



HIGHER DIPLOMA IN CRIME INVESTIGATION

University of Kelaniya & National Police Academy, Katana, Sri Lanka

Curriculum 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Rationale for developing Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation

The new National Police Academy was created through the unanimous vote of the Sri Lanka Parliament and thereby the approval of the legislation, 'National Police Academy Act, No. 44 of 2011'. The legislation authorizes the Academy to award qualifications to SLQ level 4 (Higher Diploma) (NPA Act, 2011 section 6 subsection e) and to affiliate to any University (NPA Act, 2011 section 6 subsection f). On 14th August, 2015 the Academy affiliated with the University of Kelaniya with the intent of establishing and capitalizing on a strong supportive relationship and extending the opportunity for police officers to gain access to higher level qualifications that are both professionally relevant and academically sound as per the motto of National Police Academy 'Professionalism through Wisdom' to establish professionalism of police officers through the education.

National Police Academy is conducting many certificate courses and diploma courses according to guide lines of University Grants Commission with an eye to uplift knowledge, skills and attitudes of the police officers. Nearly, there are 84000 police officers serving in the police department and due to 30 years of war the training programs of police officers were mainly focused on counter terrorism rather than normal police work. Furthermore, Police - Public Relationship, which is paramount important for the existence of the routine police service decrease. Now, country is in post conflict reconciliation period it is necessary to create people's friendly, professional and prestigious police service for the benefit of Sri Lankan society.

Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation has been designed for the Senior Gazetted Officers and Gazetted Officers (Inspectorate) in the Sri Lanka Police Service. To gain maximum benefit from this programme candidates should hold a management position in crime investigation. In terms of the Sri Lanka Police service they will, at least, hold the position of OIC Crime. National Police Academy expects not only improve theoretical knowledge of crime investigators but also to develop skills and attitudes that are necessary to conduct a quality investigation.

The Higher Diploma is an evolution from the original Diploma for Senior Detectives, which was also delivered by the National Police Academy. The new Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation was constructed following an extensive training needs analysis across the police service (November & December, 2014). This research identified the areas of learning, professional knowledge and expertise required for senior investigating officers in Sri Lanka. Consequently, the Higher Diploma has been designed to address those needs and to assist senior investigators to manage criminal investigations thoroughly, efficiently and professionally.

Under this Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation course police officers will be able to learn subjects such as crime scene management, basic principles of crime scene

investigation, fundamental rights, victims' rights, investigation of cyber-crime, gender-based crimes, victims and suspects interviewing, forensic science and medicine, disaster management, professional ethics, criminal justice system, concept of community policing, etc. So this new scope of crime investigation will pave the way for developing professional investigators who can contribute to reduce the fear of crimes in their respective areas as well as conduct investigations efficiently.

2. ADMISSION CRITERIA AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF STUDY

2.1. Admission Criteria

In order to be eligible for entry to the study programme leading to the qualification of Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation the applicant must fulfill the following requirements.

- Pass G.C.E. (Advanced Level) examination with three subjects
or
an equivalent qualification and completion of at least 60 credits of SLQF levels 3 and 4 with a minimum of 30 credits at SLQF Level 4 or equivalent in relevant subjects to law enforcement (Eg. Criminology, Human Rights, Counselling etc.)
- Extensive experience in police service for 05 years (minimum) in Gazetted positions (Sub Inspector and above) in the police service who are below 50 years.
- Applicant should be preferably from crime investigation field
- Possess good communication skills in Sinhala language (the course is conducted mainly in Sinhala medium) and fair knowledge of English language.

2.2. Methods of selections

Applicants who fulfill the admission criteria will be interviewed and selected based on work experience an evidence of continuing professional development and service needs of the respective police stations or units. The interviewing panel will consist of three (03) members out of which one (01) will be from the University of Kelaniya and the other two (02) from the National Police Academy.

The annual intake will be limited to not more than 50 students. Before the final registration of the course the students will need to provide written consent from the Department of Police that he / she can be permitted to leave from service commitments to participate in the teaching training activities of the degree programme.

3. DETAILS OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME

3.1. Desired Higher Diploma profile and Learning Outcomes

Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation of the University of Kelaniya and the National Police Academy will be a cultured, resourceful, socially responsible Crime Investigators in the Department of police who will have knowledge and skills of crime investigation and other social sciences to give a quality service to the community in maintaining law and order as well as to prevent crimes of the country.

The programme is placed at level 4 of the Sri Lanka Qualification Framework. The focus of outcome is not only giving knowledge but also develop skills and transform the student into a professional category by encouraging professionalism and personal development in related areas. The specific objectives, content and assessments of the course units are aligned well with the learning outcomes of the programme.

A holder of the Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation is expected to:

- Should have a deep understanding of theory, practice, crime investigation methodology and recent developments in a crime investigation disciplinary.
- Should be able to apply the concepts and principles in the field of crime investigation, analyse information and suggest solutions to problems in the field of crime investigation.
- Should be able to communicate successfully, the results of analysis and arguments to specialist and non-specialist audiences and exercise personal responsibilities and leadership in the crime investigation tasks in the workplace.
- Should be capable of carrying out further training and acquire new competencies which will help to enhance their capacity to bear responsibilities.
- Should display qualities and transferable skills in the field of crime investigation as well as subject specific skills necessary for employment, carry out further training and manage their own learning.

3.2. Structure of the study programme

The Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation programme is organized as course units. Each course unit is assigned a credit value (Table - 1). A credit is based on the equivalent of 50 notional learning hours which include value direct contact hours with teachers and trainers time spent in self-learning, preparation for assignment, carrying out assignment and assessments. All course units are compulsory and evaluation is based on grade points (Table - 2)

3.3 Notation of course units

An alpha numeric code is used to identify each course unit. The code consists 5 of digits prefixed by a 4 letter acronym which refers to the principle discipline of the course content of the unit. All courses of the study programme will carry the letters HDCI. With regard to the 5 digits of the course code, the 1st digit denotes the university level of the course unit (level 1 or 2). The 2nd digit indicates the semester in which the course unit is offered. (1 = 1st Semester Internal, 2nd Semester Internal) 3rd and 4th digits together form the specific number assigned to that course unit, where as the 5th digit denotes the credit value.

3.4. Composition of the Programme

Students will be required to complete a total of 60 credits to qualify for award of the Higher Diploma by taking up of 18 course units which will be offered over two years. Some course units will have theory and / or practical classes. Each course unit has assessments attached to it and a student must pass all course units in order to qualify with the Higher Diploma. (for details about assessment and progression requirements see section 5 of this document.) The intended learning outcomes and contents of each course unit, sources of information and supplementary reading lists as well as the mode of evaluation of each course unit is set out in Section 6 of this document

Table 1 : Structure of the Study programme leading to Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation

Level	Semester	Course Code	Course Unit	Lecture Hours	Practical Hours	Credits Assigned
1	I	HDCI 11013	Professional Ethics	33	12	3
		HDCI 11024	Criminology & Criminal Justice	48	12	4
		HDCI 11034	Fundamental Principles of Crime Investigation 1	48	12	4
		HDCI 11044	Application of Crime Scene Management	30	30	4
	II	HDCI 12053	Community Policing & Crime Prevention	35	10	3
		HDCI 12063	Investigative Forensic Science	40	5	3
		HDCI 12073	Forensic Medicine for Crime Investigation	40	5	3
		HDCI 12082	Investigation on Child Abuse & Gender based Violence	20	10	2
		HDCI 12094	Managing Crime Investigations	30	30	4
	2	I	HDCI 21105	Investigative crime Research & Work-based assignment	15	60
HDCI 21113			Interviewing & Interrogation	30	15	3
HDCI 21124			Witness & Suspect Interviewing Skills	30	30	4
HDCI 21133			Cyber Crime Investigation	30	15	3
II		HDCI 22144	Fundamental Principles of Crime Investigation 2	45	15	4
		HDCI 22153	Crime profiling for crime investigation	33	12	3
		HDCI 22164	Criminal Intelligence Surveillance for Investigation	30	30	4
		HDCI 22172	Disaster Management & Disaster Victim Identification	20	10	2
		HDCI 22182	Fundamental Rights & Victim's Rights of Crime Investigation	20	10	2
Total				577	323	60

Details of each course unit are provided in Section 6

3.5. Medium of Instructions

The programme will be offered in mainly in Sinhala however some units will be delivered in both English and Sinhala (e.g. Application of Crime Scene Management, Cyber Crime Investigation).

4. PROGRAMME DELIVERY AND LEARNER SUPPORT

Each of the course units comprises a minimum of 50 notional hours of learning. These include face-to face learning (lectures), at classes conducted at the National Police Academy. Some units have practical work in the laboratory setting, clinical work related to forensic medicine at Teaching Hospital Ragama, observation of forensic science investigations at the Department of Government Analyst and field work at the Academy premises. In addition to these hours, students are expected to spend a minimum number of hours for self-study.

4.2. Attendance

Students are expected to demonstrate documented 80% attendance at lectures and practical classes in order to be eligible to sit for assessments in the relevant course unit. Students not completing the required number of practical hours will not be eligible to obtain Higher Diploma. Students who are unable to attend practical sessions for health reasons for more than 3 days, must produce medical evidence for their situations.

5. EVALUATION CRITERIA

5.1. Assessment of course units

The examination of the programme course units are usually held at the completion of the particular course unit. There will normally be one assessment per course unit. This may take number of forms e.g. written exam, written assignments, presentations, group work. The method of evaluation for each course unit is shown in Section 7. Evaluation of the assignments will be conducted by examiners nominated by the National Police Academy with the concurrence of the academics of the University of Kelaniya which will be approved by the Senate of the University of Kelaniya.

5.2. Submission of assignments

Students will be notified of the date and time for submitting each piece of coursework on the day the course work is assigned. Work should be handed to the course secretary and a stamped receipt obtained. In exceptional cases, and extension may be given but this should be discussed with the course coordinator in advance of the submission date. Course work which is submitted late is subjected to the following penalties.

- Handed in up to 24 hours later than set date and time: deduction of 10% of the allocated mark

- Handed in up to 1 week later than set date and time: deduction of 20% of the allocated mark

If an assignment is handed in more than a week later than the due date, 30% of the allocated mark will be deducted, but the acceptance of such a piece of course work is at the discretion of the course coordinator. The work may not be accepted if the same assignment has already been marked and returned to other students.

5.3. Not attending the Examination

It is compulsory for all students to complete the registered course units. A student will be regarded as 'absent' due to his/her failure to submit reasonable justification to the Appeals Board (comprising of academics from the University of Kelaniya and National Police Academy) for being absent at the examination.

Those students who are unable to sit the examination due to unavoidable circumstance for the first time must submit a request to the Appeals Board explaining the reasons for being absent along with request to consider his/her next attempt as the first attempt. This does not apply for the failed subjects. Violation of examination procedure will be dealt according to the By-laws of University of Kelaniya and those of National Police Academy.

5.4. Grading Systems

Table 2 : The marks obtained in respect of course unit will be graded as follows.

85-100	A+	4.0
70-84	A	4.0
65-69	A-	3.7
60-64	B+	3.3
55-59	B	3.0
50-54	B-	2.7
45-49	C+	2.3
40-44	C	2.0
35-39	C-	1.7
30-34	D+	1.3
25-29	D	1.0
00-24	E	0.0

5.5. Obtaining a failed grade

Grades below C (C-, D+, D, E) are considered failed grades.

5.6. Re-sit Examinations and Progression requirements

The pass mark is 40% (C grade). Students will be required to pass all course unit to graduate.

A student who has obtained an overall Grade C- or lower for a course unit will have to re-take the assessment for that course unit.

Where a course unit has more than one assessment component, the grades for each component will be released separately. If a student obtains a grade of C- for one or more components, the students will not be required to re-take that / those assessment component/s provided that the overall grade for all components is a C grade or better.

If a student who obtains a C- for one or more components does not obtain an overall grade of C or better for the course unit OR if the student obtains a D+, D, E grade for one or more assessment components, the students will be required to re-take all assessment components again. While attempting to improve the grade, if the student obtains a lower grade he/she will be entitled to the previous grade. In exceptional circumstance, a student may be allowed to graduate with not more than one D grade.

In the final calculation for degree classification, all re-sits due to fails at first attempts or missed first attempts due to invalid reason (as deemed by the Appeals Board) will not be given (in calculation) more than 40 marks or C grade.

5.7. Grade Point Average

The Grade Point Average (GPA) is the credit-weighted arithmetic mean of the grade point values. i.e. the GPA is determined by dividing the total credit weighed grade point value by the total number of credits.

For example, a student who has completed two course units, each with 4 credits, one course unit of 3 credits and one course unit of 2 credits with grade A, B+, B-, C+ respectively would have a GPA as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4 \times 4 + 4 \times 3.3 + 3 \times 2.7 + 2 \times 2.3}{4 + 4 + 3 + 2} \\ &= \frac{16 + 13.2 + 8.1 + 4.6}{13} = \frac{41.9}{13} \\ &= 3.22 \end{aligned}$$

To be eligible to obtain the Higher Diploma, a student who has accumulated a minimum of 60 credits at the end of the course at the rate of at least 30 credits in each academic year and he/she should obtain a minimum of 2.00 GPA at the end of the course.

5.8. Academic Misconduct

The students must conduct their studies honestly, ethically and in accordance with accepted standards of academic conduct. Any form of academic conduct that is contrary to these standards is academic misconduct for which the University of Kelaniya and the Police Academy may penalise a student. A panel comprising of academics from the University of Kelaniya and the representative from the National Police Academy will be appointed to investigate into such academic misconduct.

Specifically it is academic misconduct for a student to:

- present copied, falsified or improperly obtained data as if it were the result of their own research or other investigatory work;
- include in their work material that is the result of significant assistance from another person if that assistance was unacceptable according to the instructions or guidelines for that work;
- cheat (dishonest conduct in assessment);
- Plagiarise (knowingly present the work or property of another person as if it were one's own)

6. DESCRIPTION OF COURSE UNITS

Course Title :	Professional Ethics
Course Code :	HDCI 11013
Credit Value :	03
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Understand the International standards of professional ethics in law enforcement.
 - Introduction to Professional Ethics
 - Interpol guidelines for law enforcement officers
 - Police code of ethics
 - Fundamental rights
2. Examine the legislation, rules and orders that influence professional ethics in the Sri Lanka Police Service.
 - Departmental Orders and circulars
 - Code of Discipline
 - Supreme Court rulings on Ethics
 - Legitimate expectation

Teaching Content:

- Introduction to professional ethics
- Interpol guidelines for law enforcement officers
- Police code of ethics
- Departmental orders and circulars
- Code of discipline
- Fundamental Rights
- Supreme Court Rules on ethics
- Legitimate expectation

45 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

- System of Evaluation:**
1. Written Paper 70%
 2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.

2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2004) Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies: Note by the Secretariat. Geneva: UNHCHR
- UN International Human Rights Instruments, HRC/Gen I/Rev.5, 26 April 2001, para 816 Council of Europe (2002)
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (1990) Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. Geneva: UNHCHR.
- විමලධම්ම කන්දෙගොඩ හිමි, (2009), ආචාරධර්ම, අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රකාශන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව.
- විනය පිටකය, (2006), බුද්ධ ජයන්ති මුද්‍රණය, බෞද්ධ සංස්කෘතික මධ්‍යස්ථානය, නැඳිමාල, දෙහිවල.

Course Title :	Criminology & Criminal Justice
Course Code :	HDCI 11024
Credit Value :	04
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Explore and understand the interpretation of crime, its classifications and its links to criminology.

- Review the nature of crime and how it has been interpreted.
- Recognise the classifications of crime.
- Examine methods adopted to prevent and control crime.
- Explore theories of criminology.
- Examine the contribution of criminology to the understanding of crime.
- Review the principles of punishment and the systems adopted by society.

2. Examine the Criminal Justice system in Sri Lanka and the structures and institutions that provide access to justice.

- History and duty of the police.
- Challenges facing by the police in the 21st Century.
- History of the Prison service and its contribution to punishment Vs rehabilitation.
- The traditional system of criminal justice Vs the modern system

Teaching Content:

- Introduction to Crime
- Traditional view of crime
- Interpretation of crime
- Explanation of meaning of crime
- Classification of crime
- Control and Prevention of Crime
- Criminology
- Explanation of meaning of criminology
- Preliminary social background of criminology
- Rationale of crime
- Theories of criminology
- Interpretation of punishment
- Purpose of punishment
- Underline principles of punishment
- Systems of punishment

- traditional
- modern
- Utility of punishment
- Interpretation of police
- Preliminary social background of police
- History of police
- Duty of police
- People and police
- Current issues in policing
- Background of prison system
- Rehabilitation
- Traditional system of criminal justice
- Modern structure of criminal justice system

60 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Adler, F., et al. (1995), *Criminology*, New York: Mc- Grow House.
- Reid, T.S (1997), *Crime and Criminology*, Boston: McGraw House.
- Muncie, J. (2001), ‘New Criminology’, in McLaughlin, E. and Muncie, J. (eds) *The Sage Dictionary of Criminology*, London, Sage.
- Rafter, N. (2009), *The Origins of Criminology: A Reader*, London, Routledge.
- Rusche, G. and Kirchheimer, O. (1939) *Punishment and Social Structure*, New York, Columbia University Press.
- Scraton, P. and Chadwick, K. (1991) ‘The theoretical and political priorities of critical criminology’ in Stenson, K (ed.), *The Politics of Crime Control*, London, Sage
- Sutherland, E.H. (1949) *White Collar Crime*, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Taylor, I., Walton, P. and Young, J. (1973), *the New Criminology*, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Tombs, S. and Whyte, D. (2010) *Regulatory Surrender: Death, Injury and the Non-Enforcement of Law*, London, Institute of Employment Rights.

- Williams, F. P. and Mc Shane, M.D. (1999) *Criminological Theory*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, Prentice-Hall.
- John Muncie, Student Handbook of Criminal Justice and Criminology Routledge-Cavendish; Student edition (15 Jun. 2004)
- Carrabine, E., Iganski, P., Lee, M., Plummer, K. and South, N. (2008) *Criminology: A Sociological Introduction*. London: Routledge.
- Howitt, D. (2012) *Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology*. Essex: Pearson
- Maguire, M. (ed) (2012) *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology*. Oxford: OUP
- රත්නපාල, එන්. (2007), අපරාධ විද්‍යාවේ මූලධර්ම, ආර්ය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, වරකාපොල

Course Title :	Fundamental Principles of Crime Investigation - 1
Course Code :	HDCI 11034
Credit Value :	04
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Identify the existing legal provisions for crime investigation, including the powers of the police.
 - Explore civil and criminal law, including the fundamental rights of persons involved in investigations.
 - Examine the legality of police powers to arrest, search, seize (productions), identify and release.

2. Examine proactive investigative methods adopted by police.
 - Consider impact on public and the use of patrols and preventative measures
 - Examine criminal intelligence tools and their application

3. Explore the theory of crime scene management.
 - Measures to control and protect crime scenes
 - Approaches to marking, collecting and preserving evidence
 - Seizing, identifying and storage of evidential materials

Teaching Content:

- Legal Provisions for Crime Investigation
 - Introduction to investigation
 - Difference between civil law and criminal law
 - Interpretation of crime
 - Legal factors of crime
 - Exceptions
 - Right of private defense
 - Fundamental Rights
- Proactive Policing
 - Crime prevention methods
 - Police public relation
 - Police Patrols
 - Criminal intelligence
 - Crime map and crime clock

- Crime mapping
- Police Powers in Investigation
 - First information
 - Arrest
 - Bail
 - Identification parade
 - Search
 - Collection of evidence
- Crime Scene Management Theory
 - Arrival to crime scene
 - Protection of crime scene
 - Identification of evidence
 - Marking of evidence
 - Photographing
 - Collection of evidence
 - Preservation of evidence
 - Sealing and naming the evidence
 - Custody of evidence
 - Taking observation notes
 - Sketching crime scene

60 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures, Class room activities, field visits

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Peiris G. L., *General Principles of Criminal Liability in Sri Lanka*, Stamford Lake
- Peiris G. L., *Offences Under the Penal Code of Sri Lanka*, Stamford Lake Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law, Cases and Material, Butterworths
- Peiris G. L., *Criminal Procedure in Sri Lanka (Under the Administration of Justice Law No. 44 of 1973*, Lake House Investments
- E. McLaughlin et al, *Controlling Crime*, SAGE Publications
- U.R.de Silva, *Criminal Defence (Bilingual Version-Sinhala and English)*, 2010

- C.R. Swanson et al, *Criminal Investigation*, McGraw-Hill Companies Inc.
- U.R.de Silva, *Appellate Court judgments- Criminal Defence* (Bilingual Version- Sinhala and English) 2010
- Code of Criminal Procedure Act No. 15 of 1979 and its all amendments
- Evidence Ordinance
- Police Ordinance
- Penal Code
- නන්දසේන රත්නපාල, (1991), අපරාධ විද්‍යාවේ මූලධර්ම, ආර්ය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, වරකාපොල

Course Title :	Application of Crime Scene Management
Course Code :	HDCI 11044
Credit Value :	04
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Provide an appropriate initial response to a crime scene and effectively control the security of the scene.
 - Ensure an appropriate initial response to a variety of crimes and offences.
 - Develop appropriate measures to ensure the security of the crime scene and maximise evidence retrieval.
 - Take appropriate measures to minimise or manage risks to officers and others.
 - Manage media

2. Manage a crime scene and direct activity to maximise recovery of evidence.
 - Record images of the crime scene by sketch, still photograph or video.
 - Establish a forensic strategy.
 - Direct and oversee recovery of evidence, including bodies involved.
 - Detail and log evidence sources.
 - Provide clarity on the roles of various specialists.

3. Ensure continuity of evidence from scene, through police and prosecution processes, to presentation in Court.
 - Identify risks impacting on integrity of evidence and establish appropriate actions to mitigate
 - Develop an appropriate evidential strategy to ensure continuity of evidence
 - Identify opportunities to maximise evidence retrieval from specialist and other sources

Teaching Content:

- Initial Response
 - Homicide
 - Robbery
 - Shooting
 - Fraud
 - Housebreaking
 - Internet based crime
- Health & Safety
 - Duty of care

- Managing risks
- Record keeping
- Crime Scene Security
 - Instigate cordons & RVPs
 - Common Approach Path
 - Scene entry log
 - Ongoing Scene Responsibilities
 - Scene Exit strategies
- Media Management
 - Media Intrusion
 - Risk mitigation
 - Proactive use of media
- Forensic Strategy
 - Setting a forensic strategy
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - Establishing good practice
- Forensic Capture
 - Fingerprint retrieval
 - DNA samples
 - Blood pattern analysis
 - Role of archaeologist/anthropologist/entomologist & palynologist
 - Modern technology
- Continuity of Evidence
 - Evidence Recording
 - Management of Productions/Exhibits
 - Role of SOCO
 - Role of Government Analyst
 - Identify vulnerabilities
- Victim/Scene Pathology
 - Victim as crime scene
 - Body recovery processes
 - Pre/Post Mortem Evidence recovery
 - Role of Pathologist (JMO)

30 Hours Teaching + 30 Hours Interactive

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures, Class room activities and Interactive

System of Evaluation: 1. Practical Test 70%

2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. An observational test covering outcome 1.
2. An observational test covering outcomes 2 and 3.

In this assessment checklist will be used by the Assessor. An example is provided in the Annexed 01. Candidates are expected to achieve a competence standard in all areas. The checklist will be shared with candidate's before assessment.

Recommended Books

- Raul Sutton and Keith Trueman, Crime Scene Management : Scene Specific Methods, John Wiley and Sons Ltd, 2009
- John Horswell, The Practice of Crime Scene Investigation, Taylor & Francis, 2004
- Ian K. Pepper, Crime Scene Investigation: Methods and Procedures, Open University Press, 2005
- Dirk C. Gibson, Clues from Killers: Serial Murder and Crime Scene Messages, Praeger, 2004
- Robert L. Snow, Murder 101: Homicide and Its Investigation, Praeger, 2005
- Jim Fisher, Forensics under Fire: Are Bad Science and Dueling Experts Corrupting Criminal Justice? Rutgers University Press, 2008
- Hasan Buker, Fraudulent Forensic Evidence: Malpractice in Crime Laboratories, LFB Scholarly, 2012
- Jay D. Aronson, Genetic Witness: Science, Law, and Controversy in the Making of DNA Profiling, Rutgers University Press, 2007

Course Title :	Community Policing & Crime Prevention
Course Code :	HDCI 12053
Credit Value :	03
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Understand the philosophy of Community Policing in a particular society.
 - communication with communities
 - partners and application
 - approaches to working together
 - delivering a police service

2. Assess the changes that may be required to develop community policing.
 - transparency
 - accountability
 - empowerment

Teaching Content:

- The Philosophy of Community Policing & Crime Prevention
 - Traditional Vs Community Policing
 - Crime Reduction (Social & Physical)
 - Community Engagement (including youth/children)
 - Causes of crime and analysis of underlying causes
 - Social problems and criminality
 - Situational Crime reduction
- Organisational Change
 - Leadership
 - People Management
 - Transparency
 - Accountability
 - Empowerment
 - Drivers for Change
 - Barriers to Change
 - Change Frameworks

45 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

System of Evaluation:

1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Trojanowicz, Robert. Kappeler, Victor E. Gains, Larry K. Bucqueroux, Bonnie., (1998), Community Policing; A contemporary Perspective, 2nd Edition, Anderson Publishing Co.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (2011), Hand Book on Police Accountability, oversight and integrity, Criminal Justice Handbook Series, United Nations ,New York.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,(2013),Training Manual on Policing Urban Space, Criminal Justice Handbook Series, United Nations ,New York.
- Wade, Cheryl L., (2010), The California law enforcement community's Intelligence- led policing capacity; Thesis submitted master in Arts in security studies, Naval Postgraduate School- December
- ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය, (2012), ප්‍රජා පොලීසි පුහුණු අත්පොත, ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය.
- පෙරේරා වික්ටර්, (2016), පොලීසි ඉතිහාසය සහ ප්‍රජා පොලීසි සේවය, ඇස් ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ, මරදාන

Course Title :	Investigative Forensic Science
Course Code :	HDCI 12063
Credit Value :	03
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Examine the application of forensic science in general crime investigation.

- DNA evidence
- The use of toxicology and serology in investigations
- Contact evidence
- Collection of samples and evidence

2. Assess the impact of forensic science in specific crime investigation.

- Ballistics
- Explosives
- Narcotics
- Fire
- Road Accidents
- Questioned documents

Teaching Content:

- Introduction to forensic science
- DNA evidence in crime investigation
- Duties & responsibilities of SOCO
- Ballistic investigation
- Road accidents
- Serology
- Explosives
- Contact evidence
- Questioned documents
- Narcotics
- Toxics
- Fire investigations
- Expert evidence

45 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures, Class room activities, field visits

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- de Alwis, L.B.L Lecture notes n Forensic Medicine: Volume 1,2,3, 2007, Primal Printers
- Simpson's Forensic Medicine, eds Jason Payne-James, Richard Jones, Steven B Karch, John Manlove 13th Edition, 2011, Arnold publication
- Mendis MAG, Road Map to Criminal Investigation 2013
- මොන්ඩිස් ඇම් ඒ ජී, අපරාධ විමර්ශනයට රඝ චශකයක්, 2012

Course Title :	Forensic Medicine for Crime Investigation
Course Code :	HDCI 12073
Credit Value :	03
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Examine the application of forensic medicine as an investigative tool.
 - Examine forensic medicine and medical ethics
 - Review human anatomy and post-mortem enquiry
 - Reflect on the methods for collection and preservation of evidence

2. Assess the impact of forensic medicine in specific crime investigation.
 - Alcohol and drug intoxication
 - Hurt cases and murder investigations
 - Suicides and Sudden deaths
 - Child abuse and rape
 - Drowning

Teaching Content:

- Introduction to forensic medicine
- Anatomy of human body
- Hurt cases
- Drunkenness and intoxication
- Drowning
- Sudden deaths and Suicide cases
- Murder investigation
- Post-mortem inquiry
- Child Abuse cases
- Rape cases
- Collection and preservation of evidence
- Medical Ethics
- SOCO assistance

45 hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures, Class room activities, field visits (Teaching Hospital Ragama)

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%

2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- de Alwis, L.B.L Lecture notes n Forensic Medicine: Volume 1,2,3, 2007, Primal Printers
- Simpson's Forensic Medicine, eds Jason Payne-James, Richard Jones, Steven B Karch, John Manlove 13th Edition, 2011, Arnold publication
- Mendis MAG, Road Map to Criminal Investigation 2013
- මොන්ඩිස් ඇම් ඒ ජී අපරාධ විමර්ශනයට රස වශකයක් 2012

Course Title :	Investigation on Child Abuse & Gender based Violence
Course Code :	HDCI 12082
Credit Value :	02
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Examine the nature and range of Child Abuse; from physical, sexual and emotional.
 - State the legal definition of ‘Child’
 - Identify the nature and extent of physical, sexual and emotional abuse.
 - Consider preventative options

2. Examine the nature and range of Gender Based Violence; from physical, sexual and emotional.
 - Understand the meaning of ‘gender’
 - Identify the nature and extent of physical, sexual and emotional abuse.
 - Consider preventative options

3. Identify common investigative approaches.
 - Initial action, involving care of the victim and securing evidence.
 - Use of supportive interviewing techniques
 - Medical Examination by JMO or GMO
 - Support the victim

Teaching Content:

- Describe Sex and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)
- Explain the Investigation procedure and techniques of the SGBV Identify the Preventive techniques or proactive measures for the SGBV
- Define Primary (Stopping SGBV before it occurs)
- Secondary (reducing risk for SGBV and Tertiary (responding to incidents of SGBV) Prevention
- Identify appropriate strategies for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention efforts
- Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention concepts and activities

30 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Gomez S.,Gomez Mario, (1999), Form rights and Shame to Remedies and Change, Gender Violence in Sri Lanka ,Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, Sri Lanka .
- Goonasekara Savitri, (1998), Women Sexual Violence and the Legal Process in Sri Lanka, A Study on Rape, Centre for Women Research, Sri Lanka.
- Mahajan Amarajith & Madurima, (1995), Family Violence and Abuse in India, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi.
- Samaresekara, (2000), Grave Sexual Abuse, Neethiya Padanama, Cotto Rd, Borella.
- Penal Code, Printed at the Department, Government Printing, Sri Lanka.
- Penal Code Amendment Act. (1995), Printed at the Department, Government Printing, Sri Lanka.
- Penal Code Amendment Act. (1998), Printed at the Department, Government Printing, Sri Lanka.
- Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (2005), Printed at the Department, Government Printing, Sri Lanka.
- Daly,K. (1997). Different Ways of Conceptualizing Sex/Gender in Feminist Theory and their Implications for Criminology. *Theoretical Criminology*, 1(1), 25--51. **(e---journal)**
- Freda Adler,Mueller & Laufer S.W. (1995) Principles of Criminology, McGraw Hill INC, New York.
- Klein,D.(1973).The Etiology of Female Crime. *Issues in Criminology*, 8(2), 3--30.
- Rathnapala N., (1999), Sex Workers in Sri Lanka, A Sarvodaya Visva Lekha Publication.
- Thiruchandran S.,(2012),Women Movement in Sri Lanka, History, Trends and Trajectories
- The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia,(1994),Gender Bias and the Judiciary.
- Zedner L. (1991). Women, Crime, and Penal Responses: A Historical Account Crime and Justice.
- එදිරිසිංහ ඒ., (2007), ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය සහ කාන්තා සාපරාධිත්වය, කතා ප්‍රකාශනයකි,
- කුමාරි ජයවර්ධන, (1994), ස්ත්‍රීවාදය සහ ජාතිකවාදය, සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයින්ගේ සංගමය.
- හේවාවසම් කේ. (2014) , අපරාධ වින්දිතයෝ, ඇස් ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ, මරදාන
- එදිරිසිංහ ඒ. (2006), කාම අපරාධ, කතා ප්‍රකාශනයකි

- මාරසිංහ වාරිකා, (2012), කාන්තාවන් සහ ළමුන් පිළිබඳ නීති නාමාවලිය, ළමා සංවර්ධන සහ කාන්තා කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය, බත්තරමුල්ල
- මානව හිමිකම් සහ සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ නීතිවේදී සංවිධානය, (2004), කාන්තාවන් සඳහා නීතිය, බොරැල්ල.
- රත්නපාල නන්දසේන, (1997), අපරාධ විද්‍යාවේ මූලධර්ම, ආර්ය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, වරකාපොල

Course Title :	Managing Crime Investigations
Course Code :	HDCI 12094
Credit Value :	04
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Develop initial actions and manage accordingly
 - Preserve life and safety and control crime scene.
 - Provide reassurance to victim & witnesses.
 - Direct actions at scene and beyond employing SMART principles.

2. Develop appropriate Investigative Strategies
 - Review and consider appropriateness of:
 - House to house enquiries strategy
 - CCTV
 - Digital technology recovery
 - Telecommunications recovery
 - Assess potential of:
 - Intelligence strategy
 - Covert strategy
 - Consider family victimology

3. Use a decision making model to manage and direct Investigation teams and log in policy file.
 - Apply a decision making model to investigation
 - Plan, task and co-ordinate team activities
 - Maintain and record decisions in a policy file

Teaching Content:

- Initial Management Actions
 - Deal with a volatile situation
 - Preservation of life & health and safety
 - Reassurance of victim and witnesses
 - Effective control of scene
- Developing Investigative Strategies
 - House to house strategy
 - CCTV strategy
 - Witness strategy

- Intelligence strategy
- Family victimology
- Digital technology strategy
- Covert strategy
- Telecommunications strategy
- Action Management
 - SMART principles
 - Action/Result
 - Alternative methods of Action management
- Decision Making
 - Use Human Rights compliant Decision Making Model
 - Apply Model to investigative situations
- Maintenance of Policy Log
 - Recording of timeous decisions
 - Completion of file
- Managing Investigation Teams
 - Planning
 - Tasking & Co-ordinating
 - Motivation

30 Hours Teaching + 30 Hours Interactive

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures, Class room activities and Interactive

System of Evaluation: 1. Practical Test 70%

2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. An observational test covering outcome 1.
2. An observational test covering outcomes 2 and 3.

In this assessment a checklist will be used by the Assessor. An example is provided in the Annexed 01. Candidates are expected to achieve a competence standard in all areas. The checklist will be shared with candidate's before assessment.

Recommended Books

- Raul Sutton and Keith Trueman, Crime Scene Management : Scene Specific Methods, John Wiley and Sons Ltd, 2009
- John Horswell, The Practice of Crime Scene Investigation, Taylor & Francis, 2004
- Ian K. Pepper, Crime Scene Investigation: Methods and Procedures, Open University Press, 2005
- Dirk C. Gibson, Clues from Killers: Serial Murder and Crime Scene Messages, Praeger, 2004
- Robert L. Snow, Murder 101: Homicide and Its Investigation, Praeger, 2005

- Jim Fisher, *Forensics under Fire: Are Bad Science and Dueling Experts Corrupting Criminal Justice?* Rutgers University Press, 2008
- Hasan Buker, *Fraudulent Forensic Evidence: Malpractice in Crime Laboratories*, LFB Scholarly, 2012
- Jay D. Aronson, *Genetic Witness: Science, Law, and Controversy in the Making of DNA Profiling*, Rutgers University Press, 2007

Course Title :	Investigative Crime Research & Work-based assignment
Course Code :	HDCI 21105
Credit Value :	05
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Distinguish between different purposes of research.
 - Describe what research is.
 - Explain the purpose of exploratory research.
 - Explain the purpose of descriptive research
2. Explore the processes used to collect information and data for the purpose of making decisions
 - Identify appropriate research methodologies
 - Examine and explain quantitative research methodologies
 - Examine and explain qualitative research methodologies
3. Submit a research proposal for approval in relation to a work based assignment
 - Identify an appropriate research topic for consideration
 - Explain how research will be conducted
 - Prepare a research proposal for approval in relation to a work based assignment
4. Submit a work based assignment using appropriate research methods to inform recommendations, decisions or actions.
 - Apply quantitative research methodology
 - Apply qualitative research methodology.
 - Prepare a research based report with findings and recommendations, decisions, actions as appropriate.

Teaching Content:

- Purposes of research;

Exploratory

Descriptive

Explanatory

- Research methodology

Quantitative - Knowledge and application

Qualitative - Knowledge and application

- Preparation of research based report

(15 Hours)

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures and Assignment

- System of Evaluation:**
1. Research Report 70%
 2. Presentation 30 %

Assessment will take the form of a work based assignment of between 5000 and 6000 words (includes the outline proposal submitted by the candidate and accepted as appropriate by the teacher).

The outline proposal is to be submitted during the duration of the first semester of programme delivery with the submission of the completed work based assignment three months after conclusion of the semester.

Recommended Books

- Berg, Bruce L., (2009), Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences. Seventh Edition. Boston MA: Pearson Education Inc.
- Creswell, J. (2003), Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
- Desai, Vandana and Potter, Robert (2004), the practice of social research, 10th edition, Thomson Asia pte. Ltd., Singapore
- Dharmasiri, L.M. (2015), Social Science Research, 4th edition, Author publication, (written in Sinhala)
- Howell, K. E. (2013), Introduction to the Philosophy of Methodology. London: Sage Publications.
- Kothary, C.R (2007), Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, Vishwa Prakashana, New Delhi
- Das,D.K.L.(2007),Practice of Social Research Rawat Publication
- Thody A. (2006), Writing and Presenting Research, Sage Publication, London.
- උයන්ගොඩ ජයදේව, (2011), සමාජීය විද්‍යා පර්යේෂණ යෝජනාවලියක් ලිවීම, සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයින්ගේ සංගමය, කොළඹ.
- කුමාර හේමන්ත, (2008), සමාජ විද්‍යා මූලික සංකල්ප, න්‍යාය සහ ක්‍රමවේදය, විජේසූරිය ග්‍රන්ථ කේන්ද්‍රය, කොළඹ.
- නන්දසේන රත්නපාල, (1995), සමාජ විද්‍යා පර්යේෂණ, අරිය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, වරකාපොල.

Course Title :	Interviewing & Interrogation
Course Code :	HDCI 21113
Credit Value :	03
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Explain the processes in relation to interviewing methodology
 - Understand the philosophy of the interviewing process
 - Recognise the steps and methodology of interviewing practice
 - Demonstrate understanding of vulnerable witness and suspect needs
 - Describe the importance of communication in interviewing

2. Explain the processes in relation to interrogation methodology
 - Recognise the difference between interviewing and interrogation methods
 - Describe the methodology of interrogation practice
 - Identify deception
 - Explain statement analysis

3. Describe modern technology available in the investigating and interrogation processes.
 - Recognise the constraints of traditional methods of interviewing and interrogation
 - Explain the benefits of modern technology in interviewing and interrogation processes
 - Describe equipment available to the interviewer/interrogator which can improve and support their gathering of evidence

Teaching Content:

- Introduction to interviewing
- Steps on interviewing
- Methods of interviewing
- Vulnerable witnesses and suspects
- Communication and interviewing
- Factors of interviewing
- Interviewing on purpose
- Introduction to interrogation
- Interrogation methods
- Identifying the deception
- Statement analysis

- Use of modern technology

45 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- John E. Hess, 2010, Interviewing and Interrogation for Law Enforcement
- Nathan J. Gordon and William L. Fleisher, Effective Interviewing and Interrogation Techniques (Third Edition)

Course Title :	Witness & Suspect Interviewing Skills
Course Code :	HDCI 21124
Credit Value :	04
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Conduct interviews in relation to police investigations within the parameters of a human rights framework.
 - Identify the relevant legislation and guidance governing human rights and explain how these impact on interviewing witnesses and suspects.
 - Explain the benefits of a systematic timeline approach to interviewing as opposed to confession extraction.

2. Apply the processes necessary to conduct a successful witness interview
 - Demonstrate a knowledge of differing witness strategies
 - Examine and consider the formation of witness interview plans
 - Conduct a witness interview using the appropriate planning

3. Apply the processes necessary to conduct a successful suspect interview
 - Consider appropriate strategies for suspect interviews
 - Prepare a suspect interview plan
 - Conduct a competent and systematic suspect interview
 - Prepare a complex interview plan involving multiple crimes by one offender

Teaching Content:

- Application of human rights legislation and guidance
- Approach an interview by using a recognised model
- Develop interview strategies
- Preparation of witness interview plans
- Conduct a witness interview
- Preparation of a suspect interview plan
- Conduct a suspect interview

60 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures, Class room activities and Interactive

System of Evaluation: 1. Practical Test 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

In this assessment a checklist will be used by the Assessor. An example is provided in the next page. Candidates are expected to achieve a competence standard in all areas. The checklist will be shared with candidate's before assessment.

Recommended Books

- Christopher D. Hoffman, 2005, Investigative Interviewing: Strategies and Techniques, International Foundation for Protection Officers
- AICPA, Conducting Effective Interview
- Anderson, R. C. and Pichert, J. W. (1978) 'Recall of previously unrecalable information following a shift in perspective', Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior
- Bekerian, D. A. and Dennett, J. L. (1993) 'The cognitive interview technique: reviving the issues', Applied Cognitive Psychology
- Berresheim, A. and Weber, A. (2003) 'Structured witness interviewing and its effectiveness', Kriminalistik
- Christianson, S. A. (1992) 'Emotional stress and eyewitness memory: a critical review', Psychological Bulletin

Course Title :	Cyber Crime Investigation
Course Code :	HDCI 21113
Credit Value :	03
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Comprehend the basic use of computers, internet access and security measures available.
 - Appreciate the role of the ISP (Internet Service Provider)
 - Recognise pathways to the internet (browsing, e-mail & social media)
 - Identify security measures (usernames, passwords, other security measures)

2. Explore the criminal acts commonly committed over the internet and the legislation related to such activity.
 - Data and systems offences
 - Computer related fraudulent crimes
 - Pornography & ‘Grooming’
 - Phishing, Botnets & Hacking
 - Evidence
 - Procedural law

3. Identify investigative actions to assist in the detection of cyber-related crimes.
 - Identification & Detection of offenders
 - Search, seizure & storage
 - Forensic examination and analysis
 - Local and International co-operation and support

Teaching Content:

- Fundamentals of Internet and email
 - Role of service providers
 - Information on the internet
 - Social Media
 - E-mail, communication and safe browsing
- Cyber Security
 - Passwords
 - Virus, Worms and other Malware
 - Spyware and adware
 - Role of police officers in combatting with Cyber Crimes

- Cyber Crime related legislation
 - Substantial Law
 - Offences against data and systems
 - Computer related fraud and forgery
 - Content related offences
 - Child Phonography
 - Procedural Law
 - Police Powers to arrest, investigate, search and seizure
 - Law of Evidence
 - Intellectual Property Law
- Introduction to Cyber Crimes
 - Traditional Crimes Committed by using computers
 - Trends in Cyber Crime
 - Impact of Cyber Crimes
 - Typologies
 - Phishing
 - Botnets
 - Hacking
 - Fundamentals of E-commerce
 - Challenges to prosecution officers
- Investigation Procedure
 - Forensic Examination
 - Detection and identification
 - Location of computers and persons
 - Identity of computers, companies and persons on the internet
 - Computer as a crime tool
 - Computer as a crime scene
 - Handling the electronic crime scene
 - Expedited preservation of computer data
 - Search orders and warrants
 - Search and seizure of storage items
 - Search and seizure of computer data
 - Collection and analysis of digital evidence
- Local and International Cooperation
 - Local Agencies
 - University of Colombo
 - CERT
 - International Cooperation
 - Mutual legal assistance

45 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures, Class room activities, Laboratory Activities

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper and Practical Test 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Gary B. Shelly and Misty E. Vermaat “Discovering Computers (2012), “ Cengage Learning
- Dan Ojaand June Jamrich Parsons. “New Perspectives on Computer Concepts 8th Edition, Course Technology
- Bill Nelson, Amelia Phillips, Christopher Steuart, “Guide to Computer Forensics and Investigations” 5th Edition, Cengage Learning
- Eoghan Casey, “Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers and the Internet”, 3rd Edition, Elsevier
- Eoghan Casey, “Handbook of Digital Forensics and Investigation” 1st edition, Elsevier
- Matt Bishop, Computer Security(Art and Science), Addison Wesley
- Charles P. Pfleeger, Shari Lawrence Pfleeger, Security in Computing, Prentice Hall
- W. Stallings, Network Security Essentials (3rd ed.), Prentice-Hall, 2006
- R. Oppliger, Internet and Intranet Security (2nd ed.), Artech House, 2007
- Charlie Kaufman, Radia Perlman, Mike Speciner, Network Security: Private Communication in a Public World, Pearson Education,2007
- “Practical Intrusion Analysis provides a solid fundamental overview of the art and science of intrusion analysis.” by –Nate Miller, Cofounder, Stratum Security
- Intrusion Detection with Snort - ams Publishing; 2nd edition
- Logging and Monitoring to Detect Network Intrusions and Compliance Violations in the Environment by SANS institute
- Microsoft Log Parser Toolkit, Gabriele Giuseppini and Mark Burnett
- Mastering Windows Network Forensics and Investigation (Sybex, 2007)
- Incident Response and Computer Forensics - C. Prorise, K. Mandia
- NIST Incident Response Guideline
- The Art of Memory Forensics, Detecting Malware and Threats in Windows, Linux, and Mac Memory
- Michael Ligh, Andrew Case, Jamie Levy, AAro
- Towards a Formalisation of Digital Forensics - Slay, J., Lin, Y.C., Turnbull, B., Beckett, J., and Lin. P.I.L.

- Computer Forensics: Investigation Procedures and Response - EC-Council Press
- Computer Forensics: Investigating Hard Disks, File and Operating Systems - EC-Council Press
- Computer Forensics: Investigating Data and Image Files - EC-Council Press
- Computer Forensics: Investigating Network Intrusions and Cybercrime - EC-Council Press
- Computer Forensics: Investigating Wireless Networks and Devices - EC-Council Press

Course Title :	Fundamental Principles of Crime Investigation - 2
Course Code :	HDCI 22144
Credit Value :	04
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Explore the role on Investigative partners and the contribution they make to criminal investigations.
 - Examine the role and responsibilities of SOCOs, Scientists, Medical Officers and the Government Analyst.
 - Examine the role and responsibilities of the Registrar of Fingerprints, Examiner of Motor Vehicles, Kennels Division and other experts.
 - Examine the benefits of mediation services.

2. Study the challenges of investigating complex crimes and how they impact on victims.
 - Consider impact of crimes on victim's
 - Examine the challenges of investigating crimes of violence such as murder, rape and others.
 - Examine the challenges of investigating crimes of dishonesty such as theft, robbery and others.
 - Examine the challenges of investigating other crimes and offences involving firearms or trafficking and others.

3. Examine existing processes for formally recording and reporting crimes.
 - Explore crime files and their contents.
 - Examine Investigation reports and Special Crime reports
 - Review Extracts and Grave Crime abstracts

Teaching Content:

- Investigative Partners
 - Government Analyst
 - Registrar of Fingerprints
 - Medical Officers
 - Scientists
 - Examiner of Motor Vehicle
 - Kennels Division
 - Expert evidence
 - Other Relevant Experts

- Mediation
- Victimology
 - Victimization
 - Impact of crime on victims
 - Trauma response theories
 - Crime typologies
- Investigation of certain crimes
 - Abduct and kidnap
 - Hurting
 - Murder
 - Rape and Grievous Sexual Abuse
 - Child Abuse
 - Fraud
 - Criminal Trespass and Burglary
 - Theft and Robbery
 - Crimes against currency
 - Human Trafficking
 - Crimes using fire arms
 - Offences against state
 - Public Nuisance
 - Fatal Accidents
- Crime Reporting
 - Investigation reports
 - Issuing Extracts
 - Crime files
 - Special Crime Reports
 - Grave Crime Abstract

60 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Peiris G. L., *General Principles of Criminal Liability in Sri Lanka*, Stamford Lake
- Peiris G. L., *Offences Under the Penal Code of Sri Lanka*, Stamford Lake Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law, Cases and Material, Butterworths
- Peiris G. L., *Criminal Procedure in Sri Lanka (Under the Administration of Justice Law No. 44 of 1973)*, Lake House Investments
- E. McLaughlin et al, *Controlling Crime*, SAGE Publications
- U.R.de Silva, *Criminal Defence (Bilingual Version-Sinhala and English)*, 2010
- C.R. Swanson et al, *Criminal Investigation*, McGraw-Hill Companies Inc.
- U.R.de Silva, *Appellate Court judgments- Criminal Defence (Bilingual Version-Sinhala and English)* 2010
- Code of Criminal Procedure Act No. 15 of 1979 and its all amendments
- Evidence Ordinance
- Police Ordinance
- Penal Code
- නන්දසේන රත්නපාල, (1991), අපරාධ විද්‍යාවේ මූලධර්ම, ආර්ය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ, වරකාපොල
- තේනබදු ගුණසේන, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අපරාධ සාක්ෂි නීතිය, 1997, ගුනරත්න ඕප්සෙට් ලිමිටඩ්
- කුරේ බෙනිට්ස් එම්. ජේ., අපරාධ චෝදනාපත්‍ර පිලියෙල කිරීම, කතෘ ප්‍රකාශණ
- හෙට්ටිගේ නිලන්ත, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ නීතිය හා අධිකරණ ක්‍රමය, 2010, පහන් ප්‍රකාශණ

Course Title :	Crime profiling for crime investigation
Course Code :	HDCI 22153
Credit Value :	03
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Examine accepted theories of aggressive and criminal behavior and mentalities.

- History of the Criminal Profiling.
- Principles of Criminal investigation and crime scene handling.
- Importance of Forensic Psychology and psychiatry in criminal profiling
- Antisocial personality and personality disorder traits

2. To apply criminal profiles in the investigation process.

- Applied criminological knowledge for criminal profiling.
- Victimology and its usefulness for profiling
- Profiling of serial killers
- Profiling of rapists and sex criminals
- Profiling of terrorists and mass murders

3. To write a criminal profile.

- Steps of Writing a Criminal Profile
- Preparing a Criminal profile based on an actual case

Teaching Content:

- History of the Criminal Profiling.
- Principles of Criminal investigation and crime scene handling.
- Importance of Forensic Psychology and psychiatry in criminal profiling
- Antisocial personality and personality disorder traits
- Applied criminological knowledge for criminal profiling.
- Victimology and its usefulness for profiling
- Profiling of serial killers
- Profiling of rapists and sex criminals

- Profiling of terrorists and mass murders
- Steps of the writing a criminal profile
- Writing a criminal profile

(45 Hours)

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Holmes, R. & Holmes, S. (2009). *Profiling Violent Crimes: An Investigative Tool*, 4e. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications
- Brent E. Turvey.(2008) *Criminal Profiling: An Introduction to Behavioral Evidence Analysis*, Academic press.
- John E. Dougl, *Criminal Profiling from Crime Scene Analysis*, E BooK , Amazon digital Services. *Criminal Profiling (The Essential Guide to Criminal Profiling)*
- David Webb.(2012) *Criminal profiling: an essential guide to criminal profiling*,Kindel.
- Richard N. Kocsis, (2009), *Applied criminal psychology: a guide to forensic behavioral sciences*, Charles C Thomas Publisher.
- Turvey, Brent E. (2002). *Criminal Profiling, 4th Edition An Introduction to Behavioral Evidence Analysis*. Elseiver Science Ltd. California:

Course Title :	Criminal Intelligence Surveillance for Investigation
Course Code :	HDCI 22164
Credit Value :	03
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Explore and understand criminal intelligence processes.
 - Explain the relevance of criminal intelligence processes to modern policing
 - Recognise the relationship between information and intelligence
 - Examine methods to gather intelligence
 - Detail the data utilised by criminal intelligence analysts
 - Explore the data considered by analysts to support criminal intelligence

2. Apply surveillance techniques to support criminal intelligence processes.
 - Recognise the sensitive nature of surveillance techniques
 - Explain the benefits of surveillance techniques in gathering criminal intelligence.
 - Recognise what is conventional and technical surveillance
 - Apply various conventional surveillance techniques
 - Consider necessary control measures for applying surveillance techniques

3. Apply criminal intelligence processes to practical policing situations (intelligence led policing)
 - Explain the philosophy of intelligence led policing
 - Describe tasking and coordinating processes
 - Apply intelligence processes to direct policing activity

Teaching Content:

- Introduction to Criminal intelligence
- Information
- Compilation
- Analysis
- intelligence
- Surveillance
- Surveillance techniques
- Intelligence Led Policing
- Tasking and coordinating processes

60 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures, Class room activities

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes. (or a competency based observation for surveillance techniques)
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Michael D Lyman, 2016, Criminal Investigation: The Art and the Science
- Victoria Williams, Surveillance and Intelligence Law Handbook, 2016
- Lee Lapin, How to Get Anything on Anybody: The Encyclopaedia of Personal Surveillance, Book II, 1991
- Petersen J.K. Understanding Surveillance Technologies: Spy Devices, Their Origins & Applications

Course Title :	Disaster Management & Disaster Victim Identification
Course Code :	HDCI 22172
Credit Value :	02
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Identify when an incident requires to be managed as a disaster.
 - Explain the meaning of ‘disaster’
 - Identify the various natural and ‘man made’ events that are categorised as a ‘disaster’
 - Recognize the role and responsibilities of the various coordinating bodies in disaster management

2. Apply disaster counter measures appropriate to police officers’ responsibility
 - Recognize the role of the police in disaster risk management and disaster management.
 - Apply relevant legislation and guidelines to Disaster Management
 - Describe the incident command system for Disaster Management
 - Explain the Disaster Management Contingency Plan

3. Demonstrate awareness of the role of police in victim identification processes
 - Explain Disaster Victim Identification formats
 - Recognise the coordinating responsibilities of the police in victim identification
 - Recognise the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders in victim identification
 - Apply international guidance and standards to victim identification and the management of dead

Teaching Content:

- Disaster Risk Management
- Disaster Management
- Role of police – Disaster Management
- Disaster Victim Identification
- Role of police – Disaster Victim Identification

- National legislation and guidance on Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Management
- International guidance on Disaster Victim Identification

30 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- Beach, Michael (2010), Disaster Preparedness and Management, 1st Edition, F a Davis Co, New York
- Hyndman, Donald and Hyndman, David (2014), Natural Hazards and Disaster, 4th Edition, Yalanda Cossio, New York
- Sakalasooriya, Nishan (2015), Introduction to Disaster Management, Thilina Publishers, Kelaniya, (Written in Sinhala)
- Black,Sue , Sunderland, G., Hackman,L., Mallett, X. (2011), Disaster Victim Identification: Experience and Practice (Global Perspectives on Disaster Victim Identification) 1st Edition, CRC Press, New York
- Bose, B.C.,(2007) Disaster Management in 21st Century, 1st Edition, Rajat Publication, Delhi
- පෙරේරා වික්ටර්, (2015), ආපදා කළමනාකරණය, ඇස් ගොඩගේ සහ සනෝදරයෝ, මරදාන

Course Title :	Fundamental Rights & Victim's Rights of Crime Investigation
Course Code :	HDCI 22182
Credit Value :	02
Type :	Core

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:

1. Understand the fundamental human rights and their application in law enforcement.
 - Identify the relevant fundamental rights enshrined in the 1978 Constitution
 - Interpret the case law relevant to the fundamental rights
 - Apply the fundamental rights and case law interpretations to their law enforcement

2. Examine the legislation and rules that offer protection to witnesses of crimes and explore the rights of victims of criminal activity.
 - Describe the historical response to the victims of crime and witnesses.
 - Explain the rights and entitlements of victims of crime and witnesses after the new legislation.
 - Explain the offences against victims of crimes and witnesses.
 - Illustrate the duties and responsibilities towards victims of crime and witnesses by law enforcement officers

Teaching Content:

- defining victimology, scope of the victimology, Development of victimology, victimology and social theories: Precipitation theory Deviant Place theory, life Style theory, routine activity theories, feminist theory, threefold model
- History of victim rights/ International law related to victim/ victim protection /victim notification /victim impact statements /compensation/victim participation right to information /act of victims in Sri Lanka.
- Repeat victimization, Poly victims/relationship between victim and offender in crimes in Sri Lanka. Police role for the victims (violence against women and children) role of the courts (sexual crimes and others)
- victimization survey

30 Hours

Methods of Teaching and Learning: Lectures

System of Evaluation: 1. Written Paper 70%
2. Assignment and Presentation 30%

1. One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.
2. An essay of about 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes

Recommended Books

- කරුණාරත්න ජේ එම් එන්, (2004), අපරාධ යුක්ති ක්‍රියාදාමය සහ ඒ තුළ පීඩාවට ලක්වන වින්දිතයින් කොළඹ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ මානව හිමිකම් කේන්ද්‍රය,
- නන්දසේන රත්නපාල, (1997), අපරාධ විද්‍යාවේ, මූලධර්ම, අරිය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ වරකාපොල
- හේවාලාසම් කේ(2013) , අපරාධ වින්දිතයෝ, ඇස් ගොඩගේ සහ සමාගම
- විජයරත්න එස්.එස්., (2007), අපරාධ වින්දිතයෝ, අපරාධ වින්දිතයින් සුරැකීමේ ජාතික කේන්ද්‍රයේ ප්‍රකාශනයකි
- වධහිංසනය පිළිබඳ පනත (1994), රජයේ මුද්‍රණාලය
- Adler Freda Fuller, Laufer, (1995), Criminology, Second edition, Mc Graw hill, USA.
- Cho.S.T. (1974), Criminality and Victim & Victimser, Victimology, A New focus, Vol-1, Human rights unit, Malbarough House, Pall Mall, London.

7. RESOURCE PERSONS INVOLVED IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

7.1. Advisory Panel

Senior Prof.Sunanda Madduma Bandara, The Vice - Chancellor, University of Kelaniya

Prof. A.H.M.H. Abayarathna, The Dean, Faculty of Social Science, University of Kelaniya

Prof. Anuruddhi Edirisinghe, Dept. of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya

Dr. E.A.D. Anusha Edirisinghe, Senior Lecturer (Criminology), Dept. of Sociology, University of Kelaniya

Mr. Nishantha Chandrasekara, ASP, Deputy Director – Police Studies and Law Enforcement, National Police Academy

7.2. Curriculum Panel

Mr. Ravi Peiris – SSP, Principle Administrative Officer, National Police Academy,

Mr. Nishantha Chandrasekara, ASP, Deputy Director – Police Studies and Law Enforcement, National Police Academy

Mr. R. Bruse Milne (Scottish Police Officer)

Mr. Craig Dewar, (Scottish Police Officer)

Mr. Damayantha Vijaya Sri, SSP, Acting Director, National Police Academy

Mr. Priyantha Weerasooriya, SSP, Director, Logistics Police Headquarters,

Mr. Priyantha Chandrasiri, SSP, Director, Bribery or Corruptions commission

Mr. Jaliya Senarathna, ASP, Deputy Director, Quality Assurance and Assessment of the National Police Academy

Annexed 01

Example – Practical Examination ‘Checklist’

Knowledge/Skill	Competent	Not Yet Competent
Apply cordons and exclusion zones, RVPs, as appropriate.		
Identify single pathway access		
Log access/egress from the crime scene		
Record images of the crime scene by sketch, still photograph or video		
Observe and identify potential evidence		
Assess any risks to safety, health or well-being of officers		
Isolate, mitigate or remove any risk factors		
Establish control of the crime scene		
Instruct junior staff and SOCOs, as appropriate		
Assess the contribution of forensic evidence		
Detail and log evidence sources		
Detail forensic evidence sources		
Identify potential and relevant evidential sources at or related to crime scenes		
Ensure that evidence is secured and properly logged		
Label and package productions appropriately		

Signature of Assessor _____

Verifier _____

Date _____