

Code No. D-12474

**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**LL. B (3 YDC) II – Semester Examination, November 2022**  
**Subject: Law**  
**Paper: V – Law of Evidence**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**PART – A**

**Note: Answer any five questions**

**(5 x 6 = 30 Marks)**

1. Fact in issue
2. Conclusive proof
3. Res gestae
4. Statement
5. Confession
6. Leading questions
7. Res judicata
8. Expert opinion

**PART – B**

**Note: Answer any two questions**

**(2 x 15 = 30 Marks)**

9. What do you mean by confession, whether confession made of a police officer is admissible?
10. Write a brief note on may presume, shall presume and conclusive proof.
11. Write a brief note on dying declarations and with is the importance under criminal law?
12. Write a brief note on privileged communications.

**PART – C**

**Note: Answer any two questions**

**(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)**

13. A committed murder of X, soon after the commission of murder A absconded from his house. What are the relevant facts in issue to be considered in this case?
14. In a case of honour killing of six persons, one of the injured persons, who died subsequently told his brother as to who were the assailants. The same was not mentioned in FIR nor in the police statement. What is the relevancy of the statement given to deceased brother?
15. The victim made a dying declaration in Punjabi language which states that she was murdered by Mr. X, was recorded in Urdu language. What is the relevancy of this statement? Whether this statement can be considered as dying declaration or not?
16. A died due to the harassment of husband and the death was due to burns on the body. The death was within the period of seven years. State whether it can be presumed as dowry death or not?

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Code No. 717/BL

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**LL. B (3 YDC) I – Year II – Semester Examination, September 2021**

**Subject: Law**

**Paper: V – Law of Evidence**

**Time: 2 hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**PART – A**

**Note: Answer any four questions**

**(4 x 10 = 40 Marks)**

- 1 Conclusion Proof
- 2 Res gestae
- 3 Retracted Confession
- 4 Judicial Notice
- 5 Primary Evidence
- 6 Accomplice
- 7 Leading Questions
- 8 Hostile Witness

**PART – B**

**Note: Answer any one questions**

**(1 x 20 = 20 Marks)**

- 9 When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant?
- 10 When statements made by persons who cannot be called as witnesses are relevant?
- 11 What are the presumptions as to documents?
- 12 What are the stages in the examination of witnesses?

**PART – C**

**Note: Answer any one questions**

**(1 x 20 = 20 Marks)**

- 13 'X' who was charged for committing murder of his wife, wrote a confessional letter and left the letter nearby the dead body with the intention of being seen by the police officer. Are the contents of the letter relevant as evidence against 'X'? Decide by referring to the provision of the Evidence Act.
- 14 In a case of insolvency proceeding between 'A' and 'B', the court of competent jurisdiction adjudged 'A' as an insolvent. Thereafter 'C' another creditor filed a case against 'A' for recovery of the loan amount. What is the legal status of the judgment given by the court between 'A' and 'B'? Is it binding on 'C'? Discuss.
- 15 Soon after commission of theft, stolen goods are found in possession of 'X'. What type of presumption can be raised by the court in the trial of 'X'? What is the impact of such a presumption? Refer the relevant provisions of the Evidence Act.
- 16 After commission of a crime, the husband was washing his blood stained clothes which was seen by his wife. In the trial, the prosecution wants to produce the wife of accused as a witness to prove what has been seen by her. Is it permissible? Discuss.

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Code. No. D-12474

**FACULTY OF LAW**

LL.B. (3 YDC) I - Year II-Semester Examination, April / May 2022

Subject: Law

Paper: V - Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

**PART – A**

Note: Answer any five questions

(5 x 6 = 30 Marks)

1. Material Evidence
2. Rebuttable presumptions
3. Logical Relevancy
4. DNA Testing
5. Proof of custom
6. Proof of Digital Signature
7. Reverse burden of proof
8. Child witness

**PART – B**

Note: Answer any two questions

(2 x 15 = 30 Marks)

9. Explain the doctrine of Resgestae.
10. Distinguish between admission and confession
11. What is hearsay rule? What are exceptions to hearsay rule?
12. What are the questions that may or may not be asked in the cross – examination?

**PART – C**

Note: Answer any two questions

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

13. 'X' is charged for committing a crime at Hyderabad on a certain day. He wants to prove the fact that he was at tirupati on that day. Is it a relevant fact? Which provision of the evidence Act deals with it?
14. A married girl wrote a letter to her parents complaining that she was subjected to cruelty by her husband in connection with a demand for dowry. After one month she died under suspicious circumstances. In the trial, the prosecution produced the letter written by the deceased. Is it relevant? If yes, under what provision of the Evidence Act it becomes relevant?
15. 'X' agrees, in writing, to sell his property to 'Y' for Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 2.5 crores. In a case before the court, 'X' tries to produce oral evidence to show which price was to be given. Is it permissible? Discuss the provision of the Evidence Act that is applicable.
16. A witness produced by the accused for defence is not favorable to him, but favorable to the prosecution. What procedure the defence counsel has to follow in such a situation? How to overcome this difficulty by the defence counsel?

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**FACULTY OF LAW**

LL. B (3 YDC) (Honours) I – Year II – Semester Examination, December 2021

Subject: Law

Paper: V – Law of Evidence

Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 80

**PART – A**

Answer any four questions.

(4 x 10 = 40 Marks)

- 1 Hearsay Evidence
- 2 Test Identification Parade
- 3 Proof of Custom
- 4 Relevance of Character
- 5 Primary Evidence
- 6 Latent Ambiguity
- 7 Presumption of Legitimacy
- 8 Examination-in-Chief

**PART – B**

Answer any one question.

(1 x 20 = 20 Marks)

- 9 When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant?
- 10 Explain the relevancy of Judgments with illustrations.
- 11 Enumerate the general rules relating to burden of proof.
- 12 Discuss the nature, scope and purpose of cross-Examination.

**PART – C**

Answer any one question.

(1 x 20 = 20 Marks)

- 13 A married daughter wrote a letter to her parents informing that she was ill-treated by her husband in connection with a demand for dowry. After one week she died under suspicious circumstances. In the trial, the prosecution produced the letter written by the deceased. Is it relevant? If yes, under which provision of the Evidence Act?
- 14 'X', a Creditor, filed a suit against 'Y' a Debtor, for recovery of debt amount on the basis of a promissory note. 'X' produced in the court Photostat copy of the promissory note in support of his claim. Is the Photostat copy admissible as evidence? Discuss the legal position.
- 15 'A' intentionally and falsely misleads 'B' to believe that 'A' is the owner of the land. Relying on the statement of 'A', 'B' purchases the land and pays for it. The land afterwards to set aside the sale on the ground that at the time of the sale, he had no title. Will he succeed? Refer to the provisions of the Evidence Act.
- 16 An accused was charged for killing his wife with an axe. Their son a child of four years was committed. The prosecution produced the child as a witness. Is a child competent witness? If there is no other evidence, whether conviction of accused on the basis of evidence of child sustainable. Discuss.

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Code No. 5115/BL

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**L.L.B. (3 YDC) I Year II – Semester Examination, November 2020**

**Subject: Law**

**Paper: V – Law of Evidence**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**Time: 2 hours**

**PART – A (4 x 10 = 40 Marks)**

**Answer any Four of the following**

1. Definition of Evidence
2. Conclusive Proof
3. Recording of dying declaration
4. Electronic Records
5. Hearsay evidence
6. Patent ambiguity
7. Presumption as to legitimacy
8. Cross – examination

**PART – B (1 x 20 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any One of the following**

9. Who is an expert? Discuss the relevancy of opinion of experts.
10. What is secondary evidence? What are the circumstances in which secondary evidence is admissible?
11. Enumerate and explain the general rules of Burden of Proof under the Evidence Act.
12. Who is an accomplice? Discuss the evidentiary value of accomplice's evidence.

**PART – C (1 x 20 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any One of the following**

13. A statement was made by the accused in the custody of police, as a result number of stolen goods were recovered by the police from a secret place. On trial, the police and the prosecution wanted to prove that statement made by the accused against him. Is it permissible? Refer to the relevant provision of the Evidence Act.
14. A daughter-in-law wrote a letter to her parents complaining illtreatment by her in-laws. She stated in that letter that her life was in danger. Later she died under suspicious circumstances. In a case against the parents-in-law, the prosecution produced the letter as evidence. Is it relevant piece of evidence? If so, under what provision of the Evidence Act?

Code No. 5115/BL

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**L.L.B. (3 YDC) I Year II – Semester Examination, November 2020**

**Subject: Law**

**Paper: V – Law of Evidence**

**Time: 2 hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**PART – A (4 x 10 = 40 Marks)**

**Answer any Four of the following**

1. Definition of Evidence
2. Conclusive Proof
3. Recording of dying declaration
4. Electronic Records
5. Hearsay evidence
6. Patent ambiguity
7. Presumption as to legitimacy
8. Cross – examination

**PART – B (1 x 20 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any One of the following**

9. Who is an expert? Discuss the relevancy of opinion of experts.
10. What is secondary evidence? What are the circumstances in which secondary evidence is admissible?
11. Enumerate and explain the general rules of Burden of Proof under the Evidence Act.
12. Who is an accomplice? Discuss the evidentiary value of accomplice's evidence.

**PART – C (1 x 20 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any One of the following**

13. A statement was made by the accused in the custody of police, as a result number of stolen goods were recovered by the police from a secret place. On trial, the police and the prosecution wanted to prove that statement made by the accused against him. Is it permissible? Refer to the relevant provision of the Evidence Act.
14. A daughter-in-law wrote a letter to her parents complaining illtreatment by her in-laws. She stated in that letter that her life was in danger. Later she died under suspicious circumstances. In a case against the parents-in-law, the prosecution produced the letter as evidence. Is it relevant piece of evidence? If so, under what provision of the Evidence Act?



Code No.15675

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**LL.B (3 YDC) I Year II Semester Examination, August/September 2019**

**Subject : Law**

**Paper - V : Law of Evidence**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**PART – A (5 x 6 = 30 Marks)**  
**Note: Answer any five questions**

1. Hearsay Evidence
2. Presumptions of fact
3. Test Identification Parades
4. Proof of conspiracy
5. Electronic Records
6. Public documents
7. Doctrine of Reverse Burden
8. Hostile Witness.

**PART – B (2 x 15 = 30 Marks)**

**Note: Answer any two question from the following**

9. What is dying declaration? What is the evidentiary value of dying declaration?
10. What is secondary evidence? When is secondary evidence admissible?
11. Explain the doctrine of estoppel.
12. Discuss the nature, scope and purpose of cross-examination

**PART – C (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)**

**Note: Answer any two question from the following**

13. In a case of an indecent assault upon a young girl, shortly after the incident the girl made certain statements to her mother by which she described the offence and the man who assaulted her. Is the statement made by the girl admissible as res gestae? Examine with the help of decided cases.
14. 'A' prosecuted '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 lifetime. 'C' says that she never was A's wife. Decide whether the judgment against 'B' is relevant as against 'C' refer to the relevant provision of the Evidence Act.
15. In a civil suit instituted by the plaintiff against the Defendant for recovery of debt amount under a promissory note, the plaintiff produced in the court a Xerox copy of the Promissory Note in support of his claim. Is the Xerox copy admissible? Refer to the provisions of the Evidence Act.
16. In a case of gang rape, the prosecutrix states in her evidence before the court that she did not consent for the sexual intercourse by the accused. What type of presumption can be drawn by the court in such a situation? What is the effect of drawing a presumption in this context? Refer to relevant provision and case law.

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Code No. 9811

**FACULTY OF LAW**  
LL.B. (3 YDC) I -Year II–Semester Examination, September 2018

Subject: L A W

Paper - V : Law of Evidence

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**PART – A (5x6=30 Marks)**

**Answer any FIVE of the following:**

- 1 Definition of Evidence
- 2 Shall presumption
- 3 Primary Evidence
- 4 Documentary Evidence
- 5 Hearsay Evidence
- 6 Expert opinion
- 7 Public document
- 8 Burden of proof

**PART – B (2x15 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO of the following questions:**

- 9 Define and discuss fact, facts in issue and relevant fact.
- 10 What is confession? Whether confession made before police is admissible in evidence.
- 11 Define Estoppel? Explain the different kinds of estoppel.
- 12 Explain "Examination-in-chief", Cross-Examination" and Re-examination.

**PART – C (2x10 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO of the following questions:**

- 13 A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. Decide.
- 14 "X" is accused to theft, during the police custody he indicated the place where the stolen goods were hidden and the police recovered those goods. Can this information can be used against A?
- 15 "A" client says to "B" an attorney, "I have committed murder" of "C" and I wish you to defend me". Can this communication be disclosed by an attorney.
- 16 A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act. Decide.

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LIBRARY

Code No. 9558/BL

FACULTY OF LAW

LL.B. (3 YDC) I-Year II-Semester Examination, May/June 2018

Subject: Law

Paper: V  
Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hour

Max. Marks: 80

**PART – A (5X6=30 Marks)**  
(Short Answer Type)

Note: Answer any five of the following

1. Documentary Evidence
2. Presumption
3. Res Geasea
4. Alibi
5. Admission
6. Private documents
7. Burden of Proof
8. Estoppel

**PART – B (2 X15= 30 Marks)**

9. Distinguish between admission and confession can confession made by an accused person while in custody of police be proved against him.
10. Discuss the principles relating to relevancy of "dying declaration" of a person can such declaration be sole basis of conviction of the accused?.
11. Enumerate the conditioning in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.
12. Define estoppel? Elucidate the conditions required for invoking the doctrine of estoppel.

**PART – CB (2 X10= 20 Marks)**

13. A and B jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said B and I murdered C. would the court consider the effect of this confession by A as against B. Explain.
14. A is tried for the Murder of B by poison. The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B relevant?
15. The Question is whether a horse sold by "A: to "B" is sound. 'A' says to 'B' go and ask 'C', 'C' knows all about it. When asked by 'B', 'C' say's that the horse is not sound is the statement made by 'C' admissible in evidence?
16. 'A' is accused of theft. During the Police Custody to indicated the Place where the stolen goods were hidden and the police recovered those goods can this information to used against 'n'?

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Code No. 571 / BL

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**LL.B. (3 YDC) I – Year II – Semester Examination, May / June 2017**

**Subject : LAW**

**Paper : V  
Law of Evidence**

**Max. Marks : 80**

**Time : 3 hours**

**PART – A (5 x 6 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any Five of the following :**

- 1 Meaning of Evidence
- 2 Doctrine of res gestae
- 3 Retracted Confession
- 4 Judicial notice
- 5 Presumption of death
- 6 Promissory Estoppel
- 7 Hostile witness
- 8 Accomplice

**PART – B (2 x 15 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any Two of the following :**

- 9 Define 'admission' and discuss the relevancy of admissions.
- 10 Who is an expert? When are opinions of experts relevant?
- 11 What is secondary evidence? Under what circumstances secondary evidence is admissible?
- 12 Explain the nature, scope and purpose of cross-examination of witnesses.

**PART – C (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any Two of the following :**

- 13 'X' is charged for committing a crime at Hyderabad on a certain day. He wants to prove the fact that he was at Delhi on that day. Is it a relevant fact? If so, which provision of the Evidence Act deals with it?
- 14 X and Y are jointly tried for the murder of Z. X made a statement that "I myself and Y murdered Z". The prosecution intends to use this statement against Y. Is it permissible? Discuss.
- 15 'A' agrees in writing to sell his car to 'B' for Rs.4,00,000/- or Rs.5,00,000/-. 'A' tries to produce oral evidence to show which price was to be given. Is it permissible? Discuss.
- 16 'A' intentionally and falsely misleads 'B' to believe that certain land belongs to 'A', and thereby induces 'B' to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of 'A' and 'A' seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that at the time of the sale, he had no title. Can he do so? Decide.

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Code No. 3440

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**LL.B. (3 YDC) I – Year II – Semester Examination, August / September 2016**

**Subject: LAW**

**Paper – V  
Law of Evidence**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max.Marks: 80**

**PART – A (5x6 = 30 Marks)  
Answer any Five of the following.**

- 1 Circumstantial evidence
- 2 Motive
- 3 Conclusive proof
- 4 Equitable estoppel
- 5 Accomplice
- 6 Hostile witness
- 7 Leading question
- 8 Judicial notice

**PART – B (2x15 = 30 Marks)  
Answer any Two of the following.**

- 9 Examine the evidentiary value of dying declarations.
- 10 Define 'Confession' and state when confession made by one accused person can be used against another co-accused.
- 11 What are the various modes of examination of witnesses?
- 12 Discuss the general rules relating to burden of proof.

**PART – C (2x10 = 20 Marks)  
Answer any Two of the following.**

- 13 'X' in order to prove his nativity, brings a Photostat copy of the certificate issued by the Revenue Officer. Can it be relied upon?
- 14 A gives B a receipt for money paid by B, oral evidence is offered for the payment. Is it admissible?
- 15 To prove that A murdered Y, C, a child of 5 years was brought in as an eye witness. Is it relevant?
- 16 A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. A said before the Court that B and I murdered C. Can the court consider this confession against B?

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**FACULTY OF LAW**

**LL.B. (3 YDC) I -Year II-Semester Examination, August / September 2015**

**Subject: L A W**

**Paper – V**

**Law of Evidence**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 80**

**PART – A (5x6=30 Marks)**

**Answer any FIVE of the following:**

- 1 Definition of evidence
- 2 Res gestae
- 3 Extra-judicial confession
- 4 Hearsay evidence
- 5 Test Identification Parade
- 6 Secondary evidence
- 7 Patent ambiguity
- 8 Cross-examination

**PART – B (2x15 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO of the following questions:**

- 9 When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant) who is an expert? When are opinions of experts relevant?
- 10 Who is an expert? When are opinions of experts relevant?
- 11 What are privileged communications?
- 12 Explain the rules relating to burden of proof.

**PART – C (2x10 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO of the following questions:**

- 13 'X' and 'Y' are jointly tried for the murder of 'Z'. 'X' made a statement that "I myself and Y murdered A". The prosecution intends to use this statement against Y. Is it relevant? Discuss.
- 14 In a Civil suit, the plaintiff produced a Xerox copy of the original sale deed as evidence. Is it admissible? If so, when?
- 15 'A' is charged for committing an offence at Warangal on a certain day. He wants to prove that he was at Hyderabad on that day. Is it relevant ? Discuss the relevant provision of the Evidence Act.
- 16 'X' owns a piece of land over which 'Y' has no right. But 'Y' builds a house on it 'X' keeps quiet and after the building is completed sues for its demolition. Discuss whether 'X' can be estopped from asserting his right.

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Code No. 6180

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**LL.B. (3 YDC) I -Year II-Semester Examination, August / September 2015**

**Subject: L A W**

**Paper – V  
Law of Evidence**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 80**

**PART – A (5x6=30 Marks)**

**Answer any FIVE of the following:**

- 1 Definition of evidence
- 2 Res gestae
- 3 Extra-judicial confession
- 4 Hearsay evidence
- 5 Test Identification Parade
- 6 Secondary evidence
- 7 Patent ambiguity
- 8 Cross-examination

**PART – B (2x15 = 30 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO of the following questions:**

- 9 When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant) who is an expert? When are opinions of experts relevant?
- 10 Who is an expert? When are opinions of experts relevant?
- 11 What are privileged communications?
- 12 Explain the rules relating to burden of proof.

**PART – C (2x10 = 20 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO of the following questions:**

- 13 'X' and 'Y' are jointly tried for the murder of 'Z'. 'X' made a statement that "I myself and Y murdered A". The prosecution intends to use this statement against Y. Is it relevant? Discuss.
- 14 In a Civil suit, the plaintiff produced a Xerox copy of the original sale deed as evidence. Is it admissible? If so, when?
- 15 'A' is charged for committing an offence at Warangal on a certain day. He wants to prove that he was at Hyderabad on that day. Is it relevant? Discuss the relevant provision of the Evidence Act.
- 16 'X' owns a piece of land over which 'Y' has no right. But 'Y' builds a house on it 'X' keeps quiet and after the building is completed sues for its demolition. Discuss whether 'X' can be estopped from asserting his right.

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FACULTY OF LAW

Code No. 615

Semester Examination, May / June 2014

SUBJECT : LAW

Paper - IV - Law of Evidence

Max. Marks : 80

PART - A (25x20 Marks)

Write short notes on any FIVE of the following:

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

PART - B (2x25 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following:

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

PART - C (2x25 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following:

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...



Code No. 615

**FACULTY OF LAW**

LL.B. (3 YDC) I -Year II- Semester Examination, May / June 2014

Subject : LAW

Paper – V: Law of Evidence

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**PART – A (5x6=30 Marks)**

Write short notes on any FIVE of the following:

- 1 Digital signature
- 2 Expert's opinion
- 3 Leading question
- 4 Privileged communication
- 5 False confession
- 6 Judgment interpartes
- 7 Exculpatory statements
- 8 Hearsay evidence

**PART – B (2x15=30 Marks)**

Answer any TWO of the following:

- 9 When Facts not otherwise relevant become relevant?
- 10 Explain the circumstances of invalidity of Test Identification parades.
- 11 Discuss the conditions for the relevancy and admissibility of Dying Declaration.
- 12 Distinguish between burden of proof and onus of proof with suitable illustrations.

**PART – C (2x10=20 Marks)**

Answer any TWO of the following:

- 13 'A' is accused for murder of B. C and D are eyewitnesses. Police officer did not conduct test of Identification parade . At the time of trial eye witnesses identified the Accused person, whether it is Admissible or not?
- 14 X and Y parties to the suit had made joint application, prayed the court that suit may be decided by Munsiff, after making a local inspection. Whether report is relevant or not to decide the case.
- 15 Public document belonging to a foreign country was authenticated by stamp of legal keeper and duly signed, certified by concerned authority. Whether such document is valid or not.
- 16 'X' is only son of 'Y' the testator produced 60 years old properly executed will, from lawful custody to the court. Whether separate proof was required to prove the execution.

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1723-12-831-07



Code No. 4511

**FACULTY OF LAW**

LL.B. (3 YDC) I-Year II-Semester Examination, Aug / Sept 2013

Subject : L A W

Paper - V : Law of Evidence

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**PART - A (5x6=30 Marks)**

Write short notes on any FIVE of the following:

- 1. Identification ✓
- 2. Hearsay evidence ✓
- 3. Estoppel ✓
- 4. Ambiguity ✓
- 5. Accomplice ✓
- 6. Handwriting ✓
- 7. Judicial Notice ✓
- 8. Medical opinion ✓

**PART - B (2x15=30 Marks)**

Answer any TWO of the following:

- 9. All confessions are admissions but all admissions are not confessions. //
- 10. What are judicial proceedings? What are not judicial proceedings? ✓
- 11. Discuss the types of presumptions recognized by Indian Evidence Act.
- 12. Define the term 'Dying Declaration', Explain the procedure of Recording of Dying Declaration. 13

**PART - C (2x10=20 Marks)**

Answer any TWO of the following:

- 13. Judicial magistrate was unavailable, Doctor recorded dying declaration, whether fitness certificate is necessary for validity of Dying declaration to sustain conviction. 7
- 14. 'X' police officer at the scene of offence prepared a sketch map relying on the statements made by witnesses. Whether it is admissible or not.
- 15. X and Y were recognized by all persons as Husband and wife and their daughters are married, as in case of legitimate children. Whether marriage is valid or examination of family members necessary?
- 16. 'X' is the land owner of suit property, alleged Y-defendent encroached upon his land. Who has to prove the land in question belongs to them? 7

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Code No. : 9063

FACULTY OF LAW  
LL.B. (3 Y.D.C.) III Year V Semester Regular Examination, December 2010  
LAW

Paper – III : Law of Evidence

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 80

PART – A

Answer **any five** of the following :

(5×6=30 Marks)

1. Primary Evidence.
2. Relevancy.
3. Judicial Confessions.
4. Conclusive proof.
5. Experts opinion.
6. Dying Declaration.
7. Judgement in Rem.
8. Examination-in-chief.

PART – B

Answer **any two** of the following :

(2×15=30 Marks)

9. Explain the doctrine of 'Res Gestae'.
10. What are Admissions ? What Admissions are relevant under the Indian Evidence Act ?
  1. Explain the rules relating to burden of proof in criminal cases.
  2. What is Cross-Examination ? Explain its nature and scope.

*this paper contains 2 pages)*





Code No. : 1008/N/S

FACULTY OF LAW  
LL.B. (3 Y.D.C.) III Year V Semester Backlog (New) Examination,  
May/June 2010

LAW  
Paper – III : Law of Evidence

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

PART – A

Answer any five of the following :

(5×6=30 Marks)

1. Document
2. Fact in Issue
3. Test Identification Parade
4. Formal Admission
5. Judicial Notice
6. Public Documents
7. Hearsay Evidence
8. Presumption as to dowry Death.

PART – B

Answer any two of the following :

(5×6=30 Marks)

9. Explain the facts which are relevant to prove conspiracy.
10. What is Dying Declaration ? Explain the rules relating to the admissibility of Dying declaration as evidence.
11. What is Secondary Evidence ? Explain its circumstances under which secondary evidence is permissible.
12. What is Estoppel ? What are the essential conditions for the application of the Doctrine of Estoppel ?

*This paper contains 2 pages)*

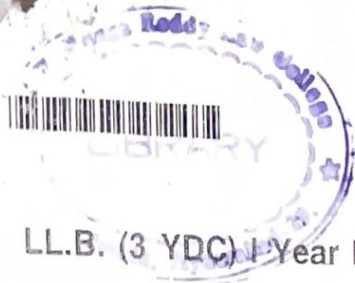
Code No. : 1008/N/S

PART - C

(2×10=20 Marks)

Answer any two of the following :

3. 'A' is being charged with possessing of ten Rs. 500 notes, which are counterpart notes, with knowledge of the same. The prosecution seeks to prove that previously, 'A' was convicted of delivering to 'C', as genuine, certain counterpart notes. Is this fact relevant.
4. 'A' and 'B' are jointly tried for the murder of 'C'. 'A' has made an extra-judicial confession stating that "I myself and B together have murdered "C". The prosecution intends to use this statement as evidence against 'B'. Is this evidence relevant against B ?
15. 'A' has been prosecuted for the rape of 'B'. 'A' intends to prove that 'B' was of generally immoral character. Is he permitted to do so ?
16. 'A', a victim of dowry death, has made a Dying declaration to her relatives. The statement of Dying declaration contains certain facts which are false. Is the dying declaration admissible as evidence ?



FACULTY OF LAW  
LL.B. (3 YDC) I Year II Semester Examination, September/October 2012  
LAW  
Paper – V : Law of Evidence

Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80

PART – A

(5×6=30 Marks)

Answer **any five** of the following :

1. Definition of document.
2. Conclusive proof.
3. Test identification parade.
4. Judicial notice.
5. Hearsay evidence.
6. Patent ambiguity.
7. Hostile witness.
8. Leading questions.

PART – B

Answer **any two** of the following :

(2×15=30 Marks)

9. When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant ? Illustrate your answer.
10. What is dying declaration ? Discuss the general principles governing dying declaration.
11. Discuss the general rules relating to burden of proof.
12. Discuss the different stages in the examination of witnesses.



Code No. : 1011/R

PART - C

(2x10=20 Marks)

Answer any two of the following :

13. A statement was made by an young boy to his mother shortly after indecent assault on him by the offender. Is it admissible as res gestae ? Discuss.
14. 'X' was charged for committing murder of his wife. He wrote a letter, addressing the police inspector, that he himself has committed murder of his wife and he will surrender to the police after fifteen days. This letter was kept near the dead body of his wife and found by the sub-inspector of police. Is the letter admissible in evidence ? Discuss.
15. 'A' agrees, in writing, to sell his car to 'B' for Rs. 1,00,000/- or Rs. 1,50,000/-. 'A' tries to produce oral evidence to show which price was to be given. Is it permissible ? Discuss.
16. Soon after commission of theft, stolen goods are found in possession of 'X'. What type of presumption can be raised by the court in the trial of 'X' ? Refer to relevant provision of the Indian Evidence Act.