SI.	No.	494
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**BBAL 702** 

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## **BBA LLB Examination 2018-2019**

(Seven Semester)

## **LAW OF EVIDENCE**

Time: Three Hours [Maximum Marks: 100

**Note:** Attempt all questions.

- 1. Attempt any four parts of the following:  $5 \times 4 = 20$ 
  - (a) State the main features of Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
  - (b) Distinguish between Relevant facts and facts in issue.
  - (c) What do you mean by Presumption of law and presumption of fact.
  - (d) Explain the circumstances in which secondary evidence is admissible under Indian Evidence Act.

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- (e) Define Equitable Estoppel.
- (f) What do you mean by 'Fraud'? Distinguish it with 'collusion'.
- 2. Attempt any four parts of the following:  $5 \times 4 = 20$ 
  - (a) Define Expert. Explain the various types of expert evidence.
  - (b) Write a short note on Judicial notice.
  - (c) Distinguish between substantive and procedural laws.
  - (d) What are the circumstances in which oral evidence may be excluded by documentary evidence?
  - (e) Define res-judicata and Presumption.
  - (f) Explain hostile witness.
- 3. Attempt any two parts of the following:  $10 \times 2=20$ 
  - (a) 'Facts farming the part of some transaction relevant'. Comment.
  - (b) Define 'admission'. What categories of admission are admissible in Evidence?

- (c) Define confession and discuss the condition in which confession becomes relevant.
- 4. Attempt any two parts of the following:  $10 \times 2 = 20$ 
  - (a) Discuss the law relating to burden of proof as contained in the Act.
  - (b) "Estoppel is a rule of evidence and no action can arise on the estoppel itself "Discuss the essentials of estoppel in the light of the above statement.
  - (c) Law mentioned in S.133 of evidence act 1872 is not a good law. Comment.
- 5. Attempt any four parts of the following:  $5 \times 4 = 20$ 
  - (a) Distinguish between primary and secondary evidence.
  - (b) Define accomplice evidence.
  - (c) Write a short note on promissory estoppel.
  - (d) Explain the importance of medical jurisprudence in context of evidence law.

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- (e) What is he law relating to 'relevance' as enunciated in Indian Evidence Act.
- (f) "It is said that improper admission on rejection of evidence shall not by itself be a ground for retrial". Do you agree?

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