

Integrated B.Com. LL.B. (Hons) Sem.-7 Examination**IL-404****Law of Evidence (Old)****Time : 2-30 Hours]****October-2024****[Max. Marks : 70**

Q.1 Define the term Evidence. Discuss the Salient features of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and explain the various Kinds of Evidence. [18]

OR

Q. 1 Explain the following:

- (a) Doctrine of *Res Gestae* [10]
(b) Motive, Preparation & Conduct [08]

Q.2 Explain the general principles of Admission & Confession with relevant case Laws and State the difference between them. [18]

OR

Q. 2 Discuss the following in detail:

- (a) Dying Declaration [10]
(b) Public and Private Documents [08]

Q.3 Who is an Expert? State the circumstances in which expert opinion becomes relevant with relevant provisions and case laws. [18]

OR

Q.3 Explain the Following:

- (a) Stages of Examination [10]
(b) Hostile Witness [08]

Q.4 [a] Write notes on: (Any two) [10]

- (1) Burden of Proof
(2) Kinds of Estoppel
(3) Doctrine of Res Judicata
(4) Corroboration of Evidence

Q.4 [b] Choose the most appropriate answer from the following:

[06]

1. The Indian Evidence Act does not applies to:

- a) Proceedings before an Arbitrator
- b) The whole of India
- c) Statements made by Child
- d) Statements made by person whose past is criminal

2. The Documents are:

- a) Caricature
- b) Words printed, lithographed or photographed
- c) A map and an inscription on a stone
- d) All of the above

3. Which of the following term has not been defined by the Indian Evidence Act under Section 3?

- a) Court
- b) Document
- c) Evidence
- d) Confession

4. A reputation of a person is:

- a) A fact
- b) A subject
- c) An opinion
- d) An evidence

5. What facts of the following have been discussed in rule of relevancy under section 8 of Indian Evidence Act?

- a) Motive
- b) Preparation
- c) Previous or Subsequent Conduct
- d) All of the above

6. Test Identification Parade is _____.

- a) Substantive Evidence
- b) Corroborative Evidence
- c) No Evidence
- d) Hearsay Evidence