

**EXPLORING THE VALUE OF IDENTIFICATION PARADES TO IDENTIFY VIOLENT
CRIME SUSPECTS IN NAMIBIA**

by

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I further declare that I submitted the dissertation to originality checking software and that it falls within the accepted requirements for originality.

I further declare that I have not previously submitted this work, or part of it, for examination at for another qualification or at any other higher education institution.

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DEDICATION

I dedicated this study to my wife Kaino Ndahambelela Haiping and my kids Atusheni Faith Haiping and Lipangeni Opotuli Haiping who have always supported and encouraged me to do my best. My wife has always been interested and made sure I completed this course so that we go for graduation to South Africa together. I promised not to disappoint her.

EDITOR'S DECLARATION

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PROFESSIONAL PROOFREADING & COPY-EDITING

10 November 2022

To whom it may concern:

RE: Confirmation of proofreading and editing

This letter serves to confirm that the document detailed below has been proofread and edited by Dr Justina Amakali. The editor has concentrated on the following: spelling, grammar, accuracy, consistency, tone, structure, and cohesion.

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TITLE: EXPLORING THE VALUE OF IDENTIFICATION PARADES TO IDENTIFY VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECTS IN NAMIBIA

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Regards,

Dr Justina Amakali

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JA', is placed below the typed name.

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ABSTRACT

Violent crime is a serious concern in the Ohangwena Region and has a negative impact on many lives. The fear of violent crime, the loss of life and the socioeconomic impact of such crimes may create the impression that the battle against violent crime has been lost. This study explores the utilisation of identification parades as an effective technique to identify violent crime suspects in Namibia. The researcher intends to empower investigators with the necessary knowledge of the importance of identification parades or line-ups during violent crime investigations.

The target population was 18 detectives with an insight into violent crime investigations and a qualitative approach was adopted. This research revealed that the limited knowledge that police investigators have contributes to reducing violent crime more difficult to achieve. Therefore, this study recommends new ideas on how identification parades should be conducted with the view of enhancing the performance of crime investigators.

KEY CONCEPTS

Suspect, Rape, Crime inquiry, Evidence, Violent Crime, Murder, Identification parades, Robbery.

ACRONYMS

Covid-19:	Corona Virus 2019
CJS:	Criminal Justice System
D/C/INSP:	Detective Chief Inspector
D/INSP:	Detective Inspector
D/SGT:	Detective Sergeant
D/W/O:	Detective Warrant Officer
FBI:	Federal bureau of investigations
NAMPOL:	Namibian Police Force
PERF:	Police Executive Research Forum
POL 23:	Police Register no. 23 (Control Register)
POL 47:	Police Identification Parade Form
RCIC:	Regional Crime Investigation Coordinator
SAPS:	South African Police Service
UNISA:	University of South Africa
GG:	Government Gazette
UK:	United Kingdom

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CHAPTER 1: GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Violent crimes have been increasing in Namibia recently. Rape cases, murder and robberies have been committed against women and ordinary civilians in the past years and are still increasing. Many people lost their lives and the communities of Namibia are still shocked (The Namibian, 2021:np). The Ohangwena Region was not spared from these types of crimes over the past years. Looking at the need to control the increase in violent crime rate in Namibia, specifically in the Ohangwena Region, the researcher resolved to explore viable causes for low conviction rates in the Ohangwena Region.

A pilot study was conducted, whereby the researcher scrutinised filed violent crime cases in the records of Eenhana Police Station in the Ohangwena Region with the consent given by the Inspector-General of the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL). Matters were viewed in which the accused persons were not convicted and were acquitted. It was discovered that several violent crime cases such as robberies, rape and murder required identification parades but nothing was done. Few identification parades took place but the evidence was inadmissible in court due to the way parades were conducted. According to Ngwenya (2012:44), successful crime investigations include conducting an identification parade to identify the offender and also tracing the offender.

The Ohangwena Region has recorded a staggering rise in violent crimes during the 2019/2020 period. These figures are worrisome and the citizens need to work with law-enforcement agencies to curb crime (The Namibian, 2020:np). Perpetrators must be punished for their crimes. Every human being has the right to live and not be a victim of crime. The rights of the victims are every bit as important as those of alleged criminals, and in recent decades, government agencies have strengthened services to crime victims. Victims of crime may be of any gender, age, race, or ethnicity. Victimisation may happen to an individual, family, group, or community; and a crime itself may be to a person or property. The impact of crime on an individual victim, their loved ones, and their community depends on a variety of factors (National Institute of Justice, 2019:np).

To help illuminate and assist the justice system to stop violent crimes from occurring, it is vital for the police to investigate reported crimes efficiently and one method is conducting successful identification parades to identify the suspect within 48 hours after the crime occurred. This chapter gives an overview of the study which includes the research objectives, methodology, ethical considerations as well as problems encountered while exploring the benefits of accomplished identification parades in Namibia.

1.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM

Brynard and Hanekom (2013:16) state that a research problem tells the reader in short, how the research will be conducted and the reason for research. Leedy and Ormrod (2015:27) define the research problem as a research project which aims to solve existing problems that have immediate relevance to current practices, procedures, and policies. The need to analyse the problem must be clear from the statement. An identification parade is a tool that has been used in many countries like South Africa, England, India and many more to assist with the investigation of crime but, in Namibia specifically in the Ohangwena Region, it is rare to see an identification parade being conducted. The procedures that are followed by the South African police service (SAPS) to conduct the identity parade in South Africa are the same in Namibia but Investigators in Namibia lacked knowledge and practical experience as proven by this study and will be discussed in chapters two and three.

Violent crimes such as rape, murder and robberies increased over the past five years as illustrated in tables 1, 2 and 3 below. These violent crime statistics were obtained from the police register which is the Control Register (POL 23). The POL 23 is the police register number 23 where violent crimes are registered and controlled. When the case is finalised, it is then closed in this register. Cases are recorded as per month and date of occurrence in this register. The following tables, table 1 to 3 below show the reported violent crime statistics – rape, murder and robberies in the Ohangwena Region, from 2016 to 2020.

Table 1: Rape statistics in Ohangwena Region – January 2016 till December 2020

Year	Reported cases	Under investigation	Withdrawn at court	Withdrawn	Undetected	False	Finalised otherwise	Guilty	Not guilty
2016	116	59	6	7	4	4	25	9	2
2017	106	71	2	10	2	4	14	2	1
2018	115	76	1	13	7	5	11	2	0
2019	115	103	0	4	0	3	4	0	0
2020	208	205	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Control Register: Ohangwena Region, 2016-2020 (NAMPOL, 2016/2020: np).

Table 1 above shows the statistics of rape cases as reported during the period indicated as from 2016-2020. It also highlights how many cases were investigated, withdrawn, how many were undetected, false and finalised. It further stipulates how many suspects were found guilty/ not guilty in court.

Table 2: Murder statistics in Ohangwena Region – January 2016 till December 2020

Year	Reported cases	Under investigation	Withdrawn at court	Withdrawn	Undetected	False	Finalised otherwise	Guilty	Not guilty
2016	34	18	1	0	1	5	5	4	0
2017	39	30	2	0	0	2	2	3	0
2018	36	32	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
2019	34	30	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
2020	35	30	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Source: Control Register: Ohangwena Region, 2016-2020 (NAMPOL, 2016/2020: np).

Table 2 above reveals the statistics of murder cases as reported during the period indicated as from 2016-2020. It illustrates how many cases were investigated, withdrawn, how many were undetected, false and finalised. In addition, it shows how many suspects were found guilty/ not guilty in court.

Table 3: Robbery statistics in Ohangwena Region – January 2016 till December 2020

Year	Reported cases	Under investigation	Withdrawn at court	Withdrawn	Undetected	False	Finalised otherwise	Guilty	Not guilty
2016	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
2017	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
2018	18	4	0	1	1	0	8	4	0
2019	15	11	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
2020	12	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	0

Source: Control Register: Ohangwena Region, 2016-2020 (NAMPOL, 2016/2020: np).

Table 3 above exhibits the statistics of robbery cases as reported during the period indicated as from 2016-2020. Moreover, it specifies how many cases were investigated, withdrawn, how many were undetected, false and finalised. Besides, it points out how many suspects were found guilty/ not guilty in court. It is a common practice for detectives in countries like South Africa to conduct identification parades when the victims of crimes are able to identify the suspects and when suspects are arrested. However, it was discovered that identification parades are not known by many investigators in the Ohangwena Region. Some investigators believed that the identification parade was only the sole responsibility of the commissioned officers who are the detective inspectors and those with ranks above.

This study recognises that identification parades are organised to identify suspects and ensure successful convictions in court. Effective identification parades could increase conviction rates and by doing so remove criminal activities from neighbourhoods and prevent future crimes. Detectives should release that information received from residents regarding criminal activities which will make neighbourhoods safer, reduce crime and thus secure proper conviction rates (Pheiffer, 2013:61). The following tables display the reported violent crime cases against the conviction rate of these crimes in the Ohangwena Region.

Table 4: Reported rape cases against conviction statistics, 2016 till 202

Year	Reported	Convictions
2016	116	9
2017	106	2
2018	115	2
2019	115	0
2020	208	0

Source: Control Register: Ohangwena Region, 2016-2020 (NAMPOL, 2016/2020: np).

Table 4 highlights how many rape cases were reported per year, as well as the conviction rates in court.

Table 5: Reported robbery cases against conviction statistics, 2016 till 2020

Year	Reported	Convictions
2016	7	2
2017	6	2
2018	18	4
2019	15	0
2020	12	0

Source: Control Register: Ohangwena Region, 2016-2020 (NAMPOL, 2016/2020: np).

Above table indicates the reported robbery cases per year and how many suspects were found guilty in court.

Table 6: Reported murder cases against conviction statistics, 2016 till 2020

Year	Reported	Convictions
2016	34	4
2017	39	3
2018	36	1
2019	34	0
2020	35	0

Source: Control Register: Ohangwena Region, 2016-2020 (NAMPOL, 2016/2020: np).

Table 6 stipulates the reported murder cases per year in comparison with the amount of cases sentenced in court. During the pilot study in 2016, when robbery, murder and rape case dockets from the Eenhana Police Station were examined, it was found that identification parades were not conducted in many violent crime cases even where it was possible. Photos in the files were checked by the researcher and it was discovered that people were different from the suspect on the parade when it comes to building, height, age and complexion. He then approached the control prosecutor in the Eenhana Magistrate's Court of the Ohangwena Region and made a verbal request concerning the findings from the filed case dockets of violent crimes as a part of the pilot study. The control prosecutor confirmed some of the findings from the filed case dockets of violent crimes on the reasons for inadmissibility.

Further, interviews were conducted with the detectives who investigate serious and violent crimes. These detectives believe that identification parades can only be conducted by commissioned officers. The commissioned officers are detective inspectors and those with above ranks. Their duties are to supervise and control the investigations done by their subordinates. It was discovered that many of the lower-rank detectives do not know the line-up process due to their beliefs that identification parades are only conducted by the commissioned officers who are Inspectors and above. On the contrary, some detectives have successfully completed the detective training courses and have only dealt with the identification parade theoretically in short.

The pilot study revealed that many detectives do not know how to conduct proper identification parades. Certain detectives did not use identification parades. Few detectives conducted identification parades but it was not effectively used to solve violent crimes. Therefore, this study explores the advantages of using identification parades to ensure successful conviction rates of violent crimes, such as murder, rape and robberies in Namibia. Furthermore, the study finds the reasons why police detectives do not use effective identification parade methods to identify suspects, secure evidence and solve violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region. These factors are discussed in chapters two, three and four of this study.

1.3 RESEARCH AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study was to investigate how identification parades were conducted by the Namibian Police in the Ohangwena Region and if the correct methods were followed during line-ups in violent crime cases, if any. According to Bless, Higson-Smith and Sithole (2015:56), the research aim is the reason the study is being conducted. A research objective is a process that outlines the specific steps that the researcher took to achieve his/ her research aim (Walliman, 2011:246). According to Gray (2014:53), the research objective is the process that outlines what the researcher wants to achieve at the end of the study. Ngwenya (2012:44) stresses that all investigators must be acquainted with the process of the investigation objectives for them to be able to conduct successful and effective identification parades through their investigations. The objectives of this study are as follows:

- To determine why identification parades can be used to investigate and effectively solve violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region.
- To explore to what extent the Namibian Police Force is using identification parades in the fight against violent crime.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

A research question is a question that a research project sets to answer (Jesson, Matheson & Lacey, 2011:18). According to Leedy and Ormrod (2013:54), good research starts with identifying a better question that no one had ever thought of asking before. This study was conducted on the value of identification parades, and aimed to answer the following questions:

- How can identification parades be used effectively to investigate and solve violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region?
- To what extent are the identification parades used by the Namibian Police Force to fight violent crimes?

1.5 PURPOSE OF STUDY

Wilson (2014:43) defines the purpose of research as the process that refers to what the researcher wants to achieve at the end of his/her study. According to Dantzker and Hunter (2012:12), the research is conducted with the specific purpose of adding to the body of knowledge about a specific topic, resolving a specific problem, finding evidence on what happens, contributing to personal academic development, testing or refuting an already developed theory, to develop a better way of doing something, to value other people's view points, or to generate more interest in the research field. The purpose of this study was to explore the value of identification parades to identify violent crime suspects in Namibia. According to Wang (2015:7), research set out various goals such as assessment, exploration, application, strengthening and demand. This study focused on the following research purposes:

- **Assessment:** Research assessment includes the evaluation of research quality and measurements of research inputs, outputs and impacts and embraces both qualitative and quantitative methodologies (Wang, 2015:7). The researcher assessed the current procedures that the detectives use regarding the identification parades during the investigations of the violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region, to determine their strengths and weaknesses and also to look on how these procedures can be refined.
- **Exploration:** Exploratory research is defined as research used to investigate a problem which is not clearly defined. It is research conducted to have a better understanding of the existing problem, but will not provide a conclusive outcome (Wang, 2015:7). This study traversed on how investigating officers used identification parade as a technique to identify violent crime suspects in Namibia and initiate the best procedures.
- **Application:** Applied research is a type of research design that seeks to solve a specific problem or provide innovative solutions to issues affecting an individual, group, or society (Wang, 2015:7).

This research describes and explains the value of identification parades to identify violent crime suspects in Namibia, thereby supporting the Namibian Police violent crime investigators and the different stakeholders that have a role to play to ensure a conviction and sentencing of a violent crime offender.

This study will be made accessible to the Namibian Police, as one of the significant role players in the Criminal Justice System (CJS), to be used in the training of police investigators on the benefit of identification parades to identify violent crime suspects.

1.6 DEMARCATION OF RESEARCH

Strydom (2011:222) defines demarcation in terms of research as a term that sets boundaries on the research process, referring to individuals in the universe who own certain features. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2020:401), demarcation is the establishment of boundaries or limits separating two areas, groups, or things. The geographical and numerical demarcation as well as the time frame of this study is as follows:

1.6.1 Geographical demarcation

This research is restricted to the Ohangwena Region in Namibia because of its high violent crime rates. Namibia is divided into 14 regions but this study focused on the Ohangwena Region. There are only two towns in this region and many settlements in the rural areas. Ohangwena Region is situated in the northern part of the country, bordering Angola. Based on the geographical location of Namibia bordering the neighbouring country Angola, the region became prone to violent crimes that have intensified. The region covers a distance of 10706 square kilometers with a population of 245446 inhabitants. Namibia has no provinces, only regions.

1.6.2 Numerical demarcation

The researcher interviewed 15 detectives from five different main police stations which are Okongo, Eenhana, Oshikango, Omungwelume and Ohangwena police stations, as well as three senior detectives from the office of the Regional Crime Investigation Coordinator (RCIC) in the Ohangwena Region.

The five police stations were selected based on the fact that they share certain similar characteristics, for example, they all have holding cells, all have congested informal settlements and in most of these policing areas, violent crimes are reported daily. It was easy to interview the detectives since they reside in the Ohangwena Region, which made this study cost-effective.

1.6.3 Time frame

The researcher used the comparisons of the statistics as indicated in the problem statement of this study. This study focused on statistics of violent crimes, such as rape, murder and robberies for the period from January 2016 until December 2020 as indicated in tables 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

1.7 KEY CONCEPTS

A term may require a definition to help the reader understand the research problem and questions or hypothesis in the study (Creswell, 2014:44). The principal concepts of this study are as follows:

1.7.1 Suspect

A suspect, according to Ngwenya (2012:80), is any person who has committed a crime.

1.7.2 Rape

Rape is defined as penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim (Hess, Orthmann & Cho, 2017: 87). While according to the Criminal Law, Sexual Offences and Related Matters Amendment Act (SORMMA) (Act no. 32 of 2007), "Any person ("A") who unlawfully and intentionally commits an act of sexual penetration with a complainant ("B"), without the consent of B, is guilty of the offence of rape. The victim can be either a man or a woman, and the suspect can also be a woman or a man, unlike before, where the suspect of rape could only be a male (SORMMA, 2007:20).

1.7.3 Crime inquiry

Crime inquiry is the procedure of finding, gathering, preserving, recognising and giving evidence, to find what transpired and by whom (Orthmann & Hess, 2013:8).

1.7.4 Evidence

Any fact that is closely connected to the case and considered to demonstrate the existence of the case or refute the case is evidence (Houck & Siegel, 2011:49). Any fact that carries significant usefulness in terms of information, witness statements, physical objects and documents is evidence (Gardner, 2012:7).

1.7.5 Violent crime

Osterburg and Ward (2013:452) define violent crime as an act in violation of penal law and an offence against the state. The broader use of the term includes both felonies and misdemeanours.

1.7.6 Murder

Murder is defined as an intentional and unlawful killing of another person committed with malice aforethought (Emmerson & Ashworth, 2012:30). Murder is also defined as an intention of inflicting serious bodily harm that causes the victim's death or behaves in a way that shows extreme reckless disregard for life and results in the victim's death (Brookman, Maguire & Maguire, 2017:217). While according to Joubert (2013:104), murder is the unlawful and intentional causing of the death of another person.

1.7.7 Identification parade

According to Orthmann and Hess (2013:222), an identification parade is defined as the process of putting the suspect in the queue with other similar-looking people on the parade for identification purposes. According to Frowd, Pitchford, Skelton, Petkovic, Prosser and Coates (2012:20), an identification parade is a method that needs the witness, complainant, or victim to choose the suspect from a group of similar-looking people.

1.7.8 Robbery

Robbery involves taking something of value from another person by using or threatening to use force or violence (Mince-Didier, 2022: np). Ngwenya (2012:80) defines robbery as the theft of someone's property in a violent manner or by using the threat of violence.

1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a strategy of enquiry which moves from underlying assumptions to research design and data collection (Maxfield & Babbie, 2015:7). Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about the research topic. In a research paper, the methodology selection allows the reader to critically evaluate a research's overall validity and reliability (Van Wyk, 2012:9).

1.8.1 Research design

Leedy and Ormrod (2015:92) define a research design as the general strategy that is used to solve a research problem. Bezuidenhout (2011: 40) defines research design as a strategy, a technique or an action plan, that serves as a supporting structure or the research guideline. According to David and Sutton (2011:204), a research design provides the essential structure that enables the researcher to collect evidence that will address the research questions. Maree (2012:70) states that a study blueprint is a proposition or a master plan which incorporates the underlying theoretical speculations, the particular choice of the contributor, information gathering and information scrutiny to be utilised.

The researcher used empirical research design, by interviewing experienced detectives to get the facts related to the topic. Creswell (2014:3) defines empirical design as research that is based on the observation and measurement of phenomena, as directly experienced by the researcher. The data that is gathered may be compared against a theory or hypothesis, but the results are still based on real-life experience. Thomas (2013:22) defines empirical research as a way of getting knowledge through direct and indirect observation or experience. He further states that something that was discovered out of experience, from trial and error or the evidence of your senses is empirical.

This study also followed an exploratory research design. Bless, Higson-Smith and Sithole (2013: 60) explain exploratory research design as an essential component wherever restricted information or skills concerning a specific topic are present and the research purpose is to increase a broad understanding about a situation, phenomenon or society. Creswell and Plano Clark (2011:88) explain that exploratory research can be used in a multi-phase design.

According to Creswell and Plano Clark (2011:86), exploratory design is mainly used to generalise qualitative findings based on individuals from the first phase to a larger sample gathered during the second phase. The reason for this two-phase exploratory design was to firstly obtain information regarding violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region. Secondly, to uncover possible solutions to the situation by analysing the problem and the impact it has on the society and police.

1.8.2 Research approach

This study used a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is the approach usually associated with the social constructivist paradigm which emphasises the socially constructed nature of reality (Maree, 2012:53). This research approach is about recording, analysing, and attempting to uncover the deeper meaning and significance of human behaviour and experience including contradictory beliefs, behaviours and emotions (Maree, 2012:59).

- **Advantages of the qualitative research approach**

The qualitative research approach provides depth and detail by looking deeper than analysing ranks and counts in recording attitudes, feelings and behaviours (Maree, 2012:265). It creates openness by encouraging people to expand on their responses and open up new topic areas not initially considered and it also simulates people's individual experiences by building up a detailed picture about why people act in certain ways and their feelings about these actions (Maree, 2012:265).

- **Disadvantages of the qualitative research approach**

The qualitative approach is generally more time-consuming, therefore, ample time, staff and budget are needed for this approach. This approach is less easy to generalise because fewer people generally studied it and it is not possible to generalise results to that of the population. It is difficult to make systematic comparisons, for example, if people give widely different responses that are highly subjective (Maree, 2012:265). According to Silverman (2011:18), researchers do not always show contextual sensitivity in qualitative research.

1.9 POPULATION

The people that took part in collecting the data are the population (Dantzker & Hunter, 2012:198). Creswell (2014:33) stresses that a population is the entirety of human beings, organisation units, events, case records, registers or other sampling units with which the research problem is concerned. The unit of analysis where the problem under investigation has bearing is the targeted population, while a group which is chosen to give the required information within the target population is the sample (Welman, Kruger & Mitchell, 2012:52-53). The target population of this study was detectives of the Namibian Police's Serious Crime Investigation Sub-Division, as well as senior detectives from the Police Regional Headquarters in the Ohangwena Region. The detectives of the serious crime investigation division are decentralised to the five targeted police stations in the Ohangwena Region, which are the Okongo, Eenhana, Oshikango, Omungwelume and Ohangwena police stations because they have holding cells. The researcher interviewed three detectives from each of the five police stations. The three senior detectives who are chief inspectors at the regional office are responsible for the supervision of violent crime investigations in the Ohangwena Region.

1.10 SAMPLING

Punch (2011:293) defines sampling as a process of selecting a number of samples from a bigger population to determine the outcome of the research. According to Kumar (2011:193), sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate the characteristics of the whole population.

The total sampling of this study was 18 participants, 15 investigators and three supervisors. The researcher used the non-probability sampling technique in this study because it is reliable and cost-effective for the target population. Bless et al (2013:166) define non-probability sampling as a sampling technique in which the researcher selects samples based on the subjective judgment of the researcher rather than random selection. According to Maree and Pietersen (2016:197), non-probability sampling indicates that research participants are not selected randomly, but they are selected with a specific purpose based on their skills and knowledge towards the research topic.

Kraska and Neuman (2012:141) state that there are different ways to conduct a study to get reliable samples. These can be created through an understanding of the topic and when collecting the information. The person conducting the study searches for the people that are meeting the requirements – pointing to purposive sampling. Purposive sampling was used in this study. Leedy and Ormrod (2015:178) define purposive sampling as an intentional selection of informants based on their ability to elucidate a specific theme, concept, or phenomenon. People are purposefully chosen because they have rich information on a particular topic (Leedy and Ormrod, 2015: 183). The participants were chosen because of their experience and knowledge of violent crime investigations.

1.11 DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is defined by Ragin and Amorosa (2011:131) as the process of gathering and measuring information on targeted variables in an established system, which then enables one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes. According to Dantzker and Hunter (2012:200), data means anything that is information-related or anything that has the value to inform. The researcher used two data collection techniques namely, literature study and interviews, which are discussed below.

1.11.1 Literature study

According to Davis, Francis and Jupp (2011:67), a literature study is defined as a study in which one can read a selected text like a novel, short story or poem and basically write a paper about it including, own thoughts and feelings about the literature.

De Vos, Strydom, Fouché and Delpont (2011:134) define a literature study as the process of finding out what other researchers wrote and shared, the results of other studies that are similar or alike to the current study being undertaken. Literature was collected through information in textbooks at the library of the University of Namibia at Oshakati Campus, as well as the University of South Africa (UNISA) online library and some information that relates to this study's topic was found. The researcher also explored the South African Police Service (SAPS) in the Republic of South Africa's approach to conducting identification parades.

Information was found in the Detective Learning Program of the Police in South Africa, a module on identification parades, and the National Instruction 2014-2020 end-term report, which both addresses the procedures in line-ups but did not refer to the obstacles as to why evidence from the line-ups is inadmissible in court. Relevant national and international sources in the field of forensic investigation and criminal investigation were consulted, as well as online searches. Many books were found related to criminal investigations but the information regarding identification parades of violent crime suspects was minimal. Some of the textbooks that were found were not used during this study because they are outdated, written more than a decade ago. Primary and secondary sources were used which included the following:

- Primary sources — Official police registers that contain violent crime statistics like (murder, rape and robberies), National instructions on identification parades, Police Act 1990 as amended (Namibia), interviews and docket analysis.
- Secondary sources — Local newspapers, various textbooks relating to the topic, articles and dissertations relating to the topic.

An advantage of a literature study is that it forms the foundation of research that helps the researcher to understand the research topic better (Pheiffer, 2013:25). Creswell (2014:60) states that the literature study helps the researcher to find out the results of the same or related studies to the one he/she researching. According to Pheiffer (2013:25), a disadvantage of literature study is that it takes too much time and the researcher needs to be dedicated to getting information regarding the topic. Writers are sometimes biased and do not have first-hand information (Efron & Ravid, 2019:60).

1.11.2 Interviews

Thomas (2013:194) describes an interview as a discussion with someone whereby one tries to get information from those individuals. According to Maree (2012:87), an interview is a two-way conversation in which the interviewer asks the participants questions to collect data and to learn about the ideas, beliefs, views, perceptions, opinions, understanding and behaviour of the participants.

The researcher conducted semi-structured interviews with the 18 participants in their offices and wrote down all the information on the interview schedule while following the prescribed COVID-19 Protocols. Moreover, Thomas (2017:324) defines a semi-structured interview as a strategy whereby the interviewers use an interview schedule that contains a list of questions that they wish to answer during the interviews. Scott (2014:30) also defines a semi-structured interview as an interview in which all participants are introduced to the semi-standard list of questions from a compiled interview schedule to address the research topic. The interview schedule consisted of open-ended questions to get the maximum or in-depth information from the participants. Maree (2012: 87) states that open-ended questions are questions that give no structure for an answer and are intended to invite a more comprehensive in-depth answer to the question. The participants that were interviewed are outlined in the following table.

Table 7: Utilisation of Interview Schedule: Profile of participants

Participants	Age	Rank	Years of experience	Duty station
1	41	Detective Warrant Officer (D/W/O)	11	Eenhana police station
2	38	D/W/O	8	Eenhana police station
3	42	D/W/O	13	Eenhana police station
4	44	D/W/O	15	Okongo police station
5	42	D/W/O	11	Okongo police station

6	43	Detective Sergeant (D/Sgt)	9	Okongo police station
7	44	D/W/O	13	Ohangwena police station
8	44	D/W/O	11	Ohangwena police station
9	38	D/Sgt	8	Ohangwena police station
10	50	D/W/O	17	Oshikango police station
11	49	Detective Inspector (D/Insp)	18	Oshikango police station
12	37	D/W/O	10	Oshikango police station
13	51	D/W/O	18	Omungwelume police station
14	48	D/W/O	12	Omungwelume police station
15	38	D/W/O	9	Omungwelume police station
16	47	Detective Chief Inspector (D/C/Insp)	16	Police Regional HQs
17	52	D/C/Insp	18	Police Regional HQs
18	42	D/C/Insp	16	Police Regional HQs

Source: Data from the participants

1.12 DATA ANALYSIS

According to Creswell (2014:197), data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data.

Peck and Devore (2012:6), on the other hand, state that data analysis is the process of cleaning, transforming and modelling information to discover useful information for decision-making. The researcher broke up the data by writing down the themes and compared the existing data, which were obtained from text books, with data obtained from the structured interview schedule and docket analysis. This method was used to understand the various constitutive elements of one's data through an inspection of relationships between concepts, constructs or variables and to see whether there are any patterns or trends that can be identified or isolated or to establish themes in the data as suggested by Creswell (2014:199). The analytic induction technique was used to analyse the data. As noted by Leedy and Ormrod (2015:158), analytic induction is a research method used to categorise and sort out qualitative data, for example, interview notes, open-ended responses to questions, notes from observations and many forms of textual data. The following steps were applied in this study:

- Classification of details about the case: The researcher classified all the data that were obtained during the interviews with the research participants.
- Data scanning of data: All the data were scanned to ensure that they are relevant to the questions asked. Irrelevant information given by the research participants was not used.
- Data categorisation: The information that has similar meanings was put under one sub-heading in order to determine whether there are any other different views or opinions.
- Synthesis and generalisation: All the data were integrated and evaluated during data collection.

The information was grouped together, and arranged chronologically, according to the sequence of events that occurred during this research. Notes were taken during interviews, and the comments were reconstructed and written in a more detailed and complete report, which included comments and best practices for each answer. Each piece of information was coded to identify the source as stated by (Creswell, 2014:197). This enabled the researcher to form a clear picture of what information was gathered on the relevant research question that addressed the research objectives.

1.13 TRUSTWORTHINESS OF RESEARCH

Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2012:148) declare that the value of a study tool is decided by its factually, trustworthiness, correctness and appropriateness. Trustworthiness is used for validity and reliability in qualitative research (Wagner, Kawulich & Gamer, 2012:137). According to Pilot and Beck (2014), as cited by Connelly (2016:np), the trustworthiness or rigour of a study refers to the degree of confidence in data, interpretation, and methods used to ensure the quality of a study. To ensure trustworthiness, the researcher adhered to credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability as discussed below:

1.13.1 Credibility

According to Creswell (2013:251), credibility involves that the results of qualitative research are reliable or believable from the perspective of the participant in the research. Since qualitative research studies explore perceptions, experiences, feelings and beliefs of the people, it is believed that the respondents were the best judges to determine whether or not research findings have been able to reflect their opinions and feelings correctly (Kumar, 2011:185). According to Bless et al (2013:236), credibility is the quality or power of inspiring belief. Denscombe (2011:299) states that credibility pointed out to the correctness of the queries, the assembled data and the clarification given, literally citing how the information was examined. The detectives that were interviewed in this study are skillful and knowledgeable and gave answers based on their experiences. This also ensured that simple and understandable language was used and that the interviewees answered the research questions. All interviews were done with a standard interview schedule to ensure that the same questions were asked to all the detectives and that their answers were written down to ensure credibility.

1.13.2 Transferability

According to Noble and Smith (2015:34), the degree to which the results of qualitative research can be generalised or transferred to other contexts or settings is referred to as transferability. Babbie and Mouton (2012:277), on the other hand, explain that transferability refers to the degree to which the findings from the information can be transferred to other settings.

Du Plooy-Cilliers et al (2014:258) believe that the conceptual understanding obtained from the qualitative study will be able to be applied to other close individuals, groups, or situations. It is up to the researcher to ask if the outcome that the study builds can be moved from a certain condition to another (Liamputtong, 2013:26). To ensure transferability in this study, the researcher extensively and thoroughly recorded the interviews with the participants precisely using hand-written notes. The notes were transcribed verbatim which formed insightful information from each interviewee. This data will enable others to make an informed decision on how transferable the findings are to their own settings.

1.13.3 Dependability

According to Babbie and Mouton (2012:278), dependability is the quality of being trustworthy and reliable. The study outcome should provide the scholars with facts providing similar results in the case of the rerun study with the same participants. According to Dantzker and Hunter (2012:188), dependability worries the balance and steadiness over a period of the research design, data collection methods and instruments to produce consistent results under the same situation and in the same manner. The participants' responses were recorded and the researcher verified the notes to ensure that they accurately reflected the interviewees' responses.

1.13.4 Conformability

Kumar (2011:185) states that conformability refers to the extent to which the outcome could be confirmed or verified by other people. While Marilyn (2014:387) thinks that conformability refers to the impartiality of the information. As recommended by Liamputtong (2013:26), the researcher also kept a complete record of the research process followed in this study to ensure that the explanation of the findings, recommendations and conclusions made could be traced to the sources.

1.14 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Babbie (2013:32) states that ethics is connected to the principles which can be associated with good or bad. Babbie (2013:32) further states that ethical issues should be taken into account and be strictly followed: willingness to take part, protection of the candidates, anonymity and secrecy. Truthfulness and secrecy are crucial ethical requirements (Brynard & Hanekom, 2013:6). Ethics can also be defined as doing the right things legally and morally when conducting research (Dantzker & Hunter, 2012:190). As directed by the University of South Africa Policy on Research Ethics (2016:7), this study complied with the Code of Ethics for Research of the University of South Africa and applied for ethical clearance as soon as the research proposal was approved. Ethical clearance was granted as attached, see Annexure B. The researcher abided by all the guidelines as indicated in the UNISA Policy on Research Ethics (2016:13) which includes the following:

- Respect for and protection of the rights of respondents and institutions

Informed and non-coerced consent; privacy and confidentiality of data collected; integrity, transparency, and accountability; fair analysis and reporting of information; risk minimisation; respect for cultural differences and correct referencing methods.

- Protection of the candidates

Researchers must not risk research participants to any danger. As a general rule, the risk involved in taking part in research must not be seen bigger than the normal exposure to everyday living. The researcher travelled to various police stations to do the interviews with the participants in their offices, while they were on duty. He asked questions as indicated on the interview schedule. Assurance was given to participants that the information they have given for this study shall be confidential and that their identity will not be shared. The Namibian environmental Health Act 1 of 2015 Regulation 3 on wearing face masks to protect against COVID-19 was maintained at all times, and the sanitisation of hands was done frequently, as well as the guidelines on UNISA COVID-19 position statement on research ethics, dated 8 April 2020 were maintained. All the COVID-19 Protocols were maintained.

- Honesty with professional colleagues

The researcher abided by the prevailing principles as specified by UNISA on Research Ethics (UNISA, 2016:14). He knows and understands the content of the Research Ethics Policy and did not commit plagiarism, piracy, falsification or the fabrication of results at any stage of the research. The findings of this study were reported accurately and truthfully. The policy was an integral part of the methodology of this research; and preserved and promoted the autonomy, quality, legitimacy and credibility of this study.

1.15 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING RESEARCH

The biggest challenge experienced during this research was the time to meet the participants for interviews. Many excuses and delays were experienced by the participants. Most of the interview appointments that were made by the researcher with participants were cancelled at the last minute by the participants with excuses. Participants from the Oshikango Police Station and the Okongo Police Station were the most among those who delayed the appointments. Some of the delays and cancellations of appointments for the interviews have forced the researcher to travel and conduct the interviews with participants at night. Another problem is a lack of literature and or books as there is no UNISA local library in the northern part of Namibia. These inhibiting factors negatively influenced the data collection time-frame of this study. Consequently, this research took longer than anticipated by the researcher.

1.16 RESEARCH STRUCTURE

This study is divided into four chapters, in which the study designs are presented, the research objectives and questions are discussed and the research findings are explained.

Chapter 1: General Orientation

This chapter gives an overview of the research topic. It discusses the research problem, the research aim and objectives, the research methodology, the data collection and data analysis processes, ethical research aspects, some problems encountered during this study, as well as the layout of this research.

Chapter 2: The value of identification parades

This chapter outlines the benefit of identification parades. It explores research question one by discussing how identification parades can be used to effectively investigate and solve violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region. Concepts such as crime enquiry, identification descriptions, identification parades, the purpose of identification parades and the different methods of identification are discussed. The feedback from participants as noted in the analysed interview schedule and scrutinised literature is also recorded in this section.

Chapter 3: Identification parades in violent crime investigations

This chapter highlights the advantages of identification parades to identify violent crime suspects. It ascertains research question two that probes the extent to which identification parades are used by the Namibian Police Force to fight violent crimes. The comments from participants are disclosed, and the collected literature study of the different types of identification parades is discussed.

Chapter 4: Research findings, Recommendations and Conclusion

This chapter consists of the findings which relate to the research questions. Recommendations are made on each research objective, as well as a conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER 2: THE VALUE OF IDENTIFICATION PARADES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Identification parades are very important methods that are used to successfully investigate violent crime cases, in order to identify, apprehend and prosecute violent crime suspects successfully. There are different sources of information, which can be used during the identification parade to identify the suspects of violent crimes positively and these are victims, complainants and witnesses. Palmiotto (2013:38) explains the source of information as any person with any event record, directory, publication, public official, businessperson, or any other person or object, which might be of assistance to an investigator. Many forensic techniques are required during the investigation of violent crimes and this chapter focuses on the discussion of research question one, which is: How can identification parades be used effectively to investigate and solve violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region? This research explored the samples, the literature and the filed case dockets by discovering the meaning of identification, identification parades, the purpose of identification parades and the different identification methods.

It is found that during the identification parades, the core reason for victims of violent crimes is that in their many happenstances in life they have experienced endless trauma, humiliation, frustration and stress resulting in emotional instability. Unable to control their emotion, they resort to boisterous and violent behaviour, especially when they come face to face with those who have committed vicious crimes against them (Nortje, Tredoux & Vredevedt, 2020:348). By pointing out the perpetrator amongst other people on the parade, the victims have to directly face the attacker and point him/her out of the parade. This sometimes can affect the witness' ability to point out the perpetrator, due to fear and shock of remembering the ordeal of the crime. At some points, the memory of the victims is prone to panic and dismay, making it difficult to accurately identify the perpetrator from the group of people (Nortje, Tredoux & Vredevedt, 2020:348).

This chapter discusses the data collected by means of literature study and interviews which relates to research question one on how identification parades can be used effectively to investigate and solve violent crime in the Ohangwena Region.

Article 118 of the Namibian Constitution (Namibia, 1990:np), as well as Section 13 (3) of the Namibian Police Act 19 (Namibia, 1990:np) as amended mandated the Namibian Police to prevent and investigate violent crimes. It is through investigations that the offender can be arrested. Arresting the suspect does not mean that conviction is reached, but it is up to the state to prove the case beyond a reasonable doubt. The evidence against the accused must be adequate to convince the court during the trials. The whole process of collecting the evidence must be above reproach and admissible in court. Interviews were conducted with 18 participants to explore and describe identification parades and their impacts in courts during violent crime trials.

2.2 CRIME INQUIRY

A criminal inquiry is the combination of two different words, 'crime' and 'inquiry', in order to come up with 'criminal inquiry'. Crime on its own means unlawful and blame worth conduct, and whoever is accused of committing it, will be put through a trial and, if convicted, he/she will be punished accordingly. Crime inquiry, in simpler terms, means to 'find out the truth' about the crime that was committed, in this case, the violent crime (Gehl & Plecas, 2017:1). According to Monckton-Smith, Adams, Hart and Webb (2013:2), a criminal inquiry is a process organised to meet the demands of a system of justice and often, the more serious the crime, the more complex and demanding the inquiry. Orthmann and Hess (2013:8), on the other hand, believe that criminal inquiry is the restoration of past events whereby facts are based on evidence gathered by investigators to prove that indeed the suspect has committed the offence.

Similarly, Dutelle and Becker (2019:3) narrate that criminal inquiry is an inquiry or a process to find the truth after an incident that took place whereby the accused's innocence or guilt lies with the justice system's decision after evidence has been brought before the court. Cooper and Cooper (2013:383) also opine that crime inquiry is the way towards finding, gathering, soliciting, distinguishing and introducing at-first-sight proof to figure out what happened and who is criminally liable for the criminal transgression.

Newburn, Williamson and Wright (2017:199) state that crime inquiry is the process of discovering, collecting, preparing, identifying, and presenting evidence to determine what transpired, and who is responsible for the crime. Houck (2015:325) classifies a crime inquiry as an in-depth search of facts. A criminal inquiry is more than the processing or documentation of a crime scene, it is not merely the soliciting or protecting of physical evidence. It is the first and most crucial step in any criminal inquiry of a possible criminal act (Houck, 2015:326). Franck and Franck (2013:18) as well as Hess and Hess (2013:8) also narrate that criminal inquiry is the collection of information and evidence for the identification, apprehension and conviction of suspected offenders. During the interviews, all participants were asked to explain crime inquiry in their own words (as per attached Annexure A). Their responses were as follows:

- Participants one, six, nine, eleven and fourteen believe that criminal inquiry is the unveiling of truth for court purposes.
- Participants two, three, five, eight and ten said that criminal inquiry is the follow-up made by the police after the case has been reported to confirm whether the crime occurred indeed and whether the perpetrator must be sent to court for prosecution.
- Participants four and twelve responded that crime inquiry is the process of finding the truth as to who committed the offence, when, where, how, with what and why?
- Participants thirteen and eighteen said crime inquiry is the collection of information and exhibits from the crime scene to find who the suspect is.
- Participants fifteen, sixteen and seventeen said that criminal inquiry unveils the systematic truth when the crime has been committed and a process to identify the perpetrator.

Looking at the responses given by the participants, they are not far from what was mentioned by the authors above (Gehl & Plecas, 2017:1, Dutelle & Becker 2019:3; Franck & Franck 2013:18). They have all mentioned the process of finding or unveiling the truth about who committed the offence in order to be held accountable for such an offence in a court of law.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION DESCRIPTIONS

According to Champod (2015:95), the process of classifying or categorising the entity, person or object similarly characterised is identification. While Van Graan and Budhram (2015:47), on the other hand, view identification as the process of identifying and individualising the person from any other person exclusively. Ogle (2012:9) believes that identification has to do with the recognition of somebody or something that belongs to a particular group as collective aspects of the set of characteristics by which a person is definitively recognisable or known. It was also described by Fitzgerald, Price and Valentine (2018:152) that identification means to ascertain the physical identity of a person or an object with the most certainty that existing analytical techniques will allow. Moreover, Osterburg and Ward (2014:34) explain that identification is a significant term in criminalistics which describes the classification process whereby an entity is put in a pre-defined bound or restricted class.

Fitzgerald et al (2018:151) emphasise that during identification, it is required that the number and type of tests used to identify a person as an example should be sufficient to exclude all other people and the conclusion will have to be validated beyond any reasonable doubt in a court of law. According to Palmiotto (2013:32), suspects can be identified in different ways. Palmiotto (2013:32) proceeds to explain that eyewitness and photographic identification might be the major techniques for identifying suspects of violent crimes. It is clear that the writer stated only two methods of identification. Even though the writer only referred to two methods as mentioned above, they are not the only ones available neither they are the only important ones but there are more equally important methods of identifying a suspect which are established by Orthmann and Hess (2013:221), by mentioning that there are different accessible methods to identify suspects.

Although it was indicated by the authors that there are different methods of identifying the suspects, it is critical that investigators know these methods and know how to utilise them productively. Regarding the execution of these methods, the constitution as the supreme law must be taken into consideration.

Currently only identification parades (line-ups) and photographic identification methods are used by the Namibian police of which in most instances are challenged in court; whereby evidence are ruled inadmissible for not following the right way of conducting the parades during the investigations of violent crimes. It was ruled in the case of Haihambo v S (CA 142/2006) [2009] NAHC 120 (17 April 2009) that the appeal succeeded and the conviction and sentence was set aside due to un-procedurally photographic identification which was done against the appellant. Orthmann and Hess (2013:221) state that the identification methods must be stated by the title, hence, they mentioned that mugshots, the identification parade and photographic identification can be used to identify suspects. According to Van Graan and Budhram (2015:55), for the crime to be solved, the identity of the perpetrator must be established. Direct and indirect methods of information collected and gathered need to be employed to find the identity of the perpetrator. They further stressed that the suspect can only be directly identified through physical appearance, gender and race by the eyewitness. During the interviews, all participants were asked to define identification (as per attached Annexure A). Their responses were as follows:

- Participant one replied, identification is to identify a person as the one who committed a crime.
- Participant two mentioned that identification is to identify a wanted person from other people.
- Participants three, four and five answered that identification is accomplished when fingerprints are linked or matched to find the perpetrator.

These five participants are confirming what Saferstein (2011:102) said about identification, it is used in the analyses or matching the object to find the perpetrator.

- Participant six said, identification is to recognise a suspect from a group of other people.
- Participants seven, eight, nine, thirteen and eighteen stated that identification is a process of recognising a person or an object that has been known or has recognisable characteristics.
- Participant ten replied that identification is the process of individualising someone through his/her known characteristics.

- Participant eleven stated that identification is the process of classifying a person to differentiate him from others.
- Participant twelve stated that identification is the process of pinpointing someone from a group of others based on his recognisable character.
- Participants fourteen and fifteen said that identification is the process of distinguishing someone from others.
- Participant sixteen replied that spotting someone out of the group is identification and participant seventeen stated that identification is the process of discovering someone or an object.

The participants have indicated that identification is the process of identifying, choosing, discovering and recognising the criminal from a group and these are in line with (Ogle, 2012:9). Participant eleven is also in the same line with Osterburg and Ward (2014:34) who explain that identification is a significant term in criminalistics which describes the classification process of individuals or the objects. Both participants demonstrated to the researcher that they have a better understanding of the word identification based on their responses. The general understanding of the participants is not far from what was written by the above-mentioned authors on the definition of identification.

2.4 IDENTIFICATION PARADES

According to Palmiotto (2013:42), the identification parade is a police identification method whereby the offender is put among several other similar persons in order for a witness to point out the culprit. He further states that an identification parade is another technique of identifying suspects of violent crimes which one can think that it is similar to photographic identification but they are not the same. The source of information has to view the group of pictures to identify one of the suspects from other pictures during photographic identification while the reality is that during the identification parade the source of information has to face the real people and point one out of the group of similar looking people lined up and this is the difference between the two methods.

Osterburg and Ward (2014:157), however, argue that regardless of the sources of information during the identification parades, it should be noted that the role of the investigating officials cannot be underestimated. Palmiotto (2013:6) added that it is critical for investigating officials to acquaint themselves with the methods of investigation and information providers. However Osterburg and Ward (2014:8) further stated that it is a primary function of the criminal investigation to identify the suspect but it requires more accurate evidence to take the suspect to justice and reach a conviction. On the other hand, Swanson, Chamelin, Territo and Taylor (2012:163) explained that for the witness, complainant or victim to be able to identify the suspect well, he/she should be able to describe the physical appearance of that person including scars, tattoos or any mark on the body if any. Lyman (2013:42) also adds that identification of the suspect from the parade requires him/her to be described based on gender, race and probably age group.

In contact crimes, such as murder, armed robbery and rape, the courts rely mainly on the positive identification of perpetrators by the victim or by a witness as a person who saw the crime being committed (Fitzgerald et al, 2018:151). Identification parades can be conducted anywhere out of public view and wherever it is convenient for the suspect and the witnesses. During the identification parade, the suspect and others that have lined-up are provided with numbers that represent them and will be filled in on their parade form. It is worth noting that a suspect can exchange his number with the other person in the line-up when the officer in charge of the identification parade happens to be busy for few seconds and thus not paying attention or keeping a constant watch, this can result in identifying the right person but with the wrong name recorded on the identification parade forms. It was also confirmed by Orthmann and Hess (2013:222), that an identification parade is also known as a line-up whereby a suspect is lined-up with other similar-looking people on the parade for identification purposes. This method of identification needs the witness, complainant, or victim to choose the suspect from the group of similar-looking people based on facial features that he/she had seen which resembles the one that he/she saw before (Frowd, Pitchford, Skelton, Petkovic, Prosser & Coates, 2012:20). The question was posed to the participants to explain how they understand an identification parade (as per attached Annexure A), and they replied the following:

- Participants one, seven, nine and sixteen stated that an identification parade is one of the methods used by the police whereby a victim, complainant or witness is given an opportunity to choose or identify a suspected person from the number of similar-looking persons lined-up.
- Participants two, three, five, eleven, fourteen and eighteen stated that the identification parade is a process that depends on the source of information probably the witness, victim or complainant who is sure to be able to identify the suspect who is already arrested but needs to be confirmed in order to strengthen the evidence of the case committed.
- Participants four, six, ten, thirteen and seventeen described the identification parade as the positive recognition of a suspect by the victim, complainant or witness to the crime by pointing or touching the shoulder of the identified suspect while being photographed or video recorded.
- Participants eight, twelve and fifteen stated that an identification parade happens when eight or more persons are lined-up next to each other including the suspect who is to be identified by the witness, victim or complainant.

All the participants' opinions corresponded with each other, everyone indicated that for the identification parade to take place, there must be a source of information who can either be a witness, complainant or victim to be able to proceed with the identification parade. Participants one, seven, nine and sixteen are in line with the views echoed by Orthmann and Hess (2013:222); and Frowd, Pitchford, Skelton, Petkovic, Prosser and Coates (2012:20), in saying that in identification parades, the suspect is lined up with a number of similar looking persons and the witness is given an opportunity to identify the suspect. While participants four, six, ten, thirteen and seventeen gave different responses from other participants as mentioned, that a suspect is identified by pointing or touching his shoulder while photographed or video-recorded. In addition, participants eight, twelve and fifteen stated the number of people that forms part of the line-up is eight or more.

2.5 THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFICATION PARADES

The identification parades are held to facilitate the due process which is a fundamental requirement in criminal law.

Article 12 (d) and (e) of the Namibian Constitution 1990 cements an accused person's right to a fair trial. This right can be said to include the right to have an identification parade conducted in accordance with the set down procedure after the accused is charged. The Namibian Police Force Standing Orders in Form POL 47 has set down procedures to conduct an identification parade, which if flouted will negate the validity of an identification parade and will lead to the release of the accused as they cannot be properly convicted because their constitutional rights were trampled upon. In *S v Du Toit* 1987 (3) SA, it was suggested that an identification parade serves a dual purpose. It is, firstly, an effective investigation tool that increases the accuracy of identification, by circumventing the errors of suggestibility that could result in a single suspect viewing.

The outcome thereof will enable the investigating officer to reassess the duration of the investigation. Secondly, it also serves as an important evidential purpose, since it provides the prosecution with more persuasive evidence than the identification in court. In the case of *the State of Maharashtra v Suresh* 2000 (1) SCC 471, it was observed that the object of conducting an identification parade has two purposes. Firstly, to enable the witness to satisfy themselves that the person whom they identified is actually the one who was seen by them during the commission of the crime. Secondly, to satisfy the investigating officer that the accused is the one that the witness has seen committing the alleged offence. To the question: "What is the purpose of an identification parade?" (As per attached Annexure A), the participants responded as follows:

- Participants one, five, six, eight, ten, eleven, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen replied that the purpose of the identification parade is to test the ability of the witness to identify the suspects.
- Participants two, three, four, nine, twelve and fifteen replied that the purpose of the identification parade is to prove that the suspect is the right person and to have the right picture of what is under investigation.
- Participants seven, thirteen and seventeen replied that the purpose of the identification parade is to connect the suspect with the crime based on identifiable evidence like tattoos, scars, skin colour and clothes.

Nine participants gave similar answers to what was stated in the case of the State of Maharashtra v Suresh 2000 (1) SCC 471 where it was observed that one of the purposes to conduct an identification parade is to enable the witness to satisfy themselves that the person whom they identified is actually the one who was seen by them during the commission of the crime, and secondly the same above case is in line with the six participants who stated that the purpose of identification parade is to satisfy the investigating officer that the accused is the one that the witness has seen committing the alleged offence. The participants have shown that they understand the purpose of an identification parade.

2.6 DIFFERENT METHODS OF IDENTIFICATION

Due to the low court conviction rates in violent crimes, as highlighted above in section 1.2 and through interviews with investigating officers it was clear that the Namibian police does not implement effective identification methods to ensure successful sentencing of suspects in court. According to Palmiotto (2013:32), there are many different methods of identifying suspects. The author further submits that probably the most crucial are identification parades and photographic identification. It is evident that the author singled out only two methods of identification that seem to be more important to him, but there are other equally important techniques as mentioned by Orthmann and Hess (2013:221), who state that there are many various identification techniques available to identify suspects. These techniques are field or show-up identification, mugshot, photographic identification and line-ups (identification parades). However, the researcher only undertook to explore three methods of identification which are mugshots, photographic identification and line-ups or identification parade (as discussed in 2.4) because they are commonly used methods. This study further determined that all the participants are familiar with these three techniques and new knowledge will assist them in ensuring successful convictions on violent crimes.

2.6.1 Mugshot

According to Orthmann and Hess (2013:54), a mugshot is an identification method that the investigating officers use to display previously taken photographic portraits of the people who were arrested before.

The investigating officials show their photo albums to the victims or witnesses to find out if witnesses will be able to recognise any person from that album as the suspect of the offence being investigated. There is no doubt that this method (mugshot) can only work if there are photo albums or databases available of the previously taken photos to show the witnesses (Orthmann & Hess, 2013:221). They further state that the mugshot method is good to use in terms of the traumatised victims, witnesses or complainants because this method only deals with the photo albums without seeing the person physically.

Palmiotto (2013:267) believes that mugshot envisaging has taken the place of mugshots. The current investigation implement of mugshots envisaging transforms a picture. He further states that the pictures are saved on a computer to be retrieved at a later stage. Contemplating mugshots can take too much time unless the information at hand from the witness, victim or complainant can lead to a shortened time. Additionally, Osterburg and Ward (2014:222) mention that the further particular data furnished by an eyewitness (age, race, sex, hair colour, scar, tattoos, type of crime and weapon, gang emblem on a jacket, etc.), the less the mugshots will be that required to be printed, thereby keeping viewers to a minimal concentration. The participants were asked to explain in their own words the meaning of mugshot (as per attached Annexure A). Their responses are as follows:

- Participants one, two, five, seven, eight and eleven replied that mugshot is to show the photographic portrait of the previous habitual criminals that were taken during their previous arrests and profiled based on their modus operandi and they are shown to victims and witnesses as well as complainants who have seen the suspect after a vicious crime.
- Participants three, four, six, nine and ten stated that mugshot is a very crucial method of identifying the suspect in a friendly environment by the victim or witnesses without fear of being intimidated.
- Participants twelve, sixteen and eighteen replied that some victims, witnesses or complainants indicate to the investigating officers that they do not know the suspect but they can recognise his/her face if they see him/her again hence, the process of mugshot through the photographic portrait album is used to identifying the suspect.

- Participants thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and seventeen stated that mugshot is the method that can only be used if there are previous photographic portrait albums of the profiled criminals for the victims, witnesses or complainants to view for identification.

The participants dealt with the topic of mugshot even though the data that they gave does not distinctly define mugshot to the extent, nor did they explain in detail how this method is used to identify the suspect apart from showing the photo albums to the victims, complainants and witnesses. This indicates that not everyone clearly understand mugshot as a method of identification parade. Nevertheless, the responses of participants thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and seventeen are in line with Orthmann and Hess (2013:54), who stated that a mugshot is an identification method that the investigating officers use to display previously taken photographic portraits of the people who were arrested before. Although participants one, two, five, seven, eight and eleven responses were a bit different from the information found in literature, as none of the cited literature indicated that the portraits of persistent criminals taken during their previous arrests and profiled based on their modus operandi are shown to complainants. They however shown a little bit of understanding that photos of criminals are shown to victims and witnesses for recognition purposes.

One can understand and concur with the participants because this method is not known to be used by investigating officers in the Namibian police. Yet, all the participants have hinted that the photo albums are a process to identify the unknown suspect, which can only be shown to witnesses, complainants and victims for the purpose of identifying the suspect among other portrait photos. Orthmann and Hess (2013:221) state that it is important to use a mugshot where a victim or witness has seen the face of the suspect very clearly but he/she does not know him/her but can recognise him/her. Looking at the responses given by the participants on the question of mugshots and the expression of the literature, it is made clear that mugshots can only be shown with the purpose of identification to the sources of information when there was a suspect seen and can only be identified through his/her facial image. It was also made clear that this method of identifying the suspects is not commonly known because it is not used often.

2.6.2 Photographic identification

Photographic identification is a crucial method of identifying the suspects of violent crimes during investigations. Photographic identification is a method to identify suspects that is commonly used and favoured by investigators mostly on robbery suspects in South Africa (SAPS, 2017:12). This method is well known for its history of successes during the investigations where it was used. Photographic identification is more appropriate for the victims, complainants and witnesses as well as the investigators because it is user-friendly and does not take much time to set up. No feelings of intimidation on the side of the sources of information because the process involves only the photographs.

Unlike live identification parades which need the line-up of members and other relevant parties to be physically present for the identification procedure, photographic identification can be conveniently constructed by recording an image of the suspect and then selecting fillers from a repository of similarly recorded pictures (Yates, 2017:1). She adds that photographic identification is commonly used more than live identification parade because it can be organised faster and does not require the suspect's presence. Yates (2017:3) further states that as long as photographic identification continues to be admissible in United States courts, it seems only a matter of time before all police agencies in the countries discontinue the use of live identification parades and rid themselves of the hassle of finding fillers to physically attend the identification procedure. In *Winmar v. the State of Western Australia* (2007), following a review of both case law and psychological literature, the Supreme Court of Western Australia objected to "any suggestion that the photographic identification process is inherently inferior to a live identification parade and recommended that a "trial judge is not required to direct a jury that photographic identification is unreliable and dangerous per se, or that it is inferior to other types of identification."

Subsequent attempts to use photographic identification as a ground for appeal in Western Australia have failed (for example, *Zanon v. the State of Western Australia*, 2016). Clark, Moreland and Rush (2015:52) report that performance improves if identification parades contain more information than if they contain less adding that more research is needed to examine how eyewitness identification outcomes vary across photographic identification and live identification parades.

Clark et al (2015:53) add in applied settings, an identification medium is inherently associated with factors beyond the medium itself. At a live identification parade, witnesses typically can view the line-up members in their entirety while at a photographic identification, witnesses typically see only the head and shoulders in the photo. Live identification parades can be dynamic while photographic identification is inherently static. Live identification parades and photographic identification can be presented sequentially or simultaneously (Clark et al, 2015:53).

According to Police Executive Research Forum (PERF, 2013: np), the police agencies who do not use live identification parades (17 of the 30 agencies were interviewed on the topic of live identification parades) – their primary reasons were inconvenience and a lack of value compared to the photographic identification method. This is a clear indication that many police agencies in different countries prefer photographic identification over live identification parades citing inconveniences. From an investigative perspective, the appeal of photographic identification requires no stretch of the imagination. The ability to create and electronically store vast databases of photos transforms the filler recruitment process from hunting for physical people who resemble the suspect (or the suspect's description) to the mere act of browsing through a computer database filled with images.

According to Orthmann and Hess (2013:221), it is ideal to utilise photographic identification if there is clear information about the suspect who is still on the run or at the point where the suspect is in custody but it is not possible to conduct a just identification parade. It is clear that the driving force of conducting the photographic identity parade is when there is enough information about who has committed the offence but fairness must be prevailing at all times (Palmiotto 2013:32). He further stresses that no influential comments must be made by the Investigating officials and the photos must only be presented to one witness at a time during the process of identification.

According to Lyman (2013:70), there are various courses of action that can be followed during the photographic identification process which are at least six photographs at a time, the photographs must appear identical and of the same gender, not more than one photograph of one person at a time on the arrangement and the arrangement of the photos must only be displayed to one witness at a time.

The researcher asked the participants to explain how they understand the meaning of photographic identification (as per attached Annexure A). They answered as follows:

- Participants one, two, four, seven, eight, eleven and thirteen replied that photographic identification is the process of displaying the pictures of the already known criminals that are being profiled and these pictures are viewed by the victim of the crime or witness or the complainant, who has seen the suspect.
- Participants three, five, six, ten, fifteen and eighteen stated that photographic identification is the process of parading the pictures of different offenders on any surface showing them to the source of information who wants to identify the suspect from those paraded pictures.
- Participants nine, twelve, fourteen, sixteen and seventeen said that photographic identification is the process where a witness, complainant or victim identifies the suspect from the group of photographs shown to him/her.

Mostly, all the participants stated that complainants, victims and witnesses are the information providers during the exhibiting of the photographs for identification purposes with the exception of a group of six participants who only mentioned the source without being specific like others. Looking at the answers given by the participants and the expression by the literature, they differ in terms of how many photos are to be viewed by the witness at a time. Lyman (2013:70) states the number of pictures that are to be shown to the sources of information at a time while all participants did not mention that. They also differ in terms of what the pictures should look like as well as on the arrangement of the pictures; no picture of one person should be appearing twice. However, none of the interviewees mentioned the last two points. It is clear that this source of information can only be a witness, complainant or victim of a violent crime, even if they were not mentioned. All the participants were in one voice by stating that pictures need to be viewed by the sources of information to identify the suspected person from the pictures.

2.7 SUMMARY

Different identification methods can enable the witnesses to identify the perpetrators of violent crimes.

These methods among others are mugshots, photographic identification and identification parades or line-up. Every method of identification has its own different approach to the process of the criminal investigation. These methods are interdependent as one procedure takes an investigation to another. A person's description proves to be crucial, to begin with, because it can take an investigation to either mugshots or line-ups. It is important for the investigating officer to have a description of the offender before conducting the parade. There is value in conducting successful identification parades since it connects a suspect to the crime scene which is essential evidence during court proceedings. The following chapter deals with the effectiveness of identification parades to identify violent crime suspects.

CHAPTER 3: IDENTIFICATION PARADES IN VIOLENT CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

It is vital to conduct successful identification parades during violent crime investigations. The investigators that formed part of the samples of this study are dealing daily with the investigation of violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region. The Namibian Police's objectives, in terms of the Police Act 1990 (Act 19 of 1990) as amended, are to preserve the internal security of Namibia, maintain law and order, prevent crimes, investigate any offences or alleged offences and protect life and properties (Namibia, 1990: np). The police use different forensic methods or techniques to investigate a violent crime. Through the investigation of the crime, the investigators gain experience and knowledge on how to use the investigation techniques.

This chapter highlights the advantages of identification parades to identify violent crime suspects. It ascertains the second research question that probes the extent to which identification parades are used by the Namibian Police Force to fight violent crimes. Concepts such as an overview of violent crime, the process of investigating violent crime, the importance of identification parades to solve violent crime as well as procedures for conducting identification parades to identify violent crime suspects by the Namibian police are discussed here. The comments from the participants are disclosed, and the collected literature study of the different types of identification parades is discussed.

3.2 AN OVERVIEW OF VIOLENT CRIMES

As defined in chapter one, Zinn and Dintwe (2015:440) further state that violent crime is any unlawful act that causes retribution as deputed by the law of that specific country. Most offences have components of purpose, but some other offences can be perpetrated even if a person or group has no intent to carry them out. Additionally, not all offences are codified as vicious. Possession of drugs, fraud or a parking violation is all examples of non-violent offences.

A violent offence is described as one that stems from detrimental duress being employed or threatened against a victim (Osterburg & Ward, 2013:452). Whatever forms a violent offence differs from country to country. Certain authorities direct their own regulations and consequently, what actions break them. For example, violent crimes in some countries are not regarded as violent crimes in another (Osterburg & Ward, 2013:453). Similarly, Mince-Didier, (2022: np) states that violent crime is a crime in which an offender or perpetrator uses or threatens to use harmful force upon a victim. This entails both crimes in which the violent act is the objective, such as murder, or rape as well as crimes in which violence is used as a method of coercion or show of force, such as robbery. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI, 2018:np) clarifies violent crimes as crimes where intentional harm is inflicted against another individual during the commission of the crime. Additionally, violent crimes can include the threat of intentional harm. The infliction of the harm can include the use of weapons, poison, bodily contact, and more. During the interviews, all participants were asked to explain violent crime in their own words (as per attached Annexure A). Their responses were as follows:

- Participants one, seven, eleven and sixteen stated that violent crimes can be defined as crimes that involve a victim. They further stressed that in almost all of these cases, a victim feels the threat of violence even if an actual "act of violence" doesn't occur.
- Participants two, three, six, nine and thirteen stated that violent crime is defined as a crime in which violence is perpetuated or threatened against the victim. They further explained that it is important to note that the threat of violence is enough to constitute a violent crime.
- Participants four, five, eight and twelve explained that a violent crime is a crime in which the offender uses or threatens to use violent force upon the victim.
- Participants ten, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen and eighteen stated that violent crimes are behaviours by individuals that intentionally threaten, attempt, or inflict physical harm on others to fulfil their intentional desires.

Literature as cited in Osterburg and Ward (2013:452), Mince-Didier (2022: np) and FBI, (2018:np), as well the feedback received from participants indicated that violent crime is a crime in which an offender or perpetrator uses or threatens to use harmful force upon a victim. It is a crime that uses violence or threat of violence against someone who will be a victim of this perpetrated crime. It was clear from the expressions of the participants that they have an understanding of the question because their answers were in line with the definition given by (FBI, 2018:np).

3.3 THE PROCESS OF INVESTIGATING VIOLENT CRIMES

According to the Namibian Police Act, Act 19 of 1990 as amended, the responsibility for enforcing criminal laws and ensuring that they are adhered to lies with the police. Police officials are responsible for the detection, prevention and investigation of violent crimes (Namibia, 1990:np). The role of the police in the criminal investigation process is to investigate crimes, make arrests, interrogate suspects and gather evidence. The police then present evidence against the accused to a court to make a judgement. For the court to be satisfied that the investigator acted lawfully and within the bounds of the legally prescribed authority, the judge needs to hear the investigators describing their thinking processes to form reasonable grounds.

Benson, Jones and Horne (2015:5) explain that in order for a crime to be committed, such an act should be a crime as defined by the law. The investigation of crime is not a game or exercise in probability but a systematic way of finding out the reality. According to Piper (2014:9), a criminal investigation is a systematic process of getting the truth or hidden or previously known proofs used or being part of a specific incident, to ultimately prove or disprove speculation or allegation made that is set in legislation as a crime. Orthman and Hess (2013:8) explain criminal investigation in a different scenario by stating that a criminal investigation is no longer a tool that is only used by local law enforcement to control crimes and specifically violent crimes, but it is mainly used for the criminal investigation; in fact, it has become a process for achieving justice in all spheres of the population reaching public and private offices, revealing illegal practices and exposing corrupt activities.

They further explain that investigation of crime procedures comprises the discovery, collection, preparation, identification and presentation of the evidence in a court of law. Equally, Hess, Orthman and Cho (2017: 8) describe the criminal investigation as the process of finding, gathering, arranging, recognising, and giving proof to establish what had transpired and the person who was accountable for that action. They highlighted further that criminal investigation is a reformation procedure that utilises derivable thinking, an objective process in which a deduction follows from particular truth. On the other hand, Gehl and Plecas (2017:1) believe that criminal investigation can be used to find out what really transpired. While, according to Lochner (2014: 4), the procedure of criminal investigation does not take place in a vacuum but needs a well-informed and skilled person to undertake any form of investigation to establish what transpired in the past.

Lochner and Zinn (2015:114) believe that gathering data and evidence to inquire about a reported offence is aimed to identify, arresting and convicting the perpetrators of the crime. Woods (2013:5) makes a similar conclusion that criminal investigation entails the assembling of facts to identify, locate, and prove the guilt of culprits. According to Stelfox (2013:62), to understand the process of investigation, it is necessary to comprehend the distinction between investigative tasks and investigative thinking. Investigative tasks relate to the information-gathering processes that feed into investigative thinking and the results. Investigative thinking, on the other hand, is the process of analysing information and theorising to develop investigative plans. Stelfox (2013:68) asserts that investigative tasks relate to identifying physical evidence, gathering information, evidence collection, evidence protection, witness interviewing, and suspect interviewing and interrogation. These are essential tasks that must be learned and practiced with a high degree of skill to feed the maximum amount of accurate information into the investigation process. He further states that criminal investigation is aimed at collecting, validating, and preserving information in support of the investigative thinking process. The investigative process is a progression of activities or steps moving from evidence-gathering tasks, to information analysis, to theory development and validation, to forming reasonable ground to believe, and finally to the identification and arresting of a suspect. Knowing these steps can be helpful because criminal incidents are dynamic and unpredictable.

The order in which events take place, and the way evidence and information become available for collection, can be unpredictable. Thus, only flexible general rules to structured responses can be applied. However, no matter how events unfold or when the evidence and information are received, certain steps need to be followed. These include collection, analysis, theory development and validation, suspect identification and forming reasonable grounds, and taking action to arrest, search, and lay charges (Stelfox, 2013:68). In any case, as unpredictable as criminal events may be, the results police investigators aim for are always the same which is to solve their cases. And, one should always keep the desired results in mind to provide focus and priority to the overall investigation process. In this process, even though the path we will take to investigate may be unclear and unpredictable at first, the destination, and the results we seek in our investigation will always be the same and can be expressed in terms of results and their priorities (Higginson, Eggins & Mazerolle 2017:36).

Davis, Valentine, Memon and Roberts (2014:np) examine three various processes of utilising police information on robbery matters to identify perpetrators and these procedures are - video identification, mugshots and street identifications. Davis et al (2014:np) further indicate that on top of other procedures video identifications were far more productive than either street identification or mugshots and that street identification was more effective than mugshot viewing. They have further shown that video identifications were more successful where the witness had earlier performed a street identification and that there was no notable distinction in suspect identification where the identification was conducted over a week after the crime, in comparison to identifications that took place less than a week after a crime committed. Mofokeng and De Vries (2016:84) believe that for investigators to be able to investigate and identify suspects of violent crime, they need detective skills and capacity, which are necessarily acquired through police training, however, basic criminal investigation training is very scarce in the Namibian police force. As a result, a lack of investigative skills plays a part too in the quality of detectives' investigation work.

Furthermore, Stelfox, (2013:68) supports the views of Palmiotto (2012:7) and Fisher and Fisher (2012:379) that the investigative responsibilities in violent crime investigations are to document the crime scene by taking notes, photographing and sketching the crime scene, writing reports, collecting physical evidence for forensic examination, obtaining information, and identifying and arresting suspects. Besides, Liberty University (2014:1) is also in support of the above writers by stating that to investigate violent crimes, the steps taken by criminal investigators are dictated by the crime being investigated at the time. Nevertheless, there are responsibilities that the investigator undertakes in most cases that include the gathering of evidence at a crime scene, identifying suspects of a crime and also identifying witnesses for a criminal court trial (Liberty University, 2014:1).

Gehl and Plecas (2017:62) have also indicated that investigation is the systematic finding of the reality of what transpired whereby when an offence is committed, the investigating officer is duty-bound to probe into the matter and find out how it happened, who did it and identify victims as well as witnesses. These writers further stress that investigation involves the identification of physical evidence, gathering information, collection of evidence, interviewing of witnesses and interrogating the suspect in order to uncover the reality of the matter. During the interviews, all participants were asked to explain the process of investigating violent crime in their own words (as per attached Annexure A). Their responses were as follows:

- Participants one, three, eight, sixteen and eighteen stated that the investigation of a violent crime is a process of activities progression or steps moving from evidence-gathering duty to information analysis, to theory development and validation, to forming reasonable ground to believe a violent crime took place, and finally to the identification, arrest and charging of a suspect.
- Participants two, six, seven, nine, thirteen and fourteen stated that investigation of violent crime is the process of collecting information about a crime to determine if a crime has been committed, to identify the perpetrator, apprehend the perpetrator and provide evidence to support a conviction in court.

- Participants four, five, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen and seventeen explained that the primary process that police have when investigating violent crimes are interviews of witnesses, identification of the suspects and collection of physical evidence. They then use the information that they have collected to piece together a possible scenario as to what happened that the collected evidence will support.

All the participants are in line with what was mentioned by Stelfox (2013:62-68), where they mentioned that the process of investigating violent crimes involves gathering and collection of evidence, information analysis, interviewing of witnesses, identifying the suspects as well as arresting of the suspects based on the available evidence. It was indicated by the participants that investigators may use different techniques during the investigations of violent crimes, but the aim is one when it comes to the required results and this was indicated by Higginson et al (2017:36) who state that in any case, as unpredictable as criminal events may be, the results police investigators aim for are always the same which is to solve their cases. The participants were not far from the literature when they answered the question.

3.4 THE IMPORTANCE OF IDENTIFICATION PARADES TO SOLVE VIOLENT CRIMES

An identification parade is important because it increases the accuracy of identification, by preventing the errors of suggestibility that could result in a single suspect viewing. It is not only an effective investigative process but also serves a crucial evidential purpose. Moreover, the identification parade will lead to individualisation of evidence, particularly it will help to identify the suspect as a person rather than identifying his/her unlawful conduct. According to Palmiotto (2013:57), an identification parade is an important process in the solving of violent crime where the court has to know the identity of anything or any person, any fact, which establishes such identity, is relevant. The identity of the person can be established by the evidence of persons who have seen him when committing an offence. Identification parades are held for the purpose of identifying the persons concerned in an offence or the properties which are the subject matter of an offence.

However, according to Zeffertt and Paizes (2017: 152), it is generally accepted that evidence of identification based on witness recollections of a person's appearance is dangerously unreliable unless approached with due caution. They further explained that the average witness's ability to recognise faces is poor, although few people are prepared to admit that they have made a mistake. On a question of identification, the confidence and sincerity of the witness are not enough. The often patent honesty, sincerity and confidence of an identifying witness remain, however, a snare to a judicial officer who does not constantly remind himself of the necessity of disputing any danger of error in such evidence (Zeffertt & Paizes, 2017: 152).

Witnesses should be asked by what features, marks or indications they identify the person whom they claim to recognise. Questions relating to height, build, complexion, what clothing he was wearing and so on should be put. A bald statement that the accused is the person who committed the crime is not enough. Such a statement unexplained, untested and un-investigated, leaves the door wide open for possibilities of mistake (Zeffertt & Paizes, 2017: 152). Orthmann and Hess (2013:218) indicate that an identification parade is important to solve violent crimes because it enables the witness to identify these persons or things, which are involved in the commission of the offence and which can positively bring the needed solution to the case. They further state that an identification parade is related to those facts which are declared as relevant facts about places, names, persons or dates. The conduct of an identification parade is part of the investigation and is held not as a rule of law but as a rule of prudence to eliminate the possibility of any mistake. An identification parade is a procedure to identify the accused by the witnesses, and evidence cannot be negated in criminal procedure. Without prior identification of a suspect who later becomes the accused person, there cannot be a proper conviction. Therefore, it is very important that an accused person must be clearly identified. If there is no identification then the accused cannot be convicted, unless there are other factors connecting him with the offence (Frowd, Pitchford, Skelton, Petkovic, Prosser & Coates 2012:24). During the interviews, all participants were asked to explain why an identification parade is important to solve violent crimes in their own words (as per attached Annexure A). Their responses were as follows:

- Participants three, four, seven, nine and sixteen stated that an identification parade is important to solve violent crimes because it is not only an effective investigative procedure but also serves an important evidential purpose.
- Participants two, five, six, eleven, fourteen and eighteen stated that the identification parade is a process that depends on the source of information probably the witness, victim or complainant who is sure to be able to identify the suspect who is already arrested but needs to be confirmed in order to strengthen the evidence of the case committed. Therefore, an identification parade is important to solve violent crimes.
- Participants one, ten, thirteen and seventeen described the identification parade as a very important tool to solve violent crimes because it is conducted consistently to ensure accuracy, reliability, fairness and objectivity in the witness's identification.
- Participants eight, twelve and fifteen stated that an identification parade is very important to solve violent crimes because it is conducted with an important evidential purpose, in that, it provides the prosecution with evidence which is of far more persuasive value than identification in court.

The participants and the literature cited by Palmiotto (2013:57), Orthmann and Hess, (2013:218) are all in one voice by saying that an identification parade is very important to solve violent crimes because it reveals the suspect to the crime and other evidential materials. The interviewees and literature study have also mentioned that evidence should be reliable from the identification parade to the prosecution and in court proceedings. The participants and literature indicated that an identification parade is conducted purposefully for accurate and more reliable evidence. All the participants responded well to this question and it was clear that everyone understood the question.

3.5 PROCEDURES OF CONDUCTING IDENTIFICATION PARADES TO IDENTIFY VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECTS BY THE NAMIBIAN POLICE

The Criminal Procedure Act has empowered police officials to obtain evidence at the identification parade that may lead to admissibility in court. Section 37 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 states the following, in respect of the police's powers regarding identification parades:

- Any police official may make a person arrested on any charge and any arrested person released on bail or warning under section 72 of the Criminal procedure Act 51 of 1977 to be available or cause such person to be made available for identification in such condition, position or apparel as the police official may determine (South Africa, 1977: np).

In *S v Gotlieb and 4 others* (CC 19/2017) [2022] NAHCMD 92 (7 March 2022), the high court judge ruled that “contrary to the testimony of the officer who took charge of the identification parade and the interpreter who maintained that the accused’s rights to apply for legal aid were explained verbally, there is nothing to convince the court that the right to apply for legal aid was indeed explained in the absence of any written documentation to that effect. It remains the duty of the state if it intends to rely on the evidence of an identification parade to establish that the parade was conducted fairly. It cannot be said that the parade was conducted fairly if the accused’s right to apply for legal aid representation had not been fully explained to them in order to make an informed decision as to how to proceed during the conduct of the identification parade. As a result, the evidence relating to the identification parade is ruled inadmissible”. Therefore identification parade procedures need to be followed in full to avoid all the inconveniences.

In *S v Dhlamini* (1997 (1) SACR 54 (W) 61b), Goldstein states that “the reliability and indeed the expectation of identification at the parade diminish with each passing day” hence the parade is required within the short possible time depending on the circumstance. According to the rules outlined in the *S v Du Toit* 1987 (3) SA, the police are guided to conduct proper and fair identification parades as well as the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) Code (D) of the United Kingdom (UK) as revised on 23 February 2017, the procedures on how to conduct the identification parades were clearly outlined for the police officials to follow when conducting the identity parades.

For the purpose of compliance with Article 12 of the Namibian Constitution (1990), the Namibian police officials are also guided by the similar rules/procedures that are outlined on the standing Orders in Form POL 47 to guide the officers when conducting the identification parade (Namibia, 1990:np). The following are the adopted procedures to conduct the identification parade procedurally:

- The proceedings of the parade must be recorded on the parade identification form (pol 47) by the member in charge.
- The legal representative of the person arrested is allowed to be at the parade and follow the proceedings but he/she will only observe the process.
- The completed form is not a privileged document nor a witness statement.
- The neutral or police officer who has no knowledge of the case and investigation should be appointed to take charge of the parade.
- For the sake of fairness and transparency, the investigator has no role to play in the parade.
- The aim of the parade must be well explained to the suspects in the language they understand as well as the allegations brought against them.
- The suspected or arrested persons must be given the opportunity to have their lawyers to be present in the parade proceedings.
- The member taking charge of the parade must inform the suspect or arrested person to be paraded that if he/she refuses to attend the identification parade, it can be used later in criminal proceedings and the conclusion can be reached from that refusal.
- At least eight to ten people line-up is the accepted principle of conducting the identification parade but a greater number is desirable.
- If there are two suspects on the parade, then people should be at least twelve to sixteen and the suspect must appear the same.
- If the identifying witness taking part in the second parade, the suspect should not be added to the already inspected parade and should not be the only one to appear on the other parade.
- People that are lined-up should look the same as the suspects in both aspects of the parade.
- Every person on the parade must be photographed as he/she stands on the parade line.
- The suspect must be informed to take any position he so wishes and change it any time he wishes to do that before the next identifying witness.

- The suspect must be asked if he/she has a request to make and whether he/she is satisfied with the whole process.
- The request from the suspect must be complied with by the officer in charge of the parade.
- The member in charge of guarding the witnesses must ensure no contact between the witnesses before the end of the parade and no communication of what so ever with one another.
- The witnesses must not be in any way allowed to see the suspect or any member of the parade before the parade commences.
- There must be a separate member who has no knowledge of the case to escort the witnesses to and from the parade and ensure no contact between them.
- The guarding and escorting officials must not have a knowledge of who the suspect is on the parade and the parade should not be formed in their presence.
- All witnesses must be informed by the member/officer in charge of the parade that the suspect may not be on the parade and they should indicate if they cannot identify him/her.
- The identifying witness maybe requested by the member in charge of the parade to touch the shoulder of the identified suspect where possible and be photographed (Namibia, 1990: np).

According to an article titled “How can we ensure fair identification parades”, identification parades are becoming more and more intensively used by the members of the SAPS in order to identify suspects allegedly involved in a crime. However, parades are being treated with caution due to the ever-present possibility of honest mistakes being made by those conducting the parades (South Africa, 2019a: np). Orthmann and Hess (2013:222) have the same understanding as explained in one of the rules above that the aim of the parade must be well explained to the suspects in the language they understand as well as the allegations brought against them. They further explained that suspects must be given the opportunity to have their legal councils present at the parade for observations.

Orthmann and Hess (2013:222) are also in agreement with what was stated in the rules above that the member taking charge of the parade must inform the suspect that refusal to attend the identification parade can be used later in criminal proceedings and the conclusion can be reached from that refusal. The participants answered the following when asked what procedures are followed by the Namibian police in conducting an identification parade to identify violent crime suspects (as per attached Annexure A).

- Participants two, eight, eleven, fourteen and fifteen replied that the correct procedure is to ensure that all those who play the role at the parade are available at the required time, the member in charge, the suspect, witnesses, the lawyer, police photographer, guards and escorts as well as the proper venue.
- Participants three, four, five, seven, twelve, sixteen and eighteen answered that the procedures to be followed are to get people from the cells that are similarly looking like the suspect, where the witness will identify the suspect and also arrange for a legal representative of the suspect and photographer to be present.
- Participants six, ten and thirteen replied that the officer in charge of the parade must introduce himself well to the suspects and explain well to the suspects the purpose of the identification parade in the language that they understand as well as the procedures that are to be followed on the parade.
- Participants one, nine and seventeen answered that they do not know the procedure to conduct the identification parade and they did not come across an identification parade held. They stated that they heard that the identification parade is only done by commissioned officers.

Fifteen of the participants were in support of Orthmann and Hess (2013:222) and mostly all the rules as they stated that the purpose of the parade must be explained well to the suspect in a language that can be understood, and also that the refusal of the suspect to attend the parade will be later used to conclude the allegation in court. Participants have also indicated that all those that need to be part of the parade must be arranged well on time to be part of the parade.

Three participants indicated that they have never taken part in any identification parade, therefore, they are not aware of the procedures to be followed during the parade. Most of the participants found the topic very interesting and are willing to explore further how to conduct the identification parades for their own benefit.

3.6 SUMMARY

The Namibian police force has the mandate to investigate any offences or alleged offences including violent crimes. A violent crime is a crime in which an offender or perpetrator uses or threatens to use harmful force upon a victim. This entails both crimes in which the violent act is the objective, such as murder, rape and assassination, as well as crimes in which violence is used as a method of coercion or show of force, such as robbery. The progression of the investigation process and the key elements within the progression that must be considered by an investigator were also discussed in this chapter.

Identification parade is an important process in the solving of violent crimes where the court has to know the identity of a person, any fact, which establishes such identity, is relevant. The identity of the person can be established by the evidence of persons who have seen him when committing an offence. Identification parades are held for the purpose of identifying the persons concerned in an offence or the properties which are the subject matter of an offence. Evidence from the parade is accepted during the proceeding in court if it was obtained procedurally. Whoever is alleged to be involved in crime is a suspect. The presence of the investigator and any person involved and having knowledge of the case is not needed at the parade. The neutral officer who was not involved in the case in any way must do the line-up. The whole process of the parade must be recorded on the parade form POL 47 by the in-charge officer. It is required that people should appear similar in everything while in the line-up. The correct ways of conducting the identification parades should always be followed to achieve the desired results.

CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This research aimed to explore the value of identification parades to identify suspects of violent crimes in Namibia. The study focused on the Namibian Police Force detectives in the Ohangwena Region and aimed to enhance their skills in the identification of violent crime suspects for them to execute their investigative work effectively. It is crucial that the prescribed procedures in conducting identification line-ups are always followed, and all detectives are guided accordingly. The following two research questions were answered throughout the study:

- How can identification parades be used effectively to investigate and solve violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region?
- To what extent are the identification parades used by the Namibian Police Force to fight violent crimes?

The researcher tried to achieve this aim by using information retrieved from a review of current literature and interviews conducted with a representative sample of detectives. This chapter represents the findings and recommendations relating to the research rationale, research objectives and research questions. Finally, the conclusion drawn from this study is presented.

4.2 FINDINGS

Primary and secondary findings were made from the data collected from the interviews and literature study. Both sets of findings are discussed below.

4.2.1 Primary findings

The following primary findings were made in relation to the research rationale, research objectives and research questions.

4.2.1.1 Findings related to the research rationale

Violent crimes increased in the Ohangwena Region while the conviction of the offenders who resort to committing rape, murder and robberies were very low. This research found that identification parades could assist in identifying violent crime suspects to increase court conviction rates and the community will live in safety. This study determined, as also highlighted by Ngwenya (2012:44), that the success or failure of any violent crime investigation might depend on the early positive identification of the suspect.

4.2.1.2 Findings of the research objectives

The objectives of this study, as outlined in chapter one, were to determine why identification parades can be used to investigate and effectively solve violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region; and to explore to what extent the Namibian Police Force is using identification parades in the fight against violent crimes. This research determined that conducting effective line-ups during violent crime investigations are the key to successful convictions in court. According to Ngwenya (2012:44), successful crime investigations include conducting a proper identification parade to identify the offender and also tracing the offender. To this effect, this study found that currently, identification parades are not adequately directed during the investigations of violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region. If line-ups are conducted successfully, perpetrators will be sentenced and reported violent crime rates will decrease.

4.2.1.3 Findings related to the research questions

➤ Research Question One

This study determined that there is inadequate knowledge during the investigation of violent crimes specifically in terms of conducting identification parades to identify violent crime suspects in the Ohangwena Region. Some of the participants indicated that they never saw, or conducted identification parades in their careers. It was found that the identity of the suspect is crucial during court proceedings of the criminal trial.

If the suspect disputes his identity, the burden heavily lies on the investigation to prove his/her presence at the scene of crime because the perpetrator may also put false claims that he/she was somewhere else when the crime was committed. This research further established that identification parades enable the investigating officers to obtain identification evidence that provides more information than that contained in a witness's verbal description of the suspect. It also revealed that line-ups restricts legal and human error to a minimum in identification, as well as ensuring accurate and fair recognition. An identification parade strengthen existing evidence and also confirms the identity of the suspect.

➤ **Research Question Two**

This research disclosed that investigators in the Ohangwena Region do not conduct identification parades during their investigations of violent crimes. It was indicated by some of the participants that they have never conducted or encountered identification parades in the region. A few interviewees provided answers demonstrating their understanding of identification parades, but only based on theory. Furthermore, identification, arrest and charging of the suspects do not happen in many cases. This study revealed that although there are high numbers of violent crime cases in the Ohangwena Region, there are not enough successful convictions in court. It was also found that some of the participants did not know how an identification parade is conducted.

4.2.2 Overview of key findings

In this study, based on the information from the participants and literature study, the following key findings were discovered as outlined below:

➤ **Crime inquiry**

Findings reveal that criminal inquiry is the combination of two different words, 'crime' and 'inquiry'. Crime on its own means unlawful and blame worth conduct, and whoever is accused of committing it, will be put through a trial and, if convicted, he/she will be punished accordingly. Criminal inquiry, in simpler terms, means to 'find out the truth' about the crime that was committed, in this case, the violent crime.

The literature disclosed that criminal inquiry is an inquiry or a process to find the truth after an incident took place whereby the accused's innocence or guilt lies with the justice system's decision after evidence has been brought before the court (Dutelle & Becker, 2019:3).

➤ **Identification descriptions**

It was found that identification means ascertaining the physical identity of a person or an object with the most certainty (Fitzgerald et al, 2018:152). It was discovered that during the course of the investigation, witnesses may say that they will identify the culprits if they were shown to them, and they will identify the properties, if the properties are produced before them. This study discovered that identification is a process of recognising a person or an object that has been known or recognisable characters. This was revealed by some participants which corresponded with explored literature.

➤ **Different methods of identification**

This study revealed that there are many different methods of identifying suspects. The most crucial ones are identification parades and photographic identification (Palmiotto, 2013:32). Mugshots is another method of identification. However this research discovered that the investigators in the Ohangwena Region do not use mugshots to aid their violent crime investigations. Photographic identification is more convenient than the live line-up, hence many police agencies in different countries prefer photographic identification over the live identification parades citing inconveniences (PERF, 2013). Yet, it was found that although this method was proven to be commonly used by the SAPS, it is not used by the detectives in the Ohangwena Region. Some police stations in this region do not have photo albums of previous offenders.

➤ **The purpose of identification parades**

This research recognise that identification parades are held to facilitate a due process which is a fundamental requirement in criminal law. Article 12 (d) and (e) of the Namibian Constitution 1990 cements an accused person's right to a fair trial.

It was found in the case of *State of Maharashtra v Suresh* 2000 (1) SCC 471, that the purpose of an identification parade is to enable the witnesses to satisfy themselves that the person whom they identified is actually the one they saw during the commission of the crime and to satisfy the investigating officer that the accused is the one that the witness has seen committing the alleged offence. The case of the *S v Du Toit* 1987 (3) SA also revealed, that the identification parade serves an important evidential purpose, since it provides the prosecution with more persuasive evidence than the identification in court.

➤ **The process of investigating violent crimes**

This research disclosed that identification parades are important to solve violent crimes because it is not only an effective investigative process but also serves an important evidential purpose. It is also a vital tool to deal with violent crime investigations since it is conducted consistently to ensure fairness, objectivity, reliability and accuracy in witness' identification. A line-up empowers the detectives to secure evidence through their inquiry and it can be administered anywhere out of public view; and wherever it is convenient for the witnesses and suspect. This study further established that the process of violent crime investigations are to determine whether a crime was committed, identify and trace the suspect, and bring the perpetrator before a court of law together with supporting evidence, which will secure a good conviction.

4.2.3 Secondary findings

It was found that during the identification parades, a suspect can be identified through the description of some other additional features that are found on the suspect. These additional identifiable features can be, for example, a tattoo on the body of the suspect, a scar, the colour of the hair and skin, the clothing that the suspect was wearing etc. The witness or victim is mostly found to be able to identify the suspects through those identifiable marks. It was also revealed that the description of the suspect if properly described by the source, can lead to apprehension. This research revealed that a suspect identified through a personal description can be linked to a case in court using testimonial evidence. If the description of the suspect stands the conflict-test in court, the suspect can be found guilty as charged.

The testimonial evidence should relate to the information contained in the written statements given to the police regarding the description of the suspect.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the primary and secondary findings that will assist detectives during violent crime investigations.

4.3.1 Recommendations related to the research rationale

This study recommends that investigators in the Ohangwena Region should put more focus on conducting identification parades during the investigation of violent crime cases to decrease these crimes. Since, the success court conviction of these cases might depend on the early positive recognition of the suspect by the victim or witness.

4.3.2 Recommendations related to the research objectives

This study recommends that the Namibian Police Force makes the utilisation of identification parades a priority during criminal investigations since it will assist in solving violent crimes. If the perpetrators are sentenced to jail, the community will feel safer and the fights against crime are not lost.

4.3.3 Recommendations related to the research questions

The researcher recommends regular training of all detectives in the Ohangwena Region on how to conduct proper identification parades. Since, employee training, skills development, cross-training programs and courses are all part of continuous improvement. This study further suggest that identification parades should be a standard investigation procedure by the Namibian Police Force to solve violent crimes. Police policies or directives on line-ups must be in place to guide all detectives.

4.3.4 Recommendations related to the overview of the key findings

➤ Crime inquiry

It is recommended that the investigators in the Ohangwena Region must always inquire on the reported violent crimes, not only the purpose of proving their cases and reaching the conviction but mainly establishing the truth behind the reported crime. Detectives must ensure that the correct suspect is charged with the crime.

➤ **Identification descriptions**

This study recommends that the investigators must always find out from victims, witnesses or complainants whether they can identify the suspects in the reported violent crimes. It is further suggested that a detailed statement should be obtained from the informant which will corroborate his/her findings during the identification parade.

➤ **Different methods of identification**

This study recommends that the investigating officers should study and master the three identification methods which are identification parade, mugshots and photographic identification in order to use them to identify the suspects of violent crimes during the investigations of these cases. This study further recommends that whenever a case of violent crime is reported and there is a possibility of an identifiable suspect, the proper identification parade process must be followed within a short period of time for the victim or witness to be able to identify the suspect while the event is still fresh in his/her mind. All the legal procedures of conducting identification parades must be adhered to, this will ensure the evidence to be admissible in court.

➤ **The purpose of identification parades**

This research suggests that all investigators must conduct identification parades when necessary because it serves an important evidential purpose, since it provides the prosecution with more persuasive evidence in court; and it also facilitate the due process which is a fundamental requirement in criminal law.

➤ **The process of investigating violent crimes**

This study recommends that the investigating team get proper coaching on the procedures of violent crime investigations to enable them to get substantial evidence and assure successful court convictions. The researcher further suggests that investigating officers must attend training courses annually because policies, techniques and procedures in terms of investigation changes constantly. By attending annual training and workshops will equip detectives with the latest additions, amendments and techniques with respect to identification parades; and other matters relating to violent crime investigations.

4.3.5 Recommendations related to secondary findings

This research recommends that the investigating officers must always take note of other identifiable marks given by witnesses which could be used to the identification of the suspect, for example – tattoos, scars, the colour of skin and hair, as well as clothes.

4.4 CONCLUSIONS

This study focused on the correct identification methods to be followed when conducting the identification parade during the investigations of the violent crime cases in the Ohangwena Region. In Chapter three, the procedures of how to conduct the identification parade were outlined to obtain a better understanding on how to conduct the proper identification parades. It was, therefore, concluded by this study that the investigating officer in charge of the case must not be part of the parade. The line-up is purposefully conducted consistently, to ensure that the witness' identification is accurate, reliable, fair and objective. It was also established that Section 37 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 empowers the police to conduct an identification parade. The constitution is the supreme law of the Republic and this influences all procedures of investigation. The proceedings of the parade should be recorded on the police identification parade's form POL 47. This study established that the suspect does not have a legal right to refuse to stand on the parade and that the lawyer for the suspect has nothing to object to concerning the parade but can only write down the findings and challenge them in court.

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ANNEXURE A: ANALYSED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Introduction:

The study will be focussing on exploring the value of identification parades to identify violent crime suspects in Namibia with a view of identifying factors that could assist detectives in the Ohangwena Region Namibia to succeed in their investigations of violent crimes through identification parades procedures. This study is guided by the following research objectives:

- To determine why identification parades can be used to investigate and effectively solve violent crimes in the Ohangwena region.
- To explore to what extent the Namibian Police Force is using identification parades in the fight against violent crime.

Participant Consent: **interviewees** will sign a consent form to participate in the interviews. One copy of the informed consent form will be given to participants and a second copy will be kept by the researcher. **Interviewees** will be informed if any audio-taping will be used for data collection and their permission will be sought.

Interviews: The face to face interviews will be conducted by the researcher.

Data collection: The interviews will be transcribed and audio-taped if agreed by **Interviewees**, and transcribed verbatim for analysis. The recordings will be securely stored until transcribed and then destroyed. The transcription will not contain information that would allow individuals to be linked to specific statements. Confidentiality will be strictly preserved.

Time and Place for interviews: The interviews will last a maximum of 20 minutes and can have breaks in between if need arises. **Interviewees** will receive clear details of where and when the interviews will take place.

Guiding questions

The proposed study intends answering the following research questions:

1. How can identification parades be used effectively to investigate and solve violent crime in the Ohangwena region?

Participant number: one, five, six, eight, ten, eleven, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen

- Identity of the suspect is crucial in the court proceedings of the criminal trial.

Participant number: two, three, four, nine, twelve and fifteen

- If the suspect disputes his identity, the burden heavily lies on the investigation to prove his/her presence at the scene of crime.
- Suspect may also put false claims that he was somewhere when the crime was committed.

Participant number: seven, thirteen and seventeen

- Identification parade is necessary to help the investigation officer to concentrate his focus and ambit of suspicion to a few only, which eliminates waste of time and energy, and to specify the investigating officer regarding the identity of suspects/accused, identity of stolen property.
- During the course of investigation, witnesses may say that they will identify the culprits, if they were shown to them, they will identify the properties, if the properties are produced before them. Therefore, the necessity of holding of identification parade during the investigation is necessary to test the memory and veracity of the witness does arise.

1.1. What is the meaning of crime inquiry?

Participant number: one, six, nine, eleven and fourteen

- Criminal inquiry is the unveiling of truth for court purposes.

Participant number: two, three, five, eight and ten

- Criminal inquiry is the follow up made by the police after the case has been reported to confirm whether the crime occurred indeed and the perpetrator must be sent to court for prosecution

Participant number: four and twelve

- Crime inquiry is the process of finding the truth as to who committed the offence, when, where, how, with what and why?

Participant number: thirteen and eighteen

- Crime inquiry is the collection of information and exhibits from the crime scene to find who the suspect is.

Participant number: fifteen, sixteen and seventeen

- Criminal inquiry unveils the systematic truth when the crime has been committed and a process to identify the perpetrator.

1.2. How do you describe the term identification?

Participant number: one, two and six

- Identification is to identify a person as the one who committed a crime.

Participant number: three, four and five

- Identification is accomplished when fingerprints are linked or matched to find the perpetrator.

Participant number: seven, eight, nine, thirteen and eighteen

- Identification is a process of recognising a person or an object that has been known or has recognisable characteristics.

Participant number: ten

- Identification is the process of individualising someone through his/her known characteristics.

Participant number: eleven

- Identification is the process of classifying a person to differentiate him from others.

Participant number: twelve, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen

- Identification is the process of pin pointing someone from the group of others based on his recognisable character.

Participant number: seventeen

- Identification is the process of discovering someone or an object.

1.3. Can you briefly explain the term identification parade?

Participant number: one, seven, nine and sixteen

- Identification Parade is one of the methods used by the police whereby a victim, complainant or witness is given an opportunity to choose or identify a suspected person from the number of similar looking persons lined-up.

Participant number: two, three, five, eleven, fourteen and eighteen

- Identification parade is a process that depends on the source of information probably the witness, victim or complainant who is sure to be able to identify the suspect who is already arrested but needs to be confirmed in order to strengthen the evidence of the case committed.

Participant number: four, six, ten, thirteen and seventeen

- Identification parade as the positive recognition of a suspect by the victim, complainant or witness to the crime by pointing or touching the shoulder of the identified suspect while being photographed or video recorded.

Participant number: eight, twelve and fifteen

- Identification parade happens when a number of eight or more persons are lined-up next to each other including the suspect who is to be identified by the witness, victim or complainant.

1.4. What is the purpose of identification parades?

Participant number: one, five, six, eight, ten, eleven, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen

- The purpose of identification parade is to test the ability of the witness to identify the suspects.

Participant number: two, three, four, nine, twelve and fifteen

- The purpose of identification parade is to prove that the suspect is the right person, and to have a right picture of what is under investigation.

Participant number: seven, thirteen and seventeen

- The purpose of identification parade is to connect the suspect with the crime.

1.5. What are the different methods of identification?

Participant number: one, two, four, seven, eight, eleven and thirteen

- Apart from identification parade, photo parade and mugshots, suspect can be identified through Personal important documents, such as passports, firearm licenses, birth certificates, driver's licenses, and social security cards.

Participant number: three, five, six, ten, fifteen and eighteen

- A fingerprint found at the crime scene is unique to an individual and this is the best permanent method of identifying the suspect.

Participant number: nine, twelve, fourteen, sixteen and seventeen

- Witness assessment and interviewing is also important in the process of identifying the suspect because it can guide the investigation up to the process of identification parade or photo parade.

1.5.1. What does the word mugshot mean?

Participant number: one, two, five, seven, eight and eleven

- Mugshot is to show the photographic portrait of the previous habitual criminals that were taken during their previous arrests and profiled based on their modus operandi and they are shown to victims and witnesses as well as complainants who have seen the suspect after a vicious crime.

Participant number: three, four, six, nine and ten

- Mugshot is a very crucial method of identifying the suspect in a friendly environment by the victim or witnesses without fear of being intimidated.

Participant number: twelve, sixteen and eighteen

- Some victims, witnesses or complainant indicate to the investigating officers that they don't know the suspect but they can recognise his/her face if they see him/her again hence, the process of mugshot through the photographic portrait album is used to identify the suspect.

Participant number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and seventeen

- Mugshot is the method that can only be used if there are previous photographic portrait albums of the profiled criminals for the victims, witnesses or the complainants to view for identification.

1.5.2. What is photographic identification?

Participant number: one, two, four, seven, eight, eleven and thirteen

- Photographic identification is the process of displaying the pictures of the already known criminals that are being profiled and these pictures are viewed by the victim of the crime or witness or the complainant, who have seen the suspect.

Participant number: three, five, six, ten, fifteen and eighteen

- Photographic identification is the process of parading the pictures of different offenders on any surface showing them to the source of information who wants to identify the suspect from those paraded pictures.

Participant number: nine, twelve, fourteen, sixteen and seventeen

- Photographic identification is the process where a witness, complainant or victim identifies the suspect from the group of photographs shown to him/her.

2. To what extent are the identification parades used by the Namibian Police Force to fight violent crime?

All participants replied the following

- Identification parades can be very important methods throughout the investigation of violent crimes in the Ohangwena Region but they are not commonly used. Robberies, Rape and Murder cases have been on increase for the past five to seven years but there is no single line-up conducted. It is not used to the extent that makes an impact.

2.1. What is violent crime?

Participant number: one, seven, eleven and sixteen

- Violent crimes can be defined as crimes that involve a victim. They further stressed that in almost all of these cases, a victim feels the threat of violence even if an actual "act of violence" doesn't occur.

Participant number: two, three, six, nine and thirteen

- Violent crime is defined as a crime in which violence is perpetuated or threatened against the victim. They further explained that it is important to note that the threat of violence is enough to constitute violent crime.

Participant number: four, five, eight and twelve

- Violent crime is a crime in which the offender uses or threatens to use violent force upon the victim.

Participant number: ten, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen and eighteen

- Violent crimes are behaviors by individuals that intentionally threaten, attempt, or inflict physical harm on others in order to fulfil their intentional desires.

2.2. Explain the process of investigating violent crimes?

Participant number: one, three, eight, sixteen and eighteen

- The investigation of a violent crime is a process of activities progression or steps moving from evidence gathering duty, to information analysis, to theory development and validation, to forming reasonable ground to believe a violent crime took place, and finally to the identification, arrest and charging of a suspect.

Participant number: two, six, seven, nine, thirteen and fourteen

- Investigation of violent crime is the process of collecting information about a crime in order to determine if a crime has been committed, to identify the perpetrator, to apprehend the perpetrator and to provide evidence to support a conviction in court.

Participant number: four, five, ten, eleven, twelve fifteen and seventeen

- The primary process that police have when investigating violent crimes are interviews of witnesses, identification of the suspects and collecting physical evidence. They then use the information that they have collected to piece together a possible scenario as to what happened that the collected evidence will support.

2.3. Why is an identification parade important to solve violent crimes?

Participant number: one, three, seven, nine and sixteen

- Identification Parade is important to solve violent crimes because it is not only an effective investigative procedure, but also serves as an important evidential purpose.

Participant number: two, five, six, eleven, fourteen and eighteen

- Identification parade is a process that depends on the source of information probably the witness, victim or complainant who is sure to be able to identify the suspect who is already arrested but needs to be confirmed in order to strengthen the evidence of the case committed. Therefore identification parade is important to solve the violent crimes.

Participant number: four, ten, thirteen and seventeen

- Identification parade is a very important tool to solve the violent crimes because it is conducted in a consistent manner in order to ensure accuracy, reliability, fairness and objectivity in the witness's identification.

Participant number: eight, twelve and fifteen

- Identification parade is very important to solve the violent crimes because it is conducted with important evidential purpose, in that it provides the prosecution with evidence which is of far more persuasive value than identification in court.

2.4. What are the identification parade procedures to identify violent crime suspects in the Namibian police force?

Participant number: one, two, eight, eleven, fourteen and fifteen

- The correct procedure is to ensure that all those who play the role at the parade are available at the required time, the member in-charge, the suspect, witnesses, lawyer, police photographer, guards and escorts as well as the proper venue.

Participant number: three, four, five, seven, twelve, sixteen and eighteen

- The procedures to be followed are to get people from the cells that are similarly looking like the suspect, where the witness will identify the suspect and also to arrange for a legal representative of the suspect and photographer to be present.

Participant number: six, ten and thirteen

- The officer in-charge of the parade must introduce himself well to the suspects and explain well to the suspects the purpose of the identification parade in the language that they understand as well as the procedures that are to be followed on the parade.

Participant number: nine and seventeen

- I do not know the procedure to conduct the identification parade and I did not come across an identification parade held. I heard that identification parade is only done by commissioned officers.

Conclusion

- Thank you for participating. This has been a very successful discussion.
- Your opinions will be a valuable asset to the research.
- I would like to assure you that any comments featured in this report will be anonymous.

Topic: An exploration of the value of identification parades to identify violent crime suspects in Namibia

Student name : Lameka Haipinge

Student number : 37042149

ANNEXURE B: NAMIBIAN POLICE APPROVAL



Comm. Amakali
Handle please
(Signature)

NAMIBIAN POLICE
REGIONAL COMMANDER

POL 716

2018 -09- 15

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



Namibian Police Force

OHANGWENA REGION
MINISTRY OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

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Enquiries: Comm Kashihakumwa/ Sgt (1) Katala

Our Ref.: 07507/6
Your Ref.:

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL
Namibian Police Force
Private Bag 12024
Ausspannplatz
WINDHOEK
Namibia

31 July 2018

The Regional Commander
Namibian Police Force
Ohangwena Region
Private Bag 88001
EENHANA

RE: REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO CONDUCT ACADEMIC RESEARCH: NO 07507 CHIEF INSPECTOR LAMEKA HAIPINGE, ANTI-MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT SUB-DIVISION, OHANGWENA REGION

Receipt of your letter with reference 10/4/2/1 dated 25 July 2018 regarding the above subject matter is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

No 07507 Chief Inspector L. Haipinge is a student at University of South Africa (UNISA) pursue his study toward M-Tech: Forensic Investigation and has applied to conduct an academic research study in the Namibian Police Force titled: "*Exploring the Value of Identification Parades to Identify Violent Crime Suspects*".

The officer's application is approved. The officer's must be urged to ensure that information that will be provided to him will be treated with high level of confidentiality and will not be used for any other purpose except for only this academic research.

The office's interest and willingness to carry out a research study within the Namibian Police Force is highly appreciated. Hence, this office would appreciate sharing the research findings with the Namibian Police Force.

Kindly inform the officer's accordingly.

Best regards,

(Signature)
S.H. NDEIKUNGA, OMS
INSPECTOR-GENERAL: NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE

NAMIBIAN POLICE
WINDHOEK
31-07-2018
INSPECTOR GENERAL

ANNEXURE C: UNISA ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE



UNISA CLAW ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

Date 20180827

Reference: ST77 of 2018

Applicant: L Haipinge

Dear Mr Haipinge

**Decision: ETHICS APPROVAL
FROM 27 AUGUST 2018
TO 26 AUGUST 2021**

Researcher(s): Lameka Haipinge

Supervisor(s): Dr DC Pheiffer

Exploring the value of Identification parades to identify violent crime suspects

Qualification: MTech (Forensic Investigation)

Thank you for the application for research ethics clearance by the Unisa CLAW Ethics Review Committee for the above mentioned research. Ethics approval is granted for 3 years.

The low risk application was reviewed by the CLAW Ethics Review Committee on 27 August 2018 in compliance with the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics and the Standard Operating Procedure on Research Ethics Risk Assessment. The decision was ratified by the committee.

The proposed research may now commence with the provisions that:

1. The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to the values and principles expressed in the UNISA Policy on Research Ethics.
2. Any adverse circumstance arising in the undertaking of the research project that is relevant to the ethicality of the study should be communicated in writing to the CLAW Committee.
3. The researcher will conduct the study according to the methods and procedures set out in the approved application.



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ANNEXURE D: TURNITIN REPORT



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**EXPLORING THE VALUE OF IDENTIFICATION PARADES TO IDENTIFY VIOLENT
CRIME SUSPECTS IN NAMIBIA**

by

LAMEKA HAIPINGE

Submitted in accordance with the requirements for

the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS: CRIMINAL JUSTICE

at the

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

SUPERVISOR: DR DC PHEIFFER

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EXPLORING THE VALUE OF IDENTIFICATION PARADES TO IDENTIFY VIOLENT CRIME SUSPECTS IN NAMIBIA

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