

BLOGS

Sectional-Based Questions on Circumstantial Evidence on CLAT PG

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1) Which section of the Bhartiya Nyaya Adhinyam, 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 exist 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