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Question

Discuss in detail the "interviewing and interrogation techniques" of investigation

Introduction:-

Interviewing and interrogation techniques are fundamental components of the investigative process in criminal cases. Law enforcement officers and investigators use these methods to gather information, elicit statements, and obtain crucial details for witnesses, victims and suspects. The effectiveness of these techniques is pivotal in solving crime.

Interrogation techniques in investigation process:-

There are many

Techniques which used in the interrogation process

1) Good Cop Bad Cop technique:-

This is a psychologically manipulate technique wherein one official cop earn antipathy of the suspect through hostile behavior while other one extend sympathy through friendly conduct. The suspect is made to divulge information through this tactic.

2) Reid Technique of the Interrogation

There are several stages of Reid technique

i) Behavioral Analysis:-

Investigators trained in the Reid Technique are taught to analyze the behavior and body language of suspects during interview

ii) Non-Accusatory Phase :-

The interrogation begins with a non-accusatory phase during which the investigator builds rapport with the suspect. Establishing a connection helps create a more conducive environment for obtaining information.

iii) Accusatory Phase:-

The tone of the interrogation shifts in the accusatory phase where the investigator confronts the suspect with evidence and implies their guilt. This phase aims to elicit a reaction and increase psychological pressure.

iv) Handling Denials:-

The Reid technique instructs investigators on how to handle denials from the suspect. It involves challenging the denials and presenting the suspect with the perceived futility of maintaining innocence.

3) Peace technique of the Interrogation

The peace method of investigation interviewing is a five-stage process in which investigators try to build rapport and allow a criminal suspect to provide their account of events uninterrupted before presenting the suspect with any evidence of inconsistency and contradiction.

P - Preparation and Planning

E - Engage and Explain

A - Account

C - Closure

E - Evaluation

1) Preparation and Planning:-

This stage involves gathering information about the suspect and the crime, identifying potential lines of questioning and preparing the interview environment.

2) Engage and Explain:-

This stage involves building rapport with the suspect explaining the purpose of the interview and setting ground rules for interview.

3) Account:-

This stage involves allowing the suspect to provide their account of events without interruption. The interviewer may ask clarifying questions.

4) Closure:-

This stage involves summarizing the suspect's account, checking for understanding and addressing any remaining questions or concerns.

5) Evaluation:-

This stage involves reviewing the interview, assessing the suspect's credibility and determining whether further investigation is necessary.

4) Kinesic Interrogation :-

^{kinesic} interrogation aims to study the human behavior through non-verbal communication commonly known as body language. Though importance of non-verbal communication in assessing human behavior is known from centuries.

Interviewing Techniques

Steps Before Interview

- i) Read the FIR minutely
- ii) Visited the scene of crime
- iii) Examined the injured
- iv) Examined the scene
- v) Knowledge of modus operandi
- vi) Knowledge of weapons/vehicles
- vii) Knowledge of routes of approach
- viii) Knowledge of motive
- ix) Knowledge of the character of accused as far possible

Conducting Investigative Interview

- 1) At the start, the police officer should always appear to have a lot of knowledge regarding involvement of the accused in the offence. He should not allow the suspect to go

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- in the defense by asking what he has to say regarding the offence.
- 2) Police officer must start with a piece of information he already has regarding the involvement of the accused and put direct questions.
 - 3) Police officer should keep changing his body language as per conduct of the suspect.
 - 4) When it appears that the suspect is coming out of the denial stage, police officer should lay out more information in the form of incriminating evidence.
 - 5) When anyone defense plea of the suspect is ~~coming out~~ proved false and he is forced to admit it, then the investigation officer should start putting direct question.
 - 6) Investigation interview may not be complete in one session.
 - 7) In case an admission is obtained, then the task of the investigating is clear.

Conclusion:-

In a conclusion, these interviewing and interrogation techniques requires a combination of training, experience, and a deep understanding of human psychology. When employed ethically and effectively these techniques contribute significantly