



AIBE XXII

1. When did the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 receive the assent of the President of India?
(a) 23rd December, 2023
(b) 24th December, 2023
(c) 25th December, 2023
(d) 26th December, 2023
2. On which date did the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 come into force?
(a) 25 December 2023 (b) 1 January 2024
(c) 1 July 2024 (d) 30 June 2024
3. Doctrine of mens rea is Not attracted to which of the following categories of offences?
(a) Relating to fraud
(b) Relating to bodily injury
(c) Relating to offence against state
(d) Strict liability
4. Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person is said to do that thing:
(a) Fraudulently (b) Dishonestly
(c) Wrongfully (d) Mischievously
5. The word "Public servant" denotes a person falling under-
(a) A commissioned officer in the military
(b) Every judge empowered by Law to do any adjudicatory functions
(c) Every Officer of Court of justice
(d) All the above
6. Which are the two essential elements of an offence?
(a) Motive and Act
(b) Motive and Conviction
(c) Motive and Injury
(d) Preparation and Punishment
7. How many types of punishment are currently existing under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?
(a) 3
(b) 4
(c) 5
(d) 6
8. In executing a sentence of solitary confinement under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, such confinement shall in no case exceed at a time.
(a) 14 days
(b) 15 days
(c) 30 days
(d) 20 days
9. Consider the following activities & arrange them into chronological ascending order as per relevant Sections of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
I. Acts endangering sovereignty, unity & integrity of India
II. House Trespass
III. Communication made in good faith
IV. Public Nuisance
Select the correct answer using the code given below -
Code -
(a) III, I, IV, II
(b) III, IV, I, II
(c) I, III, II, IV
(d) IV, II, I, III
10. 'A' is a national champion of swimming in pond. He could have saved the child, but did not do so. The child drowned. Is 'A' guilty of-
(a) murder
(b) abetment of Suicide
(c) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(d) no offence
11. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(a) Mens-rea R v. Prince
(b) Necessity-D.P.P. V. Beard
(c) Insanity-McNaughtons case
(d) Intoxication-Basudeo v. State of Pepsu
12. Which one of the following provisions of the BNS, is based on "M'Naughten Rule"?
(a) Sec 21 BNS (b) Sec 22 BNS
(c) Sec 23 BNS (d) Sec 24 BNS
13. 'A' borrowed Rs. 50000 from 'B'. Despite repeated reminders, he was not repaying the same. 'A' instigate 'C', his servant, to murder 'B', when he comes to demand his money. Next day, 'B' came to make a demand of money. Hot talks were exchanged between 'A' and 'B'. However, 'A' didn't do anything, but under such instigation, 'C' gave an axe blow on the head of 'B', resultantly, 'B' died at the spot. What offences, 'A' and 'C' has committed?
(a) C is guilty of murder of B and A is guilty of abating such murder.
(b) A & C both are guilty of murder of B.
(c) C is guilty of murder of B and A has not committed any offence.
(d) A is guilty of abating murder of B and C has not committed any offence.



14. **Section 47 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 provides about, which of the following?**
 (a) Abetment of a thing
 (b) Abettor
 (c) Abetment outside India for offence in India
 (d) Abetment in India of offences outside India
15. **'A' instigates 'B' to instigate 'C' to murder 'Z'. Accordingly, 'B' instigated 'C' and 'C' committed murder of Z. Who will be liable for Punishment?**
 (a) Only
 (b) Only
 (c) Only 'C' and 'B'
 (d) 'A', 'B' and 'C'
16. **The principle of proximity of crime under criminal law is irrelevant, while deciding the liability for the offence of:**
 (a) theft and dacoity
 (b) culpable homicide and murder
 (c) kidnapping and abduction
 (d) abatement and conspiracy
17. **Which one of the following sections of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 relates to 'Gang Rape' ?**
 (a) Section 68 (b) Section 70
 (c) Section 71 (d) Section 72
18. **Transgender has been recognised as third gender with all rights and a right to reservation by the Supreme Court in the case of:**
 (a) NAZ Foundation Vs. Govt. of NCT (Delhi)
 (b) Baljit Singh Vs. State of Haryana
 (c) NALSA Vs. Union of India
 (d) Vajresh Venkatray Anvekar Vs. State of Karnataka
19. **What is not an offence under IPC?**
 (a) Marital rape (b) Bigamy
 (c) Affray (d) Mischief
20. **A man is said to commit rape if he has sexual intercourse with a women with or without her consent, if her age is below years of age.**
 (a) 16 (b) 14
 (c) 15 (d) 18
21. **'A' is cutting the wood with an axe at a place where children are playing. The axe flies off and kills a nearby child. 'A' is guilty of -**
 (a) Causing death by negligence
 (b) Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder
 (c) Murder

(d) No offence

22. **Consider the following events and arrange these in correct chronological order as given under the BNS, 2023:**
 i. Terrorist act
 ii. Attempt to commit culpable homicide
 iii. Petty organised crime
 iv. Organised crime
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
 (a) ii, iii, i, iv (b) ii, iv, iii, i
 (c) ii, i, iii, iv (d) iii, i, ii, iv
23. **A person above eighteen years of age takes the risk of death with his own consent. The act causing the death of the above person is:**
 (a) Attempt to murder
 (b) Grievous hurt
 (c) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 (d) Murder
24. **Which one of the following is not an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code, 1860?**
 (a) Preparing to wage war against Government of India.
 (b) Preparing to commit dacoity or robbery.
 (c) Preparing to commit depredation on the territory of friendly State of the Government of India.
 (d) Preparing to commit suicide.
25. **Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):**
Assertion (A): The offence of waging war is sometimes confused with rioting.
Reason (R): An unlawful assembly has a minimum of five members.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (c) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
26. **Minimum number of persons required to commit an offence of affray under Indian Penal Code are**
 (a) ten (b) five
 (c) two (d) eleven
27. **Which one of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code defines 'Affray'?**



- (a) Sec. 146(191(1) BNS)
(b) Sec. 148(191(3) BNS)
(c) Sec. 159(194(1) BNS)
(d) Sec. 160(194(2) BNS)
28. **Section 195-A (232 BNS) of the Indian Penal Code is related with the**
(a) security of witness
(b) security of victim
(c) threatening any person to give false evidence
(d) None of the above
29. **When a person tries to escape from lawful custody while taken to a Magistrate to furnish security for good behaviour could be punished under the provision of:**
(a) Sec.224 (Sec 262 BNS) IPC
(b) Section 225(Sec 263 BNS) IPC
(c) Section 225-A(Sec 264 BNS) IPC
(d) Section 225-B(Sec 265 BNS) IPC
30. **A hotel situated at the bank of a water reservoir, despite objection, discharges its polluted water in the reservoir, causing foulds to reservoir water. For which offence under Indian Penal Code the Manager of the Hotel can be charged?**
(a) Section 277 (b) Section 276
(c) Section 278 (d) Section 282
31. **'A'sings obscene songs near the gate of Girls Degree College. What offence he was committed ?**
(a) Assault
(b) Outraging the modesty of a woman
(c) Criminal intimidation
(d) Obscenity
32. **Which of the following is not correctly matched? (Offence) (Section of the BNS, 2023)**
(a) Extortion - Section 308(1)
(b) Robbery - Section 308(6)
(c) Dacoity -Section 310(1)
(d) Theft - Section 303(1)
33. **A new offense of 'Snatching' has been introduced by the BNS. Which section of the BNS defines 'Snatching' as an offense?**
(A) 308 (B) 303
(C) 305 (D) 304
34. **'A' by pleading as diamonds articles which he knows are not diamonds, intentionally deceives 'Z', and thereby dishonestly induces 'Z' to lend money. What offence has been committed by 'A' under Indian Penal Code?**
(a) Theft
(b) Cheating
(c) Criminal misappropriation of property
(d) Criminal Breach of Trust
35. **Which one of the following provisions of the Indian Penal Code, punishes to misconduct in public by a drunken person?**
(a) Sec. 507 (Sec 351(4) BNS)
(b) Sec. 508 (Sec 354 BNS)
(c) Sec. 509 (Sec 79 BNS)
(d) Sec. 510 (Sec 355 BNS)
36. **According to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, misconduct in a public place by a drunken person is punishable with:**
(a) Community service only
(b) Both Imprisonment up to twenty-four hours and Fine up to ten thousand rupees
(c) Fine up to ten thousand rupees only
(d) Imprisonment up to twenty-four hours only
37. **Which of the following does not come under the exception to the offence of Defamation?**
(a) Imputation of truth which public good requires to be made or published
(b) Public conduct of Public Servants
(c) Merits of case decided in Courts or conduct of witnesses and other concerned
(d) Censure passed in good faith by the person not having lawful authority over another
38. **What does the recent Supreme Court judgement in Subramaniam Swami vs Union of India relate to?**
(a) Right to die
(b) Upholding Sec 499 and 500 (criminal defamation) IPC
(c) Upholding Section 388 IPC
(d) Contempt of Court
39. **Which of the following case upheld the constitutionality of Section 499 & 500 of the Indian Penal Code:**
(a) Subramanian Swamy v. Union of India, Ministry of Law & Ors. 2016(2) MLJ(Cri) 542.
(b) Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab & Anr. (2005) 6 SCC 1.
(c) Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi. AIR 1952 SC 329.
(d) Manoj Narula v. Union of India. (2014) 9 SSC 1.
40. **How many exceptions are provided in criminal defamation under BNS, 2023?**
(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10



All India Bar Examination XXII Practice Set

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Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.
1.	[C]	11.	[B]	21.	[A]	31.	[D]
2.	[C]	12.	[B]	22.	[B]	32.	[B]
3.	[D]	13.	[A]	23.	[C]	33.	[D]
4.	[B]	14.	[D]	24.	[D]	34.	[B]
5.	[D]	15.	[D]	25.	[D]	35.	[D]
6.	[A]	16.	[D]	26.	[C]	36.	[B]
7.	[C]	17.	[B]	27.	[C]	37.	[D]
8.	[A]	18.	[C]	28.	[C]	38.	[B]
9.	[A]	19.	[A]	29.	[D]	39.	[A]
10.	[D]	20.	[D]	30.	[A]	40.	[D]

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1. **Ans. [c]**
Linked provisions: 1 BNS(1IPC)
Explanation: The BNS, 2023, was passed by the Parliament of India in December 2023, with the Lok Sabha passing it on December 20th and the Rajya Sabha on December 21st, following the president's assent on December 25th, 2023. The bill replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and officially came into effect on July 1, 2024.
2. **Ans. [c]**
Explanation: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) came into effect on July 1, 2024, replacing the Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860
 - **Date of Enforcement:** July 1, 2024.
 - **Assent by President:** December 25, 2023.
 - **Replaced Law:** The Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860.
3. **Ans. [d]**
Linked Provision:- Sec.34 IPC. (3(5)BNS)
Explanation: Mens rea means a wrongful intention. The maxim means that an act does not itself make one guilty unless the mind is also guilty. Strict liability crimes, also known as public welfare offences, are crimes that do not require mens rea.
4. **Ans. [b]**
Linked Provision: L/w sec.24 (2(7) BNS), 209 (246 BNS), 369 (97 BNS), 378 (303(1) BNS), 383 (308(1) BNS), 403-405 (314-316 BNS), 411-412 (317 (2)-(3) BNS), 420-424 (318-323 BNS), 439 (328 BNS), 461-462 (334 BNS), 464 (335 BNS), 471(340(2) BNS), 474 (339 BNS), 477 (343 BNS), 496 IPC (83 BNS).
5. **Ans. [d]**
Linked Provision: sec.21 (2(28) BNS), L/w 19(2(16) BNS), 20 IPC (2(5) BNS), 2(17) CPC.
6. **Ans. [a]**
Linked Provision :- Sec. 40 IPC (2(24) BNS), 2(n) Cr.P.C. (2(q) BNSS)
Explanation: It is generally agreed that the essential ingredients of any crime are (1) a voluntary act or omission (actus reus), accompanied by (2) a certain state of mind (mens rea).
7. **Ans. [C]**
Linked Provisions :- The offence under which death punishment is provided various offence – Sec.-121, 132, 194, 195A, 302, 305, 307, 364, 376A, 376DA, 376DB, 396I
(Sec. 147, 160, 230, 232, 103, 107, 107, 140(1), 66, 70(2), 310(3) BNS)
Explanation :- Under Section 53 (Sec. 4 BNS) five punishments given to criminals in India are death penalty, life imprisonment, imprisonment (Rigorous or Simple), forfeiture of property, Fine, and other one under Section 74 solitary confinement.

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8. **Ans. [A]**

Linked Provision:-

1. **Sec. 73 (11 BNS)** – Solitary confinement.
2. **Ch. 32 CrPC (chp 34 BNSS)**– Execution of sentence
3. **Article 22** – Preventive detention (COI).

Explanation:- Section 74 states that – Whenever the offender is punished for solitary confinement, the offender will be executed such that the duration of solitary confinement shall not exceed-

1. if the punishment is upto 3 month - solitary confinement 14 days in a month,
2. if the punishment is more than 3 months - solitary confinement 7 days in a month.

9. **Ans [a]**

Explanation-

- **Sec. 93 (Sec. 31 BNS)** deals with communication made in good faith.
- **Sec. 124A (Sec. 152 BNS)** deals with Acts endangering sovereignty, unity & integrity of India.
- **Sec. 268 (Sec. 270 BNS)** deals with public nuisance.
- **Sec. 442 (Sec. 329 BNS)** deals with house trespass.

10. **Ans [d]**

Explanation- In the given case, A has not committed any offence. Even though, he was a national swimming champion, he would not be liable for any BNS offence. However, it may be morally wrong as A could have saved the child from drowning, did not do so. But, it is not punishable in IPC (BNS).

11. **Ans. [b]**

Linked Provision:-

1. **Sec. 81 (19 BNS)** - Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm.
2. **Sec. 84 (22 BNS)**-Act of a person of unsound mind.
3. **Sec. 85 (23 BNS)** - Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will.
4. **Sec. 86 (24 BNS)** - Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated.

Explanation:- the case relating to Necessity is “R v . Dudley and Stephens, (1884)”.

12. **Ans. [b]**

Explanation- Case- The doctrine of unsoundness of mind was clarified by the case of R v. McNaughton, (1843) It is based on section 84 (Sec 22 BNS) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

13. **Ans. [1]**

Linked provision:-

1. **Section 109 IPC (49 BNS)** - Punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and when no express provision is made for its punishment.
2. **Section 114 IPC (54 BNS)** – Abettor present when offence is committed.
3. **Section 302 IPC (103 BNS)** – Punishment for murder.

Explanation:- 'A' (the instigator): Abetment of murder under Section 109 read with Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

'C' (the one who struck the blow): Murder under Section 302 of the IPC.

'A' instigated 'C' to kill 'B'. This act of instigation falls under the definition of abetment in the IPC. If the instigation leads to the commission of the offence, the person who instigated is liable for the same offence as the one who committed it.

14. **Ans. [d]**

Linked provisions: 47 BNS (108 A IPC), 45 BNS (107 IPC)

Explanation: Under section 45 BNS, abetment refers to the act of instigating, conspiring with, or intentionally aiding another person to commit an offence. Section 47 of the BNS deals with the abetment of offenses committed outside India by someone located in India. The crucial element is that the abetment (the act of instigating or assisting) must occur in India.

15. **Ans. [d]**

Linked Provision:- Sec.108 IPC. (46 BNS)



Explanation: B is liable to be punished for his offence with the punishment for murder; and, as A instigated B to commit the offence, A is also liable to the same punishment.

16. **Ans. [d]**

Linked Provision:-

1. **Sec. 107 (45 BNS)** - Of Abetment.
2. **Sec. 120-A (61 BNS)**- Definition of Criminal Conspiracy.

Explanation:- The principle of proximity to crime under criminal law is irrelevant while deciding the liability for Abetment and conspiracy.

17. **Ans. [b]**

Linked provisions: 63 BNS (375 IPC), 70 BNS (376D IPC)

Explanation: Section 70 of BNS is part of Chapter 5- Offences Against Women and Children of Sexual Offences in Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 Act. It specifically addresses the offense of gang rape, where two or more individuals commit an act of sexual violence against a single victim. The section prescribes stringent penalties reflecting the gravity of the crime.

18. **Ans. [C]**

Linked provision :-

1. **Section 8** (Sec 2(10) BNS)- Definition of gender.
2. **Article 14** – Equality of the person before the law (Indian Constitution).
3. **Article 15/16/326** – Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex (Indian Constitution).

Explanation – Case – Through the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) vs. Union of India, 2014, the Supreme Court included Transgender (Third Gender) in the third gender and provided all the rights.

19. **Ans. [a]**

Linked Provision:- Sec.376B IPC. (67 BNS)

Explanation: Marital rape is not an offence in India.

Bigamy- sec.494 (82(1) BNS)

Affray- sec.159 (194(1) BNS)

Mischief- sec.425 (324(1) BNS)

20. **Ans. [d]**

Linked Provision: - Sec.375, 376 IPC. (63, 64 BNS)

Explanation: Sec. 375(sixth) After 2018 amendment, a man is said to commit rape if he has sexual intercourse with a woman with or without her consent, when she is under 18 years of age.

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21. **Ans. [1]**

Linked provision- Sec 105 BNS, 13 BSA

Explanation: This question tests the boundary between a pure accident (which is exempted from criminal liability under Section 80 of the IPC) and criminal negligence (punishable under Section 304A of the IPC).

To claim protection under Section 80 (Accident in doing a lawful act), the act must be done not only without criminal intention or knowledge, but also with "proper care and caution."

This problem is a direct variation of the famous statutory illustration to Section 80, but with a critical factual twist:

- In the original statutory illustration, 'A' is working with an axe in an ordinary setup, the head flies off, and a bystander is killed. There, 'A' is guilty of no offence because proper care was assumed.
- However, in this specific problem, 'A' is swinging an axe at a place where children are actively playing.

By choosing to use a dangerous tool like an axe in the immediate vicinity of playing children, 'A' failed to exercise the required standard of reasonable care, foresight, and caution. The element of "proper care and caution" is completely missing. Therefore, it ceases to be an excusable accident and becomes a clear case of gross negligence, making 'A' liable for causing death by negligence.

22. **Ans. [b]**

Explanation: -

To arrange these events in the correct chronological (numerical section-wise) order as they appear in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, we must look at their specific section numbers:

- i. Terrorist act: The definition and punishment for a terrorist act are provided under Section 113.
- ii. Attempt to commit culpable homicide: This offence is provided under Section 110 of the BNS.
- iv. Organised crime: This is a newly introduced offence defined under Section 111.
- iii. Petty organised crime: This category follows immediately after and is defined under Section 112.

Therefore, the correct sequence according to the section numbers is 110 (ii), 111 (iv), 112 (iii), and 113 (i).

23. **Ans. [c]**

Linked Provision: -

- **Sec.66:** Death/PVS (Persistent Vegetative State)
- **Sec. 101:** Murder
- **Sec. 102:** Alternate Death
- **Sec. 105:** Culpable Homicide Not Murder
- **Sec. 110:** Attempt Culpable Homicide
- **Sec.308(6):** Extortion (Fear of Accusation)

Explanation: - Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, Section 101 defines the offence of murder but includes five specific exceptions where the act is downgraded to a lesser offence. Exception 5 explicitly states that culpable homicide is not murder when the person whose death is caused is above the age of eighteen years and suffers death or takes the risk of death with his own consent. While the act remains a criminal homicide because it involves the intentional taking of a life, the presence of valid legal consent from an adult victim prevents it from being classified as "murder" under the law.

24. **Ans. [d]**

Linked Provisions :- **Sec121**(Sec 147 BNS), **126**(Sec 154 BNS), **399**(Sec 310(4) BNS) **IPC**.

Explanation- Sec121(Sec 147 BNS)- Preparing to wage war against Government of India.

Sec 126- Committing depredation on territories of power at peace with the Government of India.

Sec 399- Making preparation to commit dacoity.

Preparing to commit suicide is not punishable in IPC but, abetment or attempt of suicide is punishable u/s 305, 306, 309 IPC.

25. **Ans. [d]**

Linked Provision: -

- **Section 45 -60 BNS:** Of Abetment
- **Section 310 BNS:** Dacoity
- **Section 311 BNS:** Attempt to Death/GH
- **Section 148 BNSS** – Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquillity
- **Section 149** – Unlawful Assembly
- **Section 150** – Rioting



• **Section 151 BNSS – Affray**

Explanation: - Assertion (A) is False: In a strict legal sense, the offence of waging war (Section 147) and rioting (Section 191) are fundamentally different and should not be confused. Waging war is a premeditated challenge to the sovereignty and authority of the Government of India. On the other hand, rioting is a specific offence against public tranquility involving the use of force by an unlawful assembly. Because their objectives (Sovereignty vs. Public Peace) and legal characters are distinct, the assertion that they are "confused" is legally incorrect in a formal examination context.

Reason (R) is True: According to Section 189(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, an unlawful assembly is explicitly defined as an assembly of five or more persons. Since rioting is the use of force by such an assembly, the minimum requirement is indeed five members.

26. **Ans. [c]**

Linked Provisions :- Sec 159 (Sec 194(1) BNS) L/w 34 (Sec 3(5) BNS), 120A (Sec 61(1) BNS), 141 (Sec 189(1) BNS), 146 (Sec 191(1) BNS), 160 (Sec 194(2) BNS), 376D (Sec 70 BNS), 391 (Sec 310(1) BNS) IPC.

Explanation- Sec 159 deals with Affray. As per this Sec, when two or more persons disturb the public peace by fighting in a public place, they are said to "commit an affray".

Punishment- Imprisonment of either description upto 1 month/ fine upto 100 Rs./ Both.

27. **Ans. [c]**

Explanation - Section 159 (Sec 194(1) BNS) of IPC provides that 'Affray' is defined as "When two or more persons by way of a brawl in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to commit an offence of affray." An affray is committed in a public place and strikes the terror in the mind of the people.

Section 160 (Sec 194(2) BNS) - Punishment - Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both.

28. **Ans. [c]**

Linked Provisions :- Sec 195A (Sec 232 BNS) L/w 94 (Expl.2), 102 (Sec 40 BNS), 152 (Sec 195 BNS), 171C (Sec 171 BNS), 189 (Sec 224 BNS), 190 (Sec 225 BNS), 364A (Sec 140(2) BNS), 370 (Sec 143 BNS), 383 (Sec 308(1) BNS), 388 (Sec 308(7) BNS), 503 (Sec 351(1) BNS), 506 (Sec 351(2)(3) BNS), 507 (Sec 351(4) BNS) IPC, 195A (Sec 216 BNSS) CrPC.

Explanation- Sec 195A (Sec 232 BNS) IPC was inserted in 2006 by Act no.2 of 2006 (w.e.f. 16/04/2006). It provides that whoever threatens another with any injury to his or other interested person, reputation or property with intent to cause that person to give false evidence shall be guilty under this Sec

Sec 195A CrPC- A witness or any other person may file a complaint w.r.t offence u/s 195A IPC.

29. **Ans. [d]**

Linked Provisions :- Sec. 225B (265 BNS) L/w 224 (262 BNS), 225 (263 BNS) IPC.

Explanation- Sec 225B (Sec 265 BNS) deals with resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for. As per this Sec, whoever intentionally offers resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself or of any other person, or escapes or attempts to escape from lawful custody or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from lawful custody shall be liable to be punished under this Sec

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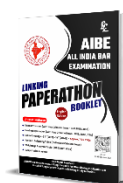
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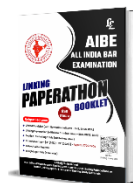


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30. **Ans. [a]**

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Sec. 430** – Wrongful diversion of irrigation water.
2. **Sec. 431** – Damage to channel.
3. **Sec. 432** – Damage by obstructing drainage.

Explanation –

1. **Sec. 277** – Polluting public water source & reservoir.
2. **Sec. 276** – Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation.
3. **Sec. 278** – Making atmosphere noxious to health.
4. **Sec. 284** – Negligent conduct in relation to poisonous substance.

31. **Ans. [d]**

Explanation - Section 294 (296 BNS)- In the instance in question, A has committed the offense of obscene act and song.

Section 294 - Whoever -

a) commits any obscene act in any public place, or

b) sings, recites or utters any obscene songs, rhymes or words in or near a public place which causes annoyance to others,

Punishment - Shall be punishable with imprisonment for three months or with fine or with both.

32. **Ans. [b]**

Explanation: - Pair (b) is incorrectly matched: According to the sources, Robbery is defined and penalized under Section 309 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023. Section 308 specifically deals with Extortion. Section 308(6) refers to a specific form of extortion involving putting a person in fear of an accusation of an offence punishable with death or life imprisonment to commit extortion.

- Correct Matching for (b): Robbery is defined and punished under Section 309 of the BNS.
- Section 309(1) defines Robbery.
- Section 309(2) provides the punishment for Robbery.
- Other pairs are correct:
- Extortion is defined in Section 308(1).
- Dacoity is defined in Section 310(1).
- Theft is defined in Section 303(1).

33. **Ans. (D)**

Linked Provisions:- Section 303-307 – Theft.

Explanation:- Section 304 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) defines snatching as a crime. Snatching is a type of theft that involves suddenly or forcefully taking someone's property.

What does snatching involve?

- To qualify as snatching, the act must involve dishonest intent, lack of consent, and the movement of property.
- The court will determine the sentence based on the severity of the case, the offender's past record, and other factors.
- The sentence for snatching can include up to three years in prison and a fine.

34. **Ans. [b]**

Explanation- Based on illus. (e) of Sec 415(318(1) BNS)

Sec. 415- Cheating- Whoever by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person to-

- a) deliver any property to any person, or
- b) give consent that any person shall retain any property, or
- c) do (which he does not do) or omit to do (which he does not omit) which causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property.

Punishment- Section 417 (**Sec 318(2) BNS**) - Imprisonment for one year or fine or both.

35. **Ans. [d]**

Linked provision :-

1. **Section 85**(Sec 23 BNS) - Act done voluntarily, not an offense when the vote is against the will.
2. **Section 86**(Sec 24 BNS)- Any act done in drunkenness, which requires knowledge and intention, shall be deemed to have been done with knowledge.



Explanation - Section 510(Sec 355 BNS) - When any person trespasses into a public place or any place in which entry is to the annoyance of other persons, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine, or with both.

36. Ans. [a & b]

Linked provision-

- BNS, 2023 - Section 25: Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will.
- BNSS, 2023 - Section 23: Community service (This defines how community service is to be performed as a punishment).
- BNSS, 2023 - Section 184: Medical examination of the accused by medical practitioner (Relevant if the state of intoxication is disputed).
- Police Act, 1861 - Section 34: Punishment for certain offences on roads, etc. (Includes being found drunk or riotous).

Explanation-

Under Section 355 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, the punishment for misconduct in a public place by a drunken person is:

- Simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, OR
- Fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, OR
- Both, OR
- Community service.

37. Ans. [4]

Linked Provisions:-

1. **Sec. 500 [356(2) BNS]**–Punishment for defamation.
2. **Sec. 501 [356(3) BNS]** – Printing or engraving matter known to be defamatory.
3. **Sec. 502 [356(4) BNS]**– Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter.
4. **Sec. 199 of CrPC (222 BNSS)** – Prosecution for defamation.

Explanation:- According to section 499 of IPC (Sec. 356(1) BNS), If someone makes or publishes false statements, signs, or visible representations with the intention to harm or with knowledge that it will harm the reputation of another person, they are said to defame that person, except in specific exempted cases. The exceptions to criminal defamation has been listed below:

1. Imputation of truth which public good requires to be made or published.
2. Public conduct of public servants.
3. Conduct of any person touching any public question.
4. Publication of reports of proceedings of Courts.
5. Merits of case decided in Court or conduct of witnesses and others concerned.
6. Merits of public performance.
7. Censure passed in good faith by person having lawful authority over another.
8. Accusation preferred in good faith to authorised person.
9. Imputation made in good faith by person for protection of his or other's interests.
10. Caution intended for good of person to whom conveyed or for public good.

38. Ans. [b]

Linked Provision :- L/w sec.499 (356(1) BNS), 500 IPC (356(2) BNS), 199A Cr.P.C.

Explanation: Supreme Court judgement in Subramaniam Swami vs Union of India relate to Upholding Sec 499 and 500 (criminal defamation) IPC.

39. Ans. [a]

Linked Provisions:-

1. Sec.499-502 Defamation definition and punishment.
 2. Sec.199, CrPC 1973, instructions regarding cognizance.
 3. Procedure in the complaint of Section 237, CrPC 1973, Section 199(2).
 4. Limitation period for Sec. 468 cognizance is 3 years.
 5. Civil suit for compensation.
 6. Article 75/76 – Limitation Act, 1963 Limitation period for civil suit.
- Explanation** – Sec. 499 Defamation – It is an offence against reputation. Subject to 10 exceptions.



40. Ans. [d]

Linked provisions :-

1. **Chapter 21** - Sections 499/503(**Sec 356/351(1) BNS**) - Defamation.
2. **Section 199 (Sec 222 BNSS)**- Cognizance by Magistrate in respect of charge under Chapter XXI on complaint of aggrieved (CrPC, 1973).
3. **Section 237(Sec 260 BNSS)** - Procedure on complaint under section 199(2) (CrPC, 1973).
4. **Section 368 (Sec 409 BNSS)**- Limitation for defamation - Three years (CrPC, 1973).
5. **Article 75/76** - The suit for compensation for defamation will be instituted within one year(the limitation act,1963).

Explanation- Section 499(**Sec 356(1) BNS**)-The offense of defamation will be subject to the ten exceptions given under section 499.

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