# Confession

The act of making a confession under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC), emerges as a moment of profound significance.

This legal provision intricately weaves safeguards into the process, ensuring that any admission of guilt by an accused is not only voluntary but also free from undue influence.

This ensures that the essence of the confession is not tainted by coercion or manipulation, preserving the purity of judicial processes in India.

#### Path to Truth

The autonomy granted by Section 164 for an accused to make a voluntary confession before a magistrate marks a stark departure from scenarios where confessions might be extracted under duress by law enforcement.

This section upholds the principle that a confession must be a self-driven act, made in the sanctity of a judicial setting, rather than a narrative shaped by police influence.

Legal precedents, such as those set by Justices K.T. Thomas and R.P. Sethi, underscore the judiciary's commitment to ensuring that these confessions are genuine and voluntary, reinforcing the integrity of the criminal justice system.

# The Magistrate: A Protector of Justice

In this process, the magistrate assumes a role that transcends mere procedural formalities; they become the protectors of the accused's rights. The magistrate engages in a rigorous examination to confirm the voluntariness of the confession. Through landmark cases like Rabindra Kumar Pal @ Dara Singh v. Republic of India, the judiciary has illustrated the critical importance of this role, ensuring that the magistrate acts as a bulwark against any potential abuse or coercion.

#### **Dramatic Pause**

Imagine the scene: the accused, having decided to confess, is brought before the magistrate. The courtroom is devoid of police presence, ensuring a pressure-free environment.

Important Links for Judiciary Free Resources (Click on Each to Open Respective Pages)	
Subject Wise Mains PYQ Solution	Essay for Judiciary
Subject Wise Notes	<u>Legal Doctrines</u>
Landmark Judgements	GS Notes
Weekly Current Affair	Subject Wise Prelims PYQ Solution
Free Answer Writing Course	Judgement Writing
Telegram Link	Youtube Link

Here, the magistrate takes on the role of an inquisitor, but also a protector. They inquire why the accused wishes to confess, potentially against their own interest. This moment is crucial—it's where law and humanity intersect.

The magistrate must give the accused time to reflect, away from the shadows of custody, to ensure that the decision to confess is made with clarity and without remorse.

# **Ensuring Integrity through Scrutiny**

Once articulated, a confession does not directly enter the judicial records as evidence; it undergoes meticulous scrutiny. If the accused is under police custody, the law demands that the confession be made directly in the presence of a magistrate to qualify as admissible evidence.

The Evidence Act bolsters this by dismissing any confession obtained through inducement or coercion, ensuring the confession's credibility and reliability in the eyes of the law.

## **Beyond the Confession**

Recording a confession is merely the beginning of a new chapter in the legal narrative.

The accused is then placed in judicial custody, a move that safeguards them from potential retaliation or further police influence, maintaining the sanctity and the authenticity of the confession. This procedural step can dramatically alter the trajectory of the legal proceedings, potentially accelerating the case's resolution but also necessitating corroborative evidence to substantiate the confession during the trial.



### **Reflections from the Bench**

The wisdom of the judiciary continuously shapes the contours of how confessions under Section 164 are perceived and handled. The Supreme Court has reiterated the necessity for confessions to emanate from free will and be made with a full understanding of their implications. This judicial oversight ensures that the scales of justice remain balanced, carefully weighing the need for effective law enforcement against the fundamental rights of the accused.