

## PNDBX

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Confession :-

Confessions are often considered powerful evidence in criminal cases, as they can provide direct admissions of criminal behavior. Forensic psychologists play a crucial role in evaluating the validity and reliability of confessions. They may assess the voluntariness of confessions, consider factors such as coercion, duress, or mental capacity, and examine the psychological state of the confessor to determine the authenticity of the confession.

Forensic psychologists also examine the circumstances surrounding the confession, including the interrogation techniques used by law enforcement, to ensure that confessions are obtained ethically and in compliance with legal standards. They may also assess psychological factors, such as suggestibility or false memory, on the accuracy of confession.

The Sections 24 to 30 of the R.E.A, 1872. Deal with the Concept of Confession.

The Procedural aspects of Confession are provided in Section 164, 281 & 463 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

## Statement Verification :-

Statement Verification involves the systematic evaluation of verbal or written statements made by individuals involved in criminal investigations or legal proceedings. Forensic psychologists utilize various methods to assess the credibility & accuracy of statements, including content analysis, statement validity assessment techniques, and deception detection methods.

In the context of advance forensic psychology, professionals may employ advanced technologies and techniques to analyze statements, such as voice stress analysis, statement reliability assessment technique, and linguistic analysis software, and neuroimaging methods to examine brain activity associated with truthfulness or deception.

Furthermore, forensic psychologists may collaborate with other forensic experts, such as forensic linguists or cognitive psychologists, to enhance the sophistication of statement verification processes. This

interdisciplinary approach can lead to more comprehensive evaluations of statements and confessions, contributing to a more robust understanding of human behavior and communication in forensic contexts.

Overall, confession and statement verification are integral components of advanced forensic psychology, as they contribute to the objective assessment of evidence and the promotion of justice within legal systems. By leveraging advanced psychological expertise and cutting-edge technologies, forensic psychologists continue to advance the field's ability to accurately evaluate confessions and statements in complex forensic settings. Both confession and statement verification play a significant role in advancing forensic psychology practices.

## Confession & Statement :-

A Confession is a statement made by a person admitting to committing a crime or wrongdoing. In contrast, an admission, on the other hand, is a statement made by someone acknowledging some fact or truth, regardless of whether it relates to a crime.

### Several types of Confessions :-

#### 1) voluntary Confession :-

This occurs when an individual willingly admits to a crime or wrongdoing without any external pressure or coercion.

#### 2) Coerced Confession :-

This type of confession happens when an individual is pressured, coerced or manipulated into admitting to a crime or wrongdoing, often through intimidation, threats or physical force.

### 3) Take Confession :-

A false confession occurs when an individual confesses to a crime they did not commit. This can happen for various reasons, including psychological pressure, mental illness, or a desire for attention or protection.

### 4) Reluctant Confession :-

This occurs when an individual initially confesses to a crime but later recants or withdraws their statement, claiming that the confession was false or coerced.

Several techniques are used to assess the credibility & accuracy of statements:-

#### 1) Polygraph (Lie Detector) Test :-

This method measures physiological responses such as heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration to determine if a person is being deceptive.

However, its reliability and validity have been widely debated.

## 2) Narcoanalysis :-

This test involves a drug called sodium Pentothal that is injected into the subject to create a hypnotic or drowsy state and neutralizes the subject's imagination while expecting them to give information that is ~~factually~~ correct.

## 3) Behavioral Electrical Oscillations Signature Profiling:-

Behavioral electrical oscillation signature Profiling (BEOSP or BEOS) is an EEG technique by which a suspect's participation in a crime is detected by eliciting electrophysiological impulses.

## 4) Interviewing & Interrogation :-

Interviews are designed to collect data & evaluate a subject's credibility in a non-accusatory manner,

often to gather circumstantial evidence. On the other hand, interrogations aim to: verify already gathered information. Reveal the truth in a more structured & sometimes confrontational environment.

### 5) Forensic Hypnosis :-

Forensic hypnosis has been considered for several uses including: hypnotic memory enhancement, evaluating a defendant's mental state, determining if a subject is telling truth, preparing a witness for trial, determining if one is feigning trauma or a mental injury, & supporting the defense in a criminal case.

### 6) Psychological Testings :-

A psychological testing is a standardised instrument used for the purpose of measuring any variety of abilities, aptitudes or attributes.

The practice of forensic psychology relies heavily on psychological research & assessment tools.

## Difference between Confession and statement:-

- 1) Confession refers to admitting guilt for a crime or wrongdoing, whereas statement refers to revealing information ~~refer~~ or acknowledging guilt.
- 2) Typically, confessions are made to authorities or in a legal setting, while admissions can take place anywhere.
- 3) Confession typically involve a sense of responsibility or remorse for the actions in question, making them stronger forms of admission.
- 4) Confessions are usually voluntary, whereas admissions may be voluntary or involuntary.
- 5) Depending on the circumstances, confessions & statements can be admissible as evidence in a court of law.
- 6) It is common for confessions to be made in writing or recorded, while statements may be verbal or nonverbal.

→ 1) A confession is usually made by the person who committed the crime, while an statement may be made by anyone with knowledge of the situation.

2) The term Confession is used specifically in legal matters, while statement is used anywhere.

a) Confessions are self-incriminating statements, whereas admission or statement can either incriminate or exonerate.

Advantages of Confession :-

→ Emotional relief :-

When one confesses one's actions or thoughts, there can be a sense of emotional relief and relief from guilty or shame.

➤ Clarity of conscience :-

An individual's conscience can be clarified by confessing & they can become more aware of their actions & take responsibility for them.

➤ Improves relationships :-

Rebuilding trust and strengthening relationships can be achieved by confessing to someone.

➤ Forgiveness :-

When we confess our mistakes, we are more likely to be forgiv<sup>e</sup> by others and to be able to move on from them.

➤ Personal growth :-

In the process of learning from one's actions and decisions, sharing can facilitate personal growth & self awareness.

➤ Legal / awareness professional consequences :-

By showing remorse and accepting responsibility for one's actions, confessing may mitigate legal or professional consequences.

➤ Spiritual benefits :-

There are many religious practices that promote confession as an integral part of their practice & can provide spiritual benefits such as absolution and a sense of redemption.

Disadvantages of Confessions :-

➤ Embarrassment or shame :-

Especially when confessing personal or sensitive actions or thoughts, confessing can be embarrassing or shameful.

➤ Loss of privacy :-

If you confess, the information shared may be shared with others, which can result

in the loss of privacy.

➤ Negative impact on relationships :-

Relationships can be negatively affected by confessing, especially if the person to whom you confess reacts negatively or shares the information with others.

➤ Legal / Professional Consequences :-

The consequences of confessing can include arrest, fines, or disciplinary actions.

➤ Retaliation :-

In some cases, confessing can lead to retaliation from others, especially if the confession implicates someone else.

➤ Manipulation :-

It is possible for others to manipulate someone into confessing in order to gain power or control over them.

## » psychological distress :-

If the confession is met with negative reactions or if the person is not ready to confront their actions or thoughts, confessing can cause psychological distress.

## Advantages in statement :-

### » clarity :-

The statement of a fact or truth can provide direct, clear evidence of that fact or truth.

### » Credibility :-

It is possible to consider a statement made by a person more credible than other forms of evidence.

### » simplifies proceedings:-

An admission can simplify legal proceedings by eliminating the need for further evidence or testimony.

➤ facilitates settlement :-

An admission facilitates settlements by identifying the key issues & allowing them to be addressed directly.

➤ Encourages accountability :-

Taking responsibility for one's actions and making amends may be induced by an admission .:-

➤ Promotes Transparency :-

As a result of an admission or statement , there is more transparency & a more honest & open discussion of the facts .

Disadvantages of ~~the~~ statement :-

➤ Self-incrimination :-

~~the~~ a statement can be used against a person in legal proceedings and potentially incriminate them .

### ➤ Loss of bargaining power :-

When a person admits a key point that the opposing party can use against them in a dispute, it can weaken their bargaining power.

### ➤ Damages reputation :-

People's reputations and future's opportunities can be negatively affected by admitting wrongdoing or guilt.

### ➤ Adverse legal consequences :-

Fines, penalties, and even jail time can follow an statement.

### ➤ Can be used against the interest of a person :-

Especially in illegal proceedings admissions can be used against a person's interests.

➤ can be extracted under duress:-

It is possible to extract admission or statement under duress, coercion, or under influence.

Reference:-

- 1) Testbook. (2023b, Feb 14). Know all the Difference between Confession & Admission. Testbook.
- 2) Expert Code Lab Pvt. Ltd.,  
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