BLOGS

Sectional-Based Questions on Circumstantial Evidence on CLAT PG

Adtiya Aryan · 16 Mar 2026

1) Which section of the Bhartiya Nyaya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA) talks about 'relevant'?

a) Section 2(j)

b) Section 2(i)

c) Section 2(h)

d) Section 2(k)

2) Whether circumstantial evidence is explicitly defined under BSA, 2023?

a) Yes

b) No

c) It is indirectly defined under section 10

d) None of the Above

3) Under which section of BSA, 2023 is the concept of circumstantial evidence interpreted?

a) Section 3

b) Section 4

c) Section 5

d) Section 6

4) Under which category of evidence does circumstantial evidence fall in India?

a) Direct Evidence

b) Indirect Evidence

c) Panchsheel Evidence

d) None of the Above

5) The concept of circumstantial evidence is based on which principle?

a) Principle of Locus Standi

b) Principle of Stare Decisis

c) Principle of Men may tell lies, but circumstances do not

d) Principle of Audi Alteram Partem

6) Which of the following cases has laid down the panchsheel principles with regards to conviction based on circumstantial evidence?

a) Sharad Birdhichand Sarda .V. State of Maharashtra

b) Umedbhai .V. State of Gujarat

c) Prem Thakur .V. State of Punjab

d) Laxman Naik .V. State of Orissa

7) Which of the following is one of the panchsheel principles to convict based on circumstantial evidence?

a) The circumstances need to be fully established

b) The circumstances should be of conclusive nature

c) There must exists chain of evidence

d) All of the Above

8) Which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with oral evidence?

a) Section 59

b) Section 60

c) All of the Above

d) None of the Above

9) Which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with documentary evidence?

a) Section 61

b) Section 62

c) All of the Above

d) None of the Above

10) Which of the following cases stated that if there exists no direct evidence, a person can be held as a convict based on circumstantial evidence if the required conditions are satisfied?

a) Sharad Birdhichand Sarda .V. State of Maharashtra

b) Umedbhai .V. State of Gujarat

c) Prem Thakur .V. State of Punjab

d) Laxman Naik .V. State of Orissa

11) Which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the burden of proving a fact with special knowledge of the person?

a) Section 101

b) Section 104

c) Section 106

d) Section 108

12) In which of the following cases it was held that motive is important but it is not a requirement when it comes to circumstantial evidence?

a) Sharad Birdhichand Sarda .V. State of Maharashtra

b) Umedbhai .V. State of Gujarat

c) Prem Thakur .V. State of Punjab

d) Anwar Ali Sarkar .V. State of Himachal Pradesh

13) The circumstantial evidence in India is based on which theory?

a) Last Seen Theory

b) First Cum First Serve Theory

c) Theory of prime suspect

d) Theory of conclusiveness

14) Which of the following is an example of circumstantial evidence?

a) Finger prints

b) DNA

c) Blood Sampling

d) All of the Above

15) In which case the court held that last seen theory is alone not sufficient for conviction; it should be accompanied by corroborative evidence?

a) Sharad Birdhichand Sarda .V. State of Maharashtra

b) Kanhiya Lal .V. State of Rajasthan

c) Prem Thakur .V. State of Punjab

d) Anwar Ali Sarkar .V. State of Himachal Pradesh

Answers

1. Option d
2. Option a
3. Option a
4. Option b
5. Option c
6. Option a
7. Option d
8. Option c
9. Option c
10. Option d
11. Option c
12. Option d
13. Option a
14. Option d
15. Option b