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THE ROLE OF MENTAL HEALTH IN CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

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1. Abstract

Mental health plays a critical role in determining the level of criminal responsibility, particularly through the legal defenses of the **insanity plea** and **diminished responsibility**. These defenses reflect a complex intersection between **psychiatry** and **criminal law**, acknowledging that certain **mental disorders**—such as **schizophrenia**, **bipolar disorder**, and **severe depression**—can significantly impair an individual's **judgment**, **intent**, and **understanding of right and wrong**. As a result, courts must evaluate not only the **actions** of defendants but also their **mental state** at the time of the offense. The **insanity defense** typically asserts that the defendant was unable to appreciate the nature or wrongfulness of their conduct due to a severe mental illness, thereby negating criminal **liability**. In contrast, **diminished responsibility** does not absolve the defendant but may lead to lesser charges or mitigated sentences based on reduced culpability. This paper explores how **criminal responsibility** is assessed through legal procedures that incorporate psychiatric evaluations and **expert testimony**. By examining **case studies**, including notable trials where mental illness influenced verdicts, the paper illustrates how judicial outcomes are shaped by both **medical diagnoses** and **legal standards** such as the **M'Naghten Rules** or **Model Penal Code** criteria. The evolving relationship between mental health and the **justice system** also raises ethical concerns about **accountability**, **rehabilitation**, and **public safety**, especially when individuals with mental disorders are diverted to **mental health treatment** instead of incarceration. Legal systems worldwide continue to refine their approaches to ensure fairness while protecting societal interests. The integration of psychological expertise into legal processes has advanced more compassionate and individualized responses to criminal behavior rooted in mental illness.

Keywords: Criminal responsibility, Mental health, Insanity plea, Diminished responsibility, Psychiatry, Judicial outcomes.

2. Introduction

The legal system fundamentally operates on the premise that individuals possess free will and are therefore responsible for their actions; this forms the basis of **criminal liability**. However, the presence of **mental health issues** complicates this assumption by significantly affecting **cognitive functions**, **impulse control**,

and **moral reasoning**—core components required to form **criminal intent** or *mens rea*. When individuals suffer from serious **psychiatric disorders** such as **schizophrenia**, **bipolar disorder**, or **major depressive disorder**, their capacity to understand the nature of their actions or to differentiate right from wrong can become severely impaired. These impairments

raise critical questions about **legal responsibility**, prompting the need for specialized defenses like the **insanity plea** and **diminished responsibility**. The **insanity defense** argues that due to a diagnosed mental illness, the defendant lacked the ability to comprehend the criminality of their act at the time it was committed, thus exempting them from full criminal responsibility. In contrast, **diminished responsibility** suggests a partial impairment, where the defendant may still be held accountable but to a lesser degree, often leading to reduced charges or sentences. These legal mechanisms reflect a growing recognition within the justice system that **mental illness** can compromise **autonomy** and **intentionality**, necessitating a more nuanced approach to **culpability**. Courts rely heavily on **psychiatric evaluations, expert testimony, and legal standards** such as the **M’Naghten Rules** or **Durham Rule** to assess the mental state of defendants. Through this process, the legal system seeks to balance **individual rights, public safety**, and the ethical obligation to treat mentally ill offenders justly. Case law demonstrates varying applications of these defenses, highlighting the subjective nature of **forensic psychiatric assessments** and the challenges in applying consistent criteria across jurisdictions. Furthermore, the increasing intersection of **law and psychology** underscores a shift toward more **rehabilitative** rather than purely **punitive** models of justice, especially when dealing with vulnerable populations. While controversial, mental health defenses continue to evolve, reflecting deeper societal concerns about **fairness, justice**, and the appropriate treatment of individuals whose criminal behavior may stem from serious psychological impairments. Courts worldwide recognize that severe mental disorders can diminish a person’s ability to understand the nature of their actions, warranting alternative legal considerations (Fazel & Danesh, 2002).⁵²⁸

2.1 Definition of Mental Health: According to the World Health Organization’s definition from 2004 mental health exists when someone recognizes their capabilities and master’s daily life challenges while executing meaningful work for their community (WHO 2004). Mental illness constitutes disorders which disrupt cognitive emotional and social functioning to a point where they become severe. Criminal tendencies often occur among people with severe mental disorders including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and psychosis when these disorders stay untreated (Hodgins, 2001).

Studies reveal that individuals with **mental disorders** constitute a disproportionately large segment of the **incarcerated population**, highlighting a troubling intersection between **mental illness** and the **criminal justice system**. According to research by Prins (2014), approximately **37% of prisoners in the United States** have been diagnosed with some form of mental illness, a statistic that underscores the significant overlap between **psychiatric disorders** and **unlawful behavior**. While having a mental disorder does not inherently lead one to commit crimes, the **lack of access to adequate mental health treatment** often contributes to **deteriorating psychological states**, resulting in **impulsivity, aggression, or disorganized behavior** that may culminate in **legal violations**. Without early **intervention**, individuals suffering from conditions like **schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or severe depression** may experience crises that draw law enforcement attention, often leading to incarceration instead of **medical support**. In many cases, symptoms such as **hallucinations, paranoia, or mania** can result in behavior misinterpreted as willful defiance or criminal intent. This systemic issue reflects a broader societal failure to provide comprehensive and timely **mental health care**, thereby allowing treatable conditions to escalate into **legal problems**. Prisons, not equipped to serve as mental health facilities, often worsen these conditions, offering limited treatment and contributing to cycles of **recidivism**. The

⁵²⁸ Fazel, S., & Danesh, J. (2002). Serious mental disorder in 23,000 prisoners: A systematic review of 62 surveys. *The Lancet*, 359(9306), 545-550.

overrepresentation of mentally ill individuals in prisons thus validates the need for **reform**, including alternatives such as **mental health courts, diversion programs, and community-based treatment options**. Addressing the root causes of this crisis requires shifting the response to mental illness from **punitive to therapeutic**, ensuring that individuals receive proper care before their conditions lead to encounters with the law. This approach emphasizes **prevention, rehabilitation, and restorative justice** over incarceration.⁵²⁹

2.2 Overview of Criminal Responsibility

Through criminal responsibility law people face penalties for their conduct when they demonstrate both knowledge and ability to regulate their actions. Traditional criminal law depends on mens rea (guilty mind) principles that need to show perpetrators intended their crimes according to Dressler (2009). The judicial system allows defendants who suffer from mental illness impairments to utilize defense strategies including diminished responsibility and insanity.

Those under the insanity defense can escape criminal liability because of their inability to comprehend their actions at the time of stealing (Loughnan 2012). The M'Naghten Rule from 1843 continues to serve as a main evaluation for legal insanity since defendants must demonstrate their inability to understand between right and wrong through psychiatric illness (Morse, 2011).

Diminished responsibility has distinct criteria from insanity because it grants reduced responsibility rather than full exoneration from criminal accountability. Mental illness which affects judgment yet allows patients to remain partially conscious receives sentence reduction from the courts based on their assessment of psychological vulnerabilities (Walker, 2017). Law enforcement institutions depend heavily on this defense to judge defendants with extreme

depression and PTSD because their mental condition affects punishable conduct though they maintain understanding of their deeds.

The legal viewpoints about mental health influence criminal responsibility across different nations. Different jurisdictions handle defendants through two approaches by asking for psychiatric examinations before court proceedings and by enforcing treatment obligations instead of jail time (Large et al., 2011). New legal structures indicate growing awareness of developing better methods to handle mentally ill criminal offenders.

3. Mental Disorders and Criminal Behavior

Scientific opinions on the relationship between **mental disorders** and **criminal behavior** remain a subject of ongoing debate among experts in **criminology, psychology, and law**. While not all individuals with mental illness engage in criminal activity, certain **psychiatric conditions** have been found to correlate with increased risks of **aggressive, impulsive, or antisocial behavior**, which can contribute to unlawful acts. For instance, disorders such as **schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder, and antisocial personality disorder** may, in specific contexts, be associated with higher incidences of **violence or rule-breaking**, particularly when symptoms are untreated or combined with factors like **substance abuse, trauma, or social disadvantage**. Hodgins (2001)⁵³⁰ emphasizes that while the majority of mentally ill individuals are not violent, understanding the **key associations** between specific mental disorders and **criminality** is essential for shaping appropriate **legal responses** and ensuring that **justice procedures** accommodate the nuances of mental health. The complexity of this relationship requires a **multidisciplinary approach**, incorporating both scientific insights and legal principles to assess **criminal responsibility, risk, and intent**.

⁵²⁹ Hodgins, S. (2001). The etiology and development of offending among persons with major mental disorders. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 356(1407), 1645-1650.

⁵³⁰ Hodgins, S. (2001). *The major mental disorders and crime: Stop debating and start treating and preventing*. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 24(4-5), 427-446. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-2527\(01\)00079-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-2527(01)00079-4)

Misunderstandings or generalizations about mental illness can lead to either unjust punishment or inappropriate leniency, making **accurate diagnosis, contextual analysis, and expert evaluation** critical in court settings. This knowledge not only informs the application of defenses like **insanity** or **diminished capacity** but also supports the development of more effective **intervention strategies**, such as **treatment-based diversion programs**, aimed at reducing **recidivism** and promoting **rehabilitation**. Continued research is vital to disentangling the various factors that link mental illness with criminal behavior and to improving the **fairness** and **effectiveness** of legal outcomes for mentally ill defendants.

3.1 Psychological Theories of Crime

Psychological explanations of crime explore how various **mental disorders** and internal processes can contribute to **criminal behavior**, emphasizing individual psychological development and learned behavior. One foundational approach is the **psychodynamic theory** developed by **Sigmund Freud**, which suggests that deviant behavior may emerge from **repressed childhood trauma** and **unresolved unconscious conflicts** (Freud, 1923). According to this theory, deeply rooted **emotional disturbances** can disrupt normal psychological functioning, leading to **impulse control issues** and a higher likelihood of engaging in **criminal acts** (Blackburn, 1993). The inability to reconcile internal emotional turmoil may cause individuals to act out in socially unacceptable or violent ways. In contrast, the **behavioral theory** proposed by **B.F. Skinner** emphasizes that behavior, including criminal conduct, is **learned through interaction** with the environment, particularly through **reinforcement** and **observation** (Skinner, 1953). This theory highlights how individuals, especially during formative years, can adopt antisocial or criminal behaviors when such actions are **rewarded** or modeled by influential figures in their surroundings. For instance, children exposed to **violence, neglect, or criminal behavior** during key stages of development

may learn to imitate these actions, especially if they lead to **positive reinforcement** like attention, material gain, or social approval (Akers, 1998).⁵³¹ This perspective is particularly relevant to individuals with **personality disorders**, such as **antisocial personality disorder**, who often engage in criminal activity as a habitual and strategic behavior pattern. These theories collectively offer valuable insights into how **psychological dysfunction**, whether rooted in early trauma or shaped by environmental reinforcement, can foster **criminal tendencies**. Understanding these mechanisms is crucial for developing effective interventions, whether through **therapy, behavioral modification, or rehabilitation programs** aimed at reducing **recidivism** and addressing the psychological roots of crime.⁵³²

People displaying psychological thinking problems tend to show higher risks of criminal conduct based on cognitive theory. Research shows a connection between cognitive mistakes which produce hostility biases and violence justifications that lead to antisocial personality disorder along with related disorders which raise criminal risk (Andrews & Bonta, 2010).

3.3 Common Mental Disorders Linked to Criminal Acts: Criminal behavior shows stronger links to particular types of mental disorders more than others. Schizophrenia as a severe psychiatric condition produces hallucinations and delusions and creates a connection between criminal violence especially during treatment non-compliance (Swanson et al., 2006). Medical care for schizophrenia patients reduces their likelihood of criminal activity to a great extent (Elbogen & Johnson, 2009) while the majority of schizophrenia sufferers do not exhibit violent tendencies.

⁵³¹ Freud, S. (1923). *The ego and the id*. London: Hogarth Press.

Blackburn, R. (1993). *The psychology of criminal conduct: Theory, research and practice*. Chichester: Wiley.

⁵³² Akers, R. L. (1998). *Social learning and social structure: A general theory of crime and deviance*. Boston: Northeastern University Press.

People who suffer from bipolar disorder exhibit impulsive and risky behavior when manic which raises their potential to break the law (Goodwin & Jamison, 2007). Being in a manic state increases the risk of causing aggression along with substance abuse which leads to problems with the law. Poor judgment also results in legal difficulties.⁵³³

The diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) proves to be the greatest indicator for criminal behavior among individuals. The core traits found in people with antisocial personality disorder involve a perpetual display of dishonesty and impulsive conduct and disregard for what others should have (Hare, 1999). The disorder primarily affects multiple offenders who show limited response to conventional rehabilitation solutions.

The presence of substance use disorders leads to a direct connection with criminal behavior tendencies. Many offenders with mental illness also struggle with drug or alcohol addiction, which exacerbates symptoms and impairs decision-making abilities (Volkow et al., 2016). Research demonstrates that substance abuse raises violent crime probabilities specifically among people who have both substance abuse disorders and mental health conditions (Boles & Miotto, 2003).

4. Legal Perspectives on Mental Health and Criminal Responsibility

The legal system understands that mental health disorders produce major influence on responsible criminal conduct. Various jurisdictions have differing laws which enable defendants to introduce mental illness as a defense against criminal responsibility. The insanity defense along with diminished responsibility serve as main defensive strategies for mentally ill offenders who obtain varying degrees of legal protection. Jurisdictions decide between psychiatric evaluations for determining guilt and

hospitalization instead of imprisonment as an approach to criminal behaviors. Public safety debates with accused rights remain under discussion in laws because they demand complex systematic responses that address both legal protections of defendants and community protection standards.

4.1 The Insanity Defense

The insanity defense represents a court admission enablement for inmates who show proof of significant mental disorders preventing them from recognizing their actions (Morse, 2011). The M'Naghten Rule has become a standard component of insane defense applications because defendants need to show inability to understand right from wrong during their criminal actions according to Loughnan (2012). A few states like the United States embrace the Durham Rule as an extra component to the insanity defense because it allows offenders to claim mental illness as a cause for their crimes (Melton et al., 2017). Critics have raised concerns about the defense's improper usage since these practices generate public safety problems equally with disputes about when to apply it (Perlin, 2016).⁵³⁴

Different jurisdictions establish their own criteria for how a defendant can demonstrate to be mentally insane. Various legal jurisdictions differ in their requirements between needing medical evidence and expecting forensic expert psychiatric evaluations to prove insanity (Freckelton & Karagiannakis, 2015). Demonstrating defendant mental incapacity at the time of their offense becomes the defense responsibility while they need to produce profound documentation combined with expert witness statements.

4.2 Diminished Responsibility Doctrine

Diminished responsibility stands as a partial defense allowing reduced culpability when a mental disorder affects judgment even though it fails to completely remove awareness

⁵³³ Goodwin, F. K., & Jamison, K. R. (2007). *Manic-depressive illness: Bipolar disorders and recurrent depression* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

⁵³⁴ Melton, G. B., Petrila, J., Poynthress, N., & Slobogin, C. (2017). *Psychological evaluations for the courts: A handbook for mental health professionals and lawyers* (4th ed.). Guilford Press.

(Walker, 2017). A defendant who establishes diminished responsibility will receive reduced punishment instead of winning complete freedom through acquittal. Expert psychiatric evaluation serves as a common basis for courts to analyze mental impairment (Large et al., 2011).⁵³⁵

Severe cases of depression along with bipolar disorder and PTSD become eligible for reduced punishment through diminished responsibility evaluation (Rogers & Shuman, 2018). A defendant who receives diagnoses of these illnesses can present evidence to show how their mental impairments affected their behaviors thus either receiving milder penalties or treatment instead of imprisonment.

The use of diminished responsibility creates disagreement about proper sentencing. The application of diminished responsibility creates justice through mental illness acknowledgment yet some believe this defense can become an abuse path to avoid full punishment according to Mackay (2019). Judicial authorities must retain their power of discretion to set proper punishments after evaluating the condition of defendants' mental health.

4.3 Legal Standards in Different Jurisdictions

Standardized legal practices to manage criminal responsibility of people with mental disorders exhibit differences between global jurisdictions. The Model Penal Code Test of the American criminal responsibility process analyses both mental cognition abilities and mental volition functions to make determinations (Melton et al., 2017). The judicial systems of Germany along with the Netherlands establish forensic psychiatric evaluations as a method to decide between hospitalization versus imprisonment (Freckelton & Karagiannakis, 2015). EU Scandinavian countries prioritize therapeutic rehabilitation as their main approach toward mentally ill criminals by

⁵³⁵ Large, M., Nielssen, O., & Curtis, M. (2011). *Mental disorder and diminished responsibility in the criminal law*. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 34(5), 363-369. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2011.07.005>

enforcing psychiatric treatment above incarceration (Scott & Resnick, 2013).⁵³⁶

Canada together with Australia designed legal structures which link psychiatric treatment programs to foundational penal principles. Public safety requires these systems to maintain while addressing ethically proper ways to handle offenders with mental disorders (Steadman et al., 2015). The development of these legal frameworks demonstrates the necessity to adjust criminal laws when psychiatric learning advances while upholding ethical factors in legal accountability standards.

Growing worldwide awareness about mental health keeps influencing legal standard reforms which determine courtroom procedures regarding defendants with mental illnesses. Policymakers push for two-sided procedures linking legal procedures with psychiatric examinations to accomplish effective judgment while providing proper mental health service.⁵³⁷

5. Case Studies and Judicial Precedents

Mental health impacts criminal responsibility according to court decisions and events whose implications define present-day legal principles. Judicial bodies struggle to establish how mental illness affects criminal intent resulting in important legal decisions that contour contemporary court systems. This section analyses criminal legal decisions and illustrates court cases involving subjects suffering from mental illness.

5.1 Landmark Cases in Criminal Law

Early in 1843 Daniel M'Naghten became one of the most important cases in history because it created essential elements of the insanity defense in English common law according to Morse (2011). M'Naghten targeted British Prime Minister with a murder attempt despite killing his secretary because he experienced paranoid

⁵³⁶ Freckelton, I., & Karagiannakis, A. (2015). *Forensic mental health law and the criminal justice system in Germany and the Netherlands*. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 41, 29-35. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2015.02.00>

⁵³⁷ Scott, C. L., & Resnick, P. J. (2013). *The Scandinavian approach to mental illness and criminal responsibility: Therapeutic justice in the European Union*. *European Journal of Psychiatry*, 27(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2012.09.004>

delusions. The court stipulated that people with mental disorders which result in wrong-right distinction inability should get immunity from criminal responsibility. The M'Naghten Rule emerged from this case decision to establish its original standards and now serves as the primary criterion for exercising insanity defense within various legal jurisdictions around the world (Loughnan, 2012).⁵³⁸

In the United States, the case of Durham v. In 1954 United States brought in the Durham Rule as legal precedent to accept insanity defenses when mental illness contributed to criminal acts (Melton et al., 2017). Most jurisdictions adopted the American Law Institute (ALI) test to replace the removed standard because this test enforced a requirement that defendants demonstrate insufficient capacity to understand their actions' criminality.

John Hinckley Jr. became a significant case after his attempt to kill U.S. President Ronald Reagan in 1981. The court declared Hinckley not responsible for his crimes due to his diagnosed schizophrenia and severe depression. The legal reforms following this verdict made it harder to achieve an insanity defense in United States courts according to Perlin (2016).⁵³⁹

5.2 Case Studies of Offenders with Mental Illness

The application of mental illness in criminal proceedings demonstrates intricate challenges through real-life examples. Postpartum psychotic Andrea Yates (2001) killed her five children through drowning in Texas. Medical experts established that severe delusions were active in her mind when the crime occurred which proved the successful insanity defense (Prins, 2014). Public discussions emerged regarding postpartum mental illness and its consequences under the law after her case gained publicity.

In the UK, R v. Byrne (1960) established key points which enhanced decreased responsibility criteria in law. Due to his diagnosed psychopathy the defendant Patrick Byrne received reduced culpability from the court in his murder conviction. The court in this case established that mental conditions beyond psychotic disorders could qualify as diminished responsibility through extensive personality disorders (Mackay, 2019).⁵⁴⁰

The case of Vincent Li (2008) stands out as he suffered from schizophrenia when he decapitated another person on a Greyhound bus in Canada. The assessment of severe delusions led to his determination as not responsible because of mental illness so he received psychiatric treatment. The public debated whether psychiatric treatment was suitable for violent criminals after his case (Scott & Resnick, 2013).

The examined cases show the sophisticated relationship between, status under criminal law. The legal system works to balance justice with proper mental health assessment as psychiatric knowledge continues to drive changes in legal standards.

6. Ethical and Policy Considerations

A fair criminal justice system treatment for people with mental illness depends on ethical along with policy guidelines. These factors emphasize human rights defense as well as conduct fair judicial proceedings and the involvement of mental health facilities in treatment and reducing criminal behavior.

6.1 Human Rights and Fair Trials

The requirement of fairness in legal proceedings together with human treatment requires attention for mentally ill defendants (Fazel & Danesh, 2002). Governments worldwide acknowledge that all citizens deserve a fair trial because it is formally declared in human rights declarations like the Universal Declaration of

⁵³⁸ Loughnan, A. (2012). *The insanity defense: A critical assessment*. Routledge.

⁵³⁹ Perlin, M. L. (2016). *Mental disability and the law: Toward a new paradigm*. American Psychological Association.

⁵⁴⁰ Mackay, R. (2019). *Mental disorders and criminal responsibility: The impact of R v. Byrne on UK law*. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, 30(1), 14-25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14789949.2018.1490876>

Human Rights (United Nations, 1948). The fair trial process becomes challenging for mentally ill defendants because their cognitive abilities and their lack of legal representation combine with their struggle to comprehend legal proceedings (Perlin, 2013).⁵⁴¹

The process of obtaining a fair trial depends on legal requirements which include mental competency assessments and the presence of mental health specialists at court proceedings. Jurisdictions across various regions examine defendants' mental fitness prior to their trial to establish suitability for standing trial according to Melton et al. (2017). The court system requires defendants to receive treatment when they lack competency because the court will determine their fitness for trial. Lawmakers recognize this protocol as mandatory to stop mis convictions while safeguarding that mentally unwell people avoid punishment for behaviors they cannot control (Scott & Resnick, 2013).

The placement of mentally ill prisoners in isolation becomes problematic because it raises ethical issues. Prolonged isolation causes mental illness symptoms to deteriorate which leads to more distress and greater self-harming occurrences according to Haney (2018). Proponents demand alternative jail concepts promoting medical attention above penal actions for individuals suffering from mental disorders.⁵⁴²

6.2 The Role of Mental Health Institutions in Criminal Justice: The rehabilitation activities together with the reduction of recidivism function as key missions for mental health institutions (Large et al., 2011). Merging mental health services into criminal justice practices proves effective at lowering offender recidivism rates as well as improving results for patients

with mental health troubles (Skeem et al., 2011). The shift in contemporary jurisdictions includes programs that utilize diversion to transfer mentally ill offenders between prison and psychiatric treatment facilities because they need therapeutic services over penal interventions (Pettila, 2016).

Compulsory psychiatric evaluations and treatment of criminally involved patients with severe mental illness falls under the responsibility of institutions according to forensic psychiatry. Approved psychiatric facilities such as Broadmoor Hospital in UK and Atascadero State Hospital in the US care for persons who need extensive treatment instead of detention as punishment (Mullen, 2019). Every institution follows categorical rules that unite healthcare treatment with protection of public safety.

Today mental health courts exist as alternative judicial pathways to deal with the one-of-a-kind requirements of those who have severe mental illnesses and have engaged in crimes. Such courts promote rehabilitation through judge-lawyer-specialist mental health professional partnerships (Wolff et al., 2011). Evaluation studies of mental health courts demonstrate they successfully cut down crime rates through enhanced treatment commitment from participants (Steadman et al., 2015).

The progress achieved by law enforcement in mental health treatment faces ongoing barriers regarding financial support and access points. The inadequate resources at many mental health institutions obstruct their capacity to offer sufficient care as reported in Lamb & Weinberger (2017). Policymakers should make mental health services funding in the criminal justice system their imminent priority to provide correct treatment and reintegration assistance to mentally ill offenders.⁵⁴³

⁵⁴¹ Fazel, S., & Danesh, J. (2002). *Mental disorders among prisoners: A systematic review of 62 surveys*. *The Lancet*, 359(9306), 545-550. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(02\)07740-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(02)07740-1)

⁵⁴² Melton, G. B., Pettila, J., Poythress, N. G., & Slobogin, C. (2017). *Psychological Evaluations for the Courts: A Handbook for Mental Health Professionals and Lawyers* (4th ed.). Guilford Press.

Scott, C. L., & Resnick, P. J. (2013). *Evaluating Competency to Stand Trial*. Oxford University Press.

Haney, C. (2018). **The psychological effects of solitary confinement: A systematic critique**. *Crime and Justice*, 47(1), 365-416.

⁵⁴³ Pettila, J. (2016). Turning the tide: The expanding role of mental health courts. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 34(3), 321-336.

Mullen, P. E. (2019). Forensic mental health. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 214(5), 253-258.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

Criminal systems across the world struggle to handle the connection between mental health and criminal culpability. The field of forensic psychology along with updated legal structures has brought better care to mentally ill offenders yet remaining legal protection shortfalls and ethical problems still exist. Modern jurisprudence places emphasis on providing fair trials together with humane treatment to mentally ill people.

7.1 Need for Legal Reforms

Meaningful legal changes need to be established to deliver proper justice for mentally ill criminals while guarding public security. The current laws show insufficient understanding of mental health issues which produces both unjust convictions and severe sentencing punishments (Walker, 2017). The strict rules governing insanity defense in certain nations hamper defendants from showing compelling psychiatric evidence which requires assessment of legal standards.

Competency evaluations represent an essential target for changing the current judicial system. Crime investigations often subject defendants to psychiatric evaluations but different evaluation methods cause unpredictable test results (Perlin, 2013). Judicial processes will become more equitable and consistent after creating universal methods for assessing criminal performance capability.

Mental health courts expanding their reach stands as a promising solution to reform current practices. The courts exercise rehabilitation-focused decisions that choose psychiatric treatment obligations over imprisonment (Skeem et al., 2011). Mental health courts in different jurisdictions reduce criminal offense rates by improving reintegration outcomes among individuals with psychiatric conditions (Lamb & Weinberger, 2017).

7.2 Role of Forensic Psychology in Criminal

Cases: The evaluation of mental health offenders depends on forensic psychology for treating competency levels and criminal responsibility and risk prediction (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). Forensic psychologists assist courts through expert testimony which enables judges to make decisions regarding reduced responsibility defense or insanity defense entitlement based on defendant mental states during the crime time (Melton et al., 2017).

Risk assessment tools represent a key substance originating from forensic psychology research. These assessment instruments identify offender recidivism probabilities that direct practitioners to create suitable intervention strategies for people with major mental illnesses (Skeem et al., 2011). The integration of behavioral assessments into court decisions helps allow judges to provide psychiatric-specific treatments that address offenders' mental conditions together with public safety protection measures.

Forensic psychologists assist in developing solutions which guide the formation of policy recommendations. Through their knowledge base forensic psychologists help create laws regarding offender mental illness treatment which focus on keeping current psychiatric findings (Scott & Resnick, 2013). The development of accountability-focused rehabilitation practices depends more and more on forensic research findings which policymakers utilize in their evidence-based policy creation process.

Mental health requirements in criminal responsibility assessment need various approach methods. Justice for mentally ill individuals depends on legal reforms and greater utilization of forensic psychology along with mental health courts as important elements for achieving justice. Legal systems achieve better results with psychiatric offenders

Wolff, N., Fabrikant, N., & Belenko, S. (2011). Mental health courts and their selection processes: The unrevealed legal complexities. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 34(5), 287-303.

when implementing these strategies for managing psychiatric conditions.⁵⁴⁴

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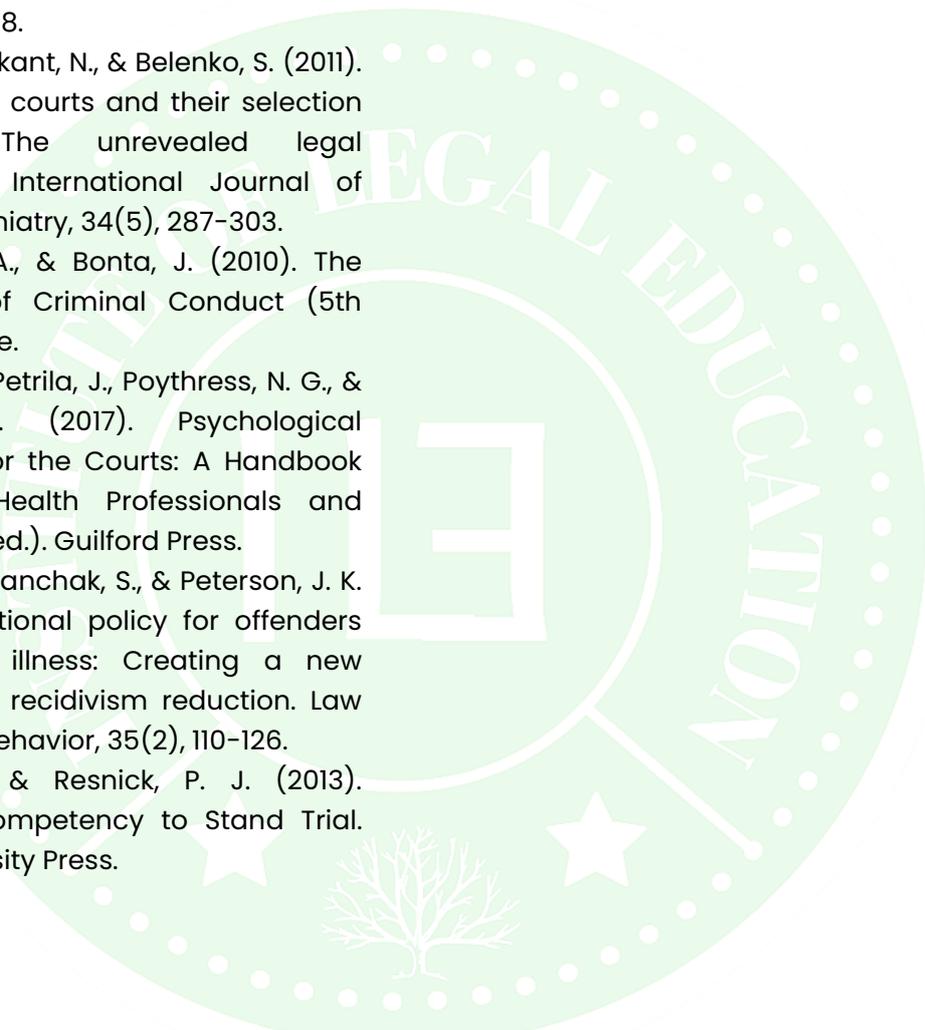
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