



## Forensic Psychology and Its Impact on the Legal System

**Prakash B\***

Department of Law, Ajeenkya DY Patil University, India

**\*Corresponding author:** Bhaswat Prakash, Department of Law, Ajeenkya DY Patil University, India, Email: bhaswat24@gmail.com

**Received Date:** March 16, 2023; **Published Date:** April 17, 2023

### Abstract

Psychological knowledge can be applied in the criminal justice system to prevention of crimes, investigation, legal decision making, rehabilitation of convicts, and so on. However, general principles of psychology cannot be easily applied due to the practical problems arising from the system and situations that vary from country to country. For instance, in Japan, obtaining confession has been considered a priority, which has led to cases of false confession. Identification procedures are not regulated, resulting in wrongful identification. The vulnerable are often unheard because of scant special measures, and in court, lay judges have difficulties bringing verdicts and sentencing. In general terms, forensic psychology is the utilization of psychological services in the legal forum. Such psychologists must recognize their responsibilities to both society and the patient. The functions of the forensic psychologist are to consult with legal personnel, law enforcement personnel, medical personnel, and lawmakers; provide diagnoses, prognoses, treatment, and recommendations to criminal and juvenile justice populations; screen or treat criminal justice personnel; conduct behavioral science research; engage in policy and program development; and teach, train, or supervise others in forensic psychology. Ethical principles to be considered by these psychologists include absolute confidentiality along with the knowledge of applicable State local and Federal policies; invasion of privacy; informed consent; and privileged communication. Civil, criminal, and administrative laws of the State should be understood together with important legal cases forming precedents; basic legal concepts and terminology; the workings of the adversary system; the workings of the area mental health system and law; and constitutional regulations, laws, and statutes that pertain to forensic psychology. Criminology and Juvenile delinquency should be understood from both a sociological and a psychological perspective. Forensic psychologists should be familiar with theory and research concerning development, mental illness, social psychology, and personality; experimental psychology and its applicability to the legal system; various forms of psychological and personality testing, their merits, and their failures; the major therapeutic modalities and their effectiveness in treating psychological problems; and the effect of environments on psychological functioning. Moreover, psychologists should be aware of current research methodologies and ongoing research. Finally, they should be familiar with correctional theory and State licensing or certification law, and they should be certified and licensed. The main purpose of this report is to highlight the current scenario of Forensic Science and Criminology in India by focusing on one of the many fields i.e., Forensic Psychology. We aim to find out whether the public of India is aware of applications of Psychology in Forensic Investigation, how common is mental illness in India and the status of forensics worldwide and in our own country. By the means of this report, we try to attract attention of authorities towards the significance of need for Forensic Psychologists, regulations, and training facilities, to aid in Criminal Investigations.

Forensic Psychology is a unique combination of Law, Forensic science and Psychology. Main function of forensic psychologist is to assess the individual's mental status. Forensic psychologists have various roles in court system, in law enforcement agencies, correctional institution and also in medical treatment. Forensic psychology involves various techniques such as narco-analysis test, lie detector test and brain mapping. Though these technologies are a boon to criminal investigation system, reliability of evidence derived from these techniques is questioned. Indian judiciary has been oscillating back and forth on admissibility of

evidences derived by forensic psychologist. India lacks in expertise in this field. Training should be given to crime investigation agencies and judiciary should also provide more weightage to forensic psychology while adjudication a case.

**Keywords:** Forensic Science; Psychology; Crime Investigation; Expert Evidence; Technology; Threat; Importance in Courtroom; Criminals and their Mindset

**Abbreviations:** CFSL: Central Forensic Science Laboratory; CBI: Central Bureau of Investigation; NIMHANS: National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences; ICMR: Indian Council for Medical Research; ADHD: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

## Introduction

In India crime is considered as one of the major vices. By each passing year, the level of crime is increasing and causing devastating effects on people, institutions, and government security agencies. In order to curb such cases, several techniques have been adopted such as forensic odontology, criminal profiling, forensic psychology, etc. The use of these techniques depends upon the complexity of the crime, the nature of evidence, and the level of forensic technology available. Here we will discuss how forensic psychology plays a crucial role in understanding crime.

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes of both human and animals. The word forensic is derived from Latin term “forensic” meaning platform or forum. Forensic science in general is application of scientific methods and techniques for the purpose of administration of justice. The term “Crime” or “Criminal” are very contextual in nature. And can be better understood, and should be used with reference to specific legal, and judicial system of a particular state, Country or Province. It is to note that this term is required to be used with great caution as what one culture might consider as a crime might not be considered as a crime in another culture. On the other hand, an act may be considered as crime in one state, culture, province or legal system but may be considered to be a disease, which is also a reflection of enlightened cultures. Crime is an act which indicates maladjustment to a particular culture and a social concern, which is legally considered as an act of violation of law. Often confused as the similar the term “Criminality” and “crime” are different. While Criminality indicates intentions and attitude of indulging into criminal behavior; Crime is an act against law. Criminal psychology aims to control Crime by providing interventions for Criminality. Crime is at times difficult to be concluded as crime. As it is not just contextual in nature it is also situation based. In a war situation when a soldier kills another soldier of counter army it is considered as the act of bravery and pride. But in civilians it is considered as crime. In case of a civilian crime, it is also important to

consider if the act is as a result of self-defense, or under the influence of a substance or social pressure. Thus, on one side an act which is against the law is considered as crime as per the legal definition; the normative definition of crime highlights the act which offends our moral code. Criminal psychology is the study of Criminal behavior, where term behavior includes Personality, Attitude, Physiology, Learning, Motivation, Thinking and other cognitive Factors which contribute to the act of crime or criminal intentions. It is important to understand the psychology of criminals as it enables us to describe, explain, predict and control such behavior.

“Forensic psychology is an emerging field in India” is what one usually hears while speaking to professionals who deal with crime in the country. A cursory Google search for forensic psychology in India will tell you just as much. While it can be agreed upon that crime investigation agencies are indeed adopting more measures which come under the domain of forensic psychology, there is still considerable scope for development. Forensic psychologists make up an integral part of criminal investigation systems, as well as prison systems in countries like the UK and Australia. Their profiles are diverse, and comprise taking up roles such as criminal profilers, expert witnesses in courts, suspect interrogators, prison rehabilitation officers and victim counsellors. Unfortunately, their counterparts in India lack such varied, well-defined roles. Indeed, the country’s criminal investigative and justice systems would benefit from opening up more domains to forensic psychologists, and using their expertise across various platforms. Various governmental and non-governmental agencies involved in crime investigations have separate departments dedicated to psychology. However, these departments see a greater use for clinical psychologists qualified in diagnostics and psychotherapy, as compared to qualified forensic psychologists. The reason behind this remains unclear.

The work of Foreign Psychologists is diverse and wide-reaching. Foreign Psychologists perform many roles like they assist the police in the investigation of cases, provide advice while interrogating suspects or witnesses, work as an expert witness in court cases, conduct research, etc. Foreign Psychologists employs the use of several techniques such as face recognition, eye witness memory, and eyewitness testimony, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century these techniques were first

employed in a murder case which was committed in 1896 i.e., McCardell case (2001).

## Forensic Psychology

Forensic Psychology is often defined as the use of clinical specialties in the legal system. In order to provide an explanation for criminal acts and behavior, forensic psychologists apply psychological research, data, and theory. This practice helps in determining whether the suspect is guilty or not or whether he/she should be convicted or not. It also plays an important role in punishing and preventing crimes. The word forensic is defined as the “scientific method of investigation of crime”; therefore forensic psychology is often described as a merger of law and psychology.

Whenever a crime is committed, people usually contact police who in turn comes to the crime spot and collect evidence from there, after collecting evidence from the crime scene they deliver them to forensic science laboratories, once the laboratories complete the scientific assessment, they send the reports to court of law to help the court in deducing who, when, where, what, why and how. Thus, forensic psychology plays a crucial role in determining whether the suspect shall be convicted or not.

## History of Forensic Psychology

The history of Forensic Psychology dates back to 1968 when at the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the first lie detection division was set up. Earlier there were no formal training centers for professionals to be trained in lie detection; references were made from books and papers from the western culture on how to run these tests.

In 1989, the court for the first time authorized to conduct narco-analysis and it was conducted by Dr. S.L. Vaya. But this test was conducted without the consent of the person in question, and it was pointed out that keeping the law and fundamental rights in mind consent and court sanctions are very important. Narco- Analysis is conducted in a room which is the same as an operation theatre with the help and guidance of a team of professional members that are doctor, nurse, and mental health practitioner. In 2010 the Supreme Court held that tests like Brain Mapping, Narco-Analysis, and lie detection will be held only after the consent and all the information received after conducting these tests is enforceable as evidence in the court of law.

Thus, there is a grey field observed on this as how on one hand courts find these scientific tools used by the forensic laboratories as violate of an individual’s fundamental rights and how on the other hand courts use the information

extracted from tests to help them with crime scene analysis.

## Background of Forensic Psychology in India

The growth of forensic psychology began in the year 1917 when Prof. Prafulla Chandra Bose wrote a thesis on how forensic psychology must be used in understanding criminals and their behavior. He gave the idea that one cannot give judgment in any case without understanding the crime that has been committed. For instance, in the Mental Health Act 2012, regarding the crime the crimes committed by mentally ill persons who labelled as insane were sent for treatment to the hospital.

The first lie detection division was set up at the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) by 1968. In the very beginning, there were no proper training centers for professionals to be trained for lie detection. That time to conduct the lie detection tests they followed the procedures and methodologies described by Reid and Inban in the book “Truth and Deception: The polygraph (lie-detector) technique” published in 1966. Since 1972, many forensic science laboratories had been started polygraph machines in various states of India.

While the forensic psychology department as such by name was not established in many state FSL’s instead many FSL had Lie Detection Division in which polygraph was used. Dr. S.L. Vaya conducted the first narco-analysis authorized by the court in 1989. But this was against the person in question. Later many more innovations had been taken place in the field of forensic psychology. This polygraph and narco-analysis are also used in many cases such as the Nithari killings, stamp scan, the double murder case of Noida. For forensic psychology to become one of the important parts of the criminal investigation a lot more work needs to be done and a lot more acceptance is essential.

## Role of Forensic Psychologists

Forensic Psychologists apply the principles of psychology to the field of a criminal investigation. Forensic Psychology is used in criminal trials to ascertain whether the person in question’s mental state meets the requisite legal standards. The roles that psychologists perform when they become professionally involved in criminal proceedings are as follows:

### Evaluations and Assessments

To assess a person’s psychological state for legal purposes, evaluations and assessments are completed by forensic psychologists. Evaluations are done to acquire information for criminal court proceedings, for sentencing criminals or

parole hearing, or for family courts or civil courts, and forensic psychologists are responsible for assessing and reporting the results of the evaluation, and any decision made based on these reports is up to other legal professionals. It is the duty of the evaluator to inform the person being evaluated that everything in session will be open to scrutiny in a forensic report or expert testimony. Forensic psychologists also function as expert witnesses as they are called by the court to testify about the results of their evaluations.

### Treatment

Forensic psychological treatment includes implementing measures and treatment of psychological problems that help in reducing problems and prevents crime. In both criminal as well as civil cases, treatment providers are asked to provide psychological interventions who need it or who request for it. In criminal cases, the forensic psychologists can work with those persons who have once committed a crime and also sentenced for it but are repeating those crimes again and again, or with the victims of drugs or alcohol abuse, mental illness, or anger issues. On the other hand, in civil cases, forensic psychologists have to work with families going through divorce or custody cases, and they can also provide treatment to persons who have suffered psychological injuries because of trauma.

### Consultations

Forensic Psychologists help to better understand the human behavior of criminals, witnesses, victims, jury to attorneys or other legal professionals, by applying psychological expertise and research. Consultations can take several forms, such as:

**Law enforcement consultations:** It includes assisting with criminal profiling, determining the psychological fitness of officers, or expertise on criminal behaviors. Despite the fact that criminal profiling isn't very widely used in the investigation, it's an appealing aspect of psychology to forensic psychologists, there are several methods and approaches related to criminal profiling, but there is still a doubt about the efficiency and accuracy of criminal profiling in general.

**Trial consultants:** Forensic Psychologists work with legal professionals, such as attorneys, and help them in preparing cases, jury selection, development of case strategy, and witness preparation. Under this Forensic Psychologists rely heavily on research, to best advise the persons with whom they are working with. As trial consultations are often hired by one specific side in a trial, psychologists faced with many issues, so it's the responsibility of the psychologists to be neutral while consulting and shall not choose aside to support and consequentially omit or create information that

would be beneficial to one side or another.

### Expert Testimony

Expert witnesses have the ability to testify more knowledge of a situation or topic as they are experts in certain topics and have specialized knowledge about it, unlike fact witnesses, who are limited only to testify about what they know or have observed. In matters such as mental health or other areas such as social, experimental, cognitive, or developmental, expert witnesses in forensic psychology are called upon to testify. Earlier expert witnesses primarily served the court rather than the litigants, but nowadays this does not happen and recruitment of expert witnesses is completed by trial attorneys. The judge has the power to decide whether an expert witness will be accepted or not.

### Academia / Research

Academic Foreign psychologists engage in teaching, training, and researching students about the foreign psychology, about the psychology of criminal behavior, courtroom, investigation, assessment, and treatment of offenders and also teach how to carry out criminal psychological research. But however, the role of academic foreign psychologists is not only limited to teaching, its main role is to carry out research in the field of interest. Every academic foreign psychologist has their own research interest and they research on its topic and get specialized knowledge about it by researching it.

### Why are Forensic Psychologists important?

Forensic psychologists possess some valuable skills that can help in improving the criminal justice system. These include:

#### Judging the Mental State of Criminals

Often individuals commit crimes under pressure or when their minds are not in a stable state. Such criminals are liable to reduced charges as compared to a rational individual. In such a situation, forensic psychologists can assess the criminal's mental condition and conclude whether they are in their right mental state or not. It can help devise suitable punishments for criminal offenses.

#### Can Provide Additional Evidence

Statements given by forensic psychologists can prove as additional evidence to ease the jury's decision-making. Often lack of evidence can make the case confusing. A few loopholes and the decision can completely alter. It is here when forensic psychologists can provide help by giving their statements and giving further insights into the criminal's behavior and their intention of committing the crime.

## Advising the Type of Treatment in Prison

There are many criminals with disturbed mental state are vulnerable to self-harm or also harming other prisoners. Such individuals get separate rooms with designated settings depending on their cognitive needs. Forensic psychologists can advise on the appropriate location for such criminals and the best punishment fit for them.

Forensic psychologists can better the judicial system by providing a few benefits like the ones mentioned above. A judicial system has to be complete and definite before it is capable of sentencing criminals. And this is where forensic psychologists help the court define the crimes committed and the punishments.

## Role of Forensic Psychology in the Courtroom

When the forensic psychologists are called by the police, lawyers, or judges to interview and assess criminals, its role begins, and the information acquired from these interviews are used as evidence in the court of law. In a medico-legal ward, under a court mandate, a Forensic Psychologist can work towards the rehabilitation of a criminal or a victim.

According to Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, "the court can take help of the experts, whenever it has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science or art, or as to the identification of handwriting and the opinion of such an expert is relevant." So according to this a forensic psychologist by presenting facts can assist the courts to execute the law in a just manner, these facts are in the form of reports of interviews and assessment of the person in question.

The role played by forensic psychologists will shed a light on the "men's rea" of the person in question, Mens Rea is the state of mind of the person who generally pleads that he is not guilty in the witness stand during a trial. Those who plead guilty, claim that they have done the crime under influence of some substance or they were unaware that they have engaged in the crime, this gives the defense an opportunity to plead for lesser punishment or delay the final verdict of the judge. In such cases, experts are required to step in and assimilate the interview and assessment of the person in question to judge and give an opinion on how true the person's statement is this helps the judge to execute a judgment which is fair and also is in light of the safety of society and the individual.

Section 45 of The Indian Evidence Act 1872, also allows the forensic psychologist to give their expertise in solving criminal investigations, and this gives the opportunity to psychologists to make their forensic methods, according to

the needs of cases.

## Some Specific Functions of Forensic Psychologists

Some functions that forensic psychologists are asked to perform are as follows:

### Police psychology

- Helps in developing psychological profiles of serial offenders.
- Teaching and training the police officers on how to deal with mentally ill individuals.
- After a shooting incident provides counselling to police officers.

### Psychology of Crime and Delinquency

- Conducting research on the development of psychopathy.
- As a research policy advisor consults with legislators and governmental agencies to prevent stalking.
- Consulting with school personnel, for identifying youth which can be dangerous for society.
- For assessing the risk among the mentally ill, develop a psychological test.

### Victimology and Victim Services

- Interviewing the persons who are the victims or witnesses of crime.
- Providing training to victim service providers on the psychological reaction of criminal victimization, e.g., posttraumatic stress disorder.
- Provides education to service providers on the impact of multiculturalism, when victims need mental health.

### Legal Psychology

- Conducts evaluation of child custody and child abuse.
- Through community surveys and other research methods, assists attorneys in jury selection.
- Evaluate the defendant's competency to stand trial.

## The Relationship between Psychology and the Law

Law and psychology are two separate disciplines, but they have much in common. While the goal of psychology is to understand the behaviors and the purpose of the law to control it, both fields establish norms about people's causes. This means that those interested in the study of human behaviors should not limit themselves to considering careers that, at first glance, do not seem to be relevant to psychology. The field of psychology and law uses resources

and research methods and findings of social psychology and cognitive psychology, developmental psychology and clinical psychology to examine legal assumptions to evaluate whether they truly work or not and think in ways to expand them.

Legal psychology involves the practical and psychological investigation of the law, legal institutions and people who come into contact with the law. Legal psychologists usually take basic social and cognitive principles and apply them to problems in the legal system, such as eyewitness memory, jury decision making, investigations and interviews. The term legal psychology is used lately, mainly as a way to differentiate the experimental approach of legal psychology from clinically focused on forensic psychology. Together, legal psychology and forensic field psychology are more generally known as "psychology and law." After the previous efforts of psychologists to report legal issues, psychology and law became a field of study in the 1960s as part of an effort to improve justice, though that original apprehension has diminished over time.

Forensic psychologists have many performances in the criminal justice system, which focus on three areas, law enforcement, corrections and courts. Three examples, one for each part, are police psychologists who work in police agencies, prison psychologists who work in correctional institutions in our country and expert witnesses who provide information to the courts. The relationship between the use of psychology and the law are getting closer every day, this opens the possibility to new careers and areas in which it must be perfected. Going for the future every day in my view is not going to be an option but rather a part of the justice system. Following the standards and the improvement of the system will go to the result of a fair justice for all.

For proper functioning of society, a legal system is necessary. Legal system tries to solve many problems which exist in today's society. Psychology is not considered relevant by some legal authorities but it is relevant and important as law deals with theories of behavior.

### **There are Various Benefits of Including Psychology in Law:**

- It helps in improving and shaping the decisions of decision makers by giving them much more accurate images and pictures of human perceptions and preferences.
- It helps in checking the integrity of the witness as in many cases eyewitnesses can be influenced easily or can be threatened.
- It helps in reduction of false confession.
- Examination of various legally and socially significant areas is included in psychological studies.

- True justice is ensured when the judgments are made after considering the psychological aspects of accused's mind.

### **Various Laws Related to Psychology**

There are various acts and laws which are related to psychology. These are:

- Section 84, IPC
- The Mental Health Act, 1987
- The Lunatic Act, 1912

### **Section 84, Indian Penal Code**

Act of a person of unsound mind— According to this act if a person has committed an offence because of unsoundness of mind and does not understand the nature of his/her act. He/she does not realize that he is doing wrong or contrary to law.

### **The Mental Health Act, 1987**

The Mental Health Act (MHA) 1987 was enacted for better treatment and care of mentally ill persons. The Act made provisions with respect to management of property and affairs of mentally ill persons. The Act also provides protection of human rights of mentally ill persons. The MHA 1987 contains 10 chapters and 98 sections.

- Chapter 1 deals with various definitions.
- Chapter 2 provides procedure for establishing mental health authorities at Center and State levels.
- Chapter 3 deals with the procedure for establishment and maintenance of psychiatric hospitals or psychiatric nursing homes.
- Chapter 4 provides provisions for admission and detention of mentally ill person in psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home.
- Chapter 5 deals with the inspection, discharge, leave of absence and removal of mentally ill person.
- Chapter 6 deals with judicial inquisition regarding alleged mentally ill person possessing property, custody of his person and management of his property.
- Chapter 7 deals with liability to meet cost of maintenance of mentally ill persons detained in psychiatric hospitals or psychiatric nursing homes.
- Chapter 8 deals with protection of human rights of mentally ill persons.
- Chapter 9 deals with penal (punishments) ties and procedures.
- Chapter 10 deals with miscellaneous particulars.

### **Analysis**

Forensic Psychology not only involves criminal responsibility and fitness to stand trial, but mental health and proper

treatment of mental illness also comes under this broad area. Ethically, a Forensic Psychologist is to inform the referral source as to whether there is known basis in either research or practice to answer the particular question and hence require awareness of legal and professional standards [1]. But why there is immediate need to address the issue of lack of Forensic Psychological and Psychiatric facilities in India? This is a pressing concern of requirement of adequate facilities and trained professional Forensic Psychologists in order to take care of mental healthcare of: General Public; Suspects and Victim during trials and proceedings and prisoners as well. We need to realize that mental health is equally important as physical health. People who suffer from mental illness are often dominated unknowingly, their illness is not acknowledged, and it not as uncommon as one would think.

There are not sufficient infrastructures and institutions for training in Forensic Psychology let alone for treatment and regular mental check-ups. There are hardly sufficient Forensic Laboratories and Medico-legal Labs because of which most of the psychological cases are dealt by clinical psychologists in hospital or psychiatric facilities. In many instances, the psychiatric and psychological facilities do not have separate wing for forensic purposes, consequently the forensic evaluation is performed by professionals not trained in forensic and medico-legal investigative areas. As an outcome of which, decisions are often based on trial-and-error method, instead of being based on expertise and proficiency.

Government has taken some initiatives towards this issue, including the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru, established in 2016. The NIMHANS has Centre for Human Rights, Ethics, Law and Mental Health which deals with enhanced training with high standards in investigative approaches of Forensic Psychology and Medico-legal Psychiatry.

The Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) conducted a survey in 2009 according to which 12.8% of children suffer from mental illness out of which 1-20% have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). According to the 2003 survey by NIMHANS 1.1% of total Indian population has prevalence of Schizophrenia. Some of the epidemiological studies performed in India show that 2-30% of adolescents possess psychological problems out of which 8% suffer from psychological distress.

In India 72% of the population resides in rural areas, and there are only 0.03 psychologists per 100,000 people in India that too working majorly in Urban areas. In this case there should not even be cross questioning in why there is

need for adequate psychological and psychiatric facilities equipped with Forensic training. Requirement of this is because Forensics goes in hand with Legal investigations, and treating psychiatrists are not able to deliver appropriate help required to offenders and victims as they are trained for court of law [2-8].

## Suggestions

I strongly propose that there is emergent need for India to pay attention towards the development of Forensic Science. So, what can be done is:

- More graduate, post-graduate and specialized courses can be introduced like other countries in world, so that students have option of choosing Forensic psychology as their career prospective
- Every organization whether schools, universities, private institutions, offices, government administrations should have a mental health care facility in-built, where trained professionals can work. This way public if not treated, least will be aware of such issues. They would not have to go to big institutions where they are afraid to disclose their identity or feel shy to receive treatment. In such in-built facilities they can be looked after anonymously. For this happen to the psychologists should be taught to handle the cases ethically.
- In case the root cause is not treated completely, and someone wounds up with a crime on their hands, and they are not aware what mental and emotional support they can receive, along with the provision which states every individual has right to lawyer, they should also be given right to a Forensic Psychologist and if they cannot afford, they will be appointed with one. This way, the Forensic Psychologist can not only assess the mental fitness of the individual to stand trial, but also ethically and within regulations assess the state of offender when he/she commits crime. A forensic psychologist will be able to provide with not only therapeutic support but also take care that human rights are not getting violated during the proceedings and investigation
- By the means of aforementioned suggestions, we are not only spreading awareness but educating the people of India, training them and provide them with employment. It will be a win-win situation for everyone. All we need is adequate infrastructure, trained professionals not only in urban areas but especially in rural areas.
- Once a Forensic Psychologist is assigned to Criminal in prison, whether they pled insanity or were generally convicted, regular check-ups can be performed so as to make sure they do not pose threat to their inmates in addition to once they get out of prison, are mentally and emotionally fit and do not pose threat to public outside.

## Conclusion

It has been seen that the legal background of forensic psychology is not as strong as we expected it to be, currently, it is used as evidence in the Indian courts. So, an effective standard operating procedure has to be enforced, such that forensic psychology comes to play, and standardized guidelines shall be made which shall suggest where forensic psychology needs to be involved. In order to decrease recidivism, prisons around the country shall have forensic mental health professionals to sustain the path of rehabilitation. There is high percentage of the drug abuse which can be a reason for building up a criminal behavior. Drug use and addiction is the behavioral changes that start to ultimately lead to mental illness. The amount of drug abuse might be a cause for greed for money and drug trafficking or drug abuse. The important factor behind about forensic psychology is based upon the mental set of mind and drug abuse an actually a huge role to play. Around 90 percent of the cases in the current scenario of criminal behavior are the reason or need for drugs. There high increase in juvenile cases reasoning the possibility of drug use is absolutely a desire for more of selling drugs for sustaining. The need for juvenile cases is to learn in a hug amount to clear the understanding of new criminal behaviors. The in-built behavioral changes and study of different behaviors is important in criminal justice system.

Unfortunately, India lacks in expertise in this field as it is relatively new. Judges and advocates lack in scientific background. Special training should be given to police department and investigation agencies. Forensic Psychology should be given much weightage in a crime investigation, which is not the current scenario. Each forensic Laboratory should have a separate team for forensic psychology. Technical skills of a forensic psychologist must be utilized in investigations for an effective system. There is high percentage of the drug abuse which can be a reason for building up a criminal behavior. Drug use and addiction is the behavioral changes that start to ultimately lead to mental illness. The amount of drug abuse might be a cause for greed for money and drug trafficking or drug abuse. The important

factor behind about forensic psychology is based upon the mental set of mind and drug abuse an actually a huge role to play. Around 90 percent of the cases in the current scenario of criminal behavior are the reason or need for drugs. There high increase in juvenile cases reasoning the possibility of drug use is absolutely a desire for more of selling drugs for sustaining. The need for juvenile cases is to learn in a hug amount to clear the understanding of new criminal behaviors. The in-built behavioral changes and study of different behaviors is important in criminal justice system.

## References

1. Egyankosh (2017) Block-1 Introduction to Forensic Psychology and Criminal Behaviour: 4<sup>th</sup> Unit Roles and Functions of a Related Fields Forensic Psychology. IGNOU pp: 45-55.
2. FNU (2020) The Role of Forensic Psychology in Criminal Justice. Florida National University, USA.
3. Ivypananda (2019) Forensic Psychology Role in the Investigation of Crime Essay. Ivypananda, Estonia.
4. Legislative Department (1872) The Indian Evidence Act-1872: Arrangement of Sections. Gazette of India, India, pp: 1-60.
5. Central Government Act (1973) Section 293 in The Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Indian kanoon, India.
6. Home Department (1992) Gujarat Police Manual 1975: Correction Slip 8- Volume 3 and Chapter 5 -Rule 170 (6): Insert After 170(6)-a. Government of Gujarat, Legal Desire, India.
7. Bare Acts Live (2008) Gujarat Forensic Sciences University Act: Gujarat Act No. 17 of 2008. Chawla Publications, India.
8. Reid JE, Inban FE (1966) Truth and Deception: The Polygraph ("Lie Detector") Technique. Williams & Wilkins, USA.