

INSPECTOR BABA – INDIA'S NEW CRIMINAL LAWS

BNS/BNSS/BSA



BNS/BNSS/BSA

(With Theory+All Imp PYQs in Bilingual Format)

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INDIA'S NEW CRIMINAL LAWS - BNS/BNSS/BSA

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❖ OVERVIEW:

- In December 2023, the Government of India approved a historic and comprehensive transformation of the nation's criminal justice system. This reform involves replacing the colonial-era laws— **Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872.**—with three new legislations
- **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023:** Replaces the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860. It defines various offenses and prescribes punishments, focusing on substantive criminal law.
- **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023:** Replaces the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973. It outlines the procedures for investigation, arrest, prosecution, and bail.
- **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023:** Replaces the Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872. It establishes the rules and standards for how evidence is presented and admitted in court. Covered 35 States/Union Territories and 640 districts.
 - These laws became fully operational on **July 1, 2024**. The primary goals of this legislative transition are:
 - **Modernization:** Removing colonial vestiges and updating definitions of crime.
 - **Citizen-Centricity:** Creating a justice system that is focused on the needs of the people.
 - **Efficiency:** Implementing a technology-enabled framework to ensure faster legal processes.
 - **Digital Integration:** Incorporating requirements necessary for the digital era.

❖ BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA (BNS), 2023:

- **Replaces** : Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860
- **Total Sections** : 358 (Earlier 511)
- **Objective** : To decolonise and modernise India's criminal law by replacing the colonial IPC with a justice-centric, victim-oriented code that uses technology and Indian values of fairness and rehabilitation.

❖ KEY FEATURES:

1. STRUCTURAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SHIFT :

- **Decolonisation and Modernisation:** The BNS aims to remove colonial vestiges, replacing a retribution-focused framework with a justice-centric (Nyaya) approach.
- **Streamlined Structure:** The total number of sections has been reduced to **358**, down from the IPC's 511.
- **Priority for Vulnerable Groups:** Offences against **women and children** have been given top priority and are placed prominently at the beginning of the text in a dedicated Chapter V.

2. INTRODUCTION OF NEW OFFENCES :

- **Terrorism (Section 113):** Defined clearly for the first time within the penal code, covering acts threatening India's unity, integrity, or national security.
- **Organised Crime (Section 111):** Introduced as a standalone offence to tackle crime syndicates involved in kidnapping, extortion, contract killing, and financial crimes.
- **Mob Lynching (Section 103(2)):** Explicitly criminalises violence committed by a group of five or more persons based on identity or belief, with punishments ranging from life imprisonment to death.
- **False Promise to Marry (Section 69):** Specifically criminalises sexual relations obtained through deceitful promises of marriage, jobs, or concealed identity.
- **Snatching (Section 304):** Recognised as a serious form of theft and given its own specific legal definition.
- **Fake News:** Penalises the spreading of false information that may spark unrest or endanger national sovereignty.

3. REPEALED OR MODIFIED PROVISIONS :

- **Repeal of Sedition:** The colonial-era offence of sedition (Sec. 124A IPC) has been repealed and replaced by "**Deshdroh**" (**Section 152**), which focuses on acts endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- **Removal of Archaic Laws: Adultery and Section 377 (unnatural offences)** have been removed to align with modern judicial rulings. Obsolete categories like "thugs" have also been deleted.
- **Attempt to Suicide for Protest (Section 224):** Specifically targets the use of attempted suicide as a tool to compel or threaten public officials, punishable by community service.

4. REFORM IN PUNISHMENTS :

- **Community Service:** Introduced for the first time in Indian criminal law as a sentence for minor or petty offences.
- **Mandatory Minimum Sentences:** Certain serious offences now carry compulsory minimum punishments to ensure judicial uniformity.
- **Harsher Penalties for Grave Crimes:** Punishments for crimes like gang rape of a minor have been increased to life imprisonment or death.
- **Graded Fines for Property Damage:** Tiered punishments and fines for damage to property during protests or riots are now based on intent and the value of the damage.

5. FOCUS ON GENDER NEUTRALITY :

- **Wider Protection:** While rape remains a gender-specific offence, other sexual crimes now use **gender-neutral terminology** to provide broader protection across all genders.

❖ BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA (BNSS), 2023:

- **Replaces :** Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973
- **Total Sections :** 531 (177 revised, 9 new, 14 repealed)
- **Objective :** To modernise India's criminal procedure through a technology-driven, transparent, time-bound, and victim-centric system of justice.

❖ KEY FEATURES:

1. DIGITAL INTEGRATION AND TECHNOLOGY :

- **Electronic Procedures:** The BNSS mandates the use of electronic modes for all stages of investigation, inquiry, and trial.
- **e-FIR and Zero FIR:** Cognizable offences can now be reported electronically (**e-FIR**), provided they are physically signed within **three days**. Additionally, **Zero FIR** is codified, allowing victims to register an FIR at any police station regardless of jurisdiction.
- **Mandatory Videography:** All search and seizure operations must be audio-video recorded. Chargesheets are considered invalid if these recordings are not submitted to the Magistrate.
- **Digital Tools:** Specific applications like **e-Sakshya** (for recording crime scene evidence) and **e-Pramaan** (for evidence management) have been introduced to support digital integration.

2. FORENSIC INVESTIGATION :

- **Forensic Mandate:** Forensic investigation is now **compulsory** for all offences punishable by **seven years or more** of imprisonment to enhance the quality of evidence.

3. SPEEDY JUSTICE AND MANDATORY TIMELINES :

- **Investigation:** Must generally be completed within **90 days** (and within two months for crimes against women and children).
- **Framing of Charges:** Courts are required to complete the framing of charges within **60 days** of the first hearing.
- **Judgment Delivery:** Judgments must ideally be delivered within **30 to 45 days** after the conclusion of arguments.

- **Limited Adjournments:** Trial delays are restricted by allowing a **maximum of two adjournments** per case.

4. RIGHTS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES :

- **Access to Information:** Victims are entitled to receive free copies of FIRs, police reports, and chargesheets.
- **Investigation Updates:** Police must provide victims with updates on the progress of an investigation within **90 days**.
- **Witness Protection:** Every State Government is mandated to implement a **Witness Protection Scheme**.
- **Right to be Heard:** Victims must be given a hearing before any criminal case is withdrawn by the prosecution.

5. BAIL AND CUSTODY REFORMS :

- **First-Time Offenders:** Individuals who are first-time offenders must be released on bond after serving **one-third** of their maximum sentence.
- **Police Custody:** The code allows for up to 15 days of police custody, which can be taken intermittently within the first 40 or 60 days of detention.
- **Alternative to Arrest:** In appropriate cases, an accused person may be permitted to provide a **security bond** instead of being formally arrested.

6. PROCEDURAL AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES :

- **Summary and Fast-Track Trials:** Summary trials are encouraged for offences with punishments up to **three years**, which could resolve nearly 40% of all cases more quickly.
- **Trial in Absentia:** Declared fugitives or proclaimed offenders can now be tried and sentenced even if they have absconded.
- **Restructured Court Hierarchy:** The BNSS simplifies the court structure by removing the distinct role of **Metropolitan Magistrates**.
- **Judicial Inquiry:** A judicial inquiry is now mandatory in all cases involving **custodial deaths** or police encounters.

❖ BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM (BSA), 2023:

- **Replaces** : Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872
- **Total Sections** : 170 (24 revised, 2 new, 6 repealed)
- **Objective** : To modernise India's evidence law in tune with digital technology, forensic science, and transparency, ensuring that both physical and electronic evidence remain credible and verifiable

❖ KEY FEATURES:

1. INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE :

- **Equal Status for Digital Records:** Electronic and digital records—including **emails, SMS, WhatsApp chats, CCTV footage, and cloud logs**—are now treated as primary evidence with the same legal standing as paper documents.
- **Expanded Definition of "Document":** The definition of a document has been expanded to explicitly include **electronic data, digital images, and recordings**.
- **Digital Authentication:** Authentication rules have been updated to include verification through **metadata, hash values, and digital footprints**, which are vital for cybercrime investigations.

2. PROCEDURAL MODERNISATION :

- **Virtual Testimony:** Witnesses are now permitted to appear through **video conferencing**, which aims to improve the speed of justice and ensure the safety of vulnerable witnesses.
- **Expert Testimony:** The range of experts recognized by the court has been broadened to include **cyber analysts, forensic specialists**, and voice experts alongside traditional medical and handwriting analysts.
- **Joint Trials:** The BSA introduces provisions for **joint trials** where multiple persons can be tried together for the same offence, and the trial can continue even if one of the accused absconds.

3. RETENTION OF CORE PRINCIPLES :

- **Admissibility Rules:** The Act retains foundational principles such as only allowing legally permissible evidence to be presented in court.
- **Police Confessions:** Rule regarding confessions remain largely unchanged; confessions made to police officers are generally **inadmissible** unless recorded before a Magistrate.

- **Facts from Custody:** The "chain of custody" protocol mandates a documented trail for both physical and digital evidence to prevent tampering.

4. STRUCTURAL CHANGES :

- **Section Revision:** Out of the 170 sections, **24 were altered, 2 were added, and 6 were repealed** from the original 167 sections of the Indian Evidence Act.
- **Forensic Mandate:** To ensure the credibility of evidence, forensic investigation is now **compulsory** for offences punishable with seven years or more of imprisonment.

5. NOTED CONCERNS :

- **Tampering Risks:** Sources note that digital records remain vulnerable to **manipulation**, and some critics argue that certification rules can still be contradictory.
- **Custodial Safeguards:** Some analysts point out that earlier recommendations regarding stronger safeguards against **coerced confessions** and custodial torture were not fully incorporated into the new Act.

❖ IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ASKED IN RECENT SSC EXAMS

Q1. Regarding 'Hit and Run' cases under Section 106(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), what is the maximum punishment if an offender causes death by rash and negligent driving and fails to inform a 'police officer' or Magistrate?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) Imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine | C) Imprisonment up to 7 years and a fine |
| B) Life imprisonment | D) Imprisonment up to 5 years and a fine |

Answer: (A) Imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine

Q2. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita, 2023, adulteration of food or drink for sale is punishable with imprisonment up to six months. Which special law prescribes punishment up to life imprisonment for the manufacture or sale of unsafe food?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| a) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 | c) Essential Commodities Act, 1955 |
| b) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 | d) Consumer Protection Act, 2019 |

Answer: (b) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

Q3. According to the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita, 2023, what is the punishment for murder caused by mob lynching on specified identity-based grounds?

- a) Imprisonment up to seven years
- b) Imprisonment up to ten years
- c) Life imprisonment or death
- d) Community service

Answer: (c) Life imprisonment or death

Q4. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita, 2023, within how many days must a medical practitioner submit the medical examination report of a rape victim to the investigating officer?

- a) Three days
- b) Five days
- c) Seven days
- d) Ten days

Answer: (c) Seven days

Q5. Allowing police custody in instalments during the early portion of judicial custody under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita, 2023, may have what practical effect for an accused?

- a) Automatic issuance of anticipatory bail
- b) Denial of bail for the full sixty or ninety days period
- c) Mandatory discharge after fifteen days
- d) Immediate release on surety

Answer: (b)

Q6. How many sections are included in the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (2023)?

- a) 120 sections
- b) 170 sections
- c) 200 sections
- d) 250 sections

Answer: (b) 170 sections

Q7. According to the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita, 2023, which additional type of specimen may now be collected during investigation along with handwriting and finger impressions?

- a) Hair samples
- b) Voice samples
- c) Blood group
- d) DNA profiles

Answer: (b) Voice samples

Q8. Which of the following authorities are empowered to investigate cybercrimes under the new law?

- (a) Local police stations only
- (b) Private investigators
- (c) Internet service providers (ISPs)
- (d) Cybercrime investigation cells set up by the government

Answer: (d)

Q9. Which of the following is a new offense defined under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- (a) Criminal intimidation
- (b) Adultery
- (c) Terrorist act
- (d) Sedition

Answer: (c)

Q10. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which of the following has been emphasized for the first time in criminal law regarding sexual offences?

- (a) Marital rape as a punishable offense
- (b) Consent must be explicitly defined and recorded
- (c) Death penalty for all rape cases
- (d) Gender neutrality in sexual assault definitions

Answer: (d)

Q.11 Under the BSA, what is the value of expert opinion in a trial?

- (a) Advisory in nature, but holds persuasive value
- (b) Used only in civil trials
- (c) Treated as conclusive proof
- (d) Ignored by the court

Answer: (a)

Q.12 Under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Samhita (BNSS), every police station must maintain what digital register?

- (a) Crime Index
- (b) Crime Registry
- (c) E-FIR log
- (d) Daily Case Register

Answer: (d)

Q.13 According to the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, what does the term “bail bond” refer to?

- a) An order issued by the police granting temporary custody of an accused.
- b) An undertaking for release with a surety.
- c) A personal promise of good behaviour without any legal backing.
- d) An agreement between police and accused to suspend trial.

Answer: (a)

Q.14 The introduction of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) in 1860 aimed to:

- a) Codify and standardize criminal laws across British India.
- b) Promote traditional Indian legal systems.
- c) Grant greater autonomy to village courts in resolving disputes.
- d) Exclusively protect the interests of the British ruling class.

Answer: (a)

Q.15 Which of the following offenses has been newly and clearly defined under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023?

- a) Mob lynching
- b) Defamation
- c) Theft
- d) Cheating

Answer: (a)

Q.16 Which new power has been given to the Magistrate under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) regarding preliminary inquiry for serious cases?

- a) Power to issue a death warrant directly.
- b) Power to direct preliminary inquiry in cases punishable with 7 years or more.
- c) Power to grant anticipatory bail without hearing the police.
- d) Power to quash FIRs on their own motion.

Answer: (b)

Q.17 The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) introduces a specific timeframe for pronouncing judgment after the conclusion of arguments in a criminal trial. What is this timeframe?

- a) Within 7 days
- b) Within 15 days
- c) Within 30 days (extendable to 45 days)
- d) Within 60 days

Answer: (c)

Q.18 The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) allows for trials to proceed in the absence of the accused in certain circumstances. This provision applies specifically to:

- a) Any accused person who fails to appear.
- b) Only foreign nationals.
- c) Proclaimed offenders who abscond.
- d) Accused persons who are gravely ill.

Answer: (c)

Q.19 What is the maximum period of imprisonment that can be given in a summary trial under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, irrespective of the punishment specified for the offence?

- a) 1 month
 - b) 3 months
 - c) 12 months
 - d) 24 months
- Answer: (b)**

Q.20 The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) introduces significant changes regarding the use of technology in criminal justice. Which of these is a key technological integration mandated by Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)?

- a) Mandatory use of Artificial Intelligence for investigations.
- b) Videography of search and seizure operations and crime scenes.
- c) Robot-assisted policing.
- d) Automated judgment delivery system.

Answer: (b)

Q.21 Which of the following is considered an admission under the BSA, 2023?

- (a) A rumor repeated in court
 - (b) A statement made by someone not involved in the case
 - (c) A voluntary statement by a party acknowledging a fact
 - (d) A statement made under duress
- Answer: (c)**

Q.22 What is the significance of confessions made to police officers under the BSA 2023?

- (a) Admissible only in traffic cases
- (b) Automatically used as judgment
- (c) Fully admissible
- (d) Inadmissible unless made in the presence of a magistrate

Answer: (d)

Q.23 As per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, how should every summons issued by a Court be formatted?

- (a) In duplicate, signed and sealed or sent via encrypted digital form
- (b) Only handwritten and sent via personal messenger from the Court
- (c) Verbal instructions delivered by an officer of the Court
- (d) Sealed envelope signed by any officer of the police station

Answer: (a)

Q24. What new provision does the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) introduce for the punishment of defamation?

- a) Imprisonment for up to 5 years with or without a fine.
- b) Imprisonment for up to 1 year and mandatory community service.
- c) Imprisonment for up to 2 years, a fine, or both, with an option for community service.
- d) Imprisonment for life with or without a fine.

Answer: (c)

Q25. Which of the following minor offences now qualifies for community service as a form of punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023?

- a) Murder
- b) Defamation
- c) Terrorism
- d) Money Laundering

Answer: (b)

Q26. The 'Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Samhita' (BNSS) now allows for a 'Zero FIR'. What is the main benefit of a Zero FIR?

- a) It costs zero money
- b) It requires zero evidence to start
- c) It can be filed in any police station, regardless of the crime's location
- d) It does not require a signature

Answer: (c)

Q27. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), who can be held liable for abetment of an offense?

- a) Only a person who helps physically
- b) Anyone who aids, counsels, or instigates the offense
- c) Only persons who are present at the scene
- d) Only the person who directly commits the crime

Answer: (b)

Q28. In December 2023, the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita removed the offence of sedition and replaced it with a new offence relating to which of the following acts?

- a) Acts disturbing communal harmony
- b) Acts endangering the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- c) Acts affecting administrative efficiency
- d) Acts causing economic loss to the government

Answer: (b)

Q29. In the Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita, 2023, organised crime is recognised as an offence when the crime is committed on behalf of which of the following?

- a) A trade association
- b) A registered charity
- c) A crime syndicate
- d) A public sector company

Q30. Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, which type of evidence is now considered at par with primary evidence?

- a) Digital evidence
- b) Oral testimony
- c) Hearsay evidence
- d) Circumstantial evidence

Answer: (a) Digital evidence

Q31. The Bharatiya Nyaya (Second) Sanhita, 2023 defines a child as a person below which age?

- a) Sixteen years
- b) Seventeen years
- c) Eighteen years
- d) Twenty-one years

Answer: (c) Eighteen years

Q32. Assertion (A): The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita includes a specific provision for 'community service' as a punishment. Reason (R): This reform aims to reduce jail time by introducing community service for petty offences.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

Q33. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, for how long can a suspect be detained without a magistrate's approval?

- (a) 24 hours
- (b) 48 hours
- (c) 72 hours
- (d) 12 hours

Answer: (a)

Q34. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, what is the maximum term of simple imprisonment if a person fails to pay a fine not exceeding ₹10,000?

- a) Two months
- b) Four months
- c) Six months
- d) One year

Answer: (b)

Q35. Under which Chapter of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, are the classes of Criminal Courts such as Courts of Session, Judicial Magistrates, and Executive Magistrates defined?

- a) Chapter I
- b) Chapter II
- c) Chapter III
- d) Chapter IV

Answer: (b)

Q36. What is a key feature of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam related to electronic evidence?

- (a) It excludes electronic records.
- (b) It mandates notarization of digital documents.
- (c) It recognizes electronic evidence in legal proceedings.
- (d) It limits the use of electronic records.

Answer: (c)

Q.37 In the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which of the following provisions has been introduced for the first time concerning crimes against women?

- (a) Inclusion of community service as a punishment for domestic violence.
- (b) Provision for capital punishment in cases of gang rape of a woman under 18 years.
- (c) Legalization of marital rape.
- (d) Reduction of the age of consent for sexual activities to 16 years.

Answer: (b)

Q.38 Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (a) Oral evidence holds greater importance than documentary evidence.
- (b) Digital records require supplementary paper documentation.
- (c) Electronic evidence is treated as equal to documentary evidence.
- (d) Hearsay evidence is always admissible.

Answer: (c)

Q39. Under which section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) is 'gender' defined in an inclusive manner, referring to male, female, and transgender?

- a) Section 2(3)
- b) Section 2(5)
- c) Section 2(10)
- d) Section 2(8)

Answer: (c) Section 2(10)

Q40. Which Indian law defines terms such as cybercrime, cybersecurity, and digital signatures, which are referenced in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)?

- a) Information Technology Act, 2000
- b) Indian Penal Code, 1860
- c) National Cybercrime Reporting Portal Act
- d) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 *Answer: (a)*

Q41. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita, 2023, a sessions court must frame charges within how many days from the first hearing on such charges?

- a) Thirty days
- b) Forty-five days
- c) Sixty days
- d) Fifty days

Answer: (c)

Q42. What is the maximum punishment for mob lynching resulting in death under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)?

- a) Punishable with up to 7 years, Death penalty or life imprisonment
- b) 10 years imprisonment
- c) Life imprisonment only
- d) 14 years imprisonment

Answer: (a)

Q43. Which of the following colonial-era offenses was removed in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), and replaced with a new offense related to national security?

- a) Sedition
- b) Treason
- c) Riot
- d) Blasphemy

Answer: (a) Sedition

Q44. Under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), when must the accused be informed of the grounds of arrest?

- a) After trial
- b) Immediately upon arrest
- c) Before arrest
- d) Only if they ask

Answer: (b) Immediately upon arrest

Q45. What new form of punishment introduced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, aims to keep convicts out of prison for minor offences?

- a) Solitary confinement
- b) Community service
- c) Capital punishment for lesser crimes
- d) Fine and retribution

Answer: (b) Community service

Q46. How many chapters and sections does the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, have in comparison to the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860?

- a) 25 chapters, 400 sections
- b) 20 chapters, 358 sections
- c) 30 chapters, 500 sections
- d) 18 chapters, 450 sections

Answer: (b) 20 chapters, 358 sections

Q47. Fill in the blank: The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam modernizes _____ by incorporating provisions for technology-based evidence.

- (a) Civil laws
- (b) Evidence laws
- (c) Consumer laws
- (d) Tax laws

Answer: (b)

Q48. Which provision of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita focuses on crimes against women and children?

- (a) Chapter III
- (b) Chapter V
- (c) Chapter VII
- (d) Chapter IX

Answer: (b)

Q49. Consider the following statements regarding the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023:

1. The Act applies to courts, including Courts-martial, but excludes affidavits and arbitration. 2. "Document" includes emails, server logs, and smartphone messages. 3. Confessions to police officers are admissible without restriction. 4. The Evidence Act of 1872 is repealed, but pending cases follow the old law.

- (a) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2, and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3, and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3 all are correct

Answer: (b)

Q50. Which power granted under the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 extends beyond its predecessor?

- (a) Permitting collection of biometric and biological data
- (b) Restricting identification procedures only to convicts
- (c) Limiting law enforcement access to stored data
- (d) Allowing only fingerprints for crime investigation

Answer: (a)

Q51. Regarding the BNS: 1. It introduces community service for minor offences. 2. The scope of summary trials has been limited to only serious offences. 3. The reformative approach aims to ensure societal reintegration.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3 all are correct

Answer: (b)

Q52. Assertion (A): The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, promotes e-filing and virtual trials. Reason (R): The integration of technology aims to reduce case pendency.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) A is false, but R is true.
- (c) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (d) A is true, but R is false.

Answer: (a)

Q53. What is the punishment for abetment of an offense under the POCSO Act?

- (a) Same punishment as the offense
- (b) Half the punishment prescribed for the offense
- (c) No punishment
- (d) Community service

Answer: (a)

Q54. As per the BSA, 2023, which of the following is not applicable under the Act?

- (a) Hearings before a District Magistrate
- (b) Affidavits submitted before court officer
- (c) Trials before Military Court (Court-Martial)
- (d) Proceedings before Civil Judge Court

Answer: (b)

Q55. Under Chapter V of the BSA, 2023, which qualifies as primary evidence?

- (a) A counterpart document executed by one of the parties
- (b) A photocopy signed by a clerk
- (c) A handwritten summary prepared later
- (d) A typed copy of the original document

Answer: (a)

Q56. According to the BNSS, 2023, trials of sexual crimes against women shall, as far as practicable, be tried by:

- (a) Any police officer rank DSP and above
- (b) High Court under a male judge
- (c) Executive Magistrates
- (d) A court presided over by a woman

Answer: (d)

Q57. Under BNSS, what best defines "electronic communication"?

- (a) Any information transmitted using electronic devices like phones or computers
- (b) Only video calls through secure government networks
- (c) Telephonic conversations recorded manually
- (d) Verbal messages sent through written documents only **Answer: (a)**

Q58. Under the BNSS, what may a Court do if a person is convicted for multiple offences?

- (a) Impose only one punishment
- (b) Give only the harshest punishment
- (c) Suspend all sentences
- (d) Impose punishments to run concurrently or consecutively

Answer: (d)

Q59. Under BNSS, what is the maximum period for total police custody?

- (a) 30 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 15 days (can be sought in parts)

Answer: (d)

Q60. Which of the following is a mandatory procedural change under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)?

- (a) Presumption of guilt
- (b) Video-recording of search and seizure
- (c) Scrapping of bail rights
- (d) Replacement of all IPC sections

Answer: (b)

Q61. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) mandates the collection of forensic evidence in crimes punishable by:

- (a) 1 year or more
- (b) 3 years or more
- (c) 7 years or more
- (d) Death penalty only

Answer: (c)

Q62. Which section of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) mandates video-recording of search and seizure operations?

- (a) Section 50
- (b) Section 62
- (c) Section 105
- (d) Section 176

Q63. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) consolidates provisions related to:

- (a) Civil Procedure Law
- (b) Criminal Substantive Law
- (c) Evidence Law
- (d) Administrative Law

Q64. Under the BSA, a confession in police custody is admissible only if made:

- (a) In the presence of a lawyer
- (b) In the presence of a Magistrate
- (c) On video
- (d) After 24 hours

Answer: (b)

Q65. In the BNS, "terrorist act" is defined under:

- (a) Section 152
- (b) Section 113
- (c) Section 124
- (d) Section 100

Answer: (b)

Q66. Under the BNS, "Organized Crime" is covered under:

- (a) Section 120
- (b) Section 111
- (c) Section 115
- (d) Section 100

Answer: (b)

Q67. The BNSS mandates that forensic experts must visit a crime scene for offenses punishable by:

- (a) 3 years or more
- (b) 5 years or more
- (c) 7 years or more
- (d) Any offense

Answer: (c)

Q68. Under the BSA, "Digital Signature" is treated as:

- (a) Inadmissible
- (b) Equivalent to a physical signature
- (c) Secondary evidence only
- (d) Hearsay

Answer: (b)

Q69. Under the BNSS, a judgment must be delivered within how many days of completing arguments?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 30 days (extendable to 45)
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 90 days

Answer: (b)

Q70. Under the BNSS, what is the timeline for a victim to receive a copy of the FIR?

- (a) Within 24 hours
- (b) Within 48 hours
- (c) Free of cost, immediately
- (d) After paying a nominal fee

Answer: (c)

Q71. "Zero FIR" can be filed at:

- (a) The police station where the crime occurred
- (b) Any police station, regardless of jurisdiction
- (c) Only the District Headquarters
- (d) Only via an online portal

Answer: (b)

Q72. Under the BNS, "Petty Organized Crime" is defined under:

- (a) Section 101
- (b) Section 111
- (c) Section 112
- (d) Section 150 **Answer: (c)**

Q73. Under the BNS, the age of criminal responsibility is:

- (a) 7 years
- (b) 12 years (with maturity)
- (c) 18 years
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (d)

Q74. The term "Sedition" was replaced in the BNS by:

- (a) Treason
- (b) Acts endangering sovereignty and unity
- (c) Anti-national activities
- (d) Public disorder

Answer: (b)

Q75. Under BNSS, a search warrant can be issued by:

- (a) Only the High Court
- (b) A Magistrate
- (c) A Police Sub-Inspector
- (d) A Sarpanch

Answer: (b)

Q76. What is the maximum imprisonment for defamation under the BNS?

- (a) 5 year
- (b) 2 years (or community service)
- (c) 1 years
- (d) Fine only

Answer: (b)

Q77. A major focus of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) is to broaden the scope of 'documents' to include:

- a) Only paper-based records
- b) Electronic records, including emails, server logs, and digital signatures
- c) Only certified public records
- d) Oral testimonies transcribed manually

Answer: (b)

Q78. Which offence, as per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, is punishable with a minimum imprisonment of 3 years, extendable up to 10 years, along with fine, and is triable by a Magistrate of the First Class?

- a) Kidnapping a minor
- b) Hiring or engaging a child to commit an offence
- c) Abandoning a child under 12 years
- d) Using a child for begging

Answer: (b)

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