


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2024</b>			
<b>Course: Law of Evidence</b> <b>Semester: IV</b> <b>Program: BA LL. B (Hons.), B.Com. LL. B (Hons.), BBA. LL. B (Hons.)</b> <b>Time: 03 hrs.</b> <b>Course Code: CLCC2008</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Max. Marks: 100</b></span>			
<b>Instructions: Attempt all the questions</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.	Write short notes/Define	Marks	
Q1	Leading questions	2	CO1
Q2	Relevancy of facts	2	CO1
Q3	Res Gestae	2	CO1
Q4	Refreshing Memory	2	CO1
Q5	Number of witnesses	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q6	Explain the distinct roles and procedures involved in "examination in chief," "cross-examination," and "re-examination" within the context of legal proceedings.	5	CO2
Q7	Describe eligibility criteria for individuals to testify in court and explore whether a person who is unable to speak (dumb) can give testimony, including legal justifications and references to applicable laws.	5	CO2
Q8	Explain provisions relating to 'Hostile Witness'. Cite the relevant provisions of the Evidence Act, of 1872.	5	CO2
Q9	Explain the given statement "Hearsay evidence is not admissible"	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q10	Analyze the principle of primary evidence as the Rule of best evidence and delineate the conditions under which secondary evidence concerning a document can be admitted in court, with specific reference to the relevant provisions within The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.	10	CO3



	<p><b>Considering the facts cited above, answer the following questions by applying legal provisions with relevant case laws-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Explain the evidentiary value of the incriminatory statement in the form of an FIR.</li><li>b. What kind of confessions are barred?</li><li>c. When does a confession become relevant?</li></ul>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p><b>10</b></p> <p><b>10</b></p>	
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