BLOGS

30 Important BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027 with Answers and Explanations

Shruti chauhan · 31 Oct 2026

Preparing for **CLAT PG 2027**? Practising **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) MCQs** is an important part of criminal law preparation. Here, you have important BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and came into force on July 1, 2024, subject to the commencement provisions notified by the government.

This article brings together **30 important BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027**, covering significant sections, offences, punishments, changes from the IPC, and legal principles relevant to postgraduate law entrance examinations.

These BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027 include answers and explanations to help you understand the law rather than simply memorise section numbers.

What Is the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023?

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is India's principal legislation dealing with criminal offences and their punishments. It replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The BNS contains **358 sections across 20 chapters**. Important features include the recognition of community service as a form of punishment and express provisions covering organised crime, petty organised crime, snatching, and certain identity-motivated group murders.

For CLAT PG preparation, students should focus on:

- General exceptions and the right of private defence
- Culpable homicide and murder
- Offences against women and children
- Organised crime and terrorist acts

- Theft, snatching, robbery and dacoity
- Criminal conspiracy, abetment and attempt
- Changes introduced under the BNS compared with the IPC

Important BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027: Basic Questions

Q1. How many sections are there in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

A. 511

B. 358

C. 300

D. 531

Correct Answer: B. 358

Explanation: The BNS consists of 358 sections across 20 chapters, compared with 511 sections in the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Q2. When did the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 come into force?

A. January 1, 2024

B. July 1, 2024

C. December 25, 2023

D. August 15, 2024

Correct Answer: B. July 1, 2024

Explanation: The BNS came into force on July 1, 2024, except for Section 106(2), which was excluded from the original commencement notification.

Q3. Which legislation was replaced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

A. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

B. Indian Evidence Act, 1872

C. Indian Penal Code, 1860

D. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Correct Answer: C. Indian Penal Code, 1860

Explanation: The BNS replaced the IPC. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita replaced the CrPC, and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam replaced the Indian Evidence Act.

Q4. Which section of the BNS recognises community service as a form of punishment?

A. Section 3

B. Section 4(f)

C. Section 10

D. Section 20

Correct Answer: B. Section 4(f)

Explanation: Section 4(f) includes community service among the recognised punishments under the BNS.

Q5. Which provision of the BNS defines gender to include transgender persons?

A. Section 2(8)

B. Section 2(10)

C. Section 3(5)

D. Section 4(f)

Correct Answer: B. Section 2(10)

Explanation: Section 2(10) recognises male, female and transgender persons within the definition of gender.

BNS MCQs on Murder, Culpable Homicide and Criminal Liability

Q6. Which section of the BNS defines culpable homicide?

A. Section 100

B. Section 101

C. Section 103

D. Section 105

Correct Answer: A. Section 100

Explanation: Section 100 deals with culpable homicide. Students should distinguish it from Section 101, which defines murder, and Section 105, which provides punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Q7. Which section defines murder under the BNS?

A. Section 100

B. Section 101

C. Section 103

D. Section 106

Correct Answer: B. Section 101

Explanation: Section 101 defines murder, corresponding broadly to Section 300 of the IPC.

Q8. What is the punishment for murder under Section 103(1) of the BNS?

A. Imprisonment up to seven years

B. Life imprisonment only

C. Death or imprisonment for life, and fine

D. Community service

Correct Answer: C. Death or imprisonment for life, and fine

Explanation: Section 103(1) prescribes death or imprisonment for life as punishment for murder, along with liability to a fine.

Q9. Which BNS provision specifically addresses murder committed by five or more persons acting together on specified identity-related grounds?

A. Section 101

B. Section 103(2)

C. Section 111

D. Section 152

Correct Answer: B. Section 103(2)

Explanation: Section 103(2) addresses murder committed by five or more persons acting in concert on grounds including race, caste, community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or similar grounds.

This provision is commonly discussed in the context of mob lynching.

Q10. Which section deals with causing death by negligence?

A. Section 105

B. Section 106

C. Section 109

D. Section 113

Correct Answer: B. Section 106

Explanation: Section 106 deals with causing death by negligence. For examination purposes, distinguish Section 106(1) from Section 106(2) and verify the commencement status of the latter.

BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027 on New Criminal Offences and Important Changes

Q11. Which BNS section deals with organised crime?

A. Section 109

B. Section 111

C. Section 112

D. Section 113

Correct Answer: B. Section 111

Explanation: Section 111 deals with organised crime, including specified continuing unlawful activities associated with organised crime syndicates.

Q12. Which BNS section deals with petty organised crime?

A. Section 110

B. Section 111

C. Section 112

D. Section 113

Correct Answer: C. Section 112

Explanation: Section 112 deals with petty organised crime, addressing specified criminal activities committed by members of a group or gang.

Q13. Which section of the BNS deals with terrorist acts?

A. Section 103

B. Section 111

C. Section 113

D. Section 152

Correct Answer: C. Section 113

Explanation: Section 113 contains provisions relating to terrorist acts.

Q14. Which BNS provision addresses acts endangering India's sovereignty, unity and integrity?

A. Section 124

B. Section 148

C. Section 152

D. Section 197

Correct Answer: C. Section 152

Explanation: The BNS does not retain the IPC's sedition provision in the same form. Section 152 creates an offence concerning acts endangering India's sovereignty, unity and integrity.

Its wording and legal ingredients should be studied separately from the former Section 124A IPC.

Q15. Which section of the BNS specifically deals with snatching?

A. Section 303

B. Section 304

C. Section 309

D. Section 310

Correct Answer: B. Section 304

Explanation: Section 304 expressly deals with snatching, while Section 303 deals with theft. Students should distinguish snatching from robbery under Section 309.

BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027 on Offences Against Women and Children

Q16. Which section addresses sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means?

A. Section 63

B. Section 69

C. Section 70

D. Section 84

Correct Answer: B. Section 69

Explanation: Section 69 concerns sexual intercourse through deceitful means or a promise to marry made without intention of fulfilling it, where the conduct does not amount to rape.

Q17. What punishment is prescribed under Section 70(2) for gang rape of a woman below 18 years of age?

A. Imprisonment up to ten years

B. Fine only

C. Imprisonment for the remainder of natural life, and fine, or death

D. Community service

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Section 70(2) provides severe punishment for gang rape involving a woman under eighteen years of age.

Q18. Which section penalises hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence?

A. Section 89

B. Section 95

C. Section 102

D. Section 110

Correct Answer: B. Section 95

Explanation: Section 95 specifically deals with the hiring, employment or engagement of children to commit offences.

Q19. Which landmark Supreme Court judgment struck down Section 497 IPC criminalising adultery?

A. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India

B. Joseph Shine v. Union of India

C. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India

D. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab

Correct Answer: B. Joseph Shine v. Union of India

Explanation: In *Joseph Shine v. Union of India* (2018), the Supreme Court declared the adultery offence under Section 497 IPC unconstitutional.

The BNS does not recreate that adultery offence.

Q20. Which section of the BNS deals with enticing, taking away or detaining a married woman with criminal intent?

A. Section 69

B. Section 80

C. Section 84

D. Section 95

Correct Answer: C. Section 84

Explanation: Section 84 addresses specified conduct involving a married woman and criminal intent. It should not be confused with the former adultery offence under Section 497 IPC.

Important BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027 on Criminal Law Principles

Q21. Which section of the BNS deals with criminal conspiracy?

A. Section 45

B. Section 61

C. Section 62

D. Section 109

Correct Answer: B. Section 61

Explanation: Section 61 deals with criminal conspiracy, corresponding broadly to the IPC's provisions concerning criminal conspiracy.

Q22. Which section of the BNS contains the general provision for punishment of attempts to commit certain offences?

A. Section 45

B. Section 61

C. Section 62

D. Section 108

Correct Answer: C. Section 62

Explanation: Section 62 provides punishment for attempts to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment when no express provision for the attempt exists.

Q23. Which section of the BNS deals with the general exception concerning an act committed by a child under seven years of age?

A. Section 18

B. Section 20

C. Section 22

D. Section 25

Correct Answer: B. Section 20

Explanation: Section 20 provides that nothing is an offence when done by a child under seven years of age.

Q24. Which section of the BNS deals with the general exception concerning an act committed by a person with mental illness?

A. Section 20

B. Section 21

C. Section 22

D. Section 24

Correct Answer: C. Section 22

Explanation: Section 22 addresses circumstances where, owing to mental illness, a person is incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it is wrong or contrary to law at the time of doing it.

Q25. Which section of the BNS deals with criminal liability for giving false information respecting an offence committed?

A. Section 148

B. Section 227

C. Section 240

D. Section 304

Correct Answer: C. Section 240

Explanation: Section 240 deals with knowingly giving false information regarding an offence that has been committed.

Application-Based BNS MCQs for CLAT PG 2027

The following questions test understanding and application of legal provisions. Such practice helps students move beyond memorising section numbers.

Q26. A takes B's mobile phone from B's hand through a sudden, forceful movement and runs away. Which BNS provision is most directly relevant?

A. Section 303 only

B. Section 304

C. Section 318

D. Section 152

Correct Answer: B. Section 304

Explanation: The facts indicate snatching, specifically addressed by Section 304. Depending on additional facts, other offences may also require consideration.

Q27. A child aged six commits an act which would ordinarily constitute an offence. Which provision is relevant to determining the child's criminal liability?

A. Section 20

B. Section 22

C. Section 61

D. Section 103

Correct Answer: A. Section 20

Explanation: A child under seven years of age receives the protection provided under Section 20 of the BNS.

Q28. Five persons acting together intentionally murder a person because of that person's caste. Which provision specifically addresses the identity-motivated group murder?

A. Section 100

B. Section 103(2)

C. Section 111

D. Section 152

Correct Answer: B. Section 103(2)

Explanation: Section 103(2) addresses murder by five or more persons acting in concert on specified identity-related grounds, including caste.

Q29. A person recruits a child to commit theft on their behalf. Which BNS section specifically addresses employing a child to commit an offence?

A. Section 69

B. Section 84

C. Section 95

D. Section 112

Correct Answer: C. Section 95

Explanation: Section 95 specifically addresses the use of a child to commit an offence. Other criminal provisions may also apply depending on the circumstances.

Q30. A person supplies information about a committed offence while knowing that the information is false. Which BNS section is most directly relevant?

A. Section 148

B. Section 152

C. Section 240

D. Section 303

Correct Answer: C. Section 240

Explanation: Section 240 addresses giving information concerning a committed offence which the person knows or believes to be false.

IPC vs BNS: Important Sections for CLAT PG 2027

Students preparing for CLAT PG should learn important provisions of the IPC alongside their corresponding BNS provisions.

Legal concept	IPC section	BNS section
Common intention	34	3(5)
Criminal conspiracy	120A/120B	61
General punishment for attempt	511	62
Rape	375	63
Dowry death	304B	80
Culpable homicide	299	100
Murder	300	101
Punishment for murder	302	103(1)
Causing death by negligence	304A	106(1)
Theft	378/379	303
Robbery	390/392	309
Dacoity	391/395	310
Cheating	415/417/420	318

Note: These are revision-oriented correspondences, not a representation that every provision is word-for-word identical. Check differences in ingredients, exceptions, scope and punishment.

Important BNS Sections to Revise Before CLAT PG 2027

BNS section	Subject
2(10)	Definition of gender
3(5)	Common intention
4(f)	Community service
20	Act of a child under seven years
22	Act of a person with mental illness
34–44	Right of private defence
61	Criminal conspiracy
63	Rape
69	Sexual intercourse by deceitful means
70	Gang rape
95	Hiring or engaging a child to commit an offence
100	Culpable homicide
101	Murder
103	Punishment for murder
106	Causing death by negligence
111	Organised crime
112	Petty organised crime
113	Terrorist act
152	Acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
303	Theft
304	Snatching
318	Cheating

How to Prepare BNS for CLAT PG 2027

A useful approach to criminal law preparation is to combine statutory reading, conceptual clarity and regular MCQ practice.

1. Understand the BNS alongside the IPC. Study important equivalent sections and identify changes in their wording or scope.

2. Focus on the ingredients of offences. Criminal liability questions often require identifying intention, knowledge, causation, exceptions or other statutory conditions.

3. Practise legal reasoning. Solve hypothetical and passage-based questions alongside direct section-number MCQs.

4. Revise important judgments. Study decisions such as *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab*, *Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab*, *Joseph Shine v. Union of India*, and *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* in their appropriate doctrinal context.

5. Attempt regular CLAT PG mocks. Use mistakes from mock tests to identify weak areas, revisit the relevant statutory provisions and improve conceptual understanding.

Frequently Asked Questions on BNS for CLAT PG

Is BNS important for CLAT PG 2027?

Yes. Criminal law is part of CLAT PG preparation, and the BNS is central to understanding India's current substantive criminal law.

How many sections are there in the BNS?

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 contains 358 sections across 20 chapters.

Take Some Mock Test for CLAT 2027 here!

Which BNS sections are important for CLAT PG?

Important areas include Sections 20–22 (general exceptions), 34–44 (private defence), 61–62 (conspiracy and attempts), 63–70 (sexual offences), 100–113 (offences affecting life and newly

specified offences), 152 (sovereignty), and 303–318 (property-related offences).

What is the difference between BNS and IPC?

The IPC was India's earlier principal substantive criminal law. The BNS replaced it while retaining many criminal law principles and changing the organisation, numbering and wording of several provisions. It also expressly provides for certain offences and punishments not previously specified in the same way.

Is practising BNS MCQs enough for CLAT PG?

No. MCQs are useful for revision, but candidates should also read important statutory provisions, study case law and practise passage-based legal reasoning.

Take Some Mock Test for CLAT 2027 here!

Where can I find the official Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

You can read the legislation through India Code and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Take Some Mock Test for CLAT 2027 here!

Should CLAT PG students study the IPC or the BNS?

Students should prioritise current criminal law while understanding important IPC provisions and judicial decisions. Studying corresponding IPC and BNS sections is particularly useful when reading judgments delivered before the new legislation came into force.

Final BNS Revision Tips for CLAT PG 2027

The best way to prepare Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita questions is to connect each important section with its legal ingredients, related principles and relevant case law.

Use these 30 BNS MCQs as a starting point, revise the IPC–BNS comparison table, and practise full-length CLAT PG mock tests to strengthen both statutory knowledge and legal reasoning.

Want more CLAT PG criminal law practice? Explore CLATalogue's CLAT PG notes, previous-year questions, BNS practice sets and mock tests.

Take Some Mock Test for CLAT 2027 here!