

- (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.