

23/01/2024

JOUVENILE DELINQUENCY :-

Those who are 18 age or under 18 age commit any crime they are called as juvenile delinquent (e) is called Juvenile delinquency.

Factors:-

Domestic violence :-

Due to the violence or Fights that happen in home (^{two} parents) may lead the child to do the crime.

Peer social circle :-

Those who are in nious circle is called Peer social circle. If any nious did a crime that crime influences that child do that crime Because of the thinking that the child can get any Benefits.

3. Economic variable :-

due to a lack of economy they are doing a crime to cut money.

4. Absence of moral guide :-

They do a wrong doing because they didn't get any moral guide from their surroundings or adults.

5. Insufficient Academic standard :-

(i) Due to the academic pressure the children can't meet standards and it can lead them to do any crime maybe in internet.

(ii) They are not getting proper guidance from the school.

6. mental disorder :

mental disorder of a child
can lead them ^{not} to do a
cure due to ^{do} thinking probably

7. emotional instability:

The children who are
stubborn to get things what
they want. They are not emotionally stable.
They can do anything to get what they want.

Theories in Juvenile delinquency:

Anomie theory:

Isolating themselves from the
society. This person is alienated & feels worthless.
Their efforts to try achieve anything else are hopeless.

Subculture theory:

The person who are isolating
themselves have different standards
towards the surrounding. And the
person who are interact with others
the difference is more. for the
interactive ones & non-interactive ones.
behavioural character differences

3. differential opportunity :

To get the equal opportunities or equal attention they will do the crime.

(12-18 years old) juvenile sexual offenders :

The one who commits under 18 age commits sexual offence are juvenile sexual offenders & the crime they are commit is called juvenile sexual offendings.

(voyeurism, child exhibition, sexual assault)

Social isolation also cause a mental disorder that lead them to do a crime.

multi-systematic treatment (MST) to change the behaviour with the help of family, friends & relatives

25/01/2024. unit - 2

Crime and Psychopathology

Psychopathology is used to study or know about the causation of the crime.

Factors :-

- 1) Biological factors
- 2) Crime method
- 3) Isolation
- 4) Lack of social support
- 5) Drug usage / Abuse
- 6) Traumatic or stressful experience

Biological Factors :-

→ Biological factors consist of anything physical that can cause adverse effects on a person's mental health.
→ It includes, Cerebral, prenatal damage, infections, exposure to toxins, Brain defects or injuries or substance abuse.

2) chronic mental conditions:
chronic mental illnesses are defined
as conditions that consistently affect a
person's cognition and long emotions for
at least 3 months or more.

3) Isolation:

The person avoids new
relationships with others and attributes
his/her own interpersonal problems to other
people. Or he/she breaks off the
relationship abruptly. If the isolation
from oneself is a depressive disorder

4) Lack of social support:

The lack of social support
during childhood is associated with
increased risk of depressive symptoms in
adulthood. This association persists with increasing age
throughout adulthood into early oldage

5) Drug Usage / Abuse:

→ mood disorders, thought disorders
or personality disorders have all been in one
way or another implicated in pre-disposing
and individual to drug use and
ultimately drug addiction.
→ mood disorders includes the likes
of anxiety, depression & bipolar disorder.

b) Stressful or traumatic experience:

Adverse experiences in the family
environment have been recognized by as
risk factors for various forms of psychopathology,
including post-traumatic stress disorder,
depression, anxiety, or substance abuse, which
can develop already or substance abuse, which
can develop already in advance.

Types of Psychopathology :-

- 1) Anxiety disorder
- 2) Bipolar disorder
- 3) Depressive disorder
- 4) dissociative disorder
- 5) sleep disorder
- 6) Neuro-cognitive disorder
- 7) Neuro-development disorder

1) Anxiety disorder :-

A mental health disorder characterised by feelings of worry, anxiety, or fear that are strong enough to interfere with one's daily activities (e.g.) Panic Attacks.

2) Bipolar disorder :-

A disorder associated with episodes of mood swings ranging from depressive lows to maniac highs.

3) Depressive Disorder :-

A mental health disorder characterised by persistently depressed mood or loss of interest in activities thereby causing significant impairment in daily life.

4) Dissociative disorder :-

A mental ~~disorder~~ health condition that involves experiencing a loss of connection between thoughts, memories, feelings, surroundings, behaviour & Identity.

5) Sleep Disorder :-

Changes in sleeping pattern or habits that can negatively affect health condition to escape reality.

b. Neuro-cognitive Disorder :-

It is a general term that describes decreased mental function due to a medical disease other than a psychiatric illness.

- 1) neuro-development disorder:-
- It is the disabilities associated primarily with the functioning of the neurological system and Brain.
 - They are craving for attentions

Psychosis:-

- It refers to a loss of contact with reality.
- People with Psychosis may experience disruptions in their thoughts & perceptions causing them to see their world differently.

DSM :-

- It stands for Diagnostic and Statistical manual of mental Health
- It is a hand book used by Healthcare professionals in the US and much of the world as the authority guide to the diagnosis of mental disorders.

Biological Factors of crime

1. Genetics
2. Prenatal damage
3. Neuro Transmitter
4. Infections

1. Genetics :-

The Serotonergic Pathway is involved in Brain development and malfunction in this system increases aggressiveness & impulsivity. Several genes involved in this Pathway are found to be associated with anti-social Behaviour such as Impulsivity, Aggression & ADHD.

2. Prenatal damage :-

→ A substantial body of evidence suggests that several prenatal life factors pre-dispose to adult antisocial behaviour.
→ Research has specifically linked minor physical anomalies in a mother's smoking & alcohol exposure, birth complications & mal-nutrition to later aggression in crime.

3.

Nero-transmitter :-

→ Certain nero-transmitter imbalances in the Brain such as Cestorin which has been linked to the mood and impulsiveness particularly Aggression is also a reason for committing violent crimes.

→ If cestorin increases the Aggression level also increases.

→ Another neurotransmitter known as dopamine which gives happiness increases when dopamine increases the aggression level decreases.

4) Infections :-

→ The condition at which the HIV virus affects the neurons of the brain cell that leads to mental disorder

→ The condition is known as encephalopathy

→ If it leads to death then there is no chance for committing crime.

→ If it does not then it will lead to a mental disorder

Psycho - social Factors :-

1. Parental Relation
2. Hormones
3. Education
4. Peer Influence
5. Drug & Alcohol

1) Parental Relation:-

High level of parental involvement, support and attachment are inversely related to delinquency. Children raised in supportive affection and accepting homes are less likely to become deviant. Children exposed by parents are among the most likely to become delinquent.

Hormones:-

Hormones are the chemical substances produced for the functioning of the body. The hormones associated are cortisol & testosterone.

Cortisol supplies more glucose to the brain during stress in emotional surge time. It also help in brain increase its aggression we are

Testosterone is another hormone related to the crime when the testosterone level is more, the aggression level is more.

3. Education:-

Lack of education can be seen as a factor which pushes people into crime. But this does not necessarily mean that with higher educational attainment the people develop any special characteristics which turn them less criminal minded. They are just at the lower risk of becoming an offender.

Peer Influence:-

Peer Influence can positive encouraging people to participate in exploitation activities or behaviors. The power of the peer can make people reluctant to tell others that they are being abused or exploited especially if during so, could make them targets of humiliation, violence or rejection.

6) Drug and Alcohol :-

→ Drugs can be related to crime
A drug cause the mental / physical state
conducive to law breaking due to a person
and that results in the motivation to
act or result in a demand in acts to
formal mediation & a corresponding increase
in predators and retaliatory crime.
→ Alcohol reduces the functioning power of
a person.

Theories:-

1) Strain theory :-

Strain theory in psychology
states that criminal behaviour is the
result of stress or strain experienced by an
individual.

When a person cannot achieve their
goals through legitimate means they may
resort to crime.

2) Social - learning theory :-

The social learning theory states
that a person is slightly to commit
criminal activity if they are surrounded by
others involved in criminal behaviour. People
learn values or behaviour associated with crime
through differential association.

3) control theory

control theory is a sociological theory that explains the cause of individual engagement in criminal behaviour. It states that individuals act in certain ways because of the influence of society.

4) Anomie theory:-

The idea of Anomie is that the person chooses criminal activity because the individual believes that there is no reason not to. In other words the person is alienated from society because their efforts to try and achieve anything else are hopeless.

Sexual Abuse :-

Sexual Abuse also referred as molestation is abusive sexual behavior by one person upon another. It is often perpetrated using force or by taking advantage of another.

Molestation often refers to an instance of sexual assault against a small child whereas sexual abuse is a term used for persistent pattern of sexual assault.

POSCO ACT :-

It is an act to protect children from offences of sexual assault, Sexual Harassment and Pornography and provide for establishment of special codes for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto ministry of women & child development.

The minimum punishment under POSCO Act

Section 1 - Short title, extent and commencement

1) This act may be called the Protection of children from sexual offences Act 2012;

2) It extends to the whole of India.

3) It shall come into force on such date as the central government may by notification in the official gazette, appoint.

Section 2 - Definition, In this act, unless the context otherwise requires.

a) Aggravated ~~Penetrative~~ Penetrative sexual assault has the same meaning as aggrieved to in section 5.

Section 3 - Penetrative sexual assault → person is said to commit "Penetrative sexual assault" if.

a) he puts his penis to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, uterus or anus of a child or makes the child to do with him.

b) He inserts to any exerts, any object or a part of the Body, not being the Penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of the child to do so with him or any other person.

c) He manipulates any part of the Body of the child so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of the Body of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person.

d) He applies his mouth to the Penis, Vagina, anus, urethra of the child or makes the child to do so to such person or any other person.

4. By Section 4 - Punishment for Penetrative Sexual Assault - whoever commits penetrative sexual assault shall be punished with imprisonment for life and shall be liable to fine.

Section

Section 7 - Sexual assault, whoever with sexual intent touches the vagina, penis, anus or breast of the child or makes the child to touch the vagina, penis, anus or breast of such person to or any other person, or does any other act with sexual intent which involves physical contact without penetration is said to commit sexual assault.

8. Section 8 - Punishment for sexual assault
whoever commits sexual assault, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to five years & shall also be liable with fine.

Section 11 - Sexual Harassment - A person is said to commit sexual harassment upon a child when such person with sexual intent

(i) utters any word or makes any sound or makes any gesture or exhibits any object or Part of Body with the intention with that such word or sound shall be heard, or Such gesture, or object or Part of Body shall be seen by the child or.

(ii) makes a child exhibits his Body or any part of the Body so as it is seen by such Person or any other Person or.

(iii) shows any object to a child in any form of media for Pornographic purposes or

(iv) Reportedly or constantly follows or watches or contacts of a child either directly or through electronic digital or any other means.

(v) threatens to inc, in any form of media a real or fabricated depiction through electronic film or digital or any other mode of any part of the Body of the child or the involvement of

the child in a sexual act or

(vi) entices a child for Pornographic Purposes or gives gratification therefor.

Section 12 - Punishment for sexual Harassment -

whoever commits sexual Harassment upon a child shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three yrs and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 13 - use of child for pornographic purposes

whoever uses a child in any form of media for the purpose of sexual gratification which includes -

a) representation of the sexual organs of a child engaged in real or simulated sexual acts.

b) video usage of a child engaged in a real or simulated sexual acts

c) Introduce or obscene representation
of a shall be guilty of the offence of
using a child for pornographic purpose

by Section 141 - Punishment for using child
for pornographic purposes.

(i) whoever uses a child or children
for pornographic purposes shall ^{not} be punishment
with imprisonment for a term which shall
not be liable to fine and in the
event of second or subsequent conviction
with imprisonment for a term which shall
not be less than 7 years and also
liable to fine.

Section 16. Abetment of an offence A
Person abets an offence, who-

(i) Instigates any person to do that
offence or,

(ii) Engages with one or more other
person all in ~~any~~ conspiracy for the
doing of that offence. If an act or
Illegal omission takes place in pursuance
of that conspiracy and in order to
the doing of that offence. or

(iii) Intentionally aids by any act or illegal omission, the doing of the offence.

Section 17 - Punishment for Abetment
whoever abets any offence under this Act, if the Act is Abetted is committed in consequence of the Abetment shall be punished with Punishment provided for that offence.

Section 19 - Reporting of offences - Not with standing anything contained in section 1973, any person who has apprehension that an offence under this Act is likely to be committed or has knowledge that such an offence has been committed shall provide such information.

- a) the special Juvenile Police unit;
- b) the local police;

Section 22 - Punishment for false complaint or false information

A person who makes false

complaint or provides false information against any person in respect of an offence committed under section 3, 5, 7 & section 9 solely with the intention to humiliate, extort or threaten or defame him, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

Section 24. - Recording of statement of child

1. The statement of the child shall be recorded at the residence of the child or at a place where he usually or at the place of his choice. and as practicable by a women Police Officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector.

2. The police Officer while recording the statement of the child shall not be in uniform.

3. The Police Officer making the investigation shall whilst examining the child ensure that at no point of time the child come in the contact in any way with the Accused.

4. No child shall be detained in the police stations in the night for any reason.

5. The police officers shall ensure that the identity of the child is protected from the public media, unless otherwise directed by the special court in the interest of child.

Section 25

Recording of statement of a child by magistrate.

1) If the statement of the child is being recorded under section under 164 of the CrPC, 1973, the magistrate recording such statement shall not with standing anything contained there in record the statement as spoken by the child.

Section 35. - Period for recording of evidence of child and disposal of case

1) The evidence of the child shall be recorded within a period of 30 days of the special court taking

cognisance of the offence and
presupposes for delay if any shall
be recorded by the special court.

2. The special court complete the
trial as far as possible within a
period of 1 year from the date of
taking cognisance of the offence.

Section 36. - child not to see Accused
at the time of testifying

1) The special court shall ensure
that the child does not exposed in
any way of the accused at the
time of recording of the evidence.
while at the same time ensuring
that the accused is in a position to
hear statement of the child and communicate
with his Advocate.

Section 37. - Trials to be conducted in camera
The special court shall try cases in
camera and in the presence of the parents
of the child or any other person in whom
the child has trust or confidence.

Section 38 - Assistance of interpreter or
expert while recording evidence
whenever necessary the court may
take the assistance of a translator
or Interpreter having such qualification,
experience and on payment of
such fees as may be prescribed
while recording the evidence of the
child.

Section 40 - ~~the~~ right of child to
take assistance of legal
practitioner.

Subject to proviso to section 201
of CPC the family or the ~~child~~
Guardian of the child shall be
entitled to the assistance of
a legal council of their choice
for any offence under this
Act. Provided that in the family
or the Guardian of the child
or unable to afford a legal
council the legal services Authority
shall provide a lawyer to them.

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Relationship between forensic psychology & law

There are
3 ways that psychology interacts with
law.

1. Psychology as in the law
2. Psychology of the law
3. Psychology by the law.

Section 84 of the Act of a person of unsound mind.

Nothing is an offence which is due by a person who at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law.

Psychology in the law:-

4)

Psychosis:-

A mental disorder characterized by a disconnection from reality.

5) Hallucination:-

Imagination of things that they have a false perception of objects or events involving your sense right, sound, smell, touch & taste.

Hallucinations seem real but not

(eg) Hear sounds or voices that nobody hears.

6) Delusion:-

A delusion is a belief that is clearly false at that individual an abnormality in the affected person's content of thought.

(eg) Being abducted by aliens.

7) Illusion:-

It is a process of misrepresentation of a real sensory stimulus.

For example:- A child who perceives tree branches at night as if they're cobwebs, may be said to be having an illusion.

8) PSYCHOPATH:

It is a neuro-psychiatric disorder, marked by deficit emotional response, lack of empathy & poor behavioural controls.

9) DEMENTIA:-

It is a mental state in which a person is confused, disoriented, not able to think or remember clearly.

10) DEMENTIA:-

It is the loss of cognitive functioning - thinking, remembering and reasoning to such an extent that it interferes with a person's daily life w/ activities.

metabolic

21/2/2024

Approaches of profiling:

1) Geographical - location

- 2) Clinical - where or why would the perpetrator have any mental disorders / illness
- 3) Investigative psychology - using statistics or methods to investigate e.g. polygraph.

- 4) Typological - types of approach based on offenders
there are two types of offenders
Organised - pre-planned offenders, They plan everything & execute it properly
dis-organised - not a pre-planned offenders just do the crime with the anger on the spot.

Approaches of profiling:

1) Geographical approach:

- It is used to deduce the link between the criminal & suggestions about the place, where offenders stay & work
this is achieved by examining the patterns in the locations & timing of offences.

clinical Approach :-

This approach is mainly directed at offenders thought to be suffering from dementia or other psychological illness.

Abbreviations

- It is based on insights from psychiatric and clinical psychology.
- To conduct investigation

Investigative Psychology :

This is an extension of geographical profiling which uses established psychological theories and techniques to predict an offender's behavioural characteristics.

Hypothesis Approach - This approach analyzes the characteristics of crime scenes in order to categorize offenders into groups of typical characteristics.

intention of the person.
we know about the
information only about it is truth I wrong

BRAIN ELECTRICAL OSCILLATION SIGNATURE PROFILING (BEDSP)

we can't determine the intention as same as polygraph
→ It is also known as brain Fingerprinting.

→ Neurons are communicating by electrochemical signals
→ The ^{committed} electrochemical signals are transferred in a particular mode of oscillation

↔ Neurons communicate by electro chemical units → Signals (in the form of waves)

Particular Oscillation
(radiations / vibrations)

→ MERMER
Accompanied

EEG (Electro- encephalo graph)

↓

→ the person is guilty / not guilty

Till oscillation is the Principle

→ HERMER is a device that measure the oscillations that are emitted by the neurons. This attached to the body or smell.

In every tree are three different kinds of lies. It is an instrument that showing the all the rhythm of the oscillations.

→ If the rhythm of oscillation is regular the person is telling the truth

→ If the rhythm of the oscillation is irregular the person is considered as lying.

event - related potential [ERP]

It is

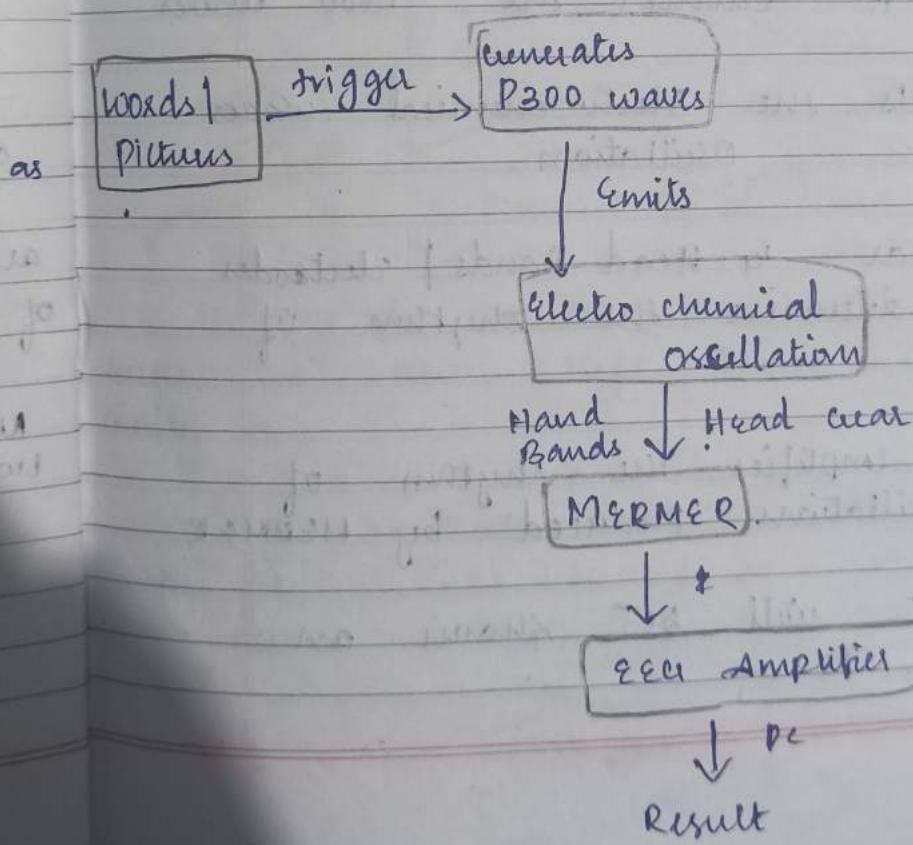
class of enzymes will active focus on particular event is called event - related potential [ERP]

P-300 is the component which is from the ERP.

P300 is the Histone Acetyl transferase.

This will activate the memories that are present in the brain neurons

This particular electro chemical signals comes from the P-300 that is related to event related potential:



Instruments used:

- 1) PC
- 2) Head wear
- 3) Hand Bands / electrodes (MERMEC)
- 4) EEG Amplifier

→ showing some kind of words/pictures are to the Person.

→ Then it activates the P300 waves

→ It emits the electrochemical waves oscillation

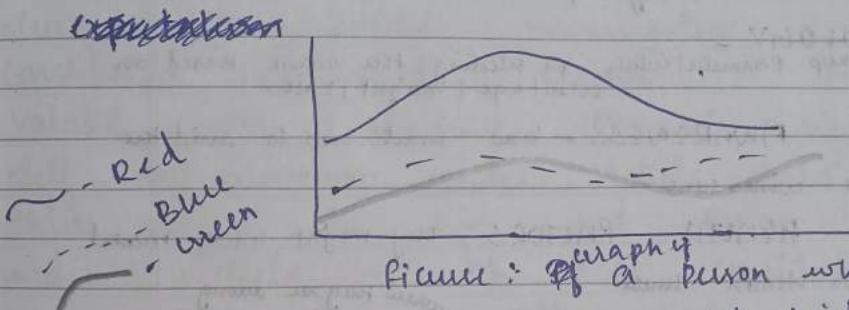
→ Head wear & Head Bands / electrodes determine the rhythm of oscillations

→ It amplifies the rhythm of oscillations produced by MERMEC

→ Result will be shown on PC

Three types of lies in EEG

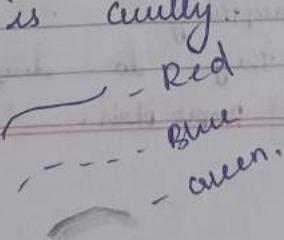
- 1) Red - expected to know
- 2) Blue - Person knows guilty/not
- 3) Green - Person don't aware.



Picture: Graph of a person who is not guilty

If the blue line is interconnected with green line then the person is not guilty.

If the blue line is interconnected with red line then we can say that the person is guilty.



(eg) Picture of a graph of person who is not guilty

7/2/2024

SALIENT FEATURES of SERIAL MURDERS:

1. REPETITIVE PATTERNS - Modus operandi.
2. COOLING - OFF PERIODS - The gap between the murders (months/year).
3. PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVATION - To get control or kill power. If the person is under any physical or mental stress that turns into a wish.
4. VICTIMOLOGY - They will keep paramilitary interests for selecting the victim based on needs.
5. FORENSIC AWARENESS - Knows about how to avoid the evidence from the crime scene.
6. MENTAL HEALTH FACTORS - They might have mental disorders on health issues.
7. STAGING - Traveler factors in crime - (eg) In India a serial killer come and eat the bullet because he did the crime.
8. MEDIA INFLUENCE - Doing crimes to get fame.
9. MOBILITY - changing the particular geographical locations frequently.
10. TYPOLOGIES - Organized - Apart from the plan they don't do anything. Unorganized - They do anything without a proper plan.

01/02/2024.

PROFILING OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS:

Behavioural - Modus operandi;

under

Psychological - Trauma, sexual fantasies

Demographics - Age, gender, race, sex, of particular person.

Victimology - Selection of victims of particular age, sex, race, height etc. -

It involves analysing various factors such as their behavior pattern, demographics, criminal history & psychological characteristics to create a profile.

factors :

- 1) Behaviour pattern - modus operandi, grooming tactics, frequency duration, (aggression), irritability, severity

2) Demographic - Age, gender, race, educational status, status.

3) Criminal History - Previous history of both sexual & non-sexual offenders.

4) Psychological characteristics - sexual anxiety, mentality of sexual offenders

5) Victimology - Age, gender, geographical pattern of victim

6) Geographical analysis - using location to delineate the crime

7) Risk Assessment - About prevent the crime

Hair:

Organized offender

Demographics