



New

Criminal Laws

For All Judiciary Exams

Volume - 2

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)



INDEX

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Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)

Corresponding Section Table of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, (BNS)

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)	Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC)
CHAPTER I - PRELIMINARY	CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION
1. Short title, commencement and application. 1(1)	1. Title and extent of operation of the Code.
1(2)	New Sub-Section
1(3)	2. Punishment of offences committed within India.
1(4)	3. Punishment of offences committed beyond, but which by law may be tried within, India.
1(5)	4. Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences.
1(6)	5. Certain laws not to be affected by this Act.
2. Definitions. (Change)	
2(1) 'act'	33. "Act". "Omission"
2(2) 'animal'	47. "Animal".
2(3) 'child'	New Sub-Section
2(4) 'counterfeit'	28. "Counterfeit".
2(5) 'Court'	20. "Court of Justice".
2(6) 'death'	46. "Death".
2(7) 'dishonestly'	24. "Dishonestly".
2(8) 'document' (Change)	29. "Document".
Deleted	29A. "Electronic record".
2(9) 'fraudulently'	25. "Fraudulently"
2(10) 'gender' (Change)	8. Gender.
2(11) 'good faith'	52. "Good faith"
2(12) 'Government'	17. "Government".
Deleted	18. "India".
2(13) 'harbour'	52A. "Harbour".
2(14) 'injury'	44. "Injury".
2(15) 'illegal' and "legally bound to do".	43. "Illegal". "Legally bound to do".
2(16) 'Judge'	19. "Judge".
2(17) 'life'	45. "Life".
2(18) 'local law'	42. "Local law".
2(19) 'man'	10. "Man". "Woman".
2(20) 'month' and 'year'	49. "Year". "Month".
2(21) 'movable property' (Change)	22. "Movable property"

2(22) 'number'	9. Number.
2(23) 'oath'	51. "Oath".
2(24) 'offence'	40. "Offence".
2(25) 'omission'	33. "Act". "Omission"
2(26) 'person'	11. "Person".
2(27) 'public'	12. "Public".
Deleted	14- "Servant of Government".
2(28) 'public servant'	21. "Public servant".
2(29) 'reason to believe'	26. "Reason to believe"
Deleted	50. "Section".
2(30) 'special law'	41. "Special law".
2(31) 'valuable security'	30. "Valuable security".
2(32) 'vessel'	48. "Vessel".
2(33) 'voluntarily'	39. "Voluntarily".
2(34) 'will'	31. "A will".
2(35) 'woman'	10. "Man". "Woman".
2(36) 'wrongful gain'	23. "Wrongful gain".
2(37) 'wrongful loss'	23. "Wrongful loss".
2(38) 'gaining wrongfully' and 'losing wrongfully'	23. "gaining wrongfully" and 'losing wrongfully".
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3(2)	7. Sense of expression once explained.
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3(4)	32. Words referring to acts include illegal omissions.
3(5)	34. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
3(6)	35. When such an act is criminal by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention.
3(7)	36. Effect caused partly by act and partly by omission.
3(8)	37. Co-operation by doing one of several acts constituting an offence.
3(9)	38. Persons concerned in criminal act may be guilty of different offences.
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5. Commutation of sentence.	54. Commutation of sentence of death.
5(a)	

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8(6)(a)	68. Imprisonment to terminate on payment of fine.
8(6)(b)	69. Termination of imprisonment on payment of proportional part of fine.
8(7)	70. Fine leviable within six years, of during imprisonment. Death not to discharge property from liability.
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10. Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, judgment stating that it is doubtful of which.	72. Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, the judgment stating that it is doubtful of which.
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15. Act of Judge when acting judicially.	77. Act of Judge when acting judicially.
16. Act done pursuant to judgment or order of Court.	78. Act done pursuant to the judgment or order of Court.

17. Act done by a person justified, or by mistake of fact believing himself justified, by law.	79. Act done by a person justified, or by mistake of fact believing himself, justified, by law.
18. Accident in doing a lawful act.	80. Accident in doing a lawful act.
19. Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm.	81. Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm.
20. Act of a child under seven years of age.	82. Act of a child under seven years of age.
21. Act of a child above seven and under twelve years of age of immature understanding.	83. Act of a child above seven and under twelve of immature understanding.
22. Act of a person of unsound mind.	84. Act of a person of unsound mind.
23. Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will.	85. Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will.
24. Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated.	86. Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated.
25. Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent.	87. Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent.
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28. Consent known to be given under fear or misconception.	90. Consent known to be given under fear or misconception.
29. Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm caused.	91. Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm caused.
30. Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent.	92. Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent.
31. Communication made in good faith.	93. Communication made in good faith.
32. Act to which a person is compelled by threats.	94. Act to which a person is compelled by threats.
33. Act causing slight harm.	95. Act causing slight harm.
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34. Things done in private defence.	96. Things done in private defence.
35. Right of private defence of body and of property.	97. Right of private defence of the body and of property.
36. Right of private defence against act of a person of unsound mind, etc.	98. Right of private defence against the act of a person of unsound mind, etc.

37. Acts against which there is no right of private defence.	99. Acts against which there is no right of private defence.
38. When right of private defence of body extends to causing death.	100. When the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death.
39. When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.	101. When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.
40. Commencement and continuance of right of private defence of body.	102. Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the body.
41. When right of private defence of property extends to causing death.	103. When the right of private defence of property extends to causing death.
42. When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.	104. When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.
43. Commencement and continuance of right of private defence of property.	105. Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of property.
44. Right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person.	106. Right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person.
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45. Abetment of a thing.	107. Abetment of a thing.
46. Abettor.	108. Abettor.
47. Abetment in India of offences outside India.	108A. Abetment in India of offences outside India.
48. Abetment outside India for offence in India.	New Section
49. Punishment of abetment if act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	109. Punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment.
50. Punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor.	110. Punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor.
51. Liability of abettor when one act abetted and different act done.	111. Liability of abettor when one act abetted and different act done.
52. Abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done.	112. Abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done.
53. Liability of abettor for an effect caused by act abetted different from that intended by abettor.	113. Liability of abettor for an effect caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.

List of Cases [BNS]

General Principles, Mens Rea

- **R. v. Prince (1875)**
 - ✓ UK case but often cited in India
 - ✓ Rule: Even if a person mistakenly believes a girl is overage, he is guilty of abducting a minor. Mistake of age is not a defence for strict liability offences.
- **Queen v. Tolson (1889)**
 - ✓ Rule: Generally, there must be a guilty mind (mens rea) to commit a crime. But sometimes a law can make an act punishable even without a guilty mind.
- **State of Maharashtra v. M.H. George (1965)**
 - ✓ Rule: Even in statutory offences (those defined purely by law), if the law does not exclude mens rea, courts should presume it is required. So, a person should not be punished unless there's a guilty mind.
- **Sherras v. De Rutzen (1895)**
 - ✓ Rule: Normally, crimes require a guilty mind. But this can be changed if the wording of the law clearly shows otherwise.
- **State of West Bengal v. Shew Mangal Singh (1981)**
 - ✓ Rule: Motive is not the same as intention. Intention relates to purpose, while motive relates to reason for the act.

Punishments

- **Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980)**
 - ✓ Rule: Death penalty should only be given in "rarest of rare" cases.
- **Gopal Vinayak Godse v. State (1961)**
 - ✓ Rule: Life imprisonment means jail for the entire life of the person, not just 14 or 20 years.
- **Shiva Kumar vs State of Karnataka (2023)**
 - ✓ Rule: Even if a case is not "rarest of rare," courts can give a fixed jail term without early release, to ensure the punishment fits the crime's seriousness.
- **T.V. Vatheeswaran v. State of Tamil Nadu (1983)**
 - ✓ Rule: Delay in executing death sentence can be a ground for commutation to life imprisonment.

General Exceptions

- **K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra (1962)**
 - ✓ Rule: If an accused claims a legal exception (like self-defence, insanity), the burden of proof is on him to prove it.
- **McNaughten's Case**
 - ✓ Rule: For insanity defence:
 - Everyone is presumed sane.
 - The accused must prove that due to mental illness, he could not understand what he was doing or that it was wrong.

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- **Queen Empress v. K.N. Shah (1896)**
 - ✓ Rule: Not every mental problem frees you from punishment. Only such mental disorders that seriously impair understanding of right or wrong can exempt someone.
 - **Dayabhai Thakkar v. State of Gujarat (1964)**
 - ✓ Rule: In insanity cases, the key question is: Was the accused insane at the exact time of the offence?
 - **Director of Public Prosecutions v. Beard (1920)**
 - ✓ Rule on drunkenness:
 - If drunkenness causes insanity, it is a defence.
 - If drunkenness prevents forming specific intent, it can help avoid conviction.
 - Mere drunkenness without loss of understanding is not enough.
 - **Basudev v. State of Pepsu (1956)**
 - ✓ Rule: A drunk man is still expected to know things as if he was sober, but the court will check his intent depending on how drunk he was.
 - **Puran Singh v. State of Punjab (1975)**
 - ✓ Rule: Even trespassers may claim self-defence if they have settled possession (long enough, known to the owner, crops grown, etc.).
 - **Deo Narain v. State of U.P. (1973)**
 - ✓ Rule: Right to self-defence begins as soon as there's a real fear of immediate danger. It doesn't wait for the crime to actually happen.
 - **Mahavir Chowdhary v. State of Bihar (1996)**
 - ✓ Rule: Indian law does not expect a person to run away in danger; you are allowed to fight back if needed.
 - **Sukumaran v. State (2019)**
 - ✓ Rule: Actual attack is not needed for self-defence. Mere reasonable fear is enough.
 - **Mohd. Anwar v. State (2020)**
 - ✓ Rule: To prove insanity, the accused must show:
 - Serious mental disease.
 - Mental illness existed when the crime happened.
 - **Prem Singh v. State of NCT of Delhi (2023)**
 - ✓ Rule: Burden of proving insanity lies on the accused. Law presumes people are sane unless proved otherwise.
 - **Paul v. State of Kerala (2020)**
 - ✓ Rule: A drunk person is presumed to have knowledge like a sober person. Intent depends on the facts of the case.
 - **Ranganayaki v. State (2004)**
 - ✓ Rule: Right of private defence does not allow causing more harm than necessary. Force used must be proportionate.

Criminal Conspiracy

- **Bimbadhar Pradhan v. State of Orissa (1954)**
 - ✓ Rule: It is enough that there was a conspiracy between people. Even if only one person is punished, the offence can exist.

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- **State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini (1999)**
 - ✓ Rule: Just being associated or knowing about a conspiracy does not make someone guilty. There must be an agreement to commit the crime.
 - **Rajender v. State (2019)**
 - ✓ Rule: To prove conspiracy:
 - Illegal purpose.
 - A plan or method.
 - Agreement between two or more people.
 - **State v. Shiv Charan Bansal (2020)**
 - ✓ Rule: Conspiracies are usually proved by circumstantial evidence, not direct proof.
 - **Manoj Kumar Soni v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2023)**
 - ✓ Rule: One person cannot conspire alone. Conspiracy needs at least two people agreeing.

Offences Against the State

- **State v. Navjot Sandhu (2005)**
 - ✓ Rule: To prove waging war against the government, the accused must have intended to fight against the government.
- **Kedar Nath v. State (1962)**
 - ✓ Rule: Sedition law (Section 124A IPC/ 152 BNS) is valid and does not violate freedom of speech, if it is used reasonably.
- **SG Vombatkere v. Union of India (2023)**
 - ✓ Rule: Sedition law (Section 124A IPC/ 152 BNS) is still in force unless repealed. Ongoing cases under it continue unless the law is changed.

Common Intention and Common Object

- **Mahboob Shah v. Emperor (1945)**
 - ✓ Rule: Common intention means prior planning or meeting of minds. It is not enough that several people happen to attack at the same time.
- **Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor**
 - ✓ Rule: Even if a person does nothing, he is guilty if he shares common intention with others.
- **Pandurang v. State of Hyderabad (1955)**
 - ✓ Rule: Same intention ≠ common intention. People may attack at once with similar intent but without a prior plan.
- **Mala Singh v. State of Haryana (2019)**
 - ✓ Rule: For Section 34 IPC/ 3(5) IPC to apply, common intention must be proved.
- **Rajesh Govind v. State of Maharashtra (2000)**
 - ✓ Rule: Common intention can develop suddenly on the spot.
- **Tukaram Ganpat v. State of Maharashtra (1974)**
 - ✓ Rule: All accused do not have to do separate acts. Acting together in furtherance of common intention is enough.
- **Madan Singh v. State of Bihar (2004)**
 - ✓ Rule: Mere presence in an unlawful assembly is not enough for guilt unless you share the common object.

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- **Balvir Singh v. State of M.P. (2019)**
 - ✓ Rule: Section 34 IPC/ 3(5) BNS requires:
 - Common intention.
 - Crime done in furtherance of that intention.
 - **Subed Ali v. State of Assam (2020)**
 - ✓ Rule: Common intention does not need direct evidence—it is inferred from facts and circumstances.
 - **Nanak Chand v. State of Punjab (1955)**
 - ✓ Rule: Presence at the spot is not enough for common intention; there must be evidence of shared plan.
 - **Chellappa v. State (2020)**
 - ✓ Rule: Common intention can be formed even moments before the crime.
 - **Ram Naresh v. State of UP (2023)**
 - ✓ Rule: Common intention does not need a formal conspiracy—it is a mental unity that can arise instantly.
 - **State of M.P. v. Killu (2020)**
 - ✓ Rule: Under Section 149 IPC/ 190 BNS, mere membership in an unlawful assembly makes you liable for crimes committed by the group.
 - **Chandra Pratap Singh v. State of MP (2023)**
 - ✓ Rule: Difference between:
 - Common intention (Section 34 IPC/ 3(5) BNS) → prior planning, shared mental state.
 - Common object (Section 149 IPC/190 BNS) → no need for prior plan, only shared purpose.

Offences Against Human Body

- **Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab (1958)**
 - ✓ Rule: For murder under Section 300 Thirdly:
 - Must intend to inflict a particular injury
 - Injury must be sufficient to cause death
 - No need to prove the intention to cause death.
- **State of Andhra Pradesh v. R. Punnayya (1977)**
 - ✓ Rule: Difference between culpable homicide and murder is often of degree, not kind.
- **Rajwant Singh v. State of Kerala (1966)**
 - ✓ Rule: Even preparation plus steps taken towards killing someone can amount to attempt to murder.
- **R. v. Swindall and Osborne (1846)**
 - ✓ Two drivers raced drunkenly and killed a pedestrian. Both were held liable.
- **State of UP v. Virendra Prasad (2004)**
 - ✓ Homicide is murder if:
 - The act intends to cause death or severe injury.
 - Injury is enough to cause death in ordinary course.
- **Mithu v. State of Punjab (1983)**
 - ✓ Section 303 IPC (104 BNS) (mandatory death penalty for life convicts committing murder) is unconstitutional.

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- **Anbazhagan vs State (2023)**
 - ✓ Distinction:
 - First Part of Section 304 IPC (107 BNS) → intentional killing, reduced to culpable homicide.
 - Second Part → no intention, only knowledge that act is dangerous.
 - **Balu Sudam Khalde v. State of Maharashtra (2023)**
 - ✓ Exception 4 to murder:
 - No preplanning.
 - Sudden fight.
 - No cruelty or unfair advantage.
 - **Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab (2005)**
 - ✓ In criminal law, negligence must be gross negligence for liability under Section 304A.(106 BNS)
 - **Arvind Kumar v. State NCT of Delhi (2023)**
 - ✓ Negligence example: Not keeping weapon safety lock on, leading to accidental death.
 - **Mustafa Shahdal Shaikh v. State of Maharashtra (2013)**
 - ✓ For “dowry death,” there must be a clear link between cruelty and death, and events should happen “soon before” the death.
 - **Om Prakash v. State of Punjab (1961)**
 - ✓ For attempt to murder, it is not necessary to actually injure someone, intention plus act is enough.
 - **S.K. Khaja vs State of Maharashtra (2023)**
 - ✓ Even if injury is minor, attempt to murder applies if intent to kill exists.
 - **P. Rathinam v. Union of India (1994)**
 - ✓ Initially held that right to die is part of right to life under Article 21.
 - **Smt. Gyan Kaur v. State of Punjab (1996)**
 - ✓ Overruled P. Rathinam. Held right to die is NOT a fundamental right.
 - Note:** 309 IPC (removed in BNS)
 - **Varadarajan v. State of Madras (1962)**
 - ✓ Difference between taking away a minor vs allowing minor to accompany.
 - **T.D. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat (1973)**
 - ✓ “Enticing” means inducing or luring a person by giving hopes or desires.
 - **Independent Thought v. Union of India (2017)**
 - ✓ Sex with wife under 18 years old = rape, even if married.
 - **Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)**
 - ✓ Section 377 IPC (removed in BNS) struck down to the extent it criminalized consensual homosexual acts in private.
 - **Baldev Singh v. State of Punjab (2008)**
 - ✓ “Soon before death” in dowry cases means there must be a close link between cruelty and death.
 - **State of MP v. Kalyan Singh (2019)**
 - ✓ Attempt to murder (Section 307) cannot be withdrawn or settled between parties.

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- **Rajesh v. State of Haryana (2019)**
 - ✓ For abetment of suicide (Section 306), there must be direct and close link between accused's act and suicide.
 - **Anurag Soni v. State of Chhattisgarh (2019)**
 - ✓ Sex on false promise of marriage is rape.
 - **Stalin v. State (2020)**
 - ✓ Even a single injury can amount to murder if intention to kill is clear.
 - **Paul v. State of Kerala (2020)**
 - ✓ Murder requires special intention, whereas all homicides do not amount to murder.

Rape

- **Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra (Mathura Rape Case) (1979)**
 - ✓ Rule: Consent under fear or misunderstanding is not real consent.
- **State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh (1996)**
 - ✓ Rule: The testimony of the prosecutrix doesn't require corroboration unless there are compelling reasons

Defamation

- **Subramanian Swamy v. Union of India (2016)**
 - ✓ Rule: Defamation is a reasonable restriction on freedom of speech under Article 19(2). Criminal defamation upheld as constitutional

Offences Against Property

- **R.K. Dalmia v. Delhi Administration (1962)**
 - ✓ Partner can be guilty of criminal breach of trust if he misuses partnership property.
- **Satishchandra Ratanlal Shah v. State of Gujarat (2019)**
 - ✓ Failing to repay a loan is not automatically cheating unless fraud existed from the start.
- **Deepak Gaba vs State of Uttar Pradesh (2023)**
 - ✓ Disputes over money do not become criminal unless:
 - Property entrusted.
 - Dishonest misappropriation.
 - ✓ Cheating needs fraudulent intent from beginning.

Offences Against Marriage

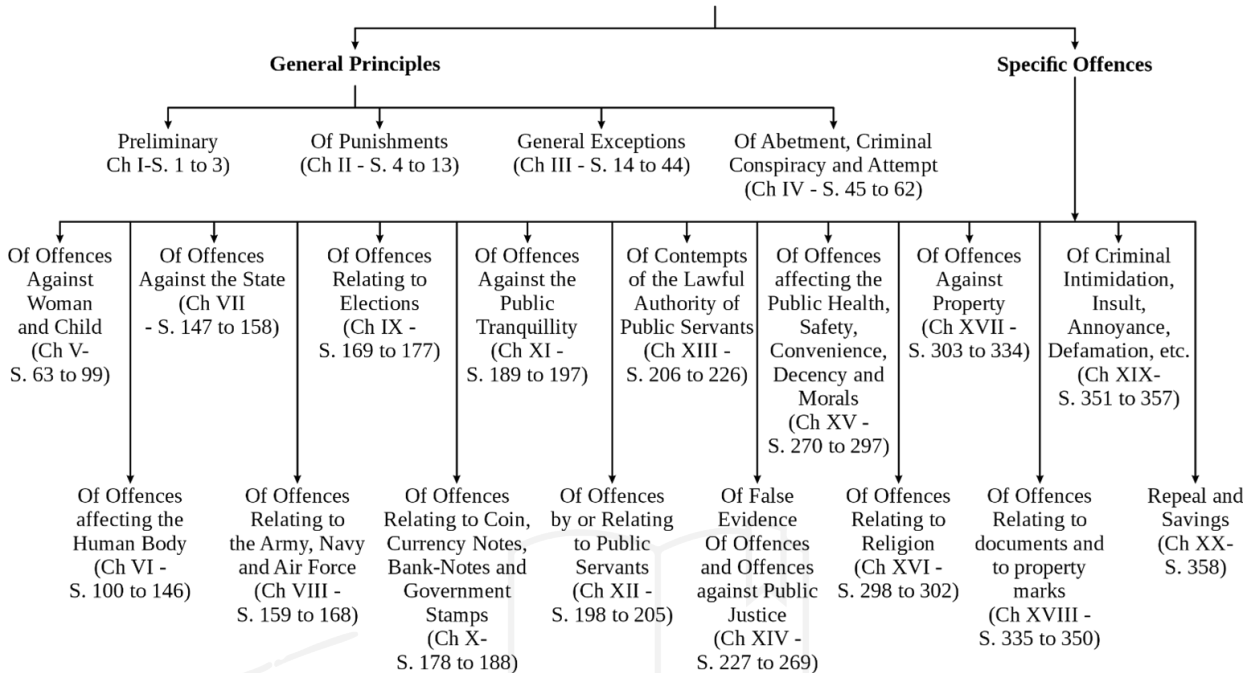
- **Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019)**
 - ✓ Struck down adultery law (Section 497 IPC, now removed in BNS) as unconstitutional.
- **Nitika v. Yadwinder Singh (2019)**
 - ✓ Wife can file 498A IPC (85 BNS) case (cruelty) at the place where she takes shelter after leaving matrimonial home.
- **Rashmi Chopra v. State of UP (2019)**
 - ✓ Women relatives can also file complaint under Section 498A IPC (85 BNS). It is not limited only to wives.
- **Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar (2014)**
 - ✓ Rule: Police should not arrest automatically in 498A IPC(85 BNS). cases. Arrest only if necessary.

Attempt

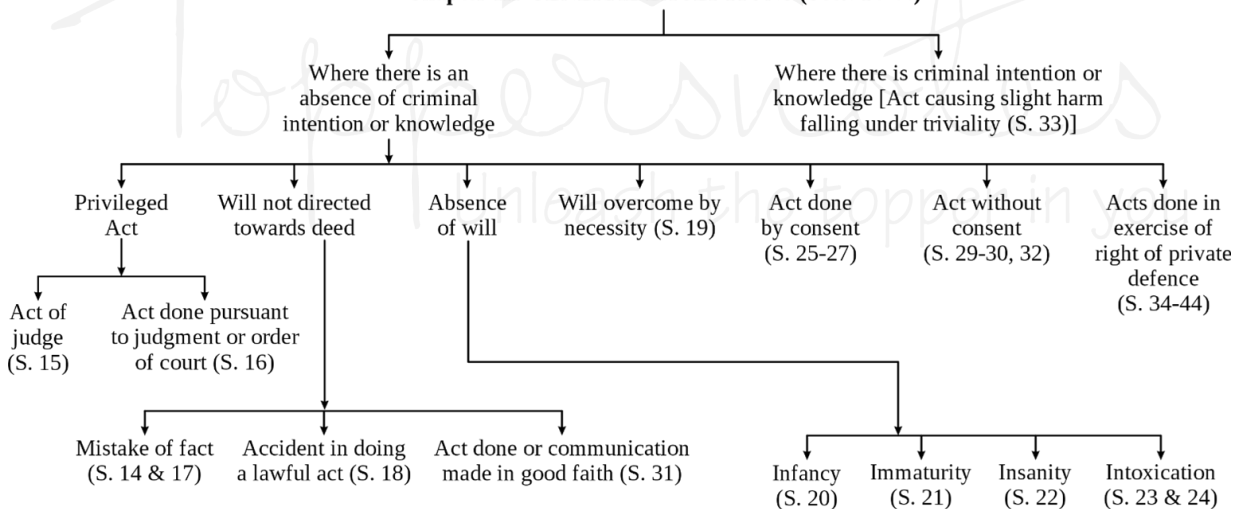
- **Abhayand Mishra v. State of Bihar (1961) SC 1698**
 - ✓ Rule: Attempt starts when a person goes beyond mere preparation and does something towards committing the offence.
 - ✓ Example: Submitting fake documents to appear for an exam is attempt to cheat.
- **State of Maharashtra v. Mohd. Yakub (1980) SC 1111**
 - ✓ Rule: Attempt means an act that is proximate and directly connected to the intended crime—not just remote acts.
 - ✓ Example: Bringing goods close to the shore for smuggling is attempt, even if not actually landed.
- **Om Prakash v. State of Punjab (1961) SC 1782**
 - ✓ Rule: Attempt to murder does not need actual injury if there is intention plus an overt act.
 - ✓ Example: Firing a gun at someone but missing still counts as attempt to murder.
- **Koppula Venkat Rao v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2004) 3 SCC 602**
 - ✓ Rule: Mere preparation to commit rape is not an attempt. For attempt, there must be direct movement towards committing the act.
- **Rajwant Singh v. State of Kerala AIR 1966 SC 1874**
 - ✓ Rule: Attempt begins when the accused takes steps that would lead directly to the crime if not interrupted.
 - ✓ Example: Poisoning food intended for the victim but victim doesn't eat it due to discovery.
- **State of M.P. v. Saleem (2005) 5 SCC 554**
 - ✓ Rule: Attempt under Section 511 IPC punishes acts done with criminal intent which fall short of actual commission.
- **Hari Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar (2000) 3 SCC 211**
 - ✓ Rule: Attempt requires:
 - Intention
 - Some overt act
 - Proximity to the offence
- **8. Malkiat Singh v. State of Punjab (1970) AIR 1970 SC 713**
 - ✓ Rule: Attempt needs mens rea and some act done towards commission. Mere preparation is not enough.
- **State of Bihar v. Kuldeep Singh (2011) 5 SCC 115**
 - ✓ Rule: An attempt is an act done in part execution of a criminal design, moving directly towards the intended offence.
- **Pulukuri Kotayya v. Emperor (1947)**
 - ✓ Though primarily on confession, it mentions:
 - The line between preparation and attempt is crossed once acts are so linked to the intended crime that they can't be explained otherwise.

Introduction

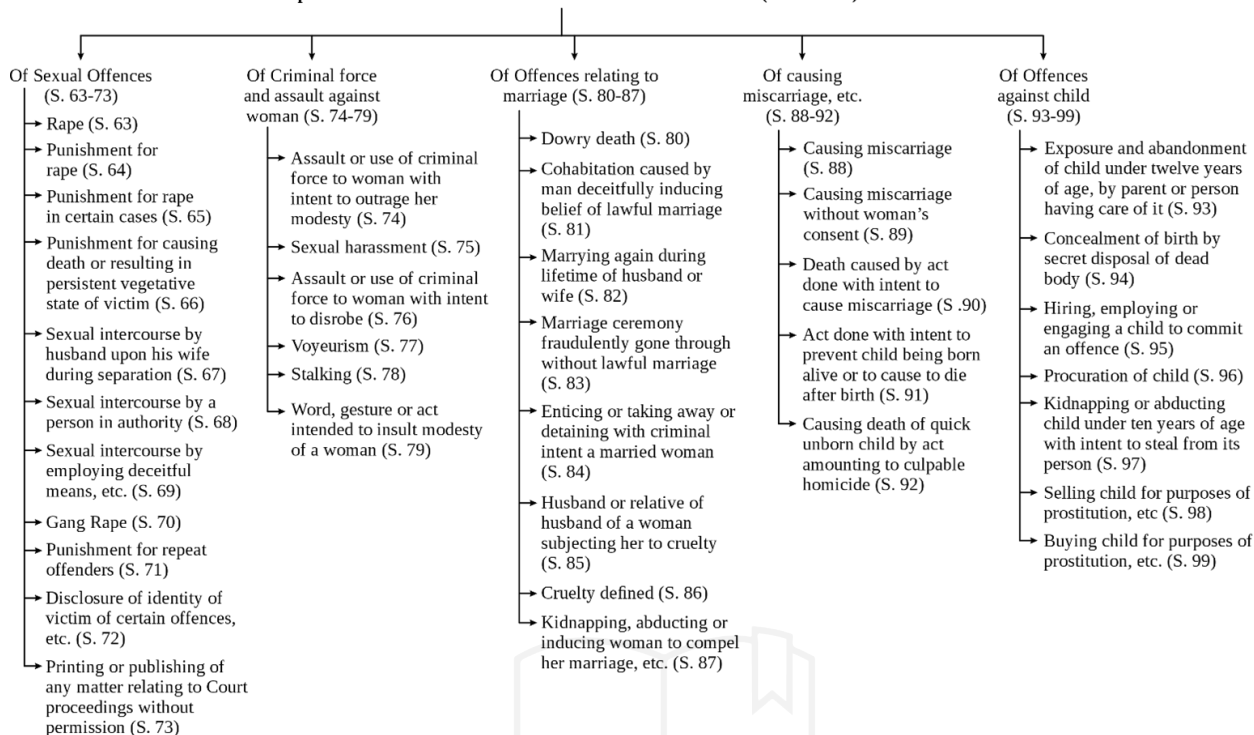
OVERVIEW OF THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023



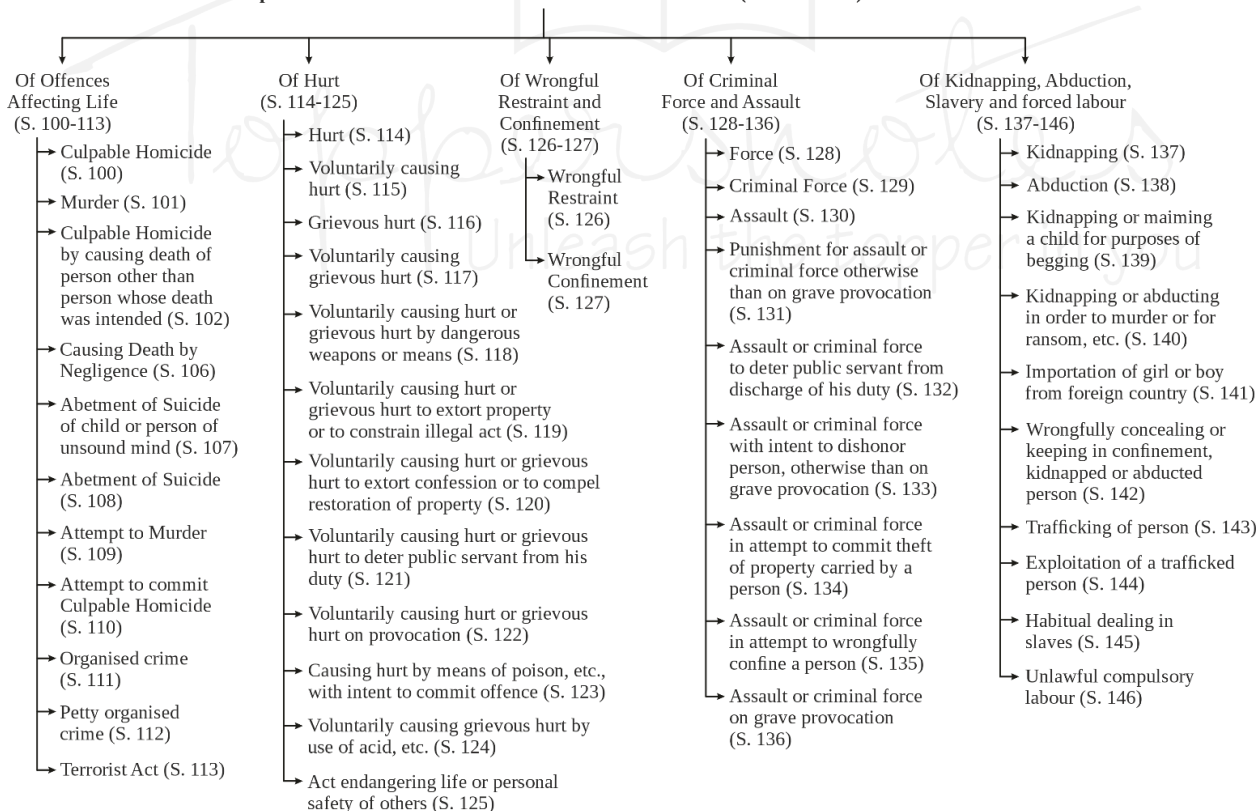
Chapter-III-GENERAL EXCEPTIONS (Secs. 14-44)



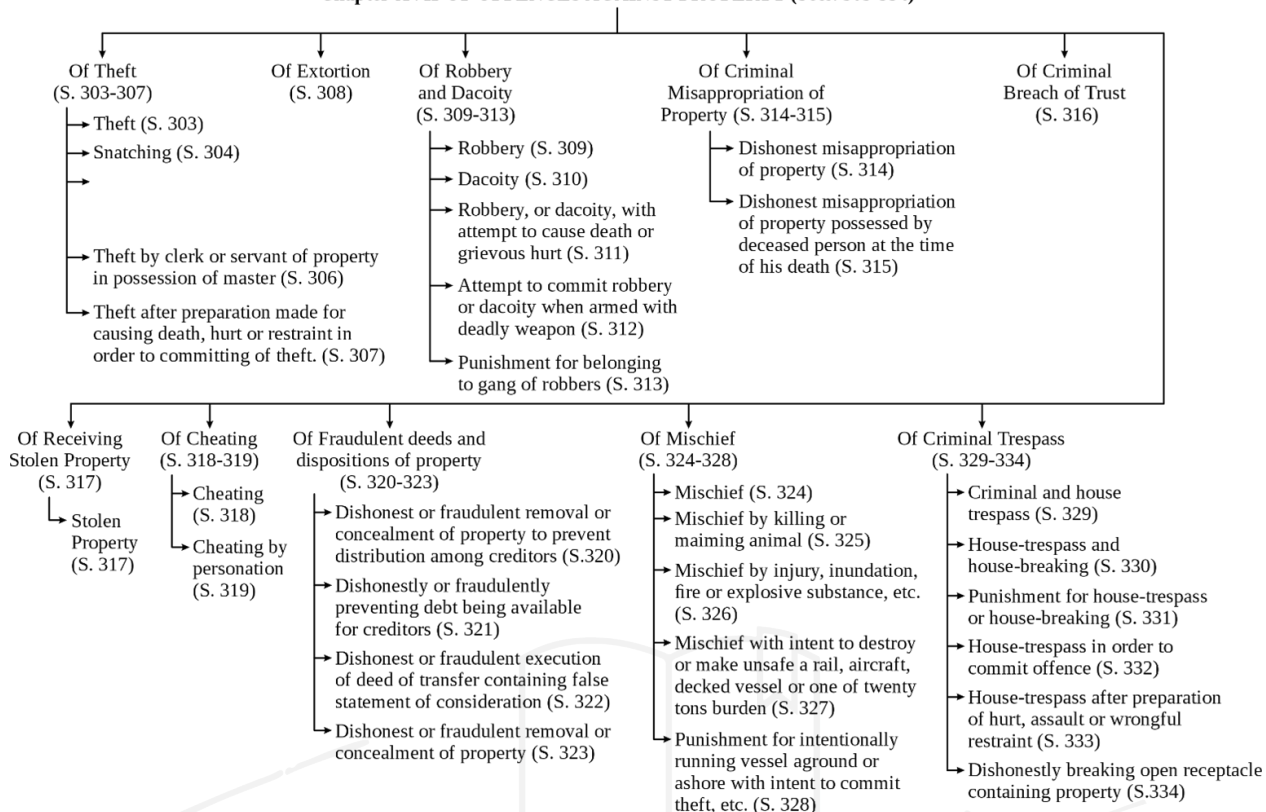
Chapter-V- OF OFFENCES AGAINST WOMAN AND CHILD (Secs. 63-99)



Chapter-VI-OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY (Secs. 100-146)



Chapter-XVII-OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY (Secs. 303-334)



List of Important Doctrines and Principles

1. Crimen trahit personam (Sec. 1(3)) – Crime follows the person; jurisdiction can follow an accused even outside the territory.
2. Doctrine of Combination (Sec. 3(5)) – Joint acts done with common intent are treated as one offence for all.
3. Principle of Joint Liability (Sec. 3(5)) – All who act together with a common intention are equally liable for the act.
4. Principle of Eo instanti (Sec. 3(5)) – Common intention can arise at the same moment the act is done.
5. Life imprisonment is the rule and death penalty an exception (Sec. 4) – Courts must prefer life imprisonment unless the case is rarest of rare.
6. Quasi solitary confinement (Sec. 12) – Life convicts may be kept in limited segregation subject to legal safeguards.
7. Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat (Sec. 14) – Ignorance of fact is excusable, but ignorance of law is not.
8. Necessitas non habet legem (Sec. 19) – Necessity knows no law; an act of necessity may excuse criminality.
9. Doctrine of Necessity (Sec. 19) – A crime may be excused if committed to prevent greater harm.
10. Doli incapax (Sec. 20) – Children below 7 years cannot form criminal intent.

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11. Doli capax (Sec. 21) – Children between 7 and 12 can be held liable if capable of understanding their act.
 12. Legal vs. Medical Insanity (Sec. 22) – Legal insanity relates to the accused's incapacity to understand the act's nature, not just medical illness.
 13. M'Naughten Rule (Sec. 22) – The accused must be incapable of knowing the nature or wrongfulness of the act due to unsoundness of mind.
 14. Wild Beast Test (Sec. 22) – A test of total mental incapacity, as if the person had no more reason than a wild beast.
 15. Durham Rule (Sec. 22) – An act is excused if it was the product of a mental disease or defect (not followed in India).
 16. Non compos mentis (Sec. 22) – A person of unsound mind lacks mental capacity to commit a crime.
 17. Volenti non fit injuria (Secs. 25–31) – One who consents to harm cannot claim injury.
 18. Actus me invito factus non est mens actus (Sec. 32) – An act done without one's will is not criminal.
 19. De minimis non curat lex (Sec. 33) – Law does not concern itself with trivial matters.
 20. Doctrine of Retreat (Sec. 34) – The accused must retreat, if possible, before using force in self-defence
 21. Locus regit actum (Sec. 61) – The place governs the act; procedural acts are governed by the law of the place where done.
 22. Locus Poenitentiae (Sec. 62) – A person can withdraw from a criminal act before it is completed.
 23. Equivocality Test (Sec. 62) – There must be a clear and unambiguous act towards the commission of a crime to constitute attempt.
 24. Proximity Rule (Sec. 62) – Attempt begins when the act is proximate to the commission of the offence.
 25. Two-finger Test (Sec. 64) – Discredited test; violates privacy and dignity of sexual assault survivors.
 26. Test of Proximity (Sec. 80) – For dowry death, proximity in time between cruelty and death is key.
 27. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 2021 (Sec. 88) – Protects registered medical practitioners conducting legal abortions.
 28. Direct Causal Connection (Sec. 100) – There must be a direct link between the act and the consequence.
 29. Transfer of Malice (Sec. 102) – Intent against one person can be transferred to the actual victim.
 30. Constitutionality of Death Penalty (Sec. 103) – Death penalty valid but to be used sparingly.
 31. Rarest of Rare Test (Sec. 103) – Death penalty only in cases where life imprisonment is insufficient.
 32. Nuremberg Defence (Sec. 120) – "I was just following orders" is not a valid defence for crimes.
 33. SC Guidelines on Acid Attack Victims (Sec. 124) – Victims entitled to compensation, treatment, and rehabilitation.
 34. Common Intention vs. Common Object (Sec. 190) – Common intention under Section 3(5); common object under Section 190—former needs prior meeting of minds, latter does not.

35. Respondeat Superior (Sec. 193) – A superior may be liable for acts committed by their subordinates. Let the principal answer.
36. Hicklin Test (Sec. 294) – Test of obscenity based on tendency to deprave minds (outdated; replaced by "community standards")
37. Res Nullius (Sec. 303) – A thing belonging to no one may be acquired by the first possessor.
38. Vicarious Liability (Sec. 356) – Liability for the act of another person under certain legal relationships.
39. Civil and Criminal Defamation (Sec. 356) – Defamation can lead to both civil remedy and criminal punishment

Newly Added Provisions

Section	Description
2(3)	"Child" is defined.
4(f)	In addition to the five previously specified punishments, clause (f) now includes an additional form of punishment—community service.
48	The definition of abetment outside India for an offence in India is provided.
69	Sexual intercourse through deceptive means (not amounting to the offence of rape) is being introduced as an addition.
95	The act of hiring, employing, or engaging a child to commit an offence is now considered punishable and is defined within this section.
103(2)	Punishment for murder - Provisions addressing mob lynching has been incorporated into this section, in addition to the existing punishment for murder.
106(1)	This clause has been further extended and now it includes cases of medical negligence. It provides that if such act is done by a registered medical practitioner while performing medical procedure, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.
106(2)	Causing death by negligence - A new provision has been introduced in this section specifying that individuals who cause the death of another person through reckless and negligent driving of a vehicle, not amounting to culpable homicide, and subsequently evade reporting the incident to a police officer or to Magistrate promptly thereafter, shall be subject to punishment.
111	The provision for organized crime is defined within this section.
112	The provision for Petty organized crime is defined within this section.
113	This section penalizes terrorism, encompassing acts intended to threaten India's unity, integrity, sovereignty, security, or economic security, or instill terror in the people, either within India or in any foreign country.
117(3)/(4)	Offenders causing permanent disability will face punishments, and group-induced grievous hurt based on specific grounds can lead to punishment.
152	The enactment renders act that jeopardize India's sovereignty, unity, and integrity punishable by law.

195(2)	Anyone who threatens to assault, attempts to obstruct, or uses criminal force against a public servant engaged in dispersing an unlawful assembly, or suppressing a riot or affray, shall be subject to punishment.
197(1)(d)	The introduction of this section makes it punishable to create or disseminate false or misleading information that poses a threat to the sovereignty, unity, integrity, or security of India.
226	Attempting suicide with the aim of coercing or obstructing a public servant in the execution of official duties is expressly defined and punishable under this provision.
304	This section elucidates the concept of snatching, drawing a distinction from theft.
324(3)	Mischief - A new provision has been incorporated into the offence of mischief, stipulating that anyone who commits mischief resulting in loss or damage to any property, including that of the Government or Local Authority, shall be subject to punishment.
341(3)/(4)	Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 338.
358	The Indian Penal Code is repealed, but previous actions and rights remain unaffected. Penalties, investigations, and proceedings related to offences under the old code can continue as if the repeal had not occurred, and actions are deemed to be under the corresponding provisions of this Sanhita.

Highlights of the BNS, 2023

- 1. Grouped Definitions (Section 2):** All major definitions have been systematically arranged in alphabetical order under Section 2 for clarity (e.g., 'Act' now in clause 1, previously Section 32 IPC).
- 2. Definition of Transgender:** BNS aligns with the Transgender Persons Act, 2019, ensuring inclusive legal interpretation.
- 3. Cross-referencing Expressions [Section 2(39)]:** Undefined terms in BNS are to be understood via related laws like the IT Act, BNSS, etc.
- 4. Community Service (Section 53):** Introduced as a reformatory punishment for minor offences, to reduce prison burden; further explained under Section 23 of BNSS.
- 5. Abetment Beyond India (Section 48):** Extends BNS jurisdiction to offences abetted outside India, aligning with global legal trends.
- 6. Age of Consent in Marriage (Exception 2 to Section 63):** Raised from 15 to 18 years, ensuring consistency with child protection laws.
- 7. Sexual Intercourse by Deceit (Section 69):** Covers intercourse by false promise or inducement, extending protection to both married and unmarried women.
- 8. Death for Gang Rape of Minor (Section 70(2)):** Mandates death penalty or life imprisonment for gang rape of girl under 18 years.
- 9. Hiring Child for Crime (Section 95):** Prohibits using minors in crimes, including pornography and exploitation.

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10. **Mob Lynching as Murder (Section 103(2)):** Targets murder based on caste, religion, gender, etc., popularly referred to as mob lynching.
 11. **Hit-and-Run Liability (Section 106(2)):** Penalizes fleeing drivers who fail to report fatal accidents, addressing rising hit-and-run cases.
 12. **Organised Crime (Section 111):** Broadly defines and penalizes criminal syndicates involved in economic, cyber, and violent crimes.
 13. **Petty Organised Crime & Terrorism (Sections 112 & 113):** Provides graded punishment for petty gang crimes, and defines terrorist acts, with strict penalties for threats to national security.
 14. **Mob Lynching Emphasis (Section 117(3)):** Further reinforces penal action against mob violence, promoting accountability and justice

Theories of Punishment

1. **Deterrent Theory:** This theory aims to deter (discourage) both the offender and the society from committing crimes by instilling fear of punishment. It is based on the idea that "crime never pays." Harsh punishments are used as examples to warn others. However, it is criticized for focusing more on the crime than the criminal, and often fails to reform offenders, sometimes making them hardened criminals.
2. **Preventive Theory:** This theory focuses on preventing the offender from repeating the crime by disabling him. For example, death penalty, imprisonment, or cancellation of driving license. It is not about fear but about incapacitating the criminal. Criticism includes its assumption that offenders will reoffend and its failure to consider motives or psychological factors, which may lead to injustice or ineffective results.
3. **Reformative Theory:** This theory focuses on changing the mindset and behavior of the offender. It treats the criminal as a human who can be reformed, not just punished. The idea is to provide education, moral guidance, and support so the person becomes a law-abiding citizen again.
It is suitable for juveniles, first-time offenders, and those led to crime due to circumstances. Criticism: It may not work for hardened or habitual criminals, and giving jail comforts might encourage repeat offences.
4. **Retributive Theory:** Based on the principle of "an eye for an eye", this theory believes that punishment should match the harm done. The goal is to give the offender the same pain or loss he caused to others, thus restoring social balance and satisfying society's sense of justice. Criticism: It can lead to revenge, not justice. It does not try to understand or prevent future crime, and may worsen the criminal's behavior instead of improving it.
5. **Expiatory Theory:** This theory views **punishment as a way to cleanse guilt**. The idea is: **Guilt + Punishment = Innocence**.
Once the offender suffers the punishment, he is seen as having **paid his debt to society**. It's similar to the retributive theory but adds a **moral or spiritual dimension**, as if the criminal's soul is purified through suffering.

Criticism: Like retribution, it may promote **vengeance**, and treats **punishment as the final goal**, ignoring prevention or reform. It does bring in the idea of **proportionality**, but lacks forward-looking purpose.