CONTENTS

LIST C	F TABLES AND CHARTS	xiv
Abbrevi	ations used	xv
Preface		xix
Acknow	vledgements	xxi
FORE	WORD	xxiii
Executi	ive Summary	xxvii
ගුන්ථලේ	් සාරංශය	xxxi
1.	Preamble	1
1.2.	Crime situation	6
1.2.1.	Measurement of Crime and Official Statistics	8
1.2.2.	Classification of Offences	10
(i)	Grave Crimes	10
(ii)	Minor offences against persons	12
(iv)	Juvenile crime - use of age group in statistics.	· 13
1.2.3.	Decennial figures of selected offences since 1976	13
1.2.4.	Revisions made to statutory provisions.	18
1.3	Crime prevention	19
1.3.1.	Present Crime Control Institutions within the criminal Justice s	ystem.
		20
1.3.2.	The Police: Command structure.	20
1.3.3.	The judiciary, Probation and Child care and Prisons.	21
1.3.3 (2	a) High courts and Magistrate's courts.	21
1.3.3. (b) Primary courts	22
1.4.	Drug Control Strategy	23
1.5.	Statutory Framework: Prevention of Crimes.	24
1.6	Management of crime prevention activity.	26
1.6.1	The Finger print bureau:	26
1.6.2.	The Applications:	27
163	Criminal Records Office of the Sri Lanka Police Department	30

Crime Prevention Efforts

1.6.4.	Main applications in a CRO are:	31
1.7.	Validity of the Statutory Provisions	31
1.7.1.	Definition of crime	31
1.7.2.	Definition of "Registered Criminals"	33
1.7.3.	Prevention of Crimes Ordinance.(PCO)	33
1.7.4.	Crimes defined in the Penal code, but not treated by law as crimes:	
		33
1.7.5.	Other offences not treated as crimes.	34
1.7.6	Capital offences, those not treated as crimes:	34
1.8.	The New Offences.	35
1.8.1.	Sri Lankan citizens convicted in foreign countries.	35
1.9.	Drawbacks with the present recording systems.	36
	Summary	36
	References and notes	38
	Chapter II	40
	Maintenance of Standards in Criminal Justice Services.	40
2.	Development of present systems.	40
2.2.	Validating of statutory provisions.	46
2.3.	The Police Record System	46
2.3.1	Criminal records in police Administration	46
(i)	The Criminal Records Office	46
(ii)	Establishment of a Crime Incidents Data Bank.'	47
2 .3.2	. Crime Statistics and Analysis of Crime.	50
2.3.3.	Measurement of crime	52
2.3.4	Redesigning of the Police Formal 750	~ 52
2.3.	5. Implementation of a speedy arrest process system	56
2.4.	 Reducing Remand Population to a reasonable level. 	60
2.5.	Reduce draw backs with the implementation.	62
2.6.	Streamline the hierarchy of the IT Division	63
2.7.	Appointment of officers to handle key roles	64
2.8.	Selection of a suitable system for implementation.	66

	2.9.	13th Amendment to the Constitution of Socialist Democra		
		of Sri Lanka and introducing of a crime reporting system	ē	66
	2.10.	Maintenance of Standards in Criminal Justice services.		67
	2.10.1.	Response to a crime		68
		Secure-timely, availability, of expert opinion		લ્ય
	2.10.3.	Presentation of the case in Courts, Prosecution and police	witnesses.	69
	2.10.4	Waste of man power in courts.		70
	2.11	Participation of the public in the Criminal justice system		71
	2.12.	Community policing		72
	2.12.1	. Philosophy behind the public cooperation		73
	2.12.2.	Bridging the gap with the public.		75
	2.13	The Penal system		77
	2.13.1	Sentencing and objective of punishment.		79
	2.13.2	Restorative justice		82
	2.14.	Sentencing Guide lines.		83
		Summary		88
		References and notes		89
		Chapter III		93
	3.	Crime prevention.		93
	3.1.	Crime prevention as an activity, scope; restructuring the strame work and priorities.	atutory	93
3.1. 2.	ு∂eħnীtu	or of prevenuon or cruite.	9)	05
3.2.		prevention.	96	
3.3	•	ry level of prevention.	99	
3.3.1		of the police in crime prevention:	99	
3.3.2.		a police. Statutory provisions available.	100	
3.3.3.		g of co-operation of the public:	104	
3.3.4	30 2.	perations in crime prevention and interaction with the publ	ic.	
		•	105	
3.3.5	Wining	the public support and the performance of police duties.	107	
	Mainten	ance of regular contacts:	107	
3.3.6.	Respons	ibility of the Government	110	

Crime Prevention Efforts

3.3.7	Recruitment of Reservists for VIP Security.	110
3.3.8.	Mixing up of duties of Armed forces with the police duties	111
3.3.9	Sea and Air transport facilities	112
3.3.10.	Patrolling facilities.	112
3.3.11.	Change of concept in policing function.	113
3. 4.	Crimes and use of fire arms	114
3.5.	Use of drugs, alcohol and crime.	116
3.5.1.	Scientific studies undertaken.	119
3.5.2.	Sri Lankan situation	122
3.6.	Controlling methodology	124
3.7.	Organized Crime prevention.	124
3.7.1	Origin of organized Crime groups, nature and their operations	128
3.7.2.	Development of global net works.	130
3.7.3.	Drug trafficking	131
3.7.4.	Terrorism and organized crime	134
3.7.5.	Transnational Government of Tamil Elam. (TGTE)	136
3.7.6.	Front organizations.	136
3.7.7.	Organized crime: Statutory Provisions	137
3.7.8.	Developing of a statutory frame work.	139
3.7.9.	Controlling Organized crime	140
3.7.10). Controlling Transnational Crime.	142
3.8.	Tourism industry and crime.	146
	Taking stock of the actual situation.	149
3.9.	Illegal activities carried out on foreign soil by the persons smuggled	i
	out of the country. Adopting a controlling mechanism.	150
3.9.1	, and office the offic	151
3.9.2	Francisco Paris Control Provincia	153
3.9.3	· ·	154
3.10	i and sorporate sector	154
	Summary	156
,	References and notes.	157
	Chapter IV	163

4.	Crime prevention planning	163
4.1.	Measurement of Crime.	164
4. 1.2.	Long term crime prevention planning.	167
4.1.3.	Co-ordination of Crime prevention Planning	169
4.1.4.	Who should be made responsible for planning.	170
4.1.5.	Organization of knowledge gathered.	171
4.1.6.	Creation of an Institutional Frame work	173
4.1.7.	National Crime Controlling Authority (NCCA)	174
4.2.	The vision: Maintenance of law and order and the conduct of the citizens to an acceptable standard.	176
4.3.	Maintenance of 'crime rate' at a tolerable level: Selection of a bench	
	mark.	180
4.4.	Crime as a Political and Socio- Economic phenomenon	183
4.4.1.	Identifying the value foundation of a country.	184
4.4.2.	Maintenance of Professional standards.	186
4.4.3	Consciousness and commitment of a nation:	186
4.5.	Establishment of peace and stability in the country.	188
4.6.	Finding solutions to the Socio Economic Problems.	190
4.6.1.	Evaluation of changing social conditions:	191
4.6.2.	Identifying the culture of breaking law and order	192
4.6.3.	Social conditions causing disorder situations:	192
4.7.	Management of information in respect of citizens.	195
4.7.1.	A National Identification System	195
4.7.2.	Police clearance	200
4.7. 3.	Maintenance of criminal Intelligence data and supervision of them	200
	Summary,	203
	References and notes:	205
	Chapter V	208
	Crime Control Strategy	208
5.1.1.	Problematic behavioural patterns and social problems.	212
5.1.2	The need for a knowledge base.	216
5.1.3.	The need for a policy formulation exercise in social planning.	217

TR

Crime Prevention Efforts

5.1.4.	Use of research data.	221
5.1.5.	Measuring of the deterioration of value system of the country	222
5.1.6.	Restoration of deteriorating human relationships.	224
5.2.	Building a sustainable society and adopting a cultured and a	
	disciplined citizen.	228
5.2.1.	Development of a solid cultural foundation for a nation.	228
5.2.2	The need for remedial measures to be taken.	230
5.2.3.	Identification of core values of a nation.	233
5.2.4	Building a strong value foundation for a Nation.	238
5.2.5.	Adopting a person with a strong Character	242
5.2.6.	Ethics and values in human transactions	243
5.2.7	Bring peoples forums and professionals together	249
5.2.8.	Values: Asian perspective	249
5.2.9.	Building a value foundation. Japanese perspective	250
5.2.10	. Cultural foundation of India	252
5.3.	Identification and reinforcement of core values of a Nation. Sri Las	nka
		255
5.3.1.	Human understanding and love: need for learning from other natio	
		259
5.3.2.	6 6 The and an or Cartain polarisation.	260
5.4	Developments of core values of a NATION and National Integrati	
	Nation Building:	261
5.4.1.		261
J.4.1.	Building and developing harmony and understanding among three ethnical and religious blocks.	mair 262
	Establishment of a National Planning Council	263
	Undertaking cross cultural studies	264
	The ultimate objective of education	266
5.4.2	Explore the cultural foundation of A	sia:
	Japan	270
5.5.	Restoration of cultural and social bonds and redesigning of the	
	village.	271
5.5.1	. Urban population	274

5.5.2.	Rural population	274
5.5.3.	Performance of mediation role in the village	276
5.6.	Crime Prevention through Social Development (CPSD)	278
5.6.1.	Social prevention of crimes.	278
5.6.2.	Poverty level and Crime. Need for structural adjustments.	281
5.6.3.	Measurement of poverty.	287
5.6.4.	Distribution of employment: Statistics	288
5.6.5.	Social planning and sustainable development.	290
5.6.6. (a	a) Allocation of land space for habitation.	291
5.6.6.(b) Solutions need to be found.	293
5.6.6.(c) Group formation. A Collective farm /A Production Centre.	295
5.6.7.	Designing of an experimental sample Consortium	296
5.6.8.	Capacity building in the rural population.	297
5.6.9.	Redesigning of the village with the objective of cohabitation.	299
5.6.10.	Developing of opportunities for leisure and recreation	300
5.7.	Elimination or reduction of level of Corruption	301
5.7.1.	White collar crimes	303
5.8.	Management of environment and reduction of opportunities for cri	me.
		304
5.8.1.	Crime prevention through management of environment: Planning a	
some D	esign concepts.	306
5.8.2.	Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)	308
5.8.3.	Environmental management	309
5.8.4.	Sectoral Development planning.	311
	Planning of different layers of Acrivity in the Emerging Capital, in	212
	Hambantota District	312
5. 9.	Macro aspects of strategy planning	312
5.9.1.	Multi-disciplinary approach	313
	Summary	313
	References and notes	315
	A Review by Dr. Dhanapala Wijesinghe of the University of the Sri	222
	Jayewardanepura	323
	Author	325