BLOGS

MCQs on BNSS- PART I

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1. Under BNSS, which statement best describes the scope of Section 43(3) on the use of handcuffs?

A. Permits handcuffs for any cognizable offence without restriction

B. Allows handcuffs for habitual or repeat offenders, or for grave offences like organised crime or rape

C. Authorises handcuffs only after conviction by a Sessions Court

D. Allows police to handcuff any accused who resists arrest, regardless of the offence

Answer: B

Explanation: Section 43(3) specifies handcuffs only for habitual/repeat offenders or serious crimes (rape, terrorism, organised crime), not for all arrests.

2. Which significant classification in CrPC is entirely omitted in BNSS?

A. Cognizable and non-cognizable offences

B. Metropolitan areas and Metropolitan Magistrates

C. Bailable and non-bailable offences

D. Summary trials for minor offences

Answer: B

Explanation: BNSS does away with the concept of “metropolitan areas” and the post of “Metropolitan Magistrate”, retaining other classifications.

3. BNSS prescribes that a Sessions Court must deliver its judgment after arguments within:

A. 15 days, with no extension

B. 30 days, extendable for recorded reasons

C. 45 days, with automatic extension

D. 60 days, without need for explanation

Answer: B

Explanation: Section on pronouncement of judgment fixes a 30-day period after arguments; an extension requires written reasons.

4. Under BNSS, forensic experts must inspect crime scenes for offences punishable with imprisonment of:

A. Five years or more

B. Seven years or more

C. Ten years or more

D. Only life imprisonment or death

Answer: B

Explanation: Mandatory forensic visit applies to offences carrying at least seven years' imprisonment.

5. When an undertrial has been detained for one-half of the maximum sentence for the offence, BNSS permits release on personal bond except where:

A. The offence is punishable with life or death, or the person faces multiple pending cases

B. The offence is bailable

C. The accused is below 18 years

D. The charge-sheet is delayed

Answer: A

Explanation: BNSS restricts this "default release" in life/death cases and where several prosecutions are pending.

6. A proclaimed offender in an offence punishable with at least ten years' imprisonment continues to evade arrest. What may the court do under BNSS?

A. Postpone proceedings indefinitely

B. Dismiss the case for want of presence

C. Proceed with trial and judgment in absentia if arrest is improbable

D. Refer matter to the High Court for further orders

Answer: C

Explanation: BNSS permits trial and judgment in absentia against proclaimed offenders for serious offences if no prospect of arrest exists.

7. Regarding police custody after arrest, BNSS provides that:

A. It must be a single continuous block of 15 days

B. It can be authorised in parts within the first 40 or 60 days of detention, depending on offence gravity

C. It may extend beyond 15 days with court approval

D. It is not permitted once an accused is in judicial custody

Answer: B

Explanation: Up to 15 days of police custody can be split across the initial 40 or 60 days of detention.

8. What obligation does BNSS place on states lacking their own forensic laboratories for cases requiring forensic inspection?

A. They may bypass forensic evidence

B. They must request assistance from the Centre

C. They are to use facilities in another state

D. They should outsource evidence analysis to private labs at the accused's expense

Answer: C

Explanation: Where facilities are unavailable, BNSS directs states to utilise laboratories of other states.

9. BNSS expands the CrPC power of magistrates regarding specimen collection by allowing:

A. Only handwriting samples from arrested persons

B. Voice samples, fingerprints and handwriting even from non-arrested persons, with court order

C. Collection of biological samples only post-conviction

D. Police to take specimens without any order in cognizable cases

Answer: B

Explanation: Magistrates may order specimens such as voice or handwriting from any person, not just arrestees.

10. Which reform in BNSS aims at minimising imprisonment for petty offences while promoting rehabilitation?

A. Enhanced minimum fines

B. Compulsory probation for all minor crimes

C. Introduction of community service as a sentence for selected petty offences

D. Automatic suspension of sentence on appeal

Answer: C

Explanation: BNSS introduces community service as an alternative penalty for specified minor offences.