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Proceeding under the exclusive oath

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Abstract
Nowadays, in judicial proceedings, attention to the evidence of litigation plays a key role in resolving issues and judicial cases. But this depends on the correct understanding of the terms and conditions. Differences in the views of the courts in interpreting the implementation of some form of rules sometimes leads to a defect of the claimant's right who does not have objective evidence, such as testimony of witnesses or documents. Occasionally, for reasons related to the reasoning, the claimant only mentions his own oath or not even a reason as an oath in the relevant parts of the reasons, and only in the part of describing the petition to declare his reason as an oath. In some cases, basically, not in the column of evidence, nor in the descriptive statement, there is no reason to cite. This documentary inquiry seeks to answer the question of how courts should deal with cases in order to prevent a claimant's violation? Each of these forms has its own rules. But in a nutshell it can be said that the important issue under Article 51 (6) of the Code of Civil Procedure, is the reason, whether in the relevant column or in any part of the petition. In addition, the oath may only be invoked if no other reason has been invoked or the judge does not proceed in accordance with article 199 of the code of civil Procedure to study it.

Key Words:
Oath, Exclusive Evidence, Petition, Bringing of Oath.