



24th - 25th
July 2021

7th INTERNATIONAL
eCONFERENCE-2021

Forensic Psychology



**eConference
Proceedings**

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Supported by



SIFS INDIA
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GREETINGS FROM THE ORGANIZING DESK

The new era post the global pandemic has affected academics, establishments, and individuals' preparedness worldwide. Forensic Science has an interdisciplinary approach and its true essence can be proved meaningful with collaborative efforts of people present around the globe functioning together as a team. With a vision to bring all the academicians, students, and professionals and share their valuable contemplations, the 7th International eConference is structured to lead the way through endeavors focused to take Forensic to greater heights. We welcome every science enthusiast to become a part of this revolutionizing effort and explore the technological advancements, scientific researches, and opportunities for everyone to flourish.



Dr. Ranjeet Kr. Singh

President

**International Association of
Scientists and Researchers**



Phaneendar B N

Forensic Expert, CEO

Clue4 Evidence Foundation

THE ORGANIZER

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS AND RESEARCHERS (IASR)

IASR is a non-profit organization focused to deliver the updated literature and research work to not only the global scientific and research society, but also to everyone. Providing open access to critically reviewed high-quality research papers and literature, it works with a mission of providing a user-friendly global platforms for researchers, scientists for sharing information, and dissemination of recent ground breaking researches and advancements in various fields working together for the betterment of the world.

About the eConference

Forensic Science has proffered techniques that have leveled up the competence of humankind and are staying up with the trend. At the outset, the International Association of Scientists and Researchers (IASR) in association with the Sherlock Institute of Forensic Science (SIFS) India organizing the 7th International eConference on "Forensic Psychology", 2021. With utmost enthusiasm, the organizing committee invites the young minds and professionals of various disciplines of forensic science and become a part of the first-ever convention organized with the motto of bringing the unrecognized talents, present globally. The program would follow talks by eminent national and international experts accompanied by e-paper presentations, ePoster presentations, discussions, and scientific excellence awards.

Mission Statement

"Committing towards the fact of being a lead-follower of technology with a bold spirit of risk-taking, helping us make our presence noticeable worldwide".

SPEAKER'S PROFILE

DR. LAXMIDHAR BEHERA

Brainwave Science Inc., USA & IIT Kanpur, INDIA

Laxmidhar Behera, PhD is the Poonam and Prabhu Goel Chair Professor at IIT Kanpur, India; he is a teacher, researcher, author and industrial collaborator for over 25 years, in the fields of Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Machine Learning. He has more than 280 publications, Journals and Conference Proceedings, including many peer-reviewed articles receiving best paper awards. His co-authored book, "Intelligent Systems and Control", an Oxford University Press publication, is now in its' 5th reprint and is a prescribed graduate-level textbook in many Universities across the world. He has authored several books pioneering the fields of artificial intelligence, robotics and Machine Learning. He has also been an associate editor for two international journals published by Taylor & Francis and Hindwai. His research work lies in the convergence of machine learning, control theory, robotic vision and heterogeneous robotic platforms contributing innovative advancements in the theoretical and experimental paradigms for this field. His other research interests include intelligent control, semantic signal/music processing, neural networks, Brain-Computer Interface (BCI), control of cyber-physical systems, and cognitive modeling. He is the recipient of many large exclusive grants to support his groundbreaking research. Lending his genius to many academic institutions.



PROF. C. R. MUKUNDAN

Axxonet Brain Research Laboratory, Bengaluru, INDIA

Prof. C.R. Mukundan, PhD, D.M. & S.P. is presently a Chairman at Axxonet Brain Research Laboratory, Axxonet System Technology, Bengaluru. He was a faculty in the Department of Clinical Psychology of the National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, from 1974 to 2003. He functioned as Professor Emeritus in the Institute of Behavioral Science, GFSU, Gujarat, for more than three years from 2013. He set up the Clinical Neuropsychology Services at NIMHANS in the mid-1970. And later set up a Neuropsychological Laboratory for cognitive electrophysiological experiments at NIMHANS. He designed a 24 channels EEG system and assembled it in late 1970 at NIMHANS, which was used in several research projects. He designed a cognitive retraining program (Brain Function Therapy) for brain-damaged patients and children with learning disabilities and got a computer program developed for its use. His cognitive electrophysiological work on remembrance of autobiographical information was developed into a forensic tool, which has been named Brain Electrical Oscillations Signature (BEOS) profiling, and it has been successfully used as an aid for forensic formulations and investigations in hundreds of cases. Based on neuropsychological principles of brain functioning, he developed a computerized 'Neurobehavioral Controls and Potentiality Measurement' test and other behavioural measures for use in corporate organizations. "Emotion – The Driving Force" is his fourth book.



SPEAKER'S PROFILE

DR. ASHA SRIVASTAVA

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), CBI, New Delhi, INDIA



Dr. Asha Srivastava is currently serving as a Principal Scientific Officer & Head of Forensic Psychology Department at Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), New Delhi. She completed her PhD from Lucknow University and has more than 28 years of experience in the field of Forensic Psychological techniques. Besides this, she has 05 years of experience in the field of Applied Psychology and Clinical Psychology. She also worked as Lecturer, Psychologist and Assistant Director in different organizations. In addition to this, she has appeared in numerous courts as an expert witness and has examined more than 5000 subjects in 1700 cases referred by CBI, NIA, Delhi Police, Armed Forces and other Law Enforcement Agencies in the country. Some of these cases done by her are Pathankot Air Base Attack, Sheena Bora murder case, Sunanda Pushkar death case, Vyapam scam cases, Nirbhaya Rape Case, Shivani Bhatnagar Journalist Murder case, etc. She has been a Member of the International Associate of British and European Polygraph Association and International Associate of American Psychological Association. She is a Life Member of the Indian Science Congress, Indian Forensic Science, Indian Association of Clinical Psychologists, Indian Academy of Applied Psychologists, Indian Society of Criminology as well as National Association of Psychologists.

DR. SUDHANSHU SARANGI (IPS)

Odisha State Police Housing & Welfare Corporation (OSPH & WC) Limited, Bhubaneswar, INDIA



Dr. Sudhanshu Sarangi is an IPS officer who is currently serving as Chairman-cum-Managing Director at Odisha State Police Housing and Welfare Corporation (OSPH & WC) Limited, Bhubaneswar. He completed his PhD in Psychology and Masters in Investigative Psychology. He was appointed as Twin City Police Commissioner on 21 August 2019. During his tenure, he led the police force of two cities with admirable efficiency. After the lockdown was announced in March last year, he led from the front to ensure that COVID safety protocols are adhered to as instructed by Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik. Stringent enforcement against violators apart, he went out of his way to help people in distress during shutdowns and earned praise. He also brought to book Biban Biswal, the main accused in the 1999 Barang gang rape, by reopening the case and tracking him down 22 years after the heinous crime. Besides the detection of sensational cases like broad daylight gold heist at Cuttack branch of India Infoland Ltd (IIFL), he had launched special drives against food adulteration units and drug peddlers in the two cities by setting up a dedicated Drug Task Force.

SPEAKER'S PROFILE

DR. JOSEPH DE LADURANTEY

Vollmer Institute, California, USA

Dr. Joseph De Ladurantey has been working as a Managing Partner at The Vollmer Institute, California since 2018. He has also worked as the President at JCD & Associate President since 2009. He has worked as a Senior Vice President at Willdan Homeland Solutions for almost 4 years. He completed his Doctoral degree in Public Policy and Public Administration from the University of La Verne, California in the year 2007 wherein he published a dissertation on the topic "Creating Public Value Through Collaborative Networks: The Study of Decision Making, Membership, Policy Influence and Skill Sets." In addition to this, in 1973, he completed his Masters in Public Administration from the University of Southern California wherein his thesis addressed the issues involved with performance appraisal systems in law enforcement.



DR. S. L. VAYA

Pioneer of Forensic Psychology in India, INDIA

Dr. S. L. Vaya is a trained professional Clinical Psychologist and a pioneer in forensic psychology in India. She is the first accredited Forensic Psychologist in India for a polygraph examination, narco-analysis and brain signature profiling. She is currently Director (R&D) at the School of Criminology & Behavioral Science at Rashtriya Raksha University in Ahmedabad. She was Dean and Director of the Institute of Behavioral Sciences in the Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, the first in India to start an M.Phil. and PG Diploma in Forensic Psychology. She has set up the Forensic Psychology Division at the Forensic Science Laboratory in Ahmedabad in 1988. She is credited with establishing procedures to interrogate suspects using the latest methods in forensic psychology. She has provided her expert services to solve high-profile cases such as Madhumita Shukla murder case, Gutka case, Nithari serial killings, Aarushi-Hemraj murder case of Noida, Ujjain serial killings, Ranchi serial murders, Telgi fake stamp case and the lion poaching case in Gir. She was awarded the C S Kang Oration Award for the year 2011 by the Indian Associations of Clinical Psychologists (IACP). She also received the Forensic Clinical Psychology Award for the year 2015. Her expertise in forensic psychology and forensic science spans 30 years and was conferred the Indian Union Home Ministers Life Time Achievement Award for her outstanding contribution to the field of Forensic Science and Forensic Psychology in India.



SPEAKER'S PROFILE

DR. PRIYANKA KACKER

National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, INDIA

Dr. Priyanka Kacker is a Senior Assistant Professor at the School of Behavioral Science of National Forensic Sciences University (previously known as GFSU), Gandhinagar, since 2013. She is teaching and researching Neuropsychology and Forensic Psychology. Currently, her ongoing ICSSR funded research project is on "Developing a Neuro Signature System Based Profile of Victims of Domestic Violence". Before joining NFSU, she was a Lecturer (4 years) in The Department of Psychology, The M.S. University of Baroda, Gujarat. She is a trained hypnotherapist, trained in cognitive electrophysiology and cognitive neuropsychology and is engaged in computerized EEG/ ERP analyses, especially in the use of Brain Electrical Oscillations Signature (BEOS) profiling for forensic, neuro and clinical studies. Micro-expressions link to deception and early detection, intervention and rehabilitation of Juveniles and Dementia is also part of ongoing studies and research interests. She has 83 research and other presentations in national and international conferences, and 70 research publications in the above areas. She is also an Associate Chief-Editor of the newly launched Journal - GAP Indian Journal of Forensics and Behavioral Sciences. She handled "Anti-Corruption Cases interrogation at IBS, GFSU and is a Govt. of India Registered Counselor".



AMIR LIBERMAN

Nemesysco, Ltd., Netanya, ISRAEL

Amir Liberman is a worldwide leading researcher in the field of human voice analysis and the first to identify the 3 basic sensations in the human voice: Excitement (positive sensation), Stress (negative sensation) and uncertainty (cognitive stress). He began his voice analysis research in 1997, in response to a terror attack that took the life of 3 young mothers in Israel. His original intention was to build the "ultimate lie detector" based on speech analysis and other more common techniques of veracity assessment, but quickly changed the scope of his research to explore unique properties of the voice he identified in his preliminary test cases. His first voice-related patent was published in 1998, summarizing the research of 2 years, leading the way to the development of the first-ever commercial computerized emotion detector. His more recent discoveries and additional novel vocal parameters were published in his second voice analysis patent from 1999, identifying "Concentration", "Anticipation" and "Arousal" (Also known as the "Love Detector" patent). Being a self-educated researcher, his methods of research are very unique and unfamiliar to the world of traditional phonetics, as most of his research is done in real-life settings and not in a mocked laboratory atmosphere. He formed Nemesysco, Ltd. in April of 2000, to manage all of his IP patents and development projects.



SPEAKER'S PROFILE

DIVYA DUBEY

Spire Solutions, Dubai, UAE

Divya Dubey is currently working as a Consultant-Risk, Threat and Response at Spire Solutions, Dubai where she is looking after Nemesysco's technology called Layered Voice Analysis (LVA) which is used in detecting emotions. It can detect a sharp change in the associated emotional reactions (a "jump out of homeostasis") and assist the professional user, to expose the risk and uncover the truth. LVA's emotion detection capabilities are in use today by commercial entities, such as call centres service assurance, HR recruiting, marketing research and even in medical assessment protocols for various needs. She is pursuing her PhD in Forensic Psychology from Amity University, Lucknow Campus. She is also a Criminal Profiler as she has completed a professional diploma in Criminal Profiling and Crime Scene Analysis from The Forensic Institute, Sitka, Alaska, United States. She is licensed in LVA 6.50, Forensic Investigation Tool used in detecting deception through voice analysis. Her research interest lies in Correctional work, a Rehabilitation program that is going on inside the Prison/ detention centres.



VEDIKA AGARWAL

Mental Health Foundation, INDIA

Vedika Agarwal is a Psychology post-graduate with a strong background in mental health as well as core skills and understanding of forensic psychology and practice. She is a motivated, proactive and reliant individual having completed a Masters of Science in Forensic Psychology and Mental Health, at the University of Manchester. Presently, she is working in Tihar Prisons, Delhi as a Psychological First Aid- Provider with the Mental Health Foundation (India), in the Project Samarthan. She is a trained Mindfulness Therapist. She has also worked as a research assistant for Bodhi Health Education, wherein she helped create a psychometric assessment to assess the competency of nurses. In addition, she has worked as a mentor (under the supervision of a professional counsellor) in Dream A Dream and helped an underprivileged child deal with everyday life problems by mentoring and counselling her. In addition, she has completed three research projects and wrote a Book Chapter which will be published in the book "Global Perspectives in Reforming the Criminal Justice System" by Dr. Micheal Pitaro. One of the research projects involved investigating prisoners' perspectives regarding mental health services in prisons and explored the rehabilitation services provided to offenders in UK prisons. Recently, her article assessing the Violent Offender Treatment Programme was published in Nyayik Vigyan. She is passionate and determined to help reform and rehabilitate ex-offenders and prisoners, and understand the reasons behind criminal behaviour.



Day 1: 24th July 2021

Time	Topic	Keynote Speaker
09:15 to 09:30 AM IST	Inaugural Ceremony	
09:30 to 10:15 AM IST	Revolutionary P-300 Forensic Neuro Technology for National Security	Dr. Laxmidhar Behera
10:30 to 11:15 AM IST	Brain Electrical Oscillation Changes With Respect To Signature Profiling	Prof. C.R. Mukundan
11:30 to 12:15 AM IST	Forensic Psychological Techniques In Crime Investigation With Supreme Court Of India Guidelines	Dr. Asha Srivastava
12:30 to 01:00 PM IST	Introduction To Investigative Psychology	Dr. Sudhanshu Sarangi

Day 2: 25th July 2021

10:00 to 10:30 AM IST	The Wall of Science	Dr. Joseph De Ladurantey
10:30 to 11:00 AM IST	Forensic Mental Health Services To Address Deviance	Dr. S. L. Vaya
11:00 to 11:30 AM IST	Neuro-Signature Profiling Of Victims Of Domestic Violence	Dr. Priyanka Kacker
11:30 to 12:00 PM IST	Layered Voice Analysis – LVA System In The Use Of HLS	Amir Liberman
12:00 to 12:30 PM IST	Practical Uses Of Layered Voice Analysis In Human Capital And Personality Assessment	Divya Dubey
12:30 to 01:00 PM IST	Eyewitness Psychology	Vedika Agarwal

Chairing Panel Day-1

24th JULY
2021



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Centre for Psychological Sciences,
Central University of South Bihar, Gaya



Chairperson

Dr. Hema Acharya

Forensic Psychology Division,
Directorate of Forensic Science
Gandhinagar.



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Dr. Shubhra Sanyal

(OHBI) Sewa Kuthir
New Delhi



Chairperson

Prof. (Dr.) Raakesh Kriplani

RK Psychotherapy, CIIPS
Nagpur



Chairperson

Dr. Chandni Srinivasan

Psychotherapist & Counsellor
Chennai

Chairing Panel Day-2

25th JULY
2021



Chairperson

Dr. Soni Kewalramani

Amity University, Uttar Pradesh
Lucknow Campus

Chairperson for
Scientific Presentations Day-1

24th JULY
2021

PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY
PAPER PRESENTATION



Dr. Bharati Mehta

Psychology Gym
& CosmeClinic
Pune

PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY
ePOSTER PRESENTATION



Dr. Ranjeeta Kumari

Central Forensic Science
Laboratory, CBI
New Delhi

Chairperson for
Scientific Presentations Day-2

25th JULY
2021

STUDENT CATEGORY
PAPER PRESENTATION



Dr. Das Ambika Bharti

Dept. of Psychological
Sciences, Central University
of South Bihar, Gaya

STUDENT CATEGORY
ePOSTER PRESENTATION



Nidhi Pandya

Dept. of Forensic Science
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad

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JURY MEMBERS FOR PAPER PRESENTATION



Reena Sharma
The Mind Practice
Ahmedabad



Dr. Aruna Mishra
Forensic Science
Laboratory, New Delhi



Dr. Himakshi Bhardwaj
Forensic Science
Laboratory, New Delhi



Mahesh Tripathi
SFSRM, Rashtriya Raksha
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Abyaas Educare
Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru



Dr. Asha Pahwa
Forensic Science
Laboratory, New Delhi



Nilesh B. Wagh
Central Forensic Science
Laboratory, CBI, Navi Mumbai



Dr. Kaveri Chauhan
MindSpark PsycCare,
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LNJN National Institute of
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New Delhi



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Sardar Patel University of Police,
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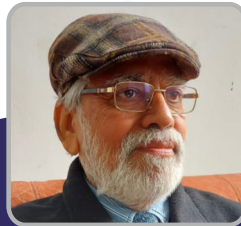
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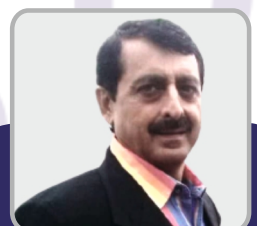
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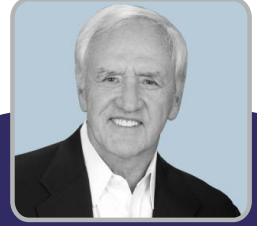


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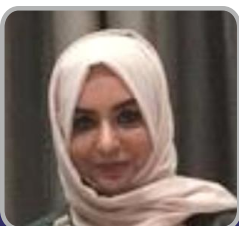


JOHN PATRICK MOLONEY
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Gr. Melbourne

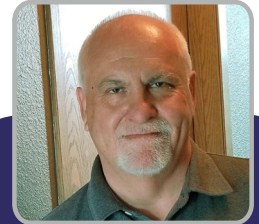
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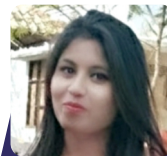
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Paper Category

IDENTITY CRISIS IN THE SHADOW OF DEMENTIA: STILL

ALICE

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Abstract

Dementia is like a monster of horror story, which does not allow one to have the space to live as they would have had before the affliction. It is such an evasive and pervasive disease that the impact it would have on the life of people is unimaginable. This condition raises crucial questions about a patient of dementia as he/she can no longer feel and think as he used to in the past. He becomes a sort of illusionary lost being and dementia destroys the person as it destroys the brain. In trying to understand dementia, the researcher has looked at a number of issues surrounding the interplay of the body, the mind and personhood. What it means to be a person without the sharpness of mind or the collective experience of his memories or a personality that is built upon the basis of cultural and historical context? Would this person be the same one as before without the sum of these things? Is the society accommodative of people with dementia? Is there the same sort of support structure around this disease of the mind as there is for many other physical ailments? Whether dementia destroys the person as it destroys the brain because the brain cannot sustain psychological connectivity? Would there be any meaning attached to a demented persons existence if his existence is embedded in his life history, engagement with others and his bodily forms? Through this paper, the researcher has tried to look at these questions from the point of view of demented protagonist in the novel *Still Alice* by Lisa Genova and how these experiences are accommodated by society and how tragic and painful it is to witness the withering of the personality of the loved ones.

Keywords: Cognitive abilities, personhood, mental health, psychological connectivity, Culture, dementia.

A REVIEW ON CRIMINAL PROFILING OF CYBER CRIMINALS

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Abstract

A shift in paradigm of crime and criminals has been observed in the late half of the 20th century. With technology advancement, there has been advancement in crime and criminals too. NCRB data revealed that Computer Related crime formed the highest number of Cyber Crimes accounting for 75.2% during 2019. Cybercrime is an ever increasing threat to the security of computer systems. Profiling involves the analysis of personal characteristics or behavioral patterns, which allows an investigator to make generalizations about a person or a crime scene. Profiling employs analysis to determine whether a particular person may be engaged in a particular crime, as determined by evidence. Unlike traditional crime scenes that are tangible and have observable evidence, cybercrimes are not as easily examined and observed, there are no physical weapons or visible signs that might contribute to the art of profiling. Literature suggests the investigative tool of profiling had not been introduced in a courtroom until 1998. Criminal profiling gained popularity in serial offender cases, specifically serial killer cases. Criminal profiling, however, has increased its use in cybercrimes throughout the years since the development of computers and the Internet. Throughout the history of both criminal profiling and cybercrime, there have been many uses for criminal profiling but one primary objective has been identifying and understanding the criminal. This review paper aims to study the integration of two fields that is Forensic Psychology and Cyber forensics. Criminal profiling of Cyber Criminals in current era can help in monitoring and preventing Cybercrimes. By understanding online offenders and their pathways towards deviant behaviours, we can better identify steps that need to be taken to prevent such criminal activities.

Keywords: Criminal Profiling, Cyber Crime, Cyber Criminals, Personality Traits, Cyber Trials, Cyber Behaviour.

NEUROCRIMINOLOGY: AN APPLICATION OF R&R MODULE ON CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

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Abstract

Neurocriminology is a new concept in the field of Forensic and Behavioural Science. It is a neuro-cognitive behavioural science technique that integrates the relation between cognitive factors and crime, the neurodevelopment factors, social environmental factors, experiential factors and emotional factors that are known to be associated with antisocial behaviour. This program also includes techniques that help participants acquire emotional and prosocial competence. (Ross RR. 2008). The objectives of this study is to assess the psychopathological traits of Children in Conflict with Law. Secondly, to develop pro-social competency using the intervention module that consists of 14 sessions. Finally, understand the efficacy of Neurocriminology Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R) Module. A descriptive research design has been used and study is based on both qualitative as well as quantitative research methods. The study includes the difference in the effectiveness of the interventional module, which would even include follow-up in both experimental group and control group with post-intervention follow-up, after 1 month follow-up, after 3months follow-up and after 6months follow-up. The experimental groups' pre-intervention mean score was 15.05 and after the intervention the mean score was 8.5. Whereas in the control group the mean score of pre-intervention was 14.65 and post without intervention was 14.67. Comparing the experimental group and control group after all the three follow-up, the standard deviance was 2.48 for experimental group and whereas for control group it was .0008. In the result, all psychopathological traits of the experimental group and control group in both pre-intervention and post-intervention scenario were also analyzed. Hence, research concludes that Neurocriminology modules are effective in Indian Scenario. This is a unique and first of its kind of study in India. Also a new concept to the Forensic Behavioural Science Field.

Keyword: Neurocriminology, Juvenile Delinquency, Psychopathology, Recidivism, Reasoning and Rehabilitation, Pro-social Competency.

EXPLORING THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALE OF ATTITUDES TOWARD LESBIANS AND GAY MEN FOR POLICE PERSONNEL OF AHMEDABAD CITY

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Abstract

Even after the abolishment of section 377 prejudice against homosexuals still exists in Indian society and in new forms. The necessity to sensitise individuals especially the law enforcement department is essential. Therefore, a standard measure to assess their attitude towards homosexuals was needed. The current study describes the process of adapting the 'Multidimensional Scale of Attitudes Toward Gay Men and Lesbians', by Jorge Gato, Anne Marie Fontaine and Nuno Santos Carneiro for the Ahmedabad Police Personnel. This scale were selected for the study for its multidimensional nature and relevance of the items to the Indian society. However, the original structure of the scale with four dimension, 'Rejection of proximity', 'Pathologizing of homosexuality', 'Modern heterosexism' and 'Support' could not be replicated in the current population by performing Principal Component Analysis in concordance with the authors of the original scale. An independent Principal Axis Factoring was performed on the present sample of police personnel (N= 357) which extracted six factors 'Social and personal acceptance Homosexuality', 'Pathologizing of Homosexuality', 'Intolerance to Homosexual interactions', 'Attitude towards visibility of Homosexuals', 'Prejudice against Homosexuals', and 'Empowerment of Homosexuals'. An oblique rotation (Oblimin) was used to achieve a simple structure. The extracted factors explained 32.8% of the total variance of the adapted scale.

Keywords: LBGT, Police personnel, Homosexuality, Factor Analysis.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN INSTANCES OF ONLINE ABUSE AND PERCEIVED ONLINE SECURITY

Oshin Dixit¹

Abstract

In today's era, the internet is omnipresent and plays an indispensable part in nature and can be accessed through numerous mediums; a few of them being smart phones, tablets, mobile phones, computer systems, televisions and laptops. Constantly developing technology led to competitive market prices, making mobile phones affordable and not as big of a luxury they were once considered. Researches have shown that men dominate India's total Internet usage with 71%, with women contributing to a mere 29%. The Cyber World, and offences relating to it are increasing with every day. Terms that commonly describe Cyber Abuse are Cyber Bullying, Cyber Harassment and Cyber Victimization. Trolling is a relatively new term that refers to online behaviour that is usually done in jest or with no malicious intention. Different types of Cyber Abuse: Image Based Abuse, Harassment, Morphing, Cyber Bullying, Disclosing personal information, Hacking. To prevent Cyber Abuse, it is crucial to understand why it happens and what its causes are. In researches it is found that women are more likely to receive some form of cyber abuse when compared to men. Furthermore, it was seen that women were also more likely to receive abuse of a sexual nature, in comparison to men. It can be inferred that most forms of harassment that female users faced were non-violent yet sexual in nature. As the Victims of abuse have legal options available to them, there is still a large scope of improvement. Law enforcement agencies are not aware of the sensitivity they must show to different victims of Cyber Abuse. Training programmes inculcating the importance of soft skills in the police force is necessary. Secondly, in cases of revenge porn specifically a female police officer may be more capable of communicating with the victim. Furthermore, the results of the research indicated the cyber world as being safer for men in comparison to women, but considered the identical threat sent to gender counterparts of the same industry as more severe for men, but not for women.

Keywords: Cyber bullying, harassment, Victimization, Trolling, Hacking.

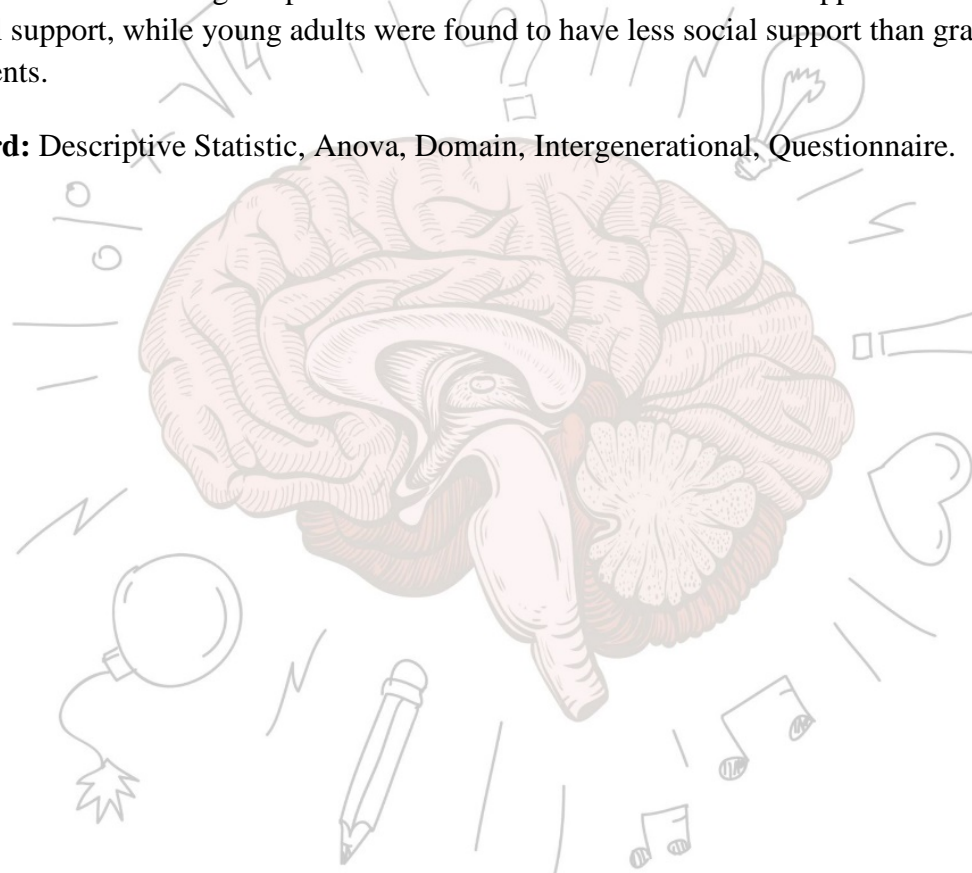
A STUDY OF SOCIAL SUPPORT IN THREE GENERATIONS

Nasib Singh¹

Abstract

The present study was designed to examine the intergenerational differences in social support. A sample of 180 (60 grandparents 60 parents and 60 their young adults) between the age range of 18-76 was selected from rural and urban areas. The participants were administered the measures of Hindi Adaptation (Dogra, 1990) of Social Support Questionnaire was developed by Sarason in 1983. Obtained data were analyzed by applying descriptive statistic, One Way ANOVA. The study revealed that the grandparents have more social support than parents and young adults, while parents were found to have more social support than young adults. Hence, it may be concluded that grandparents were found to have more social support on two domains of social support, while young adults were found to have less social support than grandparents and parents.

Keyword: Descriptive Statistic, Anova, Domain, Intergenerational, Questionnaire.



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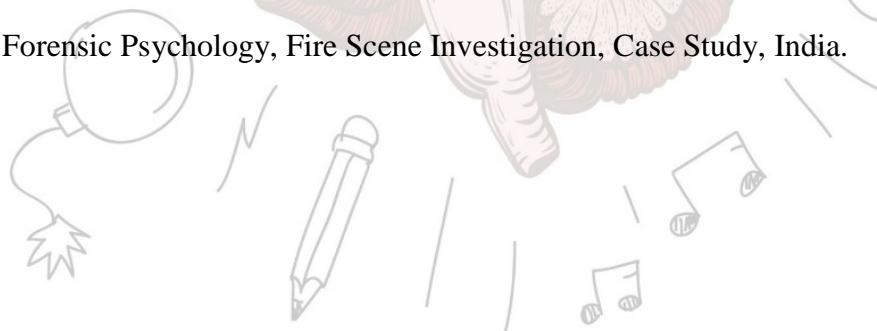
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Abstract

Forensic psychology is a subfield of psychology, involves the application of psychological knowledge and methods to answer the legal system in both civil and criminal. It is important to understand the difference between psychology and psychiatry. Psychology is the branch of science that deals with mental processes and behaviour while Psychiatry is the branch of medicine that deals with the treatment of mental disorders. Fire plays a vital role for the survival of not only early humans but also modern humans. Fire has been used by humans in rituals, cooking, generating heat and light, signalling, propulsion purposes, forging, cremation, and as a weapon or mode of destruction. Arson, the wilful and malicious burning of property, is "one of the nation's most serious human-made disasters. Understanding the psychological aspects of firesetting is essential to the control and deterrence of arson. Thus, knowing the arsonist's psychodynamics can be an invaluable aid to the investigator. It assists him in focusing his investigation, identifying potential suspects, and developing appropriate techniques and strategies for interviewing the various types of firesetters. The author presents his case study on psychological aspects of fire investigation and the challenges faced.

Keywords: Forensic Psychology, Fire Scene Investigation, Case Study, India.



RESILIENCE AS CORRELATES OF POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH AMONG SILENT VICTIMS: A STUDY ON WIDOWS

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¹Research Scholar

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Abstract

Widows all over the world are the “invisible forgotten sufferers” who are highly affected by the “sin of omission”, as they are hardly visible in the record of many developing countries. There is a scant literature exploring especially the major psychological capital i.e. resilience among widows which intrinsically motivate them to grow aftermath trauma of death of a husband. With these notions in mind, the current researchers initiated to explore and assess resilience and posttraumatic growth among widows and to find out the relationship between resilience and posttraumatic growth (PTG). A purposive sample of 300 rural widows within the age range of 30 – 50 years was drawn from the rural areas of Haryana and Punjab states (India). Standardized tools such as Wagnild and Young’s (1993), Resilience Scale and Tedeschi and Calhoun’s (1996) Posttraumatic Growth Inventory were used. Descriptive statistics and correlational analysis were computed to find out the level of resilience and posttraumatic growth (overall and its various domains) and relationship between resilience and PTG. The findings indicated a very low level of resilience and an above average level of PTG among rural widows. Correlational analysis indicated the highly significant positive correlation of PTG (overall and its various domains) with resilience, thereby indicating that resilience facilitates growth in terms of establishing cordial relationships, searching out new possibilities, enhancing positive strength, boosting spirituality and by appreciating the minor gifts of life. The current findings have indicated that widows can flourish and thrive in their life after the death of husband with the help of their own personal asset which may serve as a resource of their growth. The current findings have implications for the counselor for counselling of widows for providing interventions based on strength-based perspective.

Keywords: Posttraumatic Growth, Resilience, Widows, Psychological Asset, Trauma.

CRIME RATE CAN BE DECREASED

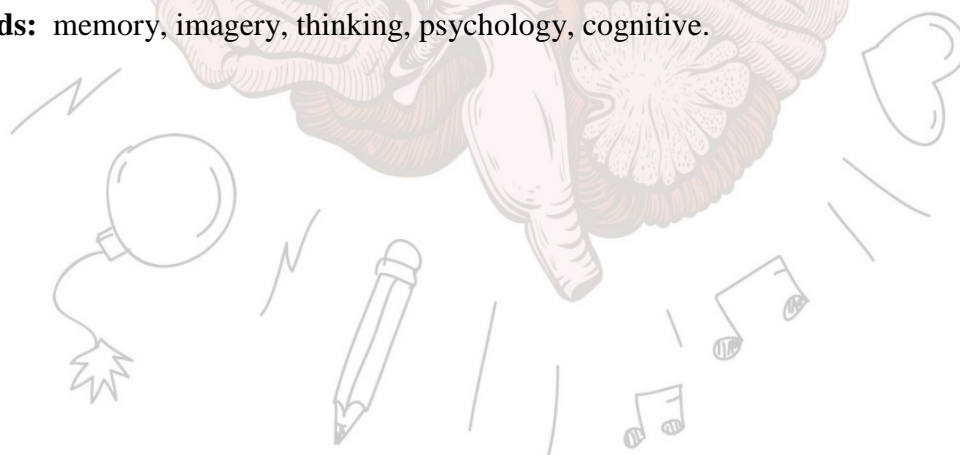
Boen Harsono¹

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Abstract

Memory refers to that capacity which enables one to store information and to make use of it at a later of time. Memory enables information to be available for use in behavioral tasks or cognitive functioning. In thinking, reasoning or imagining, one needs to manipulate various 'bits' of information already in storage in order to solve a mental problem or to arrive at some creative response. Data: memory functions, thinking process, cognitive development, moral development, etc. All the data are available in the psychiatry and psychology books. I analyzed the data based on the book written by senior lecturer, professors prominent in the department, and the books used as guidance or handbook for students in psychological medicine, psychiatry, and related field. The findings concluded that criminals have been committing crimes because they have been having a fault in one or more of the stages involved in memory processing. Many people worldwide have cognitive decline. The strength of this study. This study based on the psychiatry and psychology book, so it is very accurate and reliable. Kindly pay attention to the meaning of the statement: "if there is a fault in one or more of the stages involved in memory processing then this would be demonstrated through a faulty performance". It means that criminals are not the only ones who have faulty performance. This study can be used to analyze the other faulty performance.

Keywords: memory, imagery, thinking, psychology, cognitive.



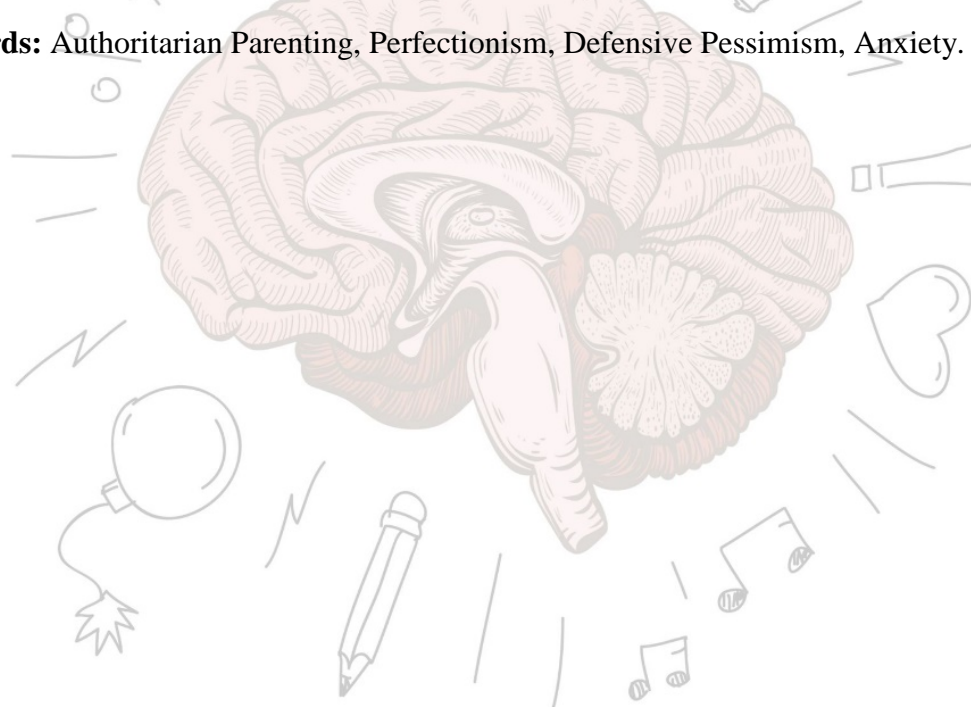
AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING STYLE LEADING TO ANXIETY AMONG YOUNG ADULTS: A THEORETICAL MODEL

Anagha Parameswaran¹

Abstract

We need our kids to get a foot in the entryway before they are even able to tie the shoe that is on it. Be that as it may, would it be advisable for us to empower our youngsters through delicate recognition, or do we glorify and encourage the “tiger mother” methodology of discipline and analysis? Many studies have shown the negative impact of following the Authoritarian Parenting style, but none has tried to understand the process of the same. The present study aims to propose a theoretical model connecting Authoritarian Parenting, Perfectionism, Defensive Pessimism and Anxiety among young adults. The model was created through the analysis of 10 research papers which will be empirically tested later. The results showed a significant relationship between the variables in the model. The findings of the study illuminate the drawn-out impact of parenting style prompting the advancement of anxiety among youth.

Keywords: Authoritarian Parenting, Perfectionism, Defensive Pessimism, Anxiety.



BEHAVIOURAL DELINATION IN SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN DUE TO INCREASED SCREENTIME IN RELATION WITH ONGOING PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Young minds are quite malleable and side effects of modernization are capable of rendering future of our human civilization impair to an extent beyond repair. More than 41% of India's population is less than 18 years of age, and their mental health issues cannot be neglected during the pandemic and post pandemic. Few decades back television was the only available screen at home, so it was very easy to monitor screen time and also the contents which were nonviolent. But with the introduction of mobile phones children now know no limit to the games and content. They are free to search anything, play any games and being exposed to any stuff. Statistics claim there is 39% surge in game download in lockdown period and, also increase in average daily session to 45 minutes from 30 minutes. Health anxieties, financial difficulties, confinement in homes, and lack of mobility and loss of close relatives has exposed young population to unprecedented amounts of mental stress for the first time. Virtual learning platforms have gained new levels of outreach coupled with cheap internet and lengthy periods of lockdown has pushed children to explore new ways of meeting desired attainment of mental as well as sexual curiosities. Schools, parents and lack of social contacts have further pushed children to spend long durations with mobile phones, tablets and laptops. Current analyses attribute children's vulnerability to their heavy use of the internet and social media. In this review article we propose to discuss various problems that have erupted among young school going children in the age group of 6 to 12 years in which mental and psychological issues are, as grievous as physical symptoms during the pandemic. Nearly all the steps taken by governments and parents are only sufficient to deal with tip of this iceberg bulk of which remains at subclinical levels. Here we would like to propose various measures on decreasing the dependencies over online screen time as well as enhanced ways of dealing with mental as well as psychological issues during pandemic phase and beyond.

Keywords: Screen time, young population, social media, Pandemic, Psychological issues.

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF A PHYSICIAN ASSIGNED UNDER EUTHANASIA

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Abstract

Euthanasia refers to ending someone's life usually to relieve suffering. Euthanasia is a current popular debatable topic involving many psychological implications. This paper is designed to have a rational understanding of euthanasia from a psychological perspective. Doctors are requested to perform euthanasia by people who have an untreatable illness and are in a lot of pain. This is a review regarding the reported emotional and psychological effects of participation in euthanasia on the involved physicians. We analyze some of the multiple influences on the decision making of a physician assigned to perform euthanasia, which result in the need to examine their attitudes and emotions. Under methodology we reviewed Articles in medical journals and case studies to determine what has been reported regarding the effects on physicians who have been personally involved in euthanasia. After reviewing we found that for some Doctors, the shift away from fundamental values of medicines from healing and saving lives to ending it has a significant psychological effect. Doctors describe being profoundly adversely affected by having a sense of powerlessness to save and being pressured on by some patients to assist in suicide and for some Doctors euthanasia is end of suffering and not killing, they think of it as a good deed of helping end their long lived pain. At last we could conclude that it's all about perception, for some it's a traumatic experience and for some it's a good deed.

Keywords: Euthanasia, Psychological, Perception, Trauma, Physicians.

ENGRAVED IN MEMORY, DEPRIVED IN EMOTION: LEXITHYMIA MEDIATING THE LINKAGE BETWEEN CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND ADULT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY THROUGH EMOTIONAL INEPTITUDE

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Abstract

Within the purview of Developmental Traumatology, trauma located in a point of time defined by infancy and early childhood, is marked by non-verbalization of authentic reactions often misconstrued as a protective factor. This negligence in appropriate management promotes deficits in varied brain areas, especially those centred on curating one's sensory and affective experience. Research demonstrates a mediatory role played by alexithymia, i.e. the subclinical inability in identification and description of emotional experience, in understanding the route embedded in the linkage from childhood trauma to adult psychopathology, and in certain cases, a depravement of morality and thus consequent motivations for crime. The present study aims to explicate a sub-manifestation of this mediatory role found in the trait of 'emotional ineptitude', as coined by the author from inferences gathered in building up pre-conceptual sparse knowledge. Procedurally, the methodology of semi-structured observation through an aural-visual medium, was undertaken. Focused observation of the trait of emotional ineptitude was recorded by viewing the titular character of an American TV series Dexter, in living amidst moral and social duality as a disguised serial killer and nuanced embodiment of trauma. The particular form of media culls out an all-encompassing experience by usage of its artistic license that enabled in the compartmentalization of the behavioural, internal, spatial, societal, relational and aesthetic manifestation of the trait in the concerned focus of study. In analysing the trait as constructed within the narrative arc, a working model of emotional ineptitude is posited that triangulates the inner authentic aspects, the outer performative aspects and the broader macro world, in relation to the manifestation of the said trait within the protagonist. The model also yields a definition conceptualizing the foundational elements of the trait of emotional ineptitude. Subsequent analysis have centred on the plausible route to adult psychopathology as defined by emotional ineptitude. Delineating the irreducibility of the complexity inherent in the path engineering adult versions of the growing child is pertinent in cultivating more humanized manifestations especially in the propensity for psychopathology and criminal behaviour. Dedicated and holistic efforts are of the need to highlight the banality of constructs and not succumb to mystification.

Keywords: Developmental Traumatology, Childhood Trauma, Alexithymia, Adult Psychopathology, Emotional Ineptitude, Crime, Banality.

MOTIVES AND MYTHS BEHIND RAPE IN INDIA

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Abstract

Rape is a kind of sexual assault that usually involves sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration and is carried out without consent. This act can be carried out by physical force, abuse of authority or against someone who is unconscious, incapacitated and incapable of giving valid consent. Rape myths are prejudicial, stereotyped and false beliefs about sexual assaults, rapists, and rape victims. According to the annual report of National Crime Records Bureau, more than 34,000 cases of rape cases were reported in 2015. The purpose of the study is to look through newspaper archives over the past two years and to examine the various motives of the perpetrators and to look at the factors influencing rape. By finding the commonality in the motives of rape and the reason behind why rapists behave this way, effective measures can be taken to control such behaviours in the future. The patterns found in the factors influencing rape can be used to understand how accurate rape myths actually are. The results show that the most common motive for rape is revenge. There are factors that influence rape. The results of this study can be useful for both the police department as well as the forensic department. Necessary measures can be taken to reduce the amount of rape cases occurring and safety measures can be provided based on the motives and the factors.

Keywords: Rape, Motive, Factors, Myths, Cases.



EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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Abstract

Eyewitness testimony is legal term that refers to an account of a crime given by an individual who has seen or been involved in that event. Eyewitness testimony can have different forms, from a description of an event or a perpetrator, to the identification of suspects or important object like weapons or vehicles. Eyewitness testimony plays a vital role in uncovering the truth about crime. Their evidence can be crucial in identifying, charging, and ultimately convicting suspected criminals. That is why it is critical that eyewitness testimony be accurate and reliable. Memories are not accurate snapshot of the past perfectly preserved, but are instead 'reconstruction' of the event these reconstruction are influenced by our personal attitudes and stereotypes. We use schemas as mental shortcuts because when we recall a memory it is influenced by schemas, memories change to fit with the individual pre-existing bias. If memory is reconstructive, then it is not accurate in its reconstruction it is changed and will produce errors. Some of the factors associated with mistaken identification are matter of concern. One such factor is stress, and many people believe that 'stress sharpens the senses.' People who are under stress when witnessing an event are more likely to misidentify the perpetrator, according to research. On the other hand, Anxiety also plays a vital role and its mental state of arouse that includes feelings of extremes concern and tension. This often accompanied by physiological changes such increased heart rate. In real life EWT is often used after violent crimes causing high anxiety. Research in EWT often has no emotional impact on the participant, resulting in low validity. This factor can affect the accuracy of eyewitnesses.

Keywords: Eyewitness Testimony, Forensic Psychological Investigation, Memory Recall Process, Psychological Factors.

RISE OF ONLINE GAMING ADDICTION AND ESCAPISM DURING COVID-19

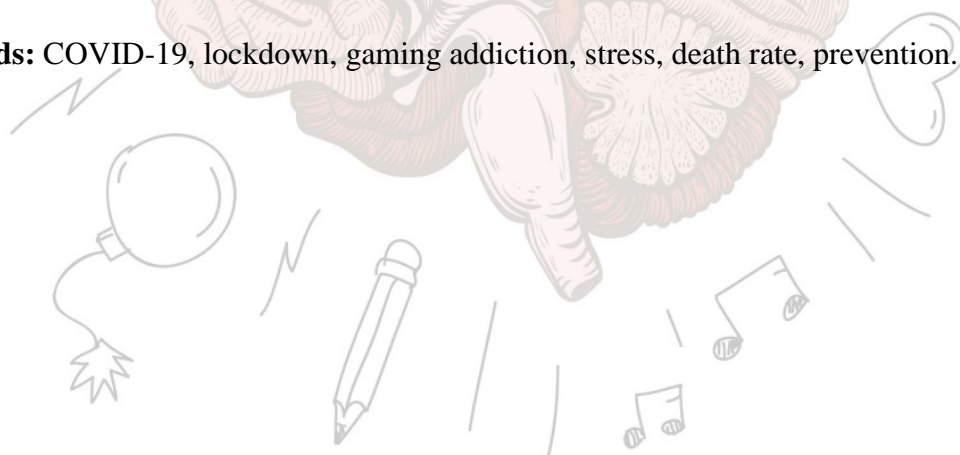
Gouri Devanand ¹

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Abstract

The Corona Virus Disease-2019(Covid-19) pandemic has profoundly impacted aspects of human life globally. Stay at home mandates and quarantines related to the pandemic have led to greatly increased participation in online gaming recognized as a coping mechanism against stress and anxiety symptoms in adolescents and children. Although gaming can be a healthy coping strategy for the majority, it can also pose risks to some vulnerable individuals. Protracted periods of social isolation and technology-based activity pose the danger of solidifying unhealthy lifestyle patterns, leading to difficulties to readaptation when the COVID-19 crisis has passed. Balanced and effective approaches to gaming during the COVID-19 pandemic are needed to support physical and psychological well-being. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of lockdown on internet use in adolescents and children comparing their habits from before the pandemic. Furthermore, this research aimed to investigate the relationship between gaming addiction, internet use and COVID-19 worries.

Keywords: COVID-19, lockdown, gaming addiction, stress, death rate, prevention.



COMPARISON OF OUTCOME OF LVA PERFORMED ON VOICE SAMPLES COLLECTED THROUGH INTERROGATION BY POLICE PERSONNEL VIS-À-VIS TRAINED FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST.

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³MD, PhD (Retd.)

Abstract

The study aims to see the comparison between the LVA automated report's detection summary of cases from year 2018-2020 interrogated by police personnel and forensic psychologist. LVA output report shows the segment analysis as well as gives out a detection summary of all the segments divided into 6-8 different factors amalgamated on its parameters of voice analysis. The study will be analyzing only Truth and Stress levels from the LVA detection summary. The sample taken is N=40. The secondary data was collected from Directorate of Forensic Science, Gandhinagar. The result found on the basis of null hypothesis is that the Truth and the Stress levels of the reports aren't equal. The Mean for stress levels of LVA report analyzed when interrogated with police personnel is at 0.20 and 0.09 when reports analyzed of forensic psychologist. The Mean for Truth levels of LVA report analyzed of cases interrogated by police personnel is at 0.05 and 0.04 when analyzed reports of forensic psychologist. The study concluded that significant low stress levels in the LVA reports of forensic psychologists throws light on the importance of Human Rights norms and it also shows better segment analysis of the voice sample when reduced stress is shown in the report.

Keywords: LVA, Detection Summary, Police Personnel, Forensic Psychologist, Stress, Voice Analysis.

CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF VISUAL SURVEILLANCERisika Das¹

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Abstract

Despite the popularity of visual surveillance, evidence of its crime prevention capabilities is inconclusive. Research has primarily reported the “mixed effect” of visual surveillance technology without explaining this. The present study makes an attempt to contribute to the literature on visual surveillance in particular and surveillance technologies in general by testing three hypothesis – Visual surveillance does not affect personal security, there is a positive correlation between installing visual surveillance and the reduction of crime in an area, there is a positive correlation between the use of visual surveillance and intercepting criminals. The study begins with an examination of what constitutes contemporary visual culture and then goes on to explain its importance as well as the necessity for conceptual clarity in order to grasp the concept of visual surveillance. Various theoretical frameworks are elaborated to offer readers an understanding of what the researcher is talking about, such as rational choice theory and routine activities theory. Research methodology of statistics and descriptive analysis has been utilized to reach conclusive results about the relationship of visual surveillance, reduction of crime, and apprehension of criminals. The researcher has brought forward correlation and regression analysis to shed light on the facts of India's current surveillance scenario. The researcher has attempted to bring forward various ideas like the CSI effect and blind camera syndrome to the forefront of people's awareness in the study's conclusion. The conclusion drawn from the research has resulted in the understanding that visual surveillance technologies have no significance in society unless it is backed by other factors like solid laws, monitoring, data storage, placement of cameras, panning of cameras, and much more, for such technologies to yield the anticipated results.

Keywords: Visual surveillance, crime prevention, security, privacy, and technology.

PSYCHOLOGY OF SERIAL KILLERS

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Abstract

Forensic Psychology tries to terms up with the conversance of the science behind relegation of various crimes, and behavioural aspects of the culprits. Serial killer is a typical person who commits/ has committed 3 or even more murders that too at different places with certain time gaps from months to years. Majority of the time they kill people with the same pattern and the biggest reason beyond this is to gain pleasure and orgasm in killing others. The full exponential knowledge of these serial killers can be attained by the studying the behaviour of killers and their psychology. The major purpose of serial killers is to sexually assault their victims, killing them, keeping their heads as souvenirs, revenge, self-sufferings, money making, etc. But unfortunately, many a times the reasons behind the offences are very strange, serial killers have various strategies towards crime. Robert Ressler, an FBI special agent firstly used the term “serial killers” and explained various psychological reasons and one reason was “murder with no reason”, i.e., motiveless murder. Various more serial killers were accompanied with extremely illogical reasons such as in order to become famous. Many researchers and investigators have found that sexual crimes is not just about sex, it’s about power. Sometimes religious practices become a virulent reason itself for example an unknown killer in 1888 has dubbed Jack the Robber and began to kill prostitutes in order to clean licentious streets of London. Revenge was found to be the most probable and most prominent reason behind commission of crime/ murders, such as 1930s killer Carl Panzram murdered people as a payback to society for their miseries and indignities for his insults in past. This continuous spilling of crime rate is moving out of control and the most important is the psychosomatic and psychological behaviour of criminals towards the understanding of crime, as many people commits crime as they were being victims once in their lives.

Keywords: Serial Killers, psychopathy, forensic psychology.

A QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF COGNITIVE DIFFERENCES IN RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM

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Abstract

The present research opens new doors to the study of theology in relation to psychology. It helps to understand the varying cognitive attributes of individuals of different levels of religiosity, so as to better acknowledge different approaches which could be used to understand, guide and manage individuals whose religious extremism prove counterproductive in the society. This research aims to investigate the difference in cognitive reflection, inductive reasoning and thinking styles between extremely religious and non-religious individuals; The research was of a quasi-experimental research design with the sample drawn from forums of self-identified atheists, religious individuals and undergraduate university students of the National Capital Region on online forums (N=142) through purposive sampling. The data collection instruments used were, namely; Cognitive Reflection Test (Toplak et al., 2014), Hagens Matrices Test (Heydasch, 2020), Rational-Experiential Inventory (Pacini & Epstein, 1999) and Centrality of Religiosity Scale (Huber, 2012). The data obtained was analyzed using independent t-tests. The results showed a significant difference between cognitive reflection, inductive reasoning, rational style of thinking, and experiential style of thinking between individuals of high and low religiosity. The findings suggest that individuals identifying as extremely religious seem to have significant cognitive differences when compared to less religious individuals, and these differences might be the cause of many religious extremist behaviors. Intervention for the same may be better implemented with these factors in mind.

Keywords: Religiosity, Extremism, Induction, Thinking Styles, Cognitive Reflection, Theology.

ePoster Category

CYBER INVESTIGATION IN DETECTING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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Abstract

Child sexual abuse (CSA) has taken several forms particularly with the advent of internet technologies that provide paedophiles access to their targets anonymously at an affordable rate. Possessing, viewing, and distribution of child sexual abuse materials (CSAM) also known as child pornography is a one of the forms of CSA that has far-reaching consequences on the physical and psychological health on the victims. Effective investigations of CSAM cases help in not only detect the materials and the perpetrators but also in preventing re-victimization of children. Covert operations of detection and use of forensic tools may help the law enforcement to search, identify and eventually prosecute the offenders. As the offenders continue to develop stealthier strategies to operate in the online platforms, it is inevitable for the law enforcement to keep themselves up-to-date with the development in the forensic techniques and investigative methods. This research paper provides a comprehensive review of covert police operations and the forensic tools used to investigate cases of CSAM. Undercover operations in the guise of a paedophile and as a child are analysed and challenges were identified. Through the analysis of technical tools used in the detection of CSAM, limitations of the tools in identifying the potential offenders are pointed out. In analysing all the state-of-art technologies, research work in identification of perpetrators mainly on the dark web platforms and detecting the CSAM in the encrypted messaging services is found to be meagre. The focus of the used tools is on the analysis of the video and image files while graphic novel, audio-only and text-only files are not under the scanner. Less application of intrusion techniques in the Virtual Private Networks (VPN) and Peer-to-Peer (P2P) networks has also been noticed during the review. The findings of the review emphasize the need for collaboration among law enforcement, and information technology companies.

Keywords: Child sexual abuse material, Cybercrime investigation, detection of child pornography, CSAM investigation, Identifying Paedophilia.

DANGER SIGNS IN HANDWRITING & SIGNATURE: A GRAPHO- ANALYSIS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Handwriting and Signature are resembles individuality of a person and their analysis could become a way of interpreting the criminal behaviour of an individual, and the scientific name for the analysis in graphology. Handwriting is a neuromuscular task and an acquired skill and is a unique characteristic to represent what is in our mind. At first one should know that there is no such thing as a criminal handwriting, a graphologist just identifies the signs of potential for dishonesty or violence in handwriting also, no one is a born criminal certain circumstances like their upbringing, belongings, and environment push them towards this platform of their life. Being handwriting as an individual and unique character it is helpful in studying and revealing the attitude and potential of each and every person. The danger signs I worked on in my study are (The Maniac d, Spoon e, overly slow writing, The Felon's Claw, Double or Triple Looped Ovals). Maniac d signifies the sudden uncontrolled explosive behaviour. An individual with Spoon-e is evasive, cagey, and shrewd and also hides their true motives. Also a person with Felon's claw will act very friendly only to set up someone to claw them. Though graphology is still in embryonic stages and called pseudoscience but still it is considered as one of the best way for the analysis of handwriting and signature as it is an reliable indicator of the personality, behaviour and the danger signs and in the second half it would become beneficial for the subject only as they could be helped through psychotherapy and a suitable environment could be provided to then to improve their condition before they commit an unlawful act.

Keywords: Graphology, Handwriting, Signature, Danger signs, Felon's claw.

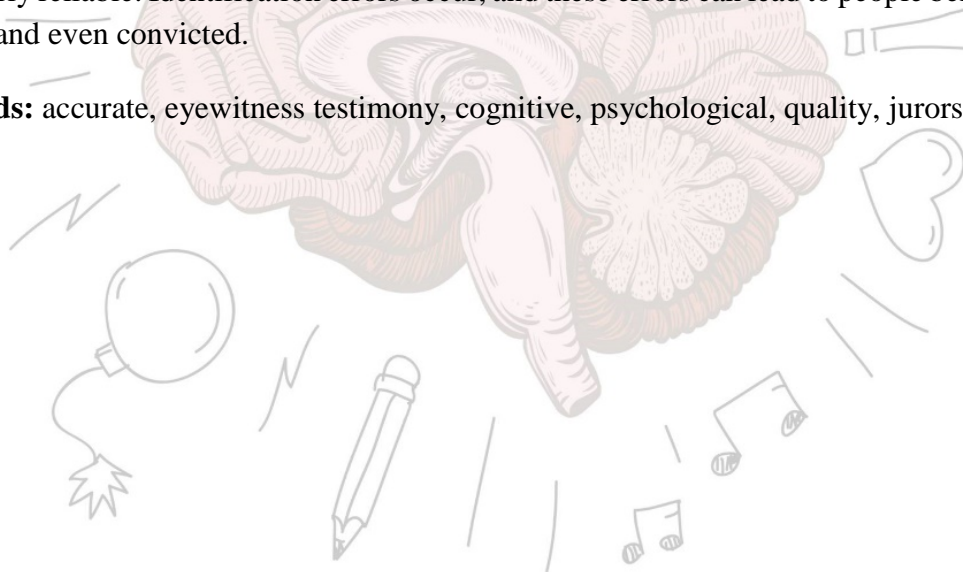
FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY- THE ACCURACY OF EYE-WITNESS DESCRIPTION

Ayush Goyal¹

Abstract

Although witnesses can often be very confident that their memory is accurate when identifying a suspect, the malleable nature of human memory and visual perception makes eyewitness testimony one of the most unreliable forms of evidence. It has been found that young adults are superior at recalling person descriptions when compared with middle-aged and elderly adults. But research suggests that a variety of cognitive and social psychological factors can influence the accuracy of a witness's description. Numerous archival studies have examined the quantity and quality of person descriptions provided in real cases and found that the witnesses generally provide accurate descriptions, they rarely include descriptors that might be useful for individuating a target face to make it more reliable in the court. It seems intuitive that an eyewitness who is capable of providing an accurate verbal description of a perpetrator would also be able to subsequently identify the perpetrator with greater accuracy. To conclude, eyewitness testimony is very powerful and convincing to jurors, even though it is not particularly reliable. Identification errors occur, and these errors can lead to people being falsely accused and even convicted.

Keywords: accurate, eyewitness testimony, cognitive, psychological, quality, jurors, errors.



PREDICTING CRIMINAL TENDENCY THROUGH STUDY OF PATTERNS IN INTERDIGITAL, HYPOTHENAR AND THENAR AREAS OF THE PALMS

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Abstract

Palmar dermatoglyphics is the scientific study of lines or naturally occurring friction ridges on palms. The formation of ridges on fingers, palms, soles in the intra uterine stage coincide with the development of brain and hence both are genetically linked. Any chromosomal aberration is reflected in the dermatoglyphics as distortion of patterns, incidence of more patterns, increased atd angle, variance in palmar creases, etc. It is opined by researchers that the tendency to commit crime is also genetically influenced. Dermatoglyphics serve as a window to view genetic, congenital, or intrauterine abnormalities. The palm is divided into three areas: Interdigital, Hypothenar and Thenar region. Various parameters of the dermatoglyphics were utilised to study health disorders but not criminality. The objective of the present study is to determine the prevalence of different patterns in different palmar regions and determine their association with criminality. 200 Samples each of RH & LH palm prints of control & criminals' groups were taken using manual ink & roller method and the incidence of patterns was noted. Statistical Calculations involved chi-square methods. More patterns were found in the criminal palms than the control group. The Chi-square values are found significant @ 0.10. Palmar dermatoglyphics can be utilised as predictive means to study criminal behaviour and can help in creating a forensic model of criminal.

Keywords: Dermatoglyphics, chromosomal aberration, criminal tendency, distortion of patterns, genetic factor.

THE ART OF WAR OF VICTIMS

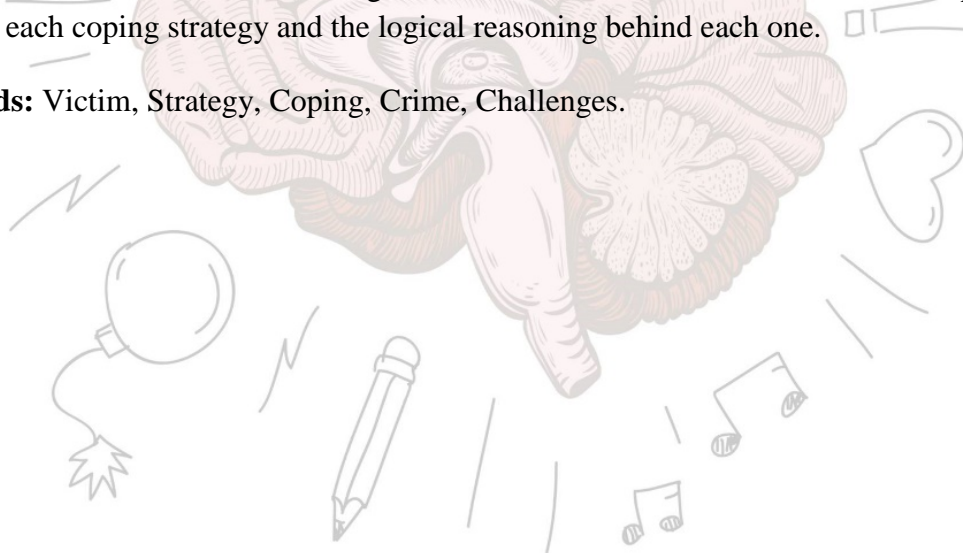
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Abstract

Victims who suffer any time of crimes have to fight a war with themselves to cope up with the crime they have been through. The victims have to face different challenges even after the crime took place. The challenges are - shock of being victimised, to deal with court hearings and police proceedings every now and then, to return back to their 'normal' lives, sense of insecurity and self-blame. The victims have to deal with all the other stresses in their lives but the stress of being a victim specifically in heinous crimes is at the top of the stress chart always. Researchers found that it is very difficult for a person who has been a victim and is employed to heal sooner. There are different coping strategies that the victims use to heal and recover themselves. The strategies can be both positive and negative and by this poster I want to create an awareness on how we as a family or friend should deal with the victim's coping strategies and how we should acknowledge their efforts of being themselves. The positive efforts can be - Social comparisons, Getting support, Activities to regain control etc. The negative trials are - Behavioural avoidance, Self-harm, Ignorance, Denial etc. There are different explanations based on each coping strategy and the logical reasoning behind each one.

Keywords: Victim, Strategy, Coping, Crime, Challenges.



BATTERED WOMAN SYNDROME: A TESTIMONIAL EVIDENCE IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract

Why ME? “The term Battered Woman Syndrome was coined by Dr. Lenore Walker, who have done original research and stated that the syndrome explained a set of distinct psychological and behavioural symptoms that have resulted from a prolonged exposure to domestic violence with their intimate partners”. Nowadays, it is very difficult to determine the extent of domestic violence incidents taking place. One in every three women experiences domestic abuse by their partners and they have now double-folded. Battered Woman Syndrome could occur in any of the relationship be it in a blood relationship with mother and son, father and daughter, widows, or in marriage relationships such as between husband and wife, daughter-in-law with father-in-law or in adoption cases and even in live-in relationships which clearly defines that it has no boundaries, this can happen in relationship of any sort and victim is left with no other choice but to retaliate physically. However, it cannot be encountered when it happened just for once but it is a continuous cycle of violence, which makes the other person feel helpless and soon it leads the person to become hopeless which makes them feel that this situation is unescapable to them. Not all battered woman intend to kill their abusers to end up their sufferings, some end up taking their own lives or some who do not think of killing are in continuous possession of the abusers behaviour. This all depends on the severity of the situations. In India, Battered Woman Syndrome (BWS) does not have a legal status but there are numerous crimes related to Domestic Violence and their post traumatic effects. It being a shortcoming of “Protection of Woman from Domestic Violence Act, 2005” there is no consideration of Battered Woman Syndrome in this act. This poster is to bring in notice to everyone that BWS being a consequence of Domestic Violence is something which should be recognized on a legal basis and a legal status should be given to this in the patriarchal society.

Keywords: Domestic violence, battered woman syndrome, violence, rape, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, self-defence, emotions, trauma, post-traumatic stress, disorder, psychological symptoms, behavioural symptom, legal system, justice, Domestic Violence Act.

CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF MOST WANTED CRIMINALS ACROSS THE WORLD ON THE BASIS OF EARLY LIFE

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Abstract

“We serial killers are your sons, we are your husbands, we are everywhere and there will be more of your children dead tomorrow” said by a world renowned serial killer Ted Bundy. We often tend to jump to conclusion of who did what whether it’s about stealing of an eraser or killing someone. The conclusion behind this paper is not to justify their acts but what made them so inhuman and evil. What actually influenced them to be a killer? Many theories in psychology tries to prove that our childhood and past trauma plays a major role in effecting our behavioural and social life in future but is it enough to push someone to be a brutal murderer? This study comprises of character analysis of three different worst serial killer of all times and how they might have been influenced by a very bad childhood and cruel early life traumas to be a killer. Nelson Mandela believed that when someone is denied the right to live the life he believes in, he has no choice but to become an outlaw. People believe different aspects of a criminal, some people thinks they are born with sick mindset and have some issues since birth while others believe that no one is born a criminal but becomes one when society, bad parenting, mishappenings or wrong influences are projected on them. This case study will not only tell the story of a crime and what criminals did but will also show some light on the story of a criminal and how they were wronged, ill-treated or traumatized in their early life. This three case study comprises of three different people with sick mind combined with brutal childhood and how they became the most feared psychopaths.

Keywords: Psychopaths, Psychological damage, Bad parenting, Child psychology, Sociopaths, Crime, Criminal.

THE SPECTRUM OF PERSONALITY DISORDER – CRIMINAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Forensic psychology is a field that combines the applicability of legalities into the practice of psychology indicating the application of clinical psychology in legal scenarios. Although neglected, psychological health does affect the personality variables of an individual. Therefore, personality is the combination of behaviour, emotion, motivation, and thought patterns that define a person and govern the physical guise. A personality disorder is a type of mental disorder in which one has a rigid and unhealthy pattern of thinking, functioning, and behaving. The three different types of clusters in personality disorder are (a. Suspicious, b. Emotional and impulsive, c. Anxious). Every personality disorder has criteria that must be met for its diagnosis. Treatment of the disorders can vary depending on the type and severity of your personality disorder. It may include psychotherapy and medications. The most important aspect of treating a personality disorder is the recognition that the problem exists in the first place. If someone close, have a personality disorder, one can help them feel comfortable (by being patient, available, vocal, etc.). As per studies, reasons for the development of personality disorders could be genetic, childhood trauma, verbal abuse, peers, high reactivity. The test conducted for the study of relations between personality disorder and criminal behaviour shows that the majority of prisoners was found to suffer from a personality disorder mainly the Antisocial “Cluster B”, but the commitment of violent crimes and homicides was significantly associated only with “Cluster A” specifically with Schizoid and Schizotypal personality disorder. A significant relationship was observed between personality disorders and criminal behaviour. Thus, certain attention should be given to the psychological and behavioural aspects of prisoners, in addition to the criminological and sociological aspects.

Keywords: Personality disorder, Psychology, Criminal behaviour, Diagnosis, Psychotherapy.



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