

# IMPORTANCE OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING IN JUVENILE

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## **Abstract**

*This article is to introduce a new approach for the juvenile to improving the process of intervention and rehabilitation. Role forensic psychologists should not be limited to only clinical aspects of juveniles. This field should more expand to criminological aspects related to juveniles and their way of making rules and rehabilitation programs. There are many kinds of research in which it was mentioned that existing process in this field is not much effective so new approaches needed which can help to understand the psychology of juveniles and to reduce the risk of recidivism.*

**Keywords:** Juvenile, Forensic Psychology, Profiling, Recidivism, Rehabilitation

## **JUVENILES & THEIR RISK FACTORS**

Human beings under the age of eighteen years are known as children or young people or minors in legal terms. According to many child developmental theories they are very vulnerable and suggestive. They develop their personality, interests, and behaviors by various environmental triggers like parents, family members, school, and society. Biological factors are also an important contributor to their personality. Juveniles are defined as those children or minors who have a conflict with the law and legal system. In the Indian penal code, it was mentioned that children who committed a crime within seven to eighteen years are juveniles (IPC, 2015).

There are many types of crimes and in general, we all know about the factors of crime. There can be psychological or environmental or geographical or biological factors of crime commission. Depending on the types of crime their factors will be different. The researcher evaluates many reasons or risk factors for juvenile delinquency behavior. According to them biological passivity, psychological distinctiveness including drug abuse and communication issues, and cultural or social issues. Whether it can be with or without the inference of forensic. It is very important to evaluate the risk factors and its trigger of prevention (Cristian Delcea, 2019)

## **RECIDIVISM, REHABILITATION & REINTEGRATION**

Children have a low level of the cognitive process due to they are in their developmental stage. Therefore, committing a crime kind of decision making is obviously cannot define easily. Early prevention is needed during a child's developmental stage. Labeling can be a stigma for juveniles which should stop. The Juvenile Justice System should be concentrate on the problems which were faced by juveniles (Gatti, 2009). So, understanding the cognitive processes of juveniles including their personality traits is very important as well as the geographical triggers of their criminal behavior. There is a high probability of committing a crime again and again if juveniles do not get the proper care and knowledge on time. The conflict with the law should be resolved to decrease the chance to become a habitual offender or the level of recidivism. To resolve this conflict, it is necessary to know the psychological status of the juveniles, personality traits including the geographical or environmental factors that trigger certain criminal behavior. Then the exact treatment of the conflict can provide. The existing policies regarding juveniles failed as a correctional system which can be seen through the rate of juvenile delinquency records of the country. Rehabilitation and reintegration are very important for juveniles to decrease the delinquency and recidivism rate. A new effective policy is needed in the juvenile justice system in India with the help of new techniques by the experts of respective fields (Niriella, 2020). Here the role of forensic psychologist or criminologist is very important. They are more trained and eligible for this evaluation of the psychology of juveniles. They are trained to examine the psychological as well as other factors of crime too. Traditional dealing techniques with juveniles not so effective in predicting the psychology of a juvenile or their behavior. So new approaches are needed in this field of work. (Routh, 2010). The role of forensic psychologist or criminologist should not be limited to general clinical training programs of juveniles. It should focus on evaluating the different

aspects of the psychological functioning of juveniles. It will be very helpful to predict recidivism as well as the disposition of juveniles regarding a particular crime (Steinberg, 2002). More detailed decisions and effective intervention needed in the juvenile justice system which can help not only mental health administration in the juvenile system also juvenile policymakers (Shufelt, 2006).

Evaluating the psychology of juveniles or the reason behind their criminal behavior is not enough. Rehabilitation is also an important aspect for juveniles as the juvenile delinquency law was replaced by the juvenile justice care & protection act in 2015. There should be an effective rehabilitation system that can decrease the challenges that juveniles face before or during the rehabilitation (Hovey, 2017). With common rehabilitation programs, there should be some specialized programs also according to the particular offensive or criminal behavior. The accomplishment of the methods is also important otherwise rehabilitation would become meaningless and the recidivism rate might be increased. This aspect is also mentioned in the strain theory of crime (Darbouze). So, Rehabilitation programs should have some characteristics like effective arbitration, new tested designs according to crime and criminal behavior, and implementation (Lipsey, 2000). Identify the risk factors of the delinquent behavior of juveniles is the initiation of an effective rehabilitation program. Adaptation of treatment and intervention is also needed. Economically high countries like the UK started an approach which deals with the legal, psychological, and developmental factors of juveniles to decrease the rate of recidivism (Susan Young, 2017)

### INDIAN SCENARIO OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

In India, there is a prison manual for prisoners. But there is no manual for juveniles. There are no rules by all the state governments of India implemented after the juvenile justice care and protection act passed in 2015. Most of the states had drafted the rules but most of all are under process. Rules regarding juvenile justice yet to be implemented.

S.No.	States/UTs	Details
1	Haryana	The state has adopted the Centre JJ Model Rules, 2016 after approval of Hon'ble CM Haryana but yet to be notified.
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	The draft rules are under consideration of the UT Administration
3	Goa	Rules are drafted and submitted for vetting to Law Department
4	Kerala	State Govt. has prepared a draft model rule.
5	Karnataka	Karnataka rules drafted and are being placed before the cabinet and thereafter notifying in the public domain.
6	Meghalaya	The State Government has prepared the draft and submitted State Model Rules. The approval is awaited from the State Government
7	Punjab	The state has prepared draft rules and these rules are pending before Legal remembrance (L.R.) for the vetting and further directions
8	Rajasthan	State rules for Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 are yet to be notified

Table 1: The States and UTs, who have drafted Rules under JJ Act, which are yet to be notified

S.No.	States/UTs	Details
1	Assam	The state has constituted a Committee for drafting the state rules
2	Andhra Pradesh	Draft Juvenile Justice Model Rules is under Process.
3	Kerala	The state is in the process of framing Model Rules
4	Delhi	The process of framing the rules is under process
5	Gujarat	The state is in the process of framing Model Rules
6	Himachal Pradesh	The state is in the process of framing Model Rules
7	Lakshadweep	The state is in the process of framing Model Rules
8	Madhya Pradesh	The state has constituted a committee for drafting the state rules.
9	Manipur	Govt. is under process framing/drafting own Rules confirming the provision of JJ Act, in the meantime the State Govt. complying the provision laid down under JJ Model Rule, 2016 framed by Govt. of India
10	Sikkim	The state is in the process of framing Model Rules
11	Telangana	The draft rules are under examination of the State Government.
12	Uttarakhand	The draft of Juvenile Justice Rules State Rules has been prepared and is under discussion with stakeholders.
13	Uttar Pradesh	The state is in process of adopting JJ Model Rules, 2016 framed by the

	Govt. of India
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Table 2: The details provided by the States and UTs, who are in the process of framing rules under the Juvenile Justice Act.

The states, mentioned in table 1 are drafted Rules under Juvenile Justice Act, which are not notified yet, and the states, listed in Table 2 are in the process of framing rules under the Juvenile Justice Act. This data is from the annexure referred in the Lok Sabha on 19.07.2019 regarding 'Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. A juvenile manual is needed for the improvement of the juvenile justice system in India.

Forensic Psychological Profiling:

Forensic Psychological Profiling is new terminology to understanding psychological and geographical factors and future prediction of juveniles to understand the crime committed or to be committed. It includes various sub-profile regarding the juvenile like mental health, case history, and the analysis of different factors of crime. It includes aspects of recidivism and disposition of the criminal behavior.

Every individual is different from one to another. Their circumstances and behavioral responses to particular situations are different. Giving treatment and intervention to Juveniles, in general, may not be effective. Their treatment and intervention should be different according to their particular issues. Forensic Psychological Profiling can be a good technique to recognize the different dimensions of the psychology of Juveniles.

There is a great contribution of standardized psychological assessment in the juvenile justice system. This can be lead to more helpful and effective to the field of juvenile psychology and it is also relevant to introduce such tools and processes to the system for understanding crime and future references (Hoge, 1999).

## CONCLUSION

Forensic Psychological Profiling can be a good tool for evaluating the risk factors of juvenile delinquent behavior, factors of recidivism, effective reintegration, and rehabilitation program for juveniles. This technique can be a good start to recognize the importance of the juvenile manual in every state of India keeping all aspects of juveniles in mind. Forensic Psychological Profiling technique can be an appropriate tool to make more scientific and standardized procedures in the juvenile justice system to deal with juveniles with the help of experts.

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