

Scope, importance and nature of criminology

1- Introduction of criminology

2- Branches of criminology

(a) Bio criminology

(b) Feminist of criminology

(c) Criminalistic

(d) Anthropology criminology

(e) Critical and Radical criminology

(f) Forensic criminology

(g) Forensic science

3- Criminology and criminal Justice

4- Mapping the crime

5- Scope and significance of criminology

6- Who is who in criminology

(a) State

(b) Legislation

(c) Judiciary

(d) Police

7)- what does criminologist do

8- Conclusion

Conservative and Progressive Ideology

1 - Conservative

They prefer Death Penalty.

Progressive

They oppose used of
Death Penalty

What is Deviance.

1 - Introduction

2 - Characteristics

3 - Types of Deviance

(a) Primary Deviance (unaware)

(b) Secondary Deviance (people are labelled)

4 - Deviance vs Crime

5 - Forms of Deviance

- Drug - Suicide - Traffic and Breat

Child Abuse - Crime - murder -

Sexual Abuse - Family conflicts

Women violence

6- Causes of Criminology

- (a) Individual as cause (Releyton - Biological -)
- (b) Society as cause (Labelling Approachment)
- (c) Culture as cause (Conformity - Innovation - Ritualism
Retreatism.)

7- Robert Merton Deviance Typology

- (a) Conformity — Accept approved goals
- (b) Innovation — Drug involv criminal
- (c) Ritualism — Habitual response
- (d) Retreatism — Drug abuses
- (e)

8- Conclusion

Juvenil Delinquency

1- Introduction

2- Historical Background

3- Ambit of Juvenile Delinquency

- (a) Status offenders
- (b) Property crimes
- (c) Violent crimes

4- Difference b/w Juvenile Delinquency and Status offender.

5- Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

6- Theories on Juvenile Delinquency

- (a) Strain theory
- (b) Labelling theory
- (c) Social control theory

7- Criminal Behaviour that Allow Juvenil Arrest

- (a) violent crime
- (b) Property

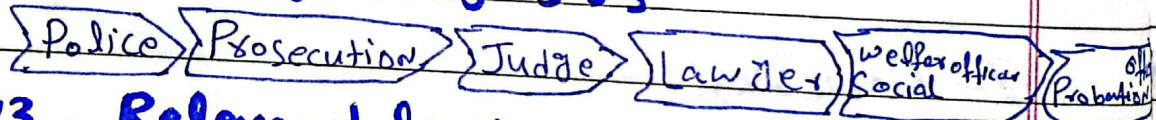
8 - Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

9 - Juvenile Justice System

10- History of JJS

11- Aim and objectives JJS

12- Working body JJS



13 - Relevant laws

IPC 1860 - JJS 2018

14 - JJS Act 2018

15 - ~~Minor Crime~~

- (a) Minor Crime
- (b) Major Crime
- (c) Heinous Crime
- (d) Salient feature of JJA 2018

15- Role of Juvenile Courts

- (a) Defence Attorney
- (b) Prosecutor
- (c) Juvenile court Judge
- (d) Probation officer
- (e) Role of Police officers
- (f) Criminal Justice System.
- (g) objective of criminal JJS

16- Conclusion

Criminal Investigation

1- Introduction

2- Why Criminal Investigation

3- Investigation after FIR

4- Objective of Criminal Investigation

5- Why type of offences

- Bailable

non bailable

Cognizable

non cognizable

Compoundable

non compoundable

6- Objective of Criminal Investigation

7- Guideline for Criminal Investigation

8- Prerequisites for a Strong Investigation

9- Method for Criminal Investigation

10- Twelve Solvability Factors

11- Types of Evidence

(a) Inculpatory evidence

(b) Exculpatory evidence

12- Conclusion

Modern Investigation Techniques

1- Introduction

2- Modern Techniques

- (a) Intelligence operations (Intelligence operators)
- (b) Data base investigation (Duties DBS) (Who are DBS Forensic Experts)
- (c) Electronic investigation (Procedure for securing electronic evidence) (Nature of electronic investigation)
- (d) Forensic investigation



4- Forensic investigation in Pakistan

- (a) Why PFSA model be replicated into other Provinces

5- General Techniques of investigation

6- Gathering information from Person

7- Conclusion

Interviewing as an Investigation Technique

1- Introduction

2- PEACE Model

Preparation and Planning

Engage Explain

Account Clarification and Challenge

Close

Evaluation.

4. Conclusion

Interrogation as Technique of Investigation

1 - Introduction

- (a) Direct Confrontation
- (b) Reid technique of investigation
- (c) Kinesic technique of investigation
- (d) PEACE model of interrogation

2 - Interview versus interrogation

3 - Conclusion