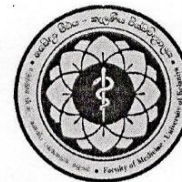


DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF KELANIYA, SRILANKA



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6th July 2021

Prof. Janaki Hewavisenthi,
Dean, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Kelaniya

Through
Head, Department of Forensic Medicine

Dear Madam,

Forwarded
[Signature]



Revisions to Curriculum of Higher Diploma Crime Investigation (HDCI) -2021

It is with great pleasure we inform you that the academics together with the experts from the National Police Academy have attended to curriculum revisions of the HDCI based on the feedback from the 1st intake as well as national needs. The revisions have been approved at the HDCI Course Management Committee held on 5th July 2021. We are submitting the revised curriculum for approval at the faculty board, CULTECH and Senate.

Thank you,
Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
P. Edirisinghe

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University of Kelaniya

Format for submission of proposals to offer programmes of study leading to award of sub-degree level qualifications

This format should be used to prepare proposals for any new programmes to be offered by the University / Institute, at any level of study from SLQF Levels 2 to 4, i.e. Advanced Certificates, Diplomas and Higher Diplomas.

1 Proposed programme of study

1.1 Full name of qualification in all three languages (as per SLQF 2015)

English: Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation

Sinhala: අපරාධ විමර්ශන උසස් ඩිප්ලෝමාව

Tamil: குற்ற விசாரணை நொடர்பான - உயர் டிப்ளோமா

1.2 Abbreviated qualification (as per SLQF 2015)

English: HDip (Crim Inv)

1.3 Medium of Instruction of the programme: English

2 Entity offering programme of study

2.1 Faculty/Institute: University of Kelaniya and National Police Academy

2.2 Department/ Unit(s): Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine & National Police Academy

3 Background

This section should describe the following(s):

- *Mandate of the Faculty / Department in offering the proposed programme of study*
- *The current status with regard to:*
 - o *Departments in the Faculty / Institute*
 - o *Degree programmes offered by the relevant Department / Unit(s)*
 - o *Student intake for degree programmes offered by relevant Dept / Unit(s)*
 - o *Staff cadres in the relevant Department / Unit(s)*
 - o *Infrastructure Facilities available (Lecture halls, equipment etc.)*
 - o *Common facilities*
- *General description of the benefits to the-students who will pursue the proposed programme of study and the sector /employment market(s) in which the qualification holder could obtain gainful employment*

The study programme is offered under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the University of Kelaniya and the National Police Academy (NPA) of Sri Lanka Police on 14th August, 2015 which was renewed on 23rd September 2020 for continuation of the support. The MOU was signed as a part of the university's duty towards the society, especially considering its' ability to teach and train.

This study programme is coordinated by the Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, together with the NPA considering the fact that it is the only department of the university that is directly involved with the Sri Lanka Police in the crime investigation process.

Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Kelaniya is involved in the MBBS study programme as well as post-graduate training of Forensic Medicine (MD Forensic Med/ DLM). Faculty of Medicine undertakes about 160-180 undergraduate students per year. Forensic Medicine is taught at the 4th year of the MBBS programme.

The Department have 06 cadre position including the Cadre Chair and presently it is held by Prof. Anuruddhi Edirisinghe. Three other academic members are professors in Forensic Medicine. All senior academics are specialists in Forensic Medicine who give consultant services to the North Colombo Teaching Hospital. (Prof. Indira Kitulwatte, Prof. Nirmala Perera and Prof. P. Paranitharan). Dr. Pabasara Wijerathna is a probationary lecturer joined the department recently.

Presently, the department is located in the 2nd floor of the multi-purpose building at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Thallagolla Road, Ragama. It has a space of 800 square feet consisting of 05 rooms for the academics, department office area, reception area, demonstrators/ postgraduate student area, record room, histopathology teaching area, conference room, forensic laboratory, toilets, and lunch room cum pantry. Further, the department has a Forensic Medicine Museum, as well as a spacious room at the JMO office of the North Colombo Teaching Hospital with access to mortuary and clinical training. The department has access to lecture rooms, auditoriums, computer centre as well as other common facilities such as library, canteen etc.

The NPA is situated in a 75 acreage land in Katana, and consist of six lecture halls while three can accommodate 100 students each, while 3 accommodates 40 students each. It has a fully-fledged library, well equipped standard officer's mess, which can accommodate 300, accommodation hall (200 officers), administration block, computer lab and a well-equipped standard cafeteria. Further constructions are on-going in the Administration & Academic Block, Accommodation blocks for both male and female officers, Executive Director Quarters, Joint Director Quarters, OIC's Quarters, Quarters for the officers' improvement, athletic ground with a 400 m track, pavilion for athletic ground, volleyball and basketball courts.

4 Justification

The justification should be evidenced-based and supported by data from a stakeholder survey or any other suitable method. Evidence can be in the form of written requests from students (existing & past), directives from government Ministries etc.

Mention if the proposed programme is offered by another department/faculty of the same university or by another university(s) / Institute (s). If so, explain the rationale for commencing a similar programme in the proposed faculty/department.

The 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 signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 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 education. The MOU was renewed on 23rd September 2020 for continuation of the support. National Police Academy is conducting many certificates courses and diploma courses according to guidelines of University Grants Commission. There are nearly 84000 police officers serving in the Sri Lanka Police presently. Due to 30 years of war, the training programmes of police officers were mainly focused on counter terrorism rather than normal

police work. Furthermore, Police - Public relationship, which is of paramount importance for the existence of the routine police service has deteriorated. Now, the country is in post conflict reconciliation period and new uncertainties are emerging. Thus, it is necessary to create a people friendly, professional police service for the benefit of Sri Lankan society.

The 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/ investigative positions in the crime investigation field. National Police Academy expects not only to 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 Sri Lanka Police Service in November and December, 2014, under the support of the Scottish Police. Accordingly, it was identified that there is an immediate need to improve the professional knowledge and expertise required for senior investigating police 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. The Department of Forensic Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine, together with the Department of Sociology of the University of Kelaniya took the leadership in developing the curriculum to address the above need.

The first version of the curriculum was submitted the Curriculum Teaching and Evaluation Committee (CULTEC) and the Senate in August, 2016. The first batch consisting of 50 police officers were recruited to the two year course in July, 2017, and the coordination was done by the Department of Forensic Medicine. While the training was going on university academics together with NPA conducted a survey on 750 police officers from five provinces (Western, Eastern, North Central, Sabaragamuwa and Southern) through a questionnaire regarding the training needs during 2016-2017. The survey conducted revealed that all most all of the officers were of the view that professional degree is the need of the hour. Further, there were several studies conducted in Sri Lanka by Asia Foundation, recommending the need of professional police officers.

The present revision of the curriculum commenced in 2020 with the experience of the first intake as well as the end programme feedback of the police officers. Considering the present needs of the crime trends in the country, a course unit titled Fundamentals of Forensic Accountancy was added, while community policing course unit credits were reduced while interviewing and interrogation and witness and suspect interviewing skills were coupled and content was reduced. Further a new course unit was introduced for Law of Evidence and prosecutions considering the investigators role in the court of law.

It is worth to note that on the request of the NPA and the student police officers, an English Course and a basic Information Technology(IT) course was also conducted by the English Unit and the Computer centre of the Faculty of Medicine for the first batch of students outside the curriculum. Therefore, this revision includes the non-compulsory course unit of 3 credit on English and 2 credit course unit on basic IT. Further, the exit criterion too was included in the present revision which was lacking in the first version.

One of the issues that was encountered in the first intake was the language barriers encountered by Tamil officers recruited since it was conducted in Sinhala. Thus, considering the type of scientific subjects in the crime investigations as well as future needs of the crime investigation, the course will be conducted in English. The change of the language of offering will enable to explore of the possibility of drawing international police officers, especially those from regional countries.

4.1 Type of evidence on which justification is based:

- Paper-based questionnaire**
online survey
interviews with key persons
directions from Ministry
published reports
other (specify)

4.2 Analysis of results

45 students completed the paper based evaluation form regarding the HDCI course at the end of the programme. According to the evaluation report, 97.8 % of the Police officers have stated that the full time higher diploma was very useful to their occupation. 93.3% stated that it is useful for crime investigation as well. All of the participants liked to extend the diploma in crime investigations up to a degree level. 64.4% stated that their training which was attached to a Teaching Police station was very effective.

They have commented that it was a very special diploma than others they have done before, as this one covers both legal as well as practical aspects in crime investigation, and a wide area of subject matter including, post-mortems, role of government analyst department, cybercrime and other areas of crime investigation. They have also commented that it is a very organized and updated diploma as it is attached to a university.

4.3 Is a similar programme of study offered by any other university / institute or any other faculty in the University?

- Yes
No
Don't know

If yes, provide rationale for duplication: Not Applicable

5 Programme objectives and profile of qualification holder

5.1 Objectives of the programme of study

State in terms of subject specific qualification descriptors (as in SLQF 2015)

Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation of the University of Kelaniya and the National Police Academy will be producing a cultured, resourceful, socially responsible crime investigators to the Sri Lanka Police. The ultimate goal is to provide a quality service to the community to create an environment to live with confidence without fear of crime and violence. The focus of outcome is not only giving knowledge, but also develop skills and transform the officers into a professional category in crime investigation by encouraging professionalism and personal development in related areas.

5.2 Learning outcomes and profile of qualification holder

State how the learning outcomes can be applied in practical scenarios in relevant work settings

1. Subject / Theoretical Knowledge

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of concepts and principles of the areas of crime investigation which include Criminology, Forensic Science and Medicine, Community Policing, Crime Scene Management, Interviewing and Interrogation, Digital Forensic and Cyber security, Forensic accountancy, Analysis and interpretation of

qualitative and quantitative information.

2. Practical Knowledge and Application

Develop appropriate arguments and make judgments in accordance with basic theories and concepts of crime investigation. Apply knowledge and understanding of concepts and principles of the areas of crime investigation.

3. Communication

Present information and ideas efficiently and effectively in subjects related to crime investigation.

4. Teamwork and Leadership.

Exercise personal responsibility and leadership in some tasks in the workplace, related to crime investigation, justice as well as community safety.

5. Creativity and Problem Solving

Develop appropriate arguments and make relevant judgments in accordance with basic theories and concepts of the area of crime investigation.

6. Managerial and Entrepreneurship

Exercise personal and managerial responsibilities in some tasks in the workplace related to crime investigation and justice.

7. Information Usage and Management

Demonstrate the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills in policing, law enforcement, digital security and cybercrimes.

8. Networking and Social Skills

Demonstrate positive attitudes and social responsibility towards crime investigation.

9. Adaptability and Flexibility

Identify the strategies for adapting to changing environments related to crime investigation.

10. Attitudes, Values and Professionalism

Exercise personal responsibility in tasks performed on crime investigation. Demonstrate positive attitudes and recognize the need for social responsibility on crime investigation and justice.

11. Vision for Life

Clearly identify where one wants to be and develop long term goals accordingly in crime investigation. Acquire competencies that help to assume predetermined responsibilities on crime investigation and management.

12. Updating Self / Lifelong Learning

Undertake further training and develop new skills within a controlled environment. Identify the new developments in the crime investigation. Identify the need for independent learning and lifelong learning regarding crime investigation.

6 Admission procedure of students

6.1 Required entry qualifications:

List the relevant GCE OL / AL subject basket and minimum required grades.

In order to be eligible for entry to the study programme leading to the qualification of Higher Diploma in Crime Investigation, the applicant must fulfil 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 (E.g. Criminology, Human Rights, Counselling etc.)
- Experience in police service for 03 years (minimum) in Sub Inspector and above, in the police service, who are below 40 years.
- Applicant should be preferably from the crime investigation field.

- Possess good language skills in English and Sinhala (the course will be conducted in English medium while case work at teaching police station will be mainly in Sinhala).

6.2 Admission process

Describe the process of selection and admission to proposed programme E.g. OL/AL grades / Written Exam / Interview

Calling of applications will be conducted by NPA through the routine mechanism of Sri Lanka Police. Applicants who fulfil the admission criteria will be interviewed and selected based on work experience, 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.

Before the final registration of the course, the students will need to provide written consent from the Sri Lanka Police that he / she can be permitted to leave from service commitments to participate in the teaching/ training activities of the Higher Diploma Programme.

6.3 Proposed intake: maximum number of students / year: 60 students

7 Type of the programme, duration and credit load:

7.3 Targeted SLQF Level (tick appropriate level):

Advanced Certificate (Level 2)

Diploma (Level 3)

Higher Diploma (Level 4)

7.4 Duration of the proposed programme of study (in months): 24 months

7.5 Conduct of programme:

Full time

Part time

7.6 Credit load: 66 credits (61 credits GPA and 5 credits Non-GPA)
(One credit is equivalent to 50 notional hours of learning, inclusive of face-to-face classroom activities and self-study)

8 Programme structure:

Provide details in the following format, adding as many rows as necessary

Semester	Course code	Course name	Credit value	Status*
	HDCI 11012	Professional Ethics	2	Compulsory
	HDCI 11024	Criminology & Criminal Justice	4	Compulsory
	HDCI 11034	Fundamental Principles of Crime Investigation 1	4	Compulsory

1	HDCI 11043	Application of Crime Scene Management	3	Compulsory
	HDCI 11052	Fundamental Rights & Victim's Rights of Crime Investigation	2	Compulsory
	HDCI11203	English for Crime Investigation*	3	Compulsory
	HDCI11212	ICT for Crime Investigation*	2	Compulsory
2	HDCI 12062	Community Policing for Crime Prevention	2	Compulsory
	HDCI 12073	Investigative Forensic Science	3	Compulsory
	HDCI 12083	Forensic Medicine for Crime Investigation	3	Compulsory
	HDCI 12092	Investigation on Child Abuse & Gender Based Violence	2	Compulsory
	HDCI 12104	Managing Crime Investigations	4	Compulsory
3	HDCI 21115	Investigative crime Research & Work-based assignment	5	Compulsory
	HDCI 21126	Interviewing & Interrogation	6	Compulsory
	HDCI 21132	Forensic Accounting for Crime Investigation	3	Compulsory
	HDCI 21143	Cyber Crime Investigation	3	Compulsory
4	HDCI 22154	Fundamental Principles of Crime Investigation 2	4	Compulsory
	HDCI 22163	Crime profiling for crime investigation	3	Compulsory
	HDCI 22172	Criminal Intelligence Surveillance for Investigation	2	Compulsory
	HDCI 22182	Disaster Management & Disaster Victim Identification	2	Compulsory
	HDCI22194	Law of Evidence and Prosecutions	4	Compulsory
		Total	66	Compulsory

* Compulsory (Non GPA)

9 Programme content:

Provide the following details for **each** course unit as **Annex 1 (see Annex 1)**

10 Programme Delivery and Learner Support System

Describe in detail the teaching and training activities that will be adopted for the proposed programme of study and the facilities that will be made available to students to support such activities:

Each of the course units comprises a minimum of 2 credits based on 1 credit is equal to 50 notional hours of learning.

The learning activities include,

- Dietetic teaching by designated teachers and trainers University of Kelaniya, other Universities, Sri Lanka Police, Judiciary and Government Analyst's Department (Lectures / Tutorials / Interactive classroom sessions / Case discussion / Demonstrations / Problem based learning etc.) delivered either in person or via online digital platforms such as zoom through Faculty of Medicine CAL HDCI student portal.

- Practical training in the Teaching Police Stations / In-service attachment such as crime units/ SOCO units/ Community policing etc., will be done after theory teaching for the semester is completed. Supervision of the practical training will be done through the ASP of the Teaching Police Station under the supervision of the NPA.
- Self-directed learning including web based self-directed learning (Moodle, electronic media, etc.).
- Individual and group presentations.
- Workshops / seminars / group discussions.
- Debates / quiz programmes.
- Field visits to special divisions, branches such as Forensic Medicine units and Government Analyst Department/ Forensic exhumation/ Disaster sites etc. under the supervision of teachers.
- Assignments are based on practical work and supervision will be done by the teachers as well as ASP of the area.
- Practical sessions in Teaching Hospital Ragama and Lama Piyasa will be conducted as workshop/ group session.
- Practical sessions in the laboratories (Government Analyst/ Department of Forensic Medicine/Computer labs) will be done under the supervision of teachers from the university and NPA.
- Practical sessions on crime scene management and interviews will be conducted at the NPA as small group sessions during academic times while hand on training will be done at the teaching police stations.

Face to face learning (lectures)/ classes will be conducted at the Faculty of Medicine University of Kelaniya or National Police Academy. Both institutions have enough facilities to conduct the course including practical sessions.

The Faculty of Medicine has already established learner support system through its web under CAL (computer assisted learning) for HDCI students and it is the main platform to information, notices as well as all teaching materials. The students will be getting free Wi-Fi access at the Faculty of Medicine as well as at NPA.

The students have the access of the NPA Library and the reference books listed in the curriculum are available in the NPA library. Further, the NPA website will be developed to accommodate this programme and access to web based open sources will be made available.

Time to time practical work related to different course units which need laboratory setting will be held at Government Analyst/ Computer labs of Faculty of Medicine/ NPA/CRD. Practical work related to forensic medicine will be done at Teaching Hospital Ragama, while those of forensic science will be held at the Department of Government Analyst. Training related to crime investigations will be done at Teaching Police Stations as well as in the National Police Academy premises, etc.

The NPA has accommodation to stay and those who need such facility can be arranged on request. Student support system such as recreation facilities are also available at the NPA.

11 Programme Assessment Procedures/Rules

Provide details of the following (s)

- *Formative and summative examinations in the program*

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.

Further, the attendance at in service training stations (Teaching Police Stations) also expected to demonstrate document 80% attendance. Students not completing the required number of practical hours will not be eligible to sit for assessments in order 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. Marinating details on attendance is managed by the National Police Academy in consultation with the University of Kelaniya.

Each course unit have both formative and summative evaluations and they are stated in detail with each course unit examinations breakdowns (See Annex 01). Summative examinations include end semester examination of theory (written exam) and module assignment. Some course units are skill development course units and the evaluation method of them are Objective Structured Practical Examination (OSPE).

Summative Evaluation of theory and assignments (written/ oral presentations) will be conducted by examiners nominated by the Department of Forensic Medicine with the concurrence of the NPA which will be approved by the Senate of the University of Kelaniya.

Each assignment need to be submitted electronically/hard copy on or before the stipulated date. Students will be notified of the date and time for submitting each piece of coursework/assignment on the day the course work is assigned. Work should be handed to the exam unit of the Faculty of Medicine, electronically/hard copy and a stamped receipt should be obtained.

Course assignments have to be submitted with the signature of the supervising officers at the teaching police stations to certify that they are true and original case work conducted at the police station. Thus assignments have a formative evaluation component too.

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.

- I. Handed in up to 24 hours later than set date and time: deduction of 10% of the allocated mark
- II. Handed in up to 1 week later than set date and time: deduction of 20% of the allocated mark
- III. 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.

Each assignment will be followed with a presentation and a viva voce examination. Viva voce examination is conducted by a panel of examiners (minimum of two) consisted of one university teacher and a member from the NPA. The examiners will be appointed by the senate prior to 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.

- *Scheme of Grading (Grades/Grade Points/ Mark range)*

Table 1 : 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

Obtaining a failed grade

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

- *Calculation of Grade Point Average (GPA)*

Average grade point 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. In this course the GPA will be calculated from the course units of police science.

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:

$$= \frac{4 \times 4 + 4 \times 3.3 + 3 \times 2.7 + 2 \times 2.3}{4 + 4 + 3 + 2}$$

$$= \frac{16 + 13.2 + 8.1 + 4.6}{13} = \frac{41.9}{13}$$

$$= 3.22$$

- *Contribution by each semester to final GPA*

Calculation of the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) will be based on the summation of Grade Points earned for all GPA modules registered (except those awarded with academic on session or withdrawn) in a semester weighted according to number of credits as per the following formula, where C_i is the number of credits for the i^{th} module in a given semester and GP_i is the grade points earned for that module and n is the

number of GPA modules in the semester.

$$SGPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i GP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

- *Requirements for award of qualification*

For the award of a Higher Diploma, a student must

- accumulate grades of C or better in course units aggregating to at least 60 credits of SLQL 3 and 4, of which at least 30 credits must be from SLQL 4,
- obtain a GPA of 2.00 or greater, and
- complete the relevant requirements within a period of four consecutive academic years

- *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)

- *Award of Distinctions / Merit passes*

For the award of a Higher Diploma with Merit, a student must

- accumulate grades of C or better in course units aggregating to at least 60 credits of SLQL 3 and 4, of which at least 30 credits must be from SLQL 4,
- obtain a GPA of 3.70 or greater, and
- complete the relevant requirements within a period of two consecutive academic years at SLQL 3 and 4.

For the award of a Higher Diploma with Distinction, a student must

- accumulate grades of A or better in course units aggregating to at least 60 credits of SLQL 3 and 4, of which at least 30 credits must be from SLQL 4,
- obtain a GPA of 4.00 or greater, and

- Complete the relevant requirements within a period of two consecutive academic years at SLQL 3 and 4.

Note 1: A student who has not completed the relevant requirements within a period of four consecutive academic years, may appeal to Higher Diploma Course Conduct Committee and the Faculty Board to extend the time period.

Note 2: The valid date for the awarding any qualification will be the 1st day of the next month from the month where the requirements were fulfilled to award such qualification

- *Repeat examinations*

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

12 Exit points at different levels

Does the programme have provision for exit at different levels?

If yes, state qualification at exit points and ensure approval is obtained separately for all exit point qualifications

A student who does not fulfil the above requirement for award of a Higher Diploma, but who satisfies the following conditions has the option of exiting the Higher Diploma programme by earning a Diploma

- accumulate grades of C or better in course units aggregating to at least 30 credits of SLQL 3 and/or 4,
- obtains a GPA of 2.00 or greater and
- complete the relevant requirements within a period of four consecutive academic years

A student who does not fulfil the above requirements for award of a higher diploma, but who

- accumulate grades of C or better in course units aggregating to at least 30 credits of SLQL 3
- obtains a GPA of 3.70 or greater and
- complete the relevant requirements within one academic year at SLQL 3 may be considered by the board of examiners for the award of a Diploma with merit.

A student who does not fulfil the above requirements for award of a higher diploma, but who

- accumulate grades of C or better in course units aggregating to at least 30 credits of SLQL 3

- obtains a GPA of 4.00, and
- complete the relevant requirements within one academic year at SLQL 3 may be considered by the board of examiners for the award of a Diploma with Distinction.

13 Panel of teachers**13.3 Internal Resource Persons (add as many rows as required)**

Name of the Lecturer: Qualifications and the relevance to the programme	Designation (Department)	Average No. of Teaching Hours/Week					
		Internal Programmes (i)		External Programmes (ii)		Proposed Programme (iii)	Total Hours (i)+(ii)+ (iii)
		Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Postgraduate		
Prof. M.N. Chandratilake: MBBS(Colombo), DipMed (Dundee), MMed(Dundee), PhD(Dundee)	Cadre Chair Head, Department of Medical Education, Medicine, Faculty of Medicine	2	3	4	2	1	12
Dr. E.A.D.Anusha Edirisinghe: B.A.(S.'pura), M.A.(S.'pura), PhD.(S.'pura) In Criminology,	Senior Lecturer Department of Sociology Faculty of Social Sciences	15	1	0	0	2	17
Prof. P. A. S. Edirisinghe: MBBS(NCMC), MD(For Med, Col), DLM(Col), DMJ(Lond), FFFLM(UK),	Cadre Chair, Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine	10	5	1	-	2	18
Prof. I.D.G. Kitulwatt: MBBS(Col), MD(For Med, Col), DLM(Col)	Professor & Head, Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine	10	6	1	0	2	19
Prof. P. Paranitharn: MBBS(Jaff), MD(For Med, Col), DLM(Col)	Professor Department of Forensic Medicine Faculty of Medicine	10	6	1	0	2	19
Prof. W.N.S.Perera: MBBS(Kel), MD(For Med, Col), DLM(Col)	Professor Department of Forensic Medicine Faculty of Medicine	10	6	0	0	2	18
Prof. A.D. Franando: MBBS (C'bo), FRCP (London), MD (C'bo)	Professor Department of Pediatric Faculty of Medicine	12	6	0	0	1	19

Prof. M.G. Kularathna: B.A., M.Sc, Ph.D,	Department of Economics, Department of Social Sciences	10	5	0	0	2	17
Dr. Ruwan Wickramarachchi: BSc (Kaleniya), MPhil (Cambridge), PhD	Senior lecturer, the Department of Industrial Management, Faculty of Science	10	5	0	0	2	17
Mr. J.K. Sudeera Jayaweera: B.A (S.J'pura), M.Phil (S.J'pura)	Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences	10	5	0	0	1	16
Dr. S.A.N.P. Sakalasooriya: B.A. Hons. (Kelaniya), MSSc (Kelaniya), PhD (Minnesota/Kelaniya)	Senior Lecturer, Department of Geography Deputy Director of Community Service Center	10	5	0	0	1	16

13.4 External Resource Persons (add as many rows as required)

Name	Qualification (relevance to the programme)	Affiliation
Mr.Aravinda Ihalagama	L. L. B. (Hon.) (Colombo)	National Police Academy
Prof. W.M.Dhanapala Wijesinghe	BA (Hons); MA (Hitotsubashi); MPhil (USJ) Senior Lecture, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Faculty of Social Sciences	University of Sri Jayawardhanapura
Mr. Priyantha Weerasooriya	LLB, LLM, Attorney at Law, HRM (Col) Dip in English Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police	Sri Lanka Police
Mr. Sajeewa Madawattha	BA (Special) (Criminology & C. Justice) MA (Criminology & C. Justice) Deputy Inspector General of Police	National Police Academy
Mr. S.G.J.R. Gunasekara	B.A, LLB Attorney at Law, Senior Superintendent of Police	Sri Lanka Police
Mr. W.J.N. Senarathne	B.Sc., LLB Attorney at Law Senior Superintendent of Police	Sri Lanka Police
Mr. D.M.M.A.B. Mahagirilla	B.com, M.A in Sociology, LLB, Dip.Creative Diplomacy Senior Superintendent of Police	National Police Academy
Mr. Kalinga Jayasinghe	B.Sc, LLB, Attorney at Law, PGD (Criminology) Diploma in SOCO.	In service Training Division

	Senior Superintendent of Police	
Mrs. Lanka Rajini Amarasena	BA (Special, Sinhala) MA (Sociology), Dip (Sociology), Dip (Human Rights) Women Superintendent of Police	
Mr.W.P. Jayanethsiri	PgD in HR, DEP (SLIDA), IVA in CP(SCOT) Chief Inspector of Police	National Police Academy
Mr. D.H.I.W. Jayamanna	B.Sc, M.Sc Additional Government Analyst	Government Analyst's Department
Mr. P.G.Madawala	B.Sc, M.Sc Deputy Government Analyst	Government Analyst's Department
Mr. W.M.S.R.Rathnayaka	B.Sc, M.Sc Senior Assistant Government Analyst	Government Analyst's Department
Mrs.V.J.Banadaranayaka	Sc, M.Sc Senior Assistant Government Analyst	Government Analyst's Department
Mr.C.M.N.T.K. Chandrasekara	B.Sc, PgD in Criminology Dip.HR, Dip.Digital Forensics, MBA Senior Superintendent of Police	Sri Lanka Police
Mr. D.M.N.C. Somasinghe	LL.B (Open University) Attorney-at-Law Superintendent of Police	Sri Lanka Police
Mr. C.S.K. Millawithanarachchi	MA Criminology (j'pura) Sri Lanka Police Criminologist Criminal Record Division	Sri Lanka Police
Mr. E.M.G.J. Seram	BA (Special), PgD in Criminology, Dip. in SOCO, Dip. in English (SLIDA), Senior Superintendent of Police	Sri Lanka Police
Mr. Raja Goonaratne	LL.B (Hons) (Colombo) LL.M (Monash) Attorney- at- Law Dip. in Forensic Medicine (Colombo) Senior Lecturer	Open University

14. External reviewers:

14.1. Reviewer 1: Name:
Affiliation:
Area of specialization:
Contact information:

14.2.Reviewer 2: Name:
Affiliation:
Area of specialization:
Contact information:

- 14.3. Nomination of reviewers by the Faculty Board: Meeting no: 345 Date: 06.07.2021
- 14.4. Reviewers' reports should be in the format shown in Annex 2, and annexed to the proposal submitted for approval of Senate
- 14.5. Response to reviewers' comments, and details of how recommendations have been incorporated in proposal submitted for approval of Senate

15 Recommendations

15.1 Recommendation of the Head of Department:

(Consider the availability of human resources to offer at least one third of the credit load by the internal staff members)

I certified that the human and physical resource requirements are adequately available to offer the proposed programme.

Recommended for submission to the Faculty Board:

Name: Prof. I.D.G.Kitulwatte



Signature:

Date: 9/07/2021

HEAD
DEPT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF KELANIYA
RAGAMA

15.2 Recommendation of Dean of Faculty / Director of Institute:

Recommended by Faculty Board for submission to Senate

Meeting no: 345

Date: 06/07/2021

Name of Dean:



Signature:

Date:

Dean
Faculty of Medicine
University of Kelaniya
Sri Lanka

15.3 Recommendation of Director / Center of Quality Assurance

I recommend this proposal for approval of the Senate as it meets the requirements of the relevant SLQF level

Name of Director:

Signature:

Date:

16. Approvals

16.1 Recommended by Faculty CDC: Meeting no: Date: 05.7.2021.....

16.2 Recommended by Faculty Board: Meeting no: Date:

16.3 Recommendation of CULTEC: Meeting no: Date:

16.4 Recommendation of CQA: Date:

16.5 Approved by Senate: Meeting no: Date:

16.6 Approved by Council: Meeting no: Date:

Annex 1. Details of each course unit

Semester	01		
Course Code:	HDCI 11012		
Course Name:	Professional Ethics		
Credit Value:	02		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	30	05	65
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes: On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the International standards of professional ethics in law enforcement. 2. Examine the legislation, rules and orders that influence professional ethics in the Sri Lanka Police Service. 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics) 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</p>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Combination of lectures, scenario discussions and student centered discussions</p>			
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>			
Written Paper 70%		Assignment and Presentation 30%	
Details: SEQs		<p>Details: A discussion on a case where there is an ethical issue regarding the investigations conducted at the teaching police station during the training period or within one year with evidence. Discussion should consist of 1,500 words. The candidate should make a presentation to a viva panel consist of one examiner from the University while the other is from NPA.</p>	
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 හම්මි , (2009), ආචාරධර්ම, අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රකාශන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව. 			

Semester	01		
Course Code:	HDCI 11024		
Course Name:	Criminology & Criminal Justice		
Credit Value:	04		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/Field training
	60	15	125
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore and understand the interpretation of crime, its classifications and its links to criminology. 2. Examine the Criminal Justice system in Sri Lanka and the structures and institutions that provide access to justice. 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)</p> <p>Introduction to Crime (Traditional view of crime, Explanation of meaning of crime, Classification of crime), Crime Prevention and Control, Introduction to Criminology (scope, origin and role of applied criminology), Theories of criminology (biological, social and Psychological) Punishment (Purpose of punishment, Underline principles of punishment, Systems of punishment), Introduction to criminal justice system (Police, Judiciary and Prison)</p>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods:</p> <p>Lectures, group discussion, debates</p>			
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>			
Written Paper 70%		Presentation 30%	
Details:. SEQs		Details: group debates on topics related to the subject covered where individual marking is done. The assessments will be done by examination panel consist of one from UOK and another from NPA. on	
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adler,F.,et.al. (1995), <i>Criminology</i>, New York: Mc- Grow House. ➤ Reid, T.S (1997), <i>Crime and Criminology</i>, Boston: McGraw House. ➤ Muncie, J. (2001), 'New Criminology', in McLaughlin, E. and Muncie, J. (eds) <i>The Sage Dictionary of Criminology</i>, London, Sage. ➤ Rafter, N. (2009), <i>The Origins of Criminology: A Reader</i>, London, Routledge. ➤ Scraton, P. and Chadwick, K. (1991) 'The theoretical and political priorities of critical criminology' in Stenson, K (ed.), <i>The Politics of Crime Control</i>, London, Sage ➤ Sutherland, E.H. (1949) <i>White Collar Crime</i>, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston. ➤ John Muncie, <i>Student Handbook of Criminal Justice and Criminology</i> RoutledgeCavendish; Student edition (15 Jun. 2004) ➤ Carrabine, E., Iganski, P., Lee, M., Plummer, K. and South, N. (2008) <i>Criminology: A Sociological Introduction</i>. London: Routledge. ➤ Howitt, D. (2012) <i>Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology</i>. Essex: Pearson ➤ Maguire, M. (ed) (2012) <i>The Oxford Handbook of Criminology</i>. Oxford: OUP ➤ රත්නපාල, එන්. (2007), <i>අපරාධ විද්‍යාවේ මූලධර්ම, ආර්ය ප්‍රකාශකයේ, වරකාපොල</i> 			

Semester	01		
Course Code:	HDCI 11034		
Course Name:	Fundamental Principles of Crime Investigation - 1		
Credit Value:	04		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/Field training
	60	10	130
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and describe the existing legal provisions for crime investigation, including the powers of the police. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to control and protect crime scenes • Approaches to marking, collecting and preserving evidence • Seizing, identifying and storage of evidential materials 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)</p> <p>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 defence, Fundamental Rights. Sources of criminal procedure in Sri Lanka and Courts with criminal jurisdiction</p> <p>Proactive Policing; Crime prevention methods, Police public relation, Police Patrols, Criminal intelligence, Crime map and crime clock, Crime mapping. Laws related to Preventive justice, Public nuisance, Preventive action by peace officers or police officers.</p> <p>Police Powers in Investigation, search, arrest and Charge ; First information, Arrest, Bail, Identification parade, Search, Collection of evidence, Investigation of offences by Peace officers or Police officers, Duty to give first information, Information relating to the commission of an offence, Statement recorded in the course of an investigation, The identity of the first information, Submission of B reports, Instances where A reports are filed, Instances where B reports are filed , Contents of A & B reports, Legitimate use of first information, Availability to the accused of copies of statements received by the Police during the investigation, Assistance given by the Magistrate for police investigations, Conduct of identification parade, Inquests of death, Legal provisions relating to conducting search, Protection of right of person when conducting search (Article 13 of the Constitution, Arrest upon a warrant, Arrest without a warrant, Procedure to be adopted an arrest without a warrant, Powers of arrest in the case of a</p>			

<p>non-cognizable offences, Arrest on suspicion, Arrest by a private person, Requisites of the charge, Amendment of the charge, Joinder of charges</p> <p>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, Dispersal of an unlawful assembly, Membership of an unlawful assembly, Imposing vicarious liability, Existence of common object</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures, Class room activities, field visits</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>	
<p>Written Paper 70%</p>	<p>Assignment and Presentation 30%</p>
<p>Details: SEQ</p>	<p>Details: An essay of minimum 1,500 words based on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes based on field training</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peiris G. L., <i>General Principles of Criminal Liability in Sri Lanka</i>, Stamford Lake ➤ Peiris G. L., <i>Offences Under the Penal Code of Sri Lanka</i>, Stamford Lake Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law, Cases and Material, Butterworths ➤ Peiris G. L., <i>Criminal Procedure in Sri Lanka (Under the Administration of Justice Law No. 44 of 1973</i>, Lake House Investments ➤ E. McLaughlin et al, <i>Controlling Crime</i>, SAGE Publications ➤ U.R.de Silva, <i>Criminal Defence (Bilingual Version-Sinhala and English)</i>, 2010 ➤ C.R. Swanson et al, <i>Criminal Investigation</i>, McGraw-Hill Companies Inc. ➤ U.R.de Silva, <i>Appellate Court judgments- Criminal Defence (Bilingual Version Sinhala and English)</i> 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 	

Semester	01		
Course Code:	HDCI 11043		
Course Name:	Application of Crime Scene Management		
Credit Value:	03		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours/interactive session	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	30	30	90
Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:			

<p>On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide an appropriate initial response to a crime scene and effectively control the security of the scene while ensuring the an appropriate initial response to a variety of crimes and offences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record images of the crime scene by sketch, still photograph or video. • Establish a forensic strategy for recovery of evidence. • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4. Ensure Health & Safety, Duty of care, Managing risks, Record keeping, 	
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)</p> <p>Initial Response (Homicide, Robbery, Shooting, Fraud, Housebreaking, Internet based crime),</p> <p>Crime Scene Security; Instigate cordons & RVPs, Common Approach Path, Scene entry log, Ongoing Scene Responsibilities, Scene Exit strategies.</p> <p>Media Management, Media Intrusion, Risk mitigation, Proactive use of media.</p> <p>Forensic Strategy; Setting a forensic strategy, Roles and responsibilities, Establishing good practice.</p> <p>Forensic Capture; Fingerprint retrieval, DNA samples, Blood pattern analysis, Role of archaeologist/anthropologist/entomologist & palynologist, Modern technology.</p> <p>Continuity of Evidence; Evidence Recording, Management of Productions/Exhibits, Role of SOCO, Role of Government Analyst, Identify vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Victim/Scene Pathology; Victim as crime scene, Body recovery processes, Pre/Post Mortem Evidence recovery, Role of Pathologist (JMO).</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods:</p> <p>Lectures, Class room activities and Interactive</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>	
<p>Practical Test 60%</p>	<p>Assignment and Presentation 40%</p>
<p>Details: OSPE – 30 stations</p>	<p>Details: Presentation based on a crime scene management conducted at the teaching police station certified by the supervisor. Viva voce examination based on presentation conducted by an examination panel consist of university academics and examiners from NPA</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p>	

- 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

Semester	01		
Course Code:	HDCI 11052		
Course Name:	Fundamental Rights & Victim's Rights of Crime Investigation		
Credit Value:	02		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/field training
	30	--	70

Course Aims/Intended 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

Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)

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 /Victim and Witness Protection Act of Sri Lanka and the Victim Protection Authority.

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)	
Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures/ group discussions	
Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam	
Written Paper 70%	Assignment and Presentation 30%
Details: SEQ.	Details: A reflective note on a possible violation of fundamental rights based on a case investigated at the teaching police station during past one year. The word count 1000-1500. The trainee should present the case at a viva consist of an examiner panel from the University and NPA
References/Reading Materials:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ කරුණාරත්න ජේ එම් එන්, (2004), අපරාධ යුක්ති ක්‍රියාදාමය සහ ඒ තුළ පීඩාවට ලක්වන වින්දිතයින් කොළඹ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ මානව හිමිකම් කේන්ද්‍රය, ➤ නන්දසේන රත්නපාල, (1997), අපරාධ විද්‍යාවේ, මුලධර්ම, අරිය ප්‍රකාශකයේ වරකාපොල ➤ හේවාචාසම් 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. 	

Semester	01		
Course Code:	HDC11203		
Course Name:	English for Higher Diploma in Criminal Investigation		
Credit Value:	03		
Compulsory/ Optional	Optional		
Hourly breakdown	Theory hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning
	45	25	80
Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The student should be able to use legal and crime related terminology at work setting. 2. The student should be able to prepare a professional Curriculum Vitae. 3. Should be able to communicate with professional and public related to crime investigations. 4. The student should be able to write grammatically correct sentences with correct tense in work and educational setting 5. The student should be able to make suggestions, to disagree and to negotiate. 6. The student should be able to write formal and informal letters as appropriate in areas of crime investigations 7. The student should be able to write academic essays. 			

<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)</p> <p>Legal and crime related terminology; Common terms used in judicial and criminology fields, Common collocations in legal and crime related terminology.</p> <p>Preparing Curriculum Vitae; Key areas of a curriculum vitae and sample language that can be used to create an attractive CV.</p> <p>Basic Tenses Revision, Present Tenses – simple present, present continuous, present perfect tenses.</p> <p>Language focus; suggestions, disagreements and negotiations, Language used for suggestions, disagreements and negotiations, Communicating with others politely with the proper use of language, Disagreeing without offending others with the correct choice of words, phrases.</p> <p>Letter Writing; Format of an official letter, Sample language used for different genres of official letters, Tone management in letter writing.</p> <p>Dealing with general public; explaining laws, offences and penalties, Sample language that can be used for explaining laws, offences and penalties, Rehearsing communication in the given contexts</p> <p>Advanced level – paragraph writing; Developing the content of a paragraph step by step, Logical arrangement of sentences to support a given topic,</p> <p>Elementary, intermediate level – word formation, sentence structures; forming verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs from corresponding word stems, Arranging the words in a sentence orderly to make grammatically correct sentences.</p> <p>Speech camp</p>
<p>Teaching /Learning Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Legal and crime related terminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Listening activities for vocabulary input ○ Pair and individual activities ➤ Preparing Curriculum Vitae <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Teacher-learner interactions ○ pair work ➤ Basic Tenses Revision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Listening audios/reading texts for providing input ○ Grammar tasks ○ One to one and group interactions for speech practice ➤ Language focus; suggestions, disagreements and negotiations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Listening audios for providing language input ○ Group and pair interactions for speech practice ➤ Letter Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Teacher learner interaction ○ Individual assignments ➤ Dealing with general public; explaining laws, offences and penalties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simulations ○ task based learning ➤ Advanced level – paragraph writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Practice exercises (pair, individual) ➤ Elementary, intermediate level – word formation, sentence structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ learner – teacher interactions ○ Practice exercises (pair, individual) ➤ Speech camp
<p>Assessment Strategy: Practical examination</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ English Grammar and Exercise 1-4 by L.R.H. Chapman ➤ Essential English Grammar, Reference and practice for south Asian students, with answers, 2nd edition by Raymond Murphy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First aid in English Reader C- Buried Treasure by Agnus Maciver ➤ Malalasekara English- Sinhala Dictionary

Semester	01		
Course Code:	HDCI11212		
Course Name:	ICT for Crime Investigation		
Credit Value:	02 credits		
Compulsory/ Optional	Optional		
Hourly breakdown	Theory hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning
	30	20	50
Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students should be able to work with a personal computer 2. Students should be able to use internet and find information 3. Students should be able to use online learning management platform 4. Students should be able to work with Microsoft office package 5. Students should be able to do basic data visualization and analysis 			
Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)			
Introduction to computers and Windows environment, Information literacy, Introduction to online learning platform, Working with Office package, Data analysis and visualization.			
Teaching /Learning Activities:			
Lectures with hands on sessions			
Assessment Strategy: Practical examination			
Recommended Reading:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ https://support.microsoft.com ➤ https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/education/products/learning-tools ➤ Microsoft Office 365: The Complete Tutorial with Tips & Tricks for Beginners to Master the Microsoft Office 365 New Features and Functions, Adams Baldwin 			

Semester	02		
Course Code:	HDCI 12062		
Course Name:	Community Policing For Crime Prevention		
Credit Value:	02		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours/Group work	Hours of independent Learning/field training
	30	06	64
Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:			
On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the philosophy of Community Policing in a particular society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communication with communities • partners and application 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approaches to working together • delivering a police service <p>2. Assess the changes that may be required to develop community policing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transparency • accountability • empowerment 	
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics) 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</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>	
<p>Written Paper 60%</p>	<p>Assignment and Presentation 40%</p>
<p>Details: SEQ</p>	<p>Details: A 1,500 words reported on a implemented crime prevention community policing project. The presentation and viva – voce will be assessed by one university academic and one from NPA.</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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, මරළුන 	

Semester	02
Course Code:	HDCI 12073
Course Name:	Investigative Forensic Science
Credit Value:	03

Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lectures hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/field training
	45	20	85
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes: On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine the application of forensic science in crime investigation related to different areas of forensic science including contact evidence, collection of samples and evidence, especially those related to the duties of the police officer 2. Assess the impact of forensic science in specific crime investigation related Serology and DNA evidence, forensic ballistics, explosives and fire, traffic accidents, Questioned documents and digital crimes, toxicology, narcotic and psychotropic drugs, and forensic miscellaneous 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics) Introduction to Forensic Science, DNA evidence in crime investigation, Ballistic investigation, Traffic accidents, Serology, Explosives and fire investigations, Contact evidence, Questioned documents and digital crimes, Narcotics and psychotropic drugs, Toxicology, Duties & responsibilities of SOCO, Expert evidence</p>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures, Class room activities based on cases , field visits</p>			
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>			
Written Paper 70%		Assignment and Presentation 30%	
Details: SEQ		Details: A reflective note about 1,500 words based on a case failed due to issues in forensic scientific evidences that occurred at the teaching police station certified by the supervisor. The presentation is followed by viva voce conducted by scientists of the Government Analyst department, academics from the Department of Forensic Medicine and NPA.	
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mendis MAG, Road Map to Criminal Investigation 2013 ➤ මෙත්ඩිස් ඇම් එ් ජී, අපරාධ විරෝධයට රජ වශකයක්, 2012 			

Semester	02		
Course Code:	HDCI 12083		
Course Name:	Forensic Medicine for Crime Investigation		
Credit Value:	03		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/field training

	45	05	100
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes: On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the application of forensic medicine as an investigative tool. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine forensic medicine and medical ethics Review human anatomy and post-mortem enquiry Reflect on the methods for collection and preservation of evidence Assess the impact of forensic medicine in specific crime investigation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol and drug intoxication Hurt cases and murder investigations Suicides and Sudden deaths Child abuse and rape Drowning 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics) Introduction to Forensic Medicine and the role of JMO in crime investigation in Sri Lanka, basics of human anatomy and human physiology, death, changes after death, injuries and hurt, clinical forensic medicine (assault, rape, child abuse, abortion, intoxicated person - drugs & alcohol, poisoning), Forensic pathology (asphyxia related deaths, deaths due to trauma (mechanical, physical agents, road accidents), poisoning related deaths, sudden natural deaths, firearm related deaths), evidence collection from body, Medical ethics & medical negligence</p>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures, Class room activities, field visits (Teaching Hospital Ragama)</p>			
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>			
Written Paper 70%		Assignment and Presentation 30%	
Details: SEQ		Details: A reflective note about 1,500 words based on an autopsy observation carried out while at field training certified by the area JMO. The presentation is followed by viva voce conducted by examiners from the Department of Forensic Medicine and NPA.	
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			

Semester	02		
Course Code:	HDCI 12092		
Course Name:	Investigation on Child Abuse & Gender based Violence		
Credit Value:	02		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours/workshop	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	30	20	50

<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes: On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine the nature and range of Child Abuse; from physical, sexual and emotional. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the meaning of 'gender' • Identify the nature and extent of physical, sexual and emotional abuse. • Consider preventative options 3. Identify common investigative approaches. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial action, involving care of the victim and securing evidence. • Use of supportive interviewing techniques • Medical Examination by JMO or GMO • Support the victim 	
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics) 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.</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures, small group discussion/ workshop & field training</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>	
Written Paper 60%	Assignment and Presentation 40%
Details: SEQ	Details: Reflective note on management of child abuse conducted at the teaching police station during training. Presentation based on the same case followed by viva voce.
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Goonasekara Savitri, (1998), Women Sexual Violence and the Legal Process in Sri Lanka, A Study on Rape, Centre for Women Research, Sri Lanka. ➤ 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) ➤ 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. ➤ විදුර්ඝිංභ වී., (2007), ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය සහ කාන්තා සාපරාධිත්වය, කතා ප්‍රකාශනයකි, ➤ කුමාරි ජයවර්ධන, (1994), ස්ත්‍රීවාදය සහ ජාතිකවාදය, සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයින්ගේ සංගමය. 	

- ඡේවාවසම් කේ. (2014) , අපරාධ විභ්දිතයෝ, ඇස් ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ, මරදාන
- විදිරිසිංහ ඒ. (2006), කාම අපරාධ, කතෘ ප්‍රකාශනයකි

Semester	02		
Course Code:	HDCI 12104		
Course Name:	Managing Crime Investigations		
Credit Value:	04		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours/group work	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	60	30	110
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop initial actions and manage accordingly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a decision making model to investigation • Plan, task and co-ordinate team activities • Maintain and record decisions in a policy file 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)</p> <p>Initial Management Actions; Deal with a volatile situation, Preservation of life & health and safety, Reassurance of victim and witnesses, Effective control of scene</p> <p>Developing Investigative Strategies; House to house strategy, CCTV strategy, Witness strategy, Intelligence strategy, Family victimology, Digital technology strategy, Covert strategy, Telecommunications strategy.</p> <p>Action Management; SMART principles, Action/Result, Alternative methods of Action management</p> <p>Decision Making; Use Human Rights compliant Decision Making Model, Apply Model to investigative situations.</p> <p>Maintenance of Policy Log; Recording of timeous decisions, Completion of file.</p> <p>Managing Investigation Teams, Planning, Tasking & Co-ordinating, Motivation</p>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods:</p> <p>Lectures, Class room activities and Interactive</p>			

Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam	
Practical Test 70%	Assignment and Presentation 30%
Details: OSPE	Details: A Reflective note on a crime scene investigation conducted according to the principles. A presentation followed by viva voce of the same.
References/Reading Materials:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 	

Semester	03		
Course Code:	HDCI 21115		
Course Name:	Investigative crime Research & Work-based assignment		
Credit Value:	05		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	75	45	130

Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:

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

1. understand the nature of scientific research process
2. strengthen confidence of research methodologies, sampling, data collecting, data editing and presenting, analyzing, findings: methods and techniques for conducting research in relevance to needs of police department or the other social requirements.
3. develop a scientific research proposal in relevance to crime investigations / needs of Sri Lanka police or the other social requirements.

Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)

Research Philosophy (origin and elevation), Type of research, Importance of scientific method for research, Meaning of research, definitions, characters and types of research, codes of ethics in research process, formulation research problem/s, formulation of hypotheses and objectives, Literature review and plagiarism, identifications of variables, indicators or relevant

<p>measurements, types of data, sampling principles and types, selecting appropriate research methodologies, data collecting, data documentation methods in Police, editing & presenting and analyzing, methods and techniques for conducting research, Bias, validity, reliability, precision and accuracy of data, data editing, coding, frame of analysis, role of statistics, referencing, proposal writing, and report writing and making oral presentations.</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures/group discussion</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Research report and presentation</p>	
<p>Research Report 70%</p>	<p>Presentation 30 %</p>
<p>Details: 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 teachers).</p>	<p>Details: The outline proposal is to be submitted during the duration of the second semester of programme delivery. The research presentation after conducting the research will take place at the end of 3rd semester. Final research report should be submitted within 3 months after presentations.</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. 	

Semester	03		
Course Code:	HDCI 21126		
Course Name:	Interviewing & Interrogation		
Credit Value:	06		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical/group work hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training

	60	55	185
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes: On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the processes in relation to interviewing methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4. Conduct interviews in relation to police investigations within the parameters of a human rights framework. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 5. Apply the processes necessary to conduct a successful witness interview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate a knowledge of differing witness strategies • Examine and consider the formation of witness interview plans • Conduct a witness interview using the appropriate planning 6. Apply the processes necessary to conduct a successful suspect interview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics) 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. Application of human rights legislation and guidance, approach an interview by using a recognized model, develop interview strategies, Preparation of witness interview plans, conduct a witness interview, Preparation of a suspect interview plan, Conduct a suspect interview.</p>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures + Practical</p>			
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>			
<p>Written Paper 30% (1 ½ hours) OSPE: 2 ½ hours 40%</p>		<p>Assignment and Presentation 30%</p>	

<p>Details: One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.</p>	<p>Details: Reflective note on a case failed in courts due to issues in the interview and interrogation which has happened in the teaching police station during past 5 years. The case should be certified by the supervisor. Presentation and viva followed from the same case.</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ John E. Hess, 2010, Interviewing and Interrogation for Law Enforcement ➤ Nathan J. Gordon and William L. Fleisher, Effective Interviewing and Interrogation Techniques (Third Edition) ➤ 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 	

Semester	03		
Course Code:	HDCI 21133		
Course Name:	Forensic Accounting for Crime Investigation		
Credit Value:	03		
Compulsory (core) / Optional/ Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	45	10	95

<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the framework of accounting and the concepts, principles, and procedures. 2. Outline the main activities connected with procurement process, payroll process, cash management process, property, plant and equipment management process and sales process. 3. Assess the business risks associated with business processes. 4. Evaluate fraud risk and design fraud risk management framework. 5. Evaluate audit evidence, test of controls, test of details and auditors' responsibility in preventing and detecting frauds and errors. 6. Outline the elements of auditor's report and circumstances where auditor expresses a modified opinion. 7. Discuss the nature of Forensic Accounting and draft a financial crime investigation engagement. 8. Plan conduct financial crime investigations with the expert's guidance. 9. Recognize different financial crimes.

<p>10. Compile the evidences relating to the financial crime investigation engagement.</p> <p>11. Develop and produce financial crime investigation report for judicial purpose.</p>	
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Subtopics)</p> <p>Accounting and Business Environment: The development of accounting as a profession, Nature of Business organizations and governance structure, Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting: Concepts and principles, Assets, Liabilities, Equity, Income and Expenses, Income statements, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and notes.</p> <p>Accounting Systems: Financial records and source documents, Special journals, ledger, Special ledgers and control accounts, Double entry concept, Accounting equation Assets, liabilities, and capital</p> <p>Business Processes: Procurement process, Payroll Process, Cash Management Process, Property Plant & Equipment Management Process, Inventory Management Process, Sales Process, Digitalization and Business process</p> <p>Internal Controls: Internal controls, the elements of internal control systems, Financial, operational and compliance controls, Preventive, detective and corrective controls, Control procedures, Internal Control risks, Information and communication in internal controls</p> <p>Principles of Audit & Assurance: Assurance engagements, objectives of an assurance engagement, elements of an assurance engagement. Types of assurance engagement, Audit of financial statements, principles governing an audit of financial statements, Overall audit strategy, materiality & risk assessment in audit planning. The components of audit risk, Audit Evidence, Tests of controls, substantive procedures, procedures to obtain audit evidences, Tests of detail, Analytical procedures, audit sampling, auditors' responsibility in preventing frauds, related parties & audit reporting.</p> <p>Introduction to Forensic Accounting & Employee Fraud Schemes: Introduction to Forensic Accounting, Financial Statement Fraud (FSF), cost of FSF, why FSF is committed, Red Flags in FSF,FSF schemes, Financial Statement Analysis, Prevention of FSF, Skimming, Cash Larceny, check tampering, electronic payment tampering, Payroll fraud, misuse of inventory and other assets, Corruption, Detection of bribery schemes, Conflicts of Interest. Fraud Risk Assessment & Management: Fraud Risk, factors influence on fraud risk, fraud risk assessment, addressing the identified fraud risk, responding to the residual fraud risk, Fraud risk assessment tools, reporting the results of the fraud risk assessment, Fraud Risk management.</p> <p>Investigation of Financial Crimes: Planning and conducting a financial crime examination, analysing documents and evidences, Interview theory & application, Data analysis using different digital technologies, Investigation techniques.</p> <p>Money Laundering in Financial Crimes: Money laundering, Money laundering processes and methods, Money laundering prevention strategies.</p> <p>Reporting on Financial Crimes: Preparation and organization of the information, analyzing the reader, report structure, reporting documents, visual aids, presenting the case to prosecutors, in legal proceedings, and other government authorities.</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods:</p> <p>Lectures/ Classroom discussions/ Case studies/Computer Practical/ Technical Papers and Research Articles</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment/Presentations, Quiz, and End Semester Exam</p>	
<p>60% - Final Examination</p>	<p>40 % - Continuous Assessments</p>
<p>Structured Question Paper including practical case studies.</p>	<p>Select a financial crime investigation that involved or performed or in progress attached in your teaching police station within a year. Prepare Financial Crime Examination Report for legal proceedings (Attorney General Department/ Court)</p>

	<p>according to national/international guidelines.</p> <p>(Report 20%, Presentation 20%)</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Report to Nations, (2020), Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (USA) ➤ Fraud Examiners Manual, (2018), Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (USA) ➤ Forensic and Investigative Accounting, (2016), 4th Edition. Joseph T. Wells, Principles of Fraud Examination, 3rd Edition. 	

Semester	03		
Course Code:	HDCI 21143		
Course Name:	Cyber Crime Investigation		
Credit Value:	03		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	45	15	90

<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehend the basic use of computers, internet access and security measures available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification & Detection of offenders • Search, seizure & storage • Forensic examination and analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and International co-operation and support 			
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<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)</p> <p>Fundamentals of Internet and email; Role of service providers, Information on the internet, Social Media, E-mail, communication and safe browsing.</p> <p>Cyber Security; Passwords, Virus, Worms and other Malware, Spyware and adware, Role of police officers in combatting with Cyber Crimes.</p> <p>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.</p>
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<p>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.</p> <p>Investigation Procedure, Forensic Examination, Detection and identification, Location of computers and persons, Identity of computers, companies and persons on the internet</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Local and International Cooperation; Local Agencies, University of Colombo, CERT, International Cooperation, Mutual legal assistance</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures, Class room activities, Laboratory Activities</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>	
<p>Written Paper: SEQ 1 hour 30%</p> <p>Practical Test: OSPE 1 ½ 40%</p>	<p>Assignment and Presentation 30%</p>
<p>Details: One examination question within the end of semester examination on a topic covered by the Unit Outcomes.</p>	<p>Details: preparing an investigating plan based on a Cyber-crime reported in the newspaper within past year.</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 - ECCouncil Press
- Computer Forensics: Investigating Data and Image Files - EC-Council Press
- Computer Forensics: Investigating Network Intrusions and Cybercrime - ECCouncil Press
- Computer Forensics: Investigating Wireless Networks and Devices - EC-Council Press

Semester	04		
Course Code:	HDCI 22154		
Course Name:	Fundamental Principles of Crime Investigation - 2		
Credit Value:	04		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	60	--	140

Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:

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

1. Explore the role on Investigative partners (SOCOs, Scientists, Medical Officers, Forensic Scientist at Government Analyst Department, Registrar of Fingerprints, Examiner of Motor Vehicles, Kennels Division and other experts) and the contribution they make to criminal investigations.
2. Study the challenges of investigating complex crimes and how they impact on victims.
3. Examine existing processes for formally recording and reporting crimes to the criminal justice system and the procedure for justice (Trials Magistrate Court and High Court, Appeals to the High Court, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court)
4. Examine and describe the laws related to court procedure at different levels

Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)

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.

Laws related to Trial by Magistrate's Court, Commencement of proceedings before Magistrate Court, Preliminary inquiry by Magistrate's Court (Non-summery trial,), Summery trial by Magistrate's Court, Powers of AG in respect of non-summery inquiry, Powers of AG in respect of summery inquiry, Referral to High Court for prosecution, Discharge or acquittal by Magistrate, Trial by High Court: Contents of an indictment, Conducting prosecution by Attorney General , Powers of AG in respect of HC trials, Requirements of jurors & selection of the jury, Duty of the judge & jury, Conviction and discharge by High Court

<p>Laws related to Appeals: Appeals to High Court, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, Powers of AG in respect of appeals, Appellate jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court in respect of criminal appeals, Legal provisions relating to revision, re-trial, acquittal and discharge by Appellate Courts .</p> <p>Laws related to Conditional Discharge of Offenders : Power of Court to permit conditional release of offenders, Suspended sentence of imprisonment, Compounding of offences.</p> <p>Laws related to Disposal of properties which are the subject-matter of offences and the Principle of Double Jeopardy, The scope & content of the doctrine, The plea of autrefois acquit & autrefois convict, Exception to general rule</p> <p>Law relating to granting bail, Bail Act No 30 of 1997, Rationale of granting bail, Exclusion of application of Bail Act, Instances where the court may refuse to grant bail in bailable or non-bailable offences, Anticipatory bail, Factors governing the grant of bail</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures, case based discussion</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>	
<p>Written Paper 70%</p>	<p>Assignment and Presentation 30%</p>
<p>Details: SEQ (3 hours)</p>	<p>Details: Reflective note on a management of an investigation of a complex crime that has been indicted in a court of law from the teaching police station for past 5 years considering the crime file, investigative notes and summaries of crimes</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peiris G. L., <i>General Principles of Criminal Liability in Sri Lanka</i>, Stamford Lake ➤ Peiris G. L., <i>Offences Under the Penal Code of Sri Lanka</i>, Stamford Lake Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law, Cases and Material, Butterworths ➤ Peiris G. L., <i>Criminal Procedure in Sri Lanka (Under the Administration of Justice</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 44 of 1973, Lake House Investments ➤ E. McLaughlin et al, <i>Controlling Crime</i>, SAGE Publications ➤ U.R.de Silva, <i>Criminal Defence</i> (Bilingual Version-Sinhala and English), 2010 □ C.R. Swanson et al, <i>Criminal Investigation</i>, McGraw-Hill Companies Inc. ➤ U.R.de Silva, <i>Appellate Court judgments- Criminal Defence</i> (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 ➤ තේනඳු ගුණසේන, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අපරාධ සාක්ෂි නීතිය, 1997, ගුනරත්න ඕප්සෙට් ලිමිටඩ් ➤ කුරේ බෙනිට්ස් එම්. ජේ., අපරාධ චෝදනාපත්‍ර පිලියෙල කිරීම, කතා ප්‍රකාශණ ➤ හෙට්ටිගේ නිලන්ත, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ නීතිය හා අධිකරණ ක්‍රමය, 2010, පනන් ප්‍රකාශණ 	

Semester	04
Course Code:	HDCI 22163

Course Name:	Crime profiling for crime investigation		
Credit Value:	03		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical/group work hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	45	20	85
Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes: On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine and describe accepted theories of aggressive and criminal behavior, mentalities and those related to criminal profiling 2. To apply criminal profiles in the investigation process especially those related to victims as well as perpetrators (Profiling of serial killers, profiling of rapists and sex criminals, Profiling of terrorists and mass murders 3. To write a criminal profile according to guide lines based on an actual case and present to an expert forum. 			
Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics) What is criminal profiling and 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, behavioral evidence analysis, Victimology and its usefulness for profiling, Profiling of serial killers, Profiling of rapists and sex criminals, Profiling of terrorists and mass murders, Steps and guidelines of writing a criminal profile, Writing a criminal profile.			
Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures/blended learning/ group work/ case studies			
Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam			
Written Paper 70%		Assignment and Presentation 30%	
Details: SEQs (2 hours)		Details: Development of two crime profiles based on two cases reported during past 3 months to the teaching police station, certified by the supervisor. Presentation and viva based on the above	
References/Reading Materials:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. Dougla,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), <i>Applied criminal psychology: a guide to forensic behavioral sciences</i>, Charles C Thomas Publisher. ➤ Turvey, Brent E. (2002). Criminal Profiling, 4th Edition An Introduction to Behavioral Evidence Analysis. Elseiver Science Ltd. California: 			
Semester	04		

Course Code:	HDCI 22172		
Course Name:	Criminal Intelligence Surveillance for Investigation		
Credit Value:	02		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical/group work hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	30	10	60
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes: On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore and understand criminal intelligence processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the philosophy of intelligence led policing • Describe tasking and coordinating processes • Apply intelligence processes to direct policing activity 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics) Introduction to Criminal intelligence, Information, Compilation, Analysis, intelligence, Surveillance, Surveillance techniques, Intelligence Led Policing, Tasking and coordinating processes.</p>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Lectures, Class room activities</p>			
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>			
Written Paper 60%		Assignment and Presentation 40%	
Details: SEQ (1 ½ hours)		Details: A reflective note on a case where criminal intelligence and surveillance used for an ongoing case at the teaching police station, certified by the supervisor. Presentation followed by viva voce	
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Michael D Lyman, 2016, Criminal Investigation: The Art and the Science ➤ Victoria Williams, Surveillance and Intelligence Law Handbook, 2016 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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
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Semester	04		
Course Code:	HDCI 22182		
Course Name:	Disaster Management & Disaster Victim Identification		
Credit Value:	02		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	30	10	60
<p>Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>On completion of this Unit, candidates will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the basic concepts of 'disaster and hazards' including disaster management cycle. 2. Recognize the role and responsibilities of the various coordinating bodies in disaster management as well as their role as first responders 3. Prepare a Disaster Management Contingency Plan 4. Demonstrate the role of police in victim identification processes 5. Apply international/local guidance and standards to victim identification and the management of dead 			
<p>Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)</p> <p>Basic concepts of 'disasters and hazards, disaster management cycle, role of the police in disaster management as a first respondent, responsibilities of the various coordinating bodies, Disaster Risk and vulnerability Management, Disasters management policy and Act, incident command system for Disaster Management, Disaster Management Contingency Plan Disaster Victim Identification</p> <p>Explain Disaster Victim Identification formats, Recognise the coordinating responsibilities of the police in victim identification, recognize the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders in victim identification Apply international guidance and standards to victim identification and the management of dead.</p>			
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods:</p> <p>Lectures, group discussion, blended learning, small group practical</p>			
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>			
Written Paper 70%		Assignment 30%	
Details: SEQ (1 ½ hours)		Details: filling of the Interpol report of missing person based on a missing person reported to the police station during past 6 months, certified by the supervisor	
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 සහෝදරයෝ, මරදාන

Semester	04		
Course Code:	HDCI 22194		
Course Name:	Law of Evidence and Prosecutions		
Credit Value:	04		
Compulsory(core) / Optional / Auxiliary	Core		
Hourly Breakdown	Lecture hours	Practical hours	Hours of independent Learning/ field training
	60	30	110
Course Aims/Intended Learning Outcomes:			
On completion of this course unit, the students will be able to:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply the basic principles of criminal procedure. 2. Explore the procedural and practical aspects relating to criminal investigation, prosecution, trial and appeals. 3. Apply the knowledge and skills of criminal procedure by police officers in conducting investigation and prosecution. 4. Increase the existing conviction rate up to reasonable level. 			
Course Content: (Main topics, Sub topics)			
Laws related to Evidence Ordinance			
Classification of Evidence, Oral evidence & Documentary evidence, Opinion evidence, Hearsay evidence, Original evidence & hearsay evidence, Direct & Circumstantial evidence, Original evidence & Derivative evidence, Best evidence rule			
Fact/ Fact in issue/ Relevant fact : Fact/ Fact in issue/ Relevant fact, Contrast between the fact in issue & relevant fact			
Rules against hearsay evidence			
Laws relation to Admission/ Confession & Discovery of fact in consequence of confession 27 (1), Recovery			
Laws related to An expert evidence, Presumptions, Conclusive (Irrefutable) presumptions, Rebuttable presumptions, Presumption as to documents			
Laws related to Competent witnesses, Evidence between spouses, Communication during marriage, Practical application of Sec 120 of EO, The relevance of Character in expert and lay witness, Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses			
Evidential value and laws related to Dying declaration, The basis of admission of dying declaration in Sri Lanka, Dying declaration made by legally incapacitated person			
Law and procedure on Impeach the credibility of witnesses, Impeach the credibility of witnesses, Adverse witnesses			

<p>The laws on the burden of Proof : What is the burden of proof, The standard of proof, Provisions on burden of proof, On whom the burden of proof lies Laws on testifying of witnesses : Examination in Chief, Cross examination, Re-examination, Dock statement, Primary & Secondary evidence Laws on Bail Act no 30 of 1997 : Rationale of granting bail, Exclusion of application of Bail Act, Application of provisions of Bail Act, Instances where the court may refuse to grant bail in bailable or non-bailable offence, Anticipatory Bail, Factors governing the grant of bail Moot Court : Case studies, Prosecution \ Defense, Cross examination, Affidavits, Plaints, Charge sheets, Requisites of the charge, Amendment of the Charge, Discharge and Acquittal Conviction without a new charge, Joinder of Charges, Indictment & contents of an Indictment, Identification parade</p>	
<p>Teaching /Learning Methods: Didactic teaching including practical demonstrations, web based self-directed learning, (Moodle) , Self-directed learning, Submission of assignments, Individual and group presentations</p>	
<p>Assessment Strategy: Assignment and End Semester Exam</p>	
<p>Final Assessment: 50%</p>	<p>Assignment - 30% Moot Court Evidence Leading : 20%</p>
<p>Details: SEQ</p>	<p>Details: Reflective report on an experience where the candidate/ subordinate has led the prosecution in the courts produced with evidence. Certificate of Attendance in the case the report is based where the officer was the prosecutor/ if it is a subordinate within past two years.</p>
<p>References/Reading Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peiris. G. L., (2012) Criminal Procedure in Sri Lanka Under the Administration of Justice Law No. 44 of 1973, Lake House. ➤ Senarathne. U., (2015) A Digest of Selected Cases on Criminal Procedure in Sri Lanka, Sarasavi Publishers. ➤ Thenabadhu. G., (2000), Polisiya Saha Usaviya (Sinhala). 	