

# PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: 293 - Part-I Paper-I Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 -  
General Principles  
Date of Test 17-06-2026

Question1:-The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is organised into how many chapters

- A:-Eighteen Chapters
  - B:-Twenty Chapters
  - C:-Twenty-two chapters
  - D:-Twenty-three chapters
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the term "offence" means:

- A:-Any act or omission punishable under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
  - B:-Only non-cognizable acts punishable by law
  - C:-Only acts punishable with imprisonment
  - D:-Only cognizable offences investigated by police
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-Which of the following punishments is newly introduced under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- A:-Transportation for life
  - B:-Solitary confinement
  - C:-Forfeiture of property
  - D:-Community service
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question4:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the term "gender" includes:

- A:-Only male and female
  - B:-Male, female and transgender persons
  - C:-Only women
  - D:-Biological sex alone
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question5:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the term "act" includes:

- A:-Only voluntary acts done with intention
  - B:-A series of acts treated as a single act
  - C:-Only acts which are illegal in nature
  - D:-Only omissions punishable by law
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 adopts a structured approach to criminal liability by clearly distinguishing between mental elements, physical acts and legal consequences, which of the following statements best reflects how the Sanhita treats the concept of mens rea across offences?

- A:-Mens rea is irrelevant under modern criminal jurisprudence
  - B:-Mens rea is mandatory for all offences without any exception
  - C:-Mens rea is required only for offences affecting the human body
  - D:-Mens rea is presumed unless it is expressly excluded by the statute
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question7:-A thing is said to be done dishonestly under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 when it is done:

- A:-With knowledge that harm is likely to result
  - B:-With intention to deceive another person
  - C:-With intention to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another
  - D:-under a mistaken belief of fact
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, wrongful gain means:

- A:-Gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled
- B:-Gain of property resulting from criminal breach of trust
- C:-Gain obtained by misuse of official or fiduciary position

D:-Gain of property by lawful succession or inheritance

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question9:-Which of the following is a *continuing offence* under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023?

A:-Theft

B:-Cheating

C:-Murder

D:-Wrongful confinement

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-While defining criminal culpability, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita clearly distinguishes between *intention* and *knowledge* as mental elements. Which of the following statements *most accurately* reflects this statutory distinction?

A:-Intention and knowledge are treated as identical mental states

B:-Knowledge necessarily involves a desire to bring about the consequence

C:-Intention requires certainty of the consequence without awareness

D:-Knowledge refers to awareness of the likely consequences of an act, even without desire to cause them

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question11:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, an act is said to be done in good faith only when it is done with:

A:-Due care and attention

B:-Absolute honesty of intention

C:-Written or documentary proof

D:-Complete absence of error

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the word "*Person*" includes:

A:-Any human being capable of forming criminal intention

B:-Any public servant acting in an official capacity

C:-Any company, association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not

D:-Any citizen of India possessing legal capacity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-The maxim *ignorantia juris non excusat* is statutorily reflected in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 through the provision dealing with:

A:-Mistake arising from ignorance of law

B:-Mistake arising from misconception of fact

C:-Acts done in good faith with due care and attention

D:-Acts done without criminal intention

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question14:-Causing an effect partly within and partly outside India is made punishable under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 by virtue of:

A:-Ordinary territorial jurisdiction of criminal courts

B:-Extra-territorial application of the penal law where consequences occur in India

C:-Universal jurisdiction applicable to International crimes

D:-Concurrent jurisdiction of State and Central Governments

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-Which of the following most accurately reflects the meaning of the term "*voluntarily*" under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

A:-An act done without awareness of its consequences

B:-An act done purely by accident or misfortune

C:-An act done with negligence or lack of due care

D:-An act done with intention or with knowledge that the effect is likely to be caused

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-An offence punishable with imprisonment for life under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 means:

A:-Imprisonment for a fixed term not exceeding fourteen years

B:-Imprisonment for the remainder of the convict's natural life subject to remission under law

C:-Imprisonment for a maximum period of twenty years

D:-Imprisonment subject to periodic review by the Government

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-Liability for an offence committed by several persons jointly under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is founded on;

- A:-Mere similarity of intention without concert
- B:-Similarity of motive among the persons involved
- C:-Participation in the act in furtherance of a common intention
- D:-Existence of a common object irrespective of intention

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-Which mental state under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 denotes awareness of the likely consequences of an act without a desire to bring about those consequences?

- A:-Negligence, where the person fails to take due care
- B:-Knowledge, where the person is aware that the consequence is likely to occur
- C:-Rashness, where the person acts with hope that no harmful consequence will occur
- D:-Intention, where the person acts with a conscious objective to cause the consequence

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question19:-An omission constitutes an offence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 only when:

- A:-The omission is morally blameworthy
- B:-The omission results in loss or injury
- C:-The omission is intentional in nature
- D:-The omission occurs in breach of a legally enforceable duty

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, preparation to commit an offence becomes punishable only when:

- A:-The intention to commit the offence is clearly established
- B:-Some harm or damage has actually resulted
- C:-The law expressly makes such preparation an offence
- D:-A police complaint or prosecution is initiated

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, an attempt to commit an offence requires:

- A:-A direct movement towards the commission of the offence after preparation
- B:-Mere preparation without any overt act
- C:-Mere intention to commit the offence
- D:-Completion of the intended offence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question22:-Criminal force under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 necessarily involves:

- A:-Intentional use of force with the object of causing fear, injury or annoyance
- B:-Actual physical contact resulting in bodily injury
- C:-Use of a weapon or dangerous means
- D:-Use of force causing visible or measurable harm

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-Wrongful confinement is distinguished from wrongful restraint under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 primarily by:

- A:-The duration for which the restriction continues
- B:-The degree of harm caused to the person restrained
- C:-The complete restriction of a person's movement within defined limits
- D:-The intention or motive of the offender

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-Which of the following correctly distinguishes extortion from theft under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- A:-Theft involves immovable property, while extortion involves movable property
- B:-Theft and extortion are treated as identical offences under BNS
- C:-Theft always requires force, whereas extortion does not
- D:-Theft is committed without consent, whereas extortion involves consent obtained by putting a person in fear

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-Criminal breach of trust under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 necessarily presupposes:

- A:-Deception at the time of obtaining property
  - B:-Mere possession of property without authority
  - C:-Use of force or coercion
  - D:-Entrustment of property or dominion over property
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-False evidence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is committed when a person:

- A:-Makes an incorrect statement due to mistake or misunderstanding
  - B:-Suppresses or withholds relevant facts without making a statement
  - C:-Knowingly makes a false statement in a judicial or legally bound proceeding
  - D:-Expenses an opinion or belief honestly held
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Criminal intimidation under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 requires a threat of injury to:

- A:-The body of a person alone
  - B:-The body, property or reputation of a person
  - C:-Reputation of a person alone
  - D:-Property of a person alone
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-The principle that mistake of fact excuses criminal liability under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is conditional upon:

- A:-Mere honesty of belief, irrespective of care
  - B:-Mere reasonableness of belief, irrespective of intent
  - C:-Good faith and bound by law to do it
  - D:-Absence of actual damage or injury
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-Strict liability offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 are primarily characterised by:

- A:-Absence of intention to commit the offence
  - B:-Absence of actual harm or injury
  - C:-Absence of the requirement to prove mens rea
  - D:-Absence of any prescribed punishment
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question30:-An offence which is continuing in nature under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 primarily affects the computation of:

- A:-The period of limitation for prosecution
  - B:-The stage at which cognizance may be taken
  - C:-The quantum of punishment prescribed
  - D:-The right to file an appeal
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, criminal conspiracy is complete when:

- A:-The offence agreed upon is actually committed
  - B:-An agreement to commit an offence is made
  - C:-An attempt to commit the offence is initiated
  - D:-Preparatory steps towards the offence are begun
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-An offence against public tranquility under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 primarily affects:

- A:-Public peace and order in society
  - B:-Ownership or possession of property
  - C:-Individual civil rights of private persons
  - D:-Property belonging to the Government
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-The concept of common intention under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 forms the basis of joint criminal liability. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the statutory position?

- A:-Mere presence at the scene of offence is sufficient to attract liability
- B:-Identical or similar acts by all accused persons are mandatory

C:-Participation in the act in furtherance of a shared common intention is required

D:-A prior written or formal agreement between the accused is necessary

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 treats attempt as a punishable stage of crime distinct from mere preparation. Which of the following *best* describes the statutory threshold for an attempt?

A:-Formation of intention to commit an offence

B:-Collection or arrangement of materials for committing the offence

C:-Mere planning or contemplation of the offence

D:-Direct movement towards the commission of the offence after preparation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question35:-In relation to consent, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 places emphasis on the quality of consent rather than its form. Which of the following circumstances vitiates consent under the Sanhita?

A:-Consent not reduced to writing

B:-Consent obtained under fear or injury or misconception of fact

C:-Consent given without the presence of witnesses

D:-Consent given in a private setting

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question36:-In distinguishing mistake of fact from mistake of law, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 adopts a traditional yet precise approach. Which of the following statements *accurately* reflects this distinction?

A:-Mistake of fact is excusable only when made in good faith

B:-Mistake of law is excusable when the belief is honest

C:-Both mistake of fact and mistake of law operate as defences

D:-Mistake of fact is never recognised as a defence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 classifies offences the human body into distinct categories in order to reflect the varying gravity of harm caused. Which of the following *best* represents the broad legislative objective behind grouping offences, such as *hurt*, *grievous hurt* and *homicide* under this chapter?

A:-Regulation of medical negligence and professional conduct

B:-Protection of bodily integrity and human life

C:-Maintenance of public order and tranquility

D:-Regulation of private disputes between individuals

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the offence of *hurt* is distinguished from *grievous hurt* primarily on the basis of :

A:-Intention of the offender alone

B:-Duration of suffering

C:-Nature and seriousness of the injury specified by statute

D:-Medical opinion alone

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-In offences affecting the human body, the statutory significance of *mens rea* under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita lies in the fact that:

A:-Every bodily offence requires intention to cause death

B:-Mental element varies with gravity of harm caused

C:-Mens rea is irrelevant once injury is proved

D:-Negligence is excluded from bodily offences

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question40:-The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita differentiates between offences affecting the human body and offences against public tranquility. Which of the following best reflects this statutory distinction?

A:-Bodily offences protect individual bodily integrity, tranquility offences protect collective peace

B:-Bodily offences protect public order, tranquility offences protect life

C:-Bodily offences affect society, public tranquility affects individuals

D:-Both categories protect the same legal interests

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-The offence relating to acts endangering the sovereignty or integrity of India under Chapter VII focuses primarily on:

- A:-Disaffection against government
- B:-Disobedience to public authorities
- C:-Criticism of public policy
- D:-Acts threatening the constitutional existence of the state

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question42:-One important change under Chapter VI or BNS, as compared to the repeated IPC provisions, is that:

- A:-Political dissent is criminalised
- B:-mere words expressing dissatisfaction are punishable
- C:-Only serious acts threatening national integrity are targeted
- D:-All offences are non-bailable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-The offence under Section 152 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita requires a specific type of conduct. Which of the following *best* captures the nature of conduct punishable under this provision?

- A:-Acts, spoken or otherwise, that incite secession or armed rebellion
- B:-Lawful protest against government actions
- C:-Any form of criticism of the state
- D:-Mere expression of unpopular opinions

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-In the overall structure of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, offences under Chapter VII are categorised separately from offences against public tranquility primarily because:

- A:-They involve private disputes
- B:-They affect individual victims only
- C:-They are minor regulatory offences
- D:-They directly threaten the existence and authority of the State

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-The Sanhita distinguishes between "voluntarily causing hurt" and accidental harm. Which of the following *best* explains the basis for this distinction?

- A:-Degree of injury caused
- B:-Relationship between parties
- C:-Presence of intention or knowledge
- D:-Duration of suffering

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-In distinguishing culpable homicide from lesser bodily offences, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita places emphasis on both consequence and mental element. Which of the following mental states is sufficient to constitute culpable homicide under the Sanhita?

- A:-negligence alone
- B:-Knowledge that the act is likely to cause death
- C:-Intention to cause bodily pain
- D:-Absence of intention

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:-The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita recognises that certain bodily offences may be aggravated due to the means employed. Which of the following factors statutorily enhances the gravity of an offence affecting the human body?

- A:-Prior enmity
- B:-Use of dangerous weapons or means
- C:-Verbal provocation
- D:-Public place commission

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-The distinction between "culpable homicide" and "murder" under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is rooted in legislative gradation of blameworthiness. Which of the following *best* explain this statutory differentiation?

- A:-Murder requires negligence, culpable homicide requires intention
- B:-Culpable homicide requires death, but murder requires heinous death

C:-Both offences are treated identically

D:-Murder is a subset of culpable homicide with high degree of intention or knowledge

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-Which offence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita criminalises physical contact and advances involving unwelcome sexual overtures?

A:-Voyeurism

B:-Sexual harassment

C:-Stalking

D:-Assault

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-The offence of voyeurism under BNS primarily relates to;

A:-Watching of capturing images of a woman engaged in a private act

B:-Verbal abuse of a woman

C:-Following a woman repeatedly

D:-Publishing defamatory content

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-The offence of trafficking of persons under BNS includes trafficking of

A:-Women only

B:-Children only

C:-Women and children only

D:-Any person

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-Kidnapping from lawful guardianship under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita applies to:

A:-Any minor

B:-Male under 16 years and female under 18 years

C:-Any person under 18 years

D:-Only female children

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-The offence of rape under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is distinguished from other sexual offences primarily based on:

A:-Absence of consent and nature of act

B:-Absence of injury

C:-Place of commission

D:-Relationship between parties

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question54:-The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita treats offences against children as aggravated primarily because:

A:-Children are economically dependent

B:-Children belong to the weaker sections

C:-Children are legally incapable of giving valid consent

D:-Children are wards of the State

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question55:-An act done by accident or misfortune is not an offence under BNS when it is done:

A:-With negligence

B:-Without criminal intention or knowledge

C:-With intention

D:-With carelessness

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-A person of unsound mind is exempted from criminal liability under BNS when he is incapable of knowing:

A:-The Law

B:-The Punishment

C:-The nature or wrongfulness of the act

D:-The consequence alone

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question57:-A trivial act is not an offence under BNS when:

- A:-It causes harm so slight that no person of ordinary sense would complain
- B:-It is done without intention
- C:-It causes no loss
- D:-It is done for fun

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-Voluntary drunkenness under BNS affects criminal liability by:

- A:-Completely exempting the accused
- B:-Reducing the punishment automatically
- C:-Attributing the same knowledge as if sober
- D:-Treating intoxication as insanity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-The right to private defence under BNS is available:

- A:-Only against offences punishable with death
- B:-Only when public authorities are absent
- C:-In all circumstances
- D:-Against certain specified offences affecting body or property

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question60:-The defence of insanity under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is based primarily on:

- A:-Incapacity of knowing the nature at the same time of the act
- B:-Medical diagnosis alone
- C:-Past history of illness
- D:-Subsequent behaviour

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question61:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the right of private defence is subject to the limitation that it:

- A:-Can be exercised as retaliation
- B:-Continues even after danger ceases
- C:-Must be proportionate to the threat
- D:-Requires prior approval

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-The application of the maxim *de minimis non curat lex* under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is found in:

- A:-Provision relating to accident
- B:-Provision relating to trivial acts
- C:-Provision relating to private defence
- D:-Provision relating to mistake of fact

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-Abetment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita includes:

- A:-Instigation only
- B:-Conspiracy only
- C:-Intentional aid only
- D:-Instigation, conspiracy or intentional aid

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-Abetment is punishable under BNS even when the offence abetted:

- A:-Is not committed
- B:-Is attempted
- C:-Is completed
- D:-Causes damage

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:-Instigation under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita primarily involves:

- A:-Physical assistance
- B:-Threat or force
- C:-Provocation or encouragement
- D:-Mere approval

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-For abetment by conspiracy under BNS, it is essential that:

- A:-The offence is completed
- B:-An act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of the conspiracy
- C:-There is a written agreement
- D:-All conspirators are present

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question67:-The liability of an abettor under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita depends primarily on:

- A:-The punishment of the principal offender
- B:-The success of the offence
- C:-The motive of the abettor
- D:-The nature of abetment and offence abetted

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question68:-The offence of cheating under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is not confined merely to deception but also requires a consequential element. Which of the following best captures the essential statutory requirement that distinguishes cheating from mere false representation?

- A:-Deception resulting in dishonest or fraudulent inducement
- B:-Existence of dishonest intention at any stage
- C:-Causing wrongful loss alone
- D:-Breach of promise without intention

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the offence of mischief focuses on the intention behind causing damage rather than ownership of property. Which of the following correctly reflects this statutory position?

- A:-Mischief requires damage to one's own property
- B:-Mischief requires intention to cause wrongful gain only
- C:-Mischief requires intention to cause damage or knowledge of likelihood of damage
- D:-Mischief requires permanent destruction of property

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Criminal trespass under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is distinguished from civil trespass primarily on the basis of intent. Which of the following best represents this distinction?

- A:-Entry without permission
- B:-Entry with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy
- C:-Entry in to private property
- D:-Entry during nighttime

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-The offence of forgery under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is structured around the concept of a "false document". Which of the following best explains the statutory significance of this concept?

- A:-Any incorrect document amounts to forgery
- B:-A document becomes false only when damage is proved
- C:-Making or altering a document dishonestly or fraudulently is the core of forgery
- D:-Forger applies only to written paper documents

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question72:-The offence of defamation under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita extends beyond spoken or written words. Which of the following correctly reflects the statutory breadth of defamation?

- A:-Only written statements affecting reputation
- B:-Spoken words alone
- C:-Statements made only in public
- D:-Imputations made by words, signs or visible representations

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-While both cheating and forgery involve deception, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita treats them as distinct offences primarily because:

- A:-Cheating involves property and forgery does not
- B:-Forgery focuses on false documents, whereas cheating focuses on dishonest inducement

C:-Cheating is a minor offence and forgery is serious

D:-Forgery requires delivery of property and cheating does not

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-The offence relating to acts endangering the sovereignty, unity or integrity of India under BNS requires:

A:-Acts or conduct threatening the security of the State

B:-Disobedience of law

C:-Mere expression of dissatisfaction

D:-Criticism of public authorities

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-Concealing the existence of a design to commit an offence against the State becomes punishable under BNS when;

A:-The concealment is intentional

B:-The offence is actually committed

C:-The concealment causes financial loss

D:-The concealment is reported late

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question76:-The offence of bribery in connection with elections under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita primarily involves:

A:-Any form of political promise

B:-Campaign expenditure

C:-Criticism of candidates

D:-Giving or accepting gratification to influence electoral rights

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question77:-Undue influence at elections under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita includes:

A:-Lawful persuasion of voters

B:-Public speeches during campaign

C:-Threat or inducement to interfere with free exercise of electoral rights

D:-Distribution of election manifestos

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-An unlawful assembly under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is constituted when:

A:-Three or more persons assemble

B:-Five or more persons assemble with a common object

C:-Four or more persons assemble

D:-Any number of persons assemble unlawfully

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-The offence of rioting under BNS becomes complete when:

A:-An unlawful assembly is formed

B:-There is mere intention to use force

C:-Public order is actually disturbed

D:-Force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question80:-The offence of undue influence at elections under BNS is structured to protect the democratic process by criminalising:

A:-All forms of persuasion of voters

B:-Only physical coercion of electors

C:-Interference with free exercise of electoral rights by threat, inducement or coercion

D:-Publication of false statements during elections

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question81:-The concept of "common object" under the provisions relating to unlawful assembly in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is statutorily significant because it:

A:-Requires a prior written agreement

B:-Must be identical to common intention

C:-Applies only after violence occurs

D:-Determines collective liability without proof of individual overt acts

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-False evidence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is committed when a person:

- A:-Makes an incorrect statement due to mistake or misunderstanding
- B:-Suppresses or withholds relevant facts without making a statement
- C:-Expresses an opinion or belief honestly held
- D:-Knowingly makes a false statement in a judicial or legally bound proceeding

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-Which punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita directly involves restriction of personal liberty without compulsory labour?

- A:-Simple imprisonment
- B:-Community service
- C:-Rigorous imprisonment
- D:-Forfeiture of property

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-Which of the following punishments reflects the idea of social accountability rather than confinement?

- A:-Rigorous imprisonment
- B:-Community Service
- C:-Simple imprisonment
- D:-Forfeiture of property

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-Which punishment under BNS is most closely associated with the objective of eliminating economic incentives for crime?

- A:-Forfeiture of property
- B:-Fine
- C:-Community service
- D:-Simple imprisonment

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-Community service as a punishment under BNS mainly signifies a shift towards:

- A:-Deterrent theory of punishment
- B:-Retributive theory of punishment
- C:-Reformative and restorative justice
- D:-Preventive detention

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-Among the punishments under BNS, which is embodying the preventive theory of punishment:

- A:-Life imprisonment
- B:-Rigorous imprisonment
- C:-Forfeiture of property
- D:-Death penalty

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-Forfeiture of property under BNS is conceptually closest to which penal philosophy?

- A:-Retributive theory
- B:-Utilitarian theory
- C:-Reformative theory
- D:-Preventive detention theory

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-Which theory of punishment finds the least reflection in the punishment framework of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- A:-Retributive theory
- B:-Deterrent theory
- C:-Reformative theory
- D:-Preventive theory

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question90:-The inclusion of non-custodial punishments in BNS primarily signifies a departure from which traditional penal assumption?

- A:-Crime must always attract physical suffering
- B:-Punishment must be proportionate
- C:-Punishment must be legally certain
- D:-Punishment must be publicly imposed

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question91:-For abetment of suicide under BNS, the offender's conduct must have:

- A:-Remote connection with the Act
- B:-Moral blameworthiness alone
- C:-Public visibility
- D:-A proximate and causal influence on the decision to commit suicide

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-Defamation under BNS may be committed through:

- A:-Spoken words alone
- B:-Visible representations affecting reputation
- C:-Written representations alone
- D:-Only printed publications

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-Truth as a defence in defamation under BNS is relevant when the imputation is made:

- A:-For personal vendetta
- B:-In absolute secrecy
- C:-For public good
- D:-Without intention

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Which theoretical justification best explains criminalisation of matrimonial cruelty under BNS?

- A:-Retributive theory alone
- B:-Moral policing
- C:-Preventive and protective theory
- D:-Strict liability

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-Which of the following best distinguishes dowry death from murder under BNS?

- A:-Dowry death requires proof of intention to cause death
- B:-Dowry death excludes custodial punishment
- C:-Dowry death applies only to deaths by burns
- D:-Dowry death operates on a contextual marital presumption

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-The marital duration requirement in dowry death under BNS reflects legislative concern over:

- A:-Property succession issues
- B:-Long-term marital disputes
- C:-Economic dependence of spouses
- D:-Early-stage marital vulnerability

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:-Dowry death under BNS may be attracted even when:

- A:-The offender did not directly cause the death
- B:-The death was purely accidental
- C:-No prior harassment is shown
- D:-The marriage was voluntary

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-The statutory presumption underlying dowry death under BNS primarily seeks to address:

- A:-Difficulty in investigating domestic crimes
- B:-Over-criminalisation of marital disputes
- C:-Delay in criminal trials

D:-Evidentiary burden on prosecution in all offences

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-For an offence of abetment of suicide under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, criminal liability arises only when the accused's conduct:

A:-Causes emotional distress to the deceased

B:-Occurs shortly before the commission of suicide

C:-Amounts to instigation, conspiracy or intentional aiding of the act of suicide

D:-Is morally reprehensible in nature

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, sexual intercourse by a husband with his wife does not constitute rape when:

A:-The wife does not expressly resist the act

B:-The wife is above the prescribed statutory age

C:-Consent is presumed by virtue of marriage alone

D:-The act occurs within the matrimonial home

Correct Answer:- Option-B