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Complete Syllabus • Conceptual Flowcharts • Comparative Tables • Solved Practice Questions

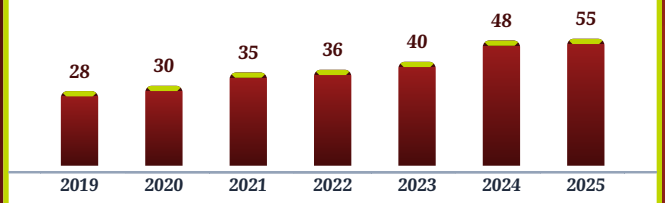
NEW CRIMINAL LAWS (BNS, BNSS, BSA 2023), POLICE & LEGAL APTITUDE

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS 2023 vs IPC), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS 2023 vs CrPC), Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA 2023 vs IEA), Special Acts (POCSO, IT Act, MV Act), Police Act 1861, RPF Rules 70/72 & Legal Reasoning

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

UP Police SI & Constable • Delhi/Bihar/MP/Raj Police • RPF SI/Constable & Rule 70/72 • CLAT • CUET Law • Judiciary

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS 2023 — 20 Chapters, 358 Sections vs IPC) (28%)
- Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS 2023 — Zero FIR, e-FIR, Trial) (24%)
- Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA 2023 — Electronic Evidence Sec 57, 61, 63) (16%)
- Special Statutes (POCSO, Dowry, DV Act, SC/ST Act, IT Act, RTI, MV Act) (18%)
- Police Administration, RPF Act 1957 / Rules 1987 & Legal Maxims (14%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
One-Liner Capsules

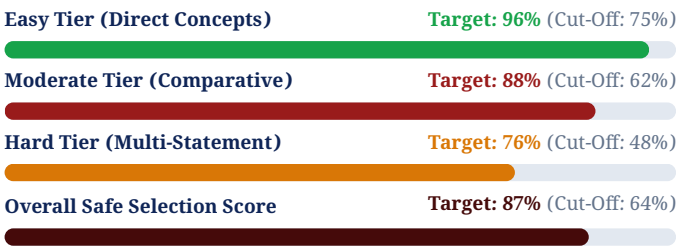
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — NEW CRIMINAL LAWS (BNS, BNSS, BSA 2023), POLICE & LEGAL APTITUDE

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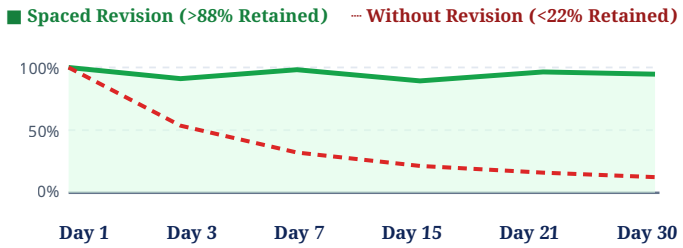
Dear Aspirants,

Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire One-Liner Revision Capsules**.

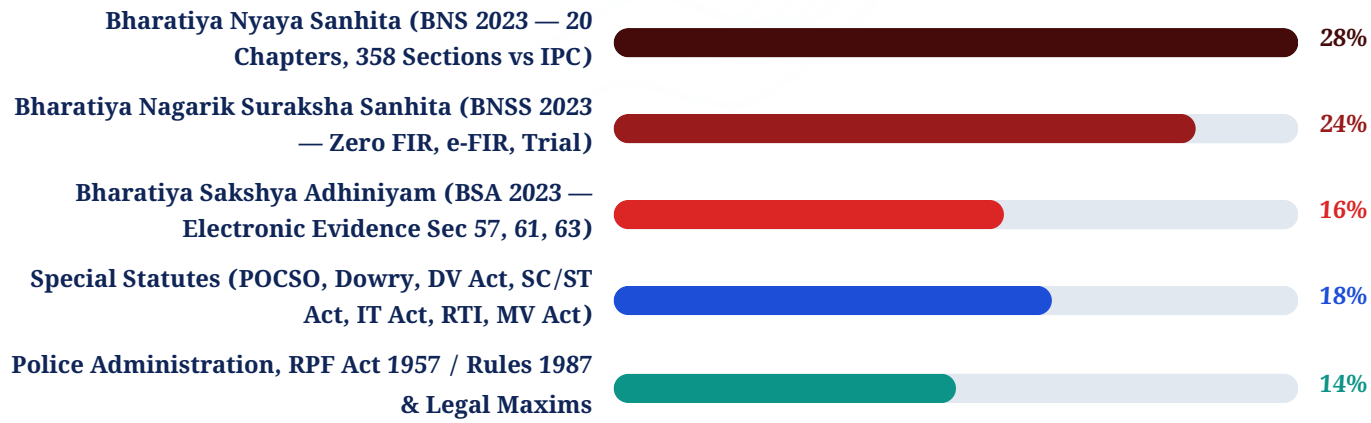
Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode)** (https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/20062)
- **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** (https://www.mha.gov.in/)
- **Press Information Bureau (PIB)** (https://www.pib.gov.in/)
- **IUC Academy Official Portal** (https://www.iucacademy.com)

Detailed Table of Contents & Chapter Architecture

NEW CRIMINAL LAWS (BNS, BNSS, BSA 2023), POLICE & LEGAL APTITUDE • Complete Chapters, Comparative Matrices, Solved MCQs & Rapid Revision

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- 1.1 Legislative History, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement (1 July 2024)
- 1.3 Master Structural Comparison Table: Old Colonial Criminal Laws vs New 2023 Criminal Laws

2. Chapter 2: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 vs Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 (Section-by-Section Mapping)

- 2.1 Six Punishments, General Exceptions & Key New Offences under BNS, 2023
- 2.3 Exhaustive Comparative Mapping Table: IPC, 1860 Sections vs BNS, 2023 Sections

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- 7.1 Constitutional Position of Police & Key Sections of the Police Act, 1861
- 7.3 Master Table of Police Ranks, Insignia, Commissions & Supreme Court Directives

8. Chapter 8: Railway Protection Force (RPF) Act 1957, RPF Rules 1987 (Rule 70 & Rule 72) & RP(UP) Act 1966

- 8.1 Railway Protection Force (RPF) Statutory Framework & Armed Force of the Union Status

9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)

11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

Published by: Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy)

Official Reference Portals: India Code Digital Repository | Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) | Press Information Bureau (PIB) | IUC Academy Official Portal

Target Examinations: RPF Constable/SI & RPF Departmental Promotion Exams (Rule 70 & Rule 72), UP Police SI/Constable, Delhi Police, SSC CPO, State Police Services, CLAT, Judiciary, CBI/IB/NIA, and UPSC/PCS Law & Governance.

Chapter 1: Overview of India's Three New Criminal Laws (Enactment, Enforcement & Structural Transformation)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Overview of India's Three New Criminal Laws (Enactment, Enforcement & Structural Transformation)

Key Study Pillar 1
Legislative History, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement (1 July 2024)

Key Study Pillar 2
Master Structural Comparison Table: Old Colonial Criminal Laws vs New 2023 Criminal Laws

1.1 Legislative History, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement (1 July 2024)

• **Replacement of Colonial-Era Criminal Triumvirate:** In August 2023, the Union Minister of Home Affairs introduced three historic bills in the Lok Sabha to replace colonial-era statutes with a citizen-centric, justice-oriented (*Nyaya* over *Danda*) legal framework. Following examination by the **Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs (chaired by Brij Lal)**, revised bills were passed by Parliament in December 2023 (MHA Official Portal):

• **1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023):** Replaces the **Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860** (drafted by the First Law Commission chaired by **Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay** in 1834) (India Code Official Portal).

• **2. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (Act No. 46 of 2023):** Replaces the **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973** (which had replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898) (MHA Official Portal).

• **3. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (Act No. 47 of 2023):** Replaces the **Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872** (drafted by **Sir James Fitzjames Stephen**) (PIB Official Portal).

• **Critical Statutory Dates for Competitive Examinations:**

• **Passed by Lok Sabha: 20 December 2023** (PIB Official Portal).

• **Passed by Rajya Sabha: 21 December 2023** (PIB Official Portal).

• **Presidential Assent & Gazette Notification: 25 December 2023** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Nationwide Date of Enforcement: 1 July 2024** (notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 23 February 2024, temporarily holding only Section 106(2) of BNS in abeyance) (MHA Official Portal).

• **Prospective Applicability Principle (Article 20(1) Compliance):** Offences committed **prior to 1 July 2024** continue to be investigated, tried, and adjudicated under the erstwhile **IPC 1860, CrPC 1973, and IEA 1872,**

whereas all offences committed **on or after 1 July 2024** are governed strictly by **BNS 2023, BNSS 2023, and BSA 2023** (MHA Official Portal).

• **Core Architectural Reforms Across the Three Sanhitas:**

• Prioritization of **Offences against Women and Children (Chapter V of BNS)** ahead of offences against the human body and state.

• Introduction of **Community Service** as a 6th statutory form of punishment under Section 4(f) of BNS.

• Explicit codification of **Organized Crime (Section 111)**, **Petty Organized Crime (Section 112)**, **Terrorist Act (Section 113)**, **Mob Lynching (Section 103(2))**, **Snatching (Section 304)**, and **Sovereignty/Unity Offences (*Deshdroh*, Section 152)**.

• Mandatory **Forensic Crime Scene Investigation** under Section 176(3) of BNSS for all offences punishable with 7 **years or more** of imprisonment (MHA Official Portal).

1.2 Legislative Enactment & Nationwide Enforcement Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Parliamentary Standing Committee Review & Passage by Parliament (20-21 Dec 2023)

STEP 2
Presidential Assent & Gazette Publication as Acts 45, 46 & 47 of 2023 (25 Dec 2023)

STEP 3
MHA Enforcement Notification & Pan-India CCTNS / e-Sakshya Integration

STEP 4
Nationwide Enforcement of BNS, BNSS & BSA for Offences on or after 1 July 2024

1.3 Master Structural Comparison Table: Old Colonial Criminal Laws vs New *2023* Criminal Laws

Statutory Parameter	Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 →	Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973 →	Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872 →
Act Number (2023)	**Act No. 45 of 2023** (India Code)	**Act No. 46 of 2023** (MHA)	**Act No. 47 of 2023** (PIB)
Original Architect (Old Law)	Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay (1860)	Law Commission of India (1973, replacing 1898 Code)	Sir James Fitzjames Stephen (1872)
Total Chapters / Parts	**IPC:** 23 Chapters → **BNS: 20 Chapters**	**CrPC:** 37 Chapters → **BNSS: 39 Chapters**	**IEA:** 3 Parts & 11 Chapters → **BSA: 4 Parts & 12 Chapters**
Total Sections	**IPC:** 511 Sections → **BNS: 358 Sections**	**CrPC:** 484 Sections → **BNSS: 531 Sections**	**IEA:** 167 Sections → **BSA: 170 Sections**
Total Schedules	None (Definitions consolidated in **Section 2**)	**CrPC:** 2 Schedules → **BNSS: 2 Schedules** (First Schedule: Classification of Offences; Second Schedule: 56 Forms)	**IEA:** None → **BSA: 1 Schedule** (Electronic/Digital Record Certification Format)

Statutory Parameter	Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 →	Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973 →	Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872 →
Nature of Statute	**Substantive Criminal Law** (defines offences and prescribes punishments)	**Procedural Criminal Law** (governs FIR, arrest, investigation, bail, trial, and appeal)	**Adjectival / Evidentiary Law** (governs relevancy, admissibility, and proof of facts/electronic records)
Landmark Structural Shift	Consolidates all definitions into **Section 2(1) to 2(39)**; abolishes colonial *Sedition* (IPC 124A) while protecting India's sovereignty under **Section 152**.	Mandates **Zero FIR**, **e-FIR**, **Forensic visit (≥ 7 yrs)**, **Trial in Absentia**, and eliminates the colonial designation of "*Metropolitan Magistrate*".	Treats **Electronic and Digital Records as Primary Evidence (Section 57)** on par with paper documents under **Sections 61 & 63**.

Did You Know?: In the erstwhile **Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860**, general definitions were scattered across 46 separate sections (Sections 6 to 52A in Chapter II). In the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023**, all 39 definitions are consolidated alphabetically into a single section—**Section 2 (Clauses 1 to 39)**, making statutory referencing vastly faster for police officers and courts (India Code Official Portal).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Exam Trap Alert: Notice the direction of change in total sections across the three laws: BNS decreased in sections (511

STEP 2
358 Sections across 20 Chapters), whereas BNSS increased (484

STEP 3
531 Sections across 39 Chapters) and BSA increased (167

STEP 4
170 Sections across 12 Chapters) (MHA Official Portal).**

★ **Memory Trick:** Memorize the **Act Numbers, Chapters, and Sections of 2023 Laws** using **"45-46-47 | 20-39-12 | 358-531-170"**:

- **BNS (Act 45): 20** Chapters, **358** Sections.
- **BNSS (Act 46): 39** Chapters, **531** Sections, **2** Schedules.
- **BSA (Act 47): 12** Chapters, **170** Sections, **1** Schedule (IUC Academy).

Chapter *1* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Legislative History, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement (1 July 2024)	**Replacement of Colonial-Era Criminal Triumvirate**	In August 2023, the Union Minister of Home Affairs introduced three historic bills in the Lok Sabha to replace colonial-era statutes with a citizen-centric, justice-oriented (*Nyaya* over *Danda*) legal framework. Following examination by the **Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs (chaired by Brij Lal)**, revised bills were passed by Parliament in December 2023 (MHA Official Portal):

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Legislative Enactment & Nationwide Enforcement Flowchart	**1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)**	Replaces the **Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860** (drafted by the First Law Commission chaired by **Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay** in 1834) (India Code Official Portal).
Master Structural Comparison Table: Old Colonial Criminal Laws vs New 2023 Criminal Laws	**2. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (Act No. 46 of 2023)**	Replaces the **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973** (which had replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898) (MHA Official Portal).
Legislative History, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement (1 July 2024)	**3. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (Act No. 47 of 2023)**	Replaces the **Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872** (drafted by **Sir James Fitzjames Stephen**) (PIB Official Portal).
Legislative Enactment & Nationwide Enforcement Flowchart	**Passed by Lok Sabha**	**20 December 2023** (PIB Official Portal).
Master Structural Comparison Table: Old Colonial Criminal Laws vs New 2023 Criminal Laws	**Passed by Rajya Sabha**	**21 December 2023** (PIB Official Portal).
Legislative History, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement (1 July 2024)	**Presidential Assent & Gazette Notification**	**25 December 2023** (India Code Official Portal).
Legislative Enactment & Nationwide Enforcement Flowchart	**Nationwide Date of Enforcement**	**1 July 2024** (notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 23 February 2024, temporarily holding only Section 106(2) of BNS in abeyance) (MHA Official Portal).
Master Structural Comparison Table: Old Colonial Criminal Laws vs New 2023 Criminal Laws	**Prospective Applicability Principle (Article 20(1) Compliance)**	Offences committed **prior to 1 July 2024** continue to be investigated, tried, and adjudicated under the erstwhile **IPC 1860, CrPC 1973, and IEA 1872**, whereas all offences committed **on or after 1 July 2024** are governed strictly by **BNS 2023, BNSS 2023, and BSA 2023** (MHA Official Portal).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Legislative History, Presidential Assent & Date of Enforcement (1 July 2024)	**BNS (Act 45)**	**20** Chapters, **358** Sections.
Legislative Enactment & Nationwide Enforcement Flowchart	**BNSS (Act 46)**	**39** Chapters, **531** Sections, **2** Schedules.
Master Structural Comparison Table: Old Colonial Criminal Laws vs New 2023 Criminal Laws	**BSA (Act 47)**	**12** Chapters, **170** Sections, **1** Schedule (IUC Academy).

Chapter *1* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Replacement of Colonial-Era Criminal Triumvirate): In August 2023, the Union Minister of Home Affairs introduced three historic bills in the Lok Sabha to replace colonial-era statutes with a citizen-centric, justice-oriented (*Nyaya* over *Danda*) legal framework. Following examination by the **Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs (chaired by Brij Lal)**, revised bills were passed by Parliament in December 2023 (MHA Official Portal):

Statement-II (1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)): Replaces the **Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860** (drafted by the First Law Commission chaired by **Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay** in 1834) (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (2. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (Act No. 46 of 2023)): Replaces the **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973** (which had replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898) (MHA Official Portal).

Statement-II (3. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (Act No. 47 of 2023)): Replaces the **Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872** (drafted by **Sir James Fitzjames Stephen**) (PIB Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Passed by Lok Sabha): 20 December 2023 (PIB Official Portal).

Statement-II (Passed by Rajya Sabha): 21 December 2023 (PIB Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Presidential Assent & Gazette Notification): 25 December 2023 (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Nationwide Date of Enforcement): 1 July 2024 (notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 23 February 2024, temporarily holding only Section 106(2) of BNS in abeyance) (MHA Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Prospective Applicability Principle (Article 20(1) Compliance)): Offences committed **prior to 1 July 2024** continue to be investigated, tried, and adjudicated under the erstwhile **IPC 1860, CrPC 1973, and IEA 1872**, whereas all offences committed **on or after 1 July 2024** are governed strictly by **BNS 2023, BNSS 2023, and BSA 2023** (MHA Official Portal).

Statement-II (BNS (Act 45)): 20 Chapters, **358** Sections.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (BNSS (Act 46)): 39 Chapters, **531** Sections, **2** Schedules.

Statement-II (BSA (Act 47)): 12 Chapters, **170** Sections, **1** Schedule (IUC Academy).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *2:* Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita *(*BNS*), 2023* vs Indian Penal Code *(*IPC*), 1860 (*Section-by-Section Mapping*)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 vs Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 (Section-by-Section Mapping)

Key Study Pillar 1
Six Punishments, General Exceptions & Key New Offences under BNS, 2023

Key Study Pillar 2
Exhaustive Comparative Mapping Table: IPC, 1860 Sections vs BNS, 2023 Sections

2.1 Six Punishments, General Exceptions & Key New Offences under BNS*, 2023*

- **Six Types of Punishments under Section 4 of BNS, 2023 (Earlier 5 under Section 53 IPC):**
- **(a) Death;**
- **(b) Imprisonment for life;**
- **(c) Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely:— (1) Rigorous (with hard labour), and (2) Simple;**
- **(d) Forfeiture of property;**
- **(e) Fine;** and
- **(f) Community Service** (*Newly introduced in BNS 2023 for 6 minor offences*: Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade *[Sec 202]*, Non-appearance in response to proclamation *[Sec 209]*, Attempt to commit suicide

to compel or restrain exercise of lawful power by public servant [Sec 226], First-time petty theft of property valued below ₹5,000 upon restoration [Sec 303(2)], Misconduct in public by a drunken person [Sec 355], and Defamation [Sec 356(2)]) (India Code Official Portal).

• **General Exceptions (Chapter III — Sections 14 to 44 of BNS; Earlier Sections 76 to 106 of IPC):**

• **Section 20 BNS (Earlier Sec 82 IPC — *Doli Incapax*):** Nothing is an offence which is done by a child **under 7 years of age** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Section 21 BNS (Earlier Sec 83 IPC):** Act of a child **above 7 years and under 12 years** of immature understanding.

• **Section 22 BNS (Earlier Sec 84 IPC — McNaughten Rule):** Act of a person of **unsound mind**.

• **Sections 34 to 44 BNS (Earlier Sec 96 to 106 IPC): Right of Private Defence** of body and property.

• **Landmark New Substantive Offences Introduced in BNS, 2023:**

• **Section 69 BNS:** Sexual intercourse by employing **deceitful means** (including false promise of marriage, promotion, or employment, or suppressing identity), punishable with imprisonment up to **10 years and fine** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Section 103(2) BNS (Mob Lynching):** When a group of **5 or more persons** acting in concert commits murder on the basis of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief, or any other similar basis, each member shall be punished with **Death or Imprisonment for Life**, and fine (India Code Official Portal).

• **Section 111 BNS (Organized Crime):** Codifies continuing unlawful activity including kidnapping, extortion, contract killing, land grabbing, cyber-crimes, and human/drug/weapons trafficking by a syndicate, punishable with **Death or Life Imprisonment** (if resulting in death) or **5 years to Life Imprisonment** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Section 112 BNS (Petty Organized Crime):** Covers organized pickpocketing, vehicle theft, shoplifting, card skimming, ATM theft, and **illegal selling of tickets or public examination question paper leakage** by a group, punishable with **1 to 7 years** imprisonment (India Code Official Portal).

• **Section 113 BNS (Terrorist Act):** Incorporates the definition of terrorist acts into general penal law, empowering an officer not below the rank of **Superintendent of Police (SP)** to decide whether to register the case under BNS Section 113 or the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 (MHA Official Portal).

• **Section 304 BNS (Snatching):** Distinct offence from Theft (Sec 303), where an offender suddenly, quickly, or forcibly seizes or secures movable property from any person, punishable with imprisonment up to **3 years** and fine (India Code Official Portal).

2.2 Substantive Criminal Liability & Punishment Determination Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Verify Mens Rea & Actus Reus vs Chapter III General Exceptions (Secs 14-44 BNS)

STEP 2
Identify Specific Offence under Chapter V (Women/ Children) or Chapter VI (Human Body)

STEP 3
Apply Joint Liability (Sec 3(5) Common Intention) or Organized Syndicate Norms (Sec 111)

STEP 4
Award Statutory Punishment under Section 4 BNS (Death / Life / Rigorous / Simple / Fine / Community Service)

2.3 Exhaustive Comparative Mapping Table*:* IPC*, 1860* Sections vs BNS*, 2023* Sections

Offence / Legal Provision	Old IPC, 1860 Section		Key Statutory Punishment & Changes Introduced in BNS (India Code)
Common Intention (Joint Liability)	Section 34	**Section 3(5)**	Criminal act done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all.
Punishments (6 Types including Community Service)	Section 53 (5 types)	**Section 4** (6 types)	Adds **Community Service** under Section 4(f) for 6 petty offences.
Child Below 7 Years (*Doli Incapax*) & Unsound Mind	Sec 82 & Sec 84	**Section 20 & Section 22**	Complete immunity from criminal liability for a child under 7 years of age.
Right of Private Defence (Body & Property)	Sections 96–106	**Sections 34–44**	Extends right of private defence against deadly assault and specified property crimes.
Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy & Attempt	Sec 107 / 120A–120B / 511	**Section 45 / Section 61 / Section 62**	Consolidated neatly under Chapter IV of BNS before substantive offences.
Rape (Definition) & Punishment for Rape	Sec 375 & Sec 376	**Section 63 & Section 64**	Minimum **10 years rigorous imprisonment up to Life**; exception for marital intercourse raises wife's age floor from 15 to **18 years** (conforming to *Independent Thought v. UOI*).
Gang Rape & Rape of Woman Under 18 Years	Sec 376D & 376DA/DB	**Section 70(1) & Section 70(2)**	**Section 70(2):** Gang rape of a woman **under 18 years of age** is punishable with **Imprisonment for Life (remainder of natural life) or DEATH**.
Sexual Intercourse by Deceitful Means	*No separate section*	**Section 69 (NEW)**	Covers false promise of marriage, employment, or promotion, or suppressing identity; up to **10 years imprisonment**.
Outraging Modesty, Sexual Harassment, Voyeurism, Stalking	Sec 354, 354A, 354C, 354D	**Sections 74, 75, 77, 78**	Grouped under Chapter V (*Of Offences Against Women and Child*).
Dowry Death & Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Sec 304B & Sec 498A	**Section 80 & Section 85 / 86**	Section 80 (Dowry death within 7 years of marriage: minimum 7 years to Life); Section 85/86 (Cruelty: up to 3 years).

Offence / Legal Provision	Old IPC, 1860 Section		Key Statutory Punishment & Changes Introduced in BNS (India Code)
Culpable Homicide vs Murder (Definition)	Sec 299 & Sec 300	**Section 100 & Section 101**	Core distinction based on degree of probability of death remains intact.
Punishment for Murder & Mob Lynching (≥ 5 persons)	**Section 302**	**Section 103(1) & Section 103(2)**	**Sec 103(1):** Murder (Death or Life + Fine). **Sec 103(2):** Mob Lynching by 5 or more persons (Death or Life + Fine).
Causing Death by Negligence & Hit-and-Run	Section 304A (2 years)	**Section 106(1) & Section 106(2)**	**Sec 106(1):** Up to **5 years** (up to 2 years for registered medical practitioners during medical procedure). *Sec 106(2) (10 yrs for fleeing hit-and-run) kept in abeyance.*
Abetment of Suicide & Attempt to Murder	Sec 306 & Sec 307	**Section 108 & Section 109**	*Note: Section 309 IPC (Attempt to commit suicide) is completely omitted, except Sec 226 BNS (attempting suicide to restrain a public servant).*
Organized Crime, Petty Organized Crime & Terrorist Act	*No IPC equivalent*	**Sections 111, 112 & 113 (NEW)**	Comprehensive national anti-syndicate, anti-paper-leak, and anti-terror penal provisions.
Grievous Hurt & Acid Attack	Sec 320 & Sec 326A	**Section 116 & Section 124(1)**	Under **Section 116(h)**, permanent privation/ incapacitation duration for Grievous Hurt is reduced from **20 days to 15 days** of severe bodily pain/inability to follow ordinary pursuits.
Kidnapping & Abduction / Trafficking of Person	Sec 359–363 / Sec 370	**Sections 137–142 / Section 143**	Gender-neutral protection for children (<18 years) against kidnapping for begging or exploitation.
Act Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India	Sec 124A (Sedition — Repealed)	**Section 152 (NEW)**	Replaces colonial Sedition (*Rajdroh*) with *Deshdroh*: criminalizes secession, armed rebellion, or subversive activities endangering India's sovereignty/unity (Life or up to 7 years).
Unlawful Assembly (5+ persons) & Rioting	Sec 141 & Sec 146/147	**Section 189 & Section 191**	Placed under Chapter XI (*Of Offences Against the Public Tranquillity*).
Theft, Snatching, Extortion, Robbery & Dacoity	Sec 378/379, —, 383, 390, 391	**Sec 303 (Theft), Sec 304 (Snatching), Sec 308 (Extortion), Sec 309 (Robbery), Sec 310 (Dacoity)**	**Dacoity (Sec 310):** Robbery committed conjointly by **5 or more persons**. First-time theft < ₹5,000 allows Community Service upon property return.
Criminal Misappropriation, Breach of Trust & Cheating	Sec 403, Sec 405/406, Sec 415/420	**Sec 314, Sec 316, Sec 318 (Cheating)**	Famous **IPC Section 420** (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property) is now **Section 318(4) of BNS** (up to 7 years).
Mischief, Criminal Trespass, Forgery & Defamation	Sec 425, 441, 463, 499/500	**Sec 324, Sec 329, Sec 336, Sec 356**	**Defamation (Sec 356):** Punishable with simple imprisonment up to 2 years, or fine, or **Community Service**.

Did You Know?: Under the old IPC, **Section 377** (Unnatural Offences) and **Section 497** (Adultery, struck down in *Joseph Shine v. Union of India*, 2018) and **Section 309** (Attempt to commit suicide) existed on the statute book; in the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023**, all three have been **completely omitted** (India Code Official Portal).

Exam Trap Alert: Look closely at **Grievous Hurt under Section 116(h) of BNS** (formerly Section 320 Eighthly of IPC): The statutory hospitalization/severe bodily pain threshold that turns Simple Hurt into **Grievous Hurt** has been **reduced from 20 days to 15 days** in BNS 2023! Also remember that **IPC 302 (Murder) is now BNS 103(1)**, and **IPC 420 (Cheating) is now BNS 318(4)** (India Code Official Portal).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Memory Trick: Memorize the Property Offence Sequence (303 to 318 BNS): 303 = Theft

STEP 2
304 = Snatching

STEP 3
308 = Extortion

STEP 4
309 = Robbery

STEP 5
310 = Dacoity

STEP 6
314 = Dishonest Misappropriation

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Six Punishments, General Exceptions & Key New Offences under BNS, 2023	**(c) Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely**	— (1) Rigorous (with hard labour), and (2) Simple;**
Substantive Criminal Liability & Punishment Determination Flowchart	**(f) Community Service**	(*Newly introduced in BNS 2023 for 6 minor offences*: Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade [Sec 202], Non-appearance in response to proclamation [Sec 209], Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain exercise of lawful power by public servant [Sec 226], First-time petty theft of property valued below ₹5,000 upon restoration [Sec 303(2)], Misconduct in public by a drunken person [Sec 355], and Defamation [Sec 356(2)]) (India Code Official Portal).
Exhaustive Comparative Mapping Table: IPC, 1860 Sections vs BNS, 2023 Sections	**Section 20 BNS (Earlier Sec 82 IPC — *Doli Incapax*)**	**Nothing is an offence which is done by a child** under 7 years of age** (India Code Official Portal).
Six Punishments, General Exceptions & Key New Offences under BNS, 2023	**Section 21 BNS (Earlier Sec 83 IPC)**	Act of a child **above 7 years and under 12 years** of immature understanding.
Substantive Criminal Liability & Punishment Determination Flowchart	**Section 22 BNS (Earlier Sec 84 IPC — McNaughten Rule)**	Act of a person of **unsound mind**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Exhaustive Comparative Mapping Table: IPC, 1860 Sections vs BNS, 2023 Sections	**Sections 34 to 44 BNS (Earlier Sec 96 to 106 IPC)**	**Right of Private Defence** of body and property.
Six Punishments, General Exceptions & Key New Offences under BNS, 2023	**Section 69 BNS**	Sexual intercourse by employing **deceitful means** (including false promise of marriage, promotion, or employment, or suppressing identity), punishable with imprisonment up to **10 years and fine** (India Code Official Portal).
Substantive Criminal Liability & Punishment Determination Flowchart	**Section 103(2) BNS (Mob Lynching)**	When a group of **5 or more persons** acting in concert commits murder on the basis of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief, or any other similar basis, each member shall be punished with **Death or Imprisonment for Life**, and fine (India Code Official Portal).
Exhaustive Comparative Mapping Table: IPC, 1860 Sections vs BNS, 2023 Sections	**Section 111 BNS (Organized Crime)**	Codifies continuing unlawful activity including kidnapping, extortion, contract killing, land grabbing, cyber-crimes, and human/drug/weapons trafficking by a syndicate, punishable with **Death or Life Imprisonment** (if resulting in death) or **5 years to Life Imprisonment** (India Code Official Portal).
Six Punishments, General Exceptions & Key New Offences under BNS, 2023	**Section 112 BNS (Petty Organized Crime)**	Covers organized pickpocketing, vehicle theft, shoplifting, card skimming, ATM theft, and **illegal selling of tickets or public examination question paper leakage** by a group, punishable with **1 to 7 years** imprisonment (India Code Official Portal).
Substantive Criminal Liability & Punishment Determination Flowchart	**Section 113 BNS (Terrorist Act)**	Incorporates the definition of terrorist acts into general penal law, empowering an officer not below the rank of **Superintendent of Police (SP)** to decide whether to register the case under BNS Section 113 or the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 (MHA Official Portal).
Exhaustive Comparative Mapping Table: IPC, 1860 Sections vs BNS, 2023 Sections	**Section 304 BNS (Snatching)**	Distinct offence from Theft (Sec 303), where an offender suddenly, quickly, or forcibly seizes or secures movable property from any person, punishable with imprisonment up to **3 years** and fine (India Code Official Portal).

Chapter 2 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I ((c) Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely): — (1) Rigorous (with hard labour), and (2) Simple;**

Statement-II ((f) Community Service): (*Newly introduced in BNS 2023 for 6 minor offences:* Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade [Sec 202], Non-appearance in response to proclamation [Sec 209], Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain exercise of lawful power by public servant [Sec 226], First-time petty theft of property valued below ₹5,000 upon restoration [Sec 303(2)], Misconduct in public by a drunken person [Sec 355], and Defamation [Sec 356(2)]) (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 20 BNS (Earlier Sec 82 IPC — *Doli Incapax*)): Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under 7 years of age** (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 21 BNS (Earlier Sec 83 IPC)): Act of a child **above 7 years and under 12 years** of immature understanding.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 22 BNS (Earlier Sec 84 IPC — McNaughten Rule)): Act of a person of **unsound mind**.

Statement-II (Sections 34 to 44 BNS (Earlier Sec 96 to 106 IPC)): Right of Private Defence of body and property.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 69 BNS): Sexual intercourse by employing **deceitful means** (including false promise of marriage, promotion, or employment, or suppressing identity), punishable with imprisonment up to **10 years and fine** (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 103(2) BNS (Mob Lynching)): When a group of **5 or more persons** acting in concert commits murder on the basis of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief, or any other similar basis, each member shall be punished with **Death or Imprisonment for Life**, and fine (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 111 BNS (Organized Crime)): Codifies continuing unlawful activity including kidnapping, extortion, contract killing, land grabbing, cyber-crimes, and human/drug/weapons trafficking by a syndicate, punishable with **Death or Life Imprisonment** (if resulting in death) or **5 years to Life Imprisonment** (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 112 BNS (Petty Organized Crime)): Covers organized pickpocketing, vehicle theft, shoplifting, card skimming, ATM theft, and **illegal selling of tickets or public examination question paper leakage** by a group, punishable with **1 to 7 years** imprisonment (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 113 BNS (Terrorist Act)): Incorporates the definition of terrorist acts into general penal law, empowering an officer not below the rank of **Superintendent of Police (SP)** to decide whether to register the case under BNS Section 113 or the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 (MHA Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 304 BNS (Snatching)): Distinct offence from Theft (Sec 303), where an offender suddenly, quickly, or forcibly seizes or secures movable property from any person, punishable with imprisonment up to **3 years** and fine (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 vs CrPC, 1973 (FIR, Arrest, Custody & Trial)

3.1 Citizen-Centric Procedural Reforms in BNSS, 2023 (Zero FIR, e-FIR, Police Custody & Bail)

• Zero FIR, e-FIR & Preliminary Enquiry under Section 173 of BNSS (Earlier Section 154 CrPC):

• Zero FIR (Section 173(1) BNSS): Any citizen can lodge an FIR at **ANY police station** irrespective of the territorial jurisdiction where the cognizable offence was committed; the police station registers it as a Zero FIR and transfers it to the jurisdictional police station (MHA Official Portal).

• Electronic FIR / e-FIR (Section 173(1)(ii) BNSS): Information of a cognizable offence may be given by **electronic communication**, which shall be taken on record by the Station House Officer (SHO) upon being **signed by the informant within 3 days (72 hours)** (MHA Official Portal).

• Preliminary Enquiry for 3 to <7 Year Offences (Section 173(3) BNSS): For cognizable offences punishable with **3 years or more but less than 7 years**, the officer in charge of a police station may, with the prior permission of a **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)**, conduct a **Preliminary Enquiry within 14 days** to ascertain whether a *prima facie* case exists before registering an FIR (MHA Official Portal).

• Arrest Reforms & Handcuffing Rules (Sections 35 & 43 of BNSS):

• Section 35(7) BNSS: No person who is **infirm or above 60 years of age** shall be arrested without the prior permission of an officer not below the rank of **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)** in case of an offence punishable with imprisonment of **less than 3 years** (MHA Official Portal).

• Section 43(3) BNSS (Handcuffing): Permits a police officer to use handcuffs while effecting an arrest or producing an accused before court if the person is a **habitual or repeat offender**, has **escaped from custody**, or has committed an **organized crime, terrorist act, drug offence, illegal possession of arms, murder, rape, acid attack, counterfeiting, human trafficking, sexual offence against children, or offence against the State** (MHA Official Portal).

• Flexible Police Custody & Mandatory Charge-Sheet Timelines (Section 187 of BNSS; Earlier Sec 167 CrPC):

• While the total maximum period of **Police Custody remains 15 days**, under **Section 187(2) of BNSS**, this 15-day Police Custody is **NO LONGER restricted to the first 15 days** after arrest—it can now be authorized in whole or in tranches at any time during the **initial 40 days** (where total detention is 60 days) or **initial 60 days**

(where total detention for offences punishable with Death, Life, or ≥ 10 years is 90 days) (MHA Official Portal).

• **Mandatory Undertrial Bail Reforms (Section 479 of BNSS; Earlier Sec 436A CrPC):**

• While a regular undertrial prisoner (not accused of an offence punishable with Death or Life Imprisonment) is entitled to bail on bond upon serving **one-half ((1 / 2)) of the maximum period of imprisonment**, a **first-time offender** (never previously convicted of any offence) shall be released on bond by the Court if he has undergone detention for a period extending up to **one-third ((1 / 3)) of the maximum period of imprisonment** specified for that offence (MHA Official Portal).

3.2 Criminal Investigation & Time-Bound Trial Procedure Flowchart *(BNSS 2023)*

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Zero FIR / e-FIR Registration (Sec 173 BNSS) & Mandatory Forensic Visit for >=7 Yr Offences (Sec 176(3))

STEP 2
Arrest Safeguards (Sec 35) & Remand / 15-Day Police Custody within First 40/60 Days (Sec 187)

STEP 3
Filing of Police Report / Charge-Sheet within 60/90 Days (Sec 193) & Supply of Docs within 14 Days

STEP 4
Framing of Charges within 60 Days -> Trial (Max 2 Adjournments) -> Judgment within 30 to 45 Days

3.3 Master Comparative Table: CrPC, *1973* Sections vs BNSS, *2023* Sections & New Timelines

Procedural Stage / Provision	Old CrPC, 1973 Section		Mandatory Statutory Timeline & Key Procedural Reforms (MHA)
Definitions (Audio-Video Electronic Means, Bail, Bail Bond)	Section 2	**Section 2**	Explicitly defines *Audio-Video Electronic Means* (Sec 2(1)(a)), *Bail* (Sec 2(1)(b)), *Bail Bond*, and *Bond*.
Classes of Criminal Courts	Section 6	**Section 6**	**Abolishes the colonial cadre of "Metropolitan Magistrates"**; standardizes Judicial Magistrates of First Class (JMFC) and Second Class (JMSC) nationwide.
Arrest Without Warrant by Police & Notice of Appearance	Sec 41 & Sec 41A	**Section 35** (consolidates 41 to 41-D)	**Sec 35(3):** Notice of appearance for offences punishable up to 7 years (*Arnesh Kumar* guideline); **Sec 35(7):** DSP permission required to arrest infirm or >60-year-old person for offence <3 years.
Designated Police Officer to Display Arrested Persons List	Section 41C	**Section 37 (NEW Mandate)**	Every district and **every police station** must designate an officer (not below **ASI rank**) to maintain and prominently display digital/physical information of arrested persons.
Handcuffing during Arrest / Production	Judicial guidelines only	**Section 43(3) (NEW)**	Statutorily codifies conditions where handcuffs may be used (heinous crimes, organized crime, terror, escapees) while barring arbitrary handcuffing in minor cases.
Medical Examination of Arrested Person & Rape Victim	Sec 54 & Sec 164A	**Section 53 & Section 184**	Under **Section 184(6) BNSS**, the registered medical practitioner must forward the examination report of a rape victim to the Investigating Officer **within 7 Days**.

Procedural Stage / Provision	Old CrPC, 1973 Section		Mandatory Statutory Timeline & Key Procedural Reforms (MHA)
Proclaimed Offender & Attachment/Forfeiture of Crime Proceeds	Sec 82–83	**Section 84–86 & Section 107 (NEW)**	**Section 107 BNSS** empowers a Magistrate to order attachment and forfeiture of property suspected to be **proceeds of crime** on an application moved by an IO with SP approval.
Maintenance of Wife, Children and Parents	**Section 125**	**Section 144**	Summary secular remedy for monthly maintenance of unable-to-maintain wife, legitimate/illegitimate children, and parents.
Urgent Cases of Nuisance or Apprehended Danger (Curfew / Unlawful Assembly Order)	**Section 144**	**Section 163**	Very important shift: **Old Section 125 (Maintenance) is now Section 144 BNSS**, whereas **Old Section 144 (Prohibitory Orders) is now Section 163 BNSS**!
FIR (First Information Report), Zero FIR & e-FIR	**Section 154**	**Section 173**	**e-FIR** must be signed within **3 days**; **Preliminary Enquiry** (with DSP permission) within **14 days** for offences punishable with 3 to <7 years.
Mandatory Forensic Expert Crime Scene Visit	*No CrPC provision*	**Section 176(3) (NEW)**	Mandatory for a **Forensic Expert** to visit the crime scene to collect forensic evidence and videograph the process on mobile/electronic device for all offences punishable with **7 years or more**.
Remand, Default Bail (60/90 Days) & Police Custody	**Section 167**	**Section 187**	**15 days Police Custody** can be availed in parts within the **first 40 days** (of a 60-day detention limit) or **first 60 days** (of a 90-day detention limit).
Police Report (Charge-Sheet) & Progress Notification to Victim	**Section 173**	**Section 193**	Police officer must inform the informant/victim of the **progress of investigation within 90 Days** by electronic means; further investigation after charge-sheet must finish within **90 Days**.
Sanction to Prosecute Public Servants & Trial in Absentia	Sec 197 / —	**Section 218 & Section 356 (NEW)**	**Sec 218:** Government must decide on prosecution sanction within **120 Days**, failing which **deemed sanction** applies! **Sec 356:** Allows full **Trial in Absentia** and conviction of proclaimed absconders (after 90 days of framing charges).
Mandatory Timelines for Charge Framing, Adjournments & Judgment	Sec 228 / 309 / 353	**Sec 251 / Sec 346 / Sec 258**	Charges must be framed within **60 days** of first hearing; maximum **2 adjournments** allowed per party (Sec 346); Judgment must be pronounced within **30 days** (extendable to **45 days** for recorded reasons) after completion of arguments.
Mercy Petition Timeline (Death Sentence)	*No statutory limit*	**Section 472 (NEW)**	Convict under death sentence can file a Mercy Petition to the Governor/President within **30 days** of prison superintendent's notice (or 60 days from Governor's rejection); **no appeal lies in any court** against the President's order under Article 72.
Anticipatory Bail & Undertrial Maximum Detention	Sec 438 & Sec 436A	**Section 482 & Section 479**	**Sec 479:** First-time offender eligible for mandatory bail after serving **1/3rd** of maximum sentence (others after **1/2**), unless facing multiple pending cases or life/death sentence.

Did You Know?: Under **Section 360 of BNSS** (formerly Section 321 of CrPC), the Public Prosecutor **cannot withdraw from prosecution** in any case WITHOUT the court first giving an **opportunity of being heard to the victim** in the case, reinforcing victim-centric justice (**MHA Official Portal**).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5
Exam Trap Alert: Watch out for the "125	144	163" Number Swap between CrPC and BNSS! In CrPC, Section 125 was Maintenance and Section 144 was Prohibitory Orders; in BNSS 2023, Section 144 is Maintenance of Wife/Children/ Parents, while Section 163 is Urgent Prohibitory Orders (Curfew)! Similarly, CrPC 154 (FIR)	BNSS 173, and CrPC 173 (Charge-Sheet)	BNSS 193** (MHA Official Portal).

★ **Memory Trick:** Memorize BNSS **Strict Statutory Timelines ("3 – 7 – 14 – 30/45 – 60 – 90 – 120"):**

- **3 Days:** Sign e-FIR (Sec 173).
- **7 Days:** Rape medical report to IO (Sec 184) & Supply of copies before inquiry.
- **14 Days:** Preliminary Enquiry (Sec 173(3)) & Supply of charge-sheet copies to accused (Sec 230).
- **30 Days (max 45 Days):** Pronouncement of Judgment after trial arguments (Sec 258).
- **60 Days:** Framing of charges from first hearing on charge (Sec 251).
- **90 Days:** Inform victim of investigation progress (Sec 193) & Wait period before Trial in Absentia (Sec 356).
- **120 Days:** Deemed Sanction to prosecute public servant if Government fails to decide (Sec 218) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 3 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Citizen-Centric Procedural Reforms in BNSS, 2023 (Zero FIR, e-FIR, Police Custody & Bail)	**Zero FIR (Section 173(1) BNSS)**	Any citizen can lodge an FIR at **ANY police station** irrespective of the territorial jurisdiction where the cognizable offence was committed; the police station registers it as a Zero FIR and transfers it to the jurisdictional police station (MHA Official Portal).
Criminal Investigation & Time-Bound Trial Procedure Flowchart (BNSS 2023)	**Electronic FIR / e-FIR (Section 173(1)(ii) BNSS)**	Information of a cognizable offence may be given by **electronic communication**, which shall be taken on record by the Station House Officer (SHO) upon being **signed by the informant within 3 days (72 hours)** (MHA Official Portal).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Master Comparative Table: CrPC, 1973 Sections vs BNSS, 2023 Sections & New Timelines	**Preliminary Enquiry for 3 to <7 Year Offences (Section 173(3) BNSS)**	For cognizable offences punishable with **3 years or more but less than 7 years**, the officer in charge of a police station may, with the prior permission of a **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)**, conduct a **Preliminary Enquiry within 14 days** to ascertain whether a *prima facie* case exists before registering an FIR (MHA Official Portal).
Citizen-Centric Procedural Reforms in BNSS, 2023 (Zero FIR, e-FIR, Police Custody & Bail)	**Section 35(7) BNSS**	No person who is **infirm or above 60 years of age** shall be arrested without the prior permission of an officer not below the rank of **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)** in case of an offence punishable with imprisonment of **less than 3 years** (MHA Official Portal).
Criminal Investigation & Time-Bound Trial Procedure Flowchart (BNSS 2023)	**Section 43(3) BNSS (Handcuffing)**	Permits a police officer to use handcuffs while effecting an arrest or producing an accused before court if the person is a **habitual or repeat offender**, has **escaped from custody**, or has committed an **organized crime, terrorist act, drug offence, illegal possession of arms, murder, rape, acid attack, counterfeiting, human trafficking, sexual offence against children, or offence against the State** (MHA Official Portal).
Master Comparative Table: CrPC, 1973 Sections vs BNSS, 2023 Sections & New Timelines	**3 Days**	Sign e-FIR (Sec 173).
Citizen-Centric Procedural Reforms in BNSS, 2023 (Zero FIR, e-FIR, Police Custody & Bail)	**7 Days**	Rape medical report to IO (Sec 184) & Supply of copies before inquiry.
Criminal Investigation & Time-Bound Trial Procedure Flowchart (BNSS 2023)	**14 Days**	Preliminary Enquiry (Sec 173(3)) & Supply of charge-sheet copies to accused (Sec 230).
Master Comparative Table: CrPC, 1973 Sections vs BNSS, 2023 Sections & New Timelines	**30 Days (max 45 Days)**	Pronouncement of Judgment after trial arguments (Sec 258).
Citizen-Centric Procedural Reforms in BNSS, 2023 (Zero FIR, e-FIR, Police Custody & Bail)	**60 Days**	Framing of charges from first hearing on charge (Sec 251).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Criminal Investigation & Time-Bound Trial Procedure Flowchart (BNSS 2023)	**90 Days**	Inform victim of investigation progress (Sec 193) & Wait period before Trial in Absentia (Sec 356).
Master Comparative Table: CrPC, 1973 Sections vs BNSS, 2023 Sections & New Timelines	**120 Days**	Deemed Sanction to prosecute public servant if Government fails to decide (Sec 218) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 3 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Zero FIR (Section 173(1) BNSS)): Any citizen can lodge an FIR at **ANY police station** irrespective of the territorial jurisdiction where the cognizable offence was committed; the police station registers it as a Zero FIR and transfers it to the jurisdictional police station (MHA Official Portal).

Statement-II (Electronic FIR / e-FIR (Section 173(1)(ii) BNSS)): Information of a cognizable offence may be given by **electronic communication**, which shall be taken on record by the Station House Officer (SHO) upon being **signed by the informant within 3 days (72 hours)** (MHA Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Preliminary Enquiry for 3 to <7 Year Offences (Section 173(3) BNSS)): For cognizable offences punishable with **3 years or more but less than 7 years**, the officer in charge of a police station may, with the prior permission of a **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)**, conduct a **Preliminary Enquiry within 14 days** to ascertain whether a *prima facie* case exists before registering an FIR (MHA Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 35(7) BNSS): No person who is **infirm or above 60 years of age** shall be arrested without the prior permission of an officer not below the rank of **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)** in case of an offence punishable with imprisonment of **less than 3 years** (MHA Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 43(3) BNSS (Handcuffing)): Permits a police officer to use handcuffs while effecting an arrest or producing an accused before court if the person is a **habitual or repeat offender**, has **escaped from custody**, or has committed an **organized crime, terrorist act, drug offence, illegal possession of arms, murder, rape, acid attack, counterfeiting, human trafficking, sexual offence against children, or offence against the State** (MHA Official Portal).

Statement-II (3 Days): Sign e-FIR (Sec 173).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (7 Days): Rape medical report to IO (Sec 184) & Supply of copies before inquiry.
Statement-II (14 Days): Preliminary Enquiry (Sec 173(3)) & Supply of charge-sheet copies to accused (Sec 230).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (30 Days (max 45 Days)): Pronouncement of Judgment after trial arguments (Sec 258).
Statement-II (60 Days): Framing of charges from first hearing on charge (Sec 251).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (90 Days): Inform victim of investigation progress (Sec 193) & Wait period before Trial in Absentia (Sec 356).
Statement-II (120 Days): Deemed Sanction to prosecute public servant if Government fails to decide (Sec 218) (IUC Academy).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *4:* Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam *(BSA), 2023* vs Indian Evidence Act *(IEA), 1872*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 vs Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872

Key Study Pillar 1
Digital-Age Evidentiary Overhaul in BSA, 2023 (12 Chapters, 170 Sections, 1 Schedule)

Key Study Pillar 2
Comparative Mapping Table: Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872 vs Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023

4.1 Digital-Age Evidentiary Overhaul in BSA, *2023 (12* Chapters, *170* Sections, *1* Schedule*)*

• **Expansion of "Document" & "Evidence" Definitions (Section 2(1)(d) & 2(1)(e) of BSA):**

• **Document (Section 2(1)(d) BSA):** Explicitly expanded to include **electronic and digital records** (emails, server logs, files on computers/laptops/smartphones, text messages, website content, cloud storage, locational data, and voice mail messages stored on digital devices) (PIB Official Portal).

• **Evidence (Section 2(1)(e) BSA):** Oral evidence now explicitly includes statements given **electronically** before the Court (enabling witnesses, experts, and police officers to testify via video conferencing), and documentary evidence includes all **electronic or digital records** (PIB Official Portal).

• **Electronic Records Elevated to Primary Evidence (Section 57 of BSA; Earlier Sec 62 IEA):**

• Under **Section 57 of BSA** (Explanations 4 to 7), where an electronic or digital record is created or stored simultaneously or sequentially in multiple files, or produced from proper custody, or where a video recording is simultaneously stored in electronic form and transmitted/broadcast to another, **each of the stored recordings is treated as Primary Evidence** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Sections 61, 62 & 63 of BSA (Replacing Sections 65A & 65B of IEA):**

• **Section 61 BSA (New):** Nothing in the Adhiniyam shall be used to deny the **admissibility of an electronic or digital record** in evidence solely on the basis that it is an electronic or digital record; it shall have the **same legal effect, validity, and enforceability as any other document** (PIB Official Portal).

• **Section 63 BSA (Earlier Sec 65B IEA):** Governs the admissibility of computer/device outputs via a dual-part **Certificate (specified in the Schedule to BSA)** signed by **(Part A) the person in charge of the device** and **(Part B) an Expert**, stating the cryptographic **Hash Value (e.g., SHA-256)** of the digital file to ensure tamper-proof integrity (PIB Official Portal).

4.2 Digital Evidence Collection, Hashing & Court Admissibility Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Seizure & Videography of Crime Scene / Digital Device via e-Sakshya App (Sec 176/185 BNSS)

STEP 2
Generation of Cryptographic Hash Value (SHA-256) to Lock Digital Record Integrity

STEP 3
Execution of Schedule Certificate (Part A: Custodian + Part B: Forensic Expert) under Sec 63 BSA

STEP 4
Admission as Primary/ Equivalent Documentary Evidence in Court under Secs 57 & 61 BSA

4.3 Comparative Mapping Table*:* Indian Evidence Act *(IEA), 1872* vs Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam *(BSA), 2023*

Evidentiary Principle / Rule	Old IEA, 1872 Section		Core Legal Rule & Statutory Modification in BSA 2023 (PIB)
Definitions (Document, Evidence, Proved, Disproved)	Section 3	**Section 2(1)**	Consolidates definitions; removes all colonial references (*"Parliament of the United Kingdom"*, *"London Gazette"*, *"Barrister"*, *"Her Majesty's Dominions"*).
May Presume, Shall Presume & Conclusive Proof	Section 4	**Section 2(1) (h), (l), (b)**	Integrated directly into Section 2(1) definitions.
***Res Gestae* (Relevancy of Facts Forming Part of Same Transaction)**	Section 6	**Section 4**	Spontaneous facts/statements so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction are relevant.
Motive, Preparation & Conduct / Test Identification Parade (TIP)	Sec 8 & **Section 9**	**Section 6 & Section 7**	**Section 7 BSA** (formerly Sec 9 IEA) provides the evidentiary basis for **Test Identification Parade (TIP)** (governed procedurally by Sec 54 BNSS, requiring videography and magistrate supervision if the witness is mentally/physically disabled).
Things Said or Done by Conspirator in Reference to Common Design	Section 10	**Section 8**	Evidentiary rule of agency in criminal conspiracy.
Plea of *Alibi* (When Facts Not Otherwise Relevant Become Relevant)	**Section 11**	**Section 9**	Facts inconsistent with any fact in issue (such as the accused being in a distant city at the time of the crime).

Evidentiary Principle / Rule	Old IEA, 1872 Section		Core Legal Rule & Statutory Modification in BSA 2023 (PIB)
Admissions (Defined) & Confessions to Police Officers	Sec 17 & **Sec 25–26**	**Sec 15 & Section 23(1)–(2)**	**Section 23(1) BSA (Earlier Sec 25 IEA):** No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence. **Sec 23(2) (Earlier Sec 26 IEA):** Confession in police custody is inadmissible unless made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate.
Discovery Fact (How Much of Information Received from Accused May Be Proved)	**Section 27**	**Section 23(2) Proviso**	Famous **Section 27 IEA** (Recovery/Discovery Statement while in police custody) is now merged as a **Proviso to Section 23(2) of BSA**!
Confession of Co-Accused in Joint Trial	Section 30	**Section 24**	In a **Section 24 BSA Explanation II**, if a trial is held **in absentia** of an absconding accused (under Sec 356 BNSS), the trial is still treated as a **Joint Trial** for using a co-accused's confession!
Dying Declaration (Cases in Which Statement of Relevant Fact by Person Who is Dead is Relevant)	**Section 32(1)**	**Section 26(a)**	Statement made by a person as to the cause of his death or any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death; admissible even if the declarant was **not under expectation of immediate death** (unlike English law).
Opinion of Experts (Forensic, Handwriting, Digital Examiner)	**Section 45 & 45A**	**Section 39(1) & 39(2)**	**Section 39(2) BSA** covers the opinion of the **Examiner of Electronic Evidence** (appointed under Section 79A of the IT Act, 2000).
Primary Evidence & Secondary Evidence	Sec 62 & Sec 63	**Section 57 & Section 58**	**Sec 57:** Electronic/digital records stored simultaneously/ sequentially are **Primary Evidence**. **Sec 58:** Expands **Secondary Evidence** to include **oral admissions, written admissions**, and evidence of a skilled person who has examined voluminous immovable documents.
Admissibility of Electronic / Digital Records & Certificate	**Sec 65A & Sec 65B**	**Sections 61, 62 & 63**	**Section 63 BSA** replaces Section 65B IEA and mandates the statutory Schedule Certificate (with Hash Value + Expert sign-off).
Burden of Proof, Presumption as to Dowry Death & Absence of Consent in Rape	Sec 101–106, 113B, 114A	**Sec 104–109, Sec 118, Sec 120**	**Sec 104 BSA:** Burden of proof; **Sec 109 BSA (Earlier Sec 106 IEA):** Burden of proving fact **especially within knowledge** of any person; **Sec 118:** Presumption as to Dowry Death; **Sec 120:** Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecutions for rape.
Accomplice Testimony & Hostile Witness	Sec 133 & Sec 154	**Section 138 & Section 157**	**Sec 138 BSA:** An accomplice is a competent witness, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon uncorroborated accomplice testimony (read with Illustration (b) to Sec 119 BSA).
Judicial Prohibition on Scrutinizing Cabinet Advice (Article 74(2))	Section 123 (Affairs of State)	**Section 165 Proviso (NEW)**	Explicitly bars any Court from requiring production of any communication between **Ministers and the President of India**.

Did You Know?: Under the Indian law of **Dying Declaration (Section 26(a) of BSA, 2023; formerly Section 32(1) of IEA, 1872)**, a dying declaration is admissible in both **homicide and suicide** cases, and unlike English common law, it is **NOT necessary** that the person making the statement was under an immediate expectation of death when making it (as famously established in *Pakala Narayana Swamy v. Emperor*, 1939) (**IUC Academy**).

Exam Trap Alert: Remember the four highest-yield section transitions in the Evidence Act:

- **Plea of Alibi:** IEA **Section 11** → BSA **Section 9**.
- **Discovery Statement in Police Custody:** IEA **Section 27** → BSA **Proviso to Section 23(2)**.
- **Dying Declaration:** IEA **Section 32(1)** → BSA **Section 26(a)**.

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Admissibility of Electronic Records (Certificate): IEA Section 65B

STEP 2
BSA Section 63 (PIB Official Portal).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Memory Trick: Remember the Confession & Admission Sequence in BSA ("15 to 24"): Sec 15 = Admission

STEP 2
Sec 22 = Confession caused by inducement/threat/ promise is irrelevant

STEP 3
Sec 23(1) = Confession to Police Officer inadmissible

STEP 4
Sec 23(2) Proviso = Discovery Statement (Old Sec 27)

STEP 5
Sec 24 = Confession of Co-Accused (IUC Academy).**

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Digital-Age Evidentiary Overhaul in BSA, 2023 (12 Chapters, 170 Sections, 1 Schedule)	**Document (Section 2(1)(d) BSA)**	Explicitly expanded to include **electronic and digital records** (emails, server logs, files on computers/laptops/smartphones, text messages, website content, cloud storage, locational data, and voice mail messages stored on digital devices) (PIB Official Portal).
Digital Evidence Collection, Hashing & Court Admissibility Flowchart	**Evidence (Section 2(1)(e) BSA)**	Oral evidence now explicitly includes statements given **electronically** before the Court (enabling witnesses, experts, and police officers to testify via video conferencing), and documentary evidence includes all **electronic or digital records** (PIB Official Portal).
Comparative Mapping Table: Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872 vs Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023	**Section 61 BSA (New)**	Nothing in the Adhiniyam shall be used to deny the **admissibility of an electronic or digital record** in evidence solely on the basis that it is an electronic or digital record; it shall have the **same legal effect, validity, and enforceability as any other document** (PIB Official Portal).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Digital-Age Evidentiary Overhaul in BSA, 2023 (12 Chapters, 170 Sections, 1 Schedule)	**Section 63 BSA (Earlier Sec 65B IEA)**	Governs the admissibility of computer/device outputs via a dual-part **Certificate (specified in the Schedule to BSA)** signed by **(Part A) the person in charge of the device** and **(Part B) an Expert**, stating the cryptographic **Hash Value (e.g., SHA-256)** of the digital file to ensure tamper-proof integrity (PIB Official Portal).
Digital Evidence Collection, Hashing & Court Admissibility Flowchart	**Plea of Alibi**	IEA **Section 11** → BSA **Section 9**.
Comparative Mapping Table: Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872 vs Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023	**Discovery Statement in Police Custody**	IEA **Section 27** → BSA **Proviso to Section 23(2)**.
Digital-Age Evidentiary Overhaul in BSA, 2023 (12 Chapters, 170 Sections, 1 Schedule)	**Dying Declaration**	IEA **Section 32(1)** → BSA **Section 26(a)**.

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Document (Section 2(1)(d) BSA)): Explicitly expanded to include **electronic and digital records** (emails, server logs, files on computers/laptops/smartphones, text messages, website content, cloud storage, locational data, and voice mail messages stored on digital devices) (PIB Official Portal).

Statement-II (Evidence (Section 2(1)(e) BSA)): Oral evidence now explicitly includes statements given **electronically** before the Court (enabling witnesses, experts, and police officers to testify via video conferencing), and documentary evidence includes all **electronic or digital records** (PIB Official Portal).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 61 BSA (New)): Nothing in the Adhiniyam shall be used to deny the **admissibility of an electronic or digital record** in evidence solely on the basis that it is an electronic or digital record; it shall have the **same legal effect, validity, and enforceability as any other document** (PIB Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 63 BSA (Earlier Sec 65B IEA)): Governs the admissibility of computer/device outputs via a dual-part **Certificate (specified in the Schedule to BSA)** signed by **(Part A) the person in charge of the device** and **(Part B) an Expert**, stating the cryptographic **Hash Value (e.g., SHA-256)** of the digital file to ensure tamper-proof integrity (PIB Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Plea of Alibi): IEA **Section 11** → BSA **Section 9**.

Statement-II (Discovery Statement in Police Custody): IEA **Section 27** → BSA **Proviso to Section 23(2)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *5:* Special Criminal Statutes *(*POCSO Act *2012,* Dowry Prohibition *1961,* Domestic Violence *2005,* SC/ST Act *1989)*

5.1 Protection of Children from Sexual Offences *(*POCSO*)* Act, *2012 (*Amended *2019)*

• **Statutory Objective & Gender Neutrality (Enforced 14 November 2012):** Enacted in pursuance of **Article 15(3)** of the Constitution and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by India in 1992), the POCSO Act defines a **"Child" (Section 2(1)(d)) as ANY person below the age of 18 years**. It is completely **gender-neutral** for both victims and perpetrators (India Code Official Portal).

• **2019 POCSO Amendment Act (Enhanced Punishments):**

• **Penetrative Sexual Assault (Sections 3 & 4):** Minimum imprisonment increased from 7 years to **10 years** (extendable to Life Imprisonment), and if the child is **below 16 years of age (Section 4(2))**, minimum imprisonment is **20 years up to Life Imprisonment**.

• **Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault (Sections 5 & 6):** Committed by a police officer, armed forces member, public servant, relative, school management, or on a child below 12 years—minimum rigorous imprisonment is **20 years**, extendable to **Imprisonment for Life (remainder of natural life) or DEATH Penalty** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Child-Friendly Investigation & Special Court Timelines under POCSO:**

• **Section 19 & Section 21 (Mandatory Reporting):** Failure to report or record a POCSO offence is punishable under Section 21 with imprisonment up to **6 months** (or 1 year for person in charge of an institution).

• **Section 23 (Media Identity Protection):** Prohibits disclosure of the child's name, address, photograph, family, or school in media (punishable with 6 months to 1 year).

• **Section 24 (Recording Child's Statement):** Statement must be recorded at the child's residence or place of choice, preferably by a **woman police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector**, who shall **NOT be in police uniform**; **no child shall be detained in a police station at night** for any reason.

• **Section 29 & Section 30 (Reverse Burden of Presumption):** The Special Court **presumes** both the commission of the offence (Sec 29) and the culpable mental state (*Mens Rea*, Sec 30) unless the accused proves the contrary.

• **Section 35 (Strict Statutory Timelines):** The Special Court must record the **evidence of the child within 30 days** of taking cognizance, and must complete the **entire trial within 1 Year** as far as possible (India Code Official Portal).

5.2 POCSO Child-Friendly Investigation & Special Court Trial Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Mandatory Reporting (Sec 19) -> Information to Child Welfare Committee (CWC) & Special Court within 24 Hours

STEP 2
Statement Recorded at Child's Residence by Woman SI in Civil Clothes (Sec 24; Zero Night Detention)

STEP 3
In-Camera Trial before Special Court (Sec 28/37) with Reverse Burden of Proof (Secs 29-30)

STEP 4
Child's Evidence Recorded within 30 Days & Full Trial Completed within 1 Year (Sec 35)

5.3 Comparative Table of Special Social & Protective Legislation in India

Statute Name & Year	Nodal Ministry & Constitutional Anchor	Key Statutory Definitions & Sections	Investigation Officer Rank & Special Court Timelines (India Code)
POCSO Act, 2012 (*Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, enforced 14 Nov 2012; Amended 2019*)	Ministry of Women and Child Development; Article 15(3) & Article 39(e)/(f)	**Sec 2(1)(d):** Child (< 18 years, gender-neutral); **Sec 3/4:** Penetrative SA (10 yrs to Life; 20 yrs to Life if <16 yrs); **Sec 5/6:** Aggravated PSA (**20 yrs to Life or Death**); **Sec 7/8:** Sexual Assault (3 to 5 yrs); **Sec 11/12:** Sexual Harassment (up to 3 yrs); **Sec 14:** Using child for pornographic purposes (min 5 yrs).	Statement recorded by **Woman Officer ≥ Sub-Inspector in civil dress** (Sec 24); **Section 35:** Child's evidence within **30 Days**, Trial within **1 Year**; *In-camera* trial (Sec 37) without direct visual contact with accused (Sec 36).
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (*Enforced 1 July 1961; Passed by First Joint Sitting of Parliament on 6 May 1961*)	Ministry of Women and Child Development	**Section 2:** Defines *Dowry* (excluding *Dower* or *Mahr* under Muslim Personal Law); **Section 3:** Giving or taking dowry (**Minimum 5 years imprisonment + fine ≥ ₹15,000 or value of dowry**, whichever is more); **Section 4:** Demanding dowry (**6 months to 2 years** + ₹10,000 fine); **Section 4A:** Ban on dowry advertisements.	**Section 8:** Offences are **Cognizable, Non-Bailable, and Non-Compoundable**; **Section 8B:** Appointment of **Dowry Prohibition Officers**. Read with **Section 80 BNS** (Dowry Death within 7 years of marriage) and **Section 118 BSA** (Presumption).

Statute Name & Year	Nodal Ministry & Constitutional Anchor	Key Statutory Definitions & Sections	Investigation Officer Rank & Special Court Timelines (India Code)
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDVA) Act, 2005 (*Enforced 26 October 2006*)	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Primarily a **Civil Remedial Law** (except **Section 31**, which makes breach of a Protection Order a cognizable/non-bailable criminal offence punishable up to **1 year or ₹20,000 fine**); covers physical, sexual, verbal/emotional, and **economic abuse** in a **Shared Household**.	Appoints **Protection Officers (Section 8)** (preferably women) and registers Service Providers; **Section 12:** Magistrate must fix first hearing within **3 Days** and endeavour to dispose of application within **60 Days**.
SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (*Enforced 30 January 1990; Amended 2015 & 2018*)	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment; **Article 17** (Abolition of Untouchability)	**Section 3:** Defines offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; **Section 18 & Section 18A (2018 Amendment): Bars Anticipatory Bail** (Sec 482 BNSS / 438 CrPC) and clarifies that preliminary enquiry or approval is NOT required to register an FIR.	Must be investigated by a police officer **NOT below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)** (Rule 7), and charge-sheet must be filed within **60 Days** before the Exclusive Special Court (Section 14).
Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (*Amended 2021*)	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Categorizes offences into **Petty** (<3 yrs), **Serious** (3 to 7 yrs), and **Heinous** (≥ 7 yrs minimum sentence); establishes **Juvenile Justice Board (JJB — Section 4)** for children in conflict with law and **Child Welfare Committee (CWC — Section 27)** for children in need of care.	Under **Section 15**, if a juvenile aged **16 to 18 years** commits a **Heinous Offence**, the JJB conducts a preliminary assessment of mental/physical capacity to decide whether to try the juvenile as an **Adult** before the Children's Court (*though never sentenced to Death or Life without remission under Sec 21*).

Did You Know?: The **Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961**, was the **very first bill in the history of independent India** to be passed at a **Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)** convened under **Article 108** of the Constitution on **6 May 1961** during the tenure of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (PIB Official Portal).

Exam Trap Alert: Under the **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**, an investigation conducted by a Sub-Inspector or Inspector (anyone **below the rank of DSP / ACP**) is legally vitiated under **Rule 7**, and **Anticipatory Bail is statutorily barred under Sections 18 and 18A** (unless no *prima facie* case is made out on the face of the FIR) (India Code Official Portal).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Memory Trick: Remember the POCSO Section Pairings ("Odd = Definition, Even = Punishment"): Sec 3/4 = Penetrative Sexual Assault**

STEP 2
Sec 5/6 = Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault**

STEP 3
Sec 7/8 = Sexual Assault**

STEP 4
Sec 9/10 = Aggravated Sexual Assault**

STEP 5
Sec 11/12 = Sexual Harassment (IUC Academy).**

Chapter 5 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 (Amended 2019)	**Statutory Objective & Gender Neutrality (Enforced 14 November 2012)**	Enacted in pursuance of **Article 15(3)** of the Constitution and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by India in 1992), the POCSO Act defines a **"Child" (Section 2(1)(d)) as ANY person below the age of 18 years**. It is completely **gender-neutral** for both victims and perpetrators (India Code Official Portal).
POCSO Child-Friendly Investigation & Special Court Trial Flowchart	**Penetrative Sexual Assault (Sections 3 & 4)**	Minimum imprisonment increased from 7 years to **10 years** (extendable to Life Imprisonment), and if the child is **below 16 years of age (Section 4(2))**, minimum imprisonment is **20 years up to Life Imprisonment**.
Comparative Table of Special Social & Protective Legislation in India	**Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault (Sections 5 & 6)**	Committed by a police officer, armed forces member, public servant, relative, school management, or on a child below 12 years—minimum rigorous imprisonment is **20 years**, extendable to **Imprisonment for Life (remainder of natural life) or DEATH Penalty** (India Code Official Portal).
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 (Amended 2019)	**Section 19 & Section 21 (Mandatory Reporting)**	Failure to report or record a POCSO offence is punishable under Section 21 with imprisonment up to **6 months** (or 1 year for person in charge of an institution).
POCSO Child-Friendly Investigation & Special Court Trial Flowchart	**Section 23 (Media Identity Protection)**	Prohibits disclosure of the child's name, address, photograph, family, or school in media (punishable with 6 months to 1 year).
Comparative Table of Special Social & Protective Legislation in India	**Section 24 (Recording Child's Statement)**	Statement must be recorded at the child's residence or place of choice, preferably by a **woman police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector**, who shall **NOT be in police uniform**; **no child shall be detained in a police station at night** for any reason.
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 (Amended 2019)	**Section 29 & Section 30 (Reverse Burden of Presumption)**	The Special Court **presumes** both the commission of the offence (Sec 29) and the culpable mental state (*Mens Rea*, Sec 30) unless the accused proves the contrary.
POCSO Child-Friendly Investigation & Special Court Trial Flowchart	**Section 35 (Strict Statutory Timelines)**	The Special Court must record the **evidence of the child within 30 days** of taking cognizance, and must complete the **entire trial within 1 Year** as far as possible (India Code Official Portal).

Chapter 5 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Statutory Objective & Gender Neutrality (Enforced 14 November 2012)): Enacted in pursuance of **Article 15(3)** of the Constitution and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by India in 1992), the POCSO Act defines a **"Child" (Section 2(1)(d)) as ANY person below the age of 18 years**. It is completely **gender-neutral** for both victims and perpetrators (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Penetrative Sexual Assault (Sections 3 & 4)): Minimum imprisonment increased from 7 years to **10 years** (extendable to Life Imprisonment), and if the child is **below 16 years of age (Section 4(2))**, minimum imprisonment is **20 years up to Life Imprisonment**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault (Sections 5 & 6)): Committed by a police officer, armed forces member, public servant, relative, school management, or on a child below 12 years—minimum rigorous imprisonment is **20 years**, extendable to **Imprisonment for Life (remainder of natural life) or DEATH Penalty** (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 19 & Section 21 (Mandatory Reporting)): Failure to report or record a POCSO offence is punishable under Section 21 with imprisonment up to **6 months** (or 1 year for person in charge of an institution).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 23 (Media Identity Protection)): Prohibits disclosure of the child's name, address, photograph, family, or school in media (punishable with 6 months to 1 year).

Statement-II (Section 24 (Recording Child's Statement)): Statement must be recorded at the child's residence or place of choice, preferably by a **woman police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector**, who shall **NOT be in police uniform**; **no child shall be detained in a police station at night** for any reason.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 29 & Section 30 (Reverse Burden of Presumption)): The Special Court **presumes** both the commission of the offence (Sec 29) and the culpable mental state (*Mens Rea*, Sec 30) unless the accused proves the contrary.

Statement-II (Section 35 (Strict Statutory Timelines)): The Special Court must record the **evidence of the child within 30 days** of taking cognizance, and must complete the **entire trial within 1 Year** as far as possible (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6: Information Technology (IT) Act 2000, DPDP Act 2023 & Motor Vehicles Act 1988 (Amended 2019)

6.1 Information Technology Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Cyber Security Institutional Architecture

• **Enactment & Scope of IT Act, 2000 (Enforced 17 October 2000):** Enacted based on the **UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996)** to grant legal recognition to **Electronic Records**, **Digital Signatures (Section 3 — Asymmetric Crypto System and Hash Function)**, and **Electronic Signatures (Section 3A, added by 2008 Amendment)** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Key Cyber Offences & Institutional Agencies under the IT Act, 2000:**

• **Section 43 & Section 66:** Computer-related offences (hacking/dishonestly damaging or accessing computer systems without permission), punishable with up to **3 years imprisonment or ₹5 Lakh fine** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Section 66A (Struck Down in 2015):** In the landmark case ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)**, the Supreme Court struck down **Section 66A of the IT Act** (offensive messages through communication service) in its entirety as unconstitutional and violative of Freedom of Speech and Expression under **Article 19(1)(a)**.

• **Section 66C (Identity Theft)** & **Section 66D (Cheating by Personation using Computer Resource / Phishing):** Both punishable with up to **3 years imprisonment and ₹1 Lakh fine**.

• **Section 66E (Violation of Privacy — capturing/publishing images of private areas):** Up to **3 years or ₹2 Lakh fine**.

• **Section 66F (Cyber Terrorism):** Acts threatening the unity, integrity, security, or sovereignty of India via denial of service (DDoS), unauthorized access to Critical Information Infrastructure, or computer contaminants, punishable with **Imprisonment for Life** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Sections 67, 67A & 67B:** Publishing or transmitting **Obscene material** (Sec 67: 3 yrs first conviction / 5 yrs second), **Sexually Explicit material** (Sec 67A: 5 yrs first / 7 yrs second), and **Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)** (Sec 67B: 5 yrs first / 7 yrs second).

• **Section 70A (NCIIPC) & Section 70B (CERT-In): NCIIPC** (National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre, New Delhi) is the nodal agency for Critical Information Infrastructure; **CERT-In** (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team, established 2004 under MeitY) is the national nodal agency for responding to cyber security incidents (PIB Official Portal).

• **Section 78 (Investigation Rank):** Notwithstanding anything in the CrPC/BNSS, a police officer **NOT below the rank of Inspector** shall investigate any offence under the IT Act, 2000 (reduced from DSP to **Inspector** by the 2008 IT Amendment Act).

• **Section 79 (Safe Harbour for Intermediaries):** Exempts social media/internet intermediaries from liability for third-party data if they observe due diligence and act within 36 hours upon receiving court/government takedown orders (*Shreya Singhal* read-down) (India Code Official Portal).

6.2 Cyber Crime Reporting, Investigation & Digital Forensics Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Citizen Reports Cyber Fraud on National Helpline 1930 or cybercrime.gov.in (I4C - MHA)

STEP 2
Immediate Lien / Freezing of Fraudulent Funds across Banks/Wallets via CFCFRMS

STEP 3
FIR Registration under BNS/IT Act & Investigation by Officer >= Inspector Rank (Sec 78 IT Act)

STEP 4
Forensic Examination by Sec 79A Notified Lab & Admissibility via Sec 63 BSA Certificate

6.3 Comparative Table: IT Act, *2000*, DPDP Act, *2023* & Motor Vehicles Act, *1988* (Amended *2019*)

Act & Key Section	Subject Matter / Offence	Statutory Penalty / Compensation / Rule	Key Exam Facts & Landmark Amendments (India Code / PIB)
IT Act, *2000* — Sec 65, 66, 66C, 66D, 66E, 66F	**Sec 65:** Tampering with computer source documents; **Sec 66:** Hacking; **Sec 66C:** Identity Theft; **Sec 66D:** Cheating by personation; **Sec 66E:** Privacy violation; **Sec 66F:** Cyber Terrorism	**Sec 65/66/66C/66D/66E:** Up to **3 years** imprisonment + fine (₹1L–₹5L). **Sec 66F (Cyber Terrorism): Imprisonment for Life**.	Investigated by a police officer **not below the rank of Inspector (Section 78)**; **I4C (Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre)** operates under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** with National Cyber Crime Helpline **1930**.
Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 (Act No. 22 of 2023)	Processing of digital personal data recognizing **Data Principal** (Individual) rights and **Data Fiduciary** obligations	Establishes the **Data Protection Board of India**; maximum financial penalty up to **₹250 Crore** for failure to maintain reasonable security safeguards to prevent personal data breach	Enacted following the 9-judge Supreme Court Right to Privacy judgment in ***Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017)** (Article 21) and Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee report.
Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Amended 2019) — Sec 129, 184, 185, 194B, 194D	**Sec 129/194D:** Mandatory Helmet (above 4 years age); **Sec 194B:** Seatbelt; **Sec 184:** Dangerous driving; **Sec 185: Drunken Driving**	**Sec 185 (Drunken Driving):** Blood Alcohol Limit is **30 mg per 100 ml of blood**; First offence: up to **6 months or ₹10,000 fine**; Second offence: up to **2 years or ₹15,000 fine**	**Sec 194D (No Helmet):** ₹1,000 fine + 3-month licence disqualification; **Sec 194E (Not giving way to Ambulance/Fire Brigade):** ₹10,000 fine; **Sec 199A (Offence by Juvenile):** Guardian/owner fined **₹25,000** + **3 years imprisonment** + 12-month registration cancellation!
Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 — Sec 134A, Sec 161 & Sec 162	**Sec 134A:** Protection of **Good Samaritans**; **Sec 161: Hit-and-Run** Solatium Compensation; **Sec 162: Golden Hour** cashless treatment	**Hit-and-Run Compensation (effective 1 April 2022): ₹2,00,000 (₹2 Lakh)** in case of **Death** (increased 8-fold from ₹25,000) and **₹50,000** in case of **Grievous Hurt** (increased from ₹12,500)	**Section 2(12A) (Golden Hour):** The **1-hour period** following a traumatic injury during which prompt medical care has the highest likelihood of preventing death. **Sec 134A:** Good Samaritan cannot be forced to disclose personal details or face civil/criminal liability.

Did You Know?: Under **Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988**, a police officer in uniform can arrest a driver without a warrant if the driver's breathalyzer/blood test detects alcohol exceeding **30 mg per 100 ml of blood** (0.03% BAC) or if the driver is under the influence of narcotic drugs (**India Code Official Portal**).

Exam Trap Alert: Compare the **Minimum Investigating Officer (IO) Rank** across three special Acts:

- **POCSO Act, 2012 (Recording Child's Statement, Sec 24):** Woman Police Officer not below **Sub-Inspector (SI)**.
- **Information Technology Act, 2000 (Sec 78):** Police Officer not below **Inspector**.
- **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (Rule 7) & UAPA, 1967:** Police Officer not below **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP / ACP)** (India Code Official Portal).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Memory Trick: Memorize the Section 66 Cyber Crime Series in the IT Act, 2000 using "C-D-E-F": 66C = Copying Identity (Identity Theft**)

STEP 2
66D = Deceiving by Personation (Phishing/ Cheating**)

STEP 3
66E = Exposing Private Images (Privacy Violation**)

STEP 4
66F = FI/Sovereign Threat (Cyber Terrorism — Life Imprisonment**) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 6 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Information Technology Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Cyber Security Institutional Architecture	**Enactment & Scope of IT Act, 2000 (Enforced 17 October 2000)**	Enacted based on the **UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996)** to grant legal recognition to **Electronic Records**, **Digital Signatures (Section 3 — Asymmetric Crypto System and Hash Function)**, and **Electronic Signatures (Section 3A, added by 2008 Amendment)** (India Code Official Portal).
Cyber Crime Reporting, Investigation & Digital Forensics Flowchart	**Section 43 & Section 66**	Computer-related offences (hacking/dishonestly damaging or accessing computer systems without permission), punishable with up to **3 years imprisonment or ₹5 Lakh fine** (India Code Official Portal).
Comparative Table: IT Act, 2000, DPDP Act, 2023 & Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Amended 2019)	**Section 66A (Struck Down in 2015)**	In the landmark case ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)**, the Supreme Court struck down **Section 66A of the IT Act** (offensive messages through communication service) in its entirety as unconstitutional and violative of Freedom of Speech and Expression under **Article 19(1)(a)**.
Information Technology Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Cyber Security Institutional Architecture	**Section 66C (Identity Theft)**	& **Section 66D (Cheating by Personation using Computer Resource / Phishing):** Both punishable with up to **3 years imprisonment and ₹1 Lakh fine**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Cyber Crime Reporting, Investigation & Digital Forensics Flowchart	**Section 66E (Violation of Privacy — capturing/ publishing images of private areas)**	Up to **3 years or ₹2 Lakh fine**.
Comparative Table: IT Act, 2000, DPDP Act, 2023 & Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Amended 2019)	**Section 66F (Cyber Terrorism)**	Acts threatening the unity, integrity, security, or sovereignty of India via denial of service (DDoS), unauthorized access to Critical Information Infrastructure, or computer contaminants, punishable with **Imprisonment for Life** (India Code Official Portal).
Information Technology Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Cyber Security Institutional Architecture	**Sections 67, 67A & 67B**	Publishing or transmitting **Obscene material** (Sec 67: 3 yrs first conviction / 5 yrs second), **Sexually Explicit material** (Sec 67A: 5 yrs first / 7 yrs second), and **Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)** (Sec 67B: 5 yrs first / 7 yrs second).
Cyber Crime Reporting, Investigation & Digital Forensics Flowchart	**Section 70A (NCIIPC) & Section 70B (CERT-In)**	**NCIIPC** (National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre, New Delhi) is the nodal agency for Critical Information Infrastructure; **CERT-In** (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team, established 2004 under MeitY) is the national nodal agency for responding to cyber security incidents (PIB Official Portal).
Comparative Table: IT Act, 2000, DPDP Act, 2023 & Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Amended 2019)	**Section 78 (Investigation Rank)**	Notwithstanding anything in the CrPC/BNSS, a police officer **NOT below the rank of Inspector** shall investigate any offence under the IT Act, 2000 (reduced from DSP to **Inspector** by the 2008 IT Amendment Act).
Information Technology Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Cyber Security Institutional Architecture	**Section 79 (Safe Harbour for Intermediaries)**	Exempts social media/internet intermediaries from liability for third-party data if they observe due diligence and act within 36 hours upon receiving court/government takedown orders (*Shreya Singhal* read-down) (India Code Official Portal).
Cyber Crime Reporting, Investigation & Digital Forensics Flowchart	**POCSO Act, 2012 (Recording Child's Statement, Sec 24)**	Woman Police Officer not below **Sub-Inspector (SI)**.
Comparative Table: IT Act, 2000, DPDP Act, 2023 & Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Amended 2019)	**Information Technology Act, 2000 (Sec 78)**	Police Officer not below **Inspector**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Information Technology Act, 2000 (Amended 2008) & Cyber Security Institutional Architecture	**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (Rule 7) & UAPA, 1967**	Police Officer not below **Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP / ACP)** (India Code Official Portal).

Chapter *6* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Enactment & Scope of IT Act, 2000 (Enforced 17 October 2000)): Enacted based on the **UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996)** to grant legal recognition to **Electronic Records**, **Digital Signatures (Section 3 — Asymmetric Crypto System and Hash Function)**, and **Electronic Signatures (Section 3A, added by 2008 Amendment)** (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 43 & Section 66): Computer-related offences (hacking/dishonestly damaging or accessing computer systems without permission), punishable with up to **3 years imprisonment or ₹5 Lakh fine** (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 66A (Struck Down in 2015)): In the landmark case ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)**, the Supreme Court struck down **Section 66A of the IT Act** (offensive messages through communication service) in its entirety as unconstitutional and violative of Freedom of Speech and Expression under **Article 19(1)(a)**.

Statement-II (Section 66C (Identity Theft)): & **Section 66D (Cheating by Personation using Computer Resource / Phishing):** Both punishable with up to **3 years imprisonment and ₹1 Lakh fine**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 66E (Violation of Privacy — capturing/publishing images of private areas)): Up to **3 years or ₹2 Lakh fine**.

Statement-II (Section 66F (Cyber Terrorism)): Acts threatening the unity, integrity, security, or sovereignty of India via denial of service (DDoS), unauthorized access to Critical Information Infrastructure, or computer contaminants, punishable with **Imprisonment for Life** (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Sections 67, 67A & 67B): Publishing or transmitting **Obscene material** (Sec 67: 3 yrs first conviction / 5 yrs second), **Sexually Explicit material** (Sec 67A: 5 yrs first / 7 yrs second), and **Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)** (Sec 67B: 5 yrs first / 7 yrs second).

Statement-II (Section 70A (NCIIPC) & Section 70B (CERT-In)): **NCIIPC** (National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre, New Delhi) is the nodal agency for Critical Information Infrastructure; **CERT-In** (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team, established 2004 under MeitY) is the national nodal agency for responding to cyber security incidents (**PIB Official Portal**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 78 (Investigation Rank)): Notwithstanding anything in the CrPC/BNSS, a police officer **NOT below the rank of Inspector** shall investigate any offence under the IT Act, 2000 (reduced from DSP to **Inspector** by the 2008 IT Amendment Act).

Statement-II (Section 79 (Safe Harbour for Intermediaries)): Exempts social media/internet intermediaries from liability for third-party data if they observe due diligence and act within 36 hours upon receiving court/government takedown orders (*Shreya Singhal* read-down) (**India Code Official Portal**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (POCSO Act, 2012 (Recording Child's Statement, Sec 24)): Woman Police Officer not below **Sub-Inspector (SI)**.

Statement-II (Information Technology Act, 2000 (Sec 78)): Police Officer not below **Inspector**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: Police Administration, Police Act *1861*, Police Hierarchy & Supreme Court Reforms

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: Police Administration, Police Act 1861, Police Hierarchy & Supreme Court Reforms

Key Study Pillar 1
Constitutional Position of Police & Key Sections of the Police Act, 1861

Key Study Pillar 2
Master Table of Police Ranks, Insignia, Commissions & Supreme Court Directives

7.1 Constitutional Position of Police & Key Sections of the Police Act, *1861*

• **Constitutional Entry (Seventh Schedule): "Public Order" (Entry 1)** and **"Police (including railway and village police)" (Entry 2)** are subjects in the **State List (List II)** of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Meanwhile, the Union Government maintains Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Intelligence/Investigation Agencies (CBI under the **Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946**; NIA under the **NIA Act, 2008**; IB; BPR&D), and the All-India Service **Indian Police Service (IPS)** under **Article 312** (controlled by the **Ministry of Home Affairs**) (**MHA Official Portal**).

• **The Police Act, 1861 (Act No. 5 of 1861 — Enacted 22 March 1861):** Drafted on the recommendations of the **First Police Commission of 1860 (headed by M.H. Court)** following the Revolt of 1857:

• **Section 3:** Superintendence of the police throughout a general police-district vests in and shall be exercised by the **State Government**.

• **Section 4:** The administration of police throughout a general police-district is vested in the **Director General-cum-Inspector-General of Police (DGP/IGP)**, and within a district, is vested in the **District Superintendent of Police (SP)** under the general control and direction of the **District Magistrate (DM)** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Section 7:** Appointment, dismissal, suspension, or reduction in rank of inferior officers (read subject to **Article 311** of the Constitution).

• **Section 17:** Power to appoint residents of the neighbourhood as **Special Police Officers (SPOs)** during unlawful assembly, riot, or disturbance of the peace.

• **Section 22 (Always on Duty):** Every police officer shall, for all purposes contained in this Act, be considered to be **ALWAYS ON DUTY**, and may at any time be employed as a police officer in any part of the general police-district (India Code Official Portal).

• **Section 23 (Duties of Police Officers):** Promptly obey and execute all lawful orders/warrants, **collect and communicate intelligence** affecting public peace, **prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances**, detect and bring offenders to justice, and apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend.

• **Section 29:** Penalties for neglect of duty, cowardice, or violation of duty by a police officer (up to 3 months' pay or 3 months' imprisonment).

• **Sections 30 & 30A:** Regulation of public assemblies and processions and licensing of the same on public roads/thoroughfares.

• **Section 31:** Duty of police to keep order on public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghats, and landing-places.

• **Section 34:** Punishment for certain offences on roads (slaughter of cattle, furious riding, obstructing passengers, exposing goods, or indecent exposure in public streets).

• **Section 42:** Limitation of actions against police officers (prosecution/suit must be commenced within **3 months** after the act complained of, with 1 month's prior written notice) (India Code Official Portal).

7.2 State Police Command Hierarchy & Accountability Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart



7.3 Master Table of Police Ranks, Insignia, Commissions & Supreme Court Directives

Police Rank / Milestone	Shoulder Rank Insignia (Indian Police)	Jurisdictional Command Unit	Landmark Commissions & Supreme Court Directives (MHA)
Director General of Police (DGP) / Commissioner of Police (Apex Scale)	**National Emblem (Ashoka Lion Capital) over Crossed Sword and Baton**; IPS badge	**Entire State Police Force** (Fixed minimum tenure of **2 years** irrespective of superannuation date as per *Prakash Singh v. Union of India, 2006*).	**First Police Commission (1860):** M.H. Court (led to Police Act, 1861). **Second Police Commission (1902–03):** Sir Andrew Frazer (under Lord Curzon).
Additional DGP (ADGP) & Inspector General of Police (IGP)	**ADGP:** National Emblem over Crossed Sword and Baton. **IGP: One 5-Pointed Star over Crossed Sword and Baton**	**Police Zone** (comprising 2 or more Police Ranges) or specialized State Wings (STF, ATS, CID, Railways).	**National Police Commission (1977–1981):** Chaired by **Dharma Vira** (submitted 8 comprehensive reports recommending fixed DGP tenure and State Security Commissions).
Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP)	**National Emblem over Three 5-Pointed Stars** (Arranged in a triangle)	**Police Range** (comprising 3 to 5 Revenue/Police Districts).	**Ribeiro Committee (1998)**, **Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000)**, **Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms (2003)**, and **Soli Sorabjee Model Police Act Committee (2005)**.
Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) / Superintendent of Police (SP)	**SSP:** National Emblem over **Two Stars**. **SP:** National Emblem over **One Star**	**Police District** (District Police Chief; assisted by Additional SP [National Emblem only]).	***Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (2006) — 7 Supreme Court Directives:** (1) State Security Commission, (2) DGP selection via UPSC panel with 2-year tenure, (3) 2-year minimum tenure for SPs & SHOs, (4) Separation of Investigation from Law & Order, (5) Police Establishment Board, (6) Police Complaints Authority (State & District), (7) National Security Commission.
Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) / Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP - IPS Probationer)	**Three 5-Pointed Silver Stars** (IPS or State Police badge)	**Police Sub-Division / Circle** (Circle Officer [CO] / Assistant Commissioner of Police [ACP] in Commissionerates).	***D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal* (1997):** 11 mandatory arrest & custody guidelines (now codified in **Sections 36, 37, 38, and 48 of BNSS, 2023**).

Police Rank / Milestone	Shoulder Rank Insignia (Indian Police)	Jurisdictional Command Unit	Landmark Commissions & Supreme Court Directives (MHA)
Inspector of Police (SHO), Sub-Inspector (SI) & Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI)	**Inspector: Three Stars** + Red & Blue Ribbon. **SI: Two Stars** + Red & Blue Ribbon. **ASI: One Star** + Red & Blue Ribbon	**Police Station (*Thana*)** (headed by SHO) & **Police Outpost (*Chauki*)** (headed by SI/ASI); **Head Constable** wears **Three Chevrons (Stripes)** on sleeve; **Constable** manages the **Police Beat** (foundational unit of policing).	***Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of U.P.* (2014):** Registration of FIR is mandatory if information discloses a cognizable offence. ***Youth Bar Association of India v. UOI* (2016):** Uploading FIR copies on police website within **24 hours** (except sensitive sexual/ POCSO/insurgency offences).

Did You Know?: Under the **First Schedule to the BNSS, 2023**, if a special or local law does not explicitly state whether an offence is Cognizable or Bailable, any offence punishable with imprisonment for **3 years and upwards** is automatically classified as **Cognizable and Non-Bailable**, whereas an offence punishable with **less than 3 years** (or with fine only) is **Non-Cognizable and Bailable** (MHA Official Portal).

Exam Trap Alert: In the **Police Act, 1861**, students often confuse **Section 22** (*Every police officer shall be considered to be ALWAYS ON DUTY*) with **Section 23** (*General duties of police officers to obey warrants, collect intelligence, and prevent offences*) and **Section 34** (*Punishment for road/street nuisances*) (India Code Official Portal).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **Shoulder Ribbon Rule for Non-Gazetted Officers (ASI, SI, Inspector)**:

- **1 Star + Red-Blue Ribbon = ASI** (Assistant Sub-Inspector).
- **2 Stars + Red-Blue Ribbon = SI** (Sub-Inspector).
- **3 Stars + Red-Blue Ribbon = Inspector** (*Without the Red-Blue ribbon, 3 Silver Stars denote a Gazetted **DSP** / **ASP**!*) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Constitutional Position of Police & Key Sections of the Police Act, 1861	**Constitutional Entry (Seventh Schedule)**	**"Public Order" (Entry 1)** and **"Police (including railway and village police)" (Entry 2)** are subjects in the **State List (List II)** of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Meanwhile, the Union Government maintains Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Intelligence/ Investigation Agencies (CBI under the **Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946**; NIA under the **NIA Act, 2008**; IB; BPR&D), and the All-India Service **Indian Police Service (IPS)** under **Article 312** (controlled by the **Ministry of Home Affairs**) (MHA Official Portal).
State Police Command Hierarchy & Accountability Flowchart	**The Police Act, 1861 (Act No. 5 of 1861 — Enacted 22 March 1861)**	Drafted on the recommendations of the **First Police Commission of 1860 (headed by M.H. Court)** following the Revolt of 1857:

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Master Table of Police Ranks, Insignia, Commissions & Supreme Court Directives	**Section 3**	Superintendence of the police throughout a general police-district vests in and shall be exercised by the **State Government**.
Constitutional Position of Police & Key Sections of the Police Act, 1861	**Section 4**	The administration of police throughout a general police-district is vested in the **Director General-cum-Inspector-General of Police (DGP/IGP)**, and within a district, is vested in the **District Superintendent of Police (SP)** under the general control and direction of the **District Magistrate (DM)** (India Code Official Portal).
State Police Command Hierarchy & Accountability Flowchart	**Section 7**	Appointment, dismissal, suspension, or reduction in rank of inferior officers (read subject to **Article 311** of the Constitution).
Master Table of Police Ranks, Insignia, Commissions & Supreme Court Directives	**Section 17**	Power to appoint residents of the neighbourhood as **Special Police Officers (SPOs)** during unlawful assembly, riot, or disturbance of the peace.
Constitutional Position of Police & Key Sections of the Police Act, 1861	**Section 22 (Always on Duty)**	Every police officer shall, for all purposes contained in this Act, be considered to be **ALWAYS ON DUTY**, and may at any time be employed as a police officer in any part of the general police-district (India Code Official Portal).
State Police Command Hierarchy & Accountability Flowchart	**Section 23 (Duties of Police Officers)**	Promptly obey and execute all lawful orders/warrants, **collect and communicate intelligence** affecting public peace, **prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances**, detect and bring offenders to justice, and apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend.
Master Table of Police Ranks, Insignia, Commissions & Supreme Court Directives	**Section 29**	Penalties for neglect of duty, cowardice, or violation of duty by a police officer (up to 3 months' pay or 3 months' imprisonment).
Constitutional Position of Police & Key Sections of the Police Act, 1861	**Sections 30 & 30A**	Regulation of public assemblies and processions and licensing of the same on public roads/thoroughfares.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
State Police Command Hierarchy & Accountability Flowchart	**Section 31**	Duty of police to keep order on public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghats, and landing-places.
Master Table of Police Ranks, Insignia, Commissions & Supreme Court Directives	**Section 34**	Punishment for certain offences on roads (slaughter of cattle, furious riding, obstructing passengers, exposing goods, or indecent exposure in public streets).
Constitutional Position of Police & Key Sections of the Police Act, 1861	**Section 42**	Limitation of actions against police officers (prosecution/suit must be commenced within **3 months** after the act complained of, with 1 month's prior written notice) (India Code Official Portal).
State Police Command Hierarchy & Accountability Flowchart	**1 Star + Red-Blue Ribbon**	= **ASI** (Assistant Sub-Inspector).

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Constitutional Entry (Seventh Schedule)): "Public Order" (Entry 1) and **"Police (including railway and village police)" (Entry 2)** are subjects in the **State List (List II)** of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Meanwhile, the Union Government maintains Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Intelligence/Investigation Agencies (CBI under the **Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946**; NIA under the **NIA Act, 2008**; IB; BPR&D), and the All-India Service **Indian Police Service (IPS)** under **Article 312** (controlled by the **Ministry of Home Affairs**) (MHA Official Portal).

Statement-II (The Police Act, 1861 (Act No. 5 of 1861 — Enacted 22 March 1861)): Drafted on the recommendations of the **First Police Commission of 1860 (headed by M.H. Court)** following the Revolt of 1857:

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 3): Superintendence of the police throughout a general police-district vests in and shall be exercised by the **State Government**.

Statement-II (Section 4): The administration of police throughout a general police-district is vested in the **Director General-cum-Inspector-General of Police (DGP/IGP)**, and within a district, is vested in the **District Superintendent of Police (SP)** under the general control and direction of the **District Magistrate (DM)** (India Code Official Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 7): Appointment, dismissal, suspension, or reduction in rank of inferior officers (read subject to **Article 311** of the Constitution).

Statement-II (Section 17): Power to appoint residents of the neighbourhood as **Special Police Officers (SPOs)** during unlawful assembly, riot, or disturbance of the peace.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 22 (Always on Duty)): Every police officer shall, for all purposes contained in this Act, be considered to be **ALWAYS ON DUTY**, and may at any time be employed as a police officer in any part of the general police-district (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Section 23 (Duties of Police Officers)): Promptly obey and execute all lawful orders/warrants, **collect and communicate intelligence** affecting public peace, **prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances**, detect and bring offenders to justice, and apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 29): Penalties for neglect of duty, cowardice, or violation of duty by a police officer (up to 3 months' pay or 3 months' imprisonment).

Statement-II (Sections 30 & 30A): Regulation of public assemblies and processions and licensing of the same on public roads/ thoroughfares.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 31): Duty of police to keep order on public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghats, and landing-places.

Statement-II (Section 34): Punishment for certain offences on roads (slaughter of cattle, furious riding, obstructing passengers, exposing goods, or indecent exposure in public streets).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *8:* Railway Protection Force *(*RPF*)* Act *1957*, RPF Rules *1987 (*Rule *70* & Rule *72)* & RP*(*UP*)* Act *1966*

8.1 Railway Protection Force *(*RPF*)* Statutory Framework & Armed Force of the Union Status

- **Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 (Act No. 23 of 1957 — Enacted 29 August 1957):**
- **Armed Force of the Union (Section 3, Amended by Act 60 of 1985):** Originally constituted as a statutory watch-and-ward force in 1957, the RPF was declared an **"Armed Force of the Union"** by the **RPF (Amendment) Act, 1985** (enforced on **20 September 1985**, celebrated annually as **RPF Raising Day**) under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Railways** (India Code Official Portal).

• **Motto of RPF:** ***Yasho Labhasva*** ("Attain Glory / Honour").

• **National Academy: Jagjivan Ram RPF Academy (JRRPFA), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh** (established in 1955; accorded Centralized Training Institute [CTI] status).

• **Key Sections of the RPF Act, 1957:**

• **Section 3:** Constitution of the Force as an Armed Force of the Union.

• **Section 4:** Appointment and powers of Superior Officers (**Director-General [DG, RPF]** at the apex, assisted by Principal Chief Security Commissioners [PCSCs] at Zonal Railways and Divisional Security Commissioners [DSCs]).

• **Section 8:** Superintendence of the Force vests in the **Central Government (Ministry of Railways)**, and command, supervision, and administration vest in the **Director-General**.

• **Section 10:** Officers and members of the Force shall be **deemed to be Railway Servants** within the meaning of the Railways Act, 1989.

• **Section 11 (Duties of every member of the Force):** Promptly execute all orders, **protect and safeguard railway property, passenger area, and passengers** (expanded by the 2003 Amendment Act), and remove any obstruction in the movement of railway property or passenger area.

• **Section 12:** Power to **arrest without warrant** any person concerned in an offence relating to railway property or found taking precautions to conceal his presence within railway limits under suspicious circumstances.

• **Section 13:** Power to **search without warrant** whenever any superior officer or member not below the prescribed rank has reason to believe that railway property is being stolen or unlawfully obtained.

• **Section 14:** Procedure to be followed after arrest (making over the arrested person without unnecessary delay to a police officer or nearest police station, unless prosecuted under the RP(UP) Act or Railways Act).

• **Section 15:** Officers and members of the Force to be considered **ALWAYS ON DUTY** and liable to be employed in any part of the Railways throughout India.

• **Section 19:** Nothing contained in the **Payment of Wages Act, 1936**, or the **Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**, or the **Factories Act, 1948**, shall apply to members of the Force (India Code Official Portal).

8.2 RPF Departmental Promotion *(*Rule *70* vs Rule *72)* & RP*(*UP*)* Inquiry Flowchart

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Departmental Promotion Eligibility under RPF Rules, 1987 -> Rule 70 (Regular DPC/CBT) vs Rule 72 (Accelerated LDCE)

STEP 2
Centralised CBT (85 Marks, 1/3 Negative Marking) + Service Record Assessment (15 Marks) -> Training at JRRPFA Lucknow

STEP 3
Field Deployment -> Detection & Seizure under RP(UP) Act 1966 (Sec 3/4) or Railways Act 1989 (Sec 137-182)

STEP 4
Judicial Inquiry by RPF Officer (Sec 8 RP(UP) Act — Not a Police Report) & Complaint Filing before Magistrate

8.3 Master Comparative Table: RPF Rules, 1987 (Rule 70 vs Rule 72), RP(UP) Act, 1966 & Railways Act, 1989

Statutory Provision / Rule	Governing Act / Rulebook	Core Legal Mandate / Eligibility Criteria	Examination / Operational Specifics (India Code / IUC Academy)
Rule 70 of RPF Rules, 1987 (*Regular Departmental Promotion via Seniority-cum-Fitness / Selection*)	**RPF Rules, 1987** (Chapter VI — Promotion & Career Progression)	Governs regular departmental promotions based on the **Schedule IV eligibility residency period** (e.g., Constable to Head Constable, ASI to SI, SI to Inspector) for candidates within the zone of consideration based on seniority.	Candidates qualify through the prescribed departmental test/selection (minimum 60\% qualifying marks for UR/OBC and 50\% for SC/ST) plus scrutiny of **APAR / Service Record**; panel is drawn in order of seniority among qualified candidates (unless classified as purely merit-based selection post).
Rule 72 of RPF Rules, 1987 (*Limited Departmental Competitive Examination — LDCE*)	**RPF Rules, 1987** (Rule 72 — Accelerated Merit Promotion Quota)	Allows eligible serving RPF personnel to compete for **accelerated out-of-turn merit promotion** (up to 25\% / prescribed quota of vacancies in **Head Constable, ASI, and Sub-Inspector** ranks) ahead of routine seniority turn.	**Maximum Chances:** A candidate can appear a **maximum of 2 or 3 times** (as per extant Railway Board directives for the respective rank) under Rule 72. **Evaluation (100 Marks): 85 Marks Written CBT** (Official Language, General Intelligence/Reasoning, Arithmetic, and Professional/Legal Knowledge including BNS/BNSS/BSA/RPF Act) + **15 Marks Service Record**. Panel is prepared **strictly in order of MERIT**.
RP(UP) Act, 1966 — Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9 (*Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 — Enforced 1 April 1968; Amended 2012*)	**Act No. 29 of 1966**	**Sec 3:** Penalty for theft, dishonest misappropriation, or unlawful possession of Railway Property (**First Offence:** Up to **5 years**; in absence of special reasons, **minimum 1 year and ₹1,000 fine**; **Second/Subsequent Offence:** Minimum **2 years** up to **5 years** and ₹2,000 fine). **Sec 4:** Punishment for **abetment, conspiracy, or connivance** by an owner/occupier of land/vehicle.	**Sec 5:** Offences under the RP(UP) Act are **NOT Cognizable** (so local police cannot intervene suo motu without RPF complaint), yet **Sec 6** empowers RPF officers to arrest without warrant! **Sec 8 & Sec 9:** An RPF inquiry is deemed a **"Judicial Proceeding"**; because an RPF Officer is **NOT a "Police Officer"** under Section 23(1) BSA (Old Sec 25 IEA), a **confessional statement recorded by an RPF Inquiry Officer IS ADMISSIBLE in evidence** (*Balkishan A. Devidayal v. State of Maharashtra*, 1980)!
Railways Act, 1989 — Chapter XV (Sections 137 to 182) (*Enforced 1 July 1990; Amended 2003 empowering RPF across 29+ passenger offences*)	**Act No. 24 of 1989**	**Sec 141:** Alarm Chain Pulling (ACP) without reasonable cause (up to 1 yr or ₹1,000); **Sec 143: Toutism / Unauthorised carrying on of business of procuring and supplying railway tickets** (up to 3 yrs or ₹10,000); **Sec 144:** Hawking/begging; **Sec 145:** Drunkenness or nuisance; **Sec 146:** Obstructing railway servant; **Sec 147:** Trespass.	**Sec 150:** Maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train (Life or rigorous up to 10 yrs); **Sec 153/154:** Endangering safety of passengers; **Sec 156:** Travelling on roof, step, or engine of a train; **Sec 160:** Opening or breaking a level crossing gate (up to 3–5 yrs); **Sec 162:** Entering carriage reserved for **Females**; **Sec 164/165:** Carrying inflammable/dangerous goods; **Sec 174:** Obstructing running of train (*Rail Roko*).

Did You Know?: In the landmark Supreme Court judgment ***Balkishan A. Devidayal v. State of Maharashtra* (1980)**, the Court held that an RPF Officer conducting an inquiry under **Section 8 of the RP(UP) Act, 1966**, does **NOT** possess the power to file a Police Report (Charge-Sheet) under Section 173 CrPC (now Section 193 BNSS)—instead, the RPF Officer files a formal **Complaint** before the Magistrate—and therefore an RPF Officer is **NOT a "Police Officer"** within the bar of Section 25 IEA (now **Section 23(1) BSA**), making a voluntary confession recorded during an RPF inquiry **fully admissible in Court** (India Code Official Portal).

Exam Trap Alert: Carefully distinguish **Rule 70** and **Rule 72** of the **RPF Rules, 1987**:

- **Rule 70:** Regular departmental promotion within the seniority zone where the final panel of qualified candidates (60\% UR / 50\% SC-ST) is arranged in **order of Seniority** (Seniority-cum-Fitness / Selection).
- **Rule 72: Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE)** for accelerated promotion where the final panel is arranged **strictly in order of Merit** (based on 85 marks CBT + 15 marks Service Record = 100 marks) (IUC Academy).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **High-Yield Railways Act, 1989 Sections (141 to 174)** using **"141-Chain, 143-Tout, 144-Hawker, 145-Nuisance, 147-Trespass, 156-Roof, 160-Gate, 162-Ladies Coach, 174-Rail Roko"** (IUC Academy).

Chapter *8* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Railway Protection Force (RPF) Statutory Framework & Armed Force of the Union Status	**Armed Force of the Union (Section 3, Amended by Act 60 of 1985)**	Originally constituted as a statutory watch-and-ward force in 1957, the RPF was declared an **"Armed Force of the Union"** by the **RPF (Amendment) Act, 1985** (enforced on **20 September 1985**, celebrated annually as **RPF Raising Day**) under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Railways** (India Code Official Portal).
RPF Departmental Promotion (Rule 70 vs Rule 72) & RP(UP) Inquiry Flowchart	**Motto of RPF**	***Yasho Labhasva*** ("Attain Glory / Honour").
Master Comparative Table: RPF Rules, 1987 (Rule 70 vs Rule 72), RP(UP) Act, 1966 & Railways Act, 1989	**National Academy**	**Jagjivan Ram RPF Academy (JRRPFA), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh** (established in 1955; accorded Centralized Training Institute [CTI] status).
Railway Protection Force (RPF) Statutory Framework & Armed Force of the Union Status	**Section 3**	Constitution of the Force as an Armed Force of the Union.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
RPF Departmental Promotion (Rule 70 vs Rule 72) & RP(UP) Inquiry Flowchart	**Section 4**	Appointment and powers of Superior Officers (**Director-General [DG, RPF]** at the apex, assisted by Principal Chief Security Commissioners [PCSCs] at Zonal Railways and Divisional Security Commissioners [DSCs]).
Master Comparative Table: RPF Rules, 1987 (Rule 70 vs Rule 72), RP(UP) Act, 1966 & Railways Act, 1989	**Section 8**	Superintendence of the Force vests in the **Central Government (Ministry of Railways)**, and command, supervision, and administration vest in the **Director-General**.
Railway Protection Force (RPF) Statutory Framework & Armed Force of the Union Status	**Section 10**	Officers and members of the Force shall be **deemed to be Railway Servants** within the meaning of the Railways Act, 1989.
RPF Departmental Promotion (Rule 70 vs Rule 72) & RP(UP) Inquiry Flowchart	**Section 11 (Duties of every member of the Force)**	Promptly execute all orders, **protect and safeguard railway property, passenger area, and passengers** (expanded by the 2003 Amendment Act), and remove any obstruction in the movement of railway property or passenger area.
Master Comparative Table: RPF Rules, 1987 (Rule 70 vs Rule 72), RP(UP) Act, 1966 & Railways Act, 1989	**Section 12**	Power to **arrest without warrant** any person concerned in an offence relating to railway property or found taking precautions to conceal his presence within railway limits under suspicious circumstances.
Railway Protection Force (RPF) Statutory Framework & Armed Force of the Union Status	**Section 13**	Power to **search without warrant** whenever any superior officer or member not below the prescribed rank has reason to believe that railway property is being stolen or unlawfully obtained.
RPF Departmental Promotion (Rule 70 vs Rule 72) & RP(UP) Inquiry Flowchart	**Section 14**	Procedure to be followed after arrest (making over the arrested person without unnecessary delay to a police officer or nearest police station, unless prosecuted under the RP(UP) Act or Railways Act).
Master Comparative Table: RPF Rules, 1987 (Rule 70 vs Rule 72), RP(UP) Act, 1966 & Railways Act, 1989	**Section 15**	Officers and members of the Force to be considered **ALWAYS ON DUTY** and liable to be employed in any part of the Railways throughout India.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode))
Railway Protection Force (RPF) Statutory Framework & Armed Force of the Union Status	**Section 19**	Nothing contained in the **Payment of Wages Act, 1936**, or the **Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**, or the **Factories Act, 1948**, shall apply to members of the Force (India Code Official Portal).
RPF Departmental Promotion (Rule 70 vs Rule 72) & RP(UP) Inquiry Flowchart	**Rule 70**	Regular departmental promotion within the seniority zone where the final panel of qualified candidates (60\% UR / 50\% SC-ST) is arranged in **order of Seniority** (Seniority-cum-Fitness / Selection).

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Armed Force of the Union (Section 3, Amended by Act 60 of 1985)): Originally constituted as a statutory watch-and-ward force in 1957, the RPF was declared an **"Armed Force of the Union"** by the **RPF (Amendment) Act, 1985** (enforced on **20 September 1985**, celebrated annually as **RPF Raising Day**) under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Railways** (India Code Official Portal).

Statement-II (Motto of RPF): ***Yasho Labhasva*** ("Attain Glory / Honour").

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (National Academy): Jagjivan Ram RPF Academy (JRRPFA), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (established in 1955; accorded Centralized Training Institute [CTI] status).

Statement-II (Section 3): Constitution of the Force as an Armed Force of the Union.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Section 4): Appointment and powers of Superior Officers (**Director-General [DG, RPF]** at the apex, assisted by Principal Chief Security Commissioners [PCSCs] at Zonal Railways and Divisional Security Commissioners [DSCs]).

Statement-II (Section 8): Superintendence of the Force vests in the **Central Government (Ministry of Railways)**, and command, supervision, and administration vest in the **Director-General**.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 10): Officers and members of the Force shall be **deemed to be Railway Servants** within the meaning of the Railways Act, 1989.

Statement-II (Section 11 (Duties of every member of the Force)): Promptly execute all orders, **protect and safeguard railway property, passenger area, and passengers** (expanded by the 2003 Amendment Act), and remove any obstruction in the movement of railway property or passenger area.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 12): Power to **arrest without warrant** any person concerned in an offence relating to railway property or found taking precautions to conceal his presence within railway limits under suspicious circumstances.

Statement-II (Section 13): Power to **search without warrant** whenever any superior officer or member not below the prescribed rank has reason to believe that railway property is being stolen or unlawfully obtained.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 14): Procedure to be followed after arrest (making over the arrested person without unnecessary delay to a police officer or nearest police station, unless prosecuted under the RP(UP) Act or Railways Act).

Statement-II (Section 15): Officers and members of the Force to be considered **ALWAYS ON DUTY** and liable to be employed in any part of the Railways throughout India.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

Practice Question #1 — Solved Exam MCQ

1. **On which date did India's three new criminal laws—Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023—come into force across India?**
(A) 25 December 2023
(B) 26 January 2024
(C) 1 April 2024
(D) 1 July 2024
Correct Answer: (D)
Explanation: Having received Presidential Assent on 25 December 2023 (as Acts 45, 46, and 47 of 2023), the three new criminal laws came into force nationwide on 1 July 2024 (**MHA Official Portal**).

Practice Question #2 Solved Exam MCQ

2. **How many total Chapters and Sections are contained in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (23 Chapters, 511 Sections)?**
(A) 20 Chapters and 358 Sections
(B) 39 Chapters and 531 Sections
(C) 12 Chapters and 170 Sections
(D) 22 Chapters and 410 Sections
Correct Answer: (A)
Explanation: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, consists of 20 Chapters and 358 Sections, while BNSS has 39 Chapters and 531 Sections, and BSA has 12 Chapters and 170 Sections (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #3 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **Which new sixth form of punishment has been introduced for the first time in Indian penal law under Section 4(f) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023?**
(A) Solitary Confinement
(B) Community Service (prescribed for 6 petty offences)
(C) Public Externment
(D) House Arrest
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 4(f) of BNS introduces Community Service as a sixth statutory punishment for six minor offences, including first-time petty theft below ₹5,000 (upon property restoration), public drunkenness, and defamation (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #4 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which sections prescribe the punishment for 'Murder' (formerly Section 302 IPC) and 'Mob Lynching by 5 or more persons' respectively?**
(A) Section 100 and Section 101
(B) Section 103(1) and Section 103(2)
(C) Section 106(1) and Section 106(2)
(D) Section 111 and Section 112
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 103(1) of BNS prescribes the punishment for Murder (Death or Life Imprisonment + Fine), while Section 103(2) explicitly punishes Mob Lynching by a group of 5 or more persons with Death or Life Imprisonment + Fine (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

5. **Which section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, replaces the erstwhile Section 420 of the IPC (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property)?**
(A) Section 303(2)
(B) Section 308
(C) Section 316(2)
(D) Section 318(4)
Correct Answer: (D)
Explanation: Cheating is defined under Section 318(1) of BNS, and cheating with dishonest inducement to deliver property (formerly IPC Section 420) is punishable under Section 318(4) of BNS with imprisonment up to 7 years and fine (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

6. **In Section 116(h) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (defining Grievous Hurt, formerly Section 320 of IPC), the period of severe bodily pain or inability to follow ordinary pursuits has been reduced from 20 days to how many days?**
(A) 10 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 15 days
(D) 7 days
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: Under Section 116(h) of BNS, any hurt which causes the sufferer to be in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits during the space of **15 days** (reduced from 20 days under IPC 320) constitutes Grievous Hurt (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

7. **Which newly added section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, criminalizes 'Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means' (including false promise of marriage, employment, or promotion, or suppressing identity)?**
(A) Section 63
(B) Section 64
(C) Section 69
(D) Section 74
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 69 of BNS makes sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means or making a promise to marry without any intention of fulfilling it a distinct offence punishable with up to 10 years imprisonment and fine (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

8. **Which section of the BNS, 2023, punishes 'Acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India' (*Deshdroh*), following the repeal of colonial Sedition (Section 124A IPC)?**
(A) Section 113
(B) Section 147
(C) Section 152
(D) Section 189
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 152 of BNS penalizes acts that excite or attempt to excite secession, armed rebellion, or subversive activities endangering the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India with Life Imprisonment or imprisonment up to 7 years (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

9. **Under Section 173(1)(ii) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, if information of a cognizable offence is given via electronic communication (e-FIR), within how many days must it be signed by the informant to be taken on record?**
(A) Within 24 hours
(B) Within 3 days (72 hours)
(C) Within 7 days
(D) Within 14 days
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under Section 173(1)(ii) of BNSS, an electronic communication reporting a cognizable offence is taken on record by the officer in charge of the police station upon being signed within 3 days by the person giving it (MHA Official Portal).

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

10. **Under Section 176(3) of the BNSS, 2023, a mandatory crime scene visit by a Forensic Expert to collect forensic evidence and videograph the process is required for all offences punishable with imprisonment of:**
(A) 3 years or more
(B) 5 years or more
(C) 7 years or more
(D) 10 years or more
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 176(3) of BNSS mandates that on receipt of information relating to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment for 7 years or more, the officer in charge of the police station shall cause the forensic expert to visit the crime scene to collect forensic evidence and record the process on a mobile phone or other electronic device (MHA Official Portal).

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

11. **How has Section 187(2) of the BNSS, 2023 (formerly Section 167 CrPC) modified the rule governing the 15-day maximum Police Custody period?**
(A) Increased total police custody from 15 days to 30 days
(B) Allows the 15-day Police Custody to be authorized in whole or in parts at any time during the initial 40 days (out of 60 days) or initial 60 days (out of 90 days) of detention
(C) Reduced total police custody from 15 days to 7 days
(D) Abolished police custody for offences punishable below 10 years
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: While total Police Custody remains capped at 15 days in the aggregate, BNSS Section 187(2) permits those 15 days to be taken in tranches during the first 40 days (for 60-day default bail offences) or first 60 days (for 90-day default bail offences) rather than strictly within the first 15 days from arrest (MHA Official Portal).

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

12. **Under the BNSS, 2023, which sections correspond to 'Order for Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents' (formerly Section 125 CrPC) and 'Power to Issue Order in Urgent Cases of Nuisance or Apprehended Danger' (formerly Section 144 CrPC)?**
(A) Section 125 and Section 144
(B) Section 144 (Maintenance) and Section 163 (Urgent Prohibitory Orders)
(C) Section 163 (Maintenance) and Section 144 (Prohibitory Orders)
(D) Section 173 and Section 193
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: In BNSS 2023, Maintenance of Wife, Children, and Parents is governed by Section 144 (formerly CrPC 125), whereas Urgent Prohibitory Orders / Curfew is governed by Section 163 (formerly CrPC 144) (MHA Official Portal).

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

13. **Under Section 479 of the BNSS, 2023, a 'first-time offender' (never previously convicted of any offence and not facing life/death sentence) is eligible to be released on bond by the Court after undergoing detention for what fraction of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence?**
(A) One-half (1/2)
(B) One-third (1/3)
(C) One-fourth (1/4)
(D) Two-thirds (2/3)
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 479(1) Proviso of BNSS reduces the mandatory undertrial bail threshold for first-time offenders to one-third (1/3) of the maximum sentence, while keeping it at one-half (1/2) for other eligible undertrials (MHA Official Portal).

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

14. **Under Section 218 of the BNSS, 2023, if the Government fails to decide on a request for sanction to prosecute a public servant within how many days, the sanction shall be 'deemed to have been accorded'?**
(A) 60 days
(B) 90 days
(C) 120 days
(D) 180 days
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: The proviso to Section 218(1) of BNSS stipulates that if the Government fails to convey its decision within 120 days from the date of receipt of the request for sanction, such sanction shall be deemed to have been accorded (**MHA Official Portal**).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

15. **Which sections of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, govern the equivalence and admissibility of Electronic or Digital Records (replacing Sections 65A and 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872)?**
(A) Sections 39 and 40
(B) Sections 57 and 58
(C) Sections 61, 62, and 63
(D) Sections 104 and 109
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 61 BSA grants electronic/digital records the same legal validity as paper documents, while Sections 62 and 63 BSA replace Sections 65A and 65B IEA and mandate the two-part Schedule Certificate with Hash Value (**PIB Official Portal**).

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

16. **In the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, where have the erstwhile Section 27 of IEA (Discovery Statement in police custody) and Section 32(1) of IEA (Dying Declaration) been placed?**
(A) Proviso to Section 23(2) (Discovery Statement) and Section 26(a) (Dying Declaration)
(B) Section 27 and Section 32
(C) Section 15 and Section 24
(D) Section 4 and Section 9
Correct Answer: (A)
Explanation: Section 27 IEA is now incorporated as the Proviso to Section 23(2) of BSA, and Dying Declaration (formerly Section 32(1) IEA) is codified under Section 26(a) of BSA (**India Code Official Portal**).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

17. **Under Section 35 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, within what periods must the Special Court record the evidence of the child and complete the trial respectively?**
(A) Child's evidence within 14 days; Trial within 6 months
(B) Child's evidence within 30 days of taking cognizance; Trial within 1 year
(C) Child's evidence within 60 days; Trial within 2 years
(D) Child's evidence within 7 days; Trial within 90 days
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 35(1) of the POCSO Act requires the child's evidence to be recorded within 30 days of the Special Court taking cognizance, and Section 35(2) mandates completing the trial within 1 year as far as possible (**India Code Official Portal**).

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

18. **Under Rule 7 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, an offence committed under the SC/ST Act, 1989, must be investigated by a police officer NOT below the rank of:**
(A) Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI)
(B) Sub-Inspector (SI)
(C) Inspector of Police
(D) Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP / ACP)
Correct Answer: (D)
Explanation: Rule 7 mandates that every offence under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, shall be investigated by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

19. **In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court of India strike down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, as unconstitutional under Article 19(1)(a)?**
(A) *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017)
(B) *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)
(C) *Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (2006)
(D) *Lalita Kumari v. Government of Uttar Pradesh* (2014)
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015), the Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of the IT Act, 2000, for being vague, overbroad, and violative of the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

20. **Under Section 78 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (as amended in 2008), what is the minimum rank of a police officer empowered to investigate cyber offences under the Act?**
(A) Head Constable
(B) Sub-Inspector
(C) Inspector of Police
(D) Superintendent of Police
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: The 2008 Amendment to Section 78 of the IT Act lowered the minimum investigating rank from DSP to an officer not below the rank of **Inspector** (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

21. **Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (as amended in 2019 and effective 1 April 2022), what is the enhanced compensation payable in 'Hit-and-Run' motor accidents in case of Death and Grievous Hurt respectively under Section 161?**
(A) ₹25,000 for Death and ₹12,500 for Grievous Hurt
(B) ₹2,00,000 (₹2 Lakh) for Death and ₹50,000 for Grievous Hurt
(C) ₹5,00,000 for Death and ₹1,00,000 for Grievous Hurt
(D) ₹10,00,000 for Death and ₹2,50,000 for Grievous Hurt
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under amended Section 161 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, solatium compensation for Hit-and-Run accidents was raised from ₹25,000 to ₹2,00,000 for Death and from ₹12,500 to ₹50,000 for Grievous Hurt (PIB Official Portal).

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

22. **Under Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a person driving a motor vehicle is guilty of 'Drunken Driving' if the alcohol concentration in their blood exceeds:**
(A) 10 mg per 100 ml of blood
(B) 30 mg per 100 ml of blood
(C) 50 mg per 100 ml of blood
(D) 80 mg per 100 ml of blood
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act sets the statutory blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit at 30 mg per 100 ml of blood detected in a breath analyzer or blood test (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

23. **Which section of the Police Act, 1861, declares that 'Every police officer shall, for all purposes in this Act contained, be considered to be ALWAYS ON DUTY'?**
(A) Section 4
(B) Section 17
(C) Section 22
(D) Section 23
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 22 of the Police Act, 1861 (and correspondingly Section 15 of the RPF Act, 1957), stipulates that every police officer shall be considered to be always on duty and may be employed at any time in any part of the general police-district (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

24. **In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court issue 7 binding directives on Police Reforms—including a minimum 2-year tenure for the DGP/SP/SHO, separation of investigation from law and order, and creation of State Security Commissions?**
(A) *Joginder Kumar v. State of U.P.* (1994)
(B) *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal* (1997)
(C) *Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (2006)
(D) *Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar* (2014)
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: In *Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (2006), the Supreme Court issued 7 foundational directives to insulate police administration from extraneous political interference and strengthen accountability (MHA Official Portal).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

25. **By which constitutional/legislative amendment was the Railway Protection Force (RPF) declared an 'Armed Force of the Union'?**
(A) RPF Act, 1957 (Original enactment)
(B) RP(UP) Act, 1966
(C) RPF (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Act No. 60 of 1985, enforced 20 September 1985)
(D) RPF (Amendment) Act, 2003
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: The RPF (Amendment) Act, 1985, amended Section 3 of the RPF Act, 1957, to constitute the RPF as an "Armed Force of the Union" effective 20 September 1985 (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

26. **What is the fundamental distinction between Departmental Promotions held under 'Rule 70' and 'Rule 72' of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) Rules, 1987?**
(A) Rule 70 is for Direct Recruitment, whereas Rule 72 is for Compassionate Appointment
(B) Rule 70 governs regular departmental promotion in order of seniority among qualified candidates, whereas Rule 72 governs Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) for accelerated promotion strictly in order of merit
(C) Rule 70 applies only to Gazetted Officers, whereas Rule 72 applies only to Followers
(D) Rule 70 has no written test, whereas Rule 72 has only a physical test
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Under the RPF Rules, 1987, Rule 70 governs regular promotions within the seniority zone, while Rule 72 governs the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) for accelerated merit-based promotion (IUC Academy).

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

27. **Why is a confessional statement voluntarily made by an accused before an RPF Inquiry Officer during an inquiry under Section 8 of the RP(UP) Act, 1966, ADMISSIBLE in court (unlike a confession to a regular police officer)?**
(A) Because offences under the RP(UP) Act are tried by Martial Courts
(B) Because an RPF Officer does not file a Police Report (Charge-Sheet) under Section 193 BNSS / 173 CrPC (filing a Complaint instead) and is therefore NOT a 'Police Officer' within the prohibition of Section 23(1) BSA / Section 25 IEA (*Balkishan A. Devidayal v. State of Maharashtra*)
(C) Because the BSA, 2023, does not apply to Railway Courts
(D) Because RPF Officers hold judicial magistrate powers
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: As settled by the Supreme Court in *Balkishan A. Devidayal v. State of Maharashtra* (1980), an RPF officer conducting an inquiry under the RP(UP) Act is not invested with the power of a police station officer to submit a charge-sheet, and hence is not a "Police Officer" under Section 25 IEA (now Section 23(1) BSA) (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

28. **Under the Railways Act, 1989, which section penalizes 'Unauthorised carrying on of business of procuring and supplying of railway tickets' (Toutism / E-Ticket scalping)?**
(A) Section 137
(B) Section 141
(C) Section 143
(D) Section 145
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: Section 143 of the Railways Act, 1989, prohibits unauthorized procurement and supply of railway tickets (Toutism), prescribing imprisonment up to 3 years or fine up to ₹10,000, or both (India Code Official Portal).

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

29. **Under Section 35(7) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, prior permission of an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) is mandatory to arrest a person who is infirm or above 60 years of age for an offence punishable with imprisonment of:**
(A) Less than 3 years
(B) Less than 7 years
(C) Less than 10 years
(D) Any term of imprisonment
Correct Answer: (A)
Explanation: Section 35(7) of BNSS protects senior citizens (above 60 years) and infirm persons by requiring prior permission of a DSP before effecting arrest in offences punishable with imprisonment of less than 3 years (MHA Official Portal).

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

30. **Which section of the BNSS, 2023, mandates that every district and every police station must designate a police officer (not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector) to maintain and prominently display digital/physical information of arrested persons?**
(A) Section 35
(B) Section 37
(C) Section 43
(D) Section 53
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 37(b) of BNSS mandates designating a police officer not below the rank of ASI in every police station and district headquarters to maintain and display details of arrested persons and the nature of their offences (**MHA Official Portal**).

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

31. **What is the national toll-free helpline number operated by the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) under the Ministry of Home Affairs for reporting online financial cyber fraud?**
(A) 1098
(B) 112
(C) 1930
(D) 181
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: 1930 is the National Cyber Crime Helpline (upgraded from the earlier 155260 number) integrated with the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) under I4C, MHA (**MHA Official Portal**).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

32. **Under the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, what is the maximum financial penalty that the Data Protection Board of India can impose on a Data Fiduciary for failing to take reasonable security safeguards to prevent a personal data breach?**
(A) ₹50 Crore
(B) ₹100 Crore
(C) ₹250 Crore
(D) ₹500 Crore
Correct Answer: (C)
Explanation: Under the Schedule to the DPDP Act, 2023 (Act No. 22 of 2023), breach in observing the obligation of a Data Fiduciary to take reasonable security safeguards to prevent a personal data breach attracts a penalty extending up to ₹250 Crore (**PIB Official Portal**).

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

33. **Under Section 304 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, what is the maximum imprisonment prescribed for the newly defined offence of 'Snatching'?**
(A) Up to 1 year
(B) Up to 3 years and fine
(C) Up to 7 years
(D) Up to 10 years
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 304 of BNS defines Snatching as a distinct offence from Theft (where the offender suddenly, quickly, or forcibly seizes or secures movable property) and prescribes imprisonment up to 3 years and fine (**India Code Official Portal**).

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

34. **Where is the centralized national training academy of the Railway Protection Force—the Jagjivan Ram RPF Academy (JRRPFA)—located?**
(A) Vadodara, Gujarat
(B) Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
(C) Hyderabad, Telangana
(D)Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: The Jagjivan Ram RPF Academy (JRRPFA), the premier Centralized Training Institute (CTI) for RPF officers and personnel, is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (IUC Academy).

Practice Question #35 Solved Exam MCQ

35. **Under Section 258 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, after the completion of arguments in a criminal trial, within what period must the Court deliver its Judgment?**
(A) Within 14 days (extendable to 30 days)
(B) Within 30 days (extendable up to 45 days for specific reasons recorded in writing)
(C) Within 60 days (extendable to 90 days)
(D) Within 90 days
Correct Answer: (B)
Explanation: Section 258(1) of BNSS mandates that after the termination of trial arguments, the Judge shall give a judgment as soon as possible within a period of 30 days, which may be extended to a period of 45 days for specific reasons recorded in writing (MHA Official Portal).

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions *36* to *75*)

Practice Question #36 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q36. With reference to Statutory Parameter and Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which of the following is accurately matched with "Act Number (2023)"?

(A) Act No. 45 of 2023 (India Code)
(B) Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay (1860)
(C) IPC: 23 Chapters → BNS: 20 Chapters
(D) IPC: 511 Sections → BNS: 358 Sections

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Act Number (2023)** (Statutory Parameter), the verified Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is **Act No. 45 of 2023 (India Code)**. Furthermore, Act No. 46 of 2023 (MHA). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #37 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q37. With reference to Statutory Parameter and Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which of the following is accurately matched with "Original Architect (Old Law)"?

(A) IPC: 23 Chapters → BNS: 20 Chapters
(B) Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay (1860)
(C) IPC: 511 Sections → BNS: 358 Sections
(D) None (Definitions consolidated in Section 2)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Original Architect (Old Law)** (Statutory Parameter), the verified Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is **Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay (1860)**. Furthermore, Law Commission of India (1973, replacing 1898 Code). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #38 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q38. With reference to Statutory Parameter and Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which of the following is accurately matched with "Total Chapters / Parts"?

(A) IPC: 511 Sections → BNS: 358 Sections

(B) None (Definitions consolidated in Section 2)

(C) IPC: 23 Chapters → BNS: 20 Chapters

(D) Substantive Criminal Law (defines offences and prescribes punishments)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Total Chapters / Parts** (Statutory Parameter), the verified Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is **IPC: 23 Chapters → BNS: 20 Chapters**. Furthermore, CrPC: 37 Chapters → BNSS: 39 Chapters. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #39 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q39. With reference to Statutory Parameter and Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which of the following is accurately matched with "Total Sections"?

(A) None (Definitions consolidated in Section 2)

(B) Substantive Criminal Law (defines offences and prescribes punishments)

(C) Section 34

(D) IPC: 511 Sections → BNS: 358 Sections

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Total Sections** (Statutory Parameter), the verified Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is **IPC: 511 Sections → BNS: 358 Sections**. Furthermore, CrPC: 484 Sections → BNSS: 531 Sections. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #40 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q40. With reference to Statutory Parameter and Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which of the following is accurately matched with "Total Schedules"?

(A) None (Definitions consolidated in Section 2)

(B) Substantive Criminal Law (defines offences and prescribes punishments)

(C) Section 34

(D) Section 53 (5 types)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Total Schedules** (Statutory Parameter), the verified Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is **None (Definitions consolidated in Section 2)**. Furthermore, CrPC: 2 Schedules → BNSS: 2 Schedules (First Schedule: Classification of Offences; Second Schedule: 56 Forms). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #41 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q41. With reference to Statutory Parameter and Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which of the following is accurately matched with "Nature of Statute"?

(A) Section 34

(B) Substantive Criminal Law (defines offences and prescribes punishments)

(C) Section 53 (5 types)

(D) Sec 82 & Sec 84

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Nature of Statute** (Statutory Parameter), the verified Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 is **Substantive Criminal Law (defines offences and prescribes punishments)**. Furthermore, Procedural Criminal Law (governs FIR, arrest, investigation, bail, trial, and appeal). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #42 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q42. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Common Intention (Joint Liability)"?

(A) Section 53 (5 types)
(B) Sec 82 & Sec 84
(C) Section 34
(D) Sections 96–106

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Common Intention (Joint Liability)** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Section 34**. Furthermore, Section 3(5). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #43 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q43. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Punishments (6 Types including Community Service)"?

(A) Sec 82 & Sec 84
(B) Sections 96–106
(C) Sec 107 / 120A–120B / 511
(D) Section 53 (5 types)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Punishments (6 Types including Community Service)** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Section 53 (5 types)**. Furthermore, Section 4 (6 types). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #44 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q44. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Child Below 7 Years (*Doli Incapax*) & Unsound Mind"?

(A) Sec 82 & Sec 84
(B) Sections 96–106
(C) Sec 107 / 120A–120B / 511
(D) Sec 375 & Sec 376

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Child Below 7 Years (*Doli Incapax*) & Unsound Mind** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 82 & Sec 84**. Furthermore, Section 20 & Section 22. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #45 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q45. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Right of Private Defence (Body & Property)"?

(A) Sec 107 / 120A–120B / 511
(B) Sections 96–106
(C) Sec 375 & Sec 376
(D) Sec 376D & 376DA/DB

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Right of Private Defence (Body & Property)** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sections 96–106**. Furthermore, Sections 34–44. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #46 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q46. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy & Attempt"?

(A) Sec 375 & Sec 376

(B) Sec 376D & 376DA/DB

(C) Sec 107 / 120A–120B / 511

(D) *No separate section*

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy & Attempt** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 107 / 120A–120B / 511**. Furthermore, Section 45 / Section 61 / Section 62. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #47 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q47. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Rape (Definition) & Punishment for Rape"?

(A) Sec 376D & 376DA/DB

(B) *No separate section*

(C) Sec 354, 354A, 354C, 354D

(D) Sec 375 & Sec 376

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Rape (Definition) & Punishment for Rape** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 375 & Sec 376**. Furthermore, Section 63 & Section 64. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Gang Rape & Rape of Woman Under 18 Years"?

(A) Sec 376D & 376DA/DB

(B) *No separate section*

(C) Sec 354, 354A, 354C, 354D

(D) Sec 304B & Sec 498A

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Gang Rape & Rape of Woman Under 18 Years** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 376D & 376DA/DB**. Furthermore, Section 70(1) & Section 70(2). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sexual Intercourse by Deceitful Means"?

(A) Sec 354, 354A, 354C, 354D

(B) *No separate section*

(C) Sec 304B & Sec 498A

(D) Sec 299 & Sec 300

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Sexual Intercourse by Deceitful Means** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is ***No separate section***. Furthermore, Section 69 (NEW). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Outraging Modesty, Sexual Harassment, Voyeurism, Stalking"?

(A) Sec 304B & Sec 498A
(B) Sec 299 & Sec 300
(C) Sec 354, 354A, 354C, 354D
(D) Section 302

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Outraging Modesty, Sexual Harassment, Voyeurism, Stalking** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 354, 354A, 354C, 354D**. Furthermore, Sections 74, 75, 77, 78. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Dowry Death & Cruelty by Husband or Relatives"?

(A) Sec 299 & Sec 300
(B) Section 302
(C) Section 304A (2 years)
(D) Sec 304B & Sec 498A

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Dowry Death & Cruelty by Husband or Relatives** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 304B & Sec 498A**. Furthermore, Section 80 & Section 85 / 86. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Culpable Homicide vs Murder (Definition)"?

(A) Sec 299 & Sec 300
(B) Section 302
(C) Section 304A (2 years)
(D) Sec 306 & Sec 307

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Culpable Homicide vs Murder (Definition)** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 299 & Sec 300**. Furthermore, Section 100 & Section 101. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Punishment for Murder & Mob Lynching (≥ 5 persons)"?

(A) Section 304A (2 years)
(B) Section 302
(C) Sec 306 & Sec 307
(D) *No IPC equivalent*

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Punishment for Murder & Mob Lynching (≥ 5 persons)** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Section 302**. Furthermore, Section 103(1) & Section 103(2). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Causing Death by Negligence & Hit-and-Run"?

(A) Sec 306 & Sec 307

(B) *No IPC equivalent*

(C) Section 304A (2 years)

(D) Sec 320 & Sec 326A

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Causing Death by Negligence & Hit-and-Run** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Section 304A (2 years)**. Furthermore, Section 106(1) & Section 106(2). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Abetment of Suicide & Attempt to Murder"?

(A) *No IPC equivalent*

(B) Sec 320 & Sec 326A

(C) Sec 359–363 / Sec 370

(D) Sec 306 & Sec 307

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Abetment of Suicide & Attempt to Murder** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 306 & Sec 307**. Furthermore, Section 108 & Section 109. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Organized Crime, Petty Organized Crime & Terrorist Act"?

(A) *No IPC equivalent*

(B) Sec 320 & Sec 326A

(C) Sec 359–363 / Sec 370

(D) Sec 124A (Sedition — Repealed)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Organized Crime, Petty Organized Crime & Terrorist Act** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is ***No IPC equivalent***. Furthermore, Sections 111, 112 & 113 (NEW). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Grievous Hurt & Acid Attack"?

(A) Sec 359–363 / Sec 370

(B) Sec 320 & Sec 326A

(C) Sec 124A (Sedition — Repealed)

(D) Sec 141 & Sec 146/147

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Grievous Hurt & Acid Attack** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 320 & Sec 326A**. Furthermore, Section 116 & Section 124(1). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Kidnapping & Abduction / Trafficking of Person"?

(A) Sec 124A (Sedition — Repealed)
(B) Sec 141 & Sec 146/147
(C) Sec 359–363 / Sec 370
(D) Sec 378/379, —, 383, 390, 391

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Kidnapping & Abduction / Trafficking of Person** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 359–363 / Sec 370**. Furthermore, Sections 137–142 / Section 143. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Act Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India"?

(A) Sec 141 & Sec 146/147
(B) Sec 378/379, —, 383, 390, 391
(C) Sec 403, Sec 405/406, Sec 415/420
(D) Sec 124A (Sedition — Repealed)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Act Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 124A (Sedition — Repealed)**. Furthermore, Section 152 (NEW). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Unlawful Assembly (5+ persons) & Rioting"?

(A) Sec 141 & Sec 146/147
(B) Sec 378/379, —, 383, 390, 391
(C) Sec 403, Sec 405/406, Sec 415/420
(D) Sec 425, 441, 463, 499/500

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Unlawful Assembly (5+ persons) & Rioting** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 141 & Sec 146/147**. Furthermore, Section 189 & Section 191. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Theft, Snatching, Extortion, Robbery & Dacoity"?

(A) Sec 403, Sec 405/406, Sec 415/420
(B) Sec 378/379, —, 383, 390, 391
(C) Sec 425, 441, 463, 499/500
(D) Section 2

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Theft, Snatching, Extortion, Robbery & Dacoity** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 378/379, —, 383, 390, 391**. Furthermore, Sec 303 (Theft), Sec 304 (Snatching), Sec 308 (Extortion), Sec 309 (Robbery), Sec 310 (Dacoity). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Criminal Misappropriation, Breach of Trust & Cheating"?

(A) Sec 425, 441, 463, 499/500

(B) Section 2

(C) Sec 403, Sec 405/406, Sec 415/420

(D) Section 6

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Criminal Misappropriation, Breach of Trust & Cheating** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 403, Sec 405/406, Sec 415/420**. Furthermore, Sec 314, Sec 316, Sec 318 (Cheating). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Offence / Legal Provision and Old IPC, 1860 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Mischief, Criminal Trespass, Forgery & Defamation"?

(A) Section 2

(B) Section 6

(C) Sec 41 & Sec 41A

(D) Sec 425, 441, 463, 499/500

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Mischief, Criminal Trespass, Forgery & Defamation** (Offence / Legal Provision), the verified Old IPC, 1860 Section is **Sec 425, 441, 463, 499/500**. Furthermore, Sec 324, Sec 329, Sec 336, Sec 356. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Definitions (Audio-Video Electronic Means, Bail, Bail Bond)"?

(A) Section 2

(B) Section 6

(C) Sec 41 & Sec 41A

(D) Section 41C

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Definitions (Audio-Video Electronic Means, Bail, Bail Bond)** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Section 2**. Furthermore, Section 2. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Classes of Criminal Courts"?

(A) Sec 41 & Sec 41A

(B) Section 6

(C) Section 41C

(D) Judicial guidelines only

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Classes of Criminal Courts** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Section 6**. Furthermore, Section 6. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Arrest Without Warrant by Police & Notice of Appearance"?

(A) Section 41C
(B) Judicial guidelines only
(C) Sec 41 & Sec 41A
(D) Sec 54 & Sec 164A

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Arrest Without Warrant by Police & Notice of Appearance** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Sec 41 & Sec 41A**. Furthermore, Section 35 (consolidates 41 to 41-D). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Designated Police Officer to Display Arrested Persons List"?

(A) Judicial guidelines only
(B) Sec 54 & Sec 164A
(C) Sec 82–83
(D) Section 41C

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Designated Police Officer to Display Arrested Persons List** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Section 41C**. Furthermore, Section 37 (NEW Mandate). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Handcuffing during Arrest / Production"?

(A) Judicial guidelines only
(B) Sec 54 & Sec 164A
(C) Sec 82–83
(D) Section 125

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Handcuffing during Arrest / Production** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Judicial guidelines only**. Furthermore, Section 43(3) (NEW). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Medical Examination of Arrested Person & Rape Victim"?

(A) Sec 82–83
(B) Sec 54 & Sec 164A
(C) Section 125
(D) Section 144

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Medical Examination of Arrested Person & Rape Victim** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Sec 54 & Sec 164A**. Furthermore, Section 53 & Section 184. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Proclaimed Offender & Attachment/Forfeiture of Crime Proceeds"?

(A) Section 125
(B) Section 144
(C) Sec 82–83
(D) Section 154

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Proclaimed Offender & Attachment/Forfeiture of Crime Proceeds** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Sec 82–83**. Furthermore, Section 84–86 & Section 107 (NEW). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Maintenance of Wife, Children and Parents"?

(A) Section 144
(B) Section 154
(C) *No CrPC provision*
(D) Section 125

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Maintenance of Wife, Children and Parents** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Section 125**. Furthermore, Section 144. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Urgent Cases of Nuisance or Apprehended Danger (Curfew / Unlawful Assembly Order)"?

(A) Section 144
(B) Section 154
(C) *No CrPC provision*
(D) Section 167

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Urgent Cases of Nuisance or Apprehended Danger (Curfew / Unlawful Assembly Order)** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Section 144**. Furthermore, Section 163. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #73 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q73. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "FIR (First Information Report), Zero FIR & e-FIR"?

(A) *No CrPC provision*
(B) Section 154
(C) Section 167
(D) Section 173

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **FIR (First Information Report), Zero FIR & e-FIR** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Section 154**. Furthermore, Section 173. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #74 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q74. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Mandatory Forensic Expert Crime Scene Visit"?

(A) Section 167
(B) Section 173
(C) *No CrPC provision*
(D) Sec 197 / —

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Mandatory Forensic Expert Crime Scene Visit** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is ***No CrPC provision***. Furthermore, Section 176(3) (NEW). (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #75 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q75. With reference to Procedural Stage / Provision and Old CrPC, 1973 Section, which of the following is accurately matched with "Remand, Default Bail (60/90 Days) & Police Custody"?

(A) Section 173
(B) Sec 197 / —
(C) Sec 228 / 309 / 353
(D) Section 167

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Remand, Default Bail (60/90 Days) & Police Custody** (Procedural Stage / Provision), the verified Old CrPC, 1973 Section is **Section 167**. Furthermore, Section 187. (Source: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 (IndiaCode) & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

1. **Date of Presidential Assent vs Date of Enforcement of 3 New Criminal Laws:** Assent on **25 December 2023**; Enforced nationwide on **1 July 2024** (MHA Official Portal).

2. **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023):** Replaces IPC, 1860; contains **20 Chapters and 358 Sections** (down from 23 Chapters and 511 Sections) (India Code Official Portal).

3. **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (Act No. 46 of 2023):** Replaces CrPC, 1973; contains **39 Chapters, 531 Sections, and 2 Schedules** (up from 37 Chapters and 484 Sections).

4. **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 (Act No. 47 of 2023):** Replaces Indian Evidence Act, 1872; contains **12 Chapters, 170 Sections, and 1 Schedule** (up from 11 Chapters and 167 Sections).

5. **Parliamentary Standing Committee that Reviewed the 2023 Criminal Bills:** Standing Committee on Home Affairs chaired by **Brij Lal**.

6. **Consolidation of Definitions in BNS, 2023:** All 39 definitions are consolidated alphabetically in **Section 2(1) to 2(39)** of BNS.

7. **Common Intention (Joint Liability) Section Shift:** IPC **Section 34** → BNS **Section 3(5)**.

8. **Sixth Punishment Added under Section 4(f) of BNS, 2023: Community Service**, applicable to **6 minor offences** (Sec 202, 209, 226, 303(2), 355, and 356).

9. **Value Threshold for Community Service in First-Time Theft (Section 303(2) BNS):** Stolen property value **less than ₹5,000** upon return/restoration of property.

10. **Child Below 7 Years (*Doli Incapax*) & Unsound Mind in BNS:** IPC **Sec 82 → BNS Sec 20** (Child < 7 yrs); IPC **Sec 84 → BNS Sec 22** (Unsound mind).

11. **Right of Private Defence in BNS, 2023:** Covered in **Sections 34 to 44 of BNS** (formerly Sections 96 to 106 of IPC).

12. **Rape Definition, Punishment & Gang Rape of Minor (<18 yrs) in BNS: Sec 63** (Definition), **Sec 64** (Punishment: min 10 yrs to Life), **Sec 70(2)** (Gang rape of woman <18 yrs: Life or Death).

13. **Sexual Intercourse by Employing Deceitful Means (False Promise of Marriage/Job): Section 69 of BNS** (up to 10 years imprisonment and fine).

14. **Dowry Death & Cruelty by Husband/Relatives in BNS: Section 80 BNS** (Dowry Death, earlier Sec 304B IPC) and **Sections 85–86 BNS** (Cruelty, earlier Sec 498A IPC).

15. **Culpable Homicide, Murder & Mob Lynching in BNS: Sec 100** (Culpable Homicide), **Sec 101** (Murder definition), **Sec 103(1)** (Murder punishment — earlier IPC 302), **Sec 103(2)** (Mob Lynching by ≥ 5 persons: Death or Life).

16. **Causing Death by Negligence in BNS: Section 106(1) BNS** (formerly Sec 304A IPC; punishment raised from 2 years to **up to 5 years**; 2 years for registered doctors).

17. **Organized Crime, Petty Organized Crime & Terrorist Act in BNS: Section 111** (Organized Crime), **Section 112** (Petty Organized Crime / Paper Leak), and **Section 113** (Terrorist Act).

18. **Grievous Hurt Pain/Incapacitation Threshold (Section 116(h) BNS):** Reduced from 20 days (under IPC 320) to **15 Days** in BNS 2023.

19. **Acts Endangering Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India (*Deshdroh*): Section 152 of BNS** (replaces repealed colonial Sedition under Section 124A IPC).

20. **Unlawful Assembly & Rioting in BNS: Section 189** (Unlawful Assembly of ≥ 5 persons) and **Section 191** (Rioting).

21. **Theft, Snatching, Extortion, Robbery & Dacoity in BNS: Sec 303** (Theft), **Sec 304** (Snatching — up to 3 yrs), **Sec 308** (Extortion), **Sec 309** (Robbery), **Sec 310** (Dacoity by ≥ 5 persons).

22. **Cheating (Earlier IPC Section 420) & Defamation (Earlier IPC 499/500) in BNS: Section 318(4) BNS** (Cheating) and **Section 356 BNS** (Defamation) (India Code Official Portal).

23. **Abolished Cadre of Magistrates under Section 6 of BNSS, 2023:** The colonial category of **"Metropolitan Magistrates"** has been completely abolished across India.

24. **Arrest Without Warrant & Notice of Appearance in BNSS: Section 35 of BNSS** (consolidates Sections 41, 41A, 41B, 41C, and 41-D of CrPC).

25. **Arrest Protection for Senior Citizens (>60 yrs) & Infirm Persons (Section 35(7) BNSS):** Prior permission of an officer not below **DSP** is mandatory for offences punishable with **less than 3 years**.

26. **Designated Police Officer at Every Police Station for Arrest Records (Section 37 BNSS):** Officer not below the rank of **Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI)**.

27. **Statutory Handcuffing Rules (Section 43(3) BNSS):** Permitted for habitual/repeat offenders, custody escapees, organized crime, terror, drug/arms offences, murder, rape, acid attack, or POCSO crimes.

28. **Maintenance (Sec 144 BNSS) vs Urgent Prohibitory Orders/Curfew (Sec 163 BNSS):** CrPC **Sec 125 (Maintenance) → BNSS Sec 144**; CrPC **Sec 144 (Curfew) → BNSS Sec 163**.

29. **Zero FIR, e-FIR & Preliminary Enquiry (Section 173 BNSS — Earlier Sec 154 CrPC): e-FIR** must be signed within **3 Days**; **Preliminary Enquiry** (with DSP permission) within **14 Days** for 3 to <7 year offences.

30. **Mandatory Forensic Expert Crime Scene Visit (Section 176(3) BNSS):** Mandatory for all offences punishable with imprisonment of **7 Years or more**.

31. **Medical Report of Rape Victim (Section 184(6) BNSS):** Registered medical practitioner must forward the report to the Investigating Officer **within 7 Days**.

32. **Remand & 15-Day Police Custody Window (Section 187 BNSS — Earlier Sec 167 CrPC):** 15 days Police Custody can be taken in whole or in parts during the **first 40 days** (out of 60 days) or **first 60 days** (out of 90 days) (**MHA Official Portal**).

33. **Charge-Sheet & Victim Progress Update (Section 193 BNSS — Earlier Sec 173 CrPC):** Police must inform the victim/informant of investigation progress **within 90 Days**.

34. **Deemed Sanction to Prosecute Public Servants (Section 218 BNSS):** If Government fails to decide within **120 Days**, sanction is **deemed accorded**.

35. **Trial in Absentia of Proclaimed Offenders (Section 356 BNSS):** Court can proceed with full trial and judgment against absconding proclaimed offenders after **90 Days** of framing charges.

36. **BNSS Trial Timelines:** Supply of documents within **14 Days** (Sec 230); Framing of charges within **60 Days** (Sec 251); Max **2 Adjournments** (Sec 346); Judgment within **30 to 45 Days** (Sec 258).

37. **Undertrial Detention Bail (Section 479 BNSS) & Anticipatory Bail (Section 482 BNSS):** First-time offenders get bail after serving **1/3rd** of maximum sentence (others after **1/2**); Anticipatory Bail is in **Section 482 BNSS** (earlier Sec 438 CrPC).

38. **Electronic Records as Primary Evidence in BSA, 2023: Section 57 BSA** treats electronic/digital records as Primary Evidence; **Sections 61–63 BSA** replace Sections 65A–65B IEA (with Schedule Hash Certificate).

39. **Key Section Shifts in BSA, 2023:** *Res Gestae* (**Sec 4**), Test Identification Parade (**Sec 7**), Plea of Alibi (**Sec 9**), Confession to Police (**Sec 23(1)**), Discovery Statement (**Sec 23(2) Proviso**), Dying Declaration (**Sec 26(a)**), Expert Opinion (**Sec 39**) (**PIB Official Portal**).

40. **POCSO Act, 2012 (Enforced 14 Nov 2012; Amended 2019):** Gender-neutral law protecting children **below 18 years**; **Section 6** (Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault) carries **20 years to Life Imprisonment or Death Penalty**.

41. **POCSO Investigation & Trial Safeguards (Sections 24 & 35):** Child's statement recorded at residence by **Woman Officer ≥ SI in civil clothes**; Child's evidence within **30 Days** and Trial completion within **1 Year**.

42. **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (Enforced 1 July 1961):** Passed at India's **1st Joint Sitting of Parliament (6 May 1961)**; **Sec 3** (Giving/taking dowry: min 5 yrs + ₹15,000 fine); **Sec 4** (Demanding dowry: 6 months to 2 yrs).

43. **Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 (Enforced 26 Oct 2006):** Civil remedial law covering physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse in a Shared Household; **Sec 31** punishes breach of Protection Order with 1 year or ₹20,000 fine.

44. **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989:** Enacted under **Article 17**; investigated by an officer **NOT below DSP rank (Rule 7)**; **Sections 18 & 18A bar Anticipatory Bail**.

45. **Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 (Enforced 17 Oct 2000; Amended 2008): Sec 66C** (Identity Theft), **Sec 66D** (Phishing/Cheating by personation), **Sec 66E** (Privacy violation), **Sec 66F** (Cyber Terrorism — Life Imprisonment).

46. ***Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015):** Supreme Court struck down **Section 66A of the IT Act, 2000**, as unconstitutional under **Article 19(1)(a)**.

47. **Minimum Investigating Officer Rank under IT Act (Section 78) & Cyber Helpline:** Police Officer not below **Inspector**; National Cyber Crime Helpline is **1930** (operated by **I4C, MHA**).

48. **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 (Act No. 22 of 2023):** Establishes the **Data Protection Board of India** with penalties up to **₹250 Crore** for security breaches.

49. **Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Amended 2019) Key Sections: Sec 134A** (Good Samaritan Protection), **Sec 161** (Hit-and-Run: **₹2 Lakh for Death**, **₹50,000 for Grievous Hurt**), **Sec 162** (Golden Hour — 1 hour), **Sec 185** (Drunken Driving: **>30 mg/100 ml blood**).

50. **Juvenile Traffic Offence Penalty (Section 199A of MV Act):** Guardian/vehicle owner faces **₹25,000 fine** + **up to 3 years imprisonment** + 12-month vehicle registration cancellation.

51. **Constitutional Position of Police & All-India Service: Public Order (Entry 1)** and **Police (Entry 2)** are in the **State List (Seventh Schedule)**; **IPS** is an All-India Service under **Article 312** (controlled by MHA).

52. **Police Act, 1861 Key Sections: Sec 4** (DGP/IGP & District SP under DM), **Sec 17** (Special Police Officers), **Sec 22** (**Always on Duty**), **Sec 23** (Duties of Police), **Sec 34** (Road/Street Offences).

53. ***Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (2006) & *D.K. Basu v. State of WB* (1997):** *Prakash Singh* issued 7 **Directives on Police Reforms** (2-year tenure for DGP/SP/SHO); *D.K. Basu* issued **11 Arrest & Custody Safeguards**.

54. **Railway Protection Force (RPF) Act, 1957 & Armed Force Status:** Enacted 1957; declared an **"Armed Force of the Union"** via the **1985 Amendment Act (20 Sept 1985 — RPF Raising Day)**; Motto: ***Yasho Labhasva***.

55. **RPF Act, 1957 Core Sections: Sec 3** (Armed Force of Union), **Sec 10** (Deemed Railway Servants), **Sec 11** (Duties to protect railway property & passengers), **Sec 12** (Arrest without warrant), **Sec 15** (**Always on Duty**).

56. **RPF Rules, 1987 — Rule 70 vs Rule 72: Rule 70** = Regular Departmental Promotion (panel in order of **Seniority**); **Rule 72** = Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (**LDCE** — panel strictly in order of **Merit**; 85 CBT + 15 Record = 100 marks).

57. **RP(UP) Act, 1966 Key Provisions: Sec 3** (Unlawful possession of railway property: 1 to 5 yrs), **Sec 5** (Offences are **Non-Cognizable**), **Sec 8** (Inquiry by RPF Officer is a **Judicial Proceeding**).

58. **Admissibility of Confession to RPF Officer (*Balkishan A. Devidayal Case*, 1980):** An RPF Officer is **NOT a "Police Officer"** under Section 23(1) BSA (Old Sec 25 IEA), so a voluntary confession recorded during an RP(UP) inquiry **IS ADMISSIBLE** in Court.

59. **Railways Act, 1989 Chapter XV Key Sections: Sec 141** (Alarm Chain Pulling), **Sec 143** (Toutism / Illegal Ticket Sale), **Sec 145** (Nuisance/Drunkenness), **Sec 147** (Trespass), **Sec 156** (Roof Travel), **Sec 160** (Level Crossing Gate), **Sec 162** (Ladies Coach), **Sec 174** (Obstructing Train / Rail Roko).

60. **Official Legal & Statutory Portals:** Verify all bare acts and notifications via **India Code Official Portal**, **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**, **Press Information Bureau (PIB)**, and **IUC Academy Official Portal**.

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Overview of India's Three New Criminal Laws (Enactment, Enforcement & Structural Transformation)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 vs Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 (Section-by-Section Mapping)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 vs CrPC, 1973 (FIR, Arrest, Custody & Trial)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 vs Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: Special Criminal Statutes (POCSO Act 2012, Dowry Prohibition 1961, Domestic Violence 2005, SC/ST Act 1989)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: Information Technology (IT) Act 2000, DPDP Act 2023 & Motor Vehicles Act 1988 (Amended 2019)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: Police Administration, Police Act 1861, Police Hierarchy & Supreme Court Reforms	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: Railway Protection Force (RPF) Act 1957, RPF Rules 1987 (Rule 70 & Rule 72) & RP(UP) Act 1966	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**