



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (03 Years) Part – III Annual Examination – 2022

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics

Paper: III (Common)

Roll No.
Time: 3 Hrs. Marks: 100

NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions in all. FOUR Questions from Part-I and ONE question from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

Part-I (Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984)	
Q.1	Who is competent to testify and how many witnesses are required in various legal proceedings for establishing rights and liabilities?
Q.2.	Define admission. Explain the circumstances in which an admission is allowed to be utilized in favor of the party making it.
Q.3.	Dying Declaration is an important piece of evidence. Discuss the law as to its admissibility and evidentiary value in criminal cases.
Q.4.	What is meant by the term 'Res gestae'? How far and in what manner this concept has been incorporated in the QSO?
Q.5.	What do you understand by the term 'Oral Evidence' and how is it required to be made in a court?
Q.6.	Discuss the law as to impeaching the credit of a witness and refreshing his memory as provided under the QSO?
Q.7.	Discuss the provisions dealing with the facts not otherwise relevant become relevant with particular reference to the plea of alibi.
Q.8.	What is meant by a leading question? When and how it can be asked?
Part-II (Legal Ethics)	
Q.9.	Advocates are an important pillar of Pakistani legal system. Discuss their rights and duties for making justice delivery system efficacious and speedy?
Q.10.	What is meant by professional misconduct? How a client could avail any remedy if his advocate is found to commit such conduct?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART – III A/2015
Examination:- LL.B.

Roll No.

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics (Old & New Course)
PAPER: III

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS: Attempt any FIVE questions in all & selecting FOUR questions from Part-I & ONE from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahdat Order, 1984.

Q.1: Who is competent to testify and how many witnesses are required in various legal proceedings for establishing rights and liabilities?

Q.2: What is meant by admission? When an admission is allowed to be utilized in favor of the party making it?

Q.3: Sometimes the prosecution has to carry out identification parade for identification of accused persons. Discuss the circumstances and the manner in which it should be conducted?

Q.4: Dying declaration is an important piece of evidence. Discuss the law as to its admissibility and evidentiary value in criminal cases?

Q.5: Character of any party has nothing to do with his case unless the same is fact in issue. Discuss the relevant provisions of the QSO for admissibility of character evidence in civil and criminal cases?

Q. 6: Oral evidence is excluded by documentary evidence to prove the terms of written contracts and dispositions of properties. Discuss the circumstances when oral evidence is admissible for removal of doubts and clarification of documentary evidence?

Q.7: How many kinds of judgments are there in the QSO and to what extent they are admissible to prove various facts?

Q. 8: Discuss in detail examination in chief, cross examination and re-examination?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

Q.9: An advocate is expected not to share the communications made to him by his client. Are there some legal provisions on this matter in the QSO? Analyze them in detail?

Q. 10: Advocates are an important part of our legal system. What qualities a good advocate should possess to play his role effectively?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART – III S/2015
Examination:- LL.B.

Roll No.

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics (Old & New Course)
PAPER: III

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS: Attempt any FIVE questions in all & selecting FOUR questions from Part-I & ONE from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahdat Order, 1984.

Q. 1: An advocate is expected not to share the communications made to him by his client. Are there some legal provisions on this matter in the QSO? Analyze them in detail?

Q.2: Discuss the law as to competency of an accomplice as a witness? Can his evidence be accorded any credence without corroboration or not?

Q. 3: Define confession? Discuss the circumstances in which it has been declared to be inadmissible and to what extent?

Q. 4: What is an expert opinion? Elaborate on the relevant provisions of the QSO for its admissibility?

Q. 5: Discuss the principle of estoppel as mentioned in the QSO and how its concept has been reinvigorated under the banner of promissory estoppel?

Q. 6: What is meant by primary and secondary evidence? In what circumstances, secondary evidence is declared to be admissible?

Q. 7: Discuss the provision dealing with the facts not otherwise relevant become relevant with particular reference to the plea of alibi?

Q. 8: What is meant by a leading question? When and how it can be asked?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

Q. 9: Legal ethics is the most ignored aspect of the legal profession. Discuss its general principles?

Q. 10: What are the rights and duties of an advocate under the legal system prevalent in our country?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART – III A/2016
Examination:- LL.B.

Roll No.

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics (Old & New Course)
PAPER: III (Common)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

NOTE: Please attempt FIVE questions: FOUR from the Part-I and ONE from the Part-II.

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahdat Order, 1984

- Q.1: Competency of all persons as witnesses is one of the foundational principles of the Law of Evidence in Pakistan. Discuss the provisions of the QSO dealing with this principle?
- Q.2: Some categories of communications are considered privileged and no question can be raised about them. Discuss this concept with particular reference to the communications between spouses as embodied in the QSO?
- Q.3: Define confession? Discuss the law governing its admissibility and inadmissibility in criminal cases?
- Q.4: Discuss the circumstances and the manner of conducting an identification parade along with its evidentiary value?
- Q.5: Opinion is inadmissible as a piece of evidence. Discuss its exceptions in light of the law of opinion evidence/expert evidence as laid down in the QSO?
- Q.6: What do you understand by the term 'oral evidence' and how it is required to be made in a court?
- Q. 7: Examining a witness is one of the modes of ascertaining the value of his evidence. Discuss in detail various modes of examination provided in the QSO?
- Q.8: What is meant by primary and secondary evidence? In what circumstances, secondary evidence is declared to be admissible?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

- Q.9: What are the rights and duties of an advocate under the legal system prevalent in our country?
- Q.10: Discuss various remedies available to a client, if his advocate is found to commit professional misconduct?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART – III S/2016

Examination:- LL.B.

Roll No.

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics (Old & New Course)
PAPER: III (Common)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

NOTE: Please attempt FIVE questions: FOUR from the Part-I and ONE from the Part-II.

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahdat Order, 1984

Q.1: Who is competent to testify and how many witnesses are required in various legal proceedings for establishing various kinds of rights and liabilities?

Q. 2: Define confession and admission? And distinguish them from each other referring to the provisions of the QSO?

Q.3: Sometimes the prosecution has to carry out an identification parade for identification of accused persons. Discuss the circumstances and the manner in which it should be conducted?

Q.4: Technological advancement has enhanced the significance of an expert opinion? Elaborate the relevant provisions of the QSO for an expert opinion's admissibility?

Q. 5: What do you understand by res gestae? How far and in what manner this concept has been incorporated in the QSO?

Q.6: What is meant by judicial notice and discuss the circumstances in which a court may resort to judicial notice according to the QSO?

Q. 7: Define oral evidence co-relating it with one of the overarching principles of evidence, i.e., exclusion of hearsay evidence? Discuss the circumstances in which it is admitted along with its exceptions?

Q. 8: Discuss in detail examination in chief, cross examination and re-examination?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

Q. 9: Advocates are an important part of our legal system. What qualities a good advocate should possess to play his role effectively?

Q.10: An advocate is expected not to share the communications made to him by his client. Are there some legal provisions on this matter in the QSO? Analyze them in detail?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART-III: Annual - 2017
Examination:- L.L.B. (03 Years)

Roll No.

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics
PAPER: III (Common)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

Please attempt five questions: four from the Part (1) and one from the Part (2).

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahdat Order, 1984

Q. 1: Who is competent to testify and how many witnesses are required in various legal proceedings for establishing various kinds of rights and liabilities?

Q. 2: Some categories of communications are considered privileged and no question can be raised about them. Discuss this concept with particular reference to the communications between spouses as embodied in the QSO?

Q. 3: Define confession? Discuss the law governing its admissibility and inadmissibility in criminal cases?

Q. 4: Discuss the circumstances and the manner of conducting an identification parade along with its evidentiary value?

Q. 5: What is meant by the term *res gestae*? How far and in what manner this concept has been incorporated in the QSO?

Q. 6: What do you understand by the term 'oral evidence' and how it is required to be adduced in a court?

Q. 7: Examining a witness is one of the modes of ascertaining the value of his evidence. Discuss in detail various modes of examination provided in the QSO?

Q. 8: What is meant by primary and secondary evidence? In what circumstances and how, secondary evidence is declared to be admissible?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

Q. 9: What are the rights and duties of an advocate under the legal system prevalent in Pakistan?

Q. 10: What is meant by professional misconduct? And how a client could avail any remedy if his advocate is found to commit such conduct?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART – III: Supplementary - 2017

Examination:- L.L.B. (03 Years)

Roll No.

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics
PAPER: III (Common)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

Please attempt five questions: four from the Part (1) and one from the Part (2).

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahdat Order, 1984.

- Q. 1: Discuss nature and extent of the legal obligation of non-disclosure imposed on an advocate as to the communications made to him by his client?
- Q. 2: Define confession and admission? And distinguish them from each other along with explaining the relevant provisions of the QSO?
- Q. 3: Identification parade may become an important mode for identification of accused persons. Discuss the circumstances and the manner in which it should be conducted?
- Q. 4: Opinion is inadmissible as a piece of evidence. Discuss its exceptions in light of the law of opinion evidence/expert evidence as laid down in the QSO?
- Q. 5: Discuss the provision dealing with the facts not otherwise relevant become relevant with particular reference to the plea of alibi?
- Q. 6: Discuss the provisions of the QSO for explaining the admissibility of character evidence of parties in civil and criminal cases?
- Q. 7: Elaborate on the general principle of exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence and its exceptions under the light of the relevant provisions of the QSO?
- Q. 8: What is meant by a leading question? When and how it can be asked? Can a hostile witness be subjected to leading questions?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

- Q. 9: What are the rights and duties of an advocate under the legal system prevalent in Pakistan?
- Q. 10: Legal ethics is one of the ignored aspects of the legal profession. Discuss the general principles governing the legal ethics?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART-III: Annual - 2018
Examination:- L.L.B. (03 Years)

Roll No.

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics
PAPER: III (Common)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

NOTE: ATTEMPT FIVE QUESTIONS: FOUR FROM THE PART-I AND ONE FROM THE PART-II. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahdat Order, 1984

Q. 1: What do you understand by professional communications? Explain the nature and extent of legal obligation of non-disclosure imposed on an advocate in this regard?

Q. 2: Dying declaration is an important piece of evidence. Discuss the law as to its admissibility and evidentiary value in criminal cases?

Q. 3: Discuss the provisions of the QSO for explaining the admissibility of character evidence of parties in civil and criminal cases?

Q. 4: Define admission? Explain the circumstances in which an admission is allowed to be utilized in favor of the party making it?

Q. 5: Evidence of an accomplice is generally not treated at par with other witnesses. Explain the legal provisions of the QSO about his evidence's evidential value?

Q. 6: Elaborate on the general principle of exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence and its exceptions under the QSO?

Q. 7: What is meant by a leading question? Discuss the law as to permission and prohibition of raising a leading question?

Q. 8: Discuss the law as to impeaching the credit of a witness and refreshing memory by a witness as provided under the QSO?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

Q. 9: Legal ethics is the most ignored aspect of the legal profession. Discuss its general principles?

Q. 10: Advocates are an important pillar of Pakistani legal system. Discuss their rights and duties for making justice delivery system efficacious and speedy?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART – III : Supplementary – 2018

Examination:- L.L.B. (03 Years)

Roll No.

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics

PAPER: III (Common)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt *FIVE* questions in all, selecting *FOUR* Questions from Part-I and *ONE* question from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahdat Order, 1984

Q. 1: Discuss nature and extent of the legal obligation of non-disclosure imposed on an advocate as to the communications made to him by his client?

Q.2: What is meant by an admission? When an admission is allowed to be utilized in favor of the party making it?

Q.3: Is an accomplice a competent witness against his co-accused? Explain the evidential value of his evidence with and without corroboration?

Q. 4: Dying declaration is an important piece of evidence. Discuss the law as to its admissibility and evidentiary value in criminal cases?

Q.5: Discuss the provisions of the QSO for explaining the admissibility of character evidence of parties in civil and criminal cases?

Q. 6: Discuss the provision dealing with the facts not otherwise relevant become relevant with particular reference to the plea of alibi?

Q.7: Elaborate on the general principle of exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence and its exceptions under the light of the relevant provisions of the QSO?

Q. 8: What is meant by a leading question? When and how it can be asked?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

Q. 9: What are the rights and duties of an advocate under the legal system prevalent in our country?

Q. 10: Legal ethics is the most ignored aspect of the legal profession. Discuss its general principles?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (03 Years) Part – III Annual Exam – 2019

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics (Old & New Course)
Paper: III (Common)

Roll No.
Time: 3 Hrs. Marks: 100

NOTE: *Attempt any FIVE questions in all. FOUR Questions from Part-I and ONE question from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.*

Part 1

- Q 1: What do you understand by privileged communications? Explain this concept with particular reference to communications between spouses and their impact on relevance of evidence?
- Q 2: Is an accomplice a competent witness in criminal cases under the QSO? Discuss the value of his evidence in various offences?
- Q 3: Discuss various kinds of confession, i.e. judicial, extra judicial and retracted, with reference to rules governing their admissibility and evidential value?
- Q 4: 'Dying declaration is valuable piece of evidence provided it is corroborated in material particulars'. Critically analyze the above statement under the relevant provision of the QSO?
- Q 5: What legal guidelines have been evolved by the QSO and judicial pronouncements for relevancy and evidential value of expert opinion? Discuss with reference to medical and DNA evidence?
- Q 6: What are the main principles for relevancy of oral evidence and how it is permitted to be presented in court proceedings?

P.T.O.

Q 7: A witness is examined in a court by different modes. Explain all such modes along with the restrictions placed on them under the QSO?

Q 8: The QSO has allowed causing doubts about the credit of a witness without being putting harassing and intimidating questions. Explain the permissible modes of discrediting his evidence?

Part 2

Q 9: Discuss the qualities an advocate is supposed to possess and harness for an efficacious and effective justice delivery system?

Q 10: Discuss the main features of legal ethics which an advocate, a client and a judge are obliged to observe in court proceedings?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (03 Years) Part – III Supplementary Exam – 2019

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics

Paper: III (Common)

Roll No.

Time: 3 Hrs. Marks: 100

NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions in all. FOUR Questions from Part-I and ONE question from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

Part 1

Q 1: Discuss in detail the provisions relating to competency and number of witnesses as laid down in the QSO?

Q 2: Res gestae is an important piece of evidence despite it is an exception to the exclusion of hearsay rule. Discuss the law about its relevancy and explain its probative worth?

Q 3: What is meant by identification parade? How it is conducted under the rules enunciated by the superior courts in Pakistan?

Q 4: Define and distinguish admission and confession? How the relevancy of confession is regulated to prevent involuntary confessions under the QSO?

Q 5: Explain the legal provisions as to relevancy of judgments under the QSO?

Q 6: Character evidence of parties is often not admitted. Discuss the provisions which form exception to this principle?

Q 7: Discuss the legal provisions about primary and secondary documentary evidence along with situations when the latter is allowed to be presented before courts?

Q 8: Hostile witness is special kind of witness under the QSO. Discuss his characteristics as to examination and value of his evidence?

Part 2

Q 9: An advocate is required not to disclose what he has learnt from his client without the latter's permission. Explain the scope and implication of this rule in court proceedings?

Q 10: What are the duties and rights of an advocate vis a vis his client and courts?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (03 Years) Part – III Annual Examination – 2020

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics

Paper: III (Common)

Roll No.

Time: 3 Hrs. Marks: 100

NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions in all. FOUR Questions from Part-I and ONE question from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

Part 1

Q 1: Discuss the relevant provisions of the QSO relating to competency and number of witnesses for various kinds of civil and criminal liabilities?

Q 2: Discuss the concepts of admission and confession by highlighting the main differences between the two?

Q 3: What do you understand by the concept of estoppel? Discuss the law pertaining to estoppel as laid down in the QSO?

Q 4: Explain the legal provisions as to relevancy of judgments under the QSO?

Q 5: What is the importance of expert opinion/evidence under the QSO? Discuss with reference to medical and DNA evidence?

Q 6: Discuss the legal provisions about primary and secondary documentary evidence along with the circumstances when the latter is allowed to be adduced before courts?

Q 7: The QSO has laid down the rules for ascertaining the burden of proof. Analyze them along with their main exceptions?

Q 8: Explain various modes of examinations as provided in the QSO with particular emphasis on the rules governing the cross examination of witnesses?

Part 2

Q 9: Discuss those characteristics of a professional advocate which he is expected to develop for an efficient performance in the justice delivery system?

Q 10: An advocate cannot disclose before the judicial forums what he has learnt from his client without the latter's explicit consent. Discuss the scope and impact of this rule?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (03 Years) Part – III Annual Examination – 2021

Subject: Law of Evidence and Legal Ethics

Paper: III (Common)

Roll No.

Time: 3 Hrs. Marks: 100

NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions in all. FOUR Questions from Part-I and ONE question from Part-II. All questions carry equal marks.

Part (1) Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 (QSO)

Q.1: Competency of all persons as witnesses is one of the foundational principles of the Law of Evidence in Pakistan. Discuss the provisions of the QSO dealing with this principle with particular reference to children and police witnesses?

Q.2: Some categories of communications are considered privileged and no question can be raised about them. Discuss this concept in light of the privileges granted to the judicial officials, police and spouses?

Q.3: An accomplice a competent witness against his co-accused. Discuss this statement along with evidential value of his evidence?

Q.4: Define confession? Discuss the law governing its admissibility and inadmissibility in litigations?

Q. 5: Discuss the law dealing with the facts not otherwise relevant become relevant in context of the plea of alibi?

Q.6: What is meant by judicial notice and discuss the circumstances in which a court may resort to judicial notice under the QSO?

Q. 7: Define oral evidence co-relating it with one of the overarching principles of evidence, i.e., exclusion of hearsay evidence? Discuss the circumstances in which oral evidence is admitted along with its exceptions?

Q. 8: Examining a witness is one of the modes of ascertaining the value of his evidence. Discuss in detail various modes of examination provided in the QSO?

Part (2) Legal Ethics

Q.9: Discuss the rights and duties of an advocate under Pakistan's legal system along with the concept of professional misconduct?

Q.10: An advocate is expected not to share the communications made to him by his client. Analyze the legal provisions on this matter as enacted in the QSO?