



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MAIN CAMPUS)**

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR

**SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK**

COURSE TITLE: TRACING MISSING PERSONS

COURSE CODE: NMS 225

DATE: 9TH APRIL, 2024

TIME : 8:00AM -11:30AM

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A, B AND C

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A missing person is _____?
 - a) A person reported missing
 - b) A person not seen within 48 hours
 - c) A person whose whereabouts are unknown to their relatives and/or who, on the basis of reliable information, has been reported missing in accordance with the national legislation.
 - d) A person whose relatives haven't seen for more than 24 hours
2. Below are means by which parliamentarians can galvanize the public participation but for?
 - a) Holding radio talks on matters of missing persons
 - b) Paying police for investigating matters of missing persons
 - c) Speak publicly on the issue
 - d) Supporting local efforts of the community
3. Who is a relative of a missing person?
 - a) children born in and out of wedlock, adopted children or step-children;
 - b) lawfully wedded partner or unwedded partner;
 - c) parents (including step-mother, step-father, adopter);
 - d) all the above
4. What section of the Kenyan Law stipulates the time frame under which a missing person is declared dead?
 - a) Section 118A of the Evidence Act
 - b) Cap 80 of the Kenyan Law
 - c) Section 119 of the Children Act of 2001
 - d) Section 26-27 of the Children Act of 2001
5. Tracing a missing person may cease when the following happens **except** when?
 - a) Person is located and the authorities make decision and family is informed
 - b) Missing person is dead/not found
 - c) Person who requests terminates
 - d) Upon settlement of tracing request
6. Under which circumstances may data of a missing person be protected?
 - a) Once tracing is completed
 - b) When person is dead
 - c) When person is found
 - d) When the person is exhumed

14. If you think a person is missing, the following are actions that you can take. Which one is the **first**?
- a) It would be helpful if you find vital information about the person
 - b) contact your local law enforcement agency to report the person missing
 - c) contact relatives
 - d) Ask the police for the missing person's file number.
15. The actions below can be taken by a relative to helping trace a missing person **except**?
- a) Conduct a telephone search.
 - b) Call the police
 - c) Put up flyers with a photograph of the missing person around your community
 - d) Tell necessary people about the disappearance
16. Need for supervision is essential in tracing missing persons. Who does the role in Kenya?
- a) The senate
 - b) The parliament
 - c) The county assembly
 - d) None of the above
17. The following ethical issues may arise when handling missing children **except**?
- a) Anonymity and confidentiality
 - b) Respect for autonomy
 - c) Justice
 - d) Non-maleficence
18. For any investigation by police of a missing person to be effective factors should be considered in any investigation **except**?
- a) Protecting those at risk of harm;
 - b) Minimizing distress and ensuring high quality of service to the families and carers of missing persons;
 - c) Prosecuting those who perpetrate harm or pose a risk of harm.
 - d) All the above
19. Which factor listed below **BEST** leads to the effective management of a case of missing persons are listed below?
- a) Accurate identification of the level of risk
 - b) Effective recording of information
 - c) Active supervision of investigations
 - d) Effective repatriation
20. Which one of the legal framework below is a human rights law?
- a) Geneva Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1949);
 - b) Geneva Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (1949);
 - c). Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949);
 - d). International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006);

7. In what circumstances is a missing person declared dead in Kenya?
- At request of family
 - After public notifications
 - Upon request by a relative, after a period of seven
 - Death in an armed conflict
8. What is the role of a National Information Bureau?
- is the office in charge of collecting and transmitting information, documents and objects concerning persons protected by international humanitarian law who have fallen into the hands of an adverse party,
 - exhuming information on missing prisoners of war and civilian internees.
 - Tracing missing persons
 - Publishing data on missing
9. How **best** are remains of missing persons who died in war be handled?
- Should be buried
 - Should be exhumed if it was buried
 - Be handed over to relatives
 - All available means be put in place to ensure recovery of body and belongings
10. What is the **main** function of a registry?
- centralized data base for the management of tracing requests regarding missing persons
 - documents all missing persons
 - collects all information on missing persons
 - Release all information to relatives of missing persons
11. Minimum data on a missing person refers to:-
- Detailed information such as a missing person's name, place and date of birth, marital status, occupation, address, date
 - Details of education level
 - Detailed information of the death
 - Detailed information of recovery
12. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was established in
- 1983
 - 1893
 - 1843
 - 1936
13. The mission of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is:
- to prevent and alleviate death
 - to protect life and health and ensure respect for the human being, in particular in times of armed conflict and other emergencies,
 - To encourage voluntary service and a constant readiness to give help by the members of the Movement, and a universal sense of solidarity towards all those in need of its protection and assistance.
 - To prevent dissappearances

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 40 MARKS)

1. Before we search for a Missing Person, what 8 things do we need to know about the person (8marks)
2. Explain four common characteristics that can assist in categorising a missing person incidents (8marks)
3. Using an example in each case, explain the following phrases (6marks)
 - a) Point Last Seen
 - b) Last Known Point
 - c) Search area
4. Describe the following terms using examples in case (8marks)
 - a) Hasty Search focus
 - b) Sweep Search
 - c) Grid Search
 - d) Critical separation
5. List four challenges might associated with an urban search (4marks)
6. State four outcomes of missing person searches (4marks)
7. Define the following:
 - a) Harzard (1 mark)
 - b) Risk (1 mark)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (ANSWER THE ALL THE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. (a) Discuss five priority action areas you would implement to help your constituents on the matters of tracing missing persons (10 marks)
(b) As a Search team member, discuss the emotional responses you may encounter (10 marks)
2. (a) Increasing cases of femicides have been reported been a trending phenomenon. Discuss five interventions you may engage to end femicides (10 marks)
(b) Discuss the key attributes of the dynamic TIE Risk Assessment for a missing person (10marks)

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