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**ADMISSIONS CONFESSIONS
AND
ADMISSIBILITY OF
ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE**

INTRODUCTION

- o Need for Law of Evidence
- o Evidence-Proof – Belief
- o Different kinds of Evidence
- o History of Law of Evidence
- o Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and other Laws

Admissibility-Evidentiary Value

- Relevancy (Section 5 to 55)
- Hearsay
- Illegally Obtained Evidence
- Substantive piece of evidence –
Corroborate or Contradict
- Privileged Communications

Admissions

- ◊ Section 17 (Section 17 to 31)
- ◊ Self harming (Few exceptions)
(Section 21)
- ◊ Includes confessions
- ◊ Section 80
- ◊ In civil and criminal cases

Confessions

- o Acceptance of Complete guilt (Pakala Naraina Swamy v. Emperor, AIR 1939 PC 47)
- o Inculpatory and exculpatory Statements
- o Confessions must be voluntary (Section 24, 25, 26)
- o Judicial and Extra judicial Confessions
- o Discovery of material object (Section 27)

Challenges in admitting Confessions

- o Right against Self incrimination (Article 20(3) of Indian Constitution)
- o Conspiracy and co accused confession
- o Proof of Voluntariness
- o Use of scientific techniques (Selvi and Others V. State of Karnataka ((2010) 7 SCC 263)
- o Trap witness (legal and illegal entrapments)

Electronic Evidence

- o R.M.Malkhani V. State of Maharashtra (AIR 1973 SC 157)
- o Genuineness and Authenticity
- o Computer generated documents contents and genuineness challenges
- o Extensive usage of electronic evidence (Tukaram S Dighole v Manikrao Shivaji Kokate AIR 2010 SC 965)

Admissibility of Electronic Evidence

- o Section 3
- o Amendments to Evidence Act
- o Section 65 A and 65 B
- o P.V. Anwar V P.K. Basheer
(MANU/SC/0834/2014)
- o Shafi Mohammad V. State of Himachal Pradesh (MANU/SC/0058/2018)



Thank You

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