BLOGS

Questions on FIR (BNSS, 2023) for CLAT PG

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FIR (First Information Report) is mentioned under section 173 of BNSS, 2023, which is corresponding to section 153 of CrPC, 1973. It is considered the first step in the criminal justice system. It can be defined as the information provided to the police officer with respect to the commission of a cognizable offence. It sets the case in motion and lays down the founding stone for investigation.

It cannot be considered a substantive piece of evidence and is subject to corroboration. The key innovations with respect to FIR under BNSS, 2023, have been very significant. For example, there has been an introduction of e-FIR, enabling the filing of FIR digitally or through electronic communication.

Moreover, the notion of preliminary inquiry has been set up in order to facilitate the investigation pertaining to offences whose punishment is between 3 and 7 years, and the inquiry needs to be completed within 14 days. Thus, ensuring a speedy process to enable justice to the aggrieved party.

1. Which of the following significant changes has been added in the BNSS, 2023, with respect to FIR?

a) FIR can be registered at any police station

b) FIR can be filed by electronic communication as well as digitally

c) FIR must be filed within 24 hours

d) FIR can be directly filed to the magistrate

2) After registration of the FIR, the copy of the FIR is to be given to the informant within what stipulated time?

a) Within 48 hours

b) Within 72 hours

c) Within 24 Hours

d) It needs to given immediately and at free of cost

3) How is the concept of a zero FIR perceived under BNSS, 2023?

a) It is the FIR of unknown complainant

b) It is FIR without any jurisdiction

c) It is the FIR of unknown accused person

d) It is a preliminary investigation report

4) If a police officer refuses to register an FIR for a cognizable offense, whom can the aggrieved person approach under BNSS, 2023?

a) Superintendent of Police followed by Magistrate

b) National Human Rights Commission

c) Supreme Court of India

d) High Court of respective state

5) What is the stipulated time mentioned under BNSS, 2023, for the completion of the preliminary inquiry for the offences carrying a punishment of 3-7 years of imprisonment?

a) 30 days

b) 45 days

c) 90 days

d) 14 days

6) FIR is not considered a substantive piece of evidence under BNSS. So for what purposes can it be considered in the case?

a) For corroboration

b) To prove the guilt

c) As a confession

d) As a dying declaration

7) In the absence of a woman officer for the offences committed against women, who can record the statement of a woman under BNSS, 2023?

a) Station officer

b) At the residence of the woman in front of the relatives of the woman

c) By a medical officer in the hospital

d) By any male officer

8) Which of the following statements is incorrect about FIR as per BNSS, 2023?

a) FIR needs to be signed by the informant

b) FIR can be registered on a telephonic communication

c) A second FIR can be filed by any other person on the same facts

d) FIR is a corroborative piece of evidence

9) Which of the following cases stated that filing a second FIR on the same facts by a different person is not permissible?

a) Lalitha Kumari. V. State of Uttar Pradesh

b) T.T. Antony. V. State of Kerala

c) D.K Basu V. State of West Bengal

d) State of Haryana v. Bhajan Lal

10) The copy of the FIR containing offences against women needs to be sent forward to which mentioned authority?

a) National Commission for Women within 24 hours

b) To the magistrate

c) Need to be kept confidential

d) Need to sent directly to the sessions judge

11) What was held in the case of Andhra Pradesh? V. Punati Ramulu by the Supreme Court in 1993?

a) FIR is a corroborative piece of evidence

b) FIR if not registered on time will be considered invalid.

c) Minor details does not vitiate the requirements of the FIR.

d) None of the Above

12) If after preliminary inquiry it is established by the police officer that no prima facie case exists, what can be done under BNSS, 2023?

a) A closure report needs to be filed in the session court

b) Reasons of such needs to recorded and informed to the complainant of the same within 7 days

c) The complaint gets transferred to civil court

d) The magistrate conducts the inquiry by taking suo motu cognizance

13) What can be done under BNSS, 2023, if there is a delay in filing an FIR?

a) It proves to be fatal for the prosecution’s case

b) There is presumption of false implication of the case

c) Delay can be satisfactorily explained

d) If a FIR is filed late, it is not admissible whatsoever

14) In which case did the Supreme Court hold that registration of an FIR is compulsory if the offense is a cognizable offense?

a) Ramesh Kumari V. State (NCT of Delhi)

b) Lalitha Kumari. V. State of Uttar Pradesh

c) All of the Above

d) State of Haryana v. Bhajan Law

15) Can the FIR be quashed by the High Court?

a) Yes, by the virtue of inherent powers under section 528 of BNSS, 2023

b) No

c) Yes, under Article 226 of Constitution of India

d) Yes, under section 227 of BNSS, 2023

Answers

1. Option b (Under section 173 (1) of BNSS, 2023)
2. Option d (Under section 173 (2) of BNSS, 2023)
3. Option b
4. Option a (Under section 173 (4) of BNSS, 2023)
5. Option d (Under section 173 (3) of BNSS, 2023)
6. Option a
7. Option b (Under section 173 (6) of BNSS, 2023)
8. Option c
9. Option b
10. Option b
11. Option c
12. Option b
13. Option c
14. Option d

15. Option a