BLOGS

Sectional Based Questions on Corroborative Evidence for CLAT PG

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Corroborative evidence can be defined as additional evidence that supports the testimony of a witness or strengthens an existing piece of evidence. It is governed by Section 157 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, while Section 133 of the Act deals with the testimony of an accomplice. Indian law does not mandate corroboration, but it is considered a rule of prudence.

In the case of ***Rameshwar v. State of Rajasthan***, it was held that corroboration is a rule of practice and not a rule of law. Corroborative evidence must be independent, material, and connected to the accused. It can be either direct or circumstantial in nature. Corroboration enhances the reliability and credibility of evidence, thereby ensuring that justice is not based solely on solitary and unreliable testimony.

1) For which of the following is the concept of corroboration a mandatory requirement?

a. Testimony of an accomplice

b. Dying Declaration

c. Confession

d. Expert Opinion

2) What was held in the case of Rameshwar.V. State of Rajasthan?

a. Corroboration of the child witness testimony is mandatory under Evidence law

b. Corroboration of the child witness testimony is a rule of law

c. Corroboration of the child witness testimony is a rule of prudence

d. Corroboration of the child witness testimony is not required

3) What is the difference between corroboration and mere repetition?

a. Corroboration must come from same witness

b. Corroboration must be independent and connect the accused to the crime. It should not be a mere assertation

c. Corroboration means repetition of the same statement by different witnesses

d. Corroboration applies only to documentary evidence

4) What is the meaning of the Latin maxim "falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus" in the context of corroborative evidence?

a. A witness who lies in one part needs to disbelieved entirely

b. Partial corroboration validates the testimony

c. Corroborated evidence needs to be rejected

d. None of the Above

5) When the former statement of the witness is used to corroborate the testimony, what is such corroboration called?

a. Self-Corroboration

b. Derivative Corroboration

c. Circumstantial Corroboration

d. Confirmatory Corroboration

6) What was held in the case of Maharashtra.V. Chandraprakash Kewalchand Jain?

a. Corroboration of the prosecution's testimony is mandatory

b. The FIR needs to be corroborated

c. Medical Evidence needs to be corroborated

d. A conviction can be based solely on the uncorroborated testimony of the prosecution is its is reliable

7) Which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 defines the use of evidence in order to corroborate or contradict a witness's testimony?

a. Section 157

b. Section 158

c. Section 189

d. Section 180

8) What is the meaning of corroboration in material particulars in the case of accomplice testimony?

a. Corroboration of every minor detail available

b. Corroboration only of the identity of the accused

c. Corroboration of the accomplice's character

d. Corroboration by another accomplice

9) Whether one accomplice can be corroborated by another accomplice?

a. Yes, it can happen always

b. Yes, but it is treated by courts as insufficient

c. No, it is prohibited under Section 133 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

d. All of the above , as it depends on circumstances of the case

10) Which of the following is required by the independent corroboration?

a. It has to come from police witness

b. It should not flow from primary witness

c. Needs to be documentary in nature

d. It should be related to the character of the accused

11) When is corroboration not required as a matter of prudence?

a. Testimony by a child witness

b. Testimony by a rape victim

c. Testimony by a reliable adult witness

d. Testimony by an accomplice

12) What is the relation between dying declaration and corroboration under Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

a. It is required relation to sustain a conviction

b. Dying declaration if reliable becomes a sole basis for conviction

c. Dying Declaration requires corroboration from medical evidence

d. Dying Declaration is inadmissible without corroboration

13) What is the meaning of the term ‘corroboration by conduct’?

a. Demeanour of the witness in the court to support his testimony

b. The conduct of the accused post committing of the offence

c. Assessment by the judge of the witnesses truthfulness

d. Verification by expert on the type of conduct

14) What was decided in the case of Bhiva Doulu Patil .V. State of Maharashtra?

a. There needs to be direct evidence with regards to corroboration

b. Circumstantial evidence can corroborate an accomplice’s testimony

c. Corroboration must come from the confession

d. Corroboration is not a mandatory requirement

15) Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to section 133 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

a. Section 133 and 114 together make a corroboration a mandatory legal requirement

b. Courts can convict without corroboration

c. All of the Above

d. None of the Above

Answers

1. Option a
2. Option c
3. Option b
4. Option a
5. Option a
6. Option d
7. Option a
8. Option b
9. Option b
10. Option b
11. Option c
12. Option b
13. Option b
14. Option b
15. Option a