were recorded in 2016 and in 2017 it has dropped to 111775 by 2%. In 2018, 107611 similar disputes were reported and as a percentage, it shows a 4% decline compared to 2017. When taking the percentage of solving, 100% could be achieved in 2016 and 2017 and in 2018, a drop to 81% could be identified in the said percentage.

Although a drop could be observed in the family disputes caused due to domestic violence in 2017 compared to 2016, a slight rise could be noticed in 2018. Accordingly, 25387 complaints were received under domestic violence in 2016 and in 2017, it has slightly gone down to 22899 by 10%. Although the said number slightly increased to 23092 by 0.8% in 2018 compared to 2017, it has indicated a further decline by 9% compared to 2016. When looking at the progress of solving in years, 2016 and 2017, a percentage of 100% has been achieved but the percentage of solving in 2018 was 79%.

A decline could also be found in the family disputes from 2016 to 2018, stemming from extra-marital affairs. Due to that reason, 11011 complaints were reported in 2016 and in 2017, the said number dropped to 10056 by 9%. In 2018, the number of reportings of such family disputes were 10054 and that was 2 complains short of the number recorded in 2017. However, it can be seen that the said number has further taken a value less than that of 2016. The percentage of solving family disputes related to extra-marital affairs in 2016 and 2017 remained at 100% and in 2018, 78% solving percentage was achieved.

When considering the total number of family disputes, a clear decline could be identified from 2016 to 2018. For example, a total number of 150898 family disputes were recorded in 2016 and in 2017, it has reduced by 6168, i.e. 4% to 144730. In 2018, 140757 complaints of this nature were recorded and compared to 2017, it was a decline by 3973 by 3%.

## 05. Suicides

It has been revealed that a considerable number of annual deaths in the world are caused by suicides and a person dies in every 40 seconds in the world. According to researchers, an increase can be seen among youths who are committing suicide. Sri Lanka has also been included in the countries that record an increased number of suicides. It has been revealed by various studies that the deterioration in social relations and alienation among members of the family as well as mental stress, and social and economic issues directly impact on suicides.

In analysing suicides reported to Sri Lanka Police, they are classified according to reason for committing suicide, method of committing suicide, and nature of the occupation, gender and age of the deceased person. Data have been presented under each category in tables No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 below.

### 5.1 Method of committing suicide

When studying suicides, various methods can be identified that have been used by people for committing suicide. Data on 15 methods reported to Sri Lanka Police are shown in the following table.

Table No. 09 **Table on Method of committing suicide from 2016 to 2018**

Serial Number	Method	2016			2017			2018		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ingestion of insecticide and weedicide	698	175	873	698	154	852	696	104	<b>800</b>
2	Self-strangulation	1284	289	1573	1508	306	1814	1546	358	<b>1904</b>
3	Getting drowned by leaping into rivers, lakes, sea, etc.	51	42	93	72	37	109	69	42	<b>111</b>
4	By using firearms	14	2	16	6	8	14	14	6	<b>20</b>
5	By using hand grenades and other explosives	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	<b>0</b>
6	By using sharp weapons	4	0	4	9	2	11	4	3	<b>7</b>
7	Self-immolation	42	75	117	42	72	114	40	60	<b>100</b>
8	Jumping under train or vehicles	106	30	136	137	26	163	122	27	<b>149</b>
9	Drinking acids	23	7	30	30	11	41	30	8	<b>38</b>
10	Drinking fuel (Petrol, Kerosene)	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	0	<b>4</b>
11	Drug overdose (Sleeping tablets etc.)	10	13	23	11	10	21	10	10	<b>20</b>
12	Ingestion of components of poisonous plants - Oleander seeds ( <i>Kaneru</i> ), <i>Niyangala</i> ( <i>Gloriosa superba</i> )	43	35	78	36	32	68	34	30	<b>64</b>
13	Jumping from steep	7	2	9	6	2	8	6	0	<b>6</b>
14	Consuming drugs (Orally or by injecting)	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
15	By using other methods	52	15	67	27	16	43	43	14	<b>57</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2339</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>2586</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3263</b>	<b>2619</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>3281</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data Analysis

When considering data of past three years according to table No. 09 it can be seen that suicides in 2016 were 3025 and there is a gradual increase of 8% in 2017 which was recorded as 3263, and of 0.5% in 2018 which was recorded as 3281. Maximum number of suicides were reported under self-strangulation. It was 1573 in 2016 and in 2017 it has increased to 1814 by 15% and compared to 2017 it has increased to 1904 in 2018 by 5%. Out of deceased persons, 81% were male and in 2018, females died due to self-strangulation have increased by 17% compared to 2017.

Form the table, it is revealed that the second most used method for committing suicide is drinking pesticides. There is a decrease in using this method in 2016, 2017 and 2018. In 2016 suicides committed by using this method were reported as 873 and it has decreased to 852 in 2017 by 2%. Compared to 2017, suicides committed by drinking pesticides have decreased to 800 in 2018 by 6%. In this category, also, majority of the deceased were male and it was 80% in 2016 and 82% in 2017. In 2018, 87% of persons who have committed suicide were male.

Third most used method for committing suicide is jumping in front of trains. In 2016 this method was used by 136 persons. In 2017, 163 suicides were reported and compared to 2016, it is an increase of 20%. In 2018, it has decreased by 8% compared to 2017 and number of deaths were 149.

A considerable number of suicides by self-immolation were also reported last year and they have gradually decreased throughout the last three years. It can be recorded as 117, 114, and 100 respectively in 2016, 2017 and 2018. Accordingly, suicides by self-immolation have decreased by 2% in 2017 compared to 2016 and by 12% in 2018 compared to 2017. The significance here is that majority of the deceased were females. Accordingly, 64% of persons who committed suicide in 2016 were female and in 2017, it was 63%. The percentage of females who committed suicide by self-immolation in 2018 is recorded as 60%.

## 5.2 Reasons for committing suicide

In addition to methods of committing suicide, reasons for committing suicide is depicted in table No. 10 as reported to Sri Lanka Police.

Table No. 10 **Table on Reasons for committing suicide 2016 – 2018**

Serial Number	Reason	2016			2017			2018		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Economic issues (Poverty, Loans etc.)	124	27	151	166	29	195	200	38	238
2	Problems related to Professions	21	0	21	21	4	25	23	3	26
3	Problems with adults (Parents, Teachers)	45	34	79	52	15	67	39	32	71
4	Harassments from husband or wife and family disputes	445	158	603	477	148	625	432	159	591
5	Disappointment and hopelessness due to love affairs	152	120	272	169	96	265	197	91	288

6	Sexual harassment / Rape Cases	3	0	3	1	0	1	4	3	7
7	Drug Addiction	124	1	125	137	0	137	143	0	143
8	Repentance due to deaths of relations including parents	34	9	43	35	20	55	37	7	44
9	Loss of Fixed Assets or Movable Assets	3	4	7	4	1	5	2	1	3
10	Failing exams	3	6	9	6	3	9	2	3	5
11	Neglected by Children	10	4	14	14	6	20	14	0	14
12	Sexual Dysfunction	2	2	4	2	0	2	4	1	5
13	Psychological Disorders	178	66	244	246	84	330	258	79	337
14	Chronic diseases and Physical sufferings	318	63	381	321	58	379	359	60	419
15	Other Reasons	877	192	1069	935	213	1148	905	185	1090
<b>Total</b>		<b>2339</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>2586</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3263</b>	<b>2619</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>3281</b>

Source – Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data Analysis

Numerous reasons for committing suicide in Sri Lanka which should be focused by the society can be identified through the above table. Some of the main reasons are analysed herein.

According to the table, majority of suicides in 2018 were caused due to family disputes. In 2018, it was reported as 591, which shows that although family disputes considered as ordinary phenomena within a family, a minor family dispute may lead to a calamitous end unless given a proper solution in its initial stage. In all three years, reason for majority of suicides is family disputes. In 2016, 603 persons committed suicide due to family disputes, and it has increased by 4% in 2017 recording 625 incidents. However, in 2018 it has decreased by 5% which records 591 deaths.

According to facts, majority of persons who commit suicide due to family disputes are male. In 2016, 74% of the deceased were male and in 2017 it was 76%. In 2018, 75% of persons who committed suicide were male, affirming the above fact.

According to the table, when considering second and third reasons for committing suicide in 2018, it is seen that physical as well as psychological reasons impact on committing suicide. In 2018, 337 persons have committed suicide because of mental disorders and 419 have committed suicide because of physical disorders and chronic diseases.

Considering the number of persons who committed suicide due to physical disorders, it was recorded 381 in 2016 and 83% out of them were males. In 2017, the death toll was 379 which shows a slight decrease compared to 2016. In 2017, 85% of the deceased were males. Due to chronic and physical diseases, 419 have committed suicide in 2018 and 86% out of them were males. An increase of 10% can be witnessed in 2018 compared to 2017.

When considering suicides committed because of mental disorders, 244 persons have committed suicide in 2016 and 73% out of them were males. Compared to 2016, 330 persons have committed suicide in 2017 which is an increase of 35%. Out of these deceased persons, 74% were males. In 2018, 337 persons have committed suicide due to mental disorders which depicts an increase of 2% compared to 2017 and 76% out of them were males. According to the table, persons who committed suicide for this reason accounts for 23% out of overall suicides in 2018.

Another main reason to commit suicide is the break-up of love affairs, and due to this reason 272 persons have committed suicide in 2016 and 56% out of them were males. In 2017, suicides due to break-ups were 265 indicating a 2% decrease compared to 2016. 2018 records an increase of 9% with 288 cases compared to 2017. Majority of the deceased were males and 64% in 2017 and 68% in 2018 have committed suicide due to love affairs.

Economic issues such as poverty and debts is another reason for considerable amount of suicides last year. In 2016, 151 persons committed suicide due to economic issues and 82% out of them were males. In 2017, 195 such suicides occurred and it is an increase of 29% compared to 2016. Eighty five percent of persons who have committed suicide due to economic issues in 2017 are males. Compared to 2017, the number of persons committed suicide due to economic issues in 2018 have increased by 22% and reported as 238. Here too, 84% out of them are of the male party.

It can be revealed from the table that the use of toxic drugs is another main reason for suicides. In 2016, 125 persons have committed suicide because of drug addiction and in 2017 it was reported as 137. Compared to 2016, suicides reported due to drug addiction have increased by 10% in 2017, and in 2018, total deaths reported were 143 and it reported a 6% increase. In 2016 one female died due to drug addiction and all the other persons who committed suicide in all three years are males.

### 5.3 Nature of Occupation of persons who have committed suicide

Nature of the occupation of person can be considered as a factor that had an impact on them for committing suicide. Accordingly, data is presented under 15 classifications through the following table No. 11.

Table No. 11 **Table on Nature of Occupation of persons committed suicide from 2016 to 2018**

Serial Number	Nature of the Occupation	2016			2017			2018		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Employees of professional and technical and other relevant fields (Physicians, Engineers, Teachers, Photographers etc.)	42	5	47	65	5	70	54	5	59
2	Employees in administration and executive management fields	11	3	14	10	1	11	10	2	12
3	Clerks and other parallel services-(stenographer, Typists etc.)	23	3	26	29	2	31	21	2	23

4	Sales men	68	15	<b>83</b>	102	9	<b>111</b>	99	19	<b>118</b>
5	Workers in Service Sector - Chefs, Barbers, Tailors Etc.	37	12	<b>49</b>	47	14	<b>61</b>	53	23	<b>76</b>
6	Workers connected with the fields - Agriculture/ Husbandry /Fisheries Industry and Conservation of Forests	391	25	<b>416</b>	478	31	<b>509</b>	484	27	<b>511</b>
7	Workers connected with production field - Technicians and other relevant workers, Transport, Machine Operators and Labourers	184	15	<b>199</b>	138	13	<b>151</b>	148	10	<b>158</b>
8	Officers in Tri- Forces	33	0	<b>33</b>	31	1	<b>32</b>	24	0	<b>24</b>
9	Police	9	0	<b>9</b>	5	0	<b>5</b>	8	0	<b>8</b>
10	Security Officers	11	1	<b>12</b>	16	2	<b>18</b>	7	0	<b>7</b>
11	Pensioners	34	4	<b>38</b>	45	1	<b>46</b>	69	1	<b>70</b>
12	Students	38	82	<b>120</b>	68	69	<b>137</b>	60	74	<b>134</b>
13	Politicians	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	1	<b>1</b>
14	Unemployed persons	741	376	<b>1117</b>	797	419	<b>1216</b>	749	406	<b>1155</b>
15	Not categories under Occupations	717	145	<b>862</b>	755	110	<b>865</b>	833	92	<b>925</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2339</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>2586</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3263</b>	<b>2619</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>3281</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data Analysis

When studying suicides during the recent years in Sri Lanka, the nature of occupation of persons who have committed suicide has a certain effect on their act of committing suicide. Especially, according to data, unemployment should be focused as a fact that can lead a person to commit suicide.

When considering last three years, it can be observed that suicides among unemployed persons record a high figure, i.e. 1117 in 2016, 1216 in 2017 and 1155 in 2018. As a percentage, committing suicide by unemployed persons has increased by 9% in 2017 compared to 2016 and compared to 2017, it has decreased from 5% in 2018. In 2018, reason for 35% of overall suicides was unemployment. In both 2016 and 2017 percentage of persons who committed suicide because of unemployment was 37%.

Compared with the suicide cases concerning individuals who were employed, suicides due to unemployment records a higher value among females. As an example, in 2018, 749 males and 406 females have committed suicide due to unemployment. In 2016, 741 males and 376 females have committed suicide and in 2017, it was reported as 798 males and 419 females.

Considering suicides in 2018, 40% of the persons were engaged in minor level occupations. They include workers, labourers, machine operators, and sales representatives etc. in fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, etc.

A growth could be observed in committing suicide by pensioners within the last three years. In 2016, the number of pensioners who committed suicide was 38 and in 2017 it increased to 46 by 21% and to 70 by 52% in 2018. In 2016, males who committed suicide were 89% and it was 98% in 2017 and 2018.

When analysing suicides among students, most peculiar fact is that female party has exceeded the male party compared to other categories of suicides. In 2016 it was reported that 38 male students and 82 female students have committed suicide. It is 68% as a percentage. In 2017, 68 male students and 69 female students have committed suicide and in 2018, 74 female students have committed suicide against 60 male students. As a percentage, it is 55%. When considering suicides committed by students in last three years, 120 students have committed suicide in 2016 and it has increased by 14% to 137 in 2017. Compared to 2017 it has increased by 2% to 134 in 2018.

When considering persons working in Executive Grade and other high level professions (Doctors, Engineers, etc.), which are depicted under sequence numbers 01 and 02 in the table, who have committed suicide, 61 deaths have been reported in 2016 and it has gone up by 33% and reported 81 deaths in 2017. In 2018, it has decreased by 12% compared to 2017 and 71 deaths were reported. This category marks 2% of overall suicides in year 2018.

#### 5.4 Suicides based on age and gender

Suicides reported to Sri Lanka Police are also categorized based on age and gender of deceased persons. Accordingly, table No. 12 presents data based on gender and on 13 age groups.

Table No. 12 **Table on suicides based on age and gender 2016 – 2018**

Serial Number	Age Group	2016			2017			2018		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	08 to 16 Years	27	52	<b>79</b>	49	41	<b>90</b>	30	46	<b>76</b>
2	17 to 20 Years	107	112	<b>219</b>	118	87	<b>205</b>	115	98	<b>213</b>
3	21 to 25 Years	207	86	<b>293</b>	198	79	<b>277</b>	221	109	<b>330</b>
4	26 to 30 Years	153	83	<b>236</b>	214	86	<b>300</b>	209	83	<b>292</b>
5	31 to 35 Years	185	62	<b>247</b>	220	65	<b>285</b>	193	52	<b>245</b>
6	36 to 40 Years	176	48	<b>224</b>	200	56	<b>256</b>	223	44	<b>267</b>
7	41 to 45 Years	195	33	<b>228</b>	220	44	<b>264</b>	216	36	<b>252</b>
8	46 to 50 Years	211	30	<b>241</b>	232	32	<b>264</b>	239	24	<b>263</b>
9	51 to 55 Years	242	43	<b>285</b>	233	45	<b>278</b>	226	41	<b>267</b>
10	56 to 60 Years	216	23	<b>239</b>	250	37	<b>287</b>	257	29	<b>286</b>
11	61 to 65 Years	174	27	<b>201</b>	222	29	<b>251</b>	228	23	<b>251</b>
12	66 to 70 Years	161	36	<b>197</b>	160	21	<b>181</b>	185	28	<b>213</b>
13	Over 70 Years	285	51	<b>336</b>	270	55	<b>325</b>	277	49	<b>326</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2339</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>2586</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3263</b>	<b>2619</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>3281</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data Analysis

Majority of persons who have committed suicide in 2018 according to data in the table are in the 21-25 age group. The said number is 330 and it marks 10% of overall deaths in this group in 2018. The second most number of suicides in 2018 is 326 deaths and it is reported in the age group of those above 70 years. It is a 10% of overall deaths. In 2016 and 2017, the majority of persons who committed suicide belongs to the age group of persons above 70 years.

Suicides in last three years can be roughly categorized into various stages of life and in 2016, 79 children and teenagers which belong to age group of 08-16 years have committed suicide. In 2017, it has risen to 90 by 14%. In 2018, this age group dropped to 76 suicides and it is a decrease by 15% compared to 2017. Two percent of the overall suicides in 2018 belongs to this age group.

The importance regarding the age group of 08-16 is that the number of female persons who have committed suicide has exceeded the number of male persons. According to the table, within the period of 2016-2018 males committed suicide were reported as 106 while females were reported as 139. This group also includes student community and it has been depicted earlier that suicides among female students records a higher value.

When teenagers of age group 17-20 years is considered, in 2016, 219 suicides were reported and it has decreased to 205 by 6% in 2017 in contrast to 2016. Compared to 2017, suicides of this age group has gone up to 213 by 4% in 2018 and majority of victims belong to the male party. Doing studies, carrying out experiments, unemployment, teenage love affairs are some common aspects of this age group and by analysing overall facts in this chapter, it can be concluded that above factors may have had a certain impact on these teenagers for committing suicide.

In year 2016, it was reported that 776 youths belong to age group 21-35 have committed suicide and it has increased by 11% to 862 in 2017. In 2018, it has slightly increased by 0.5% to 867 compared to 2017. As members of the labour force and persons who contribute in the economy of the family, social impact of these suicides of this age group should be deeply studied.

When age group of 36-60 years is considered, 1217 persons have committed suicide in 2016 and it has risen by 11% to 1349 in 2017. They have decreased by 1% and recorded 1335 in 2018. Majority of the labour force of the country are in this group, hence, the impact of such suicides largely affects the economy of country as well as the family.

When age group of persons above 61 years is considered, 734 persons have committed suicide in 2016. Compared to 2016, it has increased by 3% to 757 in 2017 and further increased by 4% and recorded 790 in 2018. This group includes most of the persons who are experiencing the autumn of their lives. This is an age of retirement or an age to be depended on their children, and issues in this regard may directly or indirectly impact on their decision of committing suicide. It should be taken into consideration that within last three years i.e. 2016, 2017 and

2018, a considerable growth could be seen in persons above 70 years who have committed suicide. It was reported as 336 in 2016, 325 in 2017 and 326 in 2018. The need of a deep study to unravel the reasons for their suicides cannot be ignored.

When considering suicides based on gender, the number of male persons who have committed suicide from overall suicides, has escalated in 2016, 2017, and 2018 respectively as 77%, 79% and 80%. When suicides among females are considered, according to data of 04 age groups within 08 to 30 years, a higher figure can be witnessed compared to other age groups. Suicides among females have gradually shrunk in 2016, 2017, and 2018 as 23%, 21% and 20% respectively as a whole.

## 06. Offences related to liquor and narcotics

This chapter is assigned for offences related to liquor and narcotics which have been reported to Sri Lanka Police. Basically, Police Narcotics Bureau and Special Task Force are engaged in numerous raids and police station level raids are also launched on offences related to liquor and narcotics.

The following tables show information comparatively on arrests and prosecutions on liquor and narcotics in 2016 and 2017.

### 6.1 Offences related to liquor

Offences related liquor, which belong to 12 fields in recent 03 years are depicted in the following tables.

Table No. 13 **Table on offences related to liquor from 2016 to 2018**

Serial Number	Offense	2016				2017				2018			
		Number Reported	Number of prosecuted cases	Number of Persons Became Offenders	Percentage of prosecution	Number Reported	Number of prosecuted cases	Number of Persons Became Offenders	Percentage of prosecution	Number Reported	Number of prosecuted cases	Number of Persons Became Offenders	Percentage of prosecution
1	Distillation and Production of Illicit liquor	10198	8869	7486	87%	10658	9705	8292	91%	11316	10242	8259	91%
2	Production of fermented toddy without having license	72	70	65	97%	166	159	142	96%	57	52	47	91%
3	Production of Government approved liquor without having license	19	19	19	100%	56	46	43	82%	133	106	87	80%
4	Illegal Production and distillation of Spirits	414	259	243	63%	285	270	231	95%	2346	1745	1473	74%
5	Selling and Keep Illicit liquor in possession	91376	84718	75297	93%	93870	88490	81495	94%	100373	93526	82364	93%
6	Selling and keeping fermented toddy in possession	6192	5890	5504	95%	3725	3520	3376	94%	3801	3410	2991	90%
7	Selling and keep more than 7.5 litres of Government approved arrack in possession without having license	7268	7012	6544	96%	4967	4723	4321	95%	4050	3759	3337	93%
8	Selling Beer and other liquor or keep in possession for selling purposes without having a license	584	561	537	96%	985	967	924	98%	614	544	473	89%
9	Selling or keep in possession liquor that had produced illegally	431	392	310	91%	1345	1325	890	99%	682	642	524	94%
10	Transportation of illicit liquor or fermented toddy or other spirits without having a licence	276	254	225	92%	280	269	196	96%	378	349	247	92%
11	Keep in possession the apparatus used to produce illicit liquor, fermented toddy or spirits	605	549	508	91%	670	651	543	97%	659	630	472	96%
12	Other offenses under the Excise Ordinance	2670	2435	2282	91%	3191	2912	2569	91%	5404	4509	3774	83%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120105</b>	<b>111028</b>	<b>99020</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>120198</b>	<b>113037</b>	<b>103022</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>129813</b>	<b>119514</b>	<b>104048</b>	<b>92%</b>

Source: Police Statistics

## ❖ Data Analysis

According to the table, second most reported offence related to liquor is production or distillation of illicit liquor. In 2016, the number of such incidents was 10198 and 87% of them have been prosecuted. Year 2017 reported 10658 offences and it is a 4% increase compared to 2016. In 2018, reported offences are amounted to 11316 and it is an increase of 6% compared to 2017 and, the percentage of prosecution is 90% in 2018.

Majority of offences related to liquor, which were reported to police, is related to sale and possession of illicit liquor. In 2016, the amount of offences reported were 91376 and 93% of them i.e. 84718 have been prosecuted. Offences in this regard have gone up by 3% in 2017 compared to 2016 and 93870 incidents were reported. Prosecutions in 2017 was 94% as a percentage. It further increased in 2018 by 7% compared to 2017 reporting 100373 offences and 93% of them have been prosecuted.

When sale and possession of illicit fermented toddy is taken into consideration, 6192 offences have been reported in 2016. Out of them 5890 i.e. 95% of offenders have been prosecuted. In 2017 this offence has been decreased by 40% compared to 2016 and reported 3725 incidents. In 2017, 3520 offenders have been prosecuted and it is 94% as a percentage. Year 2018 depicted a 2% increase compared to 2017, and reported 3801 incidents of sale and possession of illicit fermented toddy, and 90% of them have been prosecuted in 2018.

Regarding the sale and possession of government approved liquor without a license, a considerable decline can be observed within the period from 2016 to 2018. Offences in this regard have been reported as 7268 in 2016 and it has decreased to 4967 in 2017 by 32%. Year 2018 reported 4050 such offences and compared to 2017 it is a decrease of 18%. Percentage of prosecution in this regard is 96% in 2016, 95% in 2017 and 93% in 2018.

According to the table, when overall offences related to liquor is taken into consideration, 120105 offences have been reported in 2016 and it has risen to 120198 in 2017. In 2018, the reported number of incidents related to liquor is 129813 and it depicts an 8% increase.

When percentage of prosecution for liquor related offences is considered it was 92% in 2016. In 2017 percentage of prosecution was 92% and in 2018 it was 92%.



A photograph of illicit liquor taken into custody by Police Narcotic Bureau on 23.03.2018.

## 6.2 Offences related to narcotics

Narcotics related offences can be identified as offences that do a severe harm to the individual and social wellbeing. Table No. 14 shows offences in this field comparatively in 2016, 2017 and 2018. Offences related to narcotics is considered a grave crime and the significant fact is that these crimes tend to escalate continuously.

Table No. 14 **Table on apprehension of narcotics from 2016 to 2018**

Offense	2016					2017					2018										
	Reported	Filed cases	Number of persons became offenders	Percentage of prosecutions	Arrested quantity (kg/g/mg)			Reported	Filed cases	Number of persons became offenders	Percentage of prosecutions	Arrested quantity (kg/g/mg)			Reported	Filed cases	Number of persons became offenders	Percentage of prosecutions	Arrested quantity (kg/g/mg)		
					kg	g	mg					kg	g	mg					kg	g	mg
1 Cannabis	54349	53426	51932	98%	36818	698	506	67039	65534	61441	98%	19720	216	987	71505	69886	63603	98%	8884	457	162
2 Opium	3	3	3	100%	15	399	970	27	24	24	89%	0	242	335	3	1	1	33%	0	8	380
3 Hashish	39	37	35	95%	27	443	650	79	74	71	94%	39	42	554	199	189	161	95%	82	291	597
4 Heroin	28327	27306	25074	96%	205	140	430	36989	35440	31911	96%	124	829	51	47355	44346	36356	94%	721	363	175
5 Morphine	4	4	1	100%	0	74	730	1	1	1	100%	0	0	250	254	187	165	74%	0	194	784
6 Cocaine	37	14	39	38%	1302	735	42	48	46	46	96%	224	181	75	74	62	45	84%	9	859	780
7 Other	5593	5540	5250	99%	506	523	334	3761	3473	3176	92%	939	638	415	5550	5381	4770	97%	556	389	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>88352</b>	<b>86330</b>	<b>82334</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>38876</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>107944</b>	<b>104592</b>	<b>96670</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>21048</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>124940</b>	<b>120052</b>	<b>105101</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>10254</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>904</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

### ❖ Data Analysis

When data is analysed according to the table within the last three years, it can be observed that there is an increase in these offences in 2016, 2017 and 2018. As an example, offences related to cannabis which were reported in 2016 were 54349 and it has escalated to 67056 by 23% in 2017. Compared to 2017, offences related to cannabis have increased by 7% and reported as 71505 in 2018. Prosecutions on above offences as a percentage is 98% in all the three years of 2016, 2017 and 2018.

The number of heroin related offences reported in 2016 is 28327. It has increased to 36989 by 30% in 2017. In 2018, heroin related offences were reported as 47355 and compared to 2017, it is a 28% growth. Percentage of prosecution for such offences is 96% in both 2016 and 2017 and in 2018, it has decreased to 94%.

In 2016, 03 opium related offences have been reported and it has escalated to 27 in 2017. However, only 03 offences have been reported in 2016. On prosecution, in 2016 the percentage is 100% and in 2017 it was 89%. Only one offence among three reported offences has been prosecuted in 2018 and the percentage is 33%.

A considerable growth in offences related to Hashish, Morphine, and Cocaine, which had fewer reports in early years in Sri Lanka, can be witnessed through data of three years depicted in the table. As an example, Hashish related offences have increased by 102% to reach 79 in 2017

compared to 39 offences reported in 2016. It has increased to 199 incidents in 2018 and compared to 2017, it is an increase of 152%. Percentage of prosecution in 2016 was 95% and in 2017 and 2018 it was respectively reported as 94% and 95%.

According to the table 04, offences related to Morphine have been reported in 2016. In 2017 it has decreased to 01 offence by 75% and again in 2018 it has substantially increased to 254 offences.

Percentage of prosecution was 100% in 2016 and 2017 and in 2018, it has decreased to 74% compared to previous years.

Cocaine related offences in 2016 were reported as 37 and in 2017, it has gone up to 48 offences by 30%. Offences reported in 2018 were 74 and it is a 54% increase compared to 2017. When prosecution for cocaine related offences is considered, it was 38% in 2016. In 2017, the percentage was 96% and the prosecution for cocaine related offences was 84% in 2018.

According to the table, when overall narcotic related offences in last three years are taken into consideration, a growth can be seen in overall offences. Hence, 88352 offences were reported in 2016 and it has increased to 107944 offences by 22% in 2017. In 2018, the number of reported narcotic related offences was 124940 and it is a 16% growth compared to 2017.

Offenders who have been taken into custody in connection with narcotics have also increased in the three years shown in the table. Accordingly, 82334 suspects have been arrested in 2016 and it has increased by 17% in 2017 and the number of suspects nabbed was 96670. In 2018, 108581 suspects were arrested related to narcotic related offences and it represents a 12% growth compared to 2017.

When prosecution for overall narcotic related offences are considered, the percentage of prosecution in 2016 is 98%. The percentages in 2017 and 2018 were 97% and 96% respectively.



Photograph of narcotics nabbed by Narcotic Bureau on 23.03.2018

### **6.3 Raids conducted by Special Task Force on liquor and narcotics**

A significant contribution has made by the Police Special Task Force on raids and apprehension of offenders related to liquor and narcotics.

Accordingly, information on raids and arrests made by the Special Task Force in 2018 related to illegal drugs and liquor, are depicted in tables No. 15 and 16 below.

Table No. 15

**Table on raids conducted by STF on liquor in 2018**

Offence	No. of raids	No. of suspects	Arrested quantity	Worth
			(l/ml)	Rs.
Illicit liquor	1,238	1,238	24,952 litres 40 ml	11,652,602.68
Selling government approved liquor without having licence	69	74	1,036 bottles of liquor	1,322,280.00
			1,463 of beer cans	
Foreign liquor	21	22	5,449 litres	10,138,635.75
			368 beer cans	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>1334</b>	-	<b>23,113,518.43</b>

Source: Police Special Task Force

**Table on raids conducted by Special Task Force related to narcotics in 2018**

Table No. 16

Offence	No. of raids	No. of suspects	Arrested quantity	Worth
			(kg/g/mg)	Rs.
Heroin	926	951	275 kg 263 g 172 mg	2,725,631,720.00
Canabis	224	225	213 kg 244 g 956 mg	29,496,394.42
Kerala Ganja	310	315	1056 kg 569 g 406 mg	137,352,747.78
Canabis cultivation	353	71	1,613,104 plants	-
			111 ½ acres	
Foreign Cigarettes	96	100	422,073	21,164,630.00
Tablets given for psychological disorders (psychotropic)	49	50	24,521 tablets	4,366,605.00
			06 capsules	
Cocaine	5	5	5 kg 336 g 439 mg	-
Kush	4	4	23 g 760 mg	-
Ice	14	14	01 kg 014 g 578 mg	-
Hashish	7	8	05 kg 827 g 630 mg	-
Other (Mawa, Ash, Hash, Opium, Tobacco, Madana modaka (a local ayurvedic aphrodisiac)	42	43	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>1,786</b>	-	<b>25,531,235</b>

Source: Police Special Task Force

## 07 Vice and Statutory Offences

The term Vice is used for many other offences by the Sri Lanka Police in addition to offences depicted in this chapter. For instance, offences related to liquor and narcotics are also included under Vice. The purpose of naming some offences in their own name is that each of them can be broadly analysed under subcategories. Moreover, offences specified by special Statutes are also discussed in this chapter.

### 7.1 Vice

Vice can be described as offences that impact adversely on morality and well-being which is expected from the society. Offences on Vice have been reported under 6 categories and offences reported from 2016 to 2018 are shown comparatively in the following table No. 17.

Table No. **Table on raids on Vice from 2016 to 2018**

Serial Number	Offense	2016					2017					2018				
		Reported	Number of cases filed	percentage of prosecutions	Number of persons who have been prosecuted		Reported	Number of cases filed	percentage of prosecutions	Number of persons who have been prosecuted		Reported	Number of cases filed	percentage of prosecutions	Number of persons who have been prosecuted	
					Male	Female				Male	Female				Male	Female
1	Prostitution	628	627	100%	10	662	522	516	99%	183	495	441	414	94%	15	456
2	Brothels	118	114	97%	79	281	262	255	97%	181	606	278	261	94%	141	725
3	Seduction (a child below 18 years for sexual abuse)	14	9	64%	3	6	0	0		0	0	4	4	100%	6	5
4	Homosexuality	17	17	100%	33	0	4	3	75%	6	0	5	5	100%	9	0
5	Exhibitionism, voyeurism & outrage of Modesty	130	111	85%	100	0	61	51	84%	36	0	89	55	62%	67	0
6	Selling pornographic cards, photographs and leaflets	348	339	97%	333	3	206	200	97%	205	0	137	129	94%	118	7
Total		1255	1217	97%	558	952	1055	1025	97%	611	1101	954	868	91%	356	1193

Source: Police Statistics Unit

### ❖ Data analysis

According to the table, in year 2016, 2017, and 2018, overall offences show a considerable decline. Hence, 628 incidents on prostitution were reported in 2016 and it has decreased by 17% in 2017 and only 522 incidents were reported. Data shows that it has further decreased by 15% and reported 441 cases in 2018. Prosecution in this regard was 100% as a percentage in 2016 and 99% in 2017. It has shrunk to 94% in 2018.

In 2016, the reported number of offences of seducing children for sexual abuse was 14 and in 2017 no incident has been reported. Four cases have been reported in 2018 and compared to

2016 it is a drop by 71%. In 2016, the percentage of prosecution for seducing children for sexual abuse was 64% and it has reached 100% in 2018.

In 2016, 348 offences on sale of pornographic cards, leaflets and photographs have been reported, and it has decreased to 206 by 41% in 2017. It has further dropped to 137 by 33% in 2018. Prosecution for these offences were 97% in both 2016 and 2017 and it has declined to 94% in 2018.

The number of offences on voyeurism, exhibitionism, and outrage of modesty in 2016 is 130 and it has decreased to 61 by 53% in 2017. In 2018, 89 such incidents were reported and it is an increase of 46% compared to 2017. Prosecutions in this regard shows a percentage of 85% in 2016 and 84% in 2017. It has declined to 62% in 2018.

Regarding homosexuality, 17 cases have been reported in 2016 and it has decreased to 04 incidents by 76% in 2017. In 2018, 05 offences have been reported and it is an increase of 25% as a percentage. Prosecutions regarding homosexuality shows a percentage of 100% in 2016 and it has reduced to 75% in 2017. The percentage has gone up to 100% in 2018.

A growth in running brothels can be identified in the last 03 years. According to the table, 118 offences were reported in 2016 and it has gone up to 262 by 122% in 2017. Moreover, in 2018, related to this offence, 278 cases have been reported and it is an increase of 6% compared to 2017. Out of these cases 97% have been prosecuted both in 2016 and 2017 and the percentage is 94% in 2018.

When overall offences of Vice are taken into consideration, 1255 cases were reported in 2016 and it has declined to 1055 by 16% in 2017. The amount has further decreased to 954 cases by 9% in 2018 compared to 2017.

Regarding arresting of suspects related to offences on Vice, it is depicted in the table that in 2016, 1510 male and female suspects were taken into custody and it has increased to 1712 by 13% in 2017. The number of individuals nabbed in 2018 was 1549 and it is a decrease of 9% compared to 2017. The fact that the majority of suspects were females is a significant fact. In 2016, 952 out of 1510 suspects who were arrested were females and it transpires that 63% of suspects and 64% of suspects arrested in 2017 are females. Moreover, it is clear from the table that 77% of suspects arrested in 2018 are females.

## **7.2 Statutory offences**

Offences determined by various statutes are classified under 31 categories and are illustrated in this subsection. Statutory offences reported to Sri Lanka Police upto 31.12.2018 are depicted comparatively with reports in 2016 and 2017 by the table No. 18 and data analysis is done on selected significant offences.

Table No. 18

Table on offences under statutory acts from 2016 to 2018

Serial Number	Offense	2016				2017				2018			
		Reported	Investigations on progress	Solved	Percentage of resolving	Reported	Investigations on progress	Solved	Percentage of resolving	Reported	Investigations on progress	Solved	Percentage of resolving
1	Electricity Act Number 15 of 1984 - Illegal abstraction of electricity	1504	46	1458	97%	952	36	916	96%	912	22	890	98%
2	Offences under Vagrant Ordinance	2575	5	2570	100%	2711	143	2568	95%	1140	117	1023	90%
3	Offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance	986	45	941	95%	934	52	882	94%	772	38	734	95%
4	Obtaining and selling fuel without having a licence	236	12	224	95%	173	4	169	98%	227	21	206	91%
5	Stealing, keep in possession or destroying Antiquities	175	29	146	83%	208	41	167	80%	252	47	205	81%
6	Offenses under the Gaming Ordinance	1711	40	1671	98%	1685	43	1642	97%	1587	83	1504	95%
7	Offenses under the Customs Ordinance	86	3	83	97%	150	4	146	97%	35	2	33	94%
8	Offenses under the Tea and Rubber Ordinance	54	3	51	94%	66	2	64	97%	27	2	25	93%
9	Offenses under Coast Conservation Act amended by act No. 87 of 1981 and act No. 64 of 1988	155	6	149	96%	264	18	246	93%	142	6	136	96%
10	Illegally and fraudulently making C.D.s/ D. V. D.s and VCDs	145	7	138	95%	137	5	132	96%	80	2	78	98%
11	Offenses under the sections 23 (a), 23 (b) 23 (c) 1, 23 (d) 1, 23 (e) 1, 23 (f) 23 (g) of Environmental Act Number 56 in 1968	4733	310	4423	93%	5663	211	5452	96%	3849	294	3555	92%
12	Unlawful possession of knives	306	7	299	98%	272	11	261	96%	238	17	221	93%
13	Keep in possession, selling and transporting explosives without having a licence	29	0	29	100%	192	4	188	98%	23	1	22	96%
14	Keep in possession, selling and transporting explosives without having a licence	90	6	84	93%	132	10	122	92%	109	12	97	89%
15	Keep in possession, selling and transporting bullets without having a licence	213	4	209	98%	111	8	103	93%	148	13	135	91%
16	Offenses committed under the influence of liquor - Act Number 41 of 1979	14776	410	14366	97%	13481	495	12986	96%	10248	590	9658	94%
17	Manufacturing/ keep in possession/ selling/transporting of guns without having a licence	916	53	863	94%	1171	82	1089	93%	1307	93	1214	93%
18	Offences under the Fisheries Ordinance	840	19	821	98%	526	30	496	94%	388	32	356	92%
19	Fishing by using Dynamite/explosives	34	2	32	94%	22	3	19	86%	25	3	22	88%
20	Fishing by using Light Coarse method	2	0	2	100%	5	1	4	80%	5	0	5	100%
21	Offences under Fauna and Flora Protection Act (amended) No 1 of 1970	819	65	754	92%	848	63	785	93%	577	65	512	89%
22	Hunting endangered species	117	1	116	99%	73	3	70	96%	78	7	71	91%
23	Keep animal body parts in possession without having a license	168	9	159	95%	178	24	154	87%	170	9	161	95%
24	Possession of game meat	472	17	455	96%	620	28	592	95%	510	35	475	93%
25	Offences under Forest Ordinance Number 13 of 1966	1000	164	836	84%	715	60	655	92%	459	75	384	84%
26	Destroying, damaging forest reserves or cutting trees	594	66	528	89%	515	74	441	86%	435	109	326	75%
27	Illegal mining or transportation of sand/soil	9947	291	9656	97%	13906	350	13556	97%	13693	434	13259	97%
28	Illegal transportation of timber	1584	159	1425	90%	1558	148	1410	91%	1335	203	1132	85%
29	Offenses under the Gem and Jewellery Ordinance	199	35	164	82%	177	0	177	100%	205	18	187	91%
30	Illegal Gem mining	935	99	836	89%	710	111	599	84%	597	48	549	92%
31	Other	770	81	689	89%	858	92	766	89%	1034	107	927	90%
<b>Total</b>		<b>46171</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>44177</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>49013</b>	<b>2156</b>	<b>46857</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>40607</b>	<b>2505</b>	<b>38102</b>	<b>94%</b>

Source: Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data analysis

When analysing data in the table, it is observed that there are ups and downs in reported statutory offences within the last three years.

When the offence of illegal abstraction of electricity, which is prohibited by the Electricity Act is considered, 1504 offences have been reported in 2016 and in 2017 it has decreased to 952 by 37%. Moreover, 912 cases have been reported in 2018, and it is a drop by 4% compared to 2017. In 2016 and 2017, the percentage of cases resolved were 97% and 96% respectively and it has increased to 97% in 2018.

According to the table, offences under the Vagrants Ordinance have also decreased in 2018. In 2016, the reported number of cases was 2575 and it has gone up by 5% in 2017 and reached 2711. Cases reported in 2018 amounts to 1140 and compared to 2017, it shows a 58% decrease.

Offences under Vagrant Ordinance which have been resolved by prosecution as a percentage can be shown as 99% in 2016, 95% in 2017 and 90% in 2018.

When offences under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance is taken into consideration, such offences have decreased within the past three years. Such offences reported as 986 in 2016 have dropped to 934 by 5% in 2017 and compared to 2017, they have further reduced to 772 by 17% in year 2018. Percentage of prosecution in 2016 was 95% and in 2017 it was 94%. In 2018, the percentage of prosecution was 95%.

Table shows a certain growth in offences under Antiquities (Amendment) Ordinance. In 2016, 175 offences have been reported and it has increased by 19% and reached 208 in 2017. It has further increased to 252 by 21% in 2018. Prosecution against such offences can be described as 81% in 2016, 80% in 2017 and 81% in 2018.

There can be seen a decrease in offences under Gaming Ordinance within the period from 2016 to 2018. In 2016, the number of cases reported was 1711 and it has dropped by 1% to 1685 offences in 2017. It has decreased by 6% and reported 1587 cases in 2018 compared to 2017. The percentage of resolving cases in 2016 was 98% and in 2017 it was 97%. It has dropped to 95% in 2018.

Within the recent years, a considerable decrease in offences under Customs Ordinance can be seen. Accordingly, 26 cases have been reported in 2016 and it has escalated by 74% and reported 150 cases in 2017. The number of offences reported in 2018 is 35 and it can be identified as a 77% decrease compared to 2017. The percentage of resolving by prosecution in 2016 is 96% and it has increased to 97% in 2017. In 2018, the percentage of resolving cases is 94%.

Destruction caused to the coastal environment by human activities in coastal areas can be defined as a major environmental issue. Although, such activities are banned by the Coast Conservation Act, breach of its provisions were evident frequently within the recent years, and

155 such incidents were reported in 2016. Compared to 2016, these offences have increased by 70% and 264 cases were reported in 2017. However, a noticeable drop can be observed in 2018 according to the table and only 142 cases were reported. Hence, in 2018 the breach of law has declined by 46% compared to 2017. When the prosecution against offenders who have breached the provisions of the act is studied, it records a higher percentage. Accordingly, the percentage of prosecution in 2016 was 96% and in 2017 it was 93% and again it has increased to 96% in 2018.

There is a considerable drop in breach of Environmental Act, in 2018, which normally records numerous offences. According to the table, 4733 cases have been reported in 2016 and it has increased by 20% and reported 5663 in 2017. In 2018, it shows a considerable decrease by 32% reporting 3849 incidents, compared to 2017. When prosecution is considered as a percentage, it shows 93% in 2016, 96% in 2017 and 96% in 2018.

According to data in the table, a clear decrease can be seen in offences done under the influence of liquor in the year 2018. Such offences lead to assaulting public, causing damage to property and generally for disturbance of peace, and a large number of such offences, i.e. 14776 cases have been reported in 2016. In 2017, these offences have decreased by 9% and 13481 cases were reported and in 2018, a drop of 24% can be witnessed in 2018, compared to 2017 and 10248 incidents were reported. When the percentage of resolving of offences committed under the influence of liquor is considered, 97% have been prosecuted in 2016 and 96% in 2017. The percentage of prosecution is demonstrated as 94% in 2018.

When considering dreadful crimes in the society, use of firearms is frequently seen in many of these crimes. According to data in the table, an increase can be seen in the offence of production, possession and transportation of firearms without a licence within recent years. For instance, 916 cases have been reported in 2016, and it has increased by 28% and 1171 incidents were reported in 2017. In 2018, it has further increased by 12% and 1307 cases were reported compared to 2017.

Considering on arresting and prosecuting suspects and firearms devoid of licence, according to the table 94% have been prosecuted in 2016 and it was 93% in 2017 and 2018.

According to the table, a decrease in offences under Fisheries Ordinance can also be witnessed within recent years. In 2016, reported number of cases was 840 and it has decreased by 37% in 2017 and 526 incidents were reported. Compared to 2017, offences have dropped to 388 in 2018, and it is a reduction of 26% as a percentage. The percentage of prosecution for these offences, is 98% in 2016, 94% in 2017 and 92% in 2018.

When offences under Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance are taken into consideration, a substantial drop in such offences can also be observed in 2018. Compared to 819 cases reported in 2016, in 2017, an increase of 3% can be seen and 848 incidents were reported. In 2018, 577 such offences have been reported and it is a drop by 32% compared to 2017. According to the

table, prosecution against offences under Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance, was 92% in 2016 and 2017, and in 2018, it has decreased to 89%.

According to the table, 117 offences of hunting endangered animals have been reported in 2016 and 73 cases were reported in 2017. It is a decrease of 38% compared to 2016. In 2018, count of such incidents was 78 and it is an increase of 7% compared to 2017. Percentage of prosecution for this offence marks above 99% in 2016 and 96% in 2017. It has dropped to 91% in 2018.

A decline in offences under Forest Ordinance can also be witnessed in 2018. According to the table, 1000 cases have been reported in 2016 and comparatively in 2017, it has dropped to 715 by 28% and in 2018 it has dropped to 459 by 36%. Regarding the percentage of resolving these cases, in 2016, 84% have been prosecuted and in 2017 and it has escalated to 92% in 2017, and again it has dropped to 48% in 2018.

When offences of destroying or damaging forest reserves are taken into consideration, 596 cases were reported in 2016, in 2017 a decrease of 13% can be seen and 515 incidents were reported. In 2018, it has further decreased to 435 which is a drop by 15% compared to 2017. Prosecution for offences of destroying and damaging forest reserves, was 89% in 2016. In 2017, it was 86% and in 2018 it has decreased to 75%.

According to data in the table, illegal mining and transportation of soil, which is considered an offence that leads to severe environmental issues, has not decreased in 2017 and 2018 compared to 2016. 9947 such cases have been reported in 2016 and comparatively in 2017, it has risen to 13906 by 40% and in 2018 it has decreased to 13693. Although, a decrease of 1% can be witnessed compared to 2017, the increase compared to 2016 is 38%. Regarding percentage of resolving these cases, it remained 97% in all three years.

A decrease in the offence of illegal transportation of timber can also be witnessed within the recent years. In 2016, the reported number of cases was 1584 and it has decreased by 2% in 2017 and 1558 incidents were reported. Compared to 2017, offences have dropped to 1335 in 2018, and it is a reduction of 14% as a percentage. The percentage of prosecution for these offences, is 90% in 2016, and 91% in 2017. The percentage is 85% in 2018.

In 2016, 935 offences of illegal gem mining have been reported and comparatively, 710 such cases were reported in 2017. It is a decrease of 24% compared to 2016. In 2018, count of such incidents was 597 and it is a decrease of 16% compared to 2017. Percentage of prosecution for this offence marks 89% in 2016 and 84% in 2017. It has increased to 92% in 2018.

Generally, compared to 2017, a decrease of about 17% in overall statutory offences can be identified in 2018. In addition, a significant decrease can be observed in offences depicted by acts related to environmental damage, in the year 2018.

The resolving of overall statutory offences by prosecution in 2016 and 2017 is 96% as a percentage, and in 2018, the percentage of prosecution is 94%.

## 08. Road Accidents

Sri Lanka Police play a major role to protect public lives and property by minimizing traffic accidents. It has been a forefront duty of the police officers to minimize traffic accidents by deploying large number of police officers daily.

Quality of the road system, large number of vehicles and their capacity of the road system, nature of traffic rules and its functioning and the attention of the drivers and the pedestrian when they use roads more or less may affect traffic accidents which are happening daily. Whatever the reasons for traffic accidents, the society believes that preventing accidents solely depend on the duty of the policemen by controlling traffic.

However, large number of traffic accidents have been reported to Sri Lanka Police in every year and the detail regarding the accidents reported in 2018 have been mentioned in the table mentioned below with the comparison of data reported in 2016 and 2017.

Table No. 19 Table on Accidents from 2016 to 2017

Fatal Accidents	Major Accidents	Minor Injuries	Damage Accidents	Total Accidents	Number of Vehicles	Number of Accidents per 1000 vehicles
2837	8932	14050	13380	39199	6795469	5.8
2962	8666	13102	12866	37596	7247122	5.2
2953	8475	12264	12064	35756	7727921	4.7

Source : Police Statistics Unit

N:B :- Some information mentioned at table No. 19 can be changed latter.

### ❖ Data Analysis

As per table number 19, there is a decrease in all types of traffic accidents in 2017 and 2018 (other than fatal accidents in 2017) compared to the year 2016. Total number of fatal accidents reported in 2016 is 2837 and that has been increased to 2962 in 2017 by 4%. Fatal accidents reported in 2018 has decreased to 2953 by 9 traffic accidents compared to 2017.

When comparing traffic accidents with severe injuries 8932 such traffic accidents have been reported in 2016. The number of accidents which caused major injuries in 2017 was 8666 and that shows a decrease of 3% compared to year 2016. Total number of accidents which caused major injuries in 2018 was 8475 and that is a decrease by 2% compared to year 2017.

There is a reduction of minor accidents when comparing the year 2017 and 2018 with the year 2016. Total number of minor accidents reported in the year 2016 was 14050 and that had been decreased to 13102 in 2017 by 7% compared to the previous year. The number of accidents which caused minor injuries in 2018 was 12264 which is a 6% decrease compared to that of the previous year.

Damage accidents have been decreased gradually during the past three years. The number of damage accidents reported in 2016 was 13380 which had been decreased to 12866 by 4% in 2017. Total number of damaged accidents reported in 2018 was 12064 which is a decrease by 6% compared to year 2017.

It can be identified that the total number of accidents also have been decreased during the year 2017 and 2018. That means, 39199 total accidents happened in 2016 has reduced to 37596 by 4% in 2017. The total number of accidents happened in 2018 was 35756 which is a decrease by 5% compared to the year 2017.

Though it can be identified by the table that the total number of accidents have decreased in 2017 and 2018 compare to the year 2016, number of vehicles in the country have been increased in 2018 as usual. Number of vehicles have increased by 7% in 2018 compared to the year 2017. Accordingly, accidents for 1000 vehicles have decreased from 5.2 to 4.7 in 2017 and in 2018 respectively.

### 8.1 Deaths occurred due to accidents as per the age groups

It is important to pay attention to the age group of the person whose death occurred due to accidents. Accordingly, by paying attention as per the age groups we are able to measure the effect of the death to the family and to the country. Deaths occurred due to the accidents as per the age group in 2017 and 2018 are mentioned at table No. 20.

Table 20 **Table on Deaths occurred due to the accidents as per the age group from 2017 to 2018**

S.N.	Age Group (years)	2017	2018
1	Below 5	37	43
2	Between 6-10	35	25
3	Between 11-15	29	41
4	Between 16-20	212	186
5	Between 21-25	315	290
6	Between 26-30	286	244
7	Between 31-35	258	215
8	Between 36-40	198	222
9	Between 41-45	244	192
10	Between 46-50	222	221
11	Between 51-55	260	254
12	Between 56-60	248	256
13	Between 61-65	223	288
14	Between 66-70	189	236
15	Over 71	355	368
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3111</b>	<b>3081</b>

Source : Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data analysis

As per the table number 20, there is a decrease in deaths caused due to traffic accidents in 2018 compared to the year 2017. Number of deaths due to accidents in 2018 had decreased from 3111 to 3081 by 01% when compared to the year 2017.

When considering the number of deaths, as per the age group mentioned at the table number 20, there is a decrease in deaths in most of the age groups in 2018 compared to the year, 2017. Especially, it should be mentioned that this is a notable fact in terms of age group of the workforce.

Accordingly, there had been 315 deaths caused due to accidents in the age group of 21-25 in 2017 and it decreased to 290 deaths by 8% in 2018. Further, 286 deaths in the age group of 26-30 had been reported in 2017 and that had decreased to 244 deaths by 15% in 2018. In addition, accidents in the age group of 31-35 this have been decreased by 17%, in the age group of 41-45 by 21% and in the age group of 51-55, number of deaths have decreased by 2% compared to the previous year.

As per the table, other notable fact is that the number of deaths caused due to accidents of natives over 55 years of age had been increased in the year 2018. Accordingly, there had been 248 deaths in the age group of 56-60 in 2017 and that had increased to 256 deaths by 3% in 2018. In addition, deaths due to accidents in the age group of 61-65 have increased by 29%, while age group of 66-70 by 25% and deaths of above 70 years of age have increased by 4% in 2017 compare to the year, 2018.

## 8.2 injuries occurred due to accidents as per the age groups

By paying attention as per the age group we are able to measure the effect of the injured persons to the family and to the society. Information of people injured due to the accidents as per the age group in 2017 and 2018 are mentioned below in the table No. 21.

Table 21 **Table on people injured due to accidents as per the age group from 2017-2018**

	Age Group (years)	2017	2018
1	Below 5	481	414
2	Between 6-10	771	798
3	Between 11-15	1188	1088
4	Between 16-20	2802	2780
5	Between 21-25	4045	3865
6	Between 26-30	3989	3473
7	Between 31-35	3370	3183
8	Between 36-40	3300	3034
9	Between 41-45	2745	2581
10	Between 46-50	2304	2166
11	Between 51-55	1905	1861
12	Between 56-60	1472	1501
13	Between 61-65	1131	1153
14	Between 66-70	727	780
15	Over 71	694	707
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30924</b>	<b>29384</b>

Source- Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data analysis

It is revealed by the table No.21 that the injuries caused due to accidents have decreased by 5% in 2017 compare to the year, 2018. Number of injured people have decreased in 2018 from 30924 to 29384 by 5% compare to that of 2017.

When considering the number of the injured due to accidents, as per the age groups there is a reduction of such cases in some age groups compare to the year, 2017. Accordingly, number of injured in 2018 within the age group 21-25 had decreased from 4045 to 3865 by 4%, within the age group 26-30 had decreased by 13%, age group 31-35 by 5%, 36-40 age group by 8%, 41-45 age group by 6%, age group 46-50 by 6% and age group 51-55 by 2% compared to the year 2017.

As per the table, total number of injured due to accidents had increased of the age group of above 50 years in 2018 compared to the year, 2017. Accordingly, injured within the age group 56-60 and 61-65 had increased by 2% in 2018 compared to the previous year, 2017. In addition, injured individuals in 2018 within the age group 66-70 had increased by 7% and above age 70 had increased by 2% compared to the year, 2017.

### 8.3 Accidents on Expressways

According to the reports it has been revealed that considerable amount of accidents happens on expressways in every year. Statistics with regard to the accidents happened on expressways in 2017 and 2018 are mentioned comparatively at table No. 22.

Table No. 22 **Table on accidents on expressways in 2017 and 2018**

Serial Number	Category of Accident	Year	
		2017	2018
1	Fatal Accidents	6	8
2	Major Injury Accidents	7	8
3	Minor Injury Accidents	79	93
4	Accidents damaging property	459	488
<b>Total</b>		<b>551</b>	<b>597</b>

Source – Expressways Patrol Division

## ❖ Data analysis

As per the table No. 22, statistics of the accidents on expressway shows that there is an increase in accidents on expressways in 2018 compare to the year 2017. Accordingly, fatal accidents on expressway have increased by 33% in 2018 compare to the year 2017. In addition, accidents with major injuries have increased by 14%, minor injuries by 18% and damage accidents by 6% in 2018 compare to the year, 2017. When considering the accidents on the expressway as mention as per the table above, total number of accidents on the expressway had increased by 8% in 2018 compare to the year, 2017.

## 8.4 Measures to minimize road accidents

Though steps have been taken to punish those who violate traffic rules by arresting and filing cases against them at courts regularly to prevent accidents, road accidents have become a social crisis due to various reasons. Accordingly, other than the steps taken as per the law as mentioned above, Sri Lanka Police organizes lectures and workshops to raise the awareness of various social groups. There had been such programmes around the country in the year, 2018 and details with regard to those programmes are mentioned below at table No. 23.

Table No. 23 **Table on Courses and Awareness Programmes from 2017 to 2018**

Serial Number	Activity	Number of lectures	Number of Participants
1	School Lectures	18093	2091036
2	Lectures for Drivers	122462	761948
3	raising awareness in pedestrians	13740	199120
4	Other lectures (Government Officers/ (Tri Forces/ Police Officers/ /Officers of the Private Sector)	541	13972
5	Traffic Parades and Exhibition Stalls	63	135500
6	Courses for Police Officers	8	445
<b>Total</b>		<b>154907</b>	<b>3202021</b>

Source- Traffic Control & Road Safety Division

### ❖ Productivity of Programmes of Raising Awareness

Sri Lanka Police contribute a significant labour for traffic control and road safety and concurrent to that they are organizing various activities around the country to raise the awareness among all the sectors to prevent accidents. This includes lectures, raising awareness, exhibition and workshops. In consideration of the utilized man hours and other resources, it is important to pay attention to check whether we have succeeded in this regard.

As per the table No. 23 total number of lectures, awareness programmes, exhibitions and courses held in 2018 is 154907. Annual participation in these programmes are more than 03 million people. It can be identified that though the Police has been conducting these sorts of programmes for many years, number of accidents have not been decreased considerably during last years. For an instance, when we consider about the increase of the number of fatal accidents happened three years before 2018, there had been 2590 number of fatal accidents recorded in 2015. That had been increased to 2824 by 9% in 2016. There had been 2933 number of fatal accidents in 2017 and that is 4% increase compared to the year 2016.

As per the data of the year 2018, awareness programmes have been widened up and a large number of people had participated in them. For instance, nearly eight hundred thousand drivers have participated in these programmes and nearly two hundred thousand pedestrians were made aware. Participation for the other awareness programmes is more than three million people.

When compared to the number of awareness programmes, accidents in all the types have decreased in 2018. Accordingly, fatal accidents have decreased from 2962 to 2953 in 2018 compared to the year, 2017. The percentage of decline of serious injuries due to accidents in 2018 is 2%. Number of total accidents had decreased in 2018 by 5% compared to the year, 2017.

#### ❖ **Matters to be considered**

Damages caused to lives and properties by accidents has a major negative impact on the family and the economy as a whole. Therefore, special attention for all the sectors is compulsory in this regard. Minimizing road accidents cannot be merely achieved only by the police but all those who use the road have a role to play in this regard. Though the police implement law and has been organizing many awareness programmes, the society should pay attention as a whole on the fact that the number of road accidents have not been reduced considerably. It should be noted that the main duty of the police officers is to curb crime and implement law and order in the country but when they have to spend much of their time on preventing road accidents that would affect their priority of the duty.

Finding a solution for this social issue of increasing road accidents cannot be achieved by blaming or pointing finger towards the Police. Attention should be paid to minimize road accidents by working together as a whole for a common plan.

## 09. Sudden Deaths

When considering the sudden deaths in Sri Lanka it can be seen that a considerable number of deaths have occurred annually in Sri Lanka. Details of such sudden deaths happened in 2018 have been mentioned in this chapter compared to the year, 2016 & 2017.

Causes for sudden deaths reported to Sri Lanka Police can be categorized as disease, natural causes and unnatural causes. Number of sudden deaths occurred within three years from 2016 to 2018 are given in the table below.

Table No. 24 **Table on total number of sudden deaths from 2016 to 2018**

Reasons	2016	2017	2018
Diseases/ Natural reasons(including natural disasters)	23472	26088	25856
other	3336	3637	3134
<b>Total</b>	<b>26808</b>	<b>29725</b>	<b>28990</b>

Source- Police Statistics Unit

### ❖ Data Analysis

As per the details of the above table in consideration of the sudden deaths during the last three years, number of sudden deaths due to disease/natural causes had decreased approximately by 1% in 2018 compared to the year, 2017. Sudden deaths occurred by natural disasters are also included in this category and as the number of deaths caused by natural disasters is in a low count, this may be a reason to decrease number of sudden deaths occurred due to natural causes in 2018. This paragraph considers largely on sudden deaths caused by unnatural causes.

### 9.1 Sudden deaths occurred due to unnatural causes

Sudden deaths reported to Sri Lanka Police have been categorized under 22 reasons (Table with the total categorization is attached herewith under annexure 01). 18 out of those belong to unnatural cases. Sudden deaths which have become common and fields that special attention should be paid are mentioned at the table below.

Table No. 25 **table on unnatural sudden deaths from 2016 to 2018**

Serial Number	Nature	2016			2017			2018		
		Femal	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Drowning	177	700	877	150	577	727	133	634	767
2	Deaths caused by snake bites	40	60	100	38	62	100	29	48	77
3	Attacks of Wild Animals	21	97	118	12	102	114	19	100	119
4	Falling from buildings	15	169	184	29	187	216	27	153	180
5	Falling from trees	15	179	194	8	182	190	8	200	208
6	Electrocution	18	117	135	16	117	133	15	98	113
7	Train Accidents	27	164	191	25	173	198	36	165	201
8	Burning	90	38	128	71	35	106	45	31	76
<b>Total</b>		<b>403</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>1927</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>1741</b>

Source- Police Statistics Unit

## ❖ Data analysis

As per the table, considerable number of unnatural deaths has been reduced during the last three years. Unnatural deaths have been decreased by 10% in 2018 compared to the year 2016. A decrease by 2% of such deaths can be seen in 2018 when compared to the year, 2017.

As per the table, majority of unnatural death cases have been caused due to drowning. 877 such deaths have been reported in 2016 and that had been decreased to 727 by 17% in 2017. Again, that has been increased to 767 by 5% in 2018 compared to the year 2017.

As per the table No. 24, out of the total drowning deaths there are 634 males which is 83% and 133 females. Maximum number of persons who had been drowned are between the 8-40 ages and that is 53% out of all. Considerable number of deaths have been reported at all the age groups and the number of women who had been drowned had reported in over 70 age group. Accordingly, 33 women have died due to drowning at the over 70 age group. That is 25% of the total women deaths occurred due to drowning.

The Second highest number of deaths has occurred due to falling from trees and being struck by fallen trees. There are 194 such deaths in 2016 and 190 deaths in 2017 recording a decrease by 2% compared to the year, 2016. Number of deaths occur due to falling from trees in 2018 had increased to 208 by 9% compared to the year, 2017.

Deaths occurred due to train accidents are in the third position of sudden deaths. That is shown as 191, 198 and 201 in the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively and a slight increase can be seen in 2018. It can be identified that 82% of the total number of people who had died due to train accidents are male and majority of them belong to the age group 25-60 as shown at the table on sudden deaths of the annexure 01.

As per the table, it can be identified that a considerable number of deaths occurred falling from buildings which have been built without maintaining security standards. There are 184 such deaths reported in 2016 and that had increased to 216 by 17% in the year 2017. Deaths occurred due to falling from buildings and being stuck by fallen buildings in 2018 is 180 and that had decreased by 17% compared to the year, 2017. Out of those 85% are male and maximum number of deaths belong to age group 35-70.

As per the table, it can be identified that unsafe usage of electricity is one of the causes for sudden deaths. Number of deaths occurred due to unsafe usage of electricity is 135. There is a slight decrease to 133 in 2017 in this regard and number of deaths occurred in this regard is 113 in 2018. It is a decrease by 15% compared to 2017. It can be identified that 87% of those who had died due to unsafe usage of electricity is male in the year, 2018.

It has been reported that a considerable number of deaths were occurred due to attack of wild animals during the last three years. Number of deaths occur due to attack of wild animals in 2018 is 118. In comparison to that there had been 114 such cases in 2017. It is a decrease by 3%. There had been 119 such cases reported in 2018 and it is an increase by 4% compared to the year, 2017.

Number of deaths occur due to snake bites is 100 in each 2016 and 2017 years. That amount has been decreased to 77 by 23% in 2018. As per the data of the table which shows number of deaths due to snake bites, we cannot see a big gap between the number of deaths of male and female, compare to the sudden deaths of other categories. Number of male and female deaths occurred due to snake bites during the last three years were 170 and 107 respectively and out of those 62% male deaths occurred due to snake bites in 2018.

As per the table it can be identified that considerable number of sudden deaths occurred due to causing fire have been decreased during the last three years. Accordingly, there had been 128 deaths occurred due to fire in 2016 and that had decreased to 106 by 17% in 2017. Total number of deaths occurred due to catching fire in 2018 is 76. It is a decrease by 28% when compare to the year, 2017.

Significance of deaths occurred due to burning compared to the other categories discussed above is that the number of females died by burning is higher than the number of males. Accordingly, the percentage of female died due to burning in 2016 was 70% and 67% was the percentage in 2017 and the percentage of female died due to burning in 2018 was 59%.

#### ❖ **facts to be considered**

As per the facts mentioned above considerable number of sudden deaths happen in every year as a whole. It is clear that as per the table No. 23 other than deaths occurred due to natural causes there is a considerable number of deaths occurred due to unnatural causes annually. For instance, 3134 number of such deaths had occurred in 2018. Many deaths occurred under sudden deaths are preventable. For instance, sudden deaths mentioned under table No. 24 can be prevented and a proper plan needed to be implement in this regard. All the social groups should make aware and modern security methods should be used in this regard. Wide array of raising awareness programmes and follow up programmes needed from school level to government and private sector levels. This unwanted deaths can be prevented if the government involve with this matter with the support of the police and the other forces. Consequently this will be benefited for the economy of this country.

## 10. Natural Disasters

Types of natural disasters of Sri Lanka which occurred in the air and on the sea land have been divided into eight and they also can be identified as common and uncommon disasters. Data of natural disasters is presented comparatively in the following table No. 25 within the last 03 years, i.e. 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Table No. 26 **Table on deaths and disappearances of natural disasters from 2016 to**

Serial Number	Disaster	2015						2016						2017					
		Number of people dead		Number of people disappear		Number of displaced		Number of people dead		Number of people disappear		Number of displaced		Number of people dead		Number of people disappear		Number of displaced	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Tsunami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Flood	13	0	0	0	36815	31491	55	74	18	15	131888	128690	2	7	0	0	30595	21638
3	Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Landslide	36	19	44	59	2591	2686	28	38	29	16	642	564	0	2	0	0	155	133
5	Cyclone	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	1	1	0	46	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Other natural disasters	6	2	1	0	3	0	25	21	0	1	618	415	4	16	0	0	25190	15795
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>39423</b>	<b>34184</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>133194</b>	<b>129717</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55940</b>	<b>37566</b>

Source- Police Statistic Unit

### ❖ Data Analysis

The prominent factor that can be understood when analysing the data appeared in the table, is decreased number of deaths occurred due to natural disasters in 2018 compared to the years 2016 and 2017.

When considering floods and landslides which are commonly seen in Sri Lanka, there is a clear deference in 2018 compared to the years, 2016 and 2017. Number of deaths occurred due to landslides in 2016 was 55 and 66 number of deaths had occurred due to landslides in 2017. It is an increase by 20% compared to the year, 2016. Number of deaths occurred due to landslides in 2018 was 2, which shows a decrease by 96%.

Number of deaths occurred due to floods in 2016 were 13 and 129 number of deaths had been reported in 2017. And that had been decreased to 09 deaths in 2018. Number of people displaced due to floods in 2016 was 68306 and that had increased to 260578 in 2017. Number of people displaced due to floods in 2018 was 52233.

When considering the deaths occurred due to collapsing of buildings, mountains and landslides which belong to other natural disaster category of the table, number of deaths occurred due to such disaster was 08, 46 and 20 in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

As per the table natural disasters such as tsunami, earthquake and tornado are not common in Sri Lanka and such disasters were not reported in Sri Lanka in the year, 2018.

As per the table when considering the total number of displaced people due to natural disasters, there had been 73607 people displaced in 2016. And that had increased to 262911 in 2017.

Total number of displaced people due to natural disaster in 2018 was 93506. It is a decrease by 64% compared to the year, 2017.

When analysing the above data, it can be identified that there is a considerable number of decrease of natural disasters in 2018 compared to the year, 2017. Social awareness and the progress of the collective activities between the police and the other relevant institutions during disaster situation are some of the reasons which make this progress.

## 11. Special Public Services

Measures have been taken to receive and provide solutions for public complaints at provincial levels and by the Police Headquarters in order to solve them adequately and efficiently. Public can find solutions for their grievances by contacting the Inspector General of Police directly or a senior police officer directly. The following table depicts four such projects and complaints received in 2016, 2017 and 2018 are presented comparatively.

Table 27 **Table on solving public complaints from 2016 to 2018**

Serial Number	Types of Complaints	2016				2017				2018			
		Number of complaints received	Number of complaints solved	Number of complaints being investigated	Percentage Solved	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints solved	Number of complaints being investigated	Percentage Solved	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints solved	Number of complaints being investigated	Percentage Solved
1	Public Day of IGP	1323	1288	35	97%	1500	1459	41	97%	1328	1047	281	79%
2	119 Emergency Call Service	1002283	997970	4313	100%	1124828	1119627	5201	100%	1123210	1118801	4409	100%
3	Tell I.G.P.	1844	1841	3	100%	2008	1990	20	99%	2046	1644	402	80%
4	Public Help Desk	1785	1521	264	85%	1566	1367	199	87%	1171	598	573	51%
Total		1E+06	1E+06	4615	100%	1E+06	1E+06	5461	100%	1127755	1122090	5665	99%

Source- Police Statistic Unit

### ❖ Data Analysis

As per the table, it can be identified that number of complaints received for the Public Day of IGP has increased in 2017 compared to the year, 2016. Accordingly, number of complaints received by the Public Day of IGP in 2016 was 1323 and that has increased to 1500 by 13% in the year, 2017. And that has been decreased to 1328 by 11% in 2018. When considering the solutions for the complaints received by the Police Day of the IGP in 2018, 79% out of those have been investigated and solved. The percentage of solving complaints in 2017 was 97%.

Out of these projects Maximum number of complaints have been received to the 119 complaint service. As per the table, total number of complaints received by 119 service in 2016 was 1002283. That had increased to 1124828 by 12% in 2017. That had decreased to 1123210 in 2018 and it is a decrease compared to the year, 2017. The percentage of solving these complaints is more than 99% in all three years.

Total number of complaints received by Tell IGP in 2016 was 1844 and that had increased to 2008 by 9% in 2017. A decrease by 2% can be seen in 2018 compared to the year, 2017. The percentage of solving complaints in 2018 is 80%, and that is a decrease compared to the year 2017 which was 99%.

There is an increase of complaints received by Tell IGP as mentioned above. And it can be identified that complaints received by Public Help Desk had been decreased. Number of complaints received by Public Help Desk in 2016 was 1785 and that had decreased to 1566 by 12% in 2017. Further, that had decreased to 1171 by 25% in 2018.

It can be seen that the percentage of solving complaints which were received by the Public Help Desk had decreased in 2018 compared to the year, 2017. That was 86% in 2016 and 87% in 2017 and it had further declined to 51% in 2018.

However, the progress of providing solutions for the complaints received to all the services mentioned above is recorded as 99%.

### 11.1 Clearance Service

Clearance Service can be named as one of special public services operated by Sri Lanka Police. Through this service, police reports are issued to local and overseas applicants and this report is accepted locally and internationally. Following table carries out the details of how the clearance service was operated in 2018.

Table No. 28

**Table on issue of Clearance Report - 2018**

Report Type	Number of application received	Number of reports issued	Percentage	Reports to be issued	Income generated(Rs.)
Local Clearance Report	39088	38992	100%	96	39,132,500.00
Overseas Clearance Report	11159	10272	92%	887	16,738,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50247</b>	<b>49264</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>55,871,000.00</b>

Source-Police Headquarters Clearance

#### ❖ Data Analysis

According to the table, 39088 local clearance reports have been inquired in 2018 and 38992 reports have been issued. It is a percentage of 99%. 11159 foreign clearance applications have been received via embassies and internet and out of those 10272 clearance reports have been issued. In addition, 1683 number of applications were received in 2017 also had issued clearance reports in 2018 making 11955 total number of foreign clearance reports issued in 2018.

As per the table, Sri Lanka Police has earned more than Rs. 55 million for issuing clearance reports in 2018.

## 12 Community Policing Service

Obtaining assistance and contribution from the community for a better and efficient police service is a widely used method in the world. Sri Lanka Police too successfully implements this community policing system. Many programmes including conducting various committees, awareness programmes and activities had been carried out in 2018. Assistance from the public has been obtained for police activities in different ways. Information on Community Policing Service Island wide in 2018 is presented through the following tables.

### 12.1 Conducting Various Committees

Information on Advisory Committee, Community Policing Parent Committees, Community Policing Committees that had been held in 2018 and attendance of those committees are presented in division level through the table No 29, 30 and 31.

Table No. 29 **Conducting Community Policing Advisory Committees - 2018**

Serial Number	Number of Divisions	Number of police stations with Advisory Committees	Number of committees that should be conducted	Number of committees conducted	number of members participated	Participation of the OIC	Participation of SP/ASP in charge of the District	Participation of the OIC in charge of the Division
1	42	486	5820	5358	41585	5282	1815	339

Source- Community Policing Division

Table No. 30 **Conducting Community Policing Parent Committees - 2018**

Serial Number	Number of Divisions	Number of police stations with Parent Committees	Number of Parent Committees that should be conducted	Number of Parent Committees conducted	number of members participated	Participation of the OIC	Participation of SP/ASP in charge of the District	Participation of the OIC in charge of the Division
1	42	486	1944	2600	81430	3125	823	253

Source- Community Policing Division

Table No.31 **Conducting Community Policing Committees – 2018**

Serial Number	Number of Divisions	Number of Grama Niladhari Divisions	Number of community policing committees established	Number of committees that should be conducted within a month's time	Number of committees conducted within a year time	Number of committees that was not held with in a year	Number of committees members participated	Number of others who participated
1	42	14092	14068	14068	158435	10381	2671218	1509800

Source- Community Policing Division

## 12.2 Community awareness programmes and miscellaneous activities

Awareness programmes were conducted under different subjects such as violence against children, prevention of narcotics, control of communicable diseases and workshops on professional training had been conducted.

Apart from that, adequate services including establishing mobile police stations, cultural festivals and sport events that are held annually, *shramadana* programmes and environmental clean-up campaigns, programmes to strengthen religious coexistence and one-day mobile police services, are provided to the community. Following tables carry out the details of such services rendered to the community.

Table No.32 **Awareness programmes on child abuse and violence against children – 2018**

Serial Number	Number of Divisions	Raising awareness among children				Raising awareness among elders			Number of Police officers participated	Number of resource persons participated
		number of activities and awareness programmes conducted among school children	Number of activities and awareness programmes conducted for children at Pre-schools, Probations, Dhamma Schools etc.	Number of activities and awareness programmes conducted in Grama Niladhari Divisions	Number of children participated	number of activities and awareness programmes conducted for elders at Grama Niladhari Divisions	number of activities and awareness programmes conducted for adults from identified families (families in which adults have gone a broad, families addicted to liquor & narcotic)	Number of adults participated		
1	42	22964	10199	27653	2465423	130538	20427	2639474	192396	29838

Source- Community Policing Division

Table No.33

**Community awareness programme and activities in 2018**

Serial Number	Programme	Quantity
1	Awareness programmes for the community (Crimes/ Violence against children/ Violence against women/ Traffic/ Narcotic etc.)	157778
2	Creating awareness on communicable diseases including dengue	118497
3	Seminars to create awareness among school children (Violence against children/ Child abuse/ Leadership etc.)	25119
4	Workshops and seminars for children who left schools and target groups directing them at professional training, (E.g National Apprentice Board, Technical College)	4399
5	Raising awareness among drivers / helpers of school vans	13521
6	Creating awareness among customers/ pedestrians/ conductors and drivers of buses/ three wheelers/ lorries/ other vehicles	31697
7	Raising awareness programmes on prevention of narcotics and liquor	96416
8	Other awareness programmes	32813
<b>Total</b>		<b>480240</b>
1	Conducting speech contest, art competitions and other sport championships among school children	2391
2	Organizing festivals with the participation of the community (New year festival, Religious festivals, sports championships including cricket and volleyball)	12673
3	Programmes carried out for religious coexistence	13746
4	Shramadana campaign for cleaning pathways/ bushes/ desolated areas (Dengue pretension/ environmental clearance etc)	28279
5	Community Services (Making alleys constructing houses and others)	7163
6	Gathering accurate information through members of community policing committees	14821
7	Encouraging children who do not attend to school to go to school	10732
8	Other activities	11605
<b>Total</b>		<b>101410</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>581650</b>
<b>Participation</b>	Police Officers	357103
	Members of community policing committees	2145480
	Community	5020034
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7522617</b>

Source- Community Policing Division

**12.3 Conducting Police Mobile Service**

Details with regard to conducting Mobile Police Stations and one-day police mobile service conducted throughout the year 2018, are presented by the following tables, No. 34 and 35.

Table No.34 **Conducting One-Day Police Mobile Services - 2018**

<b>Number of Police Territorial Divisions</b>		<b>42</b>
<b>Number of Mobile Services held</b>		<b>1987</b>
Serial Number	Number of new complaints recorded	4170
1	Number of complaints inquired	3652
2	Number of complaints forwarded to Mediation Board inquired	1029
3	Number of complaint copies issued	3901
4	Number of complaint copies issued instantly	6211
5	Registration of Births/Deaths/Marriages	1920
6	Educational Programmes conducted by Divisions of Transport	1358
7	Educational programmes conducted by Crime/ Miscellaneous Complaints Divisions	880
	Educational programmes conducted by Child and Women Bureau	944
	Educational programmes conducted by Anti- vice	1308
8	Conducting Speech context among school children	324
9	Conducting Sports championships among youths	692
10	Conducting Medical Clinics	1053
	Conducting Eye Clinics	458
	Conducting Malaria and Blood Clinics	228
	Conducting Ayurvedic Clinics	618
11	Programmes related in distributing plants and agricultural instructions	3472
12	Other social services	2950
13	Other seminars	4059
	<b>Total number of pogrammes</b>	<b>39227</b>
14	Police Officers	32901
15	Army Officers and Public Officers	3176
16	Public Officers	38282
17	Public	606569
18	General public including guests of honours	28591
<b>Total number of participants</b>		<b>709519</b>

Source- Community Policing Division

Table No.35 **Activities related to Mobile Police stations – 2018**

<b>Number of Divisions</b>		<b>42</b>
Number of police officers attached to Mobile Police Stations		<b>4665</b>
<b>Programme conducted</b>	Religious Programmes	3896
	Cultural Programmes	1763
	Health Programmes	3993
	Educational Programmes	4483
	Sports Programmes	1624
	Shramadana Campaigns	6532
	Others	4288
Number of complaints received		6184
Number of complaint copies issued		4162
Number of complaints inquired		6351
Number of summons executed		3218
Number of warrants executed		1088
Number of Anti-vice raids conducted		3510
Others		5611
Assessed financial value - LKR		<b>523135905</b>

Source- Community Policing Division

## 12.4 Building houses and repairs

House is one of the basic requirements for human life. It is a social support to building a house for one who does not possess it. Sri Lanka Police has built new houses and renovated several houses in 2018 with the support of the community and this has been a great service for them. Sri Lanka Police carries out such social welfare with the support of the community in each year and table number 36 and 37 depicts the details related to these services.

Table No.36 **Table on building new houses for families with low income in 2018**

Serial Number	Province	Number of Divisions	Number of houses of which construction has begun	Number of houses completed	Number of houses under constructing	Gross estimated cost- LKR
1	Central	5	5	1	4	3,240,000.00
2	Sabaragamuwa	3	6	1	5	4,200,000.00
3	Uva	3	27	7	20	28,503,526.00
4	Southern	4	23	9	14	21,342,500.00
5	Eastern	4	7	7	6	4,713,267.10
6	Northern	6	15	5	10	5,391,701.90
7	North Central	2	12	4	8	8,459,080.00
8	North Western	5	33	13	20	43,682,813.00
9	Western	10	11	6	5	5,872,450.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>125,405,338.00</b>

Source- Community Policing Division

Table No.37

**Table on repair houses belonged to families with low income in 2018**

Serial Number	Province	Number of Divisions	Number of houses started renovation	Number of houses renovated	Number of houses under renovation	Gross estimated cost-LKR
1	Central	5	4	4	0	133,200.00
2	Sabaragamuwa	3	6	1	5	10,245,400.00
3	Uva	3	3	2	1	1,648,487.75
4	Southern	4	2	2	0	250,000.00
5	Eastern	4	3	2	1	984,500.00
6	Northern	6	0	0	0	-
7	North Central	2	2	2	0	262,500.00
8	North Western	5	1	1	0	3,809,874.00
9	Western	10	12	10	2	5,278,750.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22,612,711.75</b>

Source- Community Policing Division

#### ❖ **Measuring the productivity of Police Activities by analysing data**

According to above tables it can be identified that Sri Lanka Police has organized large number of various awareness programmes and committees under the community policing programmes with the support of the community in the year 2018. In summary, there had been 166393 number of various committees in 2018 and participation for those committees were 2794233 number of persons.

When we concern about making aware the children, the children had been made aware covering wide area of fields such as, crimes, violence against children, violence against women, child abuse and narcotic and number of children participated in these programmes were 2465423.

In addition, there had been many community welfare projects conducted by the police mobile service and 709519 number of people had participated in these programmes.

In every year, large number of police officers give a big support for the community policing programmes. There had been 14068 number of committees established in 2018 covering 14092 number of Grama Niladhari Divisions. A policeman is in charge with each committee and he coordinates whole community policing process with the division.

There is a large number of awareness programmes with the participation of large number of police officers and large number of public gathering in every year and special attention should be paid to create a mechanism to measure the productivity of this process.

Productivity of community policing process can be measured somewhat by the criteria of number of grave crimes, grave crimes against women and children, minor crimes, miscellaneous crimes, offences related to narcotics and liquor which were reported in the year 2018.

Though the number of grave crimes has increased by 1% in 2018 compared to the year 2017 this has been decreased when compared to the last few years.

However, grave crimes against children have increased by 15% in 2018 compared to the year 2017 and minor crimes against children have also gone up. Grave crimes against women have decreased by 4% in 2018 compared to the year 2017 and minor crimes against women also have decreased.

When we concern about the miscellaneous crimes number of assaults has been decreased compared to the year 2017. Family and land disputes have decreased by 4% and 7% respectively in 2018 compared to the year 2017. In addition, negligence and not caring of parents has decreased by 7%.

Offences with regard to corruption have decreased by 9% and considerable amount of environmental offences which falls under statutory offences have decreased. Crimes relating to narcotics had increased by 16% in 2018 compared to the year 2017 and those who were arrested were increased by 9%.

#### ❖ **facts to be considered**

Productivity of community policing activities can be measured somewhat by the criteria mentioned above. It can be seen that the reduction of number of crimes have resulted as the children and adults were made aware by various programmes. In addition, offences with regard to narcotics have been revealed as the police receives relevant information and arrests also have speeded up in this regard.

Therefore, though the productivity of the community policing process can be measured like this to a certain level, a proper channel should be implemented. By doing so, strengths and weaknesses can be identified and by further improving this method crimes can be minimized and the social security can be improved. Officers who are involved with this process should be commended thereby, their commitment can be improved and as a result, maximum result of the community policing concept can be achieved.

### **13. Environmental Protection.**

While taking legal action against offences committed to harm the environment, Sri Lanka police perform their duty with a proper understanding of the importance of protecting environment through implementing various projects and programmes for environmental protection.

As per previous years, various programmes had been organized in the year 2018 too and, specially Dengue prevention and awareness programmes were arranged covering whole island to control Dengue which is a major threat that attacks public health time to time. A summary of Environmental Protection programmes in 2018 is given below.

#### **❖ Programmes of Coast Conservation and Cleaning Canals**

- I. Programme of cleaning the coastline of Dadalla area Centering Galle district organized on 16.09.2018 for International Coastal Cleanup Day and Marine Resources Conservation Week.
- II. Programme of cleaning the coastline of Thirukkivil centering Ampara district, on 16.09.2018.
- III. Programme of cleaning the coast of Akkaraipattu on 18.09.2018.
- IV. Programme of cleaning the coast of Karthivu on 21.09.2018.
- V. Programme of cleaning the coastline of Wellawatta area had been conducted on 21.09.2018 for International Coastal Cleanup Day and Marine Resources Conservation Week.
- VI. Programme of cleaning from coastline of Wattala to coastline of Negombo on 30.09.2018.
- VII. Programme of cleaning the canal way from Baseline road to Economic Centre at Kirimandala Mawatha, Narahenpita on 06.10.2018.
- VIII. Programme of cleaning the canal way of Dehiwala on 20.10.2018.

#### **❖ Tree Planting Programmes**

Concurrent with the National Tree Planting Day, a tree planting programme had been organized on 02.06.2018 at the premises of Police Field Force Headquarters.

#### **❖ Raising Awareness among public on Garbage Management**

- I. Raising awareness among the people of Kiw road in Slave Island police area on Garbage Classification on 02.06.2018.
- II. Making the people of approximately 572 lined houses at Vithanage Mawatha in Slave Island police area aware on Garbage Classification on 23.06.2018.
- III. Making the people of approximately 400 houses at Borella area aware on Garbage Classification on 30.06.2018.
- IV. Conducting an awareness programme at the premises of Bus Stand, Awariwatta, and Katunayake with the participation of Police Officers, Army officers, Public Health Inspectors, and the public on 04.10.2018.

❖ **Special programmes on Raising Awareness**

- I. Raising awareness in 300 police officers on Environmental Law at the Auditorium of College of Education, Pulathispura, together with Central Environment Authority on 07.06.2018.
- II. Raising awareness in about 200 officers in Environmental Protection Division, Naval Division, Police Life Saving Association and officers in Police stations belonged to Colombo Urban Council Police area on 14.09.2018.

❖ **Dengue Prevention Programmes.**

Many special Dengue Prevention Programmes had been held on provincial level and National Mosquito Control Weeks also had been implemented in the island. After checking large number of houses and institutions in 2018, raising awareness and taking legal measures had been processed under this programme. Those details are summarized and given by the following table No. 37.

Table No. 38 **Dengue Prevention Programmes - 2018**

Program	Province	Period	Number of Police Officers Participated	State/Private Institutions checked	No. of houses Checked	No. of Red Notices issued	Filing Cases	
							By Health Sector	By Police
Special Dengue Prevention Programmes	Covering the provinces, Western, Northern, Eastern, Central, Sabaragamuwa.	2018.01.01 2018.12.31	7543	30258	634899	24811	4730	790
The first national dengue prevention week	In 39 Territorial Police Divisions	2018.04.03 2018.04.09	11601	28142	449967	20362	2933	400
The second National Dengue prevention Week	In 41 Territorial Police Divisions	2018.09.26 2018.10.02	8482	25483	310757	19984	2132	476

Source – Police Environmental Protection

## 14. Human Resources Development

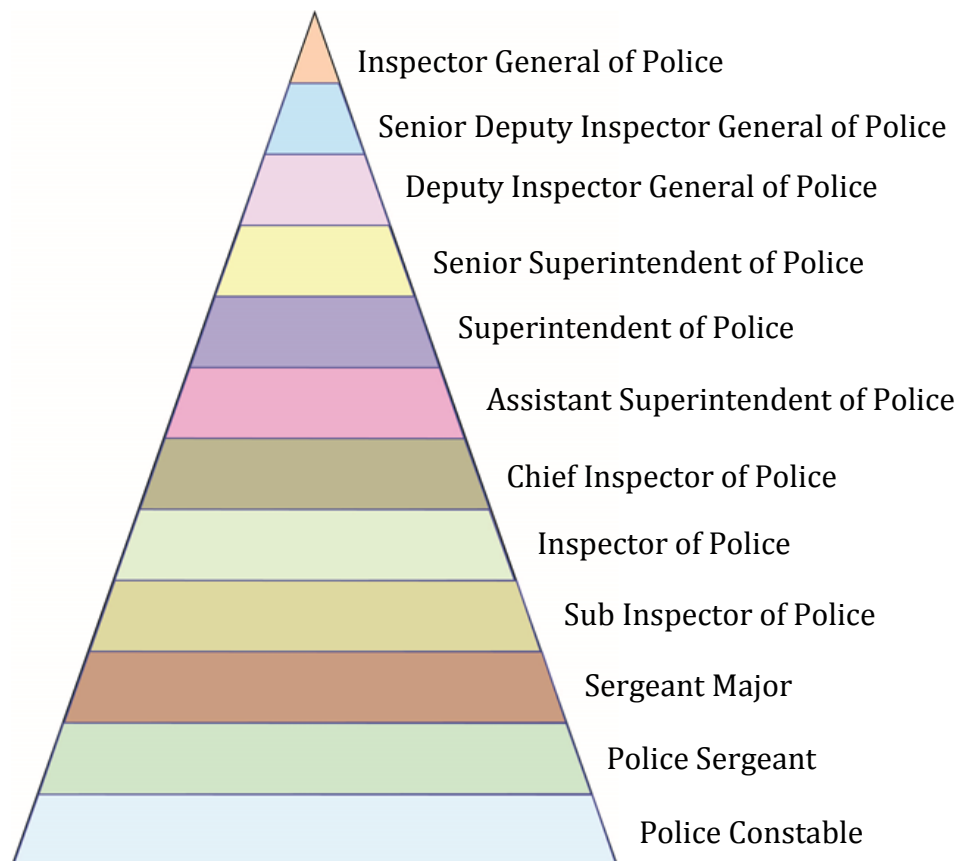
Sri Lanka Police is in possession of a substantial human resource. Sri Lanka Police has adopted a compressive system to develop its human resource in respect of knowledge, skills and attitudes. As physical and mental wellbeing are significant for the police service is considered as a challenged service, Human Resources Development has been launched within the institution targeting the development of all the segments. It is expected from this process to employ police staff productively and efficiently through recruitments, promotions, transfers and trainings. Human resources development in Sri Lanka Police has been initiated in 2018 as follows.

### 14.1 Rank Hierarchy and Staff of Sri Lanka Police

Sri Lanka Police consists of a structured rank hierarchy. This hierarchy is structured from the highest rank to the lowest rank that can be clearly identified when compared to the other state institutions.

Other than to that there is a Support Service in Sri Lanka Police recruited for various specialized duties and a civil staff representing different Island wide services and departmental service is working. Details of Rank Hierarchy and cadre are given by the following table.

#### ❖ Rank Hierarchy



❖ **Strength (Regular Police Service)**

Strength of Regular Police Service in Sri Lanka Police as at 31. 12. 2018 is as follows.

Table No. 39

**Tabel on Strength (Regular Police Service)**

Rank	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Acting Cadre	Number of Officers who have vacated their posts (Without having General Orders)	Number of Officers interdicted	Actual strength	Number of vacancies	Number of promotions recorded in waiting list	Actual Number of Vacancies
I.G.P.	1	1				1	0		0
S.D.I.G.	12	12			1	11	0		0
D.I.G.	46	32	5		1	31	14		14
S.S.P.	169	37		1	1	35	132	1	131
W.S.S.P.	1	0				0	1		1
S.P.	162	136			2	134	26	2	24
W.S.P.	20	9				9	10		10
W.A.S.P.		1				1			
A.S.P.	314	253			1	252	61	18	43
C.I.	780	586		5	9	572	194	6	188
W.C.I.	66	15				15	51		51
I.P.	2699	2414		14	19	2381	285	35	250
W.I.P.	266	228		2		226	38		38
S.I.	5312	4906		28	33	4845	406	50	356
W.S.I.	642	589		4		585	53	1	52
S.I. (Transport)	125	125				125	0		0
Sergeant Major	100	1			1	0	99		99
S.M.D.	50	2				2	48		48
P.S.	15315	14810		119	150	14541	505	123	382
W.P.S.	1800	1715		5	2	1708	85	2	83
P.C.	45055	41360		2321	638	38401	3695		3695
W.P.C.	8468	6275		301	6	5968	2193		2193
P.S.D.	700	654		1	4	649	46	15	31
P.C.D.	3500	2876		105	16	2755	624		624
<b>Total</b>	<b>85603</b>	<b>77037</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2906</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>73247</b>	<b>8566</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>8313</b>

Source - Human Resources Management Division

❖ **Strength (Support Services)**

Strength of Support Services in Sri Lanka Police as at 31. 12. 2018 is as follows.

Table No. 40 **Table on Strength (Support Service)**

Rank	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Number of vacancies
D.I.G.	2		2
S.D.I.G.	95		88
S.P.		1	
A.S.P.		6	
C.I.	422	4	316
I.P.		25	
S.I.		77	
W.C.I	102	0	53
W.I.P.		17	
W.S.I.		32	
P.S.	6748	166	5818
P.C.		764	
W.P.S.	246	37	60
W.P.C.		149	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7615</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>6337</b>

Source - Human Resources Management Division

❖ **Strength (Special Task Force)**

Strength of Special Task Force in Sri Lanka Police as at 31. 12. 2018 is as follows.

Table No. 41 **Table on Strength (Special Task Force)**

Rank	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Number of Officers who have vacated their posts (Without having General Orders)	Number of officers interdicted	Actual strength	Number of vacancies	Number of promotions recorded in waiting list	Actual number of vacancies
SDIG/DIG	1	1			0	1		1
SSP	8	1			1	3		3
SP	14	18			18			
ASP	44	24			24	20		20

WASP	1	0			0	1		1
CI	67	64			64	3		3
WCI	2	2			2	0		0
IP	270	225		2	223	45		45
WIP	7	6			6	1		1
SI	812	730	22	7	701	82		82
WSI	13	9			9	4		4
SI(Transport)	4	2			2	2		2
SM	37	1			1	36		36
SMD	8	0			0	8		8
PS	1625	1453	6	5	1442	172	8	164
WPS	27	26			26	1	1	0
PC	6999	5444	453	60	4931	1555		1555
WPC	163	161	14		147	2		2
PSD	64	49			49	15		15
PCD	577	583	76	5	502	-6		-6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10743</b>	<b>8799</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>8148</b>	<b>1945</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1936</b>

Source – Human Resources Management Division

❖ **Strength (Departmental-Civil)**

Strength of Departmental-Civil staff in Sri Lanka Police as at 31. 12. 2018 is as follows.

Table No. 42 **Tabel on Strength (Departmental-Civil)**

S.N.	Designation	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Number of vacancies
1	Criminologist	1	1	0
2	Research Officer	1	1	0
3	Development Assistant	117	104	13
4	Civil Assistant	306	276	30
5	Casual Labourer	503	454	49
6	Stableman	55	47	8
7	Mahout	2	0	2
8	Attendant (Male/Female)	183	103	80
9	Chef/Waiter	34	32	2
10	Casual/Temporary Labourer	93	93	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1295</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>184</b>

Source-Civil Administration Unit – Police Headquarters

❖ **Strength (Other Services- Civil)**

Details of cadre as at 31.12.2018 of civil staff representing other services in Sri Lanka Police are as follows.

Table No. 43 **Civil Staff - Other Services**

Serial Number	Designation	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Vacancies
1	Sri Lanka Administrative Service I - Director(Civil Administration)	1	1	0
2	Sri Lanka Administrative Service III - Assistant Director(Civil Administration)	1	0	1
3	Sri Lanka Accountants Service I - Chief Accountant	4	4	0
4	Sri Lanka Accountants Service I - Chief Internal Auditor	1	1	0
5	Sri Lanka Planning Service III - Assistant Director	1	0	1
6	Sri Lanka Accountants Service III - Accountant	56	32	24
7	Sri Lanka Engineering Service - Engineer	1	1	0
8	Sri Lanka Medical Service - Medical Officer	2	1	1
9	Public Management Assistant Service-Supra Grade - Administrative Officer	11	2	9
10	Translators' Service - translator	6	5	1
11	Public Management Assistant Service I/II/III - Public Management Assistant	1639	1626	13
12	Office Employees Service I/ II/III - Office Assistant	1706	1274	432
<b>Total</b>		<b>3429</b>	<b>2947</b>	<b>482</b>

Source-Civil Administration Unit – Police Headquarters

## 14.2 Recruitments

Recruitments to Regular Police Service and Special Task Force of Sri Lanka Police in 2018 as per the respective ranks are given by the following table.

Table No. 44 **Recruitments - 2018**

Rank	Regular				STF				Total
	S	T	M	SubTotal	S	T	M	SubTotal	
S.I.	51	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	51
W. S. I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P.C.	858	123	32	1013	468	0	3	471	1484
W. P. C.	561	31	0	592	41	0	0	41	633
P. C. D.	94	9	2	105	40	0	0	40	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>1564</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>2313</b>

Source – Recruitment Division

### ❖ Data Analysis

As per the table, 1761 police officers have been recruited for Regular Police Service in 2018 and out of that 197 officers that are 11% have been recruited representing Tamil and Muslim community.

As per the table, when considering recruitments to the Special Task Force, 552 officers have been recruited in 2018. Accordingly, the number of officers recruited to Sri Lanka Police in 2018 is 2313.

## 14.3 Trainings

Sri Lanka Police posses many high-tech training institutes give theoretical and practical training to police officers and large number of officers have been trained in those institutes through various courses in 2018. In addition, many theoretical and practical training courses have been conducted for officers of state institutions at their request and details of those training courses are given by the following table.

❖ **Courses conducted by Police Training School Kalutara and Affiliated Units**

Table No. 45

**Courses conducted by Police Colleges**

Index	Course	Number	Participated Ranks											
			SDIG	DIG	SSP	SP/WSP	ASP/WASP	CI/WCI	IP/WIP	SI/WSI	PS/WPS	PC/WPC	PCD	Community Development
1	Tamil Language Training Course	2						2	3	5	41	548		10
2	Basic Training Course	8								28		1599	145	
3	STF Basic Training Course	5								49		721		
4	English Language Diploma Training Course	4						6	19	244	47	338	1	13
5	Capacity Building	4							3	10	28	195		
6	Orientation Training Course	7						42	42	213	45			
7	Basic Computer Training Course	9										408		
8	Combat Training Course	1								27		362		
9	Course for Training Trainers								7	18	23	26		
10	Peace Keeping Army-Pre Training	1						1	3	12	14	20		
11	Public Order and Management	11									64	275		
12	Computer module related courses on Narcotic and Crimes related to Narcotic	3									8	53		
13	Violence and Communication Course -I based on Gender Equity								1	5	8	25		
14	Course on A Country free from Drugs	1							10	11	3	5		
<b>Total</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Training Courses Conducted for Officers of Other Institutions</b>														
1	Induction Training Course conducted for Immigration and Emigration Officers	1	Officers of Department of Immigration and Emigration											
2	Course on Court Procedure	2	25 Cooperative Development Officers of Southern Province, 80 Social Service Officers of western Province											
3	Workshop on Leadership and Productivity	4	282 Officers of Postal Department, Kalutara District, 80 School Teachers											

Source – Sri Lanka Police Collage



A training event organized by Interpol.

❖ **Courses conducted by Police Academy and In-service Training Institutions.**

Table No. 46 **Courses conducted by Police Academy and In-service Training Institutions**

Serial Number	Unit	Number of Courses	Number of Officers Participated
1	Tamil Language training Schools and Inservice Training Units	803	28942
2	Criminology Section	6	194
3	Enforcement of Law and Police Academic Section	23	815
4	Leadership and Management Section	4	160
<b>Total</b>		<b>836</b>	<b>30111</b>

Source – Police In- Service Training Division

**14.4 Promotions, Appointments and Transfers**

Promotions, Appointments and Transfers of Sri Lanka Police in 2018 are given by the following tables no. 47 and 48 with respective of all ranks.

• **Promotions**

Promotions are called for officers of Sri Lanka Police annually and those promotions have been called for all the ranks in 2018 too. As per the details of the table 3282 male officers and 467 female officers that are 3749 officers as a whole, have been promoted. Details of all the promotions given in 2018 are shown by table no. 47.

Table No. 47

**Promotions of 2018 according to the ranks**

Serial Number	Rank	Number of Officers	Number of Female officers	Total
1	S.D.I.G.	1	0	1
2	D.I.G.	1	0	1
3	S.S.P.	1	0	1
4	S.P.	54	0	54
5	A.S.P.	102	0	102
6	C.I.	37	0	37
7	I.P.	557	56	613
8	S.I.	576	77	653
9	S.I.(Transport)	21	0	21
10	P.S.	1803	334	2137
11	P.S.D.	129	0	129
<b>Total</b>		<b>3282</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>3749</b>

Source – Police Statistics Unit

- Appointments**

Under this, appointing to new posts, appointing to another similar post from a similar post or appointing to an acting post had done. 188 appointments have given under this in 2018 and details of those appointments are given by the following table.

Table No. 48

**Appointments - 2018**

Serial Number	Description	Number of Officers appointed
1	Appointing to the Post of Officer in Charge	76
2	Appointing to the Post of Officer in Charge from a Post	90
3	Appointing to the Post of Acting Officer in Charge	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>188</b>

Source – Police Statistics Unit

- Transfers**

Officers of Sri Lanka Police have been transferred on various service requirements in 2018 and number of officers transferred are 10042. Details of those transfers are given by the following table.

Table No. 49 **Table of Transfers - 2018**

Serial Number	Rank	Number of Male Officers	Number of Female Officers	Total
1	S. D. I. G.	0	0	0
2	D. I. G.	0	0	0
3	S. S. P.	0	0	0
4	S. P.	0	0	0
5	W. S. P.	0	0	0
6	A. S. P.	0	0	0
7	W. A. S. P.	0	0	0
8	C. I.	22	33	55
9	C. I./W. C. I.	268	74	342
10	S. I./ W. S. I.	563	103	666
11	S. I.(Transport)	0	0	0
12	P.S./W. P. S.	2233	448	2681
13	P. C. / W. P. C.	5287	845	6132
14	P. S. D.	41	0	41
15	P. C. D.	125	0	125
<b>Total</b>		<b>8539</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>10042</b>

Source – Police Statistics Unit

### 14.5 Participation of National and International Sports

There are many officers who had performed their skills nationally and internationally in various sports events in Sri Lanka Police. They have honoured Sri Lanka Police as well as the country by securing many national and international victories. International achievements secured in various events by male and female police officers are given by the following table no. 50. Details with regard to victories achieved locally are mentioned at the attachment No. 03.

Table No. 50 **Participation for International Events and Victories-2018**

Serial Number	Event	Number of contestants & Ranks	Victories achieved	Country
1	Asian Trophy Archery Tournament - 2018	P. S. 01	Participation	Thailand
2	Asian Trophy Archery Tournament - 2018	I. P. 01, P. C.01	02 Bronze Medals	Bangladesh
3	Archery World Cup Tournament - 2018 Stage 01	I. P. 01	Participation	China
4	Archery World Cup Tournament - 2018 Stage 02	I. P. 01	Participation	Turkey
5	South Asian Judo Tournament	W. P. C.02.	02 Bronze Medals	Nepol
6	North Bangkok Judo Tournament	W. P. C.01.	Participation	Thailand
7	Common Wealth Games	P. S.01, W. P. S.01	01 Bronze Medal	India
8	World Karate Tournament	P. C.01	Participation	Spain
9	Asian Karate Tournament	P. C.01	Participation	Jordan
10	2nd South Asian Tournament - Sepak takraw - 2018	W. P. C.05.	Participation	Nepol
11	IMMSU World Cup Shooting Tournament	W. I. P.01	Female- 05th Place	Finland
12	World Masters Athletic Championship - Shot Put	W. P. C.01	03rd Place	Spain
13	IMMSU13TH METALLIC SILHOUETTE WORLD CHAMPION SHIP 2018	C. I. 01, W. S. I. 01	02 Gold Medals	Finland

Source – Police Sports Division

## 14.6 Police Medical Service

Sri Lanka Police possess a hospital system with modern medical facilities for officers of Sri Lanka Police and through that police officers as well as many number of their family members are served. Details of patients who had received treatments from Sri Lanka Police Hospital during last three years 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively are given by the following table No. 51.

Table No. 51 **Receiving Treatments from Police Hospital from 2016-2018**

Serial Number	Disease	Number of Patients - 2016	Number of Patients - 2017	Number of Patients - 2018
1	Diabetic and High Blood Pressure	34123	35076	37024
2	Heart Diseases	4515	5087	5924
3	Other Diseases	25708	24147	28046
<b>Total</b>		<b>64346</b>	<b>64310</b>	<b>70994</b>

Source – Police Medical Services Division

To provide medicine and hospital facilities for patients who receive treatments, the Police Hospital annually spends a large amount of money and those financial details are given by the table no. 52.

Table No. 52 **Expenditure for Medicine and Hospital Facilities from 2016 -2018**

<b>2:01 Medicine and Hospital Facilities</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
225-1-1-0-1204 Medical Supplies	549,499,797.43	499,900,232.51	781,455,245.50
225-1-1-0-2013 Plant & Equipment	11,069,601.07	15,922,993.33	22,437,447.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>560,569,398.50</b>	<b>515,823,225.84</b>	<b>803,892,692.74</b>

Source – Police Medical Services Division

### ❖ Data Analysis

How had the number of patients who received treatments from the Police Hospital been increased annually during past three years can be identified as per the table no. 50.

When considering the mostly treated diseases, Diabetic and Blood Pressure, 34123 patients were treated in 2016 and that amount has increased to 35076 by 3% in 2017. In addition, that amount has further increased by 5% in 2018 when compared to 2017.

4515 heart patients had received treatments in 2016 and that amount was increased to 5087 by 13% in 2017. Receiving treatments for heart diseases have further increased to 5924 by 16% in 2018 when compared to 2017.

Treatments received by 25078 for other diseases in 2016 and, though it had been reduced to 24147 by 6% in 2017, that amount has increased to 28046 by 16% again in 2018.

When considering the total number of patients received treatments for all the diseases, it has increased by 10% in 2018, when compared to 2017.

As per table no. 50, charges for medical services also have increased by 56% in 2018 when compared to 2017.

#### 14.7 Deaths of Police Officers occurred due to various reasons

Presently, the Police Officer is very busy with his duties. The police officer is considered as a person who is on 24 hours duty and his personal life is limited according to the nature of his profession and the probability of getting affected the police officer by mental stress is high. Other than that it is observed, probability of getting affected by non-communicable diseases are also high.

Considering the annual number of deaths of the police officers paying attention in this regard is essential. In consideration of the summarized details furnished at table No. 51 during the last three years, 2016, 2017 and 2018 we can come to a conclusion in this regard.

Table No. 53 Deaths of Police Officers from 2016 - 2018

Serial Number	Cause for Death	2016	2017	2018
1	Various diseases	101	88	43
2	Roas accidents	41	38	54
3	Heart attacks	15	25	44
4	Cancers	9	14	16
5	Kidney failiures		11	9
9	Train accidents	5	4	1
	Other	12	13	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>183</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>197</b>

Source – Police Medical Services Division

#### ❖ Data Analysis

As per details of the table, number of police officers died due to various reasons in 2016 had been 183 and that amount has increased to 193 by 5% in 2017. That amount has increased to 197 by 2% in 2018 when compared to 2017.

A decrease can be identified in the number died due to various diseases in 2017 and 2018 when compared to 2016. Number of deaths reported in 2016 was 101 and that amount has reduced to 88 by 13% in 2017 and to 43 by 51% in 2018 when compared to 2016.

A gradual increase can be identified in the number of deaths caused by heart diseases as per the table. Accordingly, 15 persons had died because of heart diseases and that amount had increased

to 25 by 67% in 2017. Deaths caused by heart attacks in 2018 have increased to 44 by 76% when compared to 2017.

Gradual increase is also shown in the number of deaths caused by cancers. Number of deaths reported in 2016 was 09 and number of deaths caused by cancer has increased to 14 by 55% in 2017 when compared to 2016. The number of deaths occurred due to cancers in 2018 were 16 and that is an increase of 14% when compared to 2017.

Deaths caused by kidney diseases had not been reported in 2016 and, 11 number had been reported in 2017. That amount had reduced to 09 by 18% in 2018.

When considered the deaths of police officers caused by road accidents, 46 deaths were reported in 2016 and those deaths had reduced to 42 by 9% in 2017. However, Deaths caused by road accidents had increased to 55 by 31% in 2018 when compared to 2017.

### ❖ **Facts to be paid attention through Data Analysis**

A special fact revealed through the above data analysis is that deaths of police officers occurred due to non communicable diseases can be identified as one side of deaths occurred in the society due to non communicable diseases.

Specially, when considered the gradual increase of police officers deaths due to heart defects, attention should be paid to the facts such as physical and mental stress caused by the nature of duty, lack of attention for health and attending duties continuously for a long time. Special attention should also be paid to the facts such as, limited facilities of getting healthy food from home when working in remote areas, attending to very tiresome duties such as traffic duties and lack of sufficient exercises.

Opportunity of working in a place close to the home is limited for many officers and due to that they are unable to involve affairs in the family intimately. Affect for facing heart attacks due to mental stress caused due to the said reason also cannot avoid for some extend.

As per table, cancers also increased gradually and, a special attention should be paid to control those diseases through a study related to medical facts in relation with those.

A large number of police officers receive treatments for non communicable diseases from police hospital annually and it can be seen that patients also from remote areas come seeking treatments from police hospital. As there is a probability of not getting treatment due to inconveniences of coming from remote areas and not getting done the laboratory tests that are required to diagnose non communicable diseases, they can be directed for required treatments through early diagnosis by taking measures for that.

## 15. Material Resource Development

It is a very important aspect to have sufficient material resources to increase the service productivity of by maintaining a high level of efficiency of human resources in an institution. Spending a large sum of money for the fulfillment of this requirement, construction of buildings, purchasing and maintenance of vehicles, using high-tech equipment and obtain other necessary goods and services required for police duties are done by Sri Lanka police annually.

This chapter shows how Sri Lanka police has taken measures for getting Physical Resources developed in 2018.

### 15:1 Constructions

The amount allocated for various constructions such as police stations, pre-fabricated projects, barracks, and quarters in Sri Lanka Police is Rs. Million 1,736.93. Many projects such as prefabricated projects, developing infrastructure, construction of police stations, construction of barracks and quarters have been implemented using those allocations and tables included the details of expected expenditure for each project, allocated provisions for 2018, amount Spent as at 31.12.2018 and progress as at the same date are attached to this report as annexure 04.

#### ❖ Data Analysis

As per the table no. 67 on prefabricated projects in annexure 04, Sri Lanka Police have implemented 45 prefabricated projects in 2018 and allocated amount for that is Rs. 74.3 millions. Out of that, amount spent as at 31.12.2018 is Rs. 63.14 millions. Out of 45 projects, relevant phase to be completed in 2018, have been completed in 32 projects as at 31.12.2018.

As per table no.69 of annexure 04 out of total amount allocated for construction of 20 police stations, Rs. 456.15 millions have been allocated for 2018 and the amount spent for total project as at 31.12.2018 is Rs. 1512.5 millions.

11 projects, that is 55% have been completed out of 20 as at 31.12.2018 and 10% is in the final phase.

As per table no.68 of annexure 04, 04 projects have been launched for development of infrastructure and amount allocated for those projects for 2018 is Rs. 4.57 millions and the amount spent for the phase complete out of total project as at 31.12.2018 is Rs. 90.36. 03 Projects out of those 04 that is 75% have been fully completed.

As per table no.70 of annexure 04, 32 projects have been launched for constructing buildings for barracks, quarters and restaurants and the amount allocated for those projects for 2018 is Rs. 1160.11 millions. The amount spent for constructions as at 31.12.2018 out of total projects is Rs. 2164.84. Construction of 12 Projects out of those 32 that is 37% had been completed.

### 15.2 Lands and Buildings in Possession of Sri Lanka Police.

Details of nature of the possession of lands and buildings used by Sri Lanka Police for police stations, police offices, barracks, and quarters used for other requirements and monthly and annual rentals paid for those buildings taken on rent basis are given by the following table no. 54.

Table No. 54

**Lands and Buildings in possession of Sri Lanka Police**

Lands in possession of Sri Lanka Police as at 2018.12.31				Number of buildings in possession of Sri Lanka Police on rent basis as at 31.12.2018		Amount paid for buildings taken on rent basis in 2018			
Station	Extend of Land			Police Offices	72	Purpose of taking buildings	Number	Monthly Rental Paid Rs.	Annual Rent Paid Rs.
	Acres	Roods	Purchase						
Police Stations - 345	1014	2	39.56	Police Offices	72	Police Offices	72	4,056,292.15	31,203,717.72
Police Offices/ Posts/ Quarters/ Circuit Bungalows and other - 142	732	1	0	Police Stations	46	Police Stations	46	10,773,232.00	123,582,334.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1746</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39.56</b>	Police Posts	30	Police Posts	30	413,022.50	3,050,670.00
				Quarters and Barracks	83	Quarters and Barracks	83	3,628,985.00	16,596,736.00
				<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>18,871,531.65</b>	<b>174,433,457.72</b>

Source – Assets Management Division

**❖ Data Analysis**

Sri Lanka Police has total extend of 1746 acres, 03 roods and 39.5 purchase land in possession. Those lands are used for 345 police stations and 142 buildings for police offices, police posts, quarters and tourist bungalows etc. 58% of land out of total amount is used for police stations. Remaining 42% are used for other building requirements.

As per the table, total number of buildings taken on rental basis by Sri Lanka Police is 231. Out of that 72 are for police offices, 46 are for police stations, 30 are for police posts and 83 buildings are used for quarters and barracks.

Accordingly, 64% of buildings taken on rental basis are used for official requirements including police stations. 36% are used as hostels.

As per the table, Rs. 18,871,531.65 had paid as rent for all the buildings monthly in 2018. That is approximately a sum of 19 millions. The amount paid annually as building rent is Rs. 174, 433, 457.72. That is Rs. 174 millions.

**15.3 Opening of New Police Stations**

As per budget proposals of 2015, it has been proposed to increase the number of police stations to 600 with the intention of providing convenient and efficient police service to the public. Accordingly, the following police stations have been newly opened in 2018 for public service and, population of 32214 in 13 Grama Niladhari areas are served by those police stations.

Table No. 55

**Opening of New Police Stations in 2018**

New Police Station	Police Division	Population	Number of Grama Niladhari Divisions
Mattegoda	Mt. Lavinia	22882	8
Akkarayankulam	Kilinochchi	9332	5

Source – Research &amp; Development Division



Opening of New Police Station at Mattegoda on 13.06.2018

#### **15.4 Opening of Model Police Stations and Police Record Rooms**

Taking one police station from each Police Division covering all 42 police divisions in the island and will be converted into a Model police station as per a concept of Inspector General of Police. This is implemented by getting the approval through budget proposal 2018.

The main objective of implementing this project is to convert a police station to a model police station that provides efficient and comprehensive public service exemplary to other police stations. This is implemented under 03 ways basically.

- I. Creating an environment in the police station that helps to the officers to perform their duties properly.
- II. Creating an environment and facilities that are required to get done their service properly to public who visit to the police station.
- III. Establishment of law and order in the police area and preventing crimes as well as traffic control and implementing other activities in a proper way and achieving to the objective of police.

Nominating police stations for model police stations in divisional level has been finalized presently and, processing of those activities are in progress by giving monetary allocations for a 32 inch coloured television, a D. V. D. player, a fan, 10 armed chairs, a waiting room for public, and activities such as arranging separate places for miscellaneous complaints, recording complaints and investigation of complaints etc. under the development of infrastructure.

#### **❖ Police Record Room.**

This record room is established for conservation of many important documents that illustrates the history of Sri Lanka Police. This record room which is functioned under the Director of Research & Development Division has been established at 04<sup>th</sup> floor of Police Savings Association building. Police gazettes, circulars, police forms, old photographs including documents related to police activities since colonial era to the present are conserved in the record room.



Photographs in the record room at Research & Development Division

### 15.5 Vehicles of Sri Lanka Police

Various vehicles are used by Sri Lanka police for performing police duties efficiently and productively. Thereby, new vehicles are purchased as per the requirement and existing vehicles are well maintained and used for service. A huge cost is spent for all those requirements and purchasing of vehicles in 2018, maintenance and repairing of vehicles and details of vehicles in possession of Sri Lanka police as at 31.12. 2018 are given by the following tables 56, 57 and 58.

Table No. 56 **Purchasing of vehicles -2018**

S.N.	Vehicle	Number	Amount Paid Rs.
1	Land Cruiser	11	49,787,080.00
2	Vans for Investigations on Terrorism	1	1,783,349.00
3	Motor Bicycles - 250 CC	10	43,878,324.00
4	1300 CC	10	
5	Cars	2	15,449,000.00
6	Jeeps	1	4,000,000.00
<b>Total Amount Rs.</b>			<b>114,897,753.00</b>

Source- Police Transport Division

Table No. 57 **Expenditure for Maintenance and Repairs of Vehicles in 2018**

Subject	Vote	Amount Rs.
Vehicles Maintenance	255-1-0-1301	74,567,867.43
Vehicles Repairs	225-1-2-0-2003	85,495,991.90

Source - Police Transport Division

Table No. 58

## Vehicles in Possession of Sri Lanka Police as at 31.12.2018

Type of Vehicle																																							
Jeep	Car	Mobile Radio Car	Single Cab	Double cab	Van	Ambulance	Truck	Mini Truck(Dinno Batta)	Bus	Water Bowser	Tractor	Land Master	Gully Bowser	Three-wheel	Motor bicycle	Horse Truck	Kennel Truck	Water cannon vehicle	Armoured Tank	Towing Vehicle	Recovery Vehicle	Boom Truck	Boats	Bulldozers/Caterpillar	Forklift	Beach Rover	Mobile workshop	Mobile Rest Room	Tractor Trailer	Tractor Browsers	Tractor Gully	Fire brigade truck	Tipplers	Mobile Surveillance Vehicles	Road Roller	Armoured Car	Amphibian Vehicles	Instant Mobile Barriers	Total
1600	789	121	694	203	130	60	243	5	199	129	184	51	16	382	4327	5	21	15	54	9	2	1	33	9	11	5	3	2	140	76	12	1	2	2	1	5	2	3	9547

Source - Police Transport Division

## 15.6 Purchasing of Goods and Services

Many goods and services that are required to perform all the duties in an efficient and productive manner under police duties are obtained by Sri Lanka Police every year. Goods and services required for all police duties from recruiting officers to training them, deploying them, criminal investigation, riot control, narcotic prevention are obtained under this.

Details of obtaining goods and services in 2018 Sri Lanka Police and Special Task Force are given by the following table no.59.

Table No. 59

## Purchasing Goods and Services -2018

Serial No.	Programme/Project	Projects executed/Tasks implemented	Date started	Date completed	Allocations for 2018	Expenditure Rs. M. 2018.12.31	Progress as at 2018.12.31 (%) -
<b>Recurrent expenditure</b>							
1	225-1-1-0-1203-(1)	Uniforms	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	950,000,000.00	528,288,528.00	55.61
2	225-1-1-0-1203-(5)	Fodder	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	50,000,000.00	22,753,839.00	45.51
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>1,000,000,000.00</b>	<b>551,042,367.00</b>	<b>55.10</b>
3	225-1-1-0-1205-(5)	Equipment for stores	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	109,000,000.00	64,402,571.00	59.08
4	225-1-1-0-1205-(6)	Bullets	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	30,000,000.00	26,908,072.00	89.69
5	225-1-1-0-1205-(7)	Finger print material	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	7,000,000.00	6,696,024.00	95.66
6	225-1-1-0-1205-(8)	Photography materials	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	4,000,000.00	1,646,800.00	41.17
		Material for criminal investigation labs	2018.01.01	2018.12.31			
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>150,000,000.00</b>	<b>99,653,467.00</b>	<b>66.44</b>
7	225-1-1-0-1409-(10)	Expenses for paper advertisements	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	50,000,000.00	3,976,544.00	79.53
8	225-1-1-0-1409-(11)	Expenditure for procurement committees	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	5,000,000.00	1,163,750.00	23.28
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>10,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,140,294.00</b>	<b>51.40</b>
<b>Total Recurrent Expenditure Rs.</b>					<b>1,160,000,000.00</b>	<b>655,836,128.00</b>	<b>56.54</b>

Capital expenditure							
9	225-1-1-0-1202-(1)	Furniture	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	62,000,000.00	34,696,537.00	55.96
10	225-1-1-0-1202-(2)	Stationery	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	5,000,000.00	3,451,875.00	69.04
11	225-1-1-0-1202-(3)	Welfare	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	8,000,000.00	171,446.00	2.14
12	225-1-1-0-1202-(4)	Office equipment	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	32,000,000.00	22,310,325.00	69.72
13	225-1-1-0-1202-(5)	Electrical items	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	30,000,000.00	12,860,297.00	42.87
14	225-1-1-0-1202-(6)	Computers	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	108,000,000.00	82,462,783.00	76.35
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>245,000,000.00</b>	<b>155,953,263.00</b>	<b>63.65</b>
15	225-1-1-0-1203-(1)	weapons	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	500,000.00		
16	225-1-1-0-1203-(2)	Items	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	23,000,000.00	22,195,000.00	96.50
17	225-1-1-0-1203-(3)	Equipment for photography	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	20,000,000.00	6,989,179.00	49.92
		Material for criminal investigation labs					
18	225-1-1-0-1203-(4)	Vehicles	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	10,000,000.00	7,530,650.00	75.31
19	225-1-1-0-1203-(5)	Finger print equipment	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	5,000,000.00	2,400,848.00	48.02
20	225-1-1-0-1203-(6)	Musical Instruments	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	15,000,000.00	13,138,539.00	87.59
21	225-1-1-0-1203-(7)	Riots control equipment	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	75,500,000.00	73,380,335.00	97.19
22	225-1-1-0-1203-(8)	Equipment for horses	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	12,250,000.00	9,282,789.00	75.78
23	225-1-1-0-1203-(9)	Canine equipment	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	13,750,000.00	15,360,998.00	97.53
24	225-1-1-0-1203-(17)	Other equipment	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	25,000,000.00	28,379,512.00	97.86
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>200,000,000.00</b>	<b>178,657,850.00</b>	<b>89.33</b>
25	225-1-1-12-2509	Purchasing of horses	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	60,500,000.00	60,403,177.00	100.00
26		Purchasing of kennels	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	67,500,000.00	56,585,451.00	83.83
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>128,000,000.00</b>	<b>116,988,628.00</b>	<b>91.40</b>
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>573,000,000.00</b>	<b>451,599,741.00</b>	<b>78.81</b>
<b>Total Capital Expenditure Rs.</b>					<b>1,733,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,107,435,869.00</b>	<b>63.90</b>
27	225-1-1-15-2509	Tourist Police	2018.07.01	2018.12.31	30,000,000.00	11,884,197.00	39.61
28	225-1-1-17-2506	Police University	2018.08.01	2018.12.31	30,000,000.00	22,059,228.00	73.53
29	01-02-06-06-2509	Police Childrens' & Women Bureau	2018.09.15	2018.12.31	700,000.00	652,949.00	93.28
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>60,700,000.00</b>	<b>34,569,374.00</b>	<b>57.00</b>

Source – Police Supplies Division

Table No. 60

Table on Goods &amp; Services Purchased for S.T.F. in 2018

Serial No.	VOTE (192-1-3.....)	Money spent	Total
	<b>Under recurrent expenditure</b>		
1	Personnel wages	5,598,660,270.05	
2	Travelling expenses	907,605,494.15	
3	Supply items	580,861,846.11	
4	Maintenance expenditure	102,930,337.98	
5	Service expenditure	146,201,824.93	
6	Transferring and acquiring	55,117,335.18	<b>7,391,377,108.40</b>
	<b>Under capital expenditure</b>		
1	Maintenance and development of capital assets	76,823,453.18	
2	Acquiring capital assets	611,372,044.93	
3	Capacity building	7,399,184.74	
4	Refabricated buildings	150,510,510.47	
5	for duties of peace keeping army	781,552,298.99	<b>1,627,657,492.31</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,019,034,600.71</b>

Source – Police Special Task Force

## 16. Overall Financial Progress

Overall Financial Progress including all income, loan advance and recurrent & capital expenditure of Sri Lanka Police and recurrent & capital expenditure of Special Task Force in 2018 have been discussed in this chapter.

- **Revenue Account of Sri Lanka Police.**

Table No. 61

**Revenue Account - 2018**

	Rent for Government owned buildings	interest for other investments (Advance B account of the Government officers)	Other Revenues	Minor income	Social Security Fund Contribution (Widows and Orphans Pension)	Selling Capital Assets	Selling Capital Assets	Total
Revenue Head	2002.01.01	2002.02.99	2003.99.00	2003.02.99	2004.01.00	2006.02.01	2006.02.02	
Total Income	94,923,954.91	41,743,648.07	64,775,344.90	299,059,978.17	1,624,604,589.94	48,617,250.00	307,880.00	2,174,032,645.99

Source: Chief Accountant, Police Headquarters

- **Advance B Account.**

Table No. 62

**Advance B Account -2018**

Serial No	Type of loan advances	loan advance paid during the year (Rs.)	Number of loan instalments added during the year (Rs.)	Arrears loan balance as at 31.12.2018	
				officers vacated their posts	Officers interdicted/suspended
1	Special advance	949,704,648.37	1,145,091,950.89	34,524,794.72	23,321,961.40
2	Festival advance				
3	Distress /Special Distress loan				
4	Property loan				
5	Bicycles/others				

Source: Chief Accountant, Police Headquarters

• **Recurrent and Capital Expenditure Account.**

Table No. 63

**Recurrent and Capital Expenditure**

Head	Description	Total Allocations (Rs.)	Total expenditure (Rs.)	Balance Allocation (Rs.)	Percentage of the Total expenditure Percentage	Saving Percentage
	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>65,939,033,000.00</b>	<b>62,651,065,107.22</b>	<b>3,287,967,892.78</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>5%</b>
1001	Salaries and Wages	27,721,799,300.96	26,428,789,453.44	1,293,009,847.52	95%	5%
1002	Overtime and Holiday Payments	235,623,158.79	235,623,158.79	-	100%	0%
1003	Other Allowances	21,000,000,000.00	20,423,071,003.39	576,928,996.61	97%	3%
1101	Traveling Expenses - Domestic	9,250,000,000.00	9,155,932,699.91	94,067,300.09	99%	1%
1102	Traveling Expenses - Foreign	87,000,000.00	86,347,266.55	652,733.45	99%	1%
1201	Stationery & Office requirement	200,000,000.00	196,725,058.55	3,274,941.45	98%	2%
1202	Fuel	1,130,000,000.00	963,726,928.55	166,273,071.45	85%	15%
1203	Diets and Uniforms	1,500,000,000.00	951,382,332.15	548,617,667.85	63%	37%
1204	Medical Supplies	850,000,000.00	783,081,771.86	66,918,228.14	92%	8%
1205	Other Supplies	855,000,000.00	590,010,640.24	264,989,359.76	69%	31%
1301	Vehicles Maintenance Expenditure	324,830,000.00	265,158,477.06	59,671,522.94	82%	18%
1302	Plant and Machinery	65,000,000.00	54,096,729.52	10,903,270.48	83%	17%
1303	Buildings and Structures	180,000,000.00	141,214,844.29	38,785,155.71	78%	22%
1401	Transport expenditure	8,126,683.55	5,680,404.90	2,446,278.65	70%	30%
1402	Postal and Communication expenditure	400,000,000.00	354,943,018.73	45,056,981.27	89%	11%
1403	Electricity and Water expenditure	865,000,000.00	828,423,016.79	36,576,983.21	96%	4%
1404	Rents and Local Taxes	270,000,000.00	229,767,558.46	40,232,441.54	85%	15%
1406	Interest Payment for Leased Vehicles	37,033,000.00	36,290,997.00	742,003.00	98%	2%
1409	Other Services	138,000,000.00	122,778,211.68	15,221,788.32	89%	11%
1505	Subscriptions and Contributions Fee	3,170,000.00	3,169,193.51	806.49	100%	0%
1506	Property Loan Interest to Public Servants	296,000,000.00	293,781,110.15	2,218,889.85	99%	1%
1508	Railway Warrants, Donations and Claim	63,577,540.25	63,577,540.25	-	100%	0%
1-1508	Rail Gate Operating Expenditure	180,000,000.00	158,620,375.00	21,379,625.00	88%	12%
4-1506	Distress Loan Interest to Public Servants	278,873,316.45	278,873,316.45	-	100%	0%
	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>5,449,000,000.00</b>	<b>3,507,497,928.89</b>	<b>1,941,502,071.11</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>36%</b>
2001	Buildings and Structures	535,000,000.00	429,910,694.79	105,089,305.21	80%	20%
2002	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	25,000,000.00	15,896,356.27	9,103,643.73	64%	36%
2003	Vehicles Maintenance (Major)	220,000,000.00	168,329,584.64	51,670,415.36	77%	23%
2101	Vehicle purchases	735,000,000.00	117,049,009.24	617,950,990.76	16%	84%
2102	Furniture and Office Equipment	400,000,000.00	259,428,391.40	140,571,608.60	65%	35%
2103	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	375,000,000.00	260,754,219.16	114,245,780.84	70%	30%
2104	New Buildings and Structures	1,433,000,000.00	1,407,021,882.90	25,978,117.10	98%	2%
2108	Capital Payment for Leased Vehicles	370,000,000.00	369,997,892.00	2,108.00	100%	0%
2401	Training and Skill Development	80,000,000.00	76,180,545.62	3,819,454.38	95%	5%
Jul-05	Procurement Process	10,000,000.00	9,385,486.78	614,513.22	94%	6%
Sep-04	Buildings and Structures	85,000,000.00	67,926,719.68	17,073,280.32	80%	20%
Oct-04	Development of Police Academy	243,000,000.00	109,221,450.47	133,778,549.53	45%	55%
Nov-04	Development of Police training college	65,000,000.00	59,286,317.50	5,713,682.50	91%	9%
Dec-09	Purchasing of horses	128,000,000.00	116,469,421.08	11,530,578.92	91%	9%
15-2509	Establishing 20 Tourist Police Units	30,000,000.00	11,884,197.17	18,115,802.83	40%	60%
16-2509	Developing Community Policing Units	150,000,000.00	6,331,899.82	143,668,100.18	4%	96%
17-2506	Establishing Police University	125,000,000.00	22,059,228.02	102,940,771.98	18%	82%
18-2103	Developing Criminal Investigation Units	40,000,000.00	-	40,000,000.00	0%	100%
19-2103	Enhancing Police information and communication method	400,000,000.00	364,632.35	399,635,367.65	0%	100%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71,388,033,000.00</b>	<b>66,158,563,036.11</b>	<b>5,229,469,963.89</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>7%</b>

Source: Chief Accountant, Police Headquarters

- **Summary of Recurrent and Capital Expenditure of the Special Task Force.**

Table No. 64

**Summary of Recurrent and Capital**

<b>Total allocation (after FR 66 extra allocations transfer in 2017)</b>		<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Utilized</b>
		<b>(Net)</b>		<b>(Percentage)</b>
Recurrent	7,820,500,000.00	7,391,377,108.40	429,122,891.60	94.51%
Capital	10,259,500,000.00	9,019,034,600.71	1,240,465,399.29	87.91%

Source: Police Special Task Force

## **17. Performance of the year 2018 in brief**

This report presents the performance of Sri Lanka Police in 2018 in comparison with 2016 and 2017. Therefore, performance of Sri Lanka Police compared to last two years has been mentioned below in a nutshell.

- The number of grave crimes which was 35,979 in 2017 has been increased to 36,355 marking it 1% growth. But, it was slightly decreased when comparing with the grave crimes reported in 2016 which is 36,937.
- The number of plunder which was reported 3,366 in 2017 has been reduced to 3,146 in 2018. The progress of solving crimes which was 74% in 2017, has been increased to 75% in 2018.
- Burglaries which were 8,913 in 2017 have been dropped to 8,085 in 2018 marking a decline of 9%. The solving percentage of burglaries is 60%.
- The number of grave crimes against women, which was 790 in 2017, had been decreased to 759 in 2018 marking it 4% reduction. It is reported that these crimes have been reduced by 21% compared to 2016.
- Rape against women has been decreased by 7% in 2018 compared to the year of 2017 and making serious injuries which was reported 297 in 2017 has been declined to 241 marking a 19% reduction.
- Homicide against children which was 22 in number in 2017 has been dropped to 19 in 2018 and it was a decline of 14%.
- When petty crimes against property are taken into consideration, 32,881 complaints have been recorded in 2017 and it is dropped to 31,415 in 2018 marking a 4% reduction.
- When concerning family disputes under miscellaneous complaints, 144,730 family disputes had been reported in 2017 and 140,757 have been reported in 2018 marking 4% decline of that kind.
- 95,046 land disputes had been reported in 2017 and it has been declined to 88,631, marking 7% reduction.
- When considering raids conducted on narcotics, it is evident that amount of narcotics imported to Sri Lanka has been drastically dropped due to the massive number of raids

carried out last three years. 38,876 kg of narcotics had been captured in 2016 and 21,048 kg 150g 667 mg had been taken into custody in 2017 marking it a 48% reduction. Quantity of narcotic apprehended in 2018 is 10,254 kg 563 g 904 mg and the progress of this category is 51%. The progress of filling case against the offences related to narcotics is 96%.

- 1,055 number of offences related to corruption had been reported in 2017 and it was decreased to 954 by 9% in 2018.
- When considering statutory offences, 17% decrease in such offences is observed in 2018 compared to 2017
- Massive decline of offences related to environment is observed in 2018 and it is stated as follows.
  - I. Offences under Coast Conservation Act, which was 264 in 2017, have been decreased to 142 in 2018 marking a 46 % reduction.
  - II. Offences under Environmental Conservation Act, which was 5,663 in 2017, have been decreased to 3,849 in 2018 marking a 32% reduction.
  - III. Offences under Flora and Fauna Act, which was 848 in 2017, have been decreased to 577 in 2018 marking a 32% reduction.
  - IV. Offences under Forest Conservation Ordinance, which was 715 in 2017, have been decreased to 459 in 2018 marking a 36% reduction.
  - V. Offences related to destroy forest reserves, which was 515 in 2017, have been decreased to 435 in 2018 marking a 15% reduction.
  - VI. Offences related to Illegal mining, which was 710 in 2017, have been decreased to 597 in 2018 marking a 16% reduction.
- When road accidents are taken into consideration, fatal accidents which were 2,962 in 2017 have been decreased to 2,953 in 2018. Accidents causing serious injuries from 8,666 to 8,475 by 2% and accidents causing minor injuries from 13,102 to 12,264 by 6% and accidents causing damages for vehicle 12,866 to 12,064 by 6% have been decreased in 2018 compared to 2017.
- When concerning the overall decline of road accidents in 2018, number of reported accidents which were 37,596 in 2017, have been decreased to 35,756 in 2018.
- When observing deaths causing road accidents, 3,111 deaths had been reported in 2017 and 3,081 has been reported in 2018. It is a 1% reduction compared to the previous year.

- Number of 1,122,090 complaints out of 1,127,755 received to the public day of IGP, 'Tell IGP' service, Public Help Desk and 119 emergency call service has been solved which is 99% of the complaints.
- 1,122,090 complaints out of 1,127,755 received to the public day of IGP, 'Tell IGP' service, Public Help Desk and 119 emergency call service, have been solved which is 99% of the complaints.
- 49,264 number of Clearance certificates have been issued out of 50,247 local and overseas applications and the progress is 98%.
- When considering Community Policing Committees conducted in 2018,
  - I. 5,358 Community Policing Advisory committees out of 5,820 have been conducted and 1,944 Community Policing Parent committees out of 2,600 have been conducted. Number of Community Policing Committees that should be conducted monthly is 1,944 and number of Community Policing Committees that should be conducted annually is 158,435.
  - II. 53 Houses have been built for the poor families and 92 houses are being built. The total of the renovated houses are 24.
- 2,313 police officers representing every race have been recruited to Sri Lanka Police (including Special Task Force) and 1,462 police officers have been promoted.
- Two new Police Stations at Mattegoda and Akkarayan Kulam have been established and measures have been taken to serve 32,214 people from 13 Grama Niladhari Divisions.

## 18. Annexure 01 – Abbreviations and Definition

Among the abbreviations used in Sri Lanka Police, abbreviations appeared in this report have been defined as follows.

❖ S. D. I. G	-	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police
❖ D. I. G	-	Deputy Inspector General of Police
❖ S. S. P.	-	Senior Superintendent of Police
❖ W. S. S. P.	-	Women Senior Superintendent of Police
❖ S. P	-	Superintendent of Police
❖ W. S. P.	-	Women Superintendent of Police
❖ A. S. P.	-	Assistant Superintendent of Police
❖ W. A. S. P.	-	Women Assistant Superintendent of Police
❖ H. Q. I.	-	Headquarters Inspector
❖ C. I.	-	Chief Inspector of Police
❖ W. C. I.	-	Women Chief Inspector of Police
❖ I. P.	-	Inspector of Police
❖ W. I. P.	-	Women Inspector of Police
❖ S. I.	-	Sub Inspector of Police
❖ W. S. I.	-	Women Sub Inspector of Police
❖ P. S.	-	Police Sargent
❖ W. P. S.	-	Women Police Sargent
❖ P. C.	-	Police Constable
❖ W. P. C.	-	Women Police Constable
❖ P. S. A.	-	Police Security Assistant
❖ S. T. F.	-	Special Task Force



## 20 Annexure 03 – Achievements in National Level

Table No. 66

Serial No.	Event	Number of contestants & Ranks	Victories achieved	Location held
1	Team Selection Trial for Asia Archery Championships and World Archery Championships - Phase i	IP 02, PS 01, PC 01	One (01) IP has been selected to both tournaments	Diyagama
2	Open Archery Championships	IP 02, PS 01, PC 01	Gold – 01, Bronze - 01	Kurunegala
3	Team Selection Trial for Asia Archery Championships and World Archery Championships - Phase i	IP 02, PS 01, PC 01	One (01) IP and one (01) PC have been selected	Ragama
4	National Archery Championships	IP 02, PS 01, PC 01	Silver – 01, Bronze - 01	Diyagama
5	Open Archery Championships	IP 02, PS 01, PC 01	Team sport - Bronze - 01	Welisara
6	National Athletic Championship	SI 01	2nd Place	Sugathadasa Stadium
7	44th National Sports Festival - 1 500 m	SI 01	2nd Place	Polonnaruwa
8	Long Jump - National Championship	WPC 01	2nd Place	Sugathadasa Stadium
9	Heptathlon - National Championship	WPC 01	2nd Place	Sugathadasa Stadium
10	Long Jump - 44th National Sports Festival	WPC 01	2nd Place	Polonnaruwa
11	Shot Puts - National Championship	WPC 01	3rd Place	Sugathadasa Stadium
12	Shot Puts - 44th National Sports Festival	WPC 01	3rd Place	Polonnaruwa
13	Discus Throw - 44th National Sports Festival	PC 01	3rd Place	Polonnaruwa
14	LSR International Marathon - 42km	PC 01	4th Place	From Colombo to Negombo
15	LSR International Marathon - 42km	WPC 01	7th Place	From Colombo to Negombo
16	Western Province Open Badminton Championship	DIG 02, ASP 02, CI 02, IP 01, SI 03, PC 02	Team A – 1 <sup>st</sup> Place, Team above 40 yrs – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place	St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia
17	Siyane Open Badminton Championship	IP 01, SI 01, PC 01, Gymnasium Assistant 01	Open Single – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Place, Open Double – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Place, Single above 40 yrs – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place	Siyane Stadium, Gampaha
18	Nuwara Eliya Open Badminton Championship	SI 01, PC 01	Open Single – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place, Open Double – 1 <sup>st</sup> Place, Open Mixed Double – 1 <sup>st</sup> place, Single above 40 yrs – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place	Municipal Ground, Nuwara Eliya
		Gymnasium Assistant r 01		Municipal Ground, Nuwara Eliya
19	Premasiri Halambage Memorial Open Badminton Championships	SI 01, PC 01	Open, Individual, Double – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place	Dharmasoka College, Ambalangoda
		Gymnasium Assistant 03		Dharmasoka College, Ambalangoda
20	Bandaranayake Open Badminton Championships	Gymnasium Assistant	Open Single – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place, Open Double – 4 <sup>th</sup> Place	St. Thomas' College, Bandarawela

21	66th National Badminton Championships	SSP 01, ASP 02, SI 01, PC 01	Single above 40 yrs – 4th Place, Double above 40 yrs – 4th Place, Double above 55 yrs – 3rd Place	Royal College, Colombo
22	Government Service Badminton Championship	DIG 02, SSP 01, SP 01, ASP 03, CI 02, IP 01, SI 08, WSI 01	Team A – 2nd Place	Mercantile Cricket Association Ground
		WPS 01, PC 04, WPC 01	Team B – 1st Place	
		Assistant 01	Team C – 1st Place	
23	Kurunegala Open Badminton Championship	Gymnasium Assistant	Open Single – 1st Place, Open Double – 1st Place	Army Camp, Boyagane
24	The Sinhalese Sports Club Open Badminton Championship SSC Open Badminton Championship	DIG 02, SSP 01, SP 01 ASP 02 SI 02 PC 01	Open Mixed Double – 1st place, Single above 40 yrs – 4th Place, Double above 40 yrs – 4th Place, Open Individual – 3rd Place, Single above 50 yrs – 3rd Place, Single above 55 yrs – 2nd Place,	Mercantile Cricket Association Ground
25	Masters Basketball Tournament 2018	SI 04, PC 03	1st Place	Mercantile Cricket Association Ground
26	Fr. Weber Trophy Championship	SI 05, PC 07	4 <sup>th</sup> Place	Batticaloa
27	Western Province Bodybuilding Tournament - 85 KG Weigh group	PC 01	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Colombo
28	Western Province Bodybuilding Tournament - 85 KG Weigh group	PC 01	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Colombo
29	National Intermediate Boxing Tournament	PC 05, WPC 02	Silver 05, Bronze 02	Royal College, Colombo
30	Layton Cup Boxing Tournament	SI 01, PC 05, WPC 07	Silver 03, Bronze 05	Royal College, Colombo
31	Clifford Cup Boxing Championship	PC 03, WPC 07	Silver 02, Bronze 05	Royal College, Colombo
32	National Boxing Championship	SI 01, PC 05, WPC 10	Gold 01, Silver 04, Bronze 08	Royal College, Colombo
33	Government Services Cricket Tournament - 2018	ASP 01, SI 06, PC 10	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Colombo
34	President Inaugural Cycling Tour	Contestants 14 – work Unit	4 <sup>th</sup> Place	From Moragahakanda to Kandy
35	Open Cycle Race	Contestants 14 – work Unit	2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	From Thaladena to Ratnapura and back in Ratnapura
36	Senior National Hockey Championship	SI 06, PC 10	Runner Up	Artificial Hockey Turf Ground, Colombo 07
37	RUSL Seven members Hockey Tournament	SI 06, PC 10	Runner Up	Mihintale
38	Milo Trophy Seven members Hockey Tournament	SI 0, PC 01	Champions	Matale
39	National Intermediate Judo Meet	SI 04, WSI 01	Gold 01, Silver 01, Bronze 01	Nawalapitiya
		PS 01, PC 07		
		WPC 07		
40	44th National Sports Festival - Judo	WPC 03	Gold 01, Silver 01, Bronze 01	Nawalapitiya

41	National Judo Championship	PS 01 WPC 01	Bronze 01	Nawalapitiya
42	Beach Kabaddi Championship	PC 06	3 <sup>rd</sup> Place	Tangalle
43	Under 25 Inter Club Kabaddi Championship	PC 06	2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	Tangalle
44	National Karate Championship - 2018	IP 02, SI 05, PS 01, PC 33	Gold 05, Silver 03, Bronze 12	Sugathadasa Stadium
45	Karate (Kumite ) - Indu- Lanka Open Karate Tournament	SI 03, PC 31	Gold 19, Silver 06	Sugathadasa Stadium
46	Karate (kata) - Indu- Lanka Open Karate Tournament	PS 01, PC 03	Gold 02, Silver 01	Sugathadasa Stadium
47	Intermediate Life Saving Championship (Team A)	PC 09	Champions	Mount Lavinia Beach
48	Intermediate Life Saving Championship (Team B)	PC 10	Runner up	Mount Lavinia Beach
49	Inter Club Life Saving Championship	IP 02, PC 08	Champions	Mount Lavinia Beach
50	Masters National Life Saving Championship	SSP 01, PC 09	3 <sup>rd</sup> Place	Mount Lavinia Beach
51	National Life Saving Championship (Team A)	IP 02, SI 02, PC 09	Champions	Mount Lavinia Beach
52	Magasthota Motor cars Tournament	PC 02	1st Place	Nuwara Eliya
53	Mirigama Motor cars Tournament	SI 01	4th Place	Mirigama
54	Welisara Motor cars Tournament	SI 01	4th Place	Welisara
55	Gajaba Motocross Tournament, Anuradhapura	SI 01	3rd Place	Anuradhapura
56	Katukurunda Motor cars Tournament	SI 02	4th Place	Katukurunda
57	Nestomalt Netball Championship	WSI 02, PC 09	3rd Place	Kurunegala
58	Western Province 'EVA' Trophy Chapionship	IP 01, SI 06, PS 01, PC 04	3rd Place	Air Force Ground
59	Inter Club Seven members Rugby Tournament 2018	SI 03, PC 04	Runner up	Racecourse
60	National Championship Team - Spectator	SI 01, PS 02, PC 02	3rd Place	Wennappuwa
61	National Championship Doubles- Spectator	WPC 02	Champions	Wennappuwa
62	Scorpion Shotgun Shooting Championship (IPSC)	SP 01, CI 02, SI 02, PS 02, PC 02	Gold 02, Silver 03, Bronze 02	Ganemulla
63	IPSC Open Handgun Championship	SP 01, ASP 03, CI 02, SI 02, PS 03, PC 06	Gold 02, Silver 02, Bronze 02	Welisara
64	Hill country sport shooting club sharp shooter (IPSC)	SI 03, PS 02, PC 06	Gold 04, Silver 01, Bronze 02	Kandy
65	IPSC Handgun Nationals	ASP 01, CI 01, SI 03, PS 01, PC 07	Gold 03, Silver 01, Bronze 01	Panaluwa
66	IMSSU National And NRC Small Bore Open Meet - IPSC	SP 01, ASP 04, CI 02, IP 02, WIP 01, SI 01, PS 01 WPS 01 PC 06, WPC 02	Gold 04, Silver 02, Bronze 02	Negombo
67	National Air rifle Shooting Championship NSSF	ASP 01, WIP 01, SI 04, WSI 01, PC 03	2nd Place	Welisara

68	Open Shooting Championship NSSF	ASP 01, WIP 01, SI 04, WSI 01, PC 03	3rd Place	Welisara
69	National Scorpion Shooting Championship NSSF	ASP 01, WIP 01	1st Place	Welisara
70	Navy Open Shooting Championship NSSF	ASP 01, WIP 01, SI 04, WSI 01, PC 03	Two 3rd Place, Participation 08	Welisara
71	Government Service Seven members Football Tournament	SI 02, PC 20	Champions	Gampaha
72	FA Cup Football Championship	SI 02, PC 21, Gym Assistants 07	3rd Place	Colombo
73	Premier League Football Championship	SI 02, PC 21, Gym Assistants 07	Ongoing	Colombo
74	SL Sir Force Open Squash Championship	PC 05	Champions	Rathmalana
75	38th National Squash Championship	PC 05	Champions	Panagoda
76	National 05 km Sea Swim Championship	PC 11	4th Place	Galle Face Beach
77	National 02 Mile Sea Swim Championship	SI 02, PC 11	2nd Place	Mount Lavinia
78	06 Mile Sea Swim Championship	SI 01, PC 07	3rd Place	Wellawatte
78	National Intermediate Championships	PC 01	2nd Place	Sugathadasa Stadium
79	National Taekwondo Championship	PC 03, WPC 03	Gold 01, Silver 01, Bronze 03	Sports Ministry Ground
80	Taekwondo Competition for Korean Ambassador's Trophy	PC 12, WPC 07	Gold 04, Silver 12, Bronze 03	Sports Ministry Ground
81	Nuwara Eliya Open Tennis Tournament	ASP 01, IP 03, SI 02, WPC 01, PC 01	Victory	Nuwara Eliya
82	21st Open Tennis tournament	SI 01, PC 01	3rd Place	Bandarawela
83	Negombo Open Tennis Tournament	SP 01, PC 03		Negombo
84	National Tug of War Tournamen	SI 02, PC 22	3rd Place	Kilinochchi
85	Pavithra Wanniarachchi Championship 2018	SI 03, PC 09	Champions	Kuruwita
86	Government services Volleybal Tournment	SI 05, PC 09	Champions	Prison Ground
87	Government services Volleybal Tournment	WSI 04, WPC 10	Champions	Prison Ground
88	National Wrestling Championship	SI 02, PC 04, WPC 04	Gold 02, Silver 03	Negombo
89	National Intermediate Championships	SI 04, PC 10	Bronze 06	Torrington Ground

Source: Police Sport Division

## 21 Annexure 04 - Construction

Table No. 67

### Prefabricated Projects in 2018

Serial No	Building Project	Amount estimated for the project (Rs. Million)	Allocations for 2018 (Rs. Million)	Amount spent as at 31. 12. 2018 (Rs. Million)	Progress as at 31. 12. 2018 (%)
1	Keeramale Police Station	25.39	8	7.47	100%
2	Vavuniya Police Station	9.63	1	0.72	100%
3	President's Security Division	37.37	0.1	0	100%
4	Mulliyawalai Police Station	10.21	0.1	0	100%
5	Wellaweli Police Station	12.56	0.1	0	100%
6	Gomarankadawala Police Station	23.34	0.1	0	100%
7	Anuradhapura Police Station	14.81	1	0.69	100%
8	Avissawella Police Station	4.76	0.45	0	100%
9	Kalawana Police Station	5.88	0.22	0.02	100%
10	Pahalagama Police Training School	14.48	1.5	1.33	100%
11	Mahiyanganaya Police Training School	18.57	0.1	0	
12	Kalkudah Police Station	27.26	2.5	2.38	
13	Thoppur Police Station	19.3	0.1	0	0%
14	Elpitiya Police Training School	41.75	9	8.17	
15	Trincomalee Police Station	7.14	0.1	0	
16	Kappalthure Police Station	6.45	0.1	0	100%
17	Echchalanpaththu Police Station	19.33	0.1	0	0%
18	Karadiyanaru Police Station	6.43	0.1	0	
19	Hulannuge Police Station	21.49	0.1	0	0%
20	Kalmunai Police Station	14.31	1	0.83	
21	Pallachchenai Police Station	21.6	2	1.38	
22	Settikulam Police Station	8.33	3	2.71	100%
23	Uppukulama Police Station	12.78	3	2.69	100%
24	Madhu Police Station	6.64	3.5	3.33	100%
25	Nikaweratiya Police Training School	26.76	0.1	0	100%
26	Kallady Police Station	13.72	0.5	0.34	
27	Weerambagedara Police Station	6.33	0.1	0	100%
28	Vehera Police Training School	4.51	0.1	0	100%
29	Koswatta Police Station	6.78	1.3	1.22	100%
30	Diyabeduma Police Station	17.38	0.1	0	100%
31	Bogaswewa Police Station	26.57	11	10.75	100%
32	Murunkan Police Station	45.86	8.5	8.11	60%
33	Pesalai Police Station	18.04	3	2.27	100%
34	Wankala Police Station	14.52	3	2.32	100%
35	Gomarankadawala Police Station	7.77	0.1	0	100%
36	Maradankeni Police Station	14.66	1.53	1.31	100%
37	Manampitiya Police Station	8.66	0.1	0	100%
38	Baddegama Police Station	13.01	0.1	0	0%
39	Okawela Police Station	23.68	0.1	0	100%
40	Moratuwa Police Station	6.34	0.1	0	100%
41	Pallewela Police Station	16.12	0.1	0	100%
42	Gampaha Police Station	13.66	0.1	0	100%
43	Wattala Police Station	10.03	0.1	0	100%
44	Katana Police Academy	21.56	1	0.31	100%
45	Meegaswewa Police Station	23.26	6	4.79	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>729.03</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>63.14</b>	-

Source: Building Division

Table No. 68

## Upgrading infrastructure facilities

Serial No	Building Project	Amount estimated for the project (Rs. Million)	Allocations for 2018 (Rs. Million)	Amount spent as at 31. 12. 2018 (Rs. Million)	Progress as at 31. 12. 2018 (%)
1	Measures against landside of the area where Police Circuit Bungalow, Nuwara Eliya located	19,820,000.00	0.57	17.92	100%
2	Laying the carpets to internal road system	59,400,399.61	22	47.18	100%
3	Constructing water tanks to Katana Police Academy	13,445,436.00	13	12.66	100%
4	Putting up fence – Police Training School, Kalutara	21,483,270.27	10	12.6	70%
<b>Total</b>		<b>114,149,105.88</b>	<b>45.57</b>	<b>90.36</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Building Division

Table No. 69

## Constructing Police Stations

Serial No	Building Project	Amount estimated for the project (Rs. Million)	Allocations for 2018 (Rs. Million)	Amount spent as at 31. 12. 2018 (Rs. Million)	Progress as at 31. 12. 2018 (%)
1	Badalkumbura Police Station	178,926,65.44	13	24.59	100%
2	Jaffna Police Station	484,1789,74.5	6.75	384	100%
3	Point Pedro Police Station	172,881,872.40	0.1	136.51	100%
4	Oddusuddan Police Station	825,546,50.64	0.1	59.51	100%
5	Wariyapola Police Station	714,379,72.04	15	64.31	100%
6	Mawathagama Police Station	742,169,64.93	2	68.84	100%
7	Kosgama Police Station	499,231,98.24	15	42.22	100%
8	Gokarella Police Station	675,583,05.96	15	69.3	100%
9	Katupotha Police Station	846,958,53.67	65	85.57	100%
10	Meegahathenna Police Station	860,628,26.85	50	70.73	100%
11	Wanathavilluwa Police Station	801,293,94.81	50	67.51	100%
12	Weligama Police Station	108,246,896.30	40	70.28	58%
13	Mallavi Police Station	719,802,14.88	10	28	40%
14	Police Complex - Narahenpita	112,601,163.20	1	76.24	90%
15	Thirukkivil Police Station	998,369,73.51	40	36.19	20%
16	Baddegama Police Station	51130791.24	18	35.51	70%
17	Peradeniya Police Station	106,410,248.65	50	86.47	90%
18	Kollupitiya Police Station	993,959,74.86	13	20.6	30%
19	Mullaitivu Police Station	152,939,878.90	33	62.66	35%
20	Thirukkivil Police Station	736,730,45.59	20	23.46	25%
<b>Total</b>		<b>214,774,786,6.61</b>	<b>456.95</b>	<b>1512.5</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Building Division

Table No. 70

**Other Constructions including Barracks and Quarters**

Serial No	Building Project	Amount estimated for the project (Rs. Million)	Allocations for 2018 (Rs. Million)	Amount spent as at 31. 12. 2018 (Rs. Million)	Progress as at 31. 12. 2018 (%)
1	Bachelor Quarters, Maradana	244,600,000.00	110	248.16	100%
2	Senior Police Officers' Mess, Keppetipola Road	30,196,092.33	5.99	26.42	100%
3	Police quarters, Pushpadana Mawatha, Asgiriya	66,369,873.61	1.8	51.59	100%
4	Developing Police hospital, Narahenpita	233,450,000.00	28	334.14	100%
5	Prarthana Circuit Bungalow, Kataragama	55,226,687.23	4	55.13	100%
6	Quarters for OIC, Thambalagamuwa	4,702,690.13	1	1.95	100%
7	Quarters for OIC, Katupotha	4,702,690.13	2	2.6	100%
8	Quarters for OIC, Wanathavilluwa	4,702,690.13	2	2.16	100%
9	Quarters for Married Police Officers - Foreshore	222,430,316.42	120.3	195.62	100%
10	Auditorium for Police College - Kalutara	74,004,346.35	12	80.96	100%
11	Quarters for Married Police Officers - Kumaran Ratnam Road	554,788,254.35	119.59	133.55	2%
12	City Traffic building	446,875,426.28	35.41	112.63	25%
13	Auditorium, Welfare Building	88,319,333.09	11	37.39	40%
14	Quarters, Cinnamon Gardens	107,892,640.15	18	32.63	20%
15	Quarters for OIC, Weerawila	4,702,690.13	3	2.97	55%
16	Quarters for OIC, Wellawa	4,702,690.13	1	3.13	95%
17	Quarters for OIC, Baddegama	4,702,690.13	2	0.55	78%
18	Quarter of Police Hospital	19,837,133.00	0.1	3.85	0%
19	Cafeteria of Police Hospital	19,837,133.00	0.1	3.35	10%
20	Building an air conditioning system at Police Garage	19,373,865.99	5	5.73	25%
21	Building a badminton court at Police Hospital	19,767,818.00	4.72	14.79	25%
22	Quarters Project, Habaraduwa	729,600,600.00	350	500	100%
23	Hostel at Police Training College, Kalutara	161,017,986.00	20	53.37	15%
24	Director's Quarters B - Police Academy, Katana	34,704,165.25	17.5	13.5	24%
25	Director's Quarters A - Police Academy, Katana	34,409,786.08	17.5	13.5	24%
26	Executive Director's Quarters - Police Academy, Katana	35,905,796.50	20	13.11	29%
27	Administrative Building - Police Academy, Katana	181,368,739.63	40	49.96	3%
28	Ladies' Hostel - Police Academy, Katana	24,013,974.14	20	6.51	0%
29	OIC Quarters 2 - Police Academy, Katana	34,277,974.14	30	8.44	0%
30	OIC Quarters - Police Academy, Katana	4,700,000.00	0.1	0	0%
31	Police Women Officers' Quarters, Malalasekara Mawatha	49,000,000.00	2	1.98	100%
32	Police Quarters and Mess. Mirihana	391,770,000.00	156	155.17	65%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,689,523,765.90</b>	<b>1160.11</b>	<b>2164.84</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Building Division