

Q: Discuss in detail Interrogation principles and techniques. 10

Interrogation during Criminal Investigation

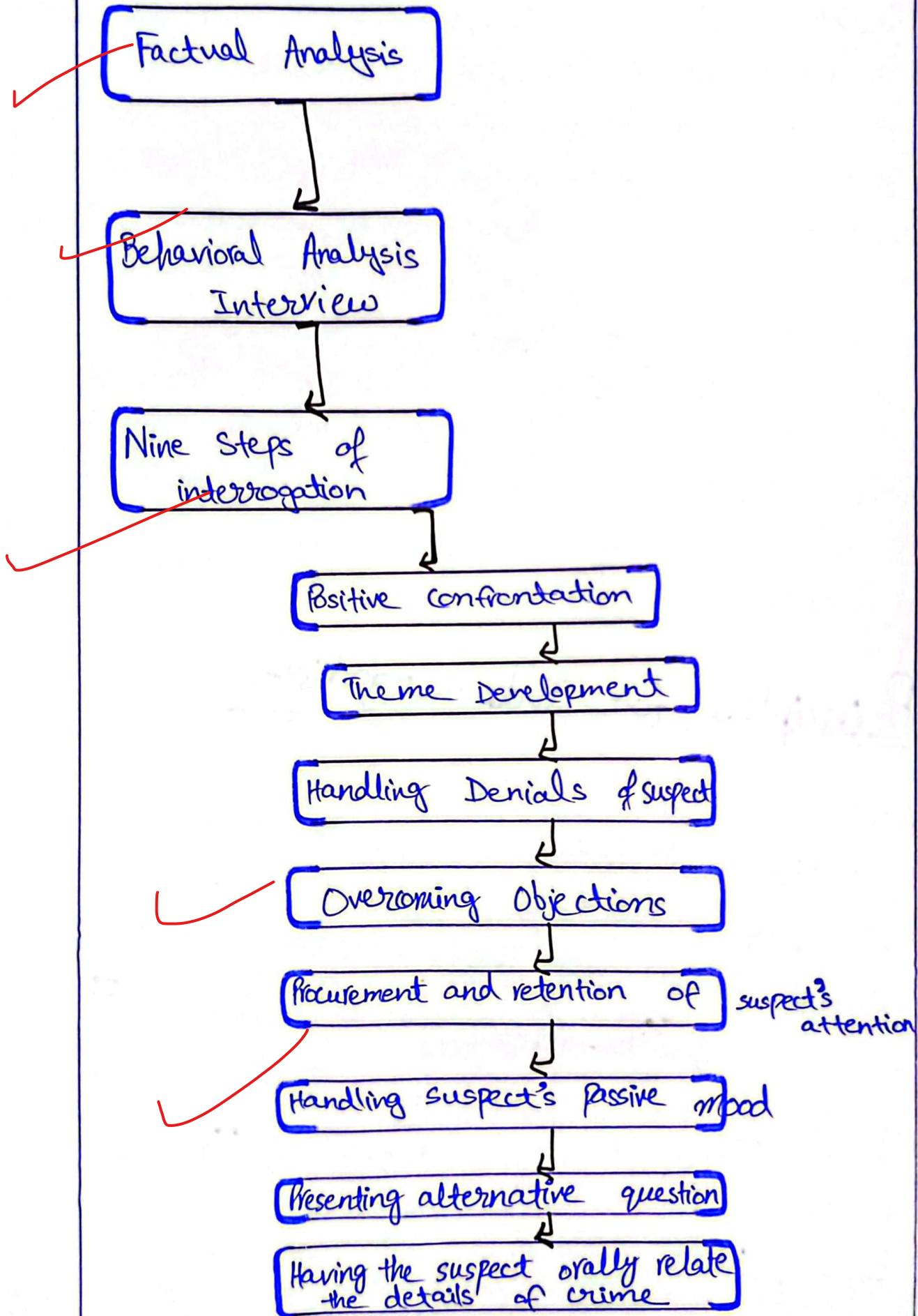
Interrogation is an accusatory, controversial questioning technique used in criminal investigation for extracting confession from a suspect.

It is conducted in a controlled environment and uses psychological approach. Reid technique is well-known classical model that provides principles for interrogation. In modern era, interrogative interviewing following the principles given by PEACE model is widely accepted. Kinesic interrogation technique and Good cop bad cop are other interrogation techniques.

Principles for Interrogation

Reid technique is a classical model that provides principles for interrogation. This technique consists of three main phases: factual analysis which has the underlying principle of "Pre-interrogation certainty"; behavioral analysis interview (BAI) which has the underlying principle of "Deception detection"; and nine steps of interrogation.

Fig: Steps of Interrogation According to Reid Technique



Explicating the Principles of Interrogation in the light of Reid Technique

1- Preinterrogation Certainty

For ~~ensuring~~ ^{acquiring} preinterrogation certainty, the ~~inter~~ investigator analyzes facts to assess the likelihood of suspect's involvement in crime.

2. Deception Detection

A non-accusatory interview is designed to build rapport, establish behavioral baseline, and ask behavior-provoking questions for detecting suspect's deception.

3. Positive Confrontation

3. Establishing Certainty of guilt

For establishing certainty of guilt, the ~~inter~~-
ogator conducts positive confrontation with the suspect. The interrogator ~~asks~~ ^{makes} unequivocal statements, asserting that the evidence clearly proves that the suspect committed the crime.

4. Minimization and Rationalization

i- Minimization:

The core technique is to downplay the moral seriousness of crime. The interrogator

presents a monologue that suggests that the crime committed by suspect was excusable under circumstances which he was facing.

ii- Rationalization : The interrogator offers face-saving reasons to suspect for his actions such as poverty or provocation.

5. Preventing the suspect from gaining psychological advantage

The main principle is to prevent the suspect from strengthening his psychological commitment to false statement of innocence. For this purpose, the interrogator interrupts the suspect's attempts to deny the accusations.

6. Establishing Denial Barrier

When the suspect moves from simply denying accusation to offering logical explanations or objections, the interrogator ~~transits~~ from uses previously developed themes to steer the conversation back toward motive and ultimate confession.

7. Producing Suspect's Psychological Resuscitation

The interrogator moves closer to the suspect and maintains eye contact with the

suspect to ensure that the suspect is fully engaged.

8. Consolidation for surrender

For consolidation for surrender, the interrogator handles suspect's passive mood. When the suspect appears defeated, the interrogator transits from dominating to a more empathetic tone, thereby encouraging the suspect to give his confession.

9. Facilitating suspect's transition to surrender

For achieving this principle, the interrogator ~~offer~~ asks a question that offers two choices to suspect : one of which is more incriminating and the other is less morally offensive, while both imply guilt. The main goal is to persuade the suspect to ~~give his confession~~ choose a more acceptable option which serves as the initial confession of his guilt.

10. Committing the suspect to a verifiable narrative

For committing the suspect to a verifiable narrative, the interrogator compels the suspect to orally narrate the details of crime that can be corroborated by

the evidence. This leads toward substantive confession of suspect.

II. Professional Conclusion to the interrogation

When the suspect gave an oral confession, it must be converted into a recorded statement to ensure that the suspect understands it and confirms that this was his voluntary confession.

Role of Interrogative Interviewing

In modern era, Reid technique of interrogation is criticized for lacking morality and ethics.

~~This classical interrogation model is replaced with interrogative interviewing which follows the principles of PEACE model.~~

Principles for Interrogative Interviewing given by PEACE model

Stage	Full Form	Underlying Principle
P	Planning and preparation	Meticulous planning and preparation
E	engage and explain	Rapport building
A	Account, clarify and challenge	Free recall and corroboration
C	Closure	Professional Conclusion
E	evaluation	Reflection and transparency

This model also emphasizes on following principles for interrogative interviewing:

a-Objectivity and impartiality

The interrogator must interrogate the suspect without any preconceived notions and biases. The suspect must be treated without any discrimination based on his race, gender, religion, socio-economic status.

b-Ethical Conduct

The interrogator must avoid any coercive, abusive or manipulative tactics (making promises for leniency or threats for inevitable consequences) in order to extract confession from suspect.

Techniques of Interrogation

Following are the most famous techniques of interrogation used in criminal investigation.

i-Reid Technique

definition :

Reid technique is an accusatory & controversial technique used for

interrogating suspects to extract confession from them.”

a- Strength of Reid technique

This technique is widely used in US which testifies its effectiveness. Its another strength is that it follows a structured approach.

b- ~~Weakness of Reid technique~~

This technique uses deceptive and manipulative tactics due to which it does not conform to morality.

ii- Kinesic Interrogation Technique

Kin Definition

“Kinesic interrogation technique is deeply rooted in the idea that an individual's deception and truthfulness can be determined by analyzing his verbal and non-verbal cues.”

a- ~~Strength of kinesic interrogation technique~~

It helps in deception detection.

b- ~~Weakness of kinesic interrogation technique~~

Scientific results show that humans are poor at accurately interpreting ^{deception} ~~suspects~~

by merely analyzing his non-verbal cues.

iii. Good Cop Bad Cop technique

~~ee~~ Good cop bad cop also known as Mutt and Jeff interrogation technique uses psychological strategy which involves two interrogators that perform dramatically contrasting roles to persuade the suspect to give his confession. ”

Role of Interrogators

a- **Bad Cop**: This cop has hostile, intimidating and accusatory attitude toward suspect. His main goal is to create fear, anxiety in suspect.

b- **Good Cop**: This cop has friendly and sympathetic attitude toward suspect. His main goal is to appear as a trusted ally who offers safe, emotional haven to suspect.

c- Ultimate goal of both interrogators

Ultimate goal of both interrogators is to breakdown suspect's psychological resistance against confessing his crime.

Strength of this technique : It is persuasive in the short-term.

Weakness of this technique

This technique uses deceptive tactics thus does not conform to morality. Moreover, the suspect may be aware of such deceptive tactics in such case this technique does not bear any fruit.

Concluding Thoughts

Interrogation is an accusatory questioning technique used for extracting confession from suspect. The classical model for interrogation, that provides principles for it, is Reid technique. However, this technique is criticized for using manipulative tactics and lacking morality. Other techniques of interrogation are Kinesic interrogation technique and Good cop bad cop interrogation technique.

over all content is satisfactory
and relevant

conclude the answer on 8th page max
rest is fine

don't give extra details