BLOGS

Questions on Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) for CLAT PG 2026

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1. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which of the following offences has been specifically redefined to include organized crime elements?

A) Theft

B) Extortion

C) Sedition

D) Criminal Conspiracy

Correct Answer: B) Extortion

Explanation: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, expands the definition of extortion to include elements of organized crime, making it punishable with stricter penalties. This amendment aligns with modern criminal law trends to combat syndicate-based crimes.

2. Which of the following provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, deals with community service as an alternative punishment?

A) Section 33

B) Section 56

C) Section 105

D) Section 120

Correct Answer: C) Section 105

Explanation: For the first time in Indian criminal law, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, introduces community service as a form of punishment for petty offences, emphasizing restorative justice rather than incarceration.

3. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, what is the punishment for mob lynching leading to death?

A) Imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine

B) Life imprisonment or death penalty

C) Imprisonment up to 5 years

D) Only a fine, depending on circumstances

Correct Answer: B) Life imprisonment or death penalty

Explanation: Mob lynching has been specifically criminalized under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. If the act leads to death, the perpetrators can be punished with life imprisonment or the death penalty, reflecting the law's strict stance against vigilante violence.

4. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which provision removes the offence of sedition and replaces it with a new provision?

A) Section 124A

B) Section 150

C) Section 160

D) Section 197

Correct Answer: D) Section 197

Explanation: Sedition (Section 124A of IPC) has been removed and replaced with Section 197 in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. The new section penalizes acts endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India, broadening the scope of national security laws.

5. Which of the following provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, deals with hit-and-run cases, prescribing stricter penalties?

A) Section 105

B) Section 106

C) Section 113

D) Section 128

Correct Answer: C) Section 113

Explanation: The new law criminalizes hit-and-run cases under Section 113, prescribing up to 10 years of imprisonment and a fine of ₹7 lakh for drivers who flee after causing a fatal accident. This provision aims to deter reckless driving and ensure greater accountability.

6. Which of the following changes has been made under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, regarding offences against women?

A) Death penalty for acid attacks

B) Removal of punishment for voyeurism

C) Stricter punishment for gang rape and sexual violence

D) Legalization of marital rape

Correct Answer: C) Stricter punishment for gang rape and sexual violence

Explanation: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, increases penalties for sexual offences, including gang rape and sexual violence against minors. The law strengthens protections for women, ensuring stricter enforcement against gender-based crimes.

7. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which new category of terrorist acts has been included in the definition of criminal offences?

A) Cyber terrorism

B) Financial terrorism

C) Media-related terrorism

D) Religious extremism

Correct Answer: A) Cyber terrorism

Explanation: Cyber terrorism has been explicitly recognized as a criminal offence under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, ensuring that acts involving hacking, data breaches, and online radicalization for terrorist purposes are punishable with severe penalties.

8. Which section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, introduces stricter penalties for false or malicious FIRs?

A) Section 40

B) Section 60

C) Section 85

D) Section 110

Correct Answer: D) Section 110

Explanation: To prevent misuse of legal provisions, Section 110 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, introduces stricter penalties for false and malicious FIRs, ensuring that frivolous complaints

do not burden the judiciary.

9. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which of the following is true regarding criminal conspiracy?

A) Conspiracy is punishable only if an actual crime is committed.
B) Conspiracy is punishable even if no crime occurs.
C) Only the mastermind of the conspiracy is liable.
D) Conspiracy cases require direct evidence of involvement.

Correct Answer: B) Conspiracy is punishable even if no crime occurs.

Explanation: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, retains the principle that a criminal conspiracy is punishable even if the intended crime does not take place, ensuring that those who plan illegal activities face legal consequences.

10. Which of the following provisions in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, enhances the speedy trial of criminal cases?

A) Mandatory disposal of cases within 3 years
B) Special fast-track courts for all offences
C) Introduction of online evidence submission
D) Introduction of timelines for judgment delivery

Correct Answer: D) Introduction of timelines for judgment delivery

Explanation: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, emphasizes speedy justice by setting deadlines for the completion of investigations and trials, ensuring faster disposal of cases and reducing judicial delays.