



PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY
LEADERSHIP**

JANUARY-APRIL 2023 TRIMESTER

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

COURSE CODE: BCSL 211

**COURSE TITLE: FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION**

EXAM DATE:

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the instructions and questions carefully before you write the answers.
- **Answer any TWO questions**
- *ALL PAC University's examination rules and regulations apply*

Question one

(a) In your own opinion, using relevant and appropriate examples, explain any FIVE challenges that hinder the Kenyan Directorate of Criminal Investigations in the management of modern crimes. (10 Marks)

(b) Briefly describe the term criminal investigations and explain the THREE tools necessary for efficient investigations in Kenya. (10 Marks)

Question two

(a) With examples, briefly explain psychological motivations of informants in criminal investigations. (10 Marks)

(b) Citing relevant example explain FIVE techniques of interrogation in criminal investigations and their applicability in the fight against terrorism in Kenya. (10 Marks)

Question three

(a) Discuss FIVE types of crime scene search procedures that was appropriate in processing the 2013 West Gate terrorist attack in Kenya. (10 marks)

(b) As a criminal investigator, discuss any FIVE importance of visiting a Crime Scene. (10 Marks)

BCSL 211: FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINAL

Marking Scheme

Question one

(c) In your own opinion, using relevant and appropriate examples explain any FIVE challenges that hinder the Kenyan Directorate of Criminal Investigations in the management of modern crimes. (10 Marks)

- This is an application question where the student is expected to use the knowledge learnt in class to unearth the
 - social,
 - legal
 - political,
 - economic and
 - religious challenges hindering the institutions mandated by the constitution to investigate crime in Kenya

(Any five points (2 marks each) =10marks)

(d) Briefly describe the term criminal investigations and explain the THREE tools necessary for efficient investigations in Kenya (10 Marks)

- An investigation is the process of planning and conducting appropriate lines of inquiry to obtain the evidence required to objectively determine the factual basis of allegations

(1 mark for the explanation)

TOOLS OF INVESTIGATIONS

- Information
- Interview/Interrogation
- Instrumentation

(One mark for each point listed and two marks for each point explanation (3marks)= 9 0marks)

Question two

(c) With examples, briefly explain FIVE psychological motivations of informants in criminal investigations (10 Marks)

- **The revenge motivation**

Revenge as a result of:-

A sour deal or anger towards associate who have reneged on criminal transactions, profit sharing disagreements or other events.

Non- criminal acts such as jealousy towards associates, disputes involving girlfriends, boyfriends and spouses.

Investigator must take advantage of this situation and move first to avoid the informer use other means to achieve his/her goal or heal the breach and refuse to continue working with the officer.

- **Reverse motivation**

This is to turn away from what is right

To spy the way the law enforcement officers operate i.e. their appearance, type of transport, type of arms and their plans with the soul aim of feeding the criminal gang. He/she could be eating from both parties.

This is a dangerous and untrustworthy person and his or her true motivation must be detected by officers as soon as possible.

- **The mercenary motivation**

The informer is motivated by financial gain.

Because of his or her lifestyle he/she is in a position to be acquainted with violators.

The informant may prove very effective but will be demanding more money just to maintain his/her lifestyle.

- **The Repentance motivation**

The informer desires to repay society for wrongs committed in the past.

They have the tendency to return to criminal behavior.

- **The egoistic motive**

An egoistic informer is one who enjoys associating with police and is intrigued by police work.

She/he may not be personally involved with criminal activity but may attempt to infiltrate the criminal elements for police.

- **Unwitting informant**

This is probably the most useful and productive of all.

This is an individual whom the undercover agent befriends in the course of investigation.

The informant does not know that he/she is dealing with a law enforcement officer and therefore willing to provide information and make introductions to other criminal suspects.

Great care must be taken not to arouse suspicion that you are a law enforcement officer because of not taking part in criminal activity.

In such a situation the officer may stage a fake criminal act such as a fake drug deal between him and the informer to help build the trust.

(Any five listed points (1 Marks each) (1marks for each explanation and example) = 10marks)

(d) Citing relevant example explain FIVE techniques of interrogation in criminal investigations and their applicability in the fight against terrorism in Kenya.
(10 Marks)

Sympathetic approach- Suitable for emotional person who naturally react to emotions.

The suspect may feel need for friendship, that he is apparently in trouble and an offer of friendship accompanied by small acts of kindness may win his co-operation. The interrogator is emphatic and acts as the 'helpful' advisor or 'sympathetic brother'

The aggressive approach- This should not be done to the extent of violating the suspects rights. The investigator may raise his voice, looks aggressive, act aggressive but not to the extent of physical aggression.

Logical approach/shifting the blame- Approach the suspect with logical reasons why he should own up when circumstantial evidence is strong or when the suspect is unemotional. The interrogator uses a businesslike tone and acts businesslike, while appearing confident. It kind of rationalizes the suspect's action that it was the only logical thing to do hence getting it off his chest.

Condemning the victim-In this approach especially sex related cases, it will do if the interrogator suggests things like " after all this girl appears well developed despite the fact that she claims to be under 18 years old'

The good guy-bad guy routine- Once the suspect is disturbed, and a confession is not forth-coming the aggressive interrogator may leave the room and allow a

friendly interrogator to come in and sympathizes with the suspect. This helps the to unload all his troubles just to even with the mean guy.

The face saving approach- Can be employed to get information from people especially high profile persons who have a code of ethics. The interrogator rationalizes the crime and gives the suspect justification for committing it. Care however should be taken to prevent giving the suspect a defense that may let him off in court.

The indifference approach- A gimmick that sometimes works on the non-confessing type. The officer acts as if he has already sufficient evidence to afford conviction, that the case is already made. It may lead the suspect to believe that you have the evidence and gives him chance to start looking for a lighter penalty by co-operating.

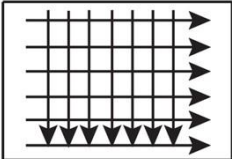
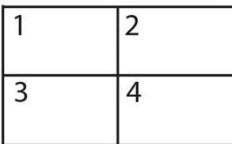
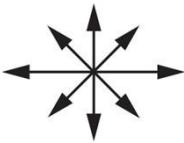
Egotistical approach- The interrogator plays to the suspects pride. Brag the suspects good looks, his intelligence, and the flawlessness of the crime or anything that may cause him to want to satisfy his ego.

Exaggeration- A fact on the part of the suspect. This makes the suspect admit lesser degree acts in order to face save

(Any five listed points (1 Marks each) (1marks for each explanation and example) = 10marks)

Question three

(c) Discuss any FIVE types of crime scene search procedures that was appropriate in processing the 2013 West Gate terrorist attack in Kenya. (10 marks)

Search Type	Geometric Pattern	Information on Use
Link method		Based upon the linkage theory; most common & productive; one type of evidence leads to Another item; experimental, logical & systematic; works with large and small, indoor or outdoor scenes.
Line or Strip method		Works best on large, outdoor scenes; requires a search coordinator; searchers are usually volunteers requiring preliminary instructions.
Grid method		Modified, double line search as above; effective method but is time consuming.
Zone method		Best used on scenes with defined zones or areas; effective in houses or buildings with rooms; teams are assigned small zones for searching; combined with other methods; good for search warrants.
Wheel or Ray method		Used for special situations; limited applications; best used on small, circular crime scenes.
Spiral method		Inward or outward spirals; best used on crime scenes without physical barriers (open water, e.t.c.); requires the ability to trace a regular pattern with fixed diameters; limited applications.

(Any five listed points (1 Marks each) (1marks for each explanation) = 10marks)

(d) As a criminal investigator, discuss any FIVE importance of visiting a Crime Scene . (10 Marks)

Visiting a crime scene gives an opportunity to:

a) Ascertain what happened and plan the course of action

Reports made at police stations are termed as allegations and making visits to crime scenes shall assist in confirming whether the alleged crime occurred. Identification of required resources is well met after ascertaining what happened.

b) Attend to victims

Saving life is always a priority during visit to crime scenes by police officers. This is usually achieved by administering first aid and making arrangements for attention of medical practitioners or any other appropriate victim support. Care must be taken handling victims to prevent inflicting further injuries.

c) Identify suspect and make arrest

Forensic examination is a process of recognition, **identification**, individualization and reconstruction. Identification of suspects can be achieved through eye witness testimony and proper interpretation of results from the analysis of physical evidence.

At times, suspect may be identified at the crime scenes and arrest can be effected immediately.

d) Render the scene safe

By way of visiting crime scenes, the first responders are able to render the scene safe. This can be achieved by putting physical barriers to keep off un-authorized access into the scene.

e) Procure and interview witnesses

All people at the crime scenes should initially be asked of any information that may be of importance to investigation. Notable witnesses should be asked to give their contact for further follow-up.

f) Secure and collect evidence

Upon visiting crime scene, officers can easily secure evidence and make effort to collect delicate ones whose integrity can be compromised by the effect of weather.

g) Obtain investigative leads

Intelligence information gathered at the crime scenes can provide crucial investigative leads. This can be obtained from witnesses, and/or victims.

(Any five listed points (1 Marks each) (1marks for each explanation) = 10marks)