

Scope, importance and nature of criminology

1- Introduction of criminology

~~2- Branches of criminology~~

(a) Bio criminology

(b) Feminist of criminology ✗

(c) Criminalistic

this is not the scope scope is basically the syllabus of the subject the domains it touches as subject

(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

there are 3 things to be discussed in this question which are not discussed in detail outline is irrelevant

Conservative and Progressiv Ideology

1- Conservative

They Prefers Deth Penalty.

Progressive

They oppose used of
Death Penalty

What is Deviance.

1- Introduction

2- Characteristics

3- Types of Deviance

(a) Primar] Deviance (unawar)

(b) Secondar] Deviance (People are labelled)

4- Deviance vs Crime

5- Forms of Deviance

- Drug - Suicide - Traffic and Breat

Child Abuse - Crime - murder -

Sexual Abuse - Famil] conflicts

Women violence

6- Causes of Criminology

- (a) Individual as cause (Rejection - Biological)
- (b) Society as cause (Labelling Approach)
- (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 abusers
- (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 offenders.

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

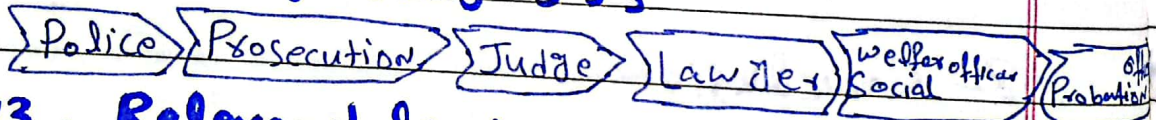
8 - Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

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 - Juvenile JJS~~

- (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 Fix ✓

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

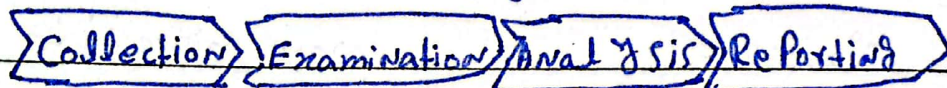
12- Conclusion

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

rest of the outlines are fine