

Abstract

The main goal of this thesis is complete description of all typical aspects of methodology for investigation of robbery, including illustration of all the specifics, that distinguish this methodology from other investigative methodologies. The thesis is divided into five chapters, which are related and organized mostly according to the model of the criminological publications.

The first chapter deals with a crime of robbery from the point of view of criminal law. The first subchapter describes the historical progression of the legal regulation of this crime from antiquity to the present. The second subchapter is focused on the current legislation, which is contained in the Criminal Code.

The second chapter is focused on robbery from the point of view of criminology. In the first subchapter is characterized a typical criminal situation, according to the aspects of the crime scene, the time of committing robbery and the character of the object under attack. The second subchapter describes typical ways of committing robberies, focusing on acts committed with a firearm. The following two subchapters are devoted to the motivation of the offender to commit a robbery and then to the offender himself. The fifth subchapter deals with victims of robberies.

The third chapter is devoted to the theoretical aspects of investigation. In the first subchapter are defined typical clues of the robbery. The subchapter is divided into two parts, according to the classification on material clues and mind clues. The second subchapter describes typical investigative situations, with attention to the initial situations, which are often very important for the success of the whole investigation. Next subchapter deals with specialties of investigative versions. Examples include the so-called version about the offender, the version of the offender's behavior and the versions about fake cases aimed at detecting false acts. The fourth subchapter deals with the specialties of the main subject of the investigation. This is very interesting part, because of fact that the offender attacks on two interests protected by law at the same time. These interests are personal freedom and personal property.

The fourth chapter deals with the practical aspects of investigation. It is divided into two subchapters, according to the division of the investigation into the initial phase and the subsequent phase. The main subject of the first subchapter is the specialties of the initial investigative operations. It provides a well-arranged list of these urgent and

important actions. These operations are for example the interrogation of the notifier of the act, the investigation of the crime scene, the persecution of offender from crime site using the police dog, etc. The second subchapter contains a list of investigative actions, used in the subsequent stage of the investigation. These actions are used, when the gathered facts already makes possible to identify a certain person as the offender. Examples including interrogation, verification of alibi, recognition, expert studies, etc.

The fifth chapter describes the specialties of public involvement in investigation, which is more important according to increasing digitization of society. The second part of this chapter is devoted to various ways of preventing robberies.