Date 14-April-2026

Name:-
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Roll Number:-
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Semester:-
6th

Section:-
A

Topic:-
Probative value of evidence

Subject :-
English Jurisprudence

Professor:-
Mam Amina Anum



CamScanner

Date

Probative Value of Evidence

Probative value of Evidence means the strenght of evidence to prove or disaprove a fact. It help the court t evalucate how far a piece of evidence can prove a fact in issue.

Example:

DNA evidence has high probative value because it is scientifically reliable.

Admissibility:

A judge exclude the evidence if it cause unfair prejudice even if it is relevent.

Example:

The evidence that create emotional bias in jury can be rejected.

Factors Determing:

Reliability:

Scientific and verified evidence has higher value.

Example: DNA or fingerprint evidence more reliable.



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Credibility:

If a witness is honest the value increases. The statement of an enemy value will be week

Directness

Directness evidence is stronger than circumstantial evicience

Example:

Eye witness is stronger than assumption.

Corroboration:

Evidence supported by other evidence becomes strong.

Example:

CCTV + witness = strong value.
Evidence and their value.
DNA / Fingerprint (very high value)



Because they are scientifically unique and very difficult to challenge.

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Primary Document (High Value)

Primary document are the strongest proof of their contents and are considered the best evidence

Eye witness Testimony (variable)

It can be strong but sometime people can make mistakes or be biased.

Circumstantial Evidence (Moderate value)

It becomes strong when many clues support the same result

Hearsay Evidence (Low value)

It is weak and usually not accepted because the real speaker who said it is not present in the court



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Legal Principle and case Law

(Section 137)

A judge must exclude evidence if causes more unfair prejudice than benifit

At its Highest Rule

The judge assumes the evidence is true and reliable when deciding if it should be accepted.

R V Kilbourne (1973)

The jury decides the weight of evidence and relevance can Vary

Practical challenges

Forensic Evidence:

Judges may find it difficult to understand complex scientific evidence without expert.

Prejudicial Impact.

Some evidence may be strong but can be rejected because it is create bia



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Key Distinction

Atomism:

Each evidence is judged seperately.

Holism:

Evidence is judged as a whole case.

Legal weight vs Fact

Judge

Decides if evidence is admissible.

Jury.

Decides how strong it is.

