

OVM1501

May/June 2016

INVESTIGATIVE PRINCIPLES FOR POLICING IA

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS .

FIRST

SECOND

EXTERNAL

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Closed book examination

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This question paper consists of six (6) pages including the cover page.

Answer all the questions.

This paper consists of one section only.

There are no annexures for this examination paper.

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Four options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A, B, C or D) next to the question number.

1. The law in South Africa is referred to as ...

- A South African law
- B Either public law or private law
- C Either the Constitution or the supreme law of the country.
- D Either common law or statutory law

2. The role of an investigator is:

- A To establish the truth about the alleged crime by initiating processes of preliminary investigation.
- B To maintain the chain of possession/custody by creating a linkage of evidence found at the scene and to establish who the responsible role-players are
- C To identify and to combine all the objective and subjective evidence found at the scene and elsewhere
- D To establish a direct link between the suspect and the crime and to perform an arrest

[TURN OVER]

3. The process of forensic investigation comprises which of the following four phases?

- A Introducing yourself to the witness, taking statements, providing the witness with a case number, starting with the investigation
- B. Notification (reporting), interrogation, taking statements; arrest
- C Arrest, prosecution, sentencing, attendance of parole hearing
- D. Notification (reporting), collecting information, arrest, prosecution

4. Which one of the following statements is NOT true regarding the judges' rules?

- A The judges' rules no longer apply in view of the constitutional requirements
- B The judges' rules replace the warning in terms of the provisions of section 35(1) of the Constitution
- C The judges' rules are not contained in an Act of Parliament and have no force in law.
- D. The judges' rules are administrative guidelines for the police to follow to prevent malpractices and they were drafted at a judges' conference in 1931

[8]

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2

Provide the definitions of the following concepts

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 2 1 Investigator | (2) |
| 2 2 Investigation of crime | (2) |
| 2.3 Individualisation | (2) |
| 2 4 <i>Locard</i> principle | (2) |
| 2 5. Continuity of possession | (2) |
| | [10] |

QUESTION 3

Discuss in detail the role of an investigator with reference to the following concepts

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| 3 1 Situation identification | (5) |
| 3 2 Victim identification | (5) |
| 3 3 Perpetrator identification | (5) |
| | [15] |

QUESTION 4

- | | |
|--|------|
| 4 1 Give four (4) examples of questions to consider regarding gathering of objective and subjective evidence? | (4) |
| 4 2. State the differences between objective and subjective evidence | (12) |
| | [16] |

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 5

Comprehensively discuss the judges' rules and the provisions of section 35(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa **(14)**

QUESTION 6

Name the **four (4)** phases of the forensic investigation process **[4]**

QUESTION 7

List the guidelines for maintaining the chain of possession **[6]**

QUESTION 8

Explain the duties of the first responder to the crime scene and supply relevant practical examples in support of your explanation. **[13]**

QUESTION 9

List the **four (4)** requirements of a good statement **[4]**

QUESTION 10

List **three (3)** barriers to effective communication **[3]**

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 11

Discuss information that should be included in the preamble of a statement

[7]

TOTAL: [100]