

**GOA UNIVERSITY**  
**G.R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW,**  
**LLB HONS SEM X**  
**LAW OF EVIDENCE**

APRIL 2013,

OCT 2012,

APRIL 2012

OCT 2011,

APRIL 2011,

OCT 2010,

APRIL 2010,

APRIL 2009,

OCT 2008,

APRIL 2008,

2007,

OCT 2006,

APRIL 2006 (search half part and scan it),

2003



TNY – 85

22/04/2013

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – X) Examination, April 2013  
INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Answer **any eight** from Q. No. 1 to 12.

2) Q. No. 13 and 14 are **compulsory**.

1. Explain the doctrine of Res Gestae. (8×8=64)
2. Discuss the importance of facts showing occasion, cause and effect in a legal proceedings before court.
3. Discuss :
  - a) Existence of course of business.
  - b) Accidental and intentional act.
4. What is admission ? Discuss different kinds of admissions.
5. Discuss the relevancy of confession caused by inducement, threat or promise.
6. What is Dying declaration ? Enumerate basic requirements to make an admissible dying declaration.
7. Who is an expert ? Discuss the relevancy of opinion of an expert.
8. Discuss the presumptions relating to death or suicide of a married women.
9. What is estoppel ? Discuss its kinds.
10. What is chief, cross and re-examination ?
11. 'Oral evidence must be direct', discuss and enumerate exceptions.
12. What is Secondary Evidence ? When secondary evidences are allowed to be produced in court ?

P.T.O.



21/04/2012

13. Write short notes on **any two** : (2x3=6)
- a) May presume
  - b) Leading questions.
  - c) Child witness.

14. Write short notes on **any two** : (2x2.5=5)
- a) Shall presume
  - b) Conclusive proof
  - c) Motive.

(8=64)



LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – X) Examination, October 2012  
INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Answer any five questions from Q. No. 1 to 7. Q. No. 7 is

**compulsory.**

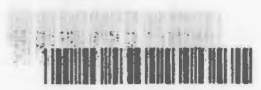
2) Answer any five questions from Q. No. 8 to 14. Question No. 14

**is compulsory.**

SECTION – I

(4×8 = 32)

1. When facts forming part of same transaction relevant ?
2. "Things said or done by one conspirator in reference to common intention is relevant against other conspirators". Explain.
3. What is admission ? When it is relevant ?
4. What is confession ? When confession against Co-accused is relevant ?
5. When character is relevant ?
6. Explain various presumptions available under the Indian Evidence Act.
7. Write short notes on any two of the following : (2×3 = 6)
  - a) Motive
  - b) Judgement in Rem
  - c) Alibi.



SECTION - II

(4x8=32)

8. "Documents must be proved by primary evidence". Explain and state the exception to the rule.
9. Examine the rules of presumptions as to documents Under Indian Evidence Act.
10. Who is accomplice? Critically analyze the evidentiary value of accomplice statements as evidence.
11. What is leading question? When such questions may be asked?
12. Explain various privileged Communications recognized by the Indian Evidence Act.
13. Explain the relevancy of "Doctrine of Estoppel".
14. Write short note on any two : (2x2½ = 5)
  - a) Child witness
  - b) Presumption as to dowry death
  - c) Refreshing Memory.

(2x3=6)

- a) Motive
- b) Judgement in Fact
- c) Aids

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – X) Examination, April 2012

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Answer any five from Q. No. 1 to 7. Q. No. 7 is compulsory.

2) Answer any five from Q. No. 8 to 14. Question No. 14 is compulsory.

SECTION – I

(4×8=32)

1. What is evidence ? Explain various kinds of evidence.
2. When facts establishing motive, preparation and conduct admissible ?
3. "Confession to a police officer or to any one in his custody is not admissible" explain and state exceptions if any.
4. What is dying declaration ? What is the evidentiary value of dying declaration ?
5. Critically analyse the relevancy of opinion of expert.
6. When judgements of Courts of Justice relevant ?
7. Write a short note on any two of the following :
  - a) Alibi
  - b) Facts establishing Identity
  - c) Character.

(2×3=6)

SECTION – II

(4×8=32)

8. Explain when facts need not be proved.
9. "Oral evidence must be direct" Explain and state the exceptions if any.
10. What is a public document ? Explain rules regarding its proof.



11. Critically evaluate the rules regarding burden of proof.

12. Who is competent witness ?

13. Explain the order of examination of witness.

14. Write short notes on any two :

(2x2 1/2=5)

a) Accomplice

b) Hostile witness

c) Digital signature.

SECTION - I

1. What is evidence ? Explain various kinds of evidence.
2. When facts establishing motive, preparation and conduct admissible ?
3. "Confession to a police officer or to any one in his custody is not admissible" explain and state exceptions if any.
4. What is dying declaration ? What is the evidentiary value of dying declaration ?
5. Critically analyse the relevancy of opinion of expert.
6. When judgments of Courts of Justice relevant ?
7. Write a short note on any two of the following :

a) Alibi

b) Facts establishing identity

c) Character.

(5x3=15)

SECTION - II

8. Explain when facts need not be proved.
9. "Oral evidence must be direct" Explain and state the exceptions if any.
10. What is a public document ? Explain rules regarding its proof.

(4x8=32)

B - 31

[Total No. of Questions : 14]



03/10/2011  
(Monday)

TNY - 82

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - X) Examination, October - 2011  
INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions :
- 1) Answer any four questions from Q.No.1 to Q.No.6.
  - 2) Answer any four questions from Q.No. 8 to Q.No.13.
  - 3) Question No. 7 and 14 are compulsory.
  - 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

SECTION - I

- Q1) Explain various presumptions that are recognized under Indian Evidence Act. [8]
- Q2) Explain the doctrine of Res geste and discuss its relevance under Indian Evidence Act. [8]
- Q3) Examine the relevancy of dying declaration. [8]
- Q4) What is confession? When confession to a police officer is irrelevant? [8]
- Q5) Every witness must be a witness of fact but not of opinion explain. [8]
- Q6) Explain the circumstances in which facts establishing motive preparation and conduct relevant. [8]
- Q7) Write short notes on Any TWO of the following: [2 × 3 = 6]
- a) Character.
  - b) Similar facts.
  - c) Admission by conduct.

SECTION - II

- Q8) Hearsay evidence is no evidence explain and state the exceptions if any. [8]
- Q9) Who is an accomplice? Examine the evidentiary value of accomplice evidence. [8]
- Q10) Explain the order of examination. When leading questions can be asked? [8]

P.T.O.



Q11) Explain various principles relating to doctrine of estoppel. [8]

Q12) Explain the following: [8]

- a) Professional communication.
- b) Presumption of dowry death.

Q13) What is Public document? Explain the modes of proof of public documents. [8]

Q14) Write a short note on any TWO of the following: [2 × 2½ = 5]

- a) Hostile witness.
- b) Proof of legitimacy.
- c) Presumption as to Digital Certificate.

[Total No. of Questions : 14]

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - X) Examination, April/May 2011****INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Answer any Four questions from Q.No. 1 to Q.No. 6.

2) Answer any Four questions from Q.No. 8 to Q.No. 13.

3) Question No. 7 and 14 are compulsory.

4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**SECTION - I****Q1)** Define Evidence and explain various kinds of evidence. [8]**Q2)** Examine the relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction with relevant case law. [8]**Q3)** Examine the relevancy of state of mind, body and bodily feelings. [8]**Q4)** Define admission. Who can make Admissions? [8]**Q5)** "Character of a party is irrelevant" Comment and state the exceptions if any. [8]**Q6)** What is confession? Examine the relevancy of confession by co accused. [8]**Q7)** Write a short note on Any **TWO** of the following: [2 x 3 = 6]

a) Conclusive Proof.

b) Fact in issue.

c) Proof of handwriting.

P.T.O.

**SECTION - II**

**Q8)** Oral evidence must be direct explain and state the exceptions if any. [8]

**Q9)** Explain the provision of Indian Evidence Act dealing with the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence. [8]

**Q10)** Who is competent witness? Examine the competency of a child witness. [8]

**Q11)** Explain various principles of burden of proof under Indian Evidence Act. [8]

**Q12)** What is documentary evidence? When secondary evidence is admissible. [8]

**Q13)** Answer the following: [8]

a) Presumption as to dowry death.

b) Proof of legitimacy. [8]

**Q14)** Write short note on any TWO of the following: [2 x 2 ½ = 5]

a) Facts need not be proved.

b) Leading Question. [8]

c) Impeaching the credit of witness. [8]



Write a short note on Any TWO of the following: [2 x 3 = 6]

a) Conclusive Proof.

b) Fact in issue.

c) Proof of handwriting.



TNY - 82

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - X) Examination, October 2010**  
**INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.  
2) Q. No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

1. Explain terms 'may presume' and 'shall presume'. (8×8=64)
2. Explain the principle of Res-Gestae in detail.
3. When confession made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding ?
4. Write explanatory note on :
  - a) Statement of a person as to the cause of his death.
  - b) The statement made by a person in course of business.
5. Discuss the relevance of good character in civil and criminal cases.
6. What do you understand by primary and secondary evidence ?
7. State and explain the rules relating to Burden of proof.
8. Write short note on :
  - a) Accomplice
  - b) Electronic records.
9. 'All persons shall be competent to testify' state exceptions if any ?
10. What do you understand by privileged communication ?

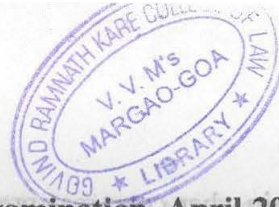
P.T.O.



- 11. Define and distinguish between 'examination in chief and cross examination'.
- 12. What is public document, explain modes of proof of public document ?
- 13. Answer any two : (2×3=6)
  - a) Attesting witness
  - b) Motive
  - c) Thirty year document.
- 14. Answer any two : (2×2.5=5)
  - a) Digital signature
  - b) Refreshing memory
  - c) Hostile witness.



12/4/10.



TNY - 82

LL.B. (Hons.) Semester - X Examination, April 2010

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

**Instructions :** 1) Answer any 8 questions from Q. No. 1 to 12.  
2) Q. No. 13 and 14 are compulsory.

(8×8=64)

1. Explain the law relating to dying declaration.
2. Define admission. List out persons whose admissions constitute evidence against a party.
3. Briefly discuss the exceptions to the principle of excluding Hearsay evidence.
4. Write short note on :
  - a) Judgement in Rem
  - b) Judgement in personam.
5. Explain any five facts of which court is bound to take judicial notice ?
6. When anything said or written by one conspirator is relevant against other conspirator ?
7. Discuss the principles of Burden of Proof in detail.
8. State and explain the principle of Estoppel incorporated under Evidence Act.
9. The privilege communications admit certain exceptions. Comment.
10. Explain the order of examination of witness.
11. Explain when expert opinion is relevant under Evidence Act.

P.T.O.



12. State and explain when court may presume existence of certain facts under Section 114 of Evidence Act ?

13. Write short notes on **any two** :

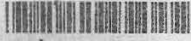
(2×3=6)

- a) Fact in Issue
- b) Plea of Alibi
- c) Ambiguous documents.

14. Write short note on **any two** :

(2×2.5=5)

- a) Proof of legitimacy of child
- b) Leading question
- c) Presumption as a dowry death.



13/04/09

TNY - 82

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - X) Examination, April 2009

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

SECTION - I

*Instructions:* 1) Answer any four from Q. No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)

2) Question No. 7 is compulsory. (2×3=6)

1. Critically analyze the circumstances in which anything said, written or done by one conspirator is relevant against another conspirator.
2. What is admission ? Who can make admission ?
3. Expectation of death is not a precondition for admissibility of dying declaration under Indian Evidence Act. Explain.
4. Explain various presumptions that are available under Indian Evidence Act.
5. Examine critically the relevancy of experts opinion.
6. Discuss the relevancy of character in civil and criminal cases.
7. Write short notes on any two of the following :
  - a) Conduct
  - b) Identification Parade
  - c) Similar Facts.

SECTION - II

*Instructions:* 1) Answer any four from Q. No. 8 to 13. (4×8=32)

2) Question No. 14 is compulsory. (2×2.5=5)

8. What is primary evidence ? When secondary evidence is admissible ?
9. Explain when facts which need not be proved.

P.T.O.





10. Examine various provisions of Indian Evidence Act dealing with burden of proof.

11. What is cross examination ? What questions can be asked in cross examination ?

12. Answer the following :

a) Accomplice

b) Privileged communication during marriage.

13. What is estoppel ? Discuss the scope of various kinds of estoppels in Indian Evidence Act.

14. Answer **any two** of the following with reasons :

a) The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000/- A asked C to lend him money and D said to C in A's presence and hearing - " I advice you not to trust A, for he owes B Rs. 10,000/-" and that A went away without making any answer. Are these facts relevant ?

b) A is accused of burning down his house intentionally to obtain money for which it is insured. Is the fact that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred and after each which fires, A received payment from a different insurance office relevant ?

c) A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife. B denies that C is A's wife, but the court convicts B for adultery. Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's life time. C says that she never was A's wife. Is the judgement against B relevant against C ?



## LL.B.(Hons.) (Sem. - X) Examination, 2008

## INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

## SECTION - I

**Instructions :** 1) Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)

2) Q. No. 7 is **compulsory**. (2×3=6)

1. What do you mean by fact ? Distinguish between fact in issue and relevant fact.
2. Discuss the relevancy of character in civil and criminal cases.
3. "All confessions are admissions, but all admissions are not confessions"- Explain.
4. Explain the law relating to the evidence of expert and the circumstances when the expert's opinion is relevant and admissible.
5. Discuss the law relating to presumption as to dowry death and abetment of suicide by married women.
6. Explain :
  - a) May presume, shall presume and conclusive proof.
  - b) Facts necessary to explain and introduce facts.
7. Write short notes on **any two** :
  - a) Retracted confession
  - b) Hearsay evidence
  - c) Res Gestae.



## SECTION - II

**Instructions :** 1) Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 8 to 13. (4×8=32)

2) Q. No. 14 is compulsory. (2×2½=5)

8. Distinguish between Primary and Secondary evidence. When and in what situations, secondary evidence is admissible ?
9. Explain the law relating to the legitimacy of children.
10. Examine critically on the law relating to Estoppel.
11. Discuss the legal provisions about the evidence of accomplice.
12. Examine the law relating to Examination in Chief, Cross examination and Re-examination.
13. Answer the following :
- Competency of child witness
  - Competency of dumb witness.
14. Answer **any two** of the following with reasons :
- 'A' was charged with the murder of his bigamous wife who was found dead in her bathroom. The contention of the prosecution is that previously two other women with whom he had contracted bigamous marriage were also found dead in their bathrooms under similar circumstances. Whether the contention of prosecution is admissible ?
  - 'A', a doctor, recorded and signed the dying declaration of a seriously wounded person in the presence of the compounder and clerk of the hospital. On the next day, he left the job and thereafter his whereabouts are not known. What is the value of the dying declaration ?
  - 'A' is being prosecuted for the alleged offence of having raped 'B'. 'B' is a professional call girl. The character of 'B' is sought to be introduced in evidence. Examine the admissibility.



TNY – 82

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – X) Examination, April 2008  
INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION – I

- Instructions :* 1) Answer **any four** questions from question No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)  
2) Question No. 7 is **compulsory**. (2×3=6)

1. Define Evidence. Explain the nature of primary and secondary evidence.
2. When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant ?
3. Examine the scope and extent of relevancy of anything said or done or written by a conspirator as against other conspirator.
4. “No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of an offence” – Discuss.
5. Examine the importance of dying declaration.
6. Explain :
  - a) Facts, facts in issue and relevant fact.
  - b) Proved, not proved and disproved.
7. Write short notes on **any two** :
  - a) Res Gestae.
  - b) Proof of custom.
  - c) Expert opinion.

SECTION – II

- Instructions :* 1) Answer **any four** questions from Question No. 8 to 13. (4×8=32)  
2) Question No. 14 is **compulsory**. (2×2½=5)

8. What are public documents ? Explain the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act relating to the proof of various types of public documents.



9. What is Estoppel ? Discuss the scope of various kinds of Estoppel in Indian Evidence Act.
10. Explain the law relating to privileged communication.
11. Explain the circumstances under which a witness can be treated as a hostile witness.
12. Explain the provisions about the presumptions as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.
13. Answer the following :
- Leading questions.
  - Corroborative Evidence.
14. Answer **any two** of the following with reasons:
- 'A' is arrested by 'B', a police officer at the house of 'A' in connection with the murder case. As soon as he is arrested 'A' confessed to 'B' that he murdered and concealed the bloodstained clothes and knife in a secret place. 'B' recovered those blood stained clothes and knife. Decide whether confession is admissible.
  - On the next day of taking a Fire policy A's house was burnt. A claims compensation. The Insurance Company refuses to pay on the ground that 'A' had obtained compensation earlier under similar incidents and it is a deliberate act.of 'A'. Whether the contention of the Insurance Company is admissible ?
  - 'A' and 'B' were charged with the murder of 'C'. A on his trial said; "B and I murdered C". Is the statement of 'B' admissible ?

**LL.B. (Hons) (Sem – X) Examination, 2007**  
**INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**SECTION – I**

**Instructions:** 1) Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)  
 2) Q. No. 7 is **compulsory**. (2×3=6)

1. Explain various presumptions available under Indian Evidence Act.
2. Explain the principles of Res gestae with help of case laws.
3. Confession to police officer is irrelevant. Explain.
4. Expectation of death is not a pre-condition for admissibility of Dying Declaration under Indian Evidence Act. Explain.
5. Define Admission. Who can make Admission ?
6. Explain :
  - a) Alibi
  - b) Identification Parade.
7. Write short notes on **any two** :
  - a) Fact in issue
  - b) Admission by Conduct
  - c) Similar Facts

SECTION - II

**Instructions:** 1) Answer **any four** questions from Q. No.8 to 13. (4×8=32)  
2) Q. No. 14 is compulsory. (2×2.5=5)

8. What is primary evidence ? When secondary evidence is admissible ?
9. What is "Burden of Proof" ? Explain various provisions relating to Burden of proof under Indian Evidence Act.
10. Discuss the rule of Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence.
11. Who is competent witness ?
12. What is cross examination ? What questions can be asked in cross examination ?
13. Answer the following :
  - a) Privileged Communication
  - b) Professional Communication
14. Answer **any two** of the following with reasons :
  - a) A's date of birth is in dispute. A wants to rely upon an entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day he attended A' mother and delivered her of a son. Is such entry relevant ?
  - b) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured. The facts shows that A lived in several houses successively each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment from a different insurance office. Are these facts relevant to show that the fires were not accidental ?
  - c) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a counterfeit coin which at the time when he delivered it he knew to be counterfeit. Whether the fact that at the time of delivery A possessed a number of other pieces of counterfeit coins is relevant ?

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – X) Examination, 2006  
INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION – I

**Instructions:** 1) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)  
2) Q. No. 7 is compulsory. (2×3=6)

1. Discuss the relevancy of fact showing motive, preparation and conduct.
2. When facts showing state of mind, body and bodily feeling are relevant ?
3. What is admission ? When admission can be made in favour of person making ?
4. Explain the rules regarding admissibility of confession to a police officer and confession in the custody of police.
5. Examine the evidentiary value of Dying declaration.
6. When character is relevant ?
7. Answer any two of the following with reasons.
  - a) A, a shop keeper has in his till a marked hundred rupee note soon after it was stolen, and cannot account for its possession specifically, but is continually receiving hundred rupee notes in the course of his business. Can the Court raise a presumption ?
  - b) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act. On whom the burden lies ?
  - c) A, a client says to B, a lawyer – "I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue." Can B reveal this conversation to the Court ?



L.L.B. (Hons) (Sem - X) Examination, 2006  
INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

SECTION - II

*Instructions:* 1) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 8 to 13. (4×8=32)

2) Q. No. 14 is compulsory. 5

8. Explain the rule of exclusion of oral by documentary evidence.
9. "The contents of document may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence." Discuss.
10. Critically examine the presumption in dowry death and rape cases.
11. Discuss the principles of burden of proof under Indian Evidence Act.
12. Explain the order of Examination of witness.
13. Explain the following:
  - a) Estoppel.
  - b) Child witness.
14. Answer any two of the following:
  - a) Leading question.
  - b) Hear say evidence.
  - c) 30 year old document.

## LL.B. Hons (Sem – X) Examination, April 2006

## INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**Instructions:** 1) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 1 to 6.

4×8=32

2) Q. No. 7 is compulsory.

2×3 = 6

## SECTION – I

1. Explain the circumstances in which facts forming the same transaction are relevant.
2. Explain the relevancy of facts to prove the conspiracy.
3. Define admission. Who can make admission ?
4. Define confession and explain the relevancy of confession made to the police officer.
5. What is dying declaration ? Explain the conditions of its relevancy.
6. "Every witness is a witness of fact not of opinion". Explain the exception for this general rule.
7. Answer any two of the following with reasons.
  - a) A is charged with shooting at B with an intent to kill him. Prosecution wants to show that A had previously shot at B. Is it admissible ?
  - b) A is charged with robbery in B's house. C said in A's presence "the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B," and immediately A ran away. Is C's statement relevant ?
  - c) A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife. B denies that C is A's wife, But the court convicts B of adultery. Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's life time : C says that she never was A's wife. A want to produce the judgment against B as a proof. Is the judgment against B is relevant against C ?

(57)

LL.B. (Hons.) Semester - X Examination, 2003  
LAW OF EVIDENCE  
(Indian Evidence Act)

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

- Instructions:* 1) Answer any four from Q. No. 1 to 6 and Q. No. 8 to 13.  
2) Q. No. 7 and Q. No. 14 are compulsory.

## SECTION - I

1. Define evidence, discuss various kinds of evidences. (4×8=32)
2. When things said or done by one conspirator revent against another conspirator ? Bring out the difference between Indian and English Law.
3. Define Admission. Explain who can make admission.
4. A confession by an accused either to police officer or in the custody of Police is irrelevant . Elucidate and discuss the exceptions if any.
5. Dying Declaration is weak peace of evidence. Explain.
6. Explain various modes of proving handwriting. Explain to what extent opinion as to handwriting as a sufficient proof.
7. Answer any two with reasons: (2×3=6)
  - a) The question is, whether A robbed B ? The fact that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence "The police are coming to look for the man robbed B," and that immediately afterwards A ran away. Is this fact relevant ?
  - b) A, a client says to B, his lawyer "I have committed forgery and I wish you to defend me". Is this statement protected from disclosure ?
  - c) A has 23 prior convictions which the prosecution wants to be proved for establishing his bad character in a criminal case during trial of A for the offence of house breaking. Is such an exercise permissible ?

## SECTION - II

8. What is documentary evidence, when the contents of documents may be proved by primary evidence ? (4×8=32)
9. When oral evidence can exclude documentary evidence ?
10. The law doesn't want the legitimacy of Newborn children to be any matter of doubt or uncertainty . Explain.
11. Every party has to establish facts which go in his favour or against his opponent. Explain.
12. What is estoppel ? Explain various kinds of estoppel.
13. Accomplice is unworthy of credit. Explain.
14. Write short notes on any two: (2×2½ = 5)
  - a) Hostile witness
  - b) Leading question
  - c) Presumption as to absence of consent in rape.

