

(Please write your Exam Roll No.)

Exam Roll No.

END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER 2023 – JANUARY 2024

Paper Code: LLB-303

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q. No.1 which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit.

PART-A

- Q1 Write short notes on the following:- (5x5=25)
- Best Evidence Rule
 - Evidence of Last seen together
 - Retracted confession
 - Reverse burden of proof
 - Impeachment of witness and cross examination

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 (a) Discuss the relationship of logically relevant evidence and legally relevant evidence as per Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (6)
(b) Z and Y are being prosecuted for the murder of X by a pistol and in the Court the prosecution proves that Z and Y had plotted to kill X. In defence, Z pleads that he is not guilty of murder of X as the fingerprints on the murder-weapon are only of Y. Decide the case giving reasons and relevancy of facts of Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (6.5)
- Q3 (a) What is the evidentiary value of test identification parade(TIP) ? Is it necessary to conduct TIP in every case? Discuss with the help of relevant cases. (6)
(b) P is tried for the murder of Q. Are the facts that P murdered R, Q knew that P murdered R and Q had tried to extort the money from P by threatening to make his knowledge public, relevant? Decide with the help of reasons and cases. (6.5)

UNIT-II

- Q4 A confession may include exculpatory and inculpatory statement. Can such a confessional statement be segregated so as to believe and disbelieve it in parts. Discuss with the help of relevant cases. (12.5)
- Q5 X an accused, stated before a police officer, "I murdered B with a knife. I, therefore, washed the knife and hid it beneath a hay stack where you will find it." How much of this information is admissible in evidence? Discuss with the help of relevant cases. (12.5)

UNIT-III

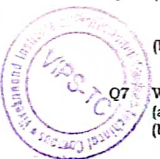
- Q6 (a) What is secondary evidence? Under what circumstances it can be given? Is uncertified copy of public document admissible if original has been destroyed? (6)
(b) Differentiate between the cases of "May Presume and Shall Presume" in terms of degree of presumption with the help of cases/examples. (6.5)
- Q7 Write short notes on the following:- (6.5)
(a) Legal and evidentiary burden of proof (6)
(b) Privileged communications and its exceptions (6)

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UNIT-IV

- Q8 Who is hostile witness? What are the reasons to declare a witness as a hostile witness? What is evidentiary value of a hostile witness? Discuss with help of relevant provisions of existing law and cases. (12.5)
- Q9 Write short notes on the following:- (2x6.25=12.5)
(a) Scope and purpose of examination in chief, cross examination and re-examination with examples/cases.
(b) Evidentiary value of information received through Narco-analysis test.



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END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2023

Paper Code: LLB303

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q.No.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

- Q1 Write short notes on the following: (5x5=25)
- a) Factum Probandum & Factum Probans
 - b) Privileged Communication
 - c) Retracted confession
 - d) Hostile Witness
 - e) Evidentiary value of Test Identification Parade

UNIT-I

PART-B

- Q2 The difference between direct evidence and circumstantial evidence is that in case of former, the proof goes directly to establish the culpability of the accused person in the commission of offence, however the latter brings the guilt home to him by placing certain circumstances from which the inference is absolutely irresistible that the accused has committed the offence'. Examine this statement while discussing differences between Direct evidence and Circumstantial evidence. (12.5)

OR

- Q3 a) In a case of theft of jewellery from the bed room against the servant the fact that only the domestic servant had keys to the bedroom and knew that the jewellery was in the house that night. Decide relevancy of the fact under the provisions of Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (6)
- b) 'X' is charged with the murder of 'Y' in Bangalore. 'X' shows a railway ticket of the train he boarded a day before the murder was committed and also the bills paid by him at the hotel in Delhi where he stayed for four days. Discuss the relevancy of the above fact as per Indian Evidence Act, 1972 and in the light of observation made by the Supreme Court in the case of State of UP v. Sughar Singh, AIR 1978 SC 191. (6.5)

UNIT- II

- Q4 Explain the significance of admissibility in the context of self-harming & self-serving statement under section 17 to 21 of Indian Evidence Act Explain the help of cases & examples. (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2019

Paper Code: LLB 303

Subject: Law of Evidence

(Batch : 2014 onwards)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt all questions from part A. Attempt one question from each unit of Part B. Support your answers with relevant provisions and case laws.

PART-A

- Q.1. Write short notes on the following: (5x5=25)
- Circumstantial evidence and direct evidence
 - Relevance of previous & subsequent conduct in Indian Evidence Act.
 - Extra-judicial confession
 - Irrebuttable presumptions
 - Impact of social media in the law of evidence

PART-B UNIT-I

- Q.2. Discuss the relationship of factum probans and factum Probandum in the context of relevancy of facts. What is the difference between legal & logical relevancy? Explain with cases or examples. (12.5)

OR

- Q.3. Explain the following
- Discuss the relevance of sufficient evidence in proving case of plea of alibi.
 - Discuss the relevance of mutual agency and principle of liability of first entertainment under the purview of conspiracy within section 10 of IEA. (12.5)

UNIT-II

- Q.4. Section 27 of IEA is exception as well as proviso to section 24,25,& 26 of IEA. Is this statement true or false? Explain the help of cases & examples. (12.5)

OR

- Q.5. Discuss the criteria of reliability of dying declaration could be treated as sole basis of conviction. Explain with the help of cases. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q.6. Explain the nature & relevance of burden of proof under IEA, 1872 and how it is related to standard of proof. What is the difference between legal burden of proof and evidential burden of proof? Explain with examples/cases. (12.5)

OR

- Q.7. Discuss the following topics: (12.5)
- Conditions required for submitting secondary evidence.
 - Role of estoppel in the case bailment.

UNIT-IV

- Q.8. Discuss the definition of hostile witness and explain the reasons for its hostility along with legal implications with the help of cases. (12.5)

OR

- Q.9. Discuss the following topics: (12.5)
- Evidentiary value of opinion given by forensic expert in DNA test and Narco Analysis.
 - Whether rule of corroboration required for proving the statement made by accomplice?

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END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2018

Paper Code: LLB-303

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt five questions in all including Q no.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

(5x5=25)

Write short notes on the following:-

- (a) Doctrine of *res gestae*
- (b) *Estoppel*
- (c) Narco analysis
- (d) Refreshing Memory
- (e) Confessions

PART-B UNIT-I

- Q2 What is Evidence? State the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act relating to Facts which need not be proved. (12.5)
- Q3 "Any fact is relevant which shows or constitute a motive or preparation and conduct of any fact in issue or relevant fact". Explain. (12.5)

UNIT-II

- Q4 What is Dying Declaration? Can it be accepted without corroboration? Discuss the same with relevant provisions and judicial decisions. (12.5)
- Q5 Define the term 'Admission'. "Every confession is necessarily an admission but not vice-versa". Discuss with relevant case laws. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6 Write short notes:-
(a) Expert opinion
(b) Burden of proof (12.5)
- Q7 Differentiate between oral and documentary evidence. Explain the rule of exclusion of hearsay evidence and state the exceptions. (12.5)

UNIT-IV

- Q8 Critically analyse role and impact of social media in the law of evidence? (12.5)
- Q9 (a) Discuss the legal position on the admissibility of DNA Test in India.
(b) Evidentiary value of Hostile witness. (12.5)

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FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2017

Paper Code: LLB 303

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No. 1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit in Part B.

Part-A

Q1. Write short notes on the following:

(5x5=25)

- Extrajudicial confession
- Fact-in-issue
- Expert evidence
- Testimonial competency of an accomplice
- Proof of alibi

Part-B

Unit-I

Q2. "The law of evidence come under the purview of neither substantive nor procedural law but come under adjective law, which means or which defines the pleading and procedure by which substantive laws are applied in practice. It is the machinery by which substantive laws are set and kept in motion"-Comment. (12.5)

Q3. Is the Test Identification Parade mandated by law? Give justification for TIP and the caution that must be exercised while holding a TIP. Substantiate your answer with case law. (12.5)

Unit-II

Q4. Distinguish between admission and confession with the help of case law. Also discuss the tests for determining whether a confession is voluntary or not. (12.5)

Q5. Critically examine the rationale for admissibility of dying declaration. Also throw light with the aid of case law on the issue of multiplicity of dying declarations in a given case. (12.5)

Unit-III

Q6. Can a court order a DNA test to rebut the conclusiveness of presumption under section 112 of the Evidence Act. Substantiate your answer with relevant case law. (12.5)

Q7. "Burden of proof-Parties relying on a fact must prove it". Comment. (12.5)

Unit-IV

Q8. Critically analyse *Selvi v. State of Karnataka* AIR 2010 SC 1974 in terms of narco analysis tests. Also critically examine whether information or material that is subsequently discovered with the help of voluntary administered test can be admitted in accordance with section 27 of the Evidence Act? (12.5)

Q9. "India is yet to come up with a comprehensive witness protection scheme". Comment. (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2016

Paper Code: LLB-305

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q no.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

(5x5=25)

- Q1 Write short notes on the following:-
- (a) Facts and facts in issue
 - (b) Importance of circumstantial evidence
 - (c) Expert opinion
 - (d) Oral and documentary evidence
 - (e) Doctrine of re gestae

PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 Discuss the theory of relevancy of facts under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 give relevant examples. (12.5)
- Q3 The limits of the admissibility of evidence in conspiracy cases under section 10 of the Evidence Act have been authoritatively laid down by the Privy council in Mirza Akbar v King Emperor (1940) 671 A 336). In the light of the above discuss the law relating to conspiracy as evolved in India after independence. (12.5)

UNIT-II

- Q4 (a) What do you understand by the term 'admissions' under the Indian Evidence Act? When can admissions be proved in favour of a person? (6.5)
- (b) Explain the circumstances under which the statement of a co-accused is admissible as evidence under the Indian Evidence Act. (6)
- Q5 A 'dying declaration' can form the sole basis for conviction though the court may look for corroboration. In the light of the above explain the evidentiary value of a dying declaration. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6 (a) 'Estoppel' is a rule of equity. That rule has gained new dimensions in recent years. Critically examine the above statement. (6.5)
- (b) Draw a distinction between 'estoppel' and 'presumptions'. (6)
- Q7 Write an explanatory note on privileged communications with the help of case law? (12.5)

UNIT-IV

- Q8 "An accomplice shall be competent witness against an accused person, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice". Discuss. (12.5)
- Q9 Discuss the law relating to the discharge of burden of proof in dowry death and rape cases? (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2016

Paper Code: LLB-303

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.No 1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

Q1 Write short notes on the following:-

(5x5=25)

- (a) Hostile witness
- (b) Expert opinion
- (c) Conspiracy
- (d) Doctrine of Res Gestae
- (e) Admissions.

PART-B

UNIT-I

Q2 "All that is relevant may not be admissible but all that is admissible has to be relevant." Elaborate the statement and specify exception to it, if any. (12.5)

Q3 Discuss the relevancy and admissibility of the evidence obtained through 'video-conferencing'. (12.5)

UNIT-II

Q4 What do you mean by 'dying declaration'? Can there be conviction of the accused person on the sole testimony of a dying declaration? (12.5)

Q5 Under what circumstances confession are admissible and not admissible in evidence. Discuss with reference to self-inculpatory and self exculpatory statements. Refer to decided cases. (12.5)

UNIT-III

Q6 Estoppel is a rule of equity and has gained new dimension in recent years. Discuss the principle of estoppel and its kinds. Are there any exception to this principle? (12.5)

Q7 What is a privileged communication? Explain the exceptions to the privileged communication between husband and wife. (12.5)

UNIT-IV

Q8 "An accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars". Critically analyse the above statement. (12.5)

Q9 Who is competent to testify? Is the evidence given by a child admissible? Discuss about measures taken in witness protection scheme. (12.5)



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MERCY CHANCE EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] FEBRUARY-MARCH 2016

Paper Code: LLB-305

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.no1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of part B.

PART-A

- Q1 Write short note on:-
(a) Privileged Communications
(b) Expert opinion
(c) Doctrine of res gestate
(d) Fact in issue
(e) Proved, disproved and not proved

(5x5=25)



PART-B

UNIT-I

- Q2 Discuss the concept of relevancy and admissibility. Also discuss the relevancy and admissibility of the evidence obtained through 'Video-conferencing'. (12.5)
- Q3 "Rule in section 10 of Indian Evidence Act confines the principle of agency in criminal matters to the acts of the co-conspirator". Comments. (12.5)

UNIT-II

- Q4 "There is no absolute rule of law, that dying declaration can be the sole basis of conviction unless corroborated". Comment. (12.5)
- Q5 What is confession? Section 27 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides an exception to the prohibition imposed by the preceding section to it. Comments. (12.5)

UNIT-III

- Q6 What do you mean by burden of proof. On whom does the burden of proof lie in civil and criminal cases? (12.5)
- Q7 "Estopped is a rule of equity and has gained new dimension in recent years". Discuss the principle of estoppel and its kinds. Are there any exceptions to this principle? (12.5)

UNIT-IV

- Q8 Who is an accomplice? Why accomplice evidence is considered unworthy of credit? What are legal ways in which the tainted evidence is made credible? (12.5)
- Q9 What is the law of presumptions applicable in prosecution for the offences of 'abetment to commit suicide by a married woman', 'dowry death' and 'rape'? To What extent have these presumptions affected the traditional law of burden of proof? (12.5)





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END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB(H)] DECEMBER-2015

Paper Code: LLB 305

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q.no 1 which is compulsory.
Select one question from each unit.

Part-A

- Q1. Write short notes on the following: (5x5=25)
- Kinds of Presumptions
 - Identity of a thing or a person
 - Test for determining whether a person is a 'Police Officer' for the purpose of Section 25 of the Evidence Act.
 - Judicial Notice
 - Reverse Onus

Part-B

Unit-I

- Q2. 'The principle of law embodied in Section 6 of the Act is usually known as the rule of res gestae recognized in English law'. What is the essence of this doctrine and its rationale? When can different acts constitute the 'same'? (12.5)
- Q3. Summarize the laws with regard to conspirators as contained in Section 10 of the Act and expounded in judicial decisions. (12.5)

Unit-II

- Q4. a) Discuss the law relating to Admissions as contained in Section 17 to 21 of the Evidence Act. (6)
b) The doctrine of confirmation by subsequent events is founded on the principle that if any fact is discovered in a search made on the strength of any information obtained from a prisoner, such a discovery is a guarantee that the information supplied by the prisoner is true. The information might be confessional or non-inculpatory in nature, but if its results in discovery of a fact it becomes a reliable information'. Explain. (6.5)
- Q5. Sum up the principles governing dying declaration, the view of the latest guidelines laid down by the Supreme court? (12.5)

Unit-III

- Q6. 'A court is not bound by the evidence of the experts which is to a large extent advisory in nature. The court must derive its own conclusion upon considering the opinion of the experts which may be adduced by both sides, cautiously, and upon taking into consideration the authorities on the point on which they depose'. Explain. (12.5)
- Q7. The rule regarding birth during marriage is based on the dictates of justice which has always made the courts incline towards upholding the legitimacy of a child unless the facts are so compulsive and clinching as to necessarily warrant a finding that the child could not at all have been begotten to the father and as such, such a legitimization of the child would result in rank injustice to the father'. Discuss. (12.5)

Unit-IV

- Q8. State the result of the combined operation of Section 133 and Illustration (b) to Section 114 of the Act in respect of accomplice. What is the rule deducible from authoritative decisions? (12.5)
- Q9. Discuss the rule of presumption as to dowry death under Section 113B of the Evidence Act. (12.5)

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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] SEPTEMBER 2014

Paper Code: LLB-305

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Part A which is compulsory.
Select one questions from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

(5X5=25)

Q1 Write short notes on the following:-

- (a) Res gestae
- (b) Secondary Evidence
- (c) Privileged communications.
- (d) Burden of proof.
- (e) Judicial and Extra-judicial confessions.

PART-B**UNIT-I**

Q2 Discuss the relevancy of the following facts under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872:-

- (a) In his trial for murder of B by stabbing, A adduced evidence that a week before the alleged murder A had undergone heart surgery in a Govt. hospital.
- (b) The fact that B was seen coming out of the house of A distressed and sobbing soon after her alleged rape by A. (12.5)

Q3 "A conspiracy is hatched in secrecy and executed in darkness. Naturally, therefore, it is not possible for the prosecution to connect each isolated act or statement of one accused with the acts and statements of others unless there is a common bond linking all of them together". Explain with help of relevant statutory provisions and case law. (12.5)

UNIT-II

Q4 A police officer 'P' arrests a person 'A' and explains to him that there is a 'celestial-heaven' and that speaking truth and only truth is the only way up here. Impressed by the oration the arrestee confessed everything. Police wants to use this confession in order to secure the conviction. Decide the issue citing the provision of law relevant cases. (12.5)

Q5 Discuss with the help of case law, the principle and evidentiary value of nemo moriturus presumuntur mentiri (no one when about to die is presumed to lie). (12.5)

UNIT-III

Q6 (a) It is usually said that maternity is a fact and paternity is a surmise. Discuss it with the help of relevant provision under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
(b) A Hindu woman was married to S in October 1986, S died in June 1990. She then married and gave birth to a son in September 1990. Can it be lawfully claimed that the son is the legitimate son of K? (12.5)

Q7 Write short notes on the following-

- (a) Expert opinion
- (b) Character of person in Civil and Criminal cases. (12.5)

UNIT-IV

Q8 "An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person and conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice". Discuss with the help of leading cases. (12.5)

Q9 What is dowry death? Is the presumption as to dowry death as mentioned under Indian Evidence Act, 1972, rebuttable? Discuss. (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER 2014

Paper Code: LLB-305

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q no.1 of Part A which is compulsory. Select one question from each unit of Part B.

PART-A

Write Short notes on the following:-

- (a) Burden of proof.
- (b) Res gestae
- (c) Primary Evidence
- (d) Difference between admission and confession
- (e) Accomplice evidence

(5x5=25)

PART-B

UNIT-I

Distinguish between Admissibility and relevancy. How Relevancy of the facts forming part of some transmission is ascertained? Substantiate your answer with help of suitable case law? (12.5)

Section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act is an evil provision but perhaps it is a necessary evil". Do you subscribe to this observation? Discuss critically with reference to the leading cases. (12.5)

UNIT-II

What is a dying declaration? What is the rationale behind making a dying declaration relevance? Discuss. (12.5)

Why is a confession made to a police officer is not admissible in evidence? Are there any exceptions to it? Explain. (12.5)

UNIT-III

Define estoppel. What are the essential conditions for the application of the rule of estoppel? Explain. (12.5)

M's daughter R was married to P. During August 1993, when R was residing with her parents at Bombay, P wrote two letter to R from Calcutta which contained defamatory imputations about M. M filed a complaint charging P with the offence of defamation. P raised the plea that the two letters complained about were inadmissible in evidence as they were expressly prohibited by law from disclosure. Decide. (12.5)

UNIT-IV

Suresh is accused of committing murder of Ritesh Evidence is sought to be given of the fact that Ritesh had murdered Suresh's brother and Suresh had threatened that he would take revenge. Under what part of evidence is this admissible? Explain. (12.5)

A woman was married to M in June 1986. She was divorced by her husband on 21st November, 1988. After divorce she married another man X on 12th March, 1989 and gave birth to a son on 24th August, 1989. Can it be lawfully claimed that the son is a legitimate son of X? Discuss. (12.5)

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END TERM EXAMINATION

FIFTH SEMESTER [LLB] DECEMBER 2013-JANUARY 2014

Paper Code: LLB-305

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Part A is compulsory. Attempt one question from each unit in Part B.

PART - A

Q.1 Write short notes on:

- (a) Facts in Issue
- (b) Presumption of certain offences
- (c) Relevancy and admissibility of tape recorded statement.
- (d) Estoppel
- (e) Involuntary Confession

(5X5=25)

PART - B

UNIT - I

(12.5X4=50)

Q.2 "Section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act is an evil provision but perhaps it is a necessary evil." Do you agree? Discuss critically with reference to the leading cases.

Q.3 'Facts which, though not in issue are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and places or at different times and places; Discuss.

UNIT - II

Q.4 "Nemo moriturus presumuntas mentri". Do you approve of this? Discuss it with the help of case law.

Q.5 Why is a confession made to a police officer not admissible in evidence? Is there any difference between confession to the police officer and confession for the police officer. Discuss.

UNIT - III

Q.6 A, a client, says to B, an attorney- "I wish to obtain possession of property by use if forged deed on which I request you to sue." Is the communication made by A barred by law or expressly prohibited by law from disclosure. Decide.

Q.7 A woman was married to M in June 1986. She was divorced by her husband on 21st November, 1988. After divorce she married another man X on 12th march, 1989 and gave birth to a son on 24th August, 1989. Can it be lawfully claimed that the son is a legitimate son of X?

UNIT - IV

Q.8 'An accomplice shall be competent witness against an accused and conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice'. Do you approve of this? Discuss it with the help of case law. Also discuss the combined effect of section 133 and section 114(b) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Q.9 The Evidence Act, 1872 says that facts which are judicially noticeable need not be proved'. Discuss. Also discuss the facts of which the court must take judicial notice.

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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

[1F11] SEMESTER [LLB] SEPTEMBER-2013

Paper Code: LLB-305

Subject: Law of Evidence

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Note: Part A is compulsory. Attempt one question from each unit in part B.

PART-A

Q1. Explain with reasons-

(5x5=25)

- Is any confession by an accused in police custody admissible?
- A Magistrate saw a document during trial and confiscated it as a document of State. Is his action proper?
- A person approaches a lawyer, 'I have forged the documents, kindly defend me.' Is it a privileged communication?
- A and B are married on 01-01-2012. B gives birth to C on 01-05-2012. Whether C will be presumed to be legitimate son of A and B in these circumstances?
- Corroborated testimony of an Accomplice

PART-B

(4x12.5=50)

UNIT-I

Q2. Which fact may be proved by oral evidence? Discuss with exceptions to the rule that 'oral evidence must be direct'.

Q3. Explain the Doctrine of *res gestae*. Examine the case *Rattan v. Queen*, (1971) 3 WLR 930.

UNIT-II

Q4. Define Confession and distinguish it from Admission. Can an admission be proved by a person, who makes it? Give reasons for your answers.

Q5. Define 'Dying Declaration'. Can a dying declaration form the sole basis of a conviction?

UNIT-III

Q6. What is meant by 'Expert Opinion'? Under what circumstances opinions of persons are relevant facts? Whether opinions of experts are given in a case is binding in the court?

Q7. Discuss any two: a) Relevancy of character
b) Rules relating to Burden of proof
c) Doctrine of Estoppel

UNIT-IV

Q8. "Facts judicially noticeable need not be proved." Discuss. What are those facts of which court must take judicial notice?

Q9. Define presumptions. Discuss the significance of presumption in Dowry Death cases.

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