



Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

# NH-105

November-2025

**Integrated, B.Com./B.A. LLB, Sem.-VII**

**IL-403 : BNSS**

**(Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita)**

**Time : 2:30 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

1. Explain the session trial in detail under the BNSS, 2023. **18**

**OR**

1. (A) Describe the different classes of criminal courts under BNSS, 2023. **10**

1. (B) Discuss how BNSS aims to make the criminal justice system more citizen-centric and technology-driven. **8**

2. Discuss the provisions of maintenance of wives under BNSS, 2023 with relevant judicial pronouncements. **18**

**OR**

2. (A) Explain the provisions of Arrest under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita. **10**

2. (B) Discuss the general rule regarding the place of inquiry and trial. **8**

3. “Plea bargaining helps in reducing the pendency of cases and ensures speedy justice.” Explain this statement with reference to the provisions of BNSS, 2023. **18**

**OR**

3. (A) Discuss the powers of the magistrate in maintaining public order under BNSS. **10**

3. (B) Explain the provisions relating to ‘Joinder of Charges’ as exceptions to basic rule. “For every distinct offence, there must be a separate charge and a separate trial.” **8**

4. (A) Short notes : (Write any **two**) **10**

(1) Evidentiary value of FIR

(2) Salient feature of BNSS, 2023.

(3) Provisions as to accused persons of unsound mind

(4) Witness Protection Scheme

4. (B) Do as Directed : (Attempt all)
- (1) A charge is defined as the final decision of the court. (True/False)
  - (2) What is the provisions for zero FIR under BNSS ?
  - (3) Sessions Court tries offences that are punishable with
    - (A) Imprisonment less than 1 year
    - (B) Death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment exceeding 7 years
    - (C) Only bailable offences
    - (D) Only non-cognizable offences
  - (4) The commitment of a case to Sessions Court is done by
    - (A) Sessions Judge directly
    - (B) Magistrate after preliminary inquiry
    - (C) Public Prosecutor
    - (D) Police Officer
  - (5) A proclamation is issued when
    - (A) the accused appears in court voluntarily.
    - (B) the accused absconds or cannot be found.
    - (C) the accused is arrested.
    - (D) the case is withdrawn
  - (6) Only the police officer
    - (A) Any person who has knowledge of the cognizable offence
    - (B) Only the victim
    - (C) Only the Public Prosecutor
    - (D) None of the above
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