



HUMAN LIE DETECTOR/POLYGRAPHY FORENSIC TEST OF EVIDENCE

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ABSTRACT

The human lie detector polygraph forensic exam, often known as a polygraph test, is a routinely used instrument in forensic investigations to assess persons' honesty by monitoring physiological reactions. This summary offers an overview of the polygraph test's major aspects, its applicability in forensic situations, and its limits. This article explains how forensic polygraph assesses the relevance and constitutionality of the evidence.

A polygraph is a device that detects changes in the body. Because most individuals, includes knowledgeable "lie catchers," are unable to determine many techniques have been developed to help identify lies when someone is telling them. With the advent of science and technology, advanced means of lie detection have been created, removing the need for authorities to employ third-degree torture. The modern polygraph was invented in the early 1920s to record changes in a

variety of physiological features, with equipment designed to record changes in breathing,

cardiovascular activity, and sweat gland activity (forerunners to the present polygraph) arriving in the 1930s. Since then, the use of the polygraph as a 'lying detector' has been fraught with controversy, with supporters and detractors exchanging jabs based on incomplete facts and whole views. Polygraph exams are utilized in a variety of forensic settings, including criminal investigations, pre-employment screening, and security clearances. The polygraph's position in forensic investigations and its inherent controversies, implying a need for ongoing study and review to increase its reliability and acceptance within the legal system.

KEYWORDS: *Polygraph, forensic, criminal investigations, evidence, constitutional validity.*

INTRODUCTION

The origins of a phrase polygraph are "poly," which means "many," and "graph," which means "writings."The phrases 'polygraph' and 'lie detector' are commonly interchanged. In technical terms, a "polygraph" is a recording device that is used to record different physiological features. Polygraphs were once briefcase-sized gadgets that



employed multiple pens on a lengthy roll of paper to capture physiological signals from the individual. The majority of the time these days, a laptop is utilized to record the signals and a modest amplifier/digitizer is employed. This approach is based on the idea that deception may be detected by examining changes in physiological signals including blood pressure, cardiac rate, respiratory rate, and conductivity on the skin. Polygraph tests are used in forensic science and law enforcement to determine the truthfulness of statements and evidence. In this introduction, we'll look at the human lie detector and the forensic use of polygraph exams. Psychologists and practitioners have developed a plethora of lie detection devices to aid in the detection of lying. Such instruments may observe behavior, analyze speech, measure peripheral physiological reactions, and even record brain activity. After offering broad overview materials on the issue, the article will quickly cover the history of lie detection, followed by a summary of the basic ideas that assist lie detection technologies. These activity sensors are used to track the movements that an examinee makes during a polygraph in a specific location, such as the seat, foot, and arms are conducting the test of polygraphy by forensic department. In the present moment, the field of forensic science may be regarded as a significant area of the law. Forensic

operations are merely then the application of techniques and tools from fundamental research to various assessments of evidence related to crimes. This will be accomplished through the use of the forensic polygraphy approach. Forensic polygraphy is a method used to assess a subject's deception of truth against the validity of his statement.

AIM:

This paper aims that a human lie detector polygraph forensic test's objective is to evaluate an individual's honesty or dishonesty when they provide statements or evidence in a forensic setting.

OBJECTIVES:

- To know steps of procedure test, questions, conduct the lie detector test by forensic department.
- To know about the several country of polygraph test.
- To read about the legal provision.
- To know about NHRC guidelines of polygraph test.

HYPHOTHESIS

This Polygraph test plays an important function in the Indian Evidence Act.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



The nature of this project is doctrinal. Information and data have been mostly accessed through secondary and electronic resources. EBooks, PDF files, and other references have been the main sources of assistance in providing a solid framework for this project. Referrals to websites have also occurred.

LITERATURE REVIEW:-

- An analysis of a lie detection, Jerome H. Skolnick, volume 70, 05-1961, number 5

The author discusses various aspects of lie detection and polygraph examinations being used in criminal cases. They mention the concept of manifest and latent functions, the skepticism of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover towards lie detection, and the testing of the unconscious in criminal cases. The author also touches on conditional probability and its relevance to diagnosis, as well as the evaluation of autonomic responses in lie detection. Additionally, the document mentions the importance of ethics and professional qualifications in conducting polygraph tests.

- Review of lie detection system, Prof. V.R. Surjuse, Gajal S. Agrawal, Dipali R. Koche, Himani D. Nagrale ,ISSN: 2395-0072, volume: 06, issue: 09, 09- 2019

In the literature review section, the author discusses the correlation between physiological measures and human behavior. They say research investigations have demonstrated that minimally invasive physiological assessments have been associated to a person's requests and emotional state, such as interest, happiness, and stress. The

author also emphasizes that especially identifying human a reason, like lying, has been hard related to its subjective personas. This idea of utilizing measurements of the body to quantify the inside states such as anxiety frustration, interest level, passion, interest, drowsy and emotions is not entirely far-fetched.

DEFINITION AND MEANING

An individual's sincerity of statements may be assessed via a lying detector forensic exam, often known as a polygraph test, which is a diagnostic process used mostly in forensic investigations. The test uses physiological responses—such as blood pressure, cardiac rate, oxygen consumption, and the skin's galvanic response, or activity of the sweating glands—to monitor whether a human being lies or relays the truth when response to a series of questions. While it is widely used in law enforcement and some other investigative settings, it is important to note that the accuracy and reliability of lie detector tests are a subject of debate, and their results are typically not admissible as evidence in many courtrooms. The purpose of the test is to aid investigators in identifying leads, guiding further inquiries, or assessing the credibility of witnesses or suspects.¹

Speaking truth is the most important prerequisite for a yogin. Integral value is ruled by Truth. Truth is the greatest resource. Truth is the

¹ Webster's legal Dictionary, by Lames E. Clapp, 197



central idea of the Vedas. The true meaning of truth is the ability to control one's emotions. Virtue is truth. Light is virtue, and pleasure is light. The qualities of truth are ahimsa, brahmacharya, transparency, justice, harmony, forgiveness, and peace. The several types of truth include fairness, self-control, modesty, patience, decency, repudiation, reflection, dignity, endurance, sympathy, and refraining from loss. Despite their apparent differences, all of the aforementioned virtues share one form, which is truth. These all support and reinforce the truth. The whole likewise additionally is done when the way of truth is crushed. All of the branches automatically receive water when the root does.²

BRIEF HISTORY OF LIE DETECTOR/POLYGRAPH

Lie detection, or polygraphy, has an illustrious history than extends back to traditional Chinese and Indian techniques. It uses physiological reactions to identify anxiousness, such as chewing rice powder. Despite its popularity in criminal investigations, security clearances, and employment screening, the polygraph has been a subject of debate about ethical issues and accuracy. Despite its varied applications in court

proceedings, the reliability of polygraphs remains a subject of fascination and ongoing scientific investigation.

A person's heart rate and blood pressure rise when they lie, according to research by Italian criminologist Lombroso from the late nineteenth century. Using a graph, he documented these modifications. The lawyer and psychologist William M. Marston³ advanced lie detection technology during World War I. Also, he employed the technology to interrogate prisoners of war and discovered that lying raised a person's blood pressure. Still, in 1921 John Larson created the first polygraph, measuring and recording respiration and blood pressure⁴. But in the 1920s, Leonarde Keeler added sweat, the third physiological channel of the contemporary polygraph machine⁵.

INSTRUMENT OF LIE DETECTOR/POLYGRAPHY

- **Pneumograph:-** Polygraphy, a forensic technique, measures an individual's physiological reaction during questioning using sensors like pneumographs. These devices monitor breathing patterns and responses, identifying signs of dishonesty or stress. Examining the pneumograph

² Polygraph test and its reliability available at www.ijars.in

³ . Marston, William Moulton. The Lie Detector Test. New York: Richard R. Smith, 1938.

⁴ . Katherine To for Illumin. Fall 2003. Lie Detection: The Science and Development of the Polygraph.

⁵ . Leonarde Keeler and his Instruments". lie2me.net.



in combination with other physiological data can help identify dishonesty or emotional responses. However, polygraphs are controversial due to their reliability and accuracy, and interpretation requires a skilled examiner's knowledge. They are often not acceptable as proof in legal procedures and are contentious in various investigative and security contexts.

- Electrodermal activity:- Polygraphy uses electrodermal activity to track and document changes in skin electrical conductivity, particularly when triggered by physiological or emotional factors. Electrodes are affixed to the subject's fingertips or palm to display variations over time. Examiners look for spikes or variations in conductance, which could indicate emotional arousal or stress, potentially indicating deceit or elevated emotional responses. However, the method's accuracy and reliability have been questioned, making polygraph results often inadmissible as definitive evidence in court cases.
 - Cardiovascular monitor:- The cardiovascular monitor, a lie detector test in polygraphy, measures a subject's blood pressure and heart rate to detect emotional arousal, stress, or anxiety, this procedure aids in evaluating the body's reactions to inquiry. However, its reliability and accuracy are often questioned, making it less accepted as indisputable proof in legal and judicial settings.
 - Galvanic skin sensor: - A Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) sensor is a crucial component of lie detectors or polygraph machines, measuring the electrical conductance of the skin. It records changes in skin conductance during a lie detector test, indicating potential signs of deception or emotional responses. Polygraph examiners analyze GSR data alongside other physiological measurements to assess the truthfulness of the person being tested. Despite controversy, GSR sensors remain a common tool in polygraph examinations and are used in certain investigative and security settings.
 - Polygraph software: - Polygraph software integrates sensors, instruments, and data processing during polygraph exams, facilitating real-time data collection and interpretation of physiological responses. It computes measures, creates reports, and visually displays physiological changes during interrogation. The software helps examiners determine dishonesty or emotional reactivity through patterns or anomalies. Despite debates on the validity and consistency of polygraph tests, polygraph software remains crucial in investigative and security applications,



despite potential discrepancies in its interpretation of physiological data.

- Blood Pressure Cuff: - A polygraph test uses a blood pressure cuff, also known as a sphygmomanometer, to measure and log variations in a person's blood pressure. This vital physiological measure can reveal stress, emotional arousal, or other physiological reactions. The examiner uses this information to evaluate the subject's physiological reactions. However, the accuracy and reliability of polygraph testing, including the use of a blood pressure cuff, have been controversial, making blood pressure data not considered conclusive evidence in many legal and scientific contexts.

STEPS OF PROCEDURE, QUESTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE LIE DETECTOR TEST BY FORENSIC DEPARTMENT

According to the document, a polygraph exam typically consists of a number of different parts. These components might change depending on the particular test structure and the examiner's methodology. However, the following are some typical elements of a polygraph exam:

- 1) Pre-test interview: - A polygraph examination begins with a pre-test to obtain history as well

as present knowledge about the accused. Examiners speak on the accused person to find out more about their previous actions and present circumstances. Only once the test taker decides to volunteer and signs an optional form is the test given. Examinees must understand the test's purpose and how physiological reactions indicate truth and falsehood. This is an interview process, not an interrogation procedure.

- 2) Sensor attachment: - The precise positioning of sensors has a major impact on the polygraph examination's accuracy. Numerous sensors linked to the patient measure physiological reactions such as blood pressure, cardiac rhythm, respiration, and neural activity (sweating). The examinee's fingers, chest, and occasionally upper arm are usually where these sensors are affixed.
- 3) Data analysis: - When comparing the physiological responses to the pertinent and baseline questions, the examiner examines the data gathered to see if any significant differences exist. This analysis aids in determining the veracity of the examinee.
- 4) Chart recorder: - An electronic or mechanically intake pattern is captured onto paper using an electromechanical instrument called a chart recorder. Mechanical, electro-mechanical, or fully electronic systems are all possible. They



are available in three main formats: roll, circular, and strip. In recorders that are strip, the data is stored on a long strip of paper; in recorders that are circular, the data is stored on a rotating disc. In many cases, electronic data loggers have superseded chart recorders, which are older technology.

- 5) Post-Test Interview: During this discussion of the test results, the examiner gives the examinee a chance to address any questions or concerns they may have had about their responses. The post-test interview is an essential part of the polygraph examination because it provides an opportunity for discussion between the examiner and the subject, which can add more meaning to the physiological responses noted during the test. The professionalism and impartiality of the examination procedure are enhanced by this interaction.

QUESTIONS:-

1) Relevant Questions:- A question that addresses the actual problem that the investigation is trying to solve is considered relevant. Inquiries such as whether the examinee carried out the intended act or is aware of its perpetrator may be included, as well as inquiries concerning specific evidence that could implicate the person found guilty. The purpose of these questions is to gauge how truthful the examinee is about the topic of interest.

For Example:-

- "Did you physically assault the victim on the night of the incident?"
- "Were you there at the crime site on the specified date?"

2) Irrelevant Questions:- During the test, irrelevant questions are used as a point of reference. They are presented to set the scene for the investigation even though they have no bearing on it. Examinees are told to be honest in their responses to irrelevant questions. Asking irrelevant questions is an essential part of the polygraph examination process because it allows the examiner to distinguish between the examinee's normal physiological responses and those related to the problem being investigated.

For Example:-

- "Are you currently sitting in a chair?"
- "Have you ever been to Jordan?"

3) Control Questions:- In order to determine the examinee's baseline physiological responses when providing truthful answers, control questions are essential in a polygraph examination. Examinee responses to pertinent questions are evaluated using these questions, which are typically



unrelated to the subject matter. Control questions separate answers pertaining to the particular problem under investigation from answers that are generally truth-telling, providing a framework for the investigation.

For Example:-

- "Have you ever exceeded the speed limit while driving?"
 - "Have you ever lied to avoid getting into trouble?"
- 4) Know Test Question: - One form of question used in polygraph exams to verify the accuracy of findings and assess the subject's physiological reactions is known as a "known truth" question. Examiners can verify the integrity of test results and aid in the evaluation of the examinee's truthfulness by using known truth questions in the polygraph. This allows them to make sure the instrument is operating properly and that the examinee's physiological responses match the anticipated baseline.

For Example:-

- "Are you currently in the city of [Examinee's current location]?"

- "Is your first name [Examinee's actual first name]?"

The officer conducting the polygraph test must follow the following procedure to get accurate results from the test:

1. Qualified Examiner: - The polygraph test should be administered by a qualified and certified examiner, often requiring specialized certification. A background in psychology or criminology may also be beneficial, ensuring the examiner's competence and experience in conducting polygraph tests.
2. Case History: - The examiner can create more pertinent test questions with the aid of this background knowledge. The examiner typically provides a brief case history, particularly in cases of criminal activity, to aid in creating more relevant test questions. However, the subject's physiological responses and the examiner's ability to pose questions remain crucial for test accuracy.
3. Professional Conduct: - The examiner and investigating officers must act professionally and ethically during the test to avoid mistreating or threatening the test subject, which could lead to inaccurate results.



4. Testing Environment: A polygraph test should be administered in a distraction-free space, ensuring the subject can concentrate and maintain physiological consistency. A soundproof room is recommended, and the room should not be open to electronic devices that could disrupt the test.

USE OF SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN POLYGRAPHY/LIE DETECTOR

If that's the case, in might have a bit of information about how polygraph tests are used in different nations under various circumstances:-

- Canada: - Polygraph tests for case-building and investigative purposes are permitted for law enforcement and forensic departments in Canada. Unfortunately, because lie detector tests are regarded as dangerous and unreliable, they cannot be admitted into evidence in court. The Canadian Supreme Court's 1987 ruling in *R. v. Beland*⁶ declared that polygraphs could not be used in criminal cases for four main reasons: the rule governing expert testimony, the idea that an accused person can present proof of their public persona without taking specific actions, the

evidentiary rule against oath-helping, and the prohibition on admitting repeated comments made outside of court. For sensitive positions, polygraph pre-employment screening is necessary; however, lie detector tests are not allowed for employment, police officer, or inquiry purposes.⁷

- India: - Since 2008, when they were first admitted as evidence, polygraph tests have been admissible in Indian courts. Still, there are conditions that must be met for admissibility. After being fully informed of the test results, the accused must give their consent; furthermore, the written consent must include the procedure's justification and any possible repercussions. The absence of sound does not imply consent, and a polygraph taken even after the subject declines to participate is deemed faulty and cannot be used as evidence in court⁸.

- Japan:- Due to particular regulations, lie detector tests, often referred to as polygraph tests, are restricted in Japan and are not generally accepted as proper evidence in court proceedings. Pre-employment screenings for positions involving security and sensitive data, for

⁶. [1987] 2 S.C.R. 398.

⁷. "Lie Detector Tests". *Ontario Ministry of Labour*.

⁸. "United States of America versus William Galbreth" (PDF). 1995-03-09. Retrieved 2008-02-24.



example, are some situations in which they may be adopted. Polygraph tests are a common tool used by government and private sector organizations to evaluate candidates for employment by gauging their dependability and honesty. In 1953, polygraph tests were introduced in all Japanese police headquarters, and anyone with a psychology degree can become a certified polygraph examiner. In Japan, polygraph tests are administered for criminal investigations more than 5,000 times a year.

- United States:- Lie detector investigations, in addition to referred to as polygraph testing, are used frequently in criminal investigations beneath the United States. Although not admissible as direct evidence in court, polygraph results can guide investigations and influence criminal case direction.

In 2007, polygraph testimony was admissible by agreement in 19 states, according to the trial court concealment in federal court. Polygraphs are frequently utilized in post-conviction monitoring, especially for sex offenders, but their application in court testimony is still debatable. After Daubert's v. Pharmaceutical Merrell Dow Inc. (1993)⁹, the outdated Frye criteria was supplanted by the

recently implemented Daubert standard, which required all forensic evidence, including polygraphs. Although polygraph evaluations have become common in law enforcement investigations in the United States, individuals besides those under court supervision have no right to be anxious to take the test. The US Supreme Court declined to make a decision in US v. Scheffer (1998)¹⁰ on the validity of polygraph outcomes in court.

SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY OF LIE DETECTOR

Polygraphy, a method of detecting lies, has been widely debated for its scientific validity and reliability. It is used in forensic investigations to determine the veracity of statements made by witnesses, victims, or suspects, as well as in criminal investigations to assess the credibility of individuals and guide further inquiries¹¹. The Polygraph is a reliable tool for capturing physiological occurrences and is crucial for scientific research into physiological reactions and their connection to psychological processes.

⁹. 509 U.S. 579 (1993).

¹⁰. 523 U.S. 303 (1998).

¹¹. Antony Gale (ed.), *The Polygraph Test, Lies Truth and Science* 8(Sage Publication, London, 1988).



A polygraph test's reliability, or consistency, affects the extent to which it can be reused, and that in turn influences the test's validity. Assessing the link between test findings with the assumption of truth, or construct validity, is crucial for controlling the test's use.

The Polygraph test is becoming increasingly significant as time goes on, as it allows for the detection of lies. There is no third-degree method used in the test's administration, and the admissibility of the test result is up to the court's conclusion. The polygraph test is essential for determining the truth and ensuring the accuracy of evidence in forensic investigations.

LEGAL PROVISIONS OF THE LIE DETECTOR/POLYGRAPHY

The legal precept the nemo tenetur se ipsum prodere, it states that a person doesn't have to do anything to make an accusation against himself, created the guarantee against incrimination by self and prohibits misleading a suspect into submitting incorrect information.

- The suspect is entitled to decline to testify against themselves under subsection (2) of

section 161 for the Code of Criminal Procedure and subsection (3) of article 20 of the Indian Constitution. The premise on the (3)subsection of Article 20 of the Indian Constitution is the legal precept that no accused can be forced to provide testimony against himself and that the burden of providing evidence remains on the prosecution. This is referred to as necepot tenetur prodere accusare seipsum. It additionally says that unless and unless a man is proven guilty, he is deemed innocent. Therefore, it might be said that using the Lies Detection exam violates subsection (3) of article 20 of the Indian Constitution.

- Subsection (1) of section 53 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states that "once an individual represents an imprisonment on the accused for committing a crime in such conditions which one has solid reasons for assuming that an investigation of that individual will provide proof to be of the commissions of the offense, it is valid to feed a physician who is registered, acting at the instruction of an officer of the police not below the designation of under-inspector, and for every individual acting in good humor in his support and in accordance with the direction of him, to



make such a check up of the person detained as is appropriate for determining if the facts that may afford the evidence are genuine and to use the amount of force as is somewhat necessary for that purpose".

- Section 161(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates which "Every person should be bound to respond truthfully truly to every one of the inquiries pertaining to any such situation put at him by with the value police officer, other than the questions answers from which would've had an incentive to lend him to criminal prosecution or to a penalty or forfeiture."
- Under this clause, which safeguards the accused's right to silence, no statement can be obtained from them by force.
- A witness's testimony about a fact under investigation qualifies as "evidence" for purposes of the Indian Evidence Act, Section 3 (1). Under Section 2, electronic materials produced under judicial review have the same status as documentary evidence. Statements from drug tests, polygraphs, or lie detector tests are not considered evidence since they are not included by the definitions in Section 3 of The Indian Evidence Act. Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 stipulates that expert opinions about foreign law, science,

art, and handwriting the identification constitute crucial facts. Consultation with these specialists is essential before establishing a position about these issues. In this section, whether detecting handwriting or discussing other scientific matters, experts must be contacted.

CASE ANALYSIS

- A question regarding the applicability of a polygraph test was presented to the court in the well-known Selvi v. In the state of Karnataka 17 case¹². The question for the court to determine in this instance is whether or not it is constitutionally permissible to administer the Polygraph to the subject without written permission. The Honorable Court noted out that regardless of whether additional testimony appears to be guilty or exculpatory, Article 20(3) of the Constitution ensures an individual's right to maintain silent and to speak or not. "The forced conveying of specific information that may be applicable to the evidence in issue" is forbidden beneath Article 20(3). This is its primary goal. Every test result that is being

¹². AIR 2010 SC 1974, (2010) 7 SCC.



contested has a "testimonial" quality, making it impossible to classify them as substantial evidence.

- The former Orissa chief minister, Nandini Sathpathi, filed a complaint in the matter of Nandini Sathpathi v. P.L. Dani¹³, alleging that she was being prosecuted for refusing to respond to questions from the police over a filed corruption case. She claimed that she was not required to respond to the police officer's query because she was protected by both Section 161(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure & sub clause (3) of article 20 of the Indian Constitution against self-incrimination. In these situations, the type of corruption determines the outcome. Article 20(3) is required, although depending on the seriousness of the facts of the case, there may be loss when utilizing the Lie Detector test.

NHRC'S GUIDELINES FOR MANAGING POLYGRAPH OR LIE DETECTOR TESTS

Following concerns about the Polygraph or Lie Detector test being administered under coercion and without informed agreement, the National Human Rights Commission

published standards for its administration in 1999. The test, which allegedly entails administering a certain medicine to the accused, is allegedly carried out. The Commission argues that there is no "Law" or collection of norms controlling the implementation of Lie Detectors Test by authorities, it could potentially be employed to persuade an accused individual to give testimony against individuals, infringement on their right to stay silent and preserving their entitlement to an unrestrained testimonial.

The courts have considered invasions of privacy and matrimonial problems, proposing legislative action. American courts have supported the consistency of due process, but the immunity from self-incrimination and invasiveness must be viewed in India. The Lie Detector Test's legitimacy stems from the broad ability to ask, question, and make statements about someone, but in India, the right to administer such tests belongs to the individual rather than giving the police more authority. A voluntary test would be the only circumstance in which the use a lie detector by the police could be justified if it was forbidden by law.

¹³. 1978 AIR 1025, 1978 SCR (3) 608.



Following careful study of this important topic, the Commission established the following recommendations regarding the Lie Detect Test being conducted:

- The individual should always give their permission before taking any lie detector test. Giving the accused the choice to take the test is appropriate.
- Legal representation should be made available to the accused if he agrees to participate in the testing. He should be informed of the psychological, medical, and legal ramifications of this kind of test by the police and his legal representative.
- A judicial magistrate should witness the capturing of the consent.
- The accused should be fully accompanied by legal representation throughout the magistrate's hearing;
- The individual ought to be made completely conscious after the process that any confession they make will not be deemed a "confessional" statement made to the a magistrate, but rather a statement to the police.
- The magistrate must consider a myriad range of variables about the custody, including the duration of the

individual's detention and the nature of the interrogation.

- An independent organization, like a hospital, is where the Lie Detector Test actual recording will take place, and a lawyer will be present.
- It is imperative to document a comprehensive medical history along with a factual account of the information obtained.

CONCLUSION

Criminals today use advanced techniques to commit crimes, which has proven beneficial in India. The state government is working to improve the analytical capabilities of police departments and develop new scientific techniques like polygraph tests to address sophisticated methods and evolving crime circumstances. The forensic science community is exploring more reliable scientific alternatives for determining credibility and identifying fraud in investigative contexts. The debates surrounding polygraphy highlight the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to forensic investigations. The forensic community is looking at more reliable scientific alternatives for determining credibility and identifying fraud in investigative contexts, given the practical and technical hurdles



involved. using various methods and data to reach informed judgments on veracity and dishonesty. Polygraphs are accessible for use in criminal investigations by the Central Laboratory for Forensic Science in New Delhi, although no law prohibits their usage. The investigator recommends adding the power to accept evidence from polygraphs to the section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act.

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