



EAGLE INSTITUTE OF LAW

APP LAW PAPER - I Main Exam

BNS (S 1 – 62)

1. Explain Doli incapax
2. Define mens rea and critically examine the relevance of mens rea statutory offences
3. State the circumstances under which mistake of fact could be pleaded as a good defence under the BNS
4. “Criminal jurisdiction is territorial as well as extra- territorial.” Explain what are the provisions of the BNS which provide liability for extra territorial offences.
5. Right to private defence is essentially a right of defence and not offence. Discuss if there is any limitation on exercise of right of private defence.

or

Discuss the limits within which the right of private defence may be exercised.

6. Explain the defence of insanity provided in the BNS.
7. State the law relating to attempt to commit a crime and distinguish it from preparation to commit a crime. When mere preparation to commit a crime is punishable.
8. Explain the fundamental principal of penal liability embodied in the maxim “Actus non facit nisi mens sit rea”.
9. Discuss in detail the right of private defence against person as provided under BNS.
10. Discuss the law relating to attempt to commit a crime and point out the scope and nature of attempt **u/s 109** and 62 of BNS.

- a) Write short notes Common intention and abetment
- b) Preparation and attempt an offence.

11. What are the cardinal principles to be followed to prove an offence and punish an alleged offender.

12. If the mere intention of one person to commit a crime is not criminal, Why should the agreement of two people to do it make it criminal?" Explain the above statement with the help of the provisions of BNS.

13. What is the importance of common intention in Law of Crime?

14. The word consent has not been defined under the BNS. But consent has been considered a good defence in a criminal case" – Discuss with Case – Laws

15. What is private defence? When does the right of private defence of the body extends to cause of death. **Or**

Private defense is not available for retaliation but for averting the danger which is not created by himself. Under what circumstances a person can go to the extent of killing in defense of his person? Answer with the help of decided cases. **or**

Explain under what circumstances does the right of private defence of the body go to the extent of causing death of the assailant

16. Distinguish the requirements of Joint liability under Sec. 3(5) and 190 of BNS. Discuss with case-laws **OR**

Explain the Principle of joint liability under Sec.3(5) of the BNS.

17. Critically examine the following as defences to the charge of murder?

- a) Sudden provocation
- b) Right of private defence
- c) Consent

18. "Subject to very limited exceptions, drunkenness is no defence in a criminal charge." (Lord Denning). How far this dictum is true under BNS?

OR Discuss the extent to which drunkenness can be pleaded as a defence to criminal charge.

19. Explain the principles laid down in the following case :

McNaughten case

20. Explain "Inchoate crime" and examine how far they are punishable under the BNS .

21. Who is Public servant?