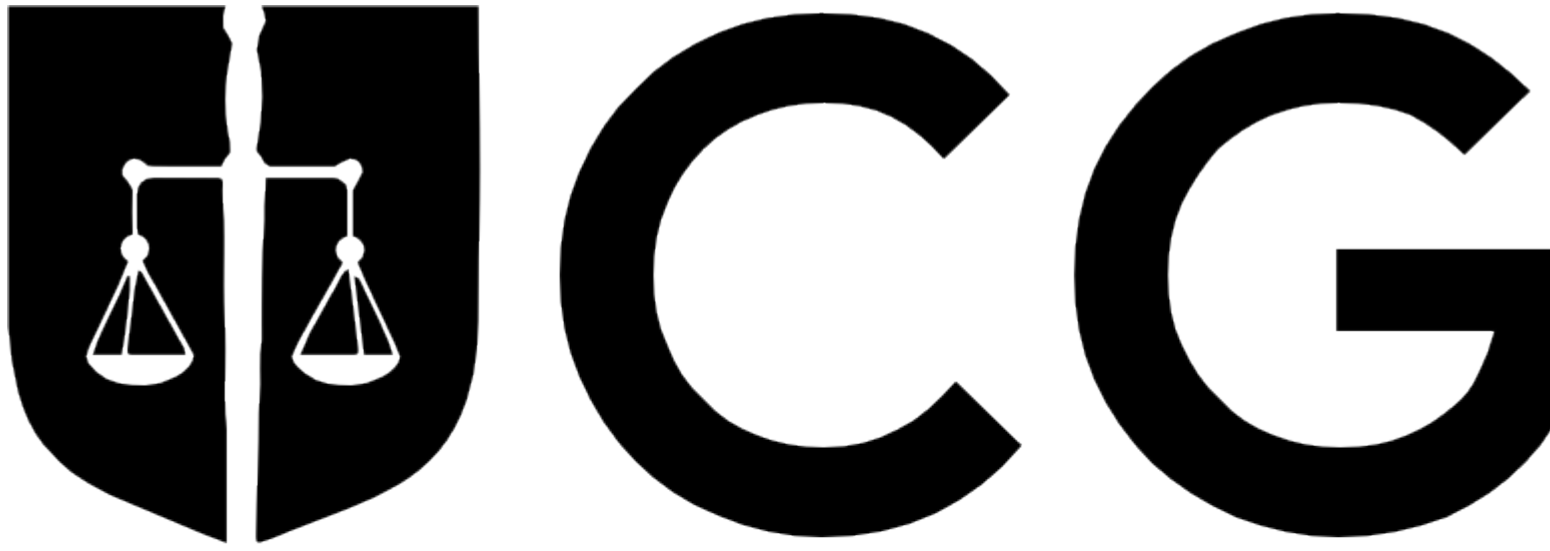




CLAT Gurukul

By Ready For Exa

JUD GURUKUL

Judiciary Prelims MCQ

JUD-PRELIMS · 2026-05-28 · 30 min · +?/?

1.

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder is punishable under which section?

[bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Section 101 BNS
- B. Section 103 BNS
- C. Section 105 BNS
- D. Section 107 BNS

2.

Which section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 defines 'criminal conspiracy', carrying forward the substance of the old IPC §120A?

[bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Section 60 BNS
- B. Section 61 BNS
- C. Section 62 BNS
- D. Section 63 BNS

3.

Under the BNS, 2023, 'snatching' has been introduced as a distinct offence (separate from theft and robbery) under: [amendment_or_recent]

- A. Section 302 BNS
- B. Section 303 BNS
- C. Section 304 BNS
- D. Section 305 BNS

4.

Section 69 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 — newly introduced and with no direct equivalent in the old IPC — criminalises:

[amendment_or_recent]

- A. Mob lynching causing death
- B. Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means such as a false promise to marry
- C. Organised crime by a syndicate
- D. Acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

BATCH: _____

5.

Which of the following statements about Section 113 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (terrorist act) is INCORRECT? [doctrinal_definition]

- A. It defines a 'terrorist act' for the first time within the general penal code
- B. It permits the officer-in-charge of a police station, not below the rank of Superintendent of Police, to decide whether to register the case under BNS §113 or the UAPA, 1967
- C. It prescribes the death penalty or life imprisonment where the act results in the death of any person
- D. It overrides and impliedly repeals the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

6.

A, a public servant, accepts a gratification of Rs. 5,000 from B as a motive for showing favour in the exercise of his official functions. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, A is liable to be charged primarily under: [hypothetical_problem]

- A. Section 198 BNS (public servant disobeying law)
- B. Section 201 BNS (framing incorrect document)
- C. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, which continues to apply as a special law
- D. Section 318 BNS (cheating)

7.

X publishes on social media a digitally altered video falsely showing Y, a public figure, committing a criminal act, with intent to harm Y's reputation. Under the BNS, 2023, the most appropriate primary offence is: [hypothetical_problem]

- A. Defamation under Section 356 BNS
- B. Forgery under Section 336 BNS
- C. Cheating under Section 318 BNS
- D. Mischief under Section 324 BNS

8.

Under Section 103(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, when a group of five or more persons acting in concert commits murder on the ground of race, caste, community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any other similar ground, each member shall be punished with: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Imprisonment for life only
- B. Death or imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine
- C. Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to ten years and fine
- D. Death only

9.

In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015) 5 SCC 1, the Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of the IT Act, 2000. The doctrine principally relied upon by the Court was: [case_law_application]

- A. Doctrine of pith and substance
- B. Doctrine of overbreadth and vagueness in regulating Article 19(1)(a) speech
- C. Doctrine of colourable legislation
- D. Doctrine of harmonious construction

10.

In *Joseph Shine v. Union of India* (2018) 2 SCC 189, the Supreme Court decriminalised adultery by striking down Section 497 IPC. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the position of adultery as a criminal offence is: [case_law_application]

- A. Re-criminalised under Section 84 BNS in a gender-neutral form
- B. Re-criminalised but only against the wife's paramour
- C. Not included as an offence — adultery is no longer a crime under the new code
- D. Listed only as a civil wrong actionable in matrimonial courts

11.

The Supreme Court in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* (2018) 10 SCC 1 read down Section 377 IPC to the extent it criminalised consensual same-sex relations between adults. Under the BNS, 2023, the corresponding provision on 'unnatural offences': [case_law_application]

- A. Has been retained verbatim as Section 377 BNS
- B. Has been omitted entirely; non-consensual acts are covered under expanded BNS rape/sexual-offence provisions and Section 138 (kidnapping etc.)
- C. Has been re-enacted as Section 75 BNS with the consensual carve-out written into the statute
- D. Has been retained only insofar as it criminalises bestiality, with the human-on-human limb omitted

12.

Which of the following is the closest corresponding provision under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 for the old IPC §307 (attempt to murder)? [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Section 107 BNS
- B. Section 109 BNS
- C. Section 111 BNS
- D. Section 117 BNS

13.

Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 introduces the offence of 'organised crime'. Which of the following is NOT an essential ingredient under this section? [doctrinal_definition]

- A. Continuing unlawful activity
- B. Carried on by a person, singly or jointly, as a member of an organised crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate
- C. Use of violence, threat of violence, intimidation, coercion or other unlawful means
- D. The activity must be transnational in character involving at least two countries

14.

P, a 19-year-old, induces Q, a 16-year-old girl, to leave her lawful guardian's custody without the guardian's consent. The girl accompanies P willingly. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: [hypothetical_problem]

- A. No offence is made out because Q accompanied P willingly
- B. P is guilty of kidnapping from lawful guardianship under Section 137 BNS — consent of a minor is immaterial
- C. P is guilty only if Q is below 14 years
- D. P is guilty of abduction under Section 138 BNS regardless of force or deceit

15.

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the punishment for rape under Section 64 — where the woman is under sixteen years of age — is: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years, extendable to 10 years and fine
- B. Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years, extendable to imprisonment for life (which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life) and fine
- C. Imprisonment for life only
- D. Death penalty mandatorily

16.

In *Independent Thought v. Union of India* (2017) 10 SCC 800, the Supreme Court read down Exception 2 to the old IPC §375 to the extent that: [case_law_application]

- A. Marital rape was criminalised in all cases
- B. Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under eighteen years of age, would not be rape
- C. The age of consent was reduced to 16 years for married couples
- D. Marriage automatically validated all sexual acts irrespective of consent

17.

The doctrine of 'transferred malice' under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 finds statutory recognition in: [doctrinal_definition]

- A. Section 4 BNS
- B. Section 6 BNS
- C. Section 8 BNS
- D. Section 9 BNS

18.

Which of the following best describes the right of private defence of the body under Section 38 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023? [doctrinal_definition]

- A. It extends to causing death of the assailant in every case of assault
- B. It extends to causing death only when the offence reasonably causes apprehension of death, grievous hurt, rape, unnatural lust, kidnapping or wrongful confinement and similar enumerated apprehensions
- C. It is available only against a public servant acting without authority
- D. It is available only when the assailant has used a firearm

19.

A causes the death of Z by giving Z a single blow with a lathi on the head during a sudden quarrel arising from a heated exchange of words, without premeditation. The most appropriate charge under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is: [hypothetical_problem]

- A. Murder under Section 103 BNS
- B. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 105 BNS, attracting Exception 4 (sudden fight)
- C. Causing death by negligence under Section 106 BNS
- D. Grievous hurt under Section 117 BNS only

20.

In *K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1962 SC 605, the Supreme Court conclusively held that: [case_law_application]

- A. Sustained provocation can be a defence to murder
- B. The test of grave and sudden provocation is whether a reasonable person, belonging to the same class of society as the accused, placed in similar circumstances, would be so provoked as to lose self-control
- C. Provocation is no defence under Indian criminal law
- D. Provocation reduces the offence to causing death by negligence

21.

Section 152 of the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*, 2023 — the new provision on acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India — has been described by commentators as a successor to: [amendment_or_recent]

- A. IPC §124A (sedition), which the BNS has formally omitted while introducing a narrower successor
- B. IPC §121 (waging war), with no substantive change
- C. IPC §153A (promoting enmity), with mens-rea standard relaxed
- D. IPC §295A (offending religious sentiments), with new aggravators

22.

In *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan*, AIR 1997 SC 3011, the Supreme Court issued guidelines on sexual harassment at the workplace. The court relied PRIMARILY on: [case_law_application]

- A. Indian Penal Code, 1860 alone
- B. Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 of the Constitution read with the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), invoking the doctrine of incorporation of international conventions where domestic law is silent
- C. Article 142 powers and the doctrine of stare decisis
- D. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

23.

Under the *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita* (BNSS), 2023, the maximum period of police custody that a Magistrate may authorise has been changed from the old CrPC §167 in that: [amendment_or_recent]

- A. It has been reduced from 15 days to 7 days
- B. It remains 15 days in the whole, but may now be sought in parts within the first 40 or 60 days of detention, depending on the punishment prescribed for the offence
- C. It has been extended to 90 days in all cases
- D. It has been abolished — only judicial custody is now permitted

24.

Section 173 of the *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita*, 2023 (corresponding to the old CrPC §154) introduces a significant procedural innovation in the form of: [amendment_or_recent]

- A. Mandatory videography of every FIR
- B. Provision for filing an FIR electronically (e-FIR), to be signed by the informant within three days, and 'zero FIR' across police-station limits
- C. FIR registration only by a Judicial Magistrate
- D. Compulsory polygraph testing of the informant

25.

Under the BNSS, 2023, a Magistrate may now order proclamation and attachment of property of a proclaimed offender after the lapse of: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. 15 days from the date of proclamation under Section 84 BNSS
- B. 30 days from the date of proclamation under Section 84 BNSS, corresponding to old CrPC §82
- C. 60 days from the date of proclamation
- D. 90 days from the date of proclamation

26.

Under the *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam* (BSA), 2023, the term 'evidence' has been redefined to expressly include: [doctrinal_definition]

- A. Only oral statements of witnesses examined in court
- B. Oral statements (including statements given electronically) and documentary evidence (including electronic and digital records on equal footing with paper documents)
- C. Only documents tendered through their original author
- D. Hearsay statements without restriction

27.

Under Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (which restates and expands the old IEA §65B on electronic records), the certificate accompanying an electronic record: [amendment_or_recent]

- A. Is purely a matter of form and is dispensable
- B. Must be signed both by a person occupying a responsible official position in the device's operation AND by an expert, as per the amendment introduced by BSA
- C. Must be signed only by the investigating officer
- D. Has been done away with — no certificate is now required

28.

The presumption as to the absence of consent in certain prosecutions for rape — formerly under IEA §114A — is now codified under the BSA, 2023 in: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Section 118 BSA
- B. Section 120 BSA
- C. Section 122 BSA
- D. Section 124 BSA

29.

Assertion (A): Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, community service has been introduced as a distinct form of punishment.

Reason (R): Section 4 of BNS lists 'community service' alongside death, imprisonment for life, imprisonment, forfeiture of property and fine; it is prescribed for petty offences such as theft of property under five thousand rupees on first conviction, attempt to commit suicide to compel a public servant, and defamation.

Which of the following is correct? [doctrinal_definition]

- 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

30.

P, having attained majority on 28 May 2026, had agreed during his minority to repay a loan of Rs. 50,000 advanced to him by Q. After attaining majority, P executes a fresh promissory note for the same amount in favour of Q. The position under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (read with Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose, ILR (1903) 30 Cal 539 (PC)) is: [case_law_application]

- A. The fresh promissory note is valid because P has ratified the minor's agreement
- B. The fresh promissory note is void for want of fresh consideration — the minor's agreement was void ab initio and there is no past consideration to support ratification
- C. The fresh promissory note is valid only to the extent of necessities supplied
- D. The fresh promissory note is voidable at the option of P only

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