

BLOGS

Multiple Choice Questions on Indian Evidence Act

Ruchika Mohapatra · 24 Nov 2023

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a ground for the competency of a witness under the Indian Evidence Act?

- a) Being of sound mind
- b) Being above the age of 14 years
- c) Being related to the parties in the case
- d) Being a citizen of India

2. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the examination of a child witness?

- a) Section 118
- b) Section 120
- c) Section 119
- d) Section 122

3. The rule against hearsay evidence does not apply to which of the following situations?

- a) Dying declarations
- b) Statements made by a person who cannot be found
- c) Statements made by a person with a contrary interest
- d) Statements made by a person under the influence of alcohol

4. What does Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act deal with?

- a) Estoppel
- b) Confessions
- c) Presumption as to documents
- d) Presumption as to facts

5. In which section of the Indian Evidence Act is the principle of “Res Gestae” defined?

- a) Section 4
- b) Section 6
- c) Section 8
- d) Section 11

6. Under Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, a confession made to a police officer is:

- a) Always admissible as evidence in court
- b) Admissible if the police officer is of a higher rank
- c) Admissible if the confession leads to the recovery of stolen property
- d) Inadmissible as evidence in court

7. Under Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, facts which are the cause or effect of the facts in issue are:

- a) Relevant facts
- b) Hearsay facts
- c) Primary facts
- d) Collateral facts

8. What does Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act deal with?

- a) Admissibility of the opinion of third persons
- b) Examination of a witness by the party who calls him
- c) Production of a document or electronic record
- d) Definition of ‘Admission’

9. The “Best Evidence Rule” under the Indian Evidence Act requires the production of:

- a) The original document as primary evidence
- b) Any document related to the case
- c) A document certified by a notary public
- d) A document accompanied by an affidavit

10. Under the Indian Evidence Act, what is the meaning of “Estoppel”?

- a) A person cannot be a witness in his/her own case
- b) A person is not allowed to self-incriminate
- c) A person is bound by his/her own statements or actions
- d) A person is entitled to cross-examine all witnesses

Answers

- 1. a
- 2. a
- 3. a
- 4. d
- 5. b
- 6. d
- 7. a
- 8. d
- 9. a
- 10. c

For more Multiple Choice Questions on Evidence Law, click here!