

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this dissertation is to explore and comparatively analyse the legal validity of evidence of an accomplice according to the statutory provisions and judicial pronouncements in Sri Lanka and that of India. Upon identifying the relevant provisions of the Evidence Ordinance in Sri Lanka, the researcher extensively analyses and evaluates a plethora of judgments of Sri Lanka in comparison to the analogous provisions and case laws in India with the aid of the theoretical researching methods, backed by practical examples.

In this research, the researcher applied various theoretical and methodological approaches in order to fulfil the core objectives of the aforesaid research question.

More importantly this research elaborates on the limitations imposed by the law and the tests which should be applied to evaluate the evidence of accomplices based on traditional black letter methodology with positivist paradigm.

At the conclusion, the researcher spotlights ambiguities and lacunae in this aspect, suggests reforms to be done, if necessary, and to adopt them within the legal framework of Sri Lanka. These challenges will be achieved from the data found from various primary and secondary sources.