
100 HIGH-YIELD CRIMINAL LAW MCQS

Bihar Judicial Services Examination (Civil Judge)

Decoupled Active-Recall Master Document

Part I: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Q1-Q35)

Part II: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Q36-Q70)

Part III: Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (Q71-Q100)

FEATURES:

Complete statutory section mappings • Highlights new categories & digital shifts • Solutions printed on the subsequent page of each question.

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1 Part I: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)

Q1. Introduction of Reformatory Sentencing

Which of the following is introduced as a brand new form of punishment under Section 4 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023?

- A. Rigorous Imprisonment
- B. Forfeiture of Property
- C. Community Service
- D. Public Censure

Correct Option: C (Community Service)

Explanation: Section 4(f) of the BNS, 2023 incorporates 'Community Service' as an innovative, reformatory sentencing method for minor infractions (such as minor defamation, public drunkenness, and small thefts).

Statutory Authority: Section 4 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q2. Murder Prosecution Re-indexing

Which Section of the BNS, 2023 prescribes the punishment for Murder (replacing the historic Section 302 of the IPC)?

- A. Section 101
- B. Section 103
- C. Section 302
- D. Section 107

Correct Option: B (Section 103)

Explanation: The punishment for murder is now codified under Section 103 of BNS. Sub-section (1) governs general murder sentences, while (2) addresses mob-lynching parameters.

Statutory Authority: Section 103 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q3. Definition of Organized Crime

Which Section of the BNS, 2023 defines and penalizes 'Organized Crime' for the first time in a general central penal statute?

- A. Section 109
- B. Section 111
- C. Section 115
- D. Section 120

Correct Option: B (Section 111)

Explanation: Section 111 specifically tackles organized syndicates, defining organized crime and prescribing stringent penal parameters, including death sentence possibilities.

Statutory Authority: Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q4. Scope of Petty Organized Crime

What is the key element defining 'Petty Organized Crime' under Section 112 of the BNS, 2023?

- A. Committed by armed gangs
- B. Theft, pocket-picking, card-skimming by syndicate members
- C. Corporate fraud above 10 Lakhs
- D. None of the above

Correct Option: B (Theft, pocket-picking, card-skimming by syndicate members)

Explanation: Section 112 targets localized petty syndicates engaged in pocket-picking, purse snatching, card-skimming, and shoplifting.

Statutory Authority: Section 112 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q5. SP Sanction for Terrorist Registration

Under Section 113 of the BNS, 2023, who is empowered to decide whether to register a case under this section instead of UAPA?

- A. Any Station House Officer (SHO)
- B. An officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police (SP)
- C. The Judicial Magistrate First Class
- D. The State Home Secretary

Correct Option: B (An officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police)

Explanation: Section 113(2) mandates that an officer not below the rank of SP shall decide whether to register under this Section or the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

Statutory Authority: Section 113(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q6. Acts Endangering Sovereignty

Sedition (formerly Sec 124A IPC) has been replaced by which wider statutory offence under the BNS, 2023?

- A. Acts Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India
- B. Subversive Propaganda
- C. Anti-National Assembly
- D. Armed rebellion advocacy

Correct Option: A (Acts Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India)

Explanation: Section 152 penalizes acts endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India, completely avoiding the word 'Sedition' while widening the scope of digital/written incitement.

Statutory Authority: Section 152 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q7. Statutory Definition of Child

What is the statutory age of a 'child' under the definition clause of Section 2(10) of BNS, 2023?

- A. Below 14 years
- B. Below 16 years
- C. Below 18 years
- D. Below 12 years

Correct Option: C (Below 18 years)

Explanation: Section 2(10) establishes a uniform standard across criminal jurisprudence, defining a child as any person below the age of eighteen years.

Statutory Authority: Section 2(10) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q8. Deceitful Sexual Intercourse

Section 69 of the BNS, 2023 makes sexual intercourse by deceitful means (including false promises of marriage) punishable with imprisonment up to:

- A. 3 Years
- B. 5 Years
- C. 7 Years
- D. 10 Years

Correct Option: D (10 Years)

Explanation: Under Section 69, sexual intercourse based on deceitful assurances (employment, promotion, false marriage promise) is a specific felony with prison terms up to ten years plus a fine.

Statutory Authority: Section 69 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q9. Conspiracy Re-mapping

Which Section of BNS, 2023 codifies 'Criminal Conspiracy' (formerly Sections 120A/120B IPC)?

- A. Section 45
- B. Section 61
- C. Section 111
- D. Section 121

Correct Option: B (Section 61)

Explanation: Criminal conspiracy is now consolidated and placed under Section 61 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 61 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q10. Culpable Homicide Definition

Which section of the BNS, 2023 defines 'Culpable Homicide'?

- A. Section 299
- B. Section 100
- C. Section 101
- D. Section 98

Correct Option: B (Section 100)

Explanation: The definition of Culpable Homicide is shifted from Section 299 IPC to Section 100 of the BNS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 100 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q11. Culpable Homicide Punishment

Under Section 101 of the BNS, 2023, the punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder is codified under which subsection?

- A. Section 101(1)
- B. Section 101(2)
- C. Section 100
- D. Section 103

Correct Option: A (Section 101(1))

Explanation: Section 101(1) details the penal consequence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder (formerly Sec 304 IPC).

Statutory Authority: Section 101(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q12. Escape Scene in Hit and Run

Under Section 106(2) of the BNS, 2023 (Hit & Run), escaping the scene of an accident without reporting to a police officer or magistrate carries imprisonment up to:

- A. 5 Years
- B. 7 Years
- C. 10 Years
- D. 14 Years

Correct Option: C (10 Years)

Explanation: Section 106(2) imposes a maximum penalty of ten years of imprisonment and a fine if an offender causes death by rash driving and flees without reporting.

Statutory Authority: Section 106(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q13. simple Hurt Re-indexing

What is the new Section number for the definition and punishment of 'Hurt' (formerly Section 319/323 IPC)?

- A. Section 115
- B. Section 117
- C. Section 319
- D. Section 121

Correct Option: A (Section 115)

Explanation: The concept of simple hurt and its punishment parameters have been updated and placed under Section 115 of the BNS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 115 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q14. Kinds of Grievous Hurt

How many distinct kinds of hurt are designated as 'Grievous Hurt' under Section 117 of BNS, 2023?

- A. Seven (7)
- B. Eight (8)
- C. Ten (10)
- D. Five (5)

Correct Option: B (Eight (8))

Explanation: BNS retains the classic eight categories of grievous hurt (permanent emasculation, sight/hearing loss, disfigurement, bone fractures, etc.) under Section 117.

Statutory Authority: Section 117 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q15. vegetative State Punishment

Under Section 117(3) BNS, causing grievous hurt that results in a vegetative state or permanent disability carries imprisonment of:

- A. 7 Years to life
- B. Not less than 10 years, extending to life
- C. Not less than 14 years
- D. Exactly 20 years

Correct Option: B (Not less than 10 years, extending to life)

Explanation: BNS Section 117(3) introduces enhanced penalties (minimum 10 years to life) for causing grievous hurt leading to vegetative states.

Statutory Authority: Section 117(3) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q16. Unlawful Assembly Number

What is the minimum number of persons required to constitute an 'Unlawful Assembly' under Section 189 BNS?

- A. Two (2)
- B. Three (3)
- C. Five (5)
- D. Ten (10)

Correct Option: C (Five (5) persons)

Explanation: Unlawful assembly (defined in Sec 189) retains the threshold of five or more persons acting with common illegal objectives.

Statutory Authority: Section 189 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q17. Theft Re-indexing

Which section of the BNS, 2023 defines the offence of 'Theft'?

- A. Section 378
- B. Section 303
- C. Section 305
- D. Section 310

Correct Option: B (Section 303)

Explanation: The offense of theft is codified in Section 303 of the BNS, 2023 (substituting Section 378 IPC).

Statutory Authority: Section 303 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q18. Theft Community Service option

Under Section 303(2) of BNS, first-time theft of property valued under Rs. 5,000, upon return/restoration, is punishable with:

- A. Mandatory fine of Rs. 20,000
- B. Community Service
- C. No punishment (excused)
- D. 6 Months rigour prison

Correct Option: B (Community Service)

Explanation: Section 303(2) provides a lenient window for first-time offenders of minor theft (value < Rs. 5,000) allowing for Community Service sentencing.

Statutory Authority: Section 303(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q19. Extortion Re-indexing

Which section of the BNS, 2023 defines the offence of 'Extortion'?

- A. Section 383
- B. Section 307
- C. Section 312
- D. Section 315

Correct Option: B (Section 307)

Explanation: Extortion is now governed by Section 307 of the BNS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 307 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q20. Robbery Re-indexing

Robbery is defined under which section of the BNS, 2023?

- A. Section 390
- B. Section 309
- C. Section 310
- D. Section 311

Correct Option: B (Section 309)

Explanation: Section 309 of the BNS contains the statutory definition and elements of Robbery.

Statutory Authority: Section 309 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q21. Dacoity Number Requirements

What minimum number of persons is required to escalate Robbery into 'Dacoity' under Section 310 BNS?

- A. Five (5)
- B. Seven (7)
- C. Ten (10)
- D. Four (4)

Correct Option: A (Five (5) persons)

Explanation: The minimum threshold for Dacoity remains five or more persons co-operating in robbery under Section 310.

Statutory Authority: Section 310 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q22. Cheating Re-indexing

Which section of the BNS, 2023 defines 'Cheating'?

- A. Section 415
- B. Section 318
- C. Section 320
- D. Section 325

Correct Option: B (Section 318)

Explanation: Cheating is defined under Section 318(1) of BNS, and its aggravated form (cheating & delivery) is under Section 318(4).

Statutory Authority: Section 318 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q23. Aggravated Cheating

The classic 'Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property' (formerly Section 420 IPC) is codified under which section of BNS?

- A. Section 318(4)
- B. Section 319
- C. Section 320
- D. Section 420

Correct Option: A (Section 318(4))

Explanation: The high-yield offense of cheating and delivery of property is now relocated to Section 318(4) BNS.

Statutory Authority: Section 318(4) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q24. Mischief Re-indexing

Which section of the BNS, 2023 defines 'Mischief'?

- A. Section 425
- B. Section 324
- C. Section 326
- D. Section 330

Correct Option: B (Section 324)

Explanation: Mischief is defined in Section 324(1) of the BNS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 324 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q25. Criminal Trespass Re-indexing

Which section of the BNS, 2023 defines 'Criminal Trespass'?

- A. Section 441
- B. Section 329
- C. Section 331
- D. Section 335

Correct Option: B (Section 329)

Explanation: Criminal Trespass is defined in Section 329(1) of the BNS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 329 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q26. House Trespass Re-indexing

Which section of the BNS, 2023 defines 'House-trespass'?

- A. Section 442
- B. Section 331
- C. Section 332
- D. Section 336

Correct Option: B (Section 331)

Explanation: House-trespass is defined in Section 331(1) of the BNS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 331 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q27. Defamation Re-indexing

Which section of the BNS, 2023 codifies 'Defamation' (formerly Section 499 IPC)?

- A. Section 499
- B. Section 356
- C. Section 360
- D. Section 365

Correct Option: B (Section 356)

Explanation: Defamation, with its 10 classical exceptions and 4 illustrations, is completely moved to Section 356 of BNS.

Statutory Authority: Section 356 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q28. Defamation Community Option

Under Section 356(2) BNS, the punishment for simple defamation includes simple imprisonment up to 2 years, or fine, or both, or:

- A. Rigorous Imprisonment
- B. Community Service
- C. Forfeiture of house
- D. Solitary Confinement

Correct Option: B (Community Service)

Explanation: Section 356(2) explicitly mentions 'Community Service' as an alternative or additional sentencing option for defamation.

Statutory Authority: Section 356(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q29. Digital Documents inclusion

Does the definition of 'Document' under Section 2(12) of BNS, 2023 explicitly include electronic or digital records?

- A. No, governed by IT Act only
- B. Yes, explicitly
- C. Only if verified by a public notary
- D. Only maps and drawings are included

Correct Option: B (Yes, explicitly)

Explanation: Section 2(12) includes any matter expressed/described upon substance, including electronic and digital records.

Statutory Authority: Section 2(12) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q30. Abettor Re-indexing

Which Section of BNS, 2023 defines 'Abettor' (formerly Section 108 IPC)?

- A. Section 45
- B. Section 48
- C. Section 52
- D. Section 55

Correct Option: B (Section 48)

Explanation: The definition and structural liability clauses of an Abettor are laid down in Section 48.

Statutory Authority: Section 48 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q31. Public Obstructing Re-indexing

Under BNS, obstructing a public servant in discharge of public functions is codified under:

- A. Section 186
- B. Section 187
- C. Section 220
- D. Section 224

Correct Option: B (Section 187)

Explanation: Obstructing a public servant in public discharge (formerly Sec 186 IPC) is now Section 187 BNS.

Statutory Authority: Section 187 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q32. Group Enmity Promotion

Which section of the BNS, 2023 deals with promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, etc.?

- A. Section 153A
- B. Section 196
- C. Section 198
- D. Section 200

Correct Option: B (Section 196)

Explanation: Promoting group enmity (formerly Sec 153A IPC) is relocated to Section 196 BNS.

Statutory Authority: Section 196 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q33. Chapter Exceptions BNS

Under BNS, 2023, 'General Exceptions' are codified in which Chapter?

- A. Chapter II
- B. Chapter III
- C. Chapter IV
- D. Chapter V

Correct Option: B (Chapter III)

Explanation: The general exceptions (formerly Chapter IV IPC, Sec 76-106) are now systematically placed in Chapter III BNS.

Statutory Authority: Chapter III of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q34. Doli Incapax Age limit

Section 22 BNS, 2023 (Doli Incapax) protects a child from criminal liability below the age of:

- A. 7 Years
- B. 10 Years
- C. 12 Years
- D. 14 Years

Correct Option: A (7 Years)

Explanation: Section 22 provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

Statutory Authority: Section 22 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Q35. Immature Understanding Age

Section 23 BNS provides protection for a child of immature understanding between the age of:

- A. 7 and 10 years
- B. 7 and 12 years
- C. 12 and 16 years
- D. Below 18 years

Correct Option: B (7 and 12 years)

Explanation: Section 23 protects children above 7 but under 12 who have not attained sufficient maturity of understanding.

Statutory Authority: Section 23 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

2 Part II: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS)

Q36. Definition of Audio-Video Means

Which section of the BNSS, 2023 defines 'audio-video electronic means' to facilitate virtual deposition, summons, and investigation?

- A. Section 2(1)(a)
- B. Section 2(1)(d)
- C. Section 3
- D. Section 5

Correct Option: A (Section 2(1)(a))

Explanation: Section 2(1)(a) defines 'audio-video electronic means' widely, facilitating digital progress throughout trials.

Statutory Authority: Section 2(1)(a) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q37. FIR registration section

Which Section of BNSS, 2023 deals with registration of First Information Report (FIR)?

- A. Section 154
- B. Section 173
- C. Section 176
- D. Section 190

Correct Option: B (Section 173)

Explanation: Registration of FIR is now governed under Section 173 of BNSS, 2023 (replacing Sec 154 CrPC).

Statutory Authority: Section 173 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q38. e-FIR Signature deadline

Under Section 173(1) of BNSS, information sent electronically (e-FIR) must be signed by the informant within:

- A. 24 Hours
- B. 3 Days
- C. 7 Days
- D. 15 Days

Correct Option: B (3 Days)

Explanation: Section 173(1) proviso mandates that electronic information shall be taken on record when signed by the informant within three days.

Statutory Authority: Section 173(1) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q39. Preliminary Inquiry Window

Section 173(3) BNSS allows a Preliminary Inquiry before registering an FIR for offences carrying 3 to 7 years. This must be completed within:

- A. 7 Days
- B. 14 Days
- C. 30 Days
- D. 60 Days

Correct Option: B (14 Days)

Explanation: Section 173(3) allows a preliminary inquiry to determine a prima facie case in specified offences, capping the timeline at 14 days.

Statutory Authority: Section 173(3) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q40. Custody Split parameters

Under Section 187 of the BNSS, 2023, the 15-day police custody can be sought in phases throughout a limit of how many days?

- A. First 15 days only
- B. First 40 days (for 7-yr offences) or 60 days (for life/death offences)
- C. Throughout the entire 90 days
- D. No statutory limitation

Correct Option: B (First 40 days or 60 days)

Explanation: Section 187 BNSS allows police custody of 15 days to be split and parsed in portions throughout the first 40 or 60 days of detention.

Statutory Authority: Section 187 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q41. Summary Trial limits

Under Section 283 of BNSS, a summary trial is now mandatory for offences not punishable with death, life, or imprisonment exceeding:

- A. 1 Year
- B. 2 Years
- C. 3 Years
- D. 5 Years

Correct Option: C (3 Years)

Explanation: Summary trial limits have been upgraded to include offences carrying sentences up to three years (raised from two years under CrPC).

Statutory Authority: Section 283 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q42. Police Arrest powers

Which section of the BNSS, 2023 details the powers of the police to arrest without a warrant?

- A. Section 41
- B. Section 35
- C. Section 37
- D. Section 45

Correct Option: B (Section 35)

Explanation: The conditions and procedures for arrest without warrant are codified under Section 35 of the BNSS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 35 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q43. Senior DSP permissions

Under Section 35(7) of BNSS, no arrest for offences carrying less than 3 years shall be made without prior permission of:

- A. The Superintendent of Police
- B. An officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
- C. The Judicial Magistrate Second Class
- D. The State Home Secretary

Correct Option: B (An officer not below the rank of DSP)

Explanation: Section 35(7) protects individuals against arbitrary arrest for minor offences, requiring senior DSP-level sanction.

Statutory Authority: Section 35(7) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q44. Property seizure and proceeds

Which section of BNSS, 2023 governs the attachment and forfeiture of proceeds of crime?

- A. Section 105
- B. Section 111
- C. Section 113
- D. Section 115

Correct Option: C (Section 113)

Explanation: Section 113 of BNSS establishes clear procedures for the attachment, seizure, and eventual forfeiture of properties obtained via criminal proceeds.

Statutory Authority: Section 113 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q45. Public duty to aid police

Under BNSS, 2023, the public is legally bound to assist magistrates and police officers under which section?

- A. Section 37
- B. Section 172
- C. Section 175
- D. Section 180

Correct Option: B (Section 172)

Explanation: The obligation of the public to assist police and magistrates (formerly Sec 37 CrPC) is shifted to Section 172 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 172 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q46. Rape victim statements

Section 176 of the BNSS mandates that investigation of rape offences must involve recording the statement of the victim via audio-video electronic means. Who must record this?

- A. Any male officer
- B. A woman police officer
- C. The local village head
- D. The accused's counsel

Correct Option: B (A woman police officer)

Explanation: To ensure victim sensitivity, Section 176 mandates statement recording by a woman police officer using video electronic means.

Statutory Authority: Section 176 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q47. Forensic Mandate timeline

Section 176(3) of BNSS mandates forensic investigation for offences punishable with:

- A. 3 Years or more
- B. 7 Years or more
- C. 10 Years or more
- D. Death penalty only

Correct Option: B (7 Years or more)

Explanation: Forensic evidence collection is made statutory and mandatory for all serious offences carrying 7 years of prison or more.

Statutory Authority: Section 176(3) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q48. Recording of confessions

Which section of BNSS, 2023 deals with the recording of confessions and statements by Magistrates?

- A. Section 164
- B. Section 183
- C. Section 185
- D. Section 190

Correct Option: B (Section 183)

Explanation: Magisterial recording of confessions and statements is codified under Section 183 of the BNSS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 183 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q49. Investigation completion report

The police report submitted on completion of investigation (charge sheet) is governed under which section of BNSS?

- A. Section 173
- B. Section 193
- C. Section 195
- D. Section 200

Correct Option: B (Section 193)

Explanation: The final police report (formerly Sec 173 CrPC) is now under Section 193 of the BNSS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 193 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q50. Preliminary Report deadlines

Under Section 193(3) BNSS, 2023, the police must supply a preliminary report to the Magistrate within:

- A. 24 Hours
- B. 48 Hours
- C. 90 Days
- D. None of the above

Correct Option: D (None of the above)

Explanation: Section 193 governs the submission of the final report. Under Section 173, the FIR must be submitted to the Magistrate within 24 hours.

Statutory Authority: Section 193 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q51. Magistrate cognizance section

Which section of the BNSS, 2023 deals with the cognizance of offences by Magistrates (formerly Sec 190 CrPC)?

- A. Section 190
- B. Section 223
- C. Section 225
- D. Section 230

Correct Option: B (Section 223)

Explanation: Magistrates take cognizance of offenses under the framework of Section 223 of the BNSS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 223 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q52. Documents Electronic Delivery

Under Section 230 of BNSS, copies of the police report and documents must be supplied to the accused in electronic format within:

- A. 7 Days
- B. 14 Days
- C. 30 Days
- D. 60 Days

Correct Option: B (14 Days)

Explanation: Section 230 mandates the supply of documents (electronically or physically) to the accused within 14 days from the date of appearance.

Statutory Authority: Section 230 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q53. Session trial framework

Which section of BNSS, 2023 marks the start of a trial before a Court of Session (formerly Sec 225 CrPC)?

- A. Section 225
- B. Section 251
- C. Section 255
- D. Section 260

Correct Option: B (Section 251)

Explanation: Section 251 states that in every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

Statutory Authority: Section 251 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q54. Sessions charge framing

Under Section 262 of BNSS, if the judge believes there is ground for presuming the accused committed the offence, they must frame a charge in writing within:

- A. A. 15 Days from date of first hearing
- B. B. 60 Days from date of supply of documents
- C. C. 30 Days from date of arguments
- D. D. No specific statutory timeline

Correct Option: B (60 Days from date of supply of documents)

Explanation: To prevent trial delays, Section 262 mandates framing of charges within 60 days from the date of document supply.

Statutory Authority: Section 262 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q55. Trial in absentia

Under Section 356 of BNSS, can evidence be taken in the absence of the accused if they are absconding with no immediate prospect of arrest?

- A. No, violates fair trial
- B. Yes, Trial in Absentia is introduced
- C. Only with Supreme Court permission
- D. Only in civil disputes

Correct Option: B (Yes, Trial in Absentia is introduced)

Explanation: Section 356 introduces a key change allowing the Court to record evidence and conduct trials in absentia for proclaimed offenders.

Statutory Authority: Section 356 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q56. Anticipatory Bail re-mapping

Which section of the BNSS, 2023 codifies the provision for Anticipatory Bail (formerly Section 438 CrPC)?

- A. Section 438
- B. Section 482
- C. Section 485
- D. Section 490

Correct Option: B (Section 482)

Explanation: Anticipatory bail is placed under Section 482 of the BNSS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 482 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q57. Virtual trial coverage

Under Section 530 of BNSS, 2023, all trials, inquiries, and proceedings may be held in electronic mode. This includes:

- A. Only issuing summons
- B. Only recording statements
- C. All trials, inquiries, and proceedings
- D. Only appellate arguments

Correct Option: C (All trials, inquiries, and proceedings)

Explanation: Section 530 provides a broad mandate allowing end-to-end trials and judicial proceedings to be conducted via electronic modes.

Statutory Authority: Section 530 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q58. Summons to Produce things

Under BNSS, 2023, a summons to produce documents or other things is governed by which section?

- A. Section 91
- B. Section 104
- C. Section 108
- D. Section 112

Correct Option: B (Section 104)

Explanation: Summons to produce documents (formerly Sec 91 CrPC) is now under Section 104 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 104 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q59. Search Warrants BNSS

Under BNSS, 2023, a Search Warrant is issued by the Court under which section?

- A. Section 93
- B. Section 115
- C. Section 118
- D. Section 120

Correct Option: B (Section 115)

Explanation: Search warrants (formerly Sec 93 CrPC) are governed by Section 115 of the BNSS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 115 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q60. Maintenance Re-indexing

Which section of the BNSS, 2023 deals with maintenance of wives, children, and parents (formerly Section 125 CrPC)?

- A. Section 125
- B. Section 144
- C. Section 142
- D. None of the above

Correct Option: D (None of the above)

Explanation: The provision for maintenance has been relocated to Section 144 of the BNSS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 144 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q61. Nuisance Orders Re-indexing

Which section of BNSS, 2023 empowers a magistrate to issue urgent orders in cases of nuisance or apprehended danger (formerly Sec 144 CrPC)?

- A. Section 144
- B. Section 163
- C. Section 165
- D. Section 170

Correct Option: B (Section 163)

Explanation: Urgent orders in cases of nuisance/apprehended danger are governed by Section 163 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 163 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q62. Security on Conviction

Under BNSS, security for keeping the peace on conviction is codified under:

- A. Section 106
- B. Section 125
- C. Section 127
- D. Section 129

Correct Option: D (Section 129)

Explanation: Security for keeping peace on conviction (formerly Sec 106 CrPC) is now under Section 129 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 129 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q63. Require witness attendance

Under BNSS, a police officer's power to require attendance of witnesses during an inquiry is found in:

- A. Section 160
- B. Section 175
- C. Section 178
- D. Section 180

Correct Option: B (Section 175)

Explanation: Requiring witness attendance (formerly Sec 160 CrPC) is relocated to Section 175 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 175 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q64. Search by investigating officer

Under BNSS, search by a police officer during investigation is conducted under:

- A. Section 165
- B. Section 179
- C. Section 181
- D. Section 185

Correct Option: B (Section 179)

Explanation: Search by an investigating officer (formerly Sec 165 CrPC) is codified under Section 179 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 179 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q65. police Statement recording

Under BNSS, recording witness statements by the police during investigation is governed by:

- A. Section 161
- B. Section 180
- C. Section 182
- D. Section 184

Correct Option: B (Section 180)

Explanation: Witness statements recorded by police (formerly Sec 161 CrPC) are governed by Section 180 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 180 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q66. witness signatures police

Under Section 181 BNSS, police statements are generally signed by the witness under which condition?

- A. No police statements shall be signed by the person making them
- B. All statements must be signed on stamp paper
- C. Only if verified by a notary
- D. Signed only in presence of a judge

Correct Option: A (No police statements shall be signed)

Explanation: Section 181 BNSS maintains the rule (formerly Sec 162 CrPC) that statements to police during investigation are not signed.

Statutory Authority: Section 181 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q67. Plea Bargaining procedures

Which section of BNSS, 2023 introduces the procedural rules for 'Plea Bargaining'?

- A. Section 265A
- B. Section 289
- C. Section 291
- D. Section 295

Correct Option: B (Section 289)

Explanation: Plea Bargaining procedures (formerly Chapter XXI-A CrPC) are codified under Section 289 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 289 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q68. Accomplice Pardon BNSS

Tendering pardon to an accomplice is governed by which section of BNSS, 2023?

- A. Section 306
- B. Section 316
- C. Section 318
- D. Section 320

Correct Option: B (Section 316)

Explanation: Tendering pardon to an accomplice (formerly Sec 306 CrPC) is codified under Section 316 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 316 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q69. compounding Offenses BNSS

Which section of BNSS, 2023 deals with compounding of offences (formerly Section 320 CrPC)?

- A. Section 320
- B. Section 343
- C. Section 345
- D. Section 350

Correct Option: B (Section 343)

Explanation: Compounding of offenses is codified under Section 343 of the BNSS, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 343 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Q70. Double Jeopardy BNSS

Which section of the BNSS, 2023 codifies the principle of Double Jeopardy (formerly Sec 300 CrPC)?

- A. Section 300
- B. Section 396
- C. Section 400
- D. Section 405

Correct Option: B (Section 396)

Explanation: Double jeopardy protection (Autrefois acquit / Autrefois convict) is codified in Section 396 BNSS.

Statutory Authority: Section 396 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

3 Part III: Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)

Q71. Scope of Digital documents

Under Section 2(1)(c) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, the definition of 'Document' includes which of the following?

- A. Written words, maps, and drawings
- B. Electronic and digital records
- C. Active server logs and cloud files
- D. All of the above

Correct Option: D (All of the above)

Explanation: BSA 2(1)(c) expands the definition of 'Document' to cover electronic/digital records, including server logs, emails, and smartphone data.

Statutory Authority: Section 2(1)(c) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q72. Primary Evidence Re-indexing

Which Section of BSA, 2023 defines 'Primary Evidence' (replacing the classic Section 62 of the Indian Evidence Act)?

- A. Section 60
- B. Section 57
- C. Section 58
- D. Section 62

Correct Option: B (Section 57)

Explanation: Primary Evidence is codified under Section 57 BSA, explicitly including electronic signatures and original digital creations.

Statutory Authority: Section 57 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q73. Secondary Evidence Re-indexing

Which section of the BSA, 2023 defines 'Secondary Evidence'?

- A. Section 63
- B. Section 58
- C. Section 59
- D. Section 61

Correct Option: B (Section 58)

Explanation: Secondary Evidence is defined under Section 58 BSA, detailing circumstances where copies are admissible.

Statutory Authority: Section 58 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q74. Electronic Records Admissibility

Section 61 of the BSA, 2023 states that the admissibility of electronic records shall not be denied solely on the ground that it is an electronic record. This replaces which IPC/Evidence Act section?

- A. Section 65A
- B. Section 61
- C. Section 63
- D. Section 65

Correct Option: A (Section 65A)

Explanation: Section 61 BSA establishes the direct, standard legal parity of electronic records with physical documents, replacing Sec 65A.

Statutory Authority: Section 61 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q75. Digital Certificate Section

Which Section of the BSA, 2023 governs the requirement of a Certificate for admitting electronic evidence (formerly Section 65B of the Evidence Act)?

- A. Section 61
- B. Section 63
- C. Section 65
- D. Section 67

Correct Option: B (Section 63)

Explanation: Section 63 of BSA retains the structural mandate of a certificate to validate electronic submissions.

Statutory Authority: Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q76. Fact in Issue evidence

Which section of BSA, 2023 lays down that evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts (formerly Sec 5 of IEA)?

- A. Section 5
- B. Section 3
- C. Section 4
- D. Section 6

Correct Option: B (Section 3)

Explanation: The foundational rule of relevancy is codified under Section 3 of the BSA, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 3 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q77. Res Gestae Re-indexing

The doctrine of 'Res Gestae' (facts forming part of the same transaction) is codified in which section of BSA, 2023?

- A. Section 6
- B. Section 4
- C. Section 5
- D. Section 7

Correct Option: B (Section 4)

Explanation: Res Gestae (formerly Sec 6 of IEA) is now placed under Section 4 of the BSA, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 4 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q78. Motive Re-indexing

Motive, preparation, and previous or subsequent conduct are relevant under which section of BSA, 2023?

- A. Section 8
- B. Section 6
- C. Section 7
- D. Section 9

Correct Option: B (Section 6)

Explanation: Motive, preparation, and conduct (formerly Sec 8 of IEA) are codified in Section 6 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 6 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q79. Introductory Facts TIP

Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts (including Test Identification Parade) are relevant under which section of BSA?

- A. Section 9
- B. Section 7
- C. Section 8
- D. Section 10

Correct Option: B (Section 7)

Explanation: Test Identification Parade and explanatory facts (formerly Sec 9 IEA) are placed under Section 7 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 7 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q80. Statements of Conspirators

Things said or done by a conspirator in reference to a common design are relevant under which section of BSA?

- A. Section 10
- B. Section 9
- C. Section 11
- D. Section 12

Correct Option: B (Section 9)

Explanation: Statements or acts of co-conspirators (formerly Sec 10 IEA) are relevant under Section 9 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 9 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q81. Plea of Alibi BSA

The plea of 'Alibi' (facts inconsistent with relevant facts) is codified in which section of BSA, 2023?

- A. Section 11
- B. Section 12
- C. Section 10
- D. Section 15

Correct Option: A (Section 11)

Explanation: Plea of Alibi (formerly Sec 11 IEA) remains under Section 11 of the BSA, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 11 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q82. Admission Definition BSA

Which section of BSA, 2023 defines an 'Admission'?

- A. Section 17
- B. Section 15
- C. Section 16
- D. Section 18

Correct Option: B (Section 15)

Explanation: The definition of Admission (formerly Sec 17 IEA) is now codified under Section 15 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 15 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q83. Confessions to Police BSA

Under Section 23 of BSA, 2023, is a confession made to a police officer admissible as evidence?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No, explicitly inadmissible
- C. Only if recorded in audio-video format
- D. Only in minor offenses

Correct Option: B (No, explicitly inadmissible)

Explanation: BSA Section 23 maintains the rule (formerly Sec 25 IEA) that confessions made to police officers cannot be proved against the accused.

Statutory Authority: Section 23 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q84. Presence of Magistrate

Under Section 24 of BSA, 2023, a confession made in police custody is inadmissible unless made in the immediate presence of a:

- A. Superintendent of Police
- B. Magistrate
- C. Village Headman
- D. Doctor

Correct Option: B (Magistrate)

Explanation: Confessions in police custody (formerly Sec 26 IEA) remain inadmissible unless made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate.

Statutory Authority: Section 24 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q85. Discovery Section BSA

Which section of BSA, 2023 deals with how much of information received from an accused in custody may be proved (formerly Sec 27 IEA)?

- A. Section 27
- B. Section 25
- C. Section 26
- D. Section 28

Correct Option: B (Section 25)

Explanation: The 'Discovery Section' (formerly Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act) is codified under Section 25 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 25 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q86. Dying Declaration Re-indexing

A statement by a person as to the cause of their death (Dying Declaration) is relevant under which section of BSA?

- A. Section 32(1)
- B. Section 26
- C. Section 26(a)
- D. Section 28

Correct Option: C (Section 26(a))

Explanation: Dying declarations (formerly Sec 32(1) IEA) are relevant under Section 26(a) of the BSA, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 26(a) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023.

Q87. Expert Opinion Re-indexing

Which section of BSA, 2023 deals with the relevancy of opinions of experts?

- A. Section 45
- B. Section 39
- C. Section 41
- D. Section 43

Correct Option: B (Section 39)

Explanation: The expert opinion provisions (formerly Sec 45 IEA) are codified in Section 39 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 39 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q88. Oral Evidence Direct

Under Section 52 BSA, 2023, oral evidence must in all cases whatever be:

- A. Hearsay
- B. Direct
- C. Documentary
- D. Circumstantial

Correct Option: B (Direct)

Explanation: BSA Section 52 maintains the core rule (formerly Sec 60 IEA) that oral evidence must be direct.

Statutory Authority: Section 52 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q89. Certificate signing authorities

Under Section 63(4) of BSA, 2023, the certificate to prove electronic records must be signed by:

- A. Any person who has access to the device
- B. A person in charge of the computer system or manager of the activity
- C. The SHO of the investigating station
- D. None of the above

Correct Option: B (A person in charge of the computer system or manager of the activity)

Explanation: Section 63(4) mandates that the certificate must be signed by a person in charge of the computer system or management of the activities.

Statutory Authority: Section 63(4) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q90. Exclusion Oral Contractual

Which section of BSA, 2023 deals with the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence (formerly Sec 91 IEA)?

- A. Section 91
- B. Section 92
- C. Section 94
- D. Section 96

Correct Option: B (Section 92)

Explanation: The exclusion of oral evidence regarding terms of written contracts is governed by Section 92 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 92 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q91. Particular fact burden

Under BSA, 2023, the burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence. This is codified in:

- A. Section 101
- B. Section 103
- C. Section 105
- D. Section 108

Correct Option: B (Section 103)

Explanation: Burden of proof as to a particular fact (formerly Sec 103 IEA) remains under Section 103 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 103 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q92. Burden admissible evidence

Under BSA, the burden of proving a fact to make other evidence admissible is under which section?

- A. Section 104
- B. Section 106
- C. Section 110
- D. Section 112

Correct Option: A (Section 104)

Explanation: The burden of proving a fact to make other evidence admissible (formerly Sec 104 IEA) is under Section 104 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 104 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q93. Fact especially in knowledge

When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon them. This is codified in:

- A. Section 105
- B. Section 106
- C. Section 108
- D. Section 110

Correct Option: B (Section 106)

Explanation: The rule regarding burden of proof for facts especially within knowledge is codified in Section 106 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 106 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q94. Dowry death presumption BSA

Which section of the BSA, 2023 governs the presumption as to dowry death (formerly Section 113B of the Evidence Act)?

- A. Section 113B
- B. Section 118
- C. Section 120
- D. Section 122

Correct Option: B (Section 118)

Explanation: The mandatory presumption regarding dowry death is codified under Section 118 of the BSA, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 118 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q95. Abetment of suicide presumption

The presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman is codified under which section of BSA?

- A. Section 113A
- B. Section 119
- C. Section 121
- D. Section 124

Correct Option: B (Section 119)

Explanation: The presumption of abetment of suicide is codified under Section 119 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 119 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q96. Estoppel Re-indexing

The doctrine of Estoppel is codified in which section of BSA, 2023?

- A. Section 115
- B. Section 121
- C. Section 123
- D. Section 125

Correct Option: B (Section 121)

Explanation: Estoppel (formerly Sec 115 IEA) is now codified under Section 121 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 121 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q97. Professional Communications protection

Professional communications between legal advisers and clients are protected under which section of BSA, 2023?

- A. Section 126
- B. Section 129
- C. Section 131
- D. Section 135

Correct Option: B (Section 129)

Explanation: Protection of professional communications (formerly Sec 126 IEA) is codified under Section 129 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 129 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q98. Accomplice competency witness

An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person under which section of BSA, 2023?

- A. Section 133
- B. Section 138
- C. Section 140
- D. Section 142

Correct Option: B (Section 138)

Explanation: The competency of an accomplice witness (formerly Sec 133 IEA) is codified under Section 138 BSA.

Statutory Authority: Section 138 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q99. Numbers of witnesses BSA

Under Section 140 of BSA, 2023, what is the minimum number of witnesses required to prove any fact?

- A. At least one eye-witness
- B. No particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required
- C. At least two witnesses
- D. At least three witnesses

Correct Option: B (No particular number of witnesses is required)

Explanation: Section 140 BSA maintains the principle (formerly Sec 134 IEA) that the quality of evidence matters, not the quantity.

Statutory Authority: Section 140 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Q100. Examination order BSA

Under BSA, 2023, the order of examinations (Examination-in-chief, Cross-examination, Re-examination) is governed by:

- A. Section 138
- B. Section 141
- C. Section 143
- D. Section 145

Correct Option: B (Section 141)

Explanation: The order and direction of examinations (formerly Sec 138 IEA) are codified in Section 141 of the BSA, 2023.

Statutory Authority: Section 141 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

4 Study Manual Conclusion

You have completed the full run of ****all 100 high-yield criminal law MCQs**** covering:

- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Q1–Q35)
- Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Q36–Q70)
- Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (Q71–Q100)

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