



# THE BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA 2023

Secondary Stage: Phase 1  
Classes IX And X



October 2024  
Kartika 1946

**PD 5H BS**

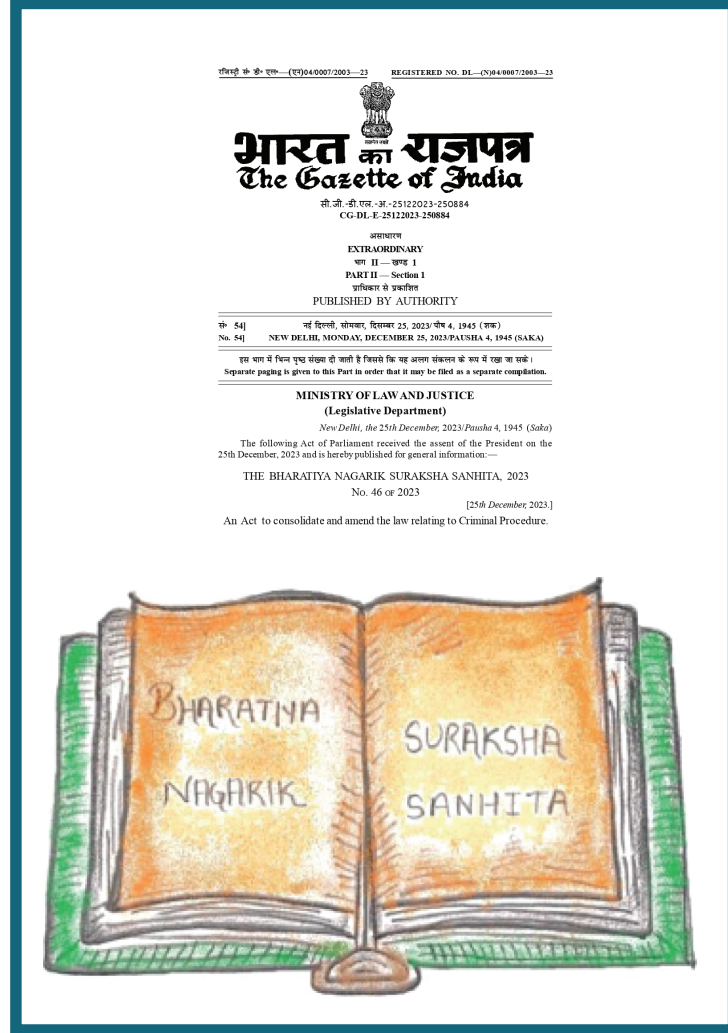
© *National Council of Educational Research and Training, 2024*

₹ 115.00

---

Published at the Publication Division, by the Secretary, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110 016 and printed at Pushpak Press Private Limited, B-3/1, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi - 110 020

# THE BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA, 2023



## Secondary Stage: Phase 1 Classes IX and X

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी  
NCERT

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING



# Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023



## Learning outcomes



After going through this module you will be able to:

- explain the important features of BNSS
- identify the institutional arrangements for new criminal justice in India
- develop teaching learning materials on BNSS
- collect and classify important sources on BNSS

## Introduction

This module on Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 will facilitate all stakeholders in education system to understand the objective of enacting the BNSS which is a legislative reform introduced to replace the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) of 1973. BNSS aims to modernize and improve the procedural laws governing the criminal justice system in India and make it more efficient and responsive to contemporary needs. The BNSS is a procedural law that outlines the process for the investigation and trial of criminal offences in India. It is a comprehensive act that covers all aspects of criminal proceedings from the point of registration of a criminal case till the delivery of judgment by the courts.

## Rationale

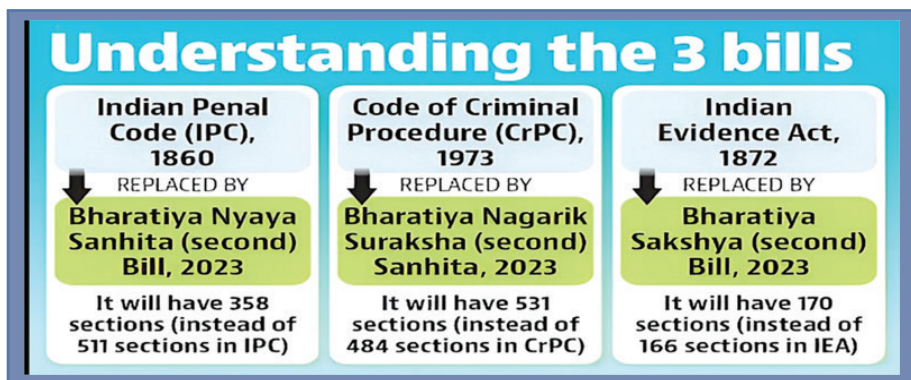


After this module children will be able to understand that the main objective of the BNSS is to ensure that, the investigation and trial of criminal cases are fair, just and transparent. It aims to provide an effective mechanism for the investigation of crimes and the prosecution of offenders while protecting



the rights of the accused. BNSS outlines clear guidelines for investigating criminal offenses, including the powers and duties of investigating officers, the rights of suspects and witnesses and the procedures for collecting and preserving evidence. Children will be able to understand the following rationale of BNSS:

- To transform India's criminal justice system by having fair, transparent and faster investigation and trial procedures. BNSS outlines clear guidelines for investigating criminal offences, including the powers and duties of investigating officers, the rights of suspects and witnesses and the procedures for collecting and preserving evidence.
- To protect the rights of citizens focusing on justice over punishment.
- Strengthening safeguards like better legal aid access.
- Addressing new crimes like cybercrime and allowing electronic evidence in the court proceedings. It promotes the use of technology for trials, appeals and allowing video-conferencing for proceedings.
- Replace the colonial-era laws.
- To punish the wrongdoers.
- Prevent further occurrence of crime in society.
- Regulate the behaviour and conduct of people, especially criminals.
- Provide relief to the victim.
- Reformation of offenders and their rehabilitation.
- To create deterrence in the minds of people at large to not indulge in any criminal activity.
- The greatest objective of the BNSS is the suraksha (protection) of citizens from the unfair exploitation of the procedure possible through the existing loopholes in the current criminal procedure system.



Source: <https://www.iasgyan.in/rstv/perspective-special-biggest-reform-in-criminal-laws-a-game-changer>



## Description

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The Sustainable Goals also include those related to child welfare and the criminal justice system, and India is committed to the achievement of these especially the following:

- **SDG 3:** 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages'.
- **SDG 4:** 'Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning, highlighting the importance of knowledge and skills on human rights and the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence' as well as 'the provision of child, gender and disability sensitive facilities and safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all'.
- **SDG 16:** SDG 16, which aims to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels". Achieving SDG 16 requires efforts to reform and strengthen criminal justice systems globally, ensuring they are fair, effective and accessible to all, regardless of income, gender, age, disability or any other status.




Source: <https://www.iasexpress.net/criminal-justice-system-india/>



## The relevance of criminal justice system in India

- The primary purpose of BNSS is to regulate the procedure for arrest, investigation, inquiry and trial of offences provided under the laws governing criminal offences.
- The criminal justice system is the set of laws, processes and institutions that aim to prevent, detect and punish crimes, while ensuring the rights and safety of all people.
- It includes institutions like police forces, judiciary, legislative bodies, and other supportive organisations like forensic and investigation agencies.
- In the Indian criminal justice system after the offence is committed and an FIR (First Information Report) is lodged in the police station, the steps involved in the trial are as follows:
  - Charges are framed against the accused by the Magistrate.
  - The prosecution gives the evidence and witnesses.
  - The accused is given a chance to present his case and the statement of the accused is recorded.
  - The defense lawyer from the side of the accused gives the evidence.
  - Both the lawyers, i.e., the prosecution and the defense have a final argument.
  - The last stage, after closing and final arguments, is the judgment of the court in which the accused is either acquitted (if found not guilty) or convicted (if found guilty).

What are the Issues in the current Criminal Justice System of India?	
Issues	Its effects
Pendency of Cases 	According to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), there are over 4.7 crore cases pending in Indian courts across different levels of the judiciary. This leads to delays in justice delivery, violation of the right to speedy trial, and loss of public trust in the system.



<p>Lack of Resources and Infrastructure</p> 	<p>The criminal justice system suffers from inadequate funding, manpower and facilities. There is a shortage of judges, prosecutors, police personnel, forensic experts and legal aid lawyers that hampers delivery of justice.</p>
<p>Poor Quality of Investigation and Prosecution</p> 	<p>The investigation and prosecution agencies often fail to conduct thorough, impartial and professional investigations. They face interference from political and other influences, corruption and lack of accountability.</p>
<p>Human Rights Violations</p> 	<p>The criminal justice system is often accused of violating the human rights of the accused, victims, witnesses and other stakeholders. There are instances of custodial torture, extrajudicial killings, illegal detentions, coerced confessions, unfair trials, etc.</p>
<p>Outdated Laws and Procedures</p> 	<p>With the emergence of technology and the increasingly complex nature of offences, the existing laws have failed to address the offence and ensure justice to the affected party. For example, cyber crimes call for updated provisions keeping in mind the emerging technologies and their possible use to commit offences.</p>

### Significance of the proposed reforms in BNSS:Rationale

- The reform aims to modernise and simplify the criminal laws, which are outdated and complex. The reform will make the laws more in tune with the Indian spirit and ethos, and reflect the changing nature of crime, society and technology.



- The reforms will increase the use of electronic evidence and forensics during investigation, prosecution and adjudication.
- The reform will also provide for effective protection of the constitutional rights of citizens, such as right to life, liberty, dignity, privacy and fair trial.

## Changes proposed in criminal laws भारत

Union home minister Amit Shah has introduced three key bills in the Lok Sabha that, if approved, will overhaul India's criminal justice system. A look at key aspects of the bills

THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA (BNS) BILL, 2023  
Proposed to replace **Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860**

The IPC, which was framed by the British, is the official criminal code of India that lists various crimes and its punishments

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Sedition deleted, but another provision penalising secessionism, separatism, rebellion and acts against sovereignty, unity and integrity of India brought in
- Provision of **death penalty** for gang rape of minors and for mob lynching
- **Community service introduced** as one of the punishments for the first time

THE BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA, 2023  
Proposed to replace **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973**

The CrPC lays down the procedure for investigation, arrest, court hearing, bail and punishment in criminal cases

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Time-bound investigation**, trial and judgment within 30 days of the completion of arguments
- **Video-recording** of the statement of sexual assault victims to be made mandatory
- New provision for **attachment of property and proceeds** of crime

THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA BILL, 2023  
Proposed to replace the **Indian Evidence Act, 1872**

The IEA applies to all judicial proceedings in the country and defines the particulars of evidence produced and admissible in courts

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Documents to also include** electronic or digital records, e-mails, server logs, computers, smart phones, laptops, SMS, websites, locational evidence, mails, messages on devices
- **Digitisation of all records** including case diary, FIR, charge sheet and judgement
- Electronic or digital record shall have the same legal effect, validity and enforceability as paper records

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/understanding-the-significant-changes-in-3-criminal-law-bills-101702407120788.html>






## Methodology

### Legislative journey of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023





- December 20, 2023: The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, receives approval in the Lok Sabha.
- December 21, 2023: The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, clears the Rajya Sabha hurdle.
- December 25, 2023: The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita Bill, 2023, receives the President's assent, becoming law.



## The comparison of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha

Name of the act	The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)
<b>Year of Enactment</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Objective</b> 	To provide a comprehensive framework for the investigation, arrest, prosecution, trial and punishment of criminal offences in India.	To modernize and streamline criminal procedure, enhance efficiency, strengthen safeguards for citizen rights and address emerging crimes.
<b>Scope</b> 	Covers a wide range of criminal offences, including offences against the state, person, property, reputation and religion.	Retains most offences from the CrPC, but adds new offences like terrorism, organized crime and murder or grievous hurt by a group on certain grounds.
<b>Investigation</b> 	Police are primarily responsible for conducting investigations.	Mandates forensic investigation for serious offences (punishment of 7+ years).
<b>Time-bound Investigations</b> 	No strict time limits for completing investigations.	Introduces specific time frames for completing investigations to ensure timely justice and reduce case backlog.
<b>Use of Technology</b> 	Limited provisions for incorporating technology in investigations.	Emphasises the use of modern technology in evidence collection, case management and digital record-keeping to enhance efficiency and transparency.



<p>Witness Protection</p> 	<p>Limited provisions for witness protection.</p>	<p>Enhances witness protection measures to ensure the safety and security of witnesses, encouraging them to come forward without fear of retribution.</p>
<p>Victim Compensation</p> 	<p>Provisions for victim compensation exist but are often inadequate and inconsistently applied.</p>	<p>Strengthens victim compensation schemes and ensures more comprehensive and consistent application, including immediate relief and long-term support.</p>
<p>Juvenile Justice</p> 	<p>Separate procedures for juvenile offenders exist but need modernisation.</p>	<p>Updates and strengthens procedures related to juvenile offenders, ensuring their rights and focusing on rehabilitation rather than punishment.</p>
<p>Additional Features</p> 	<p>Classification of offences into cognisable (serious) and non-cognisable (less serious) offences, provisions for preliminary inquiry, role of Magistrates in various stages of the criminal process, etc.</p>	<p>New chapters on offences against women and children, community service as an alternative punishment, replacement of sedition with a new offence for endangering national security, use of modern technology.</p>

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), the successor to Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, seeks to expedite the justice delivery by effectively tackling problems like pending cases in courts, limited use of technology in legal system, investigation delays and inadequate use of forensic methods. The changes brought by the act have been elaborated as under:

- Technological advancement and use of electronic means in investigation and trial—This shift from traditional means is expected to reduce delays in criminal proceedings.
- Zero FIR



- The introduction of express timelines in the BNSS marks a significant change towards an effective criminal justice system. It fosters transparency, accountability and fairness within the criminal justice system,
- Protection of interests of victims—The BNSS now lays down that a victim has to be informed of progress in the investigation, has the right to obtain documents and materials relied upon by the prosecution.
- Witness Protection Scheme
- The BNSS establishes a hierarchy of courts for adjudication of criminal matters in India.
- The BNSS provides for the use of handcuffs during arrest of a person accused of offences such as rape, acid attack, organised crime, economic offences and acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- Focus on Forensics and Electronic Proceedings
- The BNSS allows authorities to seize electronic communication devices suspected of containing digital evidence relevant to investigations.
- All trials, inquiries, and court proceedings may be held in electronic mode.

### What is Zero FIR?

The BNSS specifically permits the registration of an FIR at any police station in so far as cognisable (serious) offences are concerned, i.e., irrespective of the area where the offence was committed (Zero FIR). It mandates that the FIR be transferred to the station which would have jurisdiction over the place where the crime was committed, within 15 days.

## ZERO FIR



**Zero FIR means that one can file an FIR in any police station, that is, irrespective of the place of incident or jurisdiction. The same can later be transferred to the police station having jurisdiction for the investigation to begin.**

Source: [https://x.com/lawlearners\\_/status/1476057068645748739](https://x.com/lawlearners_/status/1476057068645748739)





### What is the difference between FIR and Zero FIR?

Generally, an FIR has to be filed in the police station which has jurisdiction over the crime scene. However, in urgent and serious cognisable offences (like rape, murder, etc.), to avoid wasting any time, you can get a Zero FIR registered in any police station, regardless of jurisdiction.

### What was the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC)?

The CrPC provided for the procedure for arrest, prosecution and bail. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC) was a procedural law established for the administration of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC). It governed the procedure for investigation, arrest, prosecution and bail for offences. The CrPC was first passed in 1861 to address the problem of multiplicity of legal systems in India. In 1973, the act was repealed and replaced by the amended CrPC. It was again amended in 2005 to add new changes.

The purpose of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) is good governance and efficient justice system, citizen centric new criminal procedure, use of technology and forensic science in investigation, victim relief system, protection of human rights.

# Curtains on IPC, CrPC as new criminal laws kick in

HT Correspondent  
letters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and Indian Evidence Act, the British-era laws that formed the basis of the criminal justice system of the country for over 150 years, when the three new criminal laws brought by the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi come into force. Police and central agencies will start registering cases under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), which replaces the IPC, from Monday and follow procedures related to arrests, filing of charge sheets, collecting of evidence, recording of statements, etc according to the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA). BNSS and BSA replace the CrPC and the Indian Evidence Act, respectively.

## Major overhaul for India's criminal laws

Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 ↓ REPLACED BY <b>Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita</b> It will have 358 sections (Instead of 511 sections in IPC)	Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973 ↓ REPLACED BY <b>Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)</b> It will have 531 sections (Instead of 484 sections in CrPC)	Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ↓ REPLACED BY <b>Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA)</b> It will have 170 sections (Instead of 166 sections in IEA)
--	---	--

### Sections we're used to will now become...

IPC SECTION	CRIME	BNS SECTION	UNDER BNS...
124A	SEDITION	152	124 prescribes to <b>ACID ATTACK</b>
302	MURDER	101	302 prescribes to <b>HURTING RELIGIOUS FEELINGS</b>
354	ASSAULT OR CRIMINAL FORCE TO WOMAN TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY	74	354: <b>ACT CAUSED BY INDUCING PERSON TO BELIEVE THEY WILL FACE DIVINE DISPLEASURE</b>
376	RAPE	63	376 does not exist under BNS
144	UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY	189	144 prescribes to <b>EXPLOITATION OF A TRAFFICKED PERSON</b>
420	CHEATING AND DISHONESTLY INDUCING DELIVERY OF PROPERTY	318	420 does not exist under BNS

Source: Hindustan Times Newspaper



## ACTIVITIES



### 1. What is the meaning of the term 'crime'?

**Pedagogy:** Group Exercise

**Learning goals:** What are criminal offences?

**Class Discussion on the Topic**—Why do people commit offences?

Conclude that crime has been defined as 'A positive or negative act in violation of penal law; an offense against the State'. According to Britannica, crime is defined as an intentional unlawful act that is both prohibited and punishable by law. This includes murder, rape, extortion, kidnapping and so on. Crime may be committed due to several intersecting vulnerabilities like age, gender, caste, class, education, parents' education and financial status, disability and many more.

**Objective** is to make children understand the importance of protecting society from criminals and criminal activities and to provide citizens the right to have a dignified, safe and secure life.

### 2. Pedagogy: Group Discussion on BNSS

#### Objectives

- To understand the key features of BNSS.
- To compare BNSS with the CrPC.
- To evaluate the potential impact of BNSS on the criminal justice system in India.
- To discuss the challenges and opportunities in implementing BNSS.

#### Participants

- Moderator: Facilitates the discussion, keeps it on track and ensures all participants have a chance to speak.
- Participants: Students or attendees divided into smaller groups for focused discussion.

#### Structure:

Introduction by Moderator (5 minutes)

- Brief overview of BNSS and its purpose.
- Objectives of the group discussion.
- Outline of the discussion format and rules.

Icebreaker (5 minutes) - Each participant introduces themselves and shares one thing they know or have heard about BNSS.



## Key Topics for Discussion (30–45 minutes)

### Topic 1: Modernisation and Relevance

- How does BNSS modernise and update the criminal justice system compared to the CrPC?
- Are the updates in BNSS necessary and sufficient to meet contemporary needs?

### Topic 2: Victim Rights and Protection

- What are the new provisions for victim rights and protection in BNSS?
- How do these compare to the CrPC? Will they be effective in providing better support to victims?

### Topic 3: Procedural Efficiency and Use of Technology

- How does BNSS streamline procedures and reduce delays in the criminal justice system?
- Discuss the role of technology in BNSS and its potential impact on the efficiency and transparency of the system.

### Topic 4: Accountability and Transparency

- What measures does BNSS introduce to ensure greater accountability and transparency in law enforcement?
- Are these measures likely to be effective in preventing misuse of power?

### Topic 5: Implementation Challenges

- What are the potential challenges in implementing BNSS?
- How can these challenges be addressed to ensure a smooth transition from the CrPC?

### Group Presentations (20 minutes)

- Each small group presents their discussion points and conclusions on one of the key topics.
- Questions and feedback from other groups and the moderator.



### **Open Floor Discussion (10 minutes)**

Participants can bring up any additional points, questions, or thoughts about BNSS that were not covered in the key topics.

### **Conclusion by Moderator (5 minutes)**

- Summarise the main points discussed.
- Highlight any consensus reached or differing viewpoints.
- Encourage participants to continue researching and discussing BNSS.

### **Discussion Prompts**

#### **Modernisation and Relevance**

- What specific laws and procedures have been updated in BNSS?

#### **Victim Rights and Protection**

- Can you identify key changes in BNSS that enhance victim rights?
- How might these changes impact victims' experiences within the criminal justice system?

#### **Procedural efficiency and use of technology**

- How can technology be used effectively in the criminal justice system?

#### **Accountability and Transparency**

- How might these mechanisms improve public trust in law enforcement?

#### **Implementation challenges**

- What training and resources will be needed for a successful implementation of BNSS?

### **Preparation for Participants:**

- Read a summary of the key features of BNSS and its comparison with the CrPC.
- Think about examples or case studies where procedural delays or lack of victim support have been significant issues.
- Consider potential questions or concerns about the implementation of BNSS.

This format aims to provide a comprehensive and engaging discussion on BNSS, helping students understand its significance and potential impact on the Indian criminal justice system.



### 3. What is juvenile justice ?(focus on children in conflict with law)

**Pedagogy:** Opening questions

**Learning Goals:** The concept of juvenile justice, why and how children must be treated differently from adults.

**Ask:** What words come to mind when I say 'Childhood'?

Ask them to respond promptly.

**List out participant's responses on board.**

**Common responses:** Innocence, playfulness, freedom, naughty, etc.

**Conclude** that expectations from a child are not same as those from adults.

**Ask:** Did you do certain things today that you may not be proud of?

Allow them a couple of minutes to think.

Ask one or two participants to share on a voluntary basis.

**Conclude** that all of us make mistakes as children, those that we are not expected to repeat as adults, it is normal to make mistakes and probably desirable because mistakes are life's lessons which help us grow and develop.

**Ask:** What was the consequence of that action of yours?

**List out** common responses like spanking, a slap, scolding, counselling, etc.

**Conclude** that we are not sent to jail, or handed to police for mistakes we make as children, we deserve a second chance, an opportunity to learn, to be forgiven, merely by virtue of being children.

**Ask:** How are children different from adults?

**Conclude** that children are different from adults in maturity of mind and body, in limited life experiences and world view, though we may often underestimate their capabilities, each child is unique and has a unique growth and development trajectory.

**Ask:** What are the protections and immunities that must be given to children as they are different from adults?

**List out** common responses like no handcuffing or jail, no bad publicity in media.

**Conclude** that they need development opportunities, a congenial environment to grow up, to develop into a competent citizen capable of contributing meaningfully to nation building. It encompasses health, education, love and care from family, protection from exploitation and abuse.



## Expected Outcomes

By the end of the module, the students should be able to:

- Demonstrate sufficient understanding of principles that underlie India's criminal procedural system.
- Apply the relevant statutory provisions and legal principles in real-life cases.
- The entire existence of an orderly society depends upon the sound and efficient functioning of the criminal justice system. The law of the land has to be in tune with the demands of the changing times and nature of complexities in offences

## Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Full Form
BNSS	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
BNS	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
BSA	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
CrPC	Code of Criminal Procedure
FIR	First Information Report
IEA	Indian Evidence Act
IPC	Indian Penal Code
SC	Supreme Court
HC	High Court
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NEP	National Education Policy
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal



## Message for Parents

The purpose of this module is to sensitise parents and all the stakeholders that, the function of law is to maintain law and order in the society and ensure that, people can live in peace and harmony and pursue their respective goals and to understand the importance of reforms introduced by BNSS in the criminal justice system.

1. The BNSS empowers the police to investigate a criminal case. The investigation is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the BNSS, and the police are required to follow certain procedures and guidelines while conducting the investigation.
2. The BNSS provides for the establishment of criminal courts at different levels, such as the Magistrate's Court, the Sessions Court, and the High Court. Each court has its own jurisdiction and the jurisdiction is determined by the nature and seriousness of the offence.
3. The BNSS provides for the rights of the accused, such as the right to legal representation, the right to a fair trial and the right to be informed of the charges against them. These rights are enshrined in the Constitution of India, and are an important safeguard against the misuse of the criminal justice system.
4. The BNSS also provides for the procedure for the trial of a criminal case. The accused is given an opportunity to defend themselves. The trial culminates in the pronouncement of the judgment by the court.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

CBSE (2019) Handbook for Teachers. Delhi: Secretary, CBSE.

NCERT (2020) Training and Resource Material. New Delhi: Secretary, NCERT.

<https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-second-sanhita-2023>

The Code of Criminal procedure, 1973.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005.

AIR 1997 SC 610, D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal, Supreme Court, December 18, 1996, 1979

AIR 1360, Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar, Supreme Court, February 12, 1979.

Report No. 78, Law Commission of India, 1979.

Report No. 273, Law Commission of India, 2017.

Report No. 247, 'the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita', Standing Committee on Home Affairs, November 10, 2023.

'Guidelines regarding Arrest', National Human Rights Commission.

Press Information Bureau, Press Release from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Dated-20-10-2023.

Available at: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1988913>

<http://www.scconline.com/DocumentLink/4ZL1J8Y1>

Criminal Manual, First Edition 2024, Eastern Book Company.











32161

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी  
NCERT

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING