- (d) What are leading questions?
- (e) Define confession.
- (f) Define presumption.

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PAPER ID :9135/ 9336/	Roll No.				

Int. LLB Examination 2017-18

(Seventh Semester)

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Time: Three Hours] [Maximum Marks: 100

Note: - Attempt all questions.

S.No.: 499

SECTION-A

- 1. Attempt any four parts of the following : $5 \times 4 = 20$
 - (a) What do you understand by the word 'Evidence'? Discuss.
 - (b) Discuss Estoppel in conduct or Estoppel in pair.
 - (c) "Relevancy and admissibility are not co-extensive terms." Comment on this statement.
 - (d) Distinguish between an Admission and Confession.

- (e) Explain Oral Evidence.
- (f) Who are Experts? Under what circumstances are their opinions relevant?
- 2. Attempt any four parts of the following : $5 \times 4 = 20$
 - (a) Define direct evidence.
 - (b) Discuss primary evidence and secondary evidence.
 - (c) Define ancient document.
 - (d) What is a Privileged Communication? Discuss.
 - (e) "An accomplice is unworthy of credit unless corroborated by material particulars." Comment.
 - (f) Witness of deaf person.
- 3. Attempt any two parts of the following: $10 \times 2 = 20$
 - (a) Discuss in detail the principle of Res Gestae with decided cases.
 - (b) What do you understand by Public and Private Documents? How would you prove a public document?

- (c) Who is called expert? When is the opinion of an expert relevant? Are facts on which the opinion of an expert is based, also relevant? Give reasons for your answer.
- 4. Attempt any two parts of the following: $10 \times 2=20$
 - (a) What do you understand by Judicial Notice? State those facts on which court must take judicial notice.
 - (b) Set out the essential features of the rule of 'Estoppel' as laid down in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Explain with illustration.
 - (c) What is meant by Privileged Communication? State instances in which privilege of a witness explaining the principle underlying the rule.
- 5. Attempt any four parts of the following: $5 \times 4 = 20$
 - (a) Explain kinds of evidence.
 - (b) Explain examination in chief, cross examination and re-examination.
 - (c) What is the evidentiary value of confession of a co-accused under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.