

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Paper:

296 - Part-II Paper-II Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha
Sanhita 2023 - Detailed Application

Date of Test

30-06-2026

Question1:-Special or local laws are saved under which provision?

- A:-Section 3
- B:-Section 4
- C:-Section 5
- D:-Section 6

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-Additional Sessions Judges are appointed by:

- A:-High Court
- B:-State Government
- C:-Sessions Judge
- D:-Central Government

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-The Court of Session is presided over by:

- A:-Sessions Judge
- B:-District Magistrate
- C:-Chief Judicial Magistrate
- D:-Advocate General

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-A warrant-case relates to an offence punishable with imprisonment exceeding:

- A:-Two years
- B:-One year
- C:-Three years
- D:-Five years

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-Local Jurisdiction of Judicial Magistrates is defined by:

- A:-Sessions judge
- B:-District Magistrate
- C:-Chief Judicial Magistrate
- D:-State Government

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-Administrative functions like granting or cancelling licences are exercisable by:

- A:-Judicial Magistrate
- B:-Sessions Judge
- C:-Executive Magistrate
- D:-High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate is designated by:

- A:-State Government
- B:-Sessions Judge
- C:-High Court
- D:-District Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-Courts of Judicial Magistrates are established by:

- A:-High Court alone
- B:-Central Government
- C:-State Government after consultation with High Court
- D:-Sessions Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Every state shall consists of:

- A:-Police divisions
- B:-Sessions divisions
- C:-Revenue circles
- D:-Municipal zones

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-Which of the following is NOT a class of Criminal Courts under the Sanhita?

- A:-Courts of Session
- B:-Judicial Magistrates
- C:-Family Courts
- D:-Executive Magistrates

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-The Chief Judicial Magistrate is appointed under:

- A:-Section 9
- B:-Section 10
- C:-Section 11
- D:-Section 12

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-Special Judicial Magistrates are appointed for a term not exceeding;

- A:-Two years
- B:-Three years
- C:-One year at a time
- D:-Five years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-Which of the following Magistrates is competent to issue a search warrant for a document or parcel in the custody of the postal authority?

- A:-Any Judicial Magistrate of the First Class
- B:-Any Executive Magistrate
- C:-District Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate only
- D:-Sessions Judge only

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-Presiding Officers of Judicial Magistrates Courts are appointed by:

- A:-State Government
- B:-District Magistrate
- C:-High Court
- D:-Sessions Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-All offences under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 shall be dealt with according to:

- A:-Indian Penal Code
- B:-Special Acts
- C:-BNSS
- D:-Executive instructions

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question16:-During investigation, a police officer may require attendance of _____.

- A:-Any person within India
- B:-Only accused persons
- C:-Persons within the limits of his station or adjoining station
- D:-Only public servants

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-The Directorate of Prosecution is established by:

- A:-Central Government
- B:-High Court

C:-State Government

D:-Sessions Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-Assistant Public Prosecutors conduct prosecutions in:

A:-High Courts

B:-Session Courts

C:-Courts of Magistrates

D:-Special Courts Only

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-A person is eligible to be appointed as Public Prosecutor if he has practiced as an advocate for at least:

A:-Five years

B:-Six years

C:-Seven years

D:-Ten years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question20:-Within what period may an accused apply for discharge after commitment of the case under section 232?

A:-Thirty days from the date of first hearing

B:-Forty-five days from the date of appearance

C:-Sixty days from the date of commitment

D:-Ninety days from the date of framing of charge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-Public prosecutors for the High Court are appointed by:

A:-High Court

B:-State Government alone

C:-Central or State Government after consultation with High Court

D:-Sessions Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-Where the accused resides beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Magistrate, the Magistrate shall _____.

A:-Issue process immediately

B:-Dismiss the complaint

C:-Postpone the issue of process and conduct inquiry or direct investigation

D:-Transfer the case directly to the Court of Session

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-If the Legislative Assembly of a State passes a resolution permitting it, references in certain sections to an Executive Magistrate may be construed as references to _____.

A:-Any Magistrate

B:-A Judicial Magistrate of the Second Class

C:-A Judicial Magistrate of the first class

D:-A Sessions Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-In a case instituted on a police report, the Magistrate shall ensure the accused is furnished with a copy of:

A:-The police report

B:-The First Information Report (FIR)

C:-Statements and confessions recorded under Section 183

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-An offence of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust may be tried by a Court where the property was:

A:-Received or retained

B:-Required to be returned or accounted for

C:-The Offence was committed

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-A Court of Session can take cognizance of an offence as a Court of original jurisdiction only if:

- A:-The High Court permits it
- B:-The accused consents
- C:-The case has been committed to it by a Magistrate
- D:-The offence is punishable by death

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence may be given to the officer in charge of a police station_____.

- A:-Only in writing
- B:-Only orally
- C:-Orally, in writing, or by electronic communication
- D:-Only through a Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question28:-Who must sign the confession recorded by a Magistrate?

- A:-The Police Officer
- B:-The Magistrate only
- C:-The person making the confession
- D:-The Public Prosecutor

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-Under Chapter XIV, if an act is an offence by reason of its relation to another act which is also an offence, which court may inquire into or try the first-mentioned offence?

- A:-Only the court where the first act was done
- B:-Only the court where the second act was done
- C:-A Court within whose local jurisdiction either act was done
- D:-Only the High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question30:-When no Executive Magistrate can be communicated with, who may disperse an assembly under Section 150?

- A:-Any Police Officer
- B:-Sub-Divisional Magistrate
- C:-Commissioned or gazetted officer of armed forces
- D:-District Superintendent of Police

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Arrested person shall not be subjected to more restraint than necessary to:

- A:-Punish
- B:-Secure confession
- C:-Prevent escape
- D:-Produce before Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-State Government shall establish police control rooms at:

- A:-District level only
- B:-State level only
- C:-Police station level only
- D:-District and State levels

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-A Criminal Court may order the production of a person confined or detained in a prison

- A:-Only for answering a criminal charge
- B:-Only for giving evidence as a witness
- C:-For answering a charge, for proceedings, or for giving evidence
- D:-Only after prior approval of the State Government

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-Members of Armed Forces cannot be arrested without consent of:

- A:-State Government
- B:-District Magistrate
- C:-Central Government
- D:-High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-Arrested person must be informed of grounds of arrest:

- A:-After remand
- B:-At time of charge sheet
- C:-Forthwith
- D:-Within 24 hours

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-Memorandum of arrest must be attested by:

- A:-Two Police Officers
- B:-Magistrate
- C:-Family member or respectable local person
- D:-Advocate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-A Magistrate may arrest an offender when offence is committed:

- A:-Outside Jurisdiction
- B:-In presence within local jurisdiction
- C:-Only after FIR
- D:-Only by issuing warrant

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Arrest for refusal to give name and residence applies to:

- A:-Cognizable offences
- B:-Non-cognizable offences
- C:-Sessions Cases
- D:-Compoundable offences

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-A private person must hand over an arrested person to police within:

- A:-Three hours
- B:-Six hours
- C:-Twelve hours
- D:-Twenty-four hours

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question40:-An arrested person is entitled to meet an advocate:

- A:-Only after charge sheet
- B:-During interrogation but not throughout
- C:-Only before Magistrate
- D:-Only after bail

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question41:-No arrest shall be made for offences punishable below three years against infirm or above sixty years without permission of;

- A:-Magistrate
- B:-Inspector
- C:-Deputy Superintendent of Police
- D:-Sessions Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-A police officer may pursue an offender without warrant:

- A:-Only within district
- B:-Only within State
- C:-Anywhere in India
- D:-Only at night

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-Arrested person has the right to have information of arrest given to:

- A:-Only advocate
- B:-Only Magistrate
- C:-Relative, friend or nominated person
- D:-Public Prosecutor

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question44:-When an investigation, inquiry or trial in a criminal case is concluded, the Court or Magistrate may _____.

- A:-Order only confiscation of property
- B:-Make such order as it thinks fit for disposal of property or documents
- C:-Return property only to the accused
- D:-Destroy property only with State Government Sanction

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question45:-Which of the following best describes the effect of Section 528?

- A:-It restricts the revisional powers of the High Court
- B:-It abolishes inherent powers of subordinate courts
- C:-It preserves the inherent powers of the High Court to secure the ends of Justice
- D:-It limits judicial review in criminal proceedings

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-As a general rule, evidence during a trial or proceeding shall be taken

- A:-Only in open court
- B:-In the presence of the accused or, where attendance is dispensed with, his advocate
- C:-Only in the presence of the Public Prosecutor
- D:-Only after framing of charge

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:-A person aggrieved by an order under Section 498 or Section 499 may appeal _____

- A:-Only to the High Court
- B:-Only with leave of the Court passing the order
- C:-To the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from conviction by the former Court
- D:-Only after execution of the order

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question48:-Causing death by negligence (general category) is _____.

- A:-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Court of Session
- B:-Non-cognizable and bailable, triable by any Magistrate
- C:-Cognizable and bailable, triable by Magistrate of the first class
- D:-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Magistrate of the first class

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Which of the following is NOT a ground on which the officer in charge of the prison may abstain from carrying out a Court's order under Section 302?

- A:-The prisoner is unfit to be removed due to sickness
- B:-The prisoner is under remand pending trial
- C:-The prisoner's attendance is required for evidence within twenty-five kilometers of the prison
- D:-An exclusion order under section 303 applies to the prisoner

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question50:-Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence is

- A:-Cognizable and bailable, triable by Magistrate of the first class
- B:-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Magistrate of the first class
- C:-Non-Cognizable and bailable, triable by any Magistrate
- D:-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Court of Session

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-Affidavits to be used before a Court under this Sanhita may be sworn before _____.

- A:-Only a Judicial Magistrate

B:-Only a High Court Judge

C:-A Judge, Magistrate, Commissioner of Oaths, or Notary

D:-Only a Sessions Judge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-Every summons issued by a Court shall be:

A:-Oral or written

B:-Written in duplicate or electronic form

C:-Only electronic

D:-Only handwritten

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-The offence of rape under Section 64(1) is _____.

A:-Non-cognizable and bailable, triable by Magistrate

B:-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Court of Session

C:-Cognizable and bailable, triable by any Magistrate

D:-Non-cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Court of Session

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-Summons are ordinarily served by:

A:-Advocate

B:-Magistrate

C:-Police officer or Court Officer

D:-Village Officer

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question55:-A warrant shall remain in force with:

A:-One year

B:-Executed or cancelled

C:-Accused appears

D:-Magistrate retires

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-Any criminal conspiracy other than one punishable with death, life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for two years or upwards is _____.

A:-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Court of Session

B:-Non-cognizable and bailable, triable by a Magistrate of the first class

C:-Cognizable and bailable, triable by any Magistrate

D:-Non-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Court of Session

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-What is the maximum number of offences of the same kind, committed within a span of twelve months, that a person can be charged with and tried for in a single trial?

A:-Three

B:-Five

C:-Seven

D:-No limit, provided they occur within twelve months

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question58:-For the purposes of this Sanhita, the language of Courts within a State (Other than the High Court) shall be determined by _____.

A:-The High Court

B:-The Central Government

C:-The State Government

D:-The Chief Judicial Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation is _____.

A:-Cognizable and non-bailable

B:-Non-Cognizable and bailable

C:-Cognizable only on the complaint of the victim and bailable

D:-Non-cognizable and non-bailable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-If an accused has absconded and there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the court may _____.

A:-Dismiss the case

B:-Record depositions of prosecution witnesses in his absence

C:-Convict him immediately

D:-Transfer the case to the High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question61:-Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid is _____.

A:-Cognizable and bailable, triable by Magistrate

B:-Non-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Court of Session

C:-Cognizable and non-bailable, triable by Court of Session

D:-Cognizable and bailable, triable by Court of Session

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-Police Officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a police station may exercise powers:

A:-Only within police station limits

B:-Only with Magistrate's permission

C:-Throughout the local area of appointment

D:-Only during emergencies

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-Where a bond for appearance is forfeited for breach of condition _____.

A:-Only the surety's bond stands cancelled

B:-Only the accused's bond stands cancelled

C:-Both the accused's bond and surety bond stand cancelled

D:-The bond continues unless confirmed by the Sessions Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-After completion of arguments, the Judge shall ordinarily deliver judgment _____

A:-Immediately on the same day

B:-Within fifteen days

C:-Within thirty days, extendable to forty-five days for recorded reasons

D:-Within sixty days without exception

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-If the Court finds that insufficient sureties have been accepted, it may _____

A:-Cancel the bail automatically without hearing

B:-Issue a warrant of arrest and require sufficient sureties

C:-Impose a fine on the surety

D:-Transfer the case to the Sessions Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Community Service under the Sanhita means:

A:-Paid Public Work

B:-Voluntary service

C:-Unpaid Work benefiting the community

D:-Probationary service

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-A Judge or Magistrate who is personally interested in a case shall not try or commit the case for trial except _____.

A:-With the consent of the parties

B:-With prior approval of the State Government

C:-With the permissions of the Court to which an appeal lies

D:-With sanction of the High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-If the Judge is of the opinion that the offence is not exclusively triable by the Court of Session, he shall _____.

A:-Discharge the accused forthwith

B:-Try the case himself as a warrant case

C:-Frame a charge and transfer the case to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class

D:-Commit the case back to the Magistrate without framing charge

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-Arrest for cognizable offence punishable up to seven years requires police satisfaction that arrest is necessary to:

A:-Punish the accused

B:-Secure confession

C:-Prevent further offence or tampering of evidence

D:-Inform Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-A private person may assist in execution of a warrant when:

A:-Warrant is oral

B:-Person directed is absent

C:-Person directed is near at hand and acting

D:-Magistrate permits

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-A High Court may pass:

A:-Only appellate sentences

B:-Any sentence authorised by law

C:-Only death sentences

D:-Only life imprisonment

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-Maximum imprisonment a Magistrate of First Class may impose is;

A:-One year

B:-Two years

C:-Three years

D:-Seven years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-Voluntarily causing hurt is _____.

A:-Cognizable and non-bailable

B:-Non-cognizable and bailable

C:-Cognizable and bailable

D:-Non-Cognizable and non-bailable

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-An order issued under section 302 by a Magistrate of the Second class shall be acted upon by the prison authorities only if _____.

A:-Approved by the Sessions Judges

B:-Endorsed by the Public Prosecutor

C:-Countersigned by the Chief Judicial Magistrate

D:-Confirmed by the High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:-Where a satisfactory disposition of the case has been worked out under section 292 and the offence carries a minimum punishment, the Court may _____.

A:-Sentence the accused only to the full minimum punishment

B:-Sentence the accused to half of the minimum punishment, and to one-fourth if the accused is a first-time offender

C:-Release the accused only on probation

D:-Sentence the accused only after obtaining consent of the victim

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty of a forfeited bond is not paid, the Court may _____

A:-Dismiss the proceedings

B:-Recover the penalty as if it were a fine BNSS

C:-Automatically sentence the accused to imprisonment

D:-Cancel all pending cases

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-When sureties apply to discharge their bond, the Magistrate shall _____

A:-Discharge the bond without further procedure

B:-Issue notice to the prosecution only

C:-Commit the surety to jail

D:-Issue a warrant of arrest to bring the person released on bail before him

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-A judgment delivered by the Court under section 295 _____

A:-Is appealable before the Sessions Court

B:-Is appealable before the High Court

C:-Is revisable under BNSS

D:-Is final, except by way of special leave petition under Article 136 or writ petitions under Articles 226 and 227 of the constitution

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-For the purposes of Chapter XXIV, the term "prison" includes _____

A:-Only Central and District Jails

B:-Any police lock-up

C:-Only places notified by the High Court

D:-Subsidiary jails, reformatories, Borstal institutions and similar institutions correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question80:-Police may arrest without warrant a person who commits a cognizable offence:

A:-Only at night

B:-Only with written order

C:-Only after FIR

D:-In the presence of police officer

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-"Investigation" under the Sanhita includes:

A:-Trial by Magistrate

B:-Inquiry by Court

C:-Pronouncement of judgment

D:-Collection of evidence by police

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-The short title of the Act is provided under which section?

A:-Section 2

B:-Section 3

C:-Section 4

D:-Section 1

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-"Victim" includes:

A:-Only the injured person

B:-Witness to the offence

C:-Prosecuting officer

D:-injure person and includes Guardian or legal heir of the victim

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Provisions of the Sanhita do not apply to Nagaland unless:

A:-Parliament approves

B:-High Court consents

C:-President grants assent

D:-State Government issues notification

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-A police report disclosing a non-cognizable offence after investigation is deemed to be:

A:-FIR

B:-Complaint

C:-Chargw

D:-Information

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-"Bail bond" under the Sanhita means:

A:-Personal bond without surety

B:-Release without conditions

C:-Undertaking for release with surety

D:-Security deposit

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-When an Executive Magistrate receives information that a person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquility, he may require such person to:

A:-Execute a bond for good behaviour

B:-Execute a bond for keeping the peace

C:-Be detained preventively

D:-Be prosecuted immediately

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-Which of the following is included in "audio-video electronic means"?

A:-Only video conferencing

B:-Only CCTV recording

C:-Communication devices for identification and evidence

D:-Only electronic mail

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-A non-bailable offence means:

A:-Offence punishable with life imprisonment only

B:-Offence not shown as bailable in the First Schedule

C:-Offence triable by Sessions Court

D:-Offence exceeding three years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-"Tribal areas" for the purpose of Section I refer to areas included before:

A:-26 January 1950

B:-21 January 1972

C:-15 August 1947

D:-1 April 1960

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-If the genuineness of a document filed before the Court is not disputed _____

A:-It cannot be read in evidence

B:-It must still be formally proved by examining the signatory

C:-It may be read in evidence without proof of signature

D:-It must be certified by a Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-A report under the hand of a gazetted officer of a Forensic Science Laboratory may be used as evidence

A:-Only if the officer appears personally before the Court

B:-Without calling the officer as a witness

C:-Only after Cross-examination

D:-Only in warrant cases

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness taken before a Magistrate may be used in evidence

A:-Only if the deponent is called as a witness

B:-Even if the deponent is not called as a witness

C:-Only in Sessions trials

D:-Only with consent of the accused

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-What is the primary requirement for a Magistrate to depart from the general rule of separate trials and try multiple distinct charges together?

A:-The prosecution must prove that separate trial would be a waste of time

B:-The offences must have been committed against the same person

C:-The accused must make an application in writing and the Magistrate must believe no prejudice will be caused

D:-The offences must be punishable by the same amount of imprisonment

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence on a complaint, he shall _____.

A:-Examine the complainant and witnesses without oath

B:-Examine the complainant and witnesses upon oath and reduce the substance to writing

C:-Issue process immediately without examination

D:-Examine only the complainant and not the witnesses

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-After a commission issued under Section 319 has been executed _____.

A:-The deposition cannot be read in evidence

B:-It must be confirmed by the High Court

C:-The Commission, return and deposition shall form part of the record and may be read in evidence

D:-It is valid only for cross-examination purposes

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question97:-If a witness to within the territories to which this Sanhita extends, the commission shall be directed to _____

A:-The Sessions Judge

B:-The High Court

C:-The Chief Judicial Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the witness is found

D:-The District Magistrate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question98:-When a witness gives evidence in a language other than the language of the court and it is not practicable to record it in that language_____.

A:-The evidence shall be discarded

B:-The evidence shall be recorded only in English

C:-A true translation in the language of the Court shall be prepared and signed

D:-The magistrate shall adjourn the proceedings

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question99:-A court may issue a commission for examination of a witness when _____

A:-The witness refuses to attend court

B:-The witness resides outside India

C:-Attendance of the witness cannot be procured without unreasonable delay, expense or inconvenience

D:-The prosecution requests it in every case

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate, the Magistrate shall _____

A:-Record evidence verbatim in question-and-answer form

B:-Make a memorandum of the substance of evidence in the language of the Court

C:-Record evidence only through audio-video electronic means

D:-Delegate recording of evidence entirely to the Court staff

Correct Answer:- Option-B