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DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 2023/PAUSHA 4, 1945(SA
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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it maybe
filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY
OF LAW AND
JUSTICE
(Legislative
Department)

New Delhi, the 25th December, 2023/Pausha 4, 1945(Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 25th December, 2023 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE
BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM, 2023
No. 47 OF 2023

[25th December, 2023.] An Act

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART I
CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.
but not to affidavits presented to any Court or officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator.

Short title,

भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम, २०२३. — (२०७) ०४/०००७/२००३

REGISTERED

DNO. DL — (N)04/0007/2003

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(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Adhiniyam, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence;

(b) "conclusive proof" means when one fact is declared by this Adhiniyam to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it;

(c) "disproved" in relation to a fact, means when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist;

(d) "document" means any matter expressed or described or otherwise recorded upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks or any other means or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter and includes electronic and digital records.

Illustrations.

(i) A writing is a document.

(ii) Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents.

(iii) A map or plan is a document.

(iv) An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.

(v) A caricature is a document.

(vi) An electronic record on emails, server logs, documents on computers, laptop or smartphone, messages, websites, location evidence and voice mail messages stored on digital devices are documents;

(e) "evidence" means and includes—

(i) all statements including statements given electronically which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to matters of fact under inquiry and such statements are called oral evidence;

(ii) all documents including electronic or digital records produced for the inspection of the Court and such documents are called documentary evidence;

(f) "fact" means and includes—

(i) නාලයෙහි ස්වභාවය, නාලයෙහි විශ්වාසීයභාවය, උද්‍යෝගාත්මක නාලයෙහි විශ්වාසීයභාවය, ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳව;

(ii) ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳව උද්‍යෝගාත්මක නාලයෙහි විශ්වාසීයභාවය.

(i) ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳව උද්‍යෝගාත්මක නාලයෙහි විශ්වාසීයභාවය.

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(iii) ස්වභාවය පිළිබඳව උද්‍යෝගාත්මක නාලයෙහි විශ්වාසීයභාවය.

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(iv) That a person holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact;

(g) "facts in issue" means and includes any fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature or extent of any right, liability or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—

Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to civil procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the fact to be asserted or denied in the answer to such issue is a fact in issue.

Illustrations.

A is accused of the murder of B. At his trial, the following facts may be in issue:— (i) That A caused B's death.

(ii) That A intended to cause B's death.

(iii) That A had received grave and sudden provocation from B.

(iv) That A, at the time of doing the act which caused B's death, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing its nature;

(h) "may presume".—Whenever it is provided by this Adhiniyam that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved or may call for proof of it;

(i) "not proved".—A fact is said to be not proved when it is neither proved nor disproved;

(j) "proved".—A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists;

(k) "relevant".—A fact is said to be relevant to another when it is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Adhiniyam relating to the relevancy of facts;

(l) "shall presume".—

Whenever it is directed by this Adhiniyam that the Court

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[Part II—

Illustrations.

(a) A

istriedforthemurderofBbybeatinghimwithaclubwiththeinten
 tionofcausinghisdeath.

At A's trial the following facts are in issue:—

A's beating B with the club;

A'scausingB'sdeathbysuchbeating;

A's intention to cause B's death.

(b) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for
 production at the first
 hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not
 enable him to produce
 the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings,
 otherwise than in
 accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil
 Procedure, 1908.

Closely connected facts

Relevancyof

4.Factswhich,thoughnotinissue,aresoconnectedwithafactini
 ssueora factsforming relevant fact as to form part of the same transaction, are
 relevant, whether they occurred at partofsame transaction. the same time and
 place or at different times and places.

Illustrations.

(a) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him.
 Whatever was said or done by A or B or the bystanders at
 the beating, or so shortly before or after it as to form part
 of the transaction, is a relevant fact.

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(b) A is accused of waging war against the Government of India by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked and jails are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant, as



forming part of the general transaction, though A may not have been present at all of them.

(c) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(d) The question is, whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

Facts which are 5. Facts which are the occasion, cause or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant occasion, cause facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or effect of facts in issue or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant. relevant facts.

Illustrations.

(a) The question is, whether A robbed B. The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a fair with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons, are relevant.

(b) The question is, whether A murdered B. Marks on the ground, produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed, are relevant facts.

(c) The question is, whether A poisoned B. The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habit of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

Motive, 6. (1) Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any preparation fact in issue or relevant fact.

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(c) 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, is relevant.

(d) The question is, whether a certain document is the will of A. The facts that, not long before, the date of the alleged will, Amade inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate; that he consulted advocates in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared, of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(e) A is accused of a crime. The facts that, either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favourable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons whom might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(f) The question is, whether A robbed B. The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—"the police are coming to look for the person who robbed B", and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(g) The question is, whether A owes B ten thousand rupees. The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—"I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B ten thousand rupees", and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts.

(h) The question is, whether A committed a crime. The fact that A absconded, after receiving a letter, warning A that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter, are relevant.

(i) A is accused of a crime. The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, A absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(j) The question is, whether A was raped. The fact that, shortly after the alleged rape, A made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant. The fact that, without making a complaint, A said that A had been raped is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant as a dying declaration under clause (a) of section 26, or as corroborative evidence under section 160.

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G at Singapore the money which C had collected at Kolkata, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy, are each relevant, both to prove the existence of the conspiracy, and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

9. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—When facts

not otherwise

non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(a) The question is, whether A committed a crime at Chennai on a certain day. The fact that, on that day, A was at Ladakh is relevant. The fact that, near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(b) The question is, whether A committed a crime. The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else, and that it was not committed by either B, C or D, is relevant.

10. In suits in which damages are claimed, any fact which will enable the Court to determine the amount of damages which ought to be awarded, is relevant.

to determine

11. Where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom, the following facts are relevant—when right or custom is claimed, modified, recognised, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence;

custom

(b) particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognised or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. A deed conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcilable with the mortgage, particular instances in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

12. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind, such as intention, knowledge, negligence, rashness, ill-will or good will towards any particular person, or existence of

state of mind

Explanation 1.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind

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[Part II—

(a) Ais accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article. The fact that, at the same time, he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(b) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a counterfeit currency which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit. The fact that, at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit currency is relevant. The fact that A had been previously convicted of delivering to another person as genuine a counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit is relevant.

(c) As a matter of fact, B knew the dog was ferocious. The fact that the dog had previously bitten X, Y and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(d) The question is, whether A, the acceptor of a bill of exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious. The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(e) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B. The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question. The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(f) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss. The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(g) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B, upon a house of which A is owner, by the order of C, a

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The fact that B was habitually negligent about the cars which he let to hire is irrelevant.

(o) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead. The fact that A on other occasions shot at B is relevant as showing his intention to shoot B. The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them is irrelevant.

(p) A is tried for a crime. The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime is relevant. The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class is irrelevant.

13. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, or done in similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(a) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured. The facts that A lived in several houses successively each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment from a different insurance company, are relevant, as tending to show that the fires were not accidental.

(b) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive. The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional. The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favour of A, are relevant.

(c) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit currency. The question is, whether the delivery of the currency was accidental. The facts that, soon before or soon after the delivery to B, A delivered counterfeit currency to C, D and E are relevant, as showing that the delivery to B was not accidental.

14. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the existence of any course of business, according to which it naturally would have been done, is a relevant fact.

Illustrations.

(a) The question is, whether a particular letter was dispatched. The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that particular letter was put in that place are relevant.

(b) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A. The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Return Letter Office, are relevant.

Admissions

(1) an admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section 26;

(2) an admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable;

(3) an admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it, if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

(a) The question between A and B is, whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged. A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(b) A, the captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away. Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course. A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business showing observations alleged to have been taken by him

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[Part II.

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from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties, if he were dead, under clause (b) of section 26.

(c) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Kolkata. He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Chennai on that day, and bearing the Chennai post-mark of that day. The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because, if A were dead, it would be admissible under clause (b) of section 26.

(d) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value. A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(e) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit currency which he knew to be counterfeit. He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the currency as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that person did examine it and told him it was genuine. A may prove these facts.

20. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and when or until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence admissions as

21. In civil cases no admission is relevant, if it is made either upon an express condition Admissions in that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer civil cases that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given. when relevant.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be taken to exempt any advocate from giving evidence of any matter of which he may be compelled to give evidence under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 132.

22. A confession made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if Confession the making of the confession appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, caused by coercion or accused person grounds which would appear to him reasonable for supposing that by promise, when making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to irrelevant in criminal the proceedings against him: proceeding.

Provided that if the confession is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat, coercion or promise has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, it is relevant:

Provided further that if such a confession is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have

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[Part II—

Provided that when any fact is deposited to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact discovered, may be proved.

Consideration

24.When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and a confession made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other of such persons is proved, the Court may take into consideration such confession as against such other person making the confession as well as against the person who makes such confession.

it and others

jointlvunder

Explanation I.—

"Offence", as used in this section, includes the abetment of, or trial for same attempt to commit, the offence.

Explanation II.—A trial of more persons than one held in the absence of the accused who has absconded or who fails to comply with a proclamation issued under section 84 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 shall be deemed to be a joint trial for the purpose of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said—"B and I murdered C". The Court may consider the effect of this confession as against B.

(b) Ais on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said—"A and I murdered C". This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

Admissions

Admissions **25.**Admissions are not conclusive proof of the
matters admitted but they may operate notconclusive
asestoppelsunderthe provisionshereinaftercontained.
proof,but

mavestop.

mayestop. *Statementsby persons who
cannot be called as witnesses*

Cases in which

Cases in which **26.** Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or statement of who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance relevant fact by person who cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which under the circumstances

isdeador of the case appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following

cannot be cases, namely:—

found, etc., is

relevant.

(a) when the statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in

which the cause of that person's death comes into question. Such statements are relevant whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they

were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question;

(b) when the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of an acknowledgement written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities or property of any kind; or of a document used in commerce written or signed by him; or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him;

(c) when the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages;

(d) when the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom or matter had arisen;

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(e) when the statement relates to the existence of any relationship by blood, marriage or adoption between persons as to whose relationship by blood, marriage or adoption the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised;

(f) when the statement relates to the existence of any relationship by blood, marriage or adoption between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised;

(g) when the statement is contained in any deed, will or other document which relates to any such transaction as is specified in clause (a) of section 11;

(h) when the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the matter in question.

Illustrations.

(a) The question is, whether A was murdered by B; or A dies of injuries received in a transaction in the course of which she was raped. The question is whether she was raped by B; or the question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow. Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death, referring respectively to the murder, the rape and the actionable wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(b) The question is as to the date of A's birth. An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

(c) The question is, whether A was in Nagpur on a given day. A statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that on a given day the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned, in Nagpur, for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(d) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Mumbai harbour on a given day. A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm by which she was chartered to their correspondents in Chennai, to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Mumbai port, is a relevant fact.

(e) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land. A letter from A's deceased agent to A, saying that he had received the rent on A's account and held it at A's orders is a relevant fact.

(f) The question is, whether A and B were legally married. The statement of a deceased clergyman that he married them under such circumstances that the celebration would be a crime is relevant.

(g) The question is, whether A, a person who cannot be found, wrote a letter on a certain day. The fact that a letter written by him is dated on that day is relevant.

(h) The question is, what was the cause of the wreck of a ship. A protest made by the captain, whose attendance cannot be procured, is a relevant fact.

(i) The question is, whether a given road is a public way. A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact.

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(k) The question is, whether A, who is dead, was the father of B. A statement by A that B was his son, is a relevant fact.

(l) The question is, what was the date of the birth of A. A letter from A's deceased father to a friend, announcing the birth of A on a given day, is a relevant fact.

(m) The question is, whether, and when, A and B were married. An entry in a memorandum book by C, the deceased father of B, of his daughter's marriage with A on a given date, is a relevant fact.

(n) A sues B for a libel expressed in a painted caricature exposed in a shop window. The question is as to the similarity of the caricature and its libellous character. The remarks of a crowd of spectators on these points may be proved.

Relevancy of

27. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, or before any person certain authorised by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving, in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, the truth of the facts which subsequent it states, when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without truth of facts an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court thereinstated.

considers unreasonable:

Provided that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest; that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine and the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

Explanation.—A criminal trial or inquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section.

Statements made under special circumstances

Entries in

28. Entries in the books of account, including those maintained in an electronic form, books of regularly kept in the course of business are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into account when relevant, which the Court has to inquire, but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

Illustration.

A sues B for one thousand rupees, and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient, without other evidence, to prove the debt.

Relevancy of

29. An entry in any public or other official book, register or record or an electronic entry in public record, stating a fact in issue or relevant fact, and made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which such book, register or record or an electronic record, is kept, performance is itself a relevant fact. of duty.

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forms part of a book, or is contained in part of electronic record or of a connected series of when statement forms part of a letters or papers, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement, conversation, conversation, document, electronic record, book or series of letters or papers as the Court document, considers necessary in that particular case to the full understanding of the nature and effect electronic of the statement, and of the circumstances under which it was made. record, book or series of letters or papers.

Judgments of Courts when relevant

34. The existence of any judgment, order or decree which by law prevents any Court Previous from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is a relevant fact when the question is judgments whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit or to hold such trial. relevant to bar a second suit or trial.

35. (1) A final judgment, order or decree of a competent Court or Tribunal, in the Relevancy of exercise of probate, matrimonial, admiralty or insolvency jurisdiction, which confers upon certain judgments in or takes away from any person any legal character, or which declares any person to be probate, etc., entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to any specific thing, not as against a specified person but absolutely, is relevant when the existence of any such legal character, or the title of any such person to any such thing, is relevant.

(2) Such judgment, order or decree is conclusive proof that—

(i) any legal character, which it confers accrued at the time when such judgment, order or decree came into operation;

(ii) any legal character, to which it declares any such person to be entitled, accrued to that person at the time when such judgment, order or decree declares it to have accrued to that person;

(iii) any legal character which it takes away from any such person ceased at the time from which such judgment, order or decree declared that it had ceased or should cease; and

(iv) anything to which it declares any person to be so entitled was the property of that person at the time from which such judgment, order or decree declares that it had been or should be his property.

36. Judgments, orders or decrees other than those mentioned in section 35 are relevant Relevancy and if they relate to matters of a public nature relevant to the enquiry; but such judgments, effect of judgments, orders or decrees are not conclusive proof of that which they state. orders or decrees, other than those mentioned in section 35.

Illustration.

A sues B for trespass on his land. B alleges the existence of a public right of way over the land, which A denies. The existence of a decree in favour of the defendant, in a suit by A against C for a trespass on the same land, in which C alleged the existence of the same right of way, is relevant, but it is not conclusive proof that the right of way exists.

sections 34, 35

and 36 when *Illustrations*.

relevant.

(a) A and B separately sue C for a libel which reflects upon each of them. C in each case says that the matter alleged to be libellous is true, and the circumstances are such that it is probably true in each case, or in neither. A obtains a decree against C for damages on the ground that C failed to make out his justification. The fact is irrelevant as between B and C.

(b) A prosecutes B for stealing a cow from him. B is convicted. A afterwards sues C for the cow, which B had sold to him before his conviction. As between A and C, the judgment against B is irrelevant.

(c) A has obtained a decree for the possession of land against B. C, B's son, murders A in consequence. The existence of the judgment is relevant, as showing motive for a crime.

(d) A is charged with theft and with having been previously convicted of theft. The previous conviction is relevant as a fact in issue.

(e) A is tried for the murder of B. The fact that B prosecuted A for libel and that A was convicted and sentenced is relevant under section 6 as showing the motive for the fact in issue.

38. Any party to a suit or other proceeding may show that any judgment, order or decree which is relevant under section 34, 35 or 36, and which has been proved by the obtaining judgment, or adverse party, was delivered by a Court not competent to deliver it, or was obtained by incompetency, fraud or collusion. of Court, may be proved.

third persons when relevant

Opinion of

39. (1) When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of experts, science or art, or any other field, or as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or any other field, or in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions are relevant facts and such persons are called experts.

Illustrations.

(a) The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison. The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died, are relevant.

(b) The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law. The opinions of experts upon the question whether the symptom exhibited by A commonly shows unsoundness of mind, and whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts

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ಹಣಿವೆದರವೇನಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾಗಿ.

(a) ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು. A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು. A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು.

(b) ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು. A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು. A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು.

(c) ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು. A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು. A ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು.

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on the question whether the two documents were written by the same person or by different persons, are relevant.

(2) When in a proceeding, the court has to form an opinion on any matter relating to any information transmitted or stored in any computer resource or any other electronic or digital form, the opinion of the Examiner of Electronic Evidence referred to in section 79A of

21 of 2000. the Information Technology Act, 2000, is a relevant fact.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, an Examiner of Electronic Evidence shall be an expert.

40. Facts, not otherwise relevant, are relevant if they support or are inconsistent with the opinions of experts, when such opinions are relevant. upon opinions

of experts.

Illustrations.

(a) The question is, whether A was poisoned by a certain poison. The fact that other persons, who were poisoned by that poison, exhibited certain symptoms which experts affirm or deny to be the symptoms of that poison, is relevant.

(b) The question is, whether an obstruction to a harbour is caused by a certain sea-wall. The fact that other harbours similarly situated in other respects, but where there were no such sea-walls, began to be obstructed at about the same time, is relevant.

41. (1) When the Court has to form an opinion as to the person by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the handwriting

and signature

Explanation.—

A person is said to be acquainted with the handwriting of another person when he has seen that person write, or when he has received documents purporting to be written by that person

The question is, whether a given letter is in the handwriting of A, a merchant in Itanagar. B is a merchant in Bengaluru, who has written letters addressed to A and received letters purporting to be written by him. C, is B's clerk whose duty it was to examine and file B's correspondence. D is B's broker, to whom B habitually submitted the letters purporting to be written by A for the purpose of advising him thereon. The opinions of B, C and D on the question whether the letter is in the handwriting of A are relevant, though neither B, C nor D ever saw A write.

(2) When the Court has to form an opinion as to the electronic signature of any person, the opinion of the Certifying Authority which has issued the Electronic Signature Certificate is a relevant fact.

42. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any general custom or right, the opinions, as to the existence of such custom or right, of persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed, are relevant.

The right of the villagers of a particular village to use the water of a particular well is a general right within the meaning of this section.

43. When the Court has to form an opinion as to—Opinionasto

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under the Divorce Act, 1869, or in prosecution under sections 82 and 84 of the Bharatiya

Illustrations.

(a) The question is, whether A and B were married. The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant.

(b) The question is, whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant.

Grounds of

45. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant, the ground on which such opinion is based are also relevant.

Illustration.



An expert may give an account of experiments
performed by him for the purpose of



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50. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the character as amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant. affecting damages.

Explanation.—

In this section and sections 46, 47 and 49, the word "character" includes both reputation and disposition; but, except as provided in section 49, evidence may be given only of general reputation and general disposition, and not of particular acts by which reputation or disposition has been shown.

PART III

ON PROOF

CHAPTER III

FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED

51. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved. Fact judicially noticeable need not be proved.

52. (1) The Court shall take judicial notice of the following facts, namely:— Facts of which

Court shall

(b) international treaty, agreement or convention with country or countries by India, or decisions made by India at international associations or other bodies;

(c) the course of proceeding of the Constituent Assembly of India, of Parliament of India and of the State Legislatures;

(d) the seals of all Courts and Tribunals;

(e) the seals of Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction, Notaries Public, and all seals which any person is authorised to use by the Constitution, or by an Act of Parliament or State Legislatures, or Regulations having the force of law in India;

(f) the accession to office, names, titles, functions, and signatures of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any State, if the fact of their appointment to such office is notified in any Official Gazette;

(g) the existence, title and national flag of every country or sovereign recognised by the Government of India;

(h) the divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world, and public festivals, fasts and holidays notified in the Official Gazette;

(i) the territory of India;

(j) the commencement, continuance and termination of hostilities between the Government of India and any other country or body of persons;

(2) In the cases referred to in sub-section (1) and also on all matters of public history, literature, science or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference and if the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it may refuse to do so unless and until such person produces any such book or document as it may consider necessary to enable it to do so.

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ཀུའི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ལྷ་ལོ།

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(g) ກ່ຽວກັບການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ຂອງພະນັກງານທີ່ມີຄວາມສາມາດໃນການ
ຈັດການການເຮັດວຽກທີ່ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ:

Explanation 4.—Where an electronic or digital record is created or stored, and such storage occurs simultaneously or sequentially in multiple files, each such file is primary evidence.

Explanation 5.—Where an electronic or digital record is produced from proper custody, such electronic and digital record is primary evidence unless it is disputed.

Explanation 6.—Where a video recording is simultaneously stored in electronic form and transmitted or broadcast or transferred to another, each of the stored recordings is primary evidence.

Explanation 7.—Where an electronic or digital record is stored in multiple storage spaces in a computer resource, each such automated storage, including temporary files, is primary evidence.

Illustration.

A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

58. Secondary evidence includes—Secondary evidence.

- (i) certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained;
- (ii) copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves ensure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies;
- (iii) copies made from or compared with the original;
- (iv) counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them;
- (v) oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it;
- (vi) oral admissions;
- (vii) written admissions;
- (viii) evidence of a person who has examined a document, the original of which consists of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

Illustrations.

(a) A photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

(b) A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original.

conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

Explanation.—For the purposes of—

(i) clauses (a), (c) and (d), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible;

(ii) clause (b), the written admission is admissible;

(iii) clause (e) or (f), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible;

(iv) clause (g), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has examined them, and who is skilled in the examination of such document.

Electronic or

61. Nothing in this Adhiniyam shall apply to deny the admissibility of an electronic digital record or digital record in the evidence on the ground that it is an electronic or digital record and such record shall, subject to section 63, have the same legal effect, validity and enforceability as other document.

Special

62. The contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with the provisions of section 63.

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Admissibility

63. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Adhiniyam, any information of electronic nature contained in an electronic record which is printed on paper, stored, recorded or copied in records.

Part II.

(c) throughout the material part of the said period, the computer or communication device was operating properly or, if not, then in respect of any period in which it was not operating properly or was out of operation during that part of the period, was not such as to affect the electronic record or the accuracy of its contents; and

(d) the information contained in the electronic record reproduced or is derived from such information fed into the computer or communication device in the ordinary course of the said activities.

(3) Where over any period, the function of creating, storing or processing information for the purposes of any activity regularly carried on over that period as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (2) was regularly performed by means of one or more computers or communication device, whether—

(a) in standalone mode; or

(b) on a computer system; or

(c) on a computer network; or

(d) on a computer resource enabling information creation or providing information processing and storage; or

(e) through an intermediary,

all the computers or communication devices used for that purpose during that period shall be treated for the purposes of this section as constituting a single computer or communication device; and references in this section to a computer or communication device shall be construed accordingly.

(4) In any proceeding where it is desired to give a statement in evidence by virtue of this section, a certificate doing any of the following things shall be submitted along with the electronic record at each instance where it is being submitted for admission, namely:—

(a) identifying the electronic record containing the statement and describing the manner in which it was produced;

(b) giving such particulars of any device involved in the production of that electronic record as may be appropriate for the purpose of showing that the electronic record was produced by a computer or a communication device referred to in clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (3);

(c) dealing with any of the matters to which the conditions mentioned in sub-section (2) relate,

and purporting to be signed by a person in charge of the computer or communication device or the management of the relevant activities (whichever is appropriate) and an expert shall be evidence of any matter stated in the certificate; and for the purposes of this sub-section it shall be sufficient for a matter to be stated to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person stating it in the certificate specified in the Schedule.

(f) when the person in possession of the document is
out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the
Court.

Proof of **65.** If a document is alleged to be signed or to have
been written wholly or in part by signature and any person, the signature or
the handwriting of so much of the document as is alleged to be handwriting of
person alleged in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his
handwriting.

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Proof of **66.** Except in the case of a secure electronic signature,
if the electronic signature of electronic
any subscriber is alleged to have been affixed to an electronic record, the fact that
such signature. electronic signature is the electronic signature of the
subscriber must be proved.

Proof of **67.** If a document is required by law to be attested, it
shall not be used as evidence execution of until one attesting witness at least
has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, document
required by law if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the
process of the Court and capable of
to be attested. giving evidence:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to call an attesting witness in proof of the
execution of any document, not being a will, which has been registered in
accordance with



[Part II.

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(a) ၁-အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအချက်များကို

[illegible][illegible]

୧୧. ଗଂସାଗଡ଼ 60ମିଲିଟେର(ଅଂ)

ප්‍රධාන අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සභාව

ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತರಾದವರನ್ನು

ગારીજઈઠઠગારીઈઠ;થઠલુથઠઇંપીપ્પઠઠઠલેઠોળિથઠડાંથેઠલેપીઠડાંથઠલે

ਟੰਗਰਾਬਾਜ਼ਰੀ, ਘੰਗਰਾਬਾਜ਼ਰੀ, ਗਿਰਾਬਾਜ਼ਰੀ

[illegible]

ཁ་ལྷན་:

[illegible]

(a) ગાંધીજીના જન્મ-દેવપ્રસાદવાડલોચર્માભ્યાસથી બિયાગાનકર;

[illegible]

(c) १०॥८४५॥८५६॥८७०॥

රහස්‍යතාවය සහ ස්වදේශිකත්වය පිළිබඳව විශේෂ අවධානයක් යොමු කර ගැනීම සඳහා ප්‍රධාන අමාත්‍යවරයා විසින් ප්‍රකාශයක් කර ඇත;

(d) රත්නපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ප්‍රධාන වාරිකයක් වන උදව්වෙහි සැලසුම් කළ අතර එමගින් වර්ෂාවෙන් වර්ෂාවට වැඩි වශයෙන් ජලය ලබා ගත හැකි බවට තීරණය කර ඇත.

(e) සේවයේ පාලනය කිරීමේ ක්‍රම සඳහා වන විධිවිධාන 2014 සහ 2015-2016 වර්ෂයේ සඳහන් වන පරිදි විය.

(f) $\mathfrak{R}^\circ_-$ [illegible]

୧୧. ଯାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ:-

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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70. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, Proof when its execution may be proved by other evidence. attesting

witness denies

71. An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved as if it Proof of was unattested. document not

required by

72. (1) In order to ascertain whether a signature, writing or seal is that of the person Comparison by whom it purports to have been written or made, any signature, writing, or seal admitted of signature, or proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been written or made by that person may writing or seal with others be compared with the one which is to be proved, although that signature, writing or seal has admitted or not been produced or proved for any other purpose. proved.

(2) The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.

(3) This section applies also, with any necessary modifications, to finger impressions.

73. In order to ascertain whether a digital signature is that of the person by whom it Proof as to

purports to have been affixed, the Court may direct—verification of digital

(a) that person or the Controller or the Certifying Authority to produce the signature. Digital Signature Certificate;

(b) any other person to apply the public key listed in the Digital Signature Certificate and verify the digital signature purported to have been affixed by that person.

Public documents

74. (1) The following documents are public documents:—Public and
private

(a) docu



[illegible]

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

Explanation.—Any officer who, by the ordinary course of official duty, is authorised to deliver such copies, shall be deemed to have the custody of such documents within the meaning of this section.

Proof of

76. Such certified copies may be produced in proof of the contents of the public documents by documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies.

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as follows:—
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77.The following public documents may be proved

documents. (a) Acts, orders or notifications of the Central Government in any of its Ministries and Departments or of any State Government or any Department of any State Government or Union territory Administration—

(i) by the records of the Departments, certified by the head of those Departments respectively; or

(ii) by any document purporting to be printed by order of any such Government;

(b) the proceedings of Parliament or a State Legislature, by the journals of those bodies respectively, or by published Acts or abstracts, or by copies purporting to be printed by order of the Government concerned;

(c) proclamations, orders or Regulations issued by the President of India or the Governor of a State or the Administrator or Lieutenant Governor of a Union territory, by copies or extracts contained in the Official Gazette;

(d) the Acts of the Executive or the proceedings of the Legislature of a foreign country, by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in any Central Act;

(e) the proceedings of a municipal or local body in a State, by a copy of such proceedings, certified by the legal keeper thereof, or by a printed book purporting to be published by the authority of such body;

(f) public documents of any other class in a foreign country, by the original or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate under the seal of a Notary Public, or of an Indian Consul or diplomatic agent, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original, and upon proof of the character of the document according to the law of the foreign country.

Presumptions as to documents

Presumption

78.(1) The Court shall presume to be genuine every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy or other document, which is by law declared to be admissible as genuine evidence of any particular fact and which purports to be duly certified by any officer of the Central Government or of a State Government:

Provided that such document is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by law in that behalf.

(2) The Court shall also presume that any officer by whom any such document purports to be signed or certified, held, when he signed it, the official character which he claims in such paper.

Presumption as

79. Whenever any document is produced before any Court, purporting to be a record or memorandum of the evidence, or of any part of the evidence, given by a witness

for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a representative of the Central Government in and for the country comprising that territory or place.

Presumption

89. The Court may presume that any book to which it may refer for information on ^{astobooks}, matters of public or general interest, and that any published map or chart, the statements of ^{mapsand} charts, which are relevant facts, and which is produced for its inspection, was written and published ^{bytheperson, and at the time and place, by whom or at which it purports to have been} written or published.

Presumption

90. The Court may presume that an electronic message, forwarded by the originator ^{asto} through an electronic mail server to the addressee to whom the message purports to be electronic messages, addressed corresponds with the message as fed into his computer for transmission; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was sent.

Presumption as

91. The Court shall presume that every document, called for and not produced after ^{to due} notice to produce, was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law.

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Presumption

92. Where any document, purporting or proved to be thirty years old, is produced ^{asto} from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may ^{documents} thirty years presume that the signature and every other part of such document, which purports to be in old, the handwriting of any particular person, is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of

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ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

೨೨. ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು, ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

೨೩. ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

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೨೪. ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

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ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

(a) ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

(b) ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

(c) A, B ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

೨೫. ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

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ಸೂಚನಾಪತ್ರವು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದು

Sec. 1]

CHAPTER VI

OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL EVIDENCE BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

94. When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, Evidence of have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is terms of required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof contracts, property and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, the writing by which he is appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2.—Wills admitted to probate in India may be proved by the probate.

Explanation 1.—This section applies equally to cases in which the contracts, grants or dispositions of property referred to are contained in one document, and to cases in which they are contained in more documents than one.

Explanation 2.—Where there are more originals than one, one original only need be proved.

Explanation 3.—The statement, in any document whatever, of a fact other than the facts referred to in this section, shall not preclude the admission of oral evidence as to the same fact.

Illustrations.

(a) If a contract be contained in several letters, all the letters in which it is contained must be proved.

(b) If a contract is contained in a bill of exchange, the bill of exchange must be proved.

(c) If a bill of exchange is drawn in a set of three, one only need be proved.

(d) A contracts, in writing, with B, for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion. Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(e) A gives B a receipt for money paid by B. Oral evidence is offered of the payment. The evidence is admissible.

95. When the terms of any such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or Exclusion of any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, have been proved evidence of according to section 94, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted, oral agreement. as between the parties to any such instrument or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or subtracting from, its terms:

Provided that any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto; such as fraud, intimidation, illegality, want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration, or mistake in fact or law:

Provided further that the existence of any separate oral agreement as to any matter on which a document is silent, and which is not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether or not this proviso applies, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document:

Provided also that the existence of any separate oral agreement, constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved:

Provided also that the existence of any distinct subsequent oral agreement to rescind

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[Part II—

such a mistake was made as would by law entitle him to have the contract reformed.

(f) A orders goods of B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

(g) A sells B a horse and verbally warrants him sound. A gives B a paper in these words—"Bought of A a horse for thirty thousand rupees". B may prove the verbal warranty.

(h) A hires lodgings of B, and gives B a card on which is written—"Rooms, ten thousand rupees a month". A may prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board. A hires lodging of B for a year, and a regularly stamped agreement, drawn up by an advocate, is made between them. It is silent on the subject of board. A may not prove that board was included in the term verbally.

(i) A applies to B for a debt due to A by sending a receipt for the money. B keeps the receipt and does not send the money. In a suit for the amount, A may prove this.

(j) A and B make a contract in writing to take effect upon the happening of a certain contingency. The writing is left with B who sues A upon it. A may show the circumstances under which it was delivered.

Exclusion of face, ambiguous or defective, evidence to evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.
explain or amend ambiguous document. *Illustrations.*

96. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence to evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

(a) A agrees, in writing, to sell a horse to B for "one lakh rupees or one lakh fifty thousand rupees". Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

(b) A deed contains blanks. Evidence cannot be given of facts which would show how they were meant to be filled.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2023

[Part II.]

ದೃಢೀಕರಣ, ಅಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಥವಾ ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿರುವ ದಾಖಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಲು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಗ್ರಾಂಥಿಕರಾದ A ಮತ್ತು B ನಡುವೆ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ "ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಐವತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಒಂದು ದಾಖಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವು ಖಾಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಒಂದು ದಾಖಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವು ಖಾಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು.

(a) "ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಐವತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

97. When language used in a document is plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts, evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply to such evidence

Asells to B, by deed, "my estate at Rampur containing one hundred *bighas*". A has an estate at Rampur containing one hundred *bighas*. Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at a different place and of a different size.

98. When language used in a document is plain in itself, but is unmeaning in reference to existing facts, evidence may be given to show that it was used in a

peculiar sense. document unmeaning in

AsellstoB,bydeed,"myhouseinKolkata". A had no house in Kolkata, but it appears that he had a house at Howrah, of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed. These facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah.

99. When the facts are such that the language used might have been meant to apply to any one, and could not have been meant to apply to more than one, of several persons or application of one only of

Illustrations.

(a) A agrees to sell to B, for one thousand rupees, "my white horse". A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

(b) A agrees to accompany B to Ramgarh. Evidence may be given of facts showing whether Ramgarh in Rajasthan or Ramgarh in Uttarakhand was meant.

100. When the language used applies partly to one set of existing facts, and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, evidence application of

Illustration. facts, to neither of

A agrees to sell to B "my land at X in the occupation of Y". A has land at X, but not which the

101. Evidence may be given to show the meaning of illegible or not commonly intelligible characters, of foreign, obsolete, technical, local and regional expressions, of meaning of

Illustration. etc.

A, sculptor, agrees to sell to B, "all my mods". A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show which he meant to sell.

102. Persons who are not parties to a document, or their representatives in interest, may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the give evidence

Illustration. of document.

A and B make a contract in writing that B shall sell A certain cotton, to be paid for on delivery. At the same time, they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to A. This could not be shown as

PARTIV

PRODUCTIONANDEFFECTOFEVIDENCE

CHAPTERVII

OFTHEBURDENOFPROOF

Burdenof **104.**WhoeverdesiresanyCourtto givejudgmentastoanylegalrightorliability proof. dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts must prove that those facts exist, and when a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person.

Illustrations.

(a) A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed. A must prove that B has committed the crime.

(b) A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B, by reason of facts which he asserts, and which B denies, to be true. A must prove the existence of those facts.

Onwhom **105.** The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if burdenof no evidence at all were given on either side. prooflies.

Illustrations.

(a) A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, as A asserts, was left to A by the will of C, B's father. If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession. Therefore, the burden of proof is on A.

(b) A sues B for money due on a bond. The execution of the bond is admitted, but B says that it was obtained by fraud, which A denies. If no evidence were given on either side, A would succeed, as the bond is not disputed and the fraud is not proved. Therefore, the burden of proof is on B.

Burdenof **106.** The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the proofasto Court to believe in its existence, unless it is provided by any law that the proof of that fact particularfact. shall lie on any particular person.

Illustration.

A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. A must prove the admission. B wishes the Court to believe that, at the time in question, he was elsewhere. He must prove it.

Burdenof **107.** The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any provingfact persontogiveevidenceofanyotherfactisonthepersonwhowishestogivesuch tobeprove to make evidence. evidence admissible. *Illustrations.*

(a) A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove B's death.

(b) A wishes to prove, by secondary evidence, the contents of a lost document. A must prove that the document has been lost.

[Part II.

गारुडोऽथैव च गारुडः

၂၁၇၃၅၀၈၉၆၇၈၉။

[illegible]

§ 06. လူငယ်များအားလုံးကိစ္စဇယားအရရှိသော အသက် ၁၈ နှစ်အောက်ကလေးများအား
အသက် ၁၈ နှစ်အောက်ကလေးများအား

နတ်ကုဗ္ဗဗျာဓိကဗျာဓိ။

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ગાથાશ્લોકૃતેષુ

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

ਸਾਭਾਸ਼ੇਏਸਾਹਿਬਾਦਿ॥

(a)

[illegible]

ਫਲੇਵਟੈਂਡਫਲਿਯੋਨ

ကံ့ခက်ကံ့

පරිපාලනික මට්ටම

ප්‍රධානාගාරී ජිනීව්ස් සභාපතිවරයාගේ ප්‍රධානාගාරී ජිනීව්ස්

ආර්ථිකයේ ස්ථාවරත්වය සහතික කළේය.

ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾ ਜੇ. ਬਾਗੀ

ಹದಿನೇಳನೇ, ೧೯೪೭ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರುವಂತಹ

உரிசுரூபம்

ॐ नमः शिवाय ॥

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Sec. 1]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

33

(a) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act. The burden of proof is on A.

(b)

A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control. The burden of proof is on A.

(c) Section 117 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 provides that whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (2) of section 122, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be subject to certain punishments. A is charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt under section 117. The burden of proving the circumstances bringing the case under sub-section (2) of section 122 lies on A.

109. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

(a) When a person does an act with some intention other than that which the character and circumstances of the act suggest, the burden of proving that intention is upon him.

(b) A is charged with travelling on a railway without a ticket. The burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him.

110. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was it.

Burden of proving fact

Burden of a
of person

(g) evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it;

(h) if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavourable to him;

(i) when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.

(2) The Court shall also have regard to such facts as the following, in considering whether such maxims do or do not apply to the particular case before it:—

(i) as to *Illustration (a)*—a shop-keeper has in his bill a marked rupee soon after it was stolen, and cannot account for its possession specifically, but is continually receiving rupees in the course of his business;

(ii) as to *Illustration (b)*—A, a person of the highest character, is tried for causing a man's death by an act of negligence in arranging certain machinery. B, a person of equally good character, who also took part in the arrangement, describes precisely what was done, and admits and explains the common carelessness of A and himself;

(iii) as to *Illustration (b)*—a crime is committed by several persons. A, B and C, three of the criminals, are captured on the spot and kept apart from each other. Each gives an account of the crime implicating D, and the accounts corroborate each other in such a manner as to render previous concert highly improbable;

(iv) as to *Illustration (c)*—A, the drawer of a bill of exchange, was a man of business. B, the acceptor, was a young and ignorant person, completely under A's influence;

(v) as to *Illustration (d)*—it is proved that a river ran in a certain course five years ago, but it is known that there have been floods since that time which might change its course;

(vi) as to *Illustration (e)*—a judicial act, the regularity of which is in question, was performed under exceptional circumstances;

(vii) as to *Illustration (f)*—the question is, whether a letter was received. It is shown to have been posted, but the usual course of the post was interrupted by disturbances;

(viii) as to *Illustration (g)*—a man refuses to produce a document which would bear on a contract of small importance on which he issued, but which might also injure the feelings and reputation of his family;

(ix) as to *Illustration (h)*—a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled by law to answer, but the answer to it might cause loss to

සමාජයේ සාමාන්‍ය අයෙකුට පිළිගත හැකි පරිදි ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

(v) නිවැරදිව දැනගැනීම (d) අනුකූලය;

සමාජයේ සාමාන්‍ය අයෙකුට පිළිගත හැකි පරිදි ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

(vi) නිවැරදිව දැනගැනීම (e) අනුකූලය;

ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

(vii) නිවැරදිව දැනගැනීම (f) අනුකූලය;

ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

(viii) නිවැරදිව දැනගැනීම (g) අනුකූලය;

ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

(ix) නිවැරදිව දැනගැනීම (h) අනුකූලය;

ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

(x) නිවැරදිව දැනගැනීම (i) අනුකූලය;

ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

36. ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය කළ යුතුය;

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

Explanation.—

In this section, "sexual intercourse" shall mean any of the acts mentioned in section 63 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

CHAPTER VIII

ESTOPPEL

Estoppel.

121. When one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed, in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the truth of that thing.

Illustration.

A

intentionally and falsely leads 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. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title.

Estoppel of

122. No tenant of immovable property, or person claiming through such tenant, shall, during the continuance of the tenancy or any time thereafter, be permitted to deny that the licensee of person in

123. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall be permitted to deny that the drawer had acceptorof authority to draw such bill or to endorse it; nor shall any bailee or licensee be permitted to billof exchange, deny that his bailor or licensor had, at the time when the bailment or licence commenced, baileor authority to make such bailment or grant such licence. licensee.

Explanation 1.—The acceptor of a bill of exchange may deny that the bill was really drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Explanation2.—
If a bailee deliver the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

Whomay **124.**
AllpersonsshallbecompetenttotestifyunlesstheCourtconsidersthatthey
testify. are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from
giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old
age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same
kind.

Explanation.—A person of unsound mind is not incompetent to testify, unless he is prevented by his unsoundness of mind from understanding the questions put to him and giving rational answers to them.

Witness **125.** A witness who is unable to speak may give his evidence in any other manner in unableto which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written communicate verbally.
andthesignsmadeinopenCourtandevidencesogivenshallbedeemedtobeoral evidence:

Provided that if the witness is unable to communicate verbally, the Court shall take the assistance of an interpreter or a special educator in recording the statement, and such statement shall be videographed.

[illegible]

၇၉၈။ ဘုရားရှင်အား။
 ဘုရားရှင်အား၊ "ဘုရားရှင်အားရှင်အား" ဟုခေါ်ဝေါ်သောအခါ
 ရှင် ၈၀၈၈ ဟုခေါ်ဝေါ်သောအခါ ဘုရားရှင်အား ဘုရားရှင်အား ဟုခေါ်ဝေါ်

ᐃᓂᕈᕋᐅVIII

ଛତ୍ରଚକ୍ରପାଠେନ

[illegible]

နတ်ကုသမ္ဘာဏံ ॥

ඇපයට පත්වූ අයගේ අවධානය යොමු කිරීම සහ අනෙකුත් අවධානය යොමු කිරීම
 සහ අනෙකුත් අවධානය යොමු කිරීම සහ අනෙකුත් අවධානය යොමු කිරීම

126. (1) In all civil proceedings the parties to the suit, and the husband or wife of any Competency party to the suit, shall be competent witnesses. of husband and wife as respectively, shall be a competent witness. certain cases.

127. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to Judges and which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any question as to his own conduct in Magistrates. Court as such Judge or Magistrate, or as to anything which came to his knowledge in Court as such Judge or Magistrate; but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

Illustrations.

(a) A, on his trial before the Court of Session, says that a deposition was improperly taken by B, the Magistrate. B cannot be compelled to answer questions as to this, except upon the special order of a superior Court.

(b) A is accused before the Court of Session of having given false evidence before B, a Magistrate. B cannot be asked what A said, except upon the special order of the superior Court.

(c) A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge. B may be examined as to what occurred.

128. No person who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any Communications communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been during married; nor shall he be permitted to disclose any such communication, unless the person marriage. whom he made it, or his representative in interest, consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.

129. No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official Evidence as to records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head affair of of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit. State.

130. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in Official official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure. communications.

131. No Magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say when he got any Information information as to the commission of any offence, and no revenue officer shall be compelled as to to say when he got any information as to the commission of any offence against the public commission of offences. revenue.

Explanation.—"revenue officer" means any officer employed in or about the business of any branch of the public revenue.

132. (1) No advocate, shall at any time be permitted, unless with his client's express Professional consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of communications. his service as such an advocate, by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional service, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such service:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect from disclosure of—

(a) any such communication made in furtherance of any illegal purpose;

(b) any fact observed by any advocate, in the course of his service as such, showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his service.

Sec. 1]

ආඥාපදවිධිවලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කළ යුතු බවට

§ 132. (1) කිසිවිදයක් කළ යුතු නොවන අතර, ආඥාපදවිධිවලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කළ යුතු බවට

පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

§ 132. (2) පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

ආඥාපදවිධිවලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කළ යුතු බවට, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

(a) පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

(b) පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

(c) පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

§ 132. (3) පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

§ 132. (4) පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

§ 132. (5) පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

§ 132. (6) පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ, පදනම්ව පවතින සියලුම සාක්ෂි සාධක සඳහා වන පරිදි වේ.

disclosure only if he questions such advocate, on matters which, but for such question, he would not be at liberty to disclose.

Confidential **134.** No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication communication which has taken place between him and his legal adviser, unless he offers himself as a witness, in which case he may be compelled to disclose any such communications as may appear to the Court necessary to be known in order to explain any evidence which he has given, but no others.

Production of **135.** No witness who is not a party to a suit shall be compelled to produce his title-deeds or title-deeds to any property, or any document in virtue of which he holds any property as a witness not a party. pledgee or mortgagee or any document the production of which might tend to criminate him, unless he has agreed in writing to produce them with the person seeking the production of such deeds or some person through whom he claims.

Production of **136.** No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession or electronic documents or records under his control, which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if electronic records which they were in his possession or control, unless such last-mentioned person consents to

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Witness not **137.** A witness shall not be excused from answering any question as to any matter excused from relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the answering on ground that ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend directly or indirectly to answer will criminate, such witness, or that it will expose, or tend directly or indirectly to expose, such criminate. witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:

Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal

(2) If the fact proposed to be proved is one of which evidence is admissible only upon proof of some other fact, such last mentioned fact must be proved before evidence is given of the fact first mentioned, unless the party undertakes to give proof of such fact, and the Court is satisfied with such undertaking.

(3) If the relevancy of one alleged fact depends upon another alleged fact being first proved, the Judge may, in his discretion, either permit evidence of the first fact to be given before the second fact is proved, or require evidence to be given of the second fact before evidence is given of the first fact.

Illustrations.

(a) It is proposed to prove a statement about a relevant fact by a person alleged to be dead, which statement is relevant under section 26. The fact that the person is dead must be proved by the person proposing to prove the statement, before evidence is given of the statement.

(b) It is proposed to prove, by a copy, the contents of a document said to be lost. The fact that the original is lost must be proved by the person proposing to produce the copy, before the copy is produced.

(c) A
is accused of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen. It is proposed to prove that he denied the possession of the property. The relevance of the denial depends on the identity of the property. The Court may, in its discretion, either require the property to be identified before the denial of the possession is proved, or permit the denial of the possession to be proved before the property is identified.

(d) It is proposed to prove a fact A which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts B, C and D which must be shown to exist before the fact A can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue. The Court may either permit A to be proved before B, C or D is proved, or may require proof of B, C and D before permitting proof of A.

142. (I) The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his Examination
examination-in-chief. ofwitnesses.

(2) The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

(3) The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination, by the party who called him, shall be called his re-examination.

Sec. 17

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[illegible]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ इति श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे अष्टादशोऽध्यायः ॥

१५५५.

Order of **143.** (1) Witness shall be first examined in-chief, then (if the adverse party so examinations. desires) cross-examined, then (if the party calling him so desires) re-examined.

(2) The examination-in-chief and cross-examination must relate to relevant facts, but the cross-examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief.

(3) The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination; and, if new matter is, by permission of the Court, introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.

Cross- **144.** A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the examination mere fact that he produces it, and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a person called to a witness.

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Witnesses to **145.** Witnesses to character may be cross-examined and re-examined. character.

Leading **146.** (1) Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or questions. expects to receive, is called a leading question.

(2) Leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

(3) The Court shall permit leading questions as to matters which are introductory or undisputed, or which have, in its opinion, been already sufficiently proved.

(4) Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.

Evidence as to

147. Any witness may be asked, while under examination, whether any contract, matters in grant or other disposition of property, as to which he is giving evidence, was not contained writing. in a document, and if he says that it was, or if he is about to make any statement as to the contents of any document, which, in the opinion of the Court, ought to be produced, the adverse party may object to such evidence being given until such document is produced, or until facts have been proved which entitle the party who called the witness to give secondary evidence of it.

Sanhita, 2023 or for attempt to commit any such offence, where the question of consent is an issue, it shall not be permissible to adduce evidence or to put questions in the cross-examination of the victim as to the general immoral character, or previous sexual experience, of such victim with any person for proving such consent or the quality of consent.

150. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the ^{When}witness provisions of section 137 shall apply thereto.
to be compelled to

answer.

151. (1) If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, ^{Court}to except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall ^{decide}when decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, ^{questions}shall considerations, namely:—

be asked and

(a) such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies;

(b) such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time, or of such a character, that the truth of the imputation would not affect, or would affect in a slight degree, the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies;

(c) such questions are improper if there is a great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witness's character and the importance of his evidence;

(d) the Court may, if it sees fit, draw, from the witness's refusal to answer, the inference that the answer if given would be unfavourable.

152. No such question as is referred to in section 151 ought to be asked, unless the ^{Question}not person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys ^{to be}asked

without is v

Illustrations.

(a) An advocate is instructed by another advocate that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(b) An advocate is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The informant, on being questioned by the advocate, gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(c) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

(d) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living, gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a dacoit.

the ground that the question tends to impeach his impartiality.

Question by **157. (1)** The Court may, in its discretion, permit the person who calls a witness to put any question to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party. own witness.

(2) Nothing in this section shall disentitle the person so permitted under sub-section (1), to rely on any part of the evidence of such witness.

Impeaching **158.** The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following ways by the adverse party, or, with the consent of the Court, by the party who calls him—
witness.

(a) by the evidence of persons who testify that they, from their knowledge of the witness, believe him to be unworthy of credit;

(b) by proof that the witness has been bribed, or has accepted the offer of a bribe, or has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence;

(c) by proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted.

Explanation.—

A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, give reasons for his belief, but he may be asked his reasons in cross-examination, and the answers which he gives cannot be contradicted, though, if they are false, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

42

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, ೨೦೨೩

[Part II]

೧೫೭. (೧)

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

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ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

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ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು

೧೫೯.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

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ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

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ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವವನು ಪರಪಕ್ಷದ ವಕೀಲನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.

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Illustrations.

(a) A sues B for the price of goods sold and delivered to B. C says that he delivered the goods to B. Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, he said that he had not delivered goods to B. The evidence is admissible.

(b) A is accused of the murder of B. C says that B, when dying, declared that A had given B the wound of which he died. Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, C said that B, when dying, did not declare that A had given B the wound of which he died. The evidence is admissible.

159. When a witness whom it is intended to corroborate gives evidence of any Questions relevant fact, he may be questioned as to any other circumstances which he observed at or tending to relevant fact, relevant fact which he testifies. admissible.

corroborate

Illustration.

A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed. Independent evidence of these facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself.

160. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or

Former

statements of

161. Whenever any statement, relevant under section 26 or 27, is proved, all matters may be proved either in order to contradict or to corroborate it, or in order to impeach or

What matters

may be proved

relevant under

162. (1) A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to

Refreshing a

or so soon afterwards that the Court considers it likely that the transaction was at that time fresh in his memory:

Provided that the witness may also refer to any such writing made by any other person, and read by the witness within the time aforesaid, if when he read it, he knew it to be correct.

(2) Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document:

Provided that the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original:

Provided further that an expert may refresh his memory by reference to professional treatises.

163. A witness may also testify to facts mentioned in any such document as is mentioned in section 162, although he has no specific recollection of the facts themselves,

Testimony to

facts stated in

Sec. 1]

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ

ನಕ್ಷಾಪತ್ರದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

(a) A book-keeper may be called upon to produce any document or thing in his possession or control, or in the possession or control of any person under his management, which may be material to the proceedings in which he is called upon to produce it.

(b) A book-keeper may be called upon to produce any document or thing in his possession or control, or in the possession or control of any person under his management, which may be material to the proceedings in which he is called upon to produce it.

೨೯೯. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರವಲ್ಲ.

ನಕ್ಷಾಪತ್ರದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

A book-keeper may be called upon to produce any document or thing in his possession or control, or in the possession or control of any person under his management, which may be material to the proceedings in which he is called upon to produce it.

೨೯೯. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರವಲ್ಲ.

೨೯೯. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರವಲ್ಲ.

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(8) A book-keeper may be called upon to produce any document or thing in his possession or control, or in the possession or control of any person under his management, which may be material to the proceedings in which he is called upon to produce it.

೨೯೯. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರವಲ್ಲ.

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೨೯೯. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರವಲ್ಲ.

that the books were correctly kept, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered.

164. Any writing referred to under the provisions of the two last preceding sections adverse party shall be produced and shown to the adverse party if he requires it; such party may, if he so wishes, cross-examine the witness thereupon.

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165. (1) A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or documents. power, bring it to Court, notwithstanding any objection which there may be to its production or to its admissibility:

Provided that the validity of any such objection shall be decided on by the Court.

(2) The Court, if it sees fit, may inspect the document, unless it refers to matters of State, or take other evidence to enable it to determine on its admissibility.

(3) If for such a purpose it is necessary to cause any document to be translated, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct the translator to keep the contents secret, unless the document is to be given in evidence and, if the interpreter disobeys such direction, he shall be held to have committed an offence under section 198 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023:

Provided that no Court shall require any communication between the Ministers and the President of India to be produced before it.

166. When a party calls for a document which he has given the other party notice to evidence, of produce, and such document is produced and inspected by the party calling for its document called for and production, he is bound to give it as evidence if the party producing it requires him to do so.

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which he has had notice to produce, evidence, of he cannot afterwards use the document as evidence without the consent of the other party document production of or the order of the Court.

Illustration.

Asues B on an agreement and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial, Acalls for the document and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. B seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given byA, or in order to show that the agreement is not stamped. He cannot do so.

168. The Judge may, in order to discover or obtain proof of relevant facts, ask any question he considers necessary, in any form, at any time, of any witness, or of the parties about any fact; and may order the production of any document or thing; and neither the production. parties nor their representatives shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question:

Provided that the judgment must be based upon facts declared by this Adhiniyam to be relevant, and duly proved:

Provided further that this section shall not authorise any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question, or to produce any document which such witness would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce under sections 127 to 136, both inclusive, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party; nor shall the Judge ask any question which it would be improper for any other person to ask under section 151 or 152; nor shall he dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted.

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[Part II.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

မာဇီဇာကလေးငယ်
ကလေးငယ်။

ਸ਼ੰ-ਸ਼ੇਅਲੀਯ

[illegible]

ଆରମ୍ଭ

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I, _____ (Name), Son/daughter/spouse
of _____ residing/employed at
_____ do hereby solemnly
affirm and sincerely state and submit as follows:—

I have produced electronic record/output of the digital
record taken from the following device/digital record
source (tick mark):—

Computer / Storage Media

DVR

☐

Mobile

☐

Flash Drive

☐
☐

CD/DVD

☐

Server

Cloud

☐

Other

☐
☐

Other: _____

Make&Model: _____ Color: _____

Serial Number: _____

IMEI/UIN/UID/MAC/Cloud ID _____

(as applicable)

and any other relevant information, if any, about the
device/digital record ____ (specify).

The digital device or the digital record source was under
the lawful control for regularly
creating, storing or processing information for the purposes of
carrying out regular activities and during this period, the
computer or the communication device was working
properly and the relevant information was regularly fed into the
computer during the ordinary course of business. If the
computer/digital device at any point of time was not
working properly or out of operation, then it has not affected the
electronic/digital record or its accuracy. The digital device
or the source of the digital record is:—

Owned

☐

Maintained

Managed

☐

Operated

☐
☐

by me (select as applicable).

I state that the HASH value/s of the electronic/digital
record/s is _____, obtained through the
following algorithm:—

☐

SHA1:

☐

SHA256:

☐

MD5:

□ യാതൊരാൾ:

_____ (പേര്)

(പ്രതിരോധപ്രസ്താവന)

PART B

(To be filled by the Expert)

I, _____ (Name), Son/daughter/spouse of _____

_____ residing/employed at _____ do hereby
 by solemnly affirm and sincerely state and submit as
 follows:—

The produced electronic record/output of the digital record
 are obtained from the following device/digital record
 source (tick mark):—

Computer / Storage Media DVR Mobile Flash Drive
 CD/DVD Server Cloud Other

Other: _____

Make & Model: _____ Color: _____

Serial Number: _____

IMEI/UIN/UID/MAC/Cloud ID _____

(as applicable)

and any other relevant information, if any, about the
 device/digital record _____ (specify).

I state that the HASH value/s of the electronic/digital
 record/s is _____, obtained through the
 following algorithm:—

SHA1:

SHA256:

MD5:

Other _____ (Legally acceptable standard)

(Hash report to be enclosed with the certificate)

(Name, designation and signature)

Date (DD/MM/YYYY): _____

Time (IST): _____ hours (In 24 hours format)

Place: _____

D

IWAKAR SINGH,
 Joint Secretary & Legislative
 Counsel to the Govt. of India.

AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF
PUBLICATIONS, DELHI-110054.

කාංගයේ පැහැදිලි කිරීමේ කාලය

[ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ(2) (c) ଅଂଶଟିରୁ]

ကဗျာ

(ગાદીબંધીપદ્ધતિનુસાર)

ॐ, _____ (सहस्रं),

સરજેપુઝાર/સરજેપુઝારી/સરજાલૅકઠ/ટૅકલૅકી

ਟੈਂਸ/ਪੜਘਾਠੀਆਂ

ੴ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ॥

[illegible][illegible]

ಹಾಗೆಂದೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಉಪಹಾಸಗಾರರಾದವರು ಒಲಿದುಕೊಂಡು
 /ಉಪಹಾಸಗಾರರಾದವರು:-

ਘਾਜ਼ਾਪੁਰ/ਲਾਹੌਰ ਟਰਾਂਜਿਕਟਿਓਨਜ਼ ਗਿਊਲਡ ਆਫ਼ ਫਾਇਨਾਂਸ ਆਫ਼ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਏਟਿਕਾਇਡ

ભાગીદાર/ભાગીદારીનું નામ પાસેના નંબર

ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥಕ:

ਸੰਘਾਤੰਤਰਨਾਮਾ: ਘਟਨਾ:

୩୧

ਏਨ. ਘੰਸ. ੧. ਏਨ./੧੧. ਏਨ. ਘੰ੯./੧੧. ਏਨ. ਜੀ/ਘੰਸ. ਘੰ. ੧੧./ਘਾਟੇਲਲਏਨ. ਜੀ

(အသံဖွဲ့စည်းပုံ) ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရန် အသံဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအမျိုးမျိုးကို သုံးသပ်ကြည့်ပါ။

ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತರಾದ, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರವರ, ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ/ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವನ್ನು ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರವರ

ཀུཾམཏ (ཀུཾམཏཾམཏ) ॥

[illegible]

[illegible]

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

ਘੰਟੇਘਾਟ(ਜ਼ਖਮੀਚੋੜਘਾਂਟਦੁਆਰਾ) ॥

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□ ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥

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□ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ:

_____ (ਘੋੜਫਾੜੀ)

ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤਿ ਭਗਵਤੀ ਕੌਰ (ਮਾਤਾ)

(ကဏ္ဍဝိဇ္ဇာ၊ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာတရား၊ ကဏ္ဍဝိဇ္ဇာ၊ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာတရား)

(ကနဦး, ဤ, ဖြစ်ပေါ်နေသော)

ਯੋਗੀਯਾ(ਯੋਗੀ/ਯਾਮਯਾਮ/ਯੋ
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$\overline{\text{KJOF}}(\text{IST}):$

— གྲུ་ལེ(གྲུ་ལེ24ཀྱིས་ལྟ་བུར་)
ཆེས་ :

နိဂုံးအကျဉ်းချုပ်,
 ဂေဟဓာတ်ဆိုင်ရာအခြေအနေအထား
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MGIPMRND—533GI(S3)—25-12-2023

ମାଧବୀଦେବୀ

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M Gourashyam Singh and Dr K Pritam Singh with the initiative of Mrs Nungshitombi Athokpam
Commissioner (Law), Govt. of Manipur.