



**New Criminal Laws**  
**Transforming Justice Delivery Through**  
**Technology And Transparency**  
**SUCCESS STORIES OF IMPLEMENTATION**

**BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Ministry of Home Affairs**  
**Government of India**

**"Promoting Good Practices and Standards"**



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“तीन नए आपराधिक कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन औपनिवेशिक युग के कानूनों के अंत का प्रतीक है। यह हमारे संविधान की भावना से प्रेरित है और विकसित भारत के संकल्प की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।”

**–श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी**  
प्रधानमंत्री

“तीन नए आपराधिक कानून 21वीं सदी के सबसे बड़े सुधार हैं और सरकार न्याय प्रणाली को जन-केंद्रित और वैज्ञानिक बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है।”

**–श्री अमित शाह**  
केंद्रीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री







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## STORY NO.-1 : ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

**Title:** *Cross-Border Illegal Entry & Identity Fraud: Swift Conviction for Bangladeshi Repeat Offender Under BNS & Foreigners Act:*

In Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, a Bangladeshi repeat offender, Afreen Alias Nazia, was caught attempting to enter India with a forged Aadhaar card. Her real identity was uncovered through digital verification, exposing her repeated illegal entries since 2010. The investigation unearthed her use of a Bangladeshi passport, SIM card, and forged Indian documents. Charges under BNS and the Foreigners Act were framed on 29th April 2025, and the Hon'ble Court convicted her on the same day. Her sentence aligned with time already served in custody. This case showcases India's enhanced capacity to prosecute sophisticated cross-border identity fraud using digital forensics and coordinated policing under BNS-2023.

### Introduction:

In the serene Andaman & Nicobar Islands, behind a forged identity, lay a complex cross-border immigration fraud orchestrated by a repeat offender from Bangladesh. This case showcases how BNS-2023 (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023) and the Foreigners Act enabled Indian authorities to uncover, document, and prosecute multi-layered offences involving illegal entry, identity fraud, and impersonation in record time.

### The Incident:

On 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2024, officials at Port Blair Airport intercepted a suspicious woman

travelling under the identity of Afreen. Upon verification, UIDAI authorities confirmed that her Aadhaar card was forged. The woman ultimately revealed her real identity as Afreen Alias Nazia, daughter of Mumtaz, a Bangladeshi national and repeat offender.

### Investigation Process:

Interrogation revealed that Afreen had illegally entered India multiple times since 2010. She had previously been convicted and deported from West Bengal (Case under the Foreigners Act). Despite repatriation, she re-entered India with assistance from a human trafficker named Gaurav. Digital evidence from her mobile phone



revealed photographs of her Bangladeshi passport, a Bangladeshi SIM card, and booking details for SpiceJet tickets purchased under false identity credentials.

Further investigation revealed that Afreen attempted deep integration into Indian society by marrying an Indian national in Ahmedabad in 2016 and working as a domestic helper in Mumbai. This deliberate concealment of her true identity established clear grounds under Section 340(2) of BNS for identity document forgery, and under Sections 318(4) & 336(3) of BNS for fraudulent representation and unauthorised movement.

The PS C&EO, South Andaman meticulously documented the case, with timely filing of both primary and supplementary chargesheets to ensure comprehensive legal coverage under the Foreigners Act and BNS-2023.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were framed on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2025 under Sections 14/14C of the Foreigners Act and multiple provisions of BNS. The Court acknowledged the overwhelming

documentary and digital evidence presented by the prosecution, leaving no room for ambiguity.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On the exact day charges were framed, 29<sup>th</sup> April 2025, the Hon'ble Court convicted the accused. Since she was awaiting repatriation at the Open Distress Camp in Prothrapur, sentencing was aligned with the custody period already undergone, reflecting strict compliance with immigration and criminal law.

### **Conclusion:**

This case highlights India's evolving ability to tackle sophisticated illegal immigration networks under BNS-2023. The use of forged Indian documents by a repeat offender was exposed through coordinated digital, forensic, and procedural rigour. The swift framing of charges and same-day conviction reflect how India's criminal justice system is now fully equipped to handle even complex international crimes with scientific precision and speed.



## STORY NO.-2 : ASSAM

**Title:** *Copper Pipe Theft Attempt Solved with Scientific Evidence: Swift Conviction Delivered Under BNSS-2023*

In Sivasagar, Assam, a petty theft involving copper pipes from an office AC unit was solved with scientific precision. Caught red-handed by security guards on 20th July 2024, the accused was charged under Section 303(2) of BNS. The seizure process was video-documented using the e-Sakshya application, eliminating chances of hostile witnesses. The chargesheet was filed within 10 days, and charges were framed in 37 days. The Court sentenced the accused to 6 months simple imprisonment and ₹5,000 fine within just 89 days of FIR. This case highlights the swift, tech-enabled justice system even for minor property offences under BNS-2023.

### Introduction:

In Sivasagar, Assam, a small-scale theft attempt was a perfect example of how India's reformed criminal justice system under BNSS-2023 delivers fast, scientifically backed justice, even for petty property offences. The use of technology, strict procedural timelines, and limited adjournments ensured that this case moved swiftly from arrest to conviction.

### The Incident:

On 20<sup>th</sup> July 2024, at approximately 7:00 AM, two security guards, Anirban and Vishnu, apprehended a suspect attempting to steal copper pipes from air conditioners installed

at the rear side of the accounts office in Sivasagar. The guards caught him red-handed and immediately informed local authorities. A few broken copper pipes were also recovered from the accused's possession. The FIR was promptly registered on 21st July 2024 under Section 303(2) of the BNS-2023.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation was conducted with scientific rigour. The seizure of stolen copper pipes was videographed using the newly introduced e-Sakshya application, as mandated under Section 105 of BNSS. This digital documentation fully transparentized the seizure procedure, eliminating the risk of hostile seizure witnesses



and strengthening the prosecution's case.

Witness statements from the security guards were recorded immediately. Forensic photographs of the recovered copper pipes were taken, and the whole chain of custody records were meticulously maintained. Copies of case documents were supplied to the accused within 14 days of appearance, complying with Section 230 BNSS.

The chargesheet was filed remarkably quickly on 31st July 2024, just 10 days after FIR registration, showcasing disciplined adherence to BNSS procedural timelines.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

On 27<sup>th</sup> August 2024, charges were formally framed under Section 303(2) BNS, within the time limit prescribed by Section 250 BNSS. The trial progressed under strict Fast-Track Court protocols. As per Section 346 BNSS, no more than two adjournments were permitted, ensuring uninterrupted daily proceedings. The scientific seizure videography, immediate

witness testimonies, and complete recovery of stolen material left no ambiguity.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 18<sup>th</sup> October 2024, precisely 89 days after the FIR, the Hon'ble Court delivered its verdict. Considering the accused's young age, the limited value of the stolen property, and his first-time offence, the Court adopted a balanced approach. He was sentenced to 6 months of simple imprisonment and a fine of ₹5000. In default of a fine, additional imprisonment was prescribed.

### **Conclusion:**

This case exemplifies how BNS-2023 has transformed even minor property offence trials into efficient, transparent, and scientifically documented processes. With charges framed within 37 days and judgment pronounced in just under 3 months, this success story reflects India's growing capacity for rapid, victim-sensitive, and scientifically anchored justice delivery, no matter the scale of the offence.



## STORY NO.-3 : ASSAM

**Title:** *Mobile Theft Solved Through Digital Seizure: Assam Secures Swift Conviction Under BNS-2023*

In Jagiroad, Assam, the theft of two mobile phones on 25th August 2024 led to a swift conviction within four months. The accused was caught attempting to sell the phones, and digital evidence was secured through the e-Sakshya app. Charges were framed within 42 days, and the trial concluded efficiently with minimal adjournments. On 30th December 2024, the accused was sentenced to 3 years of rigorous imprisonment and fined ₹2,000. This case demonstrates how community vigilance, digital documentation, and streamlined trial procedures under BNS-2023 ensure timely justice for property crimes.

### Introduction:

In the village of Nakhola Grant, Assam, what began as a house theft led to an impressively efficient investigation and conviction under the BNS-2023. Through the use of digital seizure technology, vigilant community members, and disciplined judicial procedures, this case became an example of how even minor property offences can no longer linger unresolved.

### The Incident:

On 25<sup>th</sup> August 2024, some unknown miscreants entered the complainant, Sabina's House and stole two mobile phones. The FIR was registered on 26th August 2024 at Jagiroad Police Station under Section 305 of BNS-2023. The crime initially involved unknown offenders,

but swift local coordination would quickly identify the culprit.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation proceeded with remarkable coordination between police and vigilant locals. Based on local intelligence, witnesses Aslam and Zameer reported suspicious activity when the accused, Irfan, attempted to sell the stolen mobile phones in nearby villages. Upon receiving this information, police swiftly apprehended the accused and recovered both mobile phones.

The seizure process was video-graphed using the newly introduced e-Sakshya application, as mandated under Section 105 BNS. This digital documentation provided unimpeachable evidence, ensuring the seizure



witnesses did not turn hostile and the Court was fully convinced about the authenticity of the recovery process.

All procedural mandates under BNSS were strictly followed. The chargesheet was filed on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2024, within the statutory period. Under Section 230 BNSS, copies of the chargesheet were supplied to the accused within 14 days of his appearance, ensuring no procedural delays.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

On 8<sup>th</sup> October 2024, charges were formally framed under Section 250 BNSS. The trial proceeded with precision under Fast-Track Court provisions. No more than two adjournments were permitted as per Section 346 BNSS, and arguments were concluded without procedural hurdles. Following Section 258 BNSS, the judgment was delivered within 30 days of the final argument.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 30<sup>th</sup> December 2024, approximately 126 days from FIR registration, the Court delivered its judgment. Irfan was convicted under Section 305(A) of BNS and sentenced to 3 years of rigorous imprisonment and 3 years under Section 331(4) BNS. A fine of ₹2,000 was imposed, with an additional one-month imprisonment in case of default. The sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

### **Conclusion:**

This case demonstrates the power of digital evidence, community vigilance, and disciplined trial timelines under BNSS-2023. From FIR to conviction in just over four months, with charges framed within 42 days and trial concluded efficiently, this success story reflects the precision and seriousness with which India's justice system handles even property offences under its reformed criminal law framework.



## STORY NO.-4 : BIHAR

**Title:** *A Landmark Triple Murder Case Solved in 50 Days"*

In India's first conviction under the BNS-2023, a gruesome triple murder case from Saran, Bihar, involving the brutal killing of two minor girls and their father, was solved and sentenced in just 50 days. On 17th July 2024, FIR was registered after accused Himanshu alias Mohan and Jay Kumar fatally stabbed Shalini Kumari, her sister Sabha, and their father, in a premeditated act of caste-violence and unrequited love. Forensic evidence including biological samples, DNA analysis, digital recovery of the murder weapon, and eyewitness testimony from survivor Shanti Devi led to airtight charges under Sections 103(1), 109(1), and 329(4) of BNS. The trial commenced on 13th August and concluded with conviction by 3rd September 2024. On 5th September, the Hon'ble District & Sessions Judge sentenced both accused to life imprisonment with additional rigorous imprisonment and fines. This landmark case marks the first life sentence in India under BNS-2023, driven by DNA-led investigation and rapid prosecution, setting a powerful precedent for scientific justice in heinous crimes.

On the fateful night of July 16, 2024, a brutal crime shook Saran district, Bihar. A mother and her two daughters were attacked in their sleep, leaving three dead and one gravely injured. But in a remarkable display of scientific investigation, swift policing, and the new BNS 2023 framework, justice was delivered within just 50 days the first such conviction in the country under the new law.

On the night of 16/17 July 2024, Shanti Devi (complainant), along with her husband Rameshwar Singh and two daughters Shalini Kumari (age 17 years) and Sabha Kumari (age 15 years) were sleeping on the terrace after

having dinner. Close to 02 a.m., two young men (the accused) climbed onto the roof with the help of a brick wall into the house of the complainant. Meanwhile, the complainant's daughter, Shalini Kumari woke up and one of the accused, Mohan alias Himanshu Kumar village and post Rasulpur, District Saran, was identified by her. The second accused Jay Kumar son of Munil Ram was also identified by her. She protested their unsolicited arrival on the terrace. On hearing Shalini's protest, Mohan Kumar got angry and started attacking Shalini Kumari's body continuously with the sharp weapon along with the help of Jay Kumar. Perceiving this unexpected event,



when Shanti Devi (Shalini's mother) went to save Shalini, she was also stabbed with the same knife which injured her left hand and ran away from there and came down from the roof and started screaming for help. Witnessing this incident, the complainant's husband and her little girl Sabha Kumari, who were sleeping on the same terrace, went to save Shalini, when Mohan and Jay Kumar stabbed both with the same knife inflicting deadly wounds on their chests and other vital organs. Consequently, all three victims became heavily wounded and all three died on the spot. Soon after that, the accused escaped from the scene of the crime. On hearing the heart-wrenching screams of the complainant, the villagers who came to the spot informed the police through Bihar Police Helpline Dial 112. Saran Police duly made the inquest report of the deceased. They sent it to Hospital for autopsy and the injured complainant was brought to Hospital for treatment where she was treated immediately.

The FSL team reached the spot and collected evidence /exhibits, which were sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory, Patna for examination. In this connection, based on the statement of complainant Shanti Devi, an FIR was registered against 01- Himanshu Kumar alias Mohan 2- Jay Kumar both village and post Rasulpur, District-Saran at Rasulpur Police Station U/s-103(1)/109(1)/329(4) /3(5) BNS.

The main reason for the incident was that accused no 01, Mohan Kumar alias Himanshu

wanted to marry Shalini Kumari, the second daughter of Rameshwar Singh, but Shalini Kumari did not want to marry him considering Mohan Kumar alias Himanshu was from another caste and due to fear of resentment of family members and villagers. Deeply anguished, Himanshu made a plan that he would go to the girl's home and propose his marriage one last time to Shalini and if she refused again, he would kill the whole family. According to the plan, on July 12, 2024, he came to his home in Rasulpur from Odisha (workplace) and after coming home, he tried several times to meet Shalini but couldn't meet her. In anger, accused Mohan Kumar bought a sharp knife for Rs 300/- from Rasulpur local market, and as per earlier plan, he took his friend Jay Kumar along, to kill the entire family of Shalini Kumari. Both of them climbed the back wall onto the roof leading further course of this heinous crime.

Within 01 hour of occurred incident, the team of Rasulpur police station raided the house of accused Himanshu Kumar alias Mohan Kumar, of Rasulpur police station, Saran, and arrested him. At the time of his arrest, Himanshu Kumar alias Mohan Kumar was found with fresh blood on his leg and bleeding fresh wounds on his hand. On duly searching his body, a mobile phone was recovered from him. The second accused Jay Kumar village and post Rasulpur, District-Saran was arrested at the behest of accused Himanshu Kumar. When the police raided his house for the arrest of Himanshu alias Mohan Kumar, it was found that he was destroying evidence by burning



his blood-stained clothes, white shirt, and blue jeans which he was wearing at the time of committing the crime with the help of a wooden stove in his house. The shirt was completely burnt by him, but the half-burnt jeans pants were recovered by the police from his house, and he was arrested and brought to the police station. On the information given by the accused Mohan Kumar & Jay Kumar, the knife used in the crime was recovered from a nearby dry well. Mobile phones, clothes, and the knife used in the crime were recovered from both and seized after preparing a formal seizure list. Also, a total of 18 exhibits were collected by the forensic team experts and all other evidence were seized and sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory, Patna for quick investigation. The investigation reports (Biological, Serological and DNA reports) were duly obtained and submitted to the learned Court during the trial.

The Hon'ble Court has started speedy trial from 13th August 2024 and after conducting the trial, on 03 September 2024, both charge-sheeted accused were found guilty and convicted under Sections 103(1)/109(1)/329(4)

BNS (Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita). On 05 September 2024, on the 50<sup>th</sup> day of the case, the Hon'ble District and Sessions Judge of Saran praised the investigation done by Saran Police in relation to this case, validating it and sentenced both the accused found guilty to life imprisonment and a fine of 25-25 thousand rupees.

Bihar's first judgement after the enforcement of new laws through DNA STR analysis.

Punishment Awarded to two accused:

1. Life Imprisonment and fine Rs. 25000/- each u/s 103(1).
2. 06 years rigorous Imprisonment and fine Rs. 10000/- to each convict u/s 109(1).
3. 06 Months rigorous Imprisonment and fine Rs. 5000/- to each convict u/s 329(4).

It is the first instance the accused of triple murder case has been given life imprisonment under the New BNS-2023 implemented in the country.

Conviction was secured based on the forensic evidence, call records and deposition of medical officer and witnesses.



## STORY NO.-5 : BIHAR

**Title:** *Swift Justice Under BNSS-2023 "Brutal Child Murder by Stepmother"*

On 13th August 2024, six-year-old Virat Kumar went missing from Panditpur village in Bihar's Gopalganj district. Hours later, his body was found partially buried in a nearby field, showing clear signs of throttling. Investigation revealed deep-rooted domestic hostility — his stepmother, Sharmeen Alisha, and her sister Nusrat Noorn, were seen dragging the child shortly before his death. FIR was promptly registered at Sidhwalia Police Station under Sections 103(3)(5) and 238(3)(5) of BNS-2023. Forensic evidence, mobile tracking, minor witness testimonies, and Sharmeen's confession confirmed the crime. A chargesheet was filed within two months, and the trial commenced in March 2025. On 27th March 2025, Sharmeen was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment with ₹1 lakh fine. The case exemplifies the impact of BNS-2023 in child murder cases, showcasing swift investigation, scientific evidence, and successful prosecution within just 7 months — marking a pivotal shift in child

On a humid August afternoon in 2024, in the quiet village of Panditpur in Bihar's Gopalganj district, six-year-old Virat Kumar, a cheerful and curious little boy, left for his school as usual. That day, like many before, he was escorted by his older sister and cousins. But when his mother returned home later in the day and couldn't find him, she felt an unfamiliar pang of dread settle in her chest.

Her name was Savitri Devi, and she had raised Virat and his three sisters on her own after her husband, Tauzan Baliya, had remarried. The woman he married was Sharmeen Alisha, who lived in the same house and had grown

increasingly hostile towards Savitri's children over time.

On August 13th, as the sun began to set and Virat remained missing, Savitri began questioning her daughters. The eldest, 15-year-old Radha Devi nervously revealed that their stepmother, Sharmeen, had given her Rs. 10 earlier that day and sent her out to buy puffed ice from a shop. When she returned, Virat was nowhere to be seen. More disturbingly, the door to Sharmeen's room was locked from the inside.

Another child, 7-year-old Ritika Devi, added to the unfolding horror. She said that she had seen



Sharmeen dragging Virat, wrapped in a shawl, out towards the back fields, accompanied by her aunt Nusrat Noorn. The family's concern turned into panic.

A frantic search began in the village. By nightfall, the boy's lifeless body was discovered in the corner of an agricultural field, partially buried and concealed under weeds and sackcloth. His small frame bore visible marks around the neck — signs of throttling. He had been killed and left in the very soil he once played around.

The police were informed immediately. Within hours, a murder case was registered under Sections 103(3)(5) and 238(3)(5) of the newly enacted Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 — reflecting the seriousness of a crime involving a minor victim and premeditated murder.

The investigation moved swiftly. Forensic teams from Gopalganj FSL reached the crime scene the next morning. The boy's body was sent for post-mortem to Hospital, where the autopsy confirmed death by throttling. Multiple bruises, abrasion marks from fingernails, and congestion of neck muscles indicated deliberate strangulation — not an accident or illness.

During questioning, villagers and family members revealed growing hostility and jealousy between the stepmother and Savitri Devi's children. Several children testified that Sharmeen often mistreated Virat, calling him a burden and nuisance.

Mobile tracking data placed Sharmeen and Nusrat Noor near the field around the estimated time of death. Witnesses saw them carrying what looked like a bundle, wrapped and dragged across the yard.

Despite her initial denial, under sustained interrogation and mounting evidence, Sharmeen broke down. She admitted to the crime in a detailed confession that matched the sequence reconstructed by investigators. She had planned the act with the help of her sister, driven by resentment and a desire to eliminate Savitri's children from the family line.

Within days, both accused were arrested and sent to judicial custody. The local police, assisted by digital evidence, eye-witnesses, and forensic reports, filed a comprehensive charge sheet within two months of the incident.

The trial began in early March 2025. Five key prosecution witnesses, including two minor daughters of the deceased's mother, provided consistent and credible testimony. The post-mortem report, signed by medical officer, served as the cornerstone of forensic evidence. Despite attempts by the defence to discredit minor witnesses and challenge the cause of death, the medical findings and circumstantial evidence held firm.

The judge noted the use of the "Last Seen Together" theory in the trial — the fact that the accused were last seen with the child just before he was found dead helped establish their involvement. The Court concluded that



the prosecution had successfully proven guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

On March 27, 2025, the Court pronounced its judgment: Sharmeen Alisha was found guilty under Section 103(3)(5) of the BNS, 2023 — murder of a child in aggravating circumstances — and sentenced to life imprisonment with a fine of ₹1 lakh. Additionally, she was warned of six months extra imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

The conviction was notable not only for the heinous nature of the crime but also for the

speed and effectiveness of investigation under the new criminal laws. The use of forensic science, digital location tracking, minor witness testimony, and prompt police action demonstrated the value of training, inter-agency coordination, and proper use of legal provisions.

This case was among the first few in Bihar to see conviction under the BNS 2023 — symbolizing a new era of justice delivery where crimes against children are treated with the utmost seriousness, and delays in trial are reduced through digital and procedural reforms.



## STORY NO.-6 : CHANDIGARH

**Title:** *Stolen Scooter, Swift Sentence: Conviction in Just 111 Days Under BNSS-2023*

In Chandigarh, the theft of Neha's scooter on 24th September 2024 turned into a case study on efficient urban policing. CCTV footage led to the identification and arrest of the suspects. A watertight case with recovery and confessions led to quick charge framing and trial. On 15th January 2025, both accused were convicted and sentenced. The case, concluded within 111 days, exemplifies how BNSS-2023 empowers police and courts to handle urban thefts with speed and precision.

### Introduction:

For Neha, a resident of Chandigarh, what began as a routine day soon turned into unexpected frustration when she discovered her scooter missing from its usual parking spot. What could have easily turned into a long-drawn investigation instead became a shining example of policing precision and speedy justice under the BNSS-2023 framework.

### The Incident:

On 24<sup>th</sup> September 2024, Neha lodged an online complaint reporting the theft of her two-wheeler. The complaint was promptly converted into FIR by the Chandigarh Police. Thanks to well-established digital surveillance systems, the investigation team swiftly collected leads from surrounding CCTV networks. Within days, the police identified

two suspects, Amit and Anish, both known for previous petty thefts.

### Investigation Process:

Acting on the gathered intelligence, police apprehended the accused and successfully recovered Neha's stolen scooter. During interrogation, both suspects confessed to their involvement. The investigators meticulously compiled forensic photographs, seizure memos, and recovery documentation. Real-time CCTV footage played a vital role in corroborating the chain of events. As per procedural discipline under BNSS-2023, the chargesheet was filed without delay.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

The Court reviewed the chargesheet and promptly framed charges. With no complex



legal delays involved, the trial proceeded efficiently. The Fast-Track Court ensured daily hearings, recorded statements of the police officers involved, reviewed seizure memos, recovery evidence, and verified confessions.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

The Court delivered its verdict on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025 within just 111 days of the FIR registration. Both accused were convicted. Considering the nature of the crime and the time already served during judicial custody, the Court awarded simple imprisonment corresponding

to the period already undergone. Fines were also imposed to reflect accountability.

### **Conclusion:**

From FIR to conviction, this case was resolved within a remarkably short span of 3 months and 21 days. The swift recovery of stolen property, prompt framing of charges, and fast-tracked trial exemplify how BNSS-2023 has empowered law enforcement and the judiciary to handle even minor theft cases with seriousness, efficiency, and zero tolerance for delay. This case is a model for urban crime investigation in India's evolving legal ecosystem.



## STORY NO.-7 : CHANDIGARH

**Title:** *Public Nuisance Handled Promptly — Chandigarh Delivers 18-Day Conviction Under BNS & PP Act*

On the night of 16th September 2024, a man named Mukesh was apprehended by Chandigarh Police for drinking alcohol and creating a nuisance in a public place. An FIR was registered on 17th September 2024 at IT Park Police Station under Section 355 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)-2023 and Section 68(i)(b) of the Punjab Police Act. The investigation was completed within 18 days. On 4th October 2024, the Hon'ble Court convicted the accused and released him on 6-month probation with a personal bond of ₹10,000 and ₹2,000 in Court litigation charges. This case highlights the swift judicial response for public nuisance offences under the new legal regime, reinforcing discipline in public conduct.

### Introduction:

Public spaces are meant for peace, but on the night of 16th September 2024, one man's intoxicated behavior disrupted the tranquility of Chandigarh's IT Park area. Thanks to prompt police action and a swift judicial response, the city ensured that such acts would not be taken lightly.

### The Incident:

During night patrol duty, SI Chandan Verma and his team apprehended 36-year-old Mukesh from Village Kishangarh, Chandigarh, for consuming alcohol and creating a nuisance in a public place. FIR was registered at IT Park Police Station on 17th September 2024 under

Section 355 of BNS and Section 68(i)(B) of the Punjab Police Act.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation was completed in just 18 days, adhering strictly to the procedural discipline laid out in BNSS. Statements were recorded, and Mukesh's conduct was documented with clarity, leaving no ambiguity for the court.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

The trial commenced swiftly in the Hon'ble Court. Given the nature of the offence and the admission by the accused, the proceedings were concluded without delay.



### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 4th October 2024, the accused was convicted and released on 6-month probation. He was ordered to furnish a ₹10,000 personal probation bond and pay ₹2,000 towards Court litigation charges.

### **Conclusion:**

This case reinforces the idea that no offence is too small for accountability under the new criminal regime. Chandigarh's approach to handling public nuisance with seriousness and legal precision ensures that public spaces remain safe and civil, reflecting the growing efficiency of justice under BNSS-2023.



## STORY NO.-8 : CHANDIGARH

**Title:** *Digital Evidence Secures Conviction — Stolen Property Recovery Case Concluded in 151 Days*

In a theft case from Industrial Area, Chandigarh digital tools like e-Sakshya were used to document the recovery of stolen property. The synced video-photographic evidence enabled smooth Court proceedings. The trial was completed in just 19 days, and conviction was achieved in 151 days from FIR registration. The accused received 2 months of simple imprisonment. The case reflects how e-evidence under BSA ensures fast and fair resolution.

### Introduction:

A property theft case from Chandigarh became a shining example of how digital evidence and technological integration like e-Sakshya help fast-track justice under BNSS-2023. The Incident: FIR dated 21st July 2024 was registered at Industrial Area PS, Chandigarh, under Sections 303(2) and later 317(2) BNS, following the theft of property.

### Investigation Process:

Search, seizure, and recovery were thoroughly documented through e-Sakshya videography and photography. The synchronized digital records built a compelling narrative in Court.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

The trial began promptly, and within 19 days, the Court concluded proceedings, showcasing rare procedural efficiency.

### Conviction and Sentencing:

The Court sentenced the accused to 2 months of simple imprisonment, with judgment passed in just 151 days from the FIR date.

### Conclusion:

This case illustrates how digital synchronization of evidence is now becoming standard in criminal proceedings, enabling quick and decisive verdicts.



## STORY NO.-9 : CHANDIGARH

**Title:** *Electronic Evidence Powers One-Year Rigorous Imprisonment  
— Chandigarh Secures Rapid Conviction*

Chandigarh Police secured conviction in just 18 days in a case involving serious offences under FIR 2024 (Sections 304(2), 317(2), 3(5) BNS). Using e-Sakshya, electronic evidence was efficiently collected. Charges were framed on 28.11.2024, and 11 witnesses testified in a single day. Both accused were sentenced to 1 year of rigorous imprisonment and a fine. This case highlights the power of digital evidence and procedural discipline in delivering speedy justice.

### **Introduction:**

A criminal case involving serious charges was resolved at record speed in Chandigarh thanks to electronic evidence and judicial discipline under the BNSS legal regime.

### **The Incident:**

On 13th November 2024, FIR was lodged at PS-17, Chandigarh under Sections 304(2), 317(2), and 3(5) BNS.

### **Investigation Process:**

The investigation team utilized the e-Sakshya platform for digital collection of evidence. The charges were framed on 28th November, and astonishingly, 11 witness testimonies were recorded in a single day on 30th November.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

The case moved swiftly, with strong digital documentation and procedural clarity aiding the prosecution.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

Within just 18 days, both accused were sentenced to 1 year of rigorous imprisonment, along with a monetary fine.

### **Conclusion:**

This case underscores the capacity of BNS and BNSS frameworks to deliver timely justice even in cases involving multiple witnesses and serious offences, powered by tech-enabled evidence management.



## STORY NO.-10 : CHHATTISGARH

**Title:** *Jungle Crime to Courtroom Justice: Life Sentence Secured for Minor Rape Survivor*

In Mahasamund, Chhattisgarh, a 13-year-old girl was raped on 23rd July 2024 while walking through a forest. The FIR was registered on 25th July 2024, and the police acted with urgency and care, collecting forensic, medical, and testimonial evidence. Charges were framed on 20th September, and on 8th February 2025, the accused was sentenced to life imprisonment. The 198-day resolution underscores how BNS-2023 and the POCSO Act can deliver compassionate, scientific, and prompt justice in heinous crimes against minors.

### Introduction:

In the serene surroundings of Komakhan of Mahasamund district, a horrific crime of sexual assault against a minor shook the conscience of the community. What followed was a textbook example of quick, scientific, and victim-centred investigation under the BNS-2023 and POCSO Act (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act).

### The Incident:

On 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2024, while returning home through a forest, a 13-year-old minor was raped by Awdes. Her mother complained to the Komakhan Police Station on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024, resulting in FIR under Sections 64(2)(f), 351(2) BNS, and Sections 4(2), 6 POCSO Act.

### Investigation Process:

The police acted swiftly, the victim's statement was recorded promptly, forensic examinations were completed, and the crime scene was scientifically analysed. All evidence was meticulously compiled, including medical reports, victim and witness testimonies, and sketches. The chargesheet was filed within just 53 days.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

Charges were framed on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2024. The trial was conducted on a fast-track basis, ensuring sensitivity and minimising further trauma to the minor survivor.



### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 8<sup>th</sup> February 2025, the Hon'ble Court convicted Awdes, awarding life imprisonment and a fine of ₹1,000 under the BNS and POCSO Act.

### **Conclusion:**

The entire journey from FIR to conviction was completed in 198 days, with charges framed within 57 days and the trial concluded in 141 days. This case exemplifies the system's ability to transform a survivor's courage into swift justice through scientific investigation and prompt trial under new laws.



## STORY NO.-11 : CHHATTISGARH

**Title:** *The story of how Chhattisgarh Police ensured scientific investigation and conviction in a brutal murder case*

A brutal brick murder in Bemetara was cracked using scientific methods. The victim, Mukesh Yadav, was killed by Sanju Mandavi, who was later found guilty under BNS. Despite no digital evidence, postmortem reports, eyewitness testimony by the victim's nephew, and forensic confirmation of blood on the murder weapon secured a life imprisonment sentence. The Court praised the professional handling of the case, setting a benchmark for scientific policing.

On the evening of July 16, 2024, the town of Bemetara, Chhattisgarh, witnessed a chilling act of violence that would ultimately set a benchmark for scientific policing under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023. In a seemingly ordinary neighbourhood, 36-year-old Mukesh Yadav, also known as Minu, was bludgeoned to death with a brick, his body left lying next to a vacant plot near a daily needs store. What followed was a demonstration of efficient, scientific, and time-bound investigation that led to a conviction under the newly implemented criminal law framework.

### The Crime and First Clues

On that day, eyewitnesses last saw Mukesh with Jai Mukesh alias Sanju Mandavi, a local resident of Berla. Later that evening, Mukesh's nephew Rishan Yadav, while returning home from Ramapur Khand, saw Sanju repeatedly

striking his uncle on the head with a brick. Shocked and frightened, Keshav rushed home and informed his elder brother Hetan Yadav, who, along with a neighbour, visited the site. There they found Mukesh lying in a pool of blood with a brick placed over his head.

Upon receiving the report, Berla Police Station registered a Marg (unnatural death) and quickly initiated Crime under Section 103(1) of BNS (murder). The crime scene was secured, and immediate steps were taken for inquest, postmortem, and evidence collection.

### Scientific Evidence Collection: Forensics in Action

Sub-Inspector Mayank Mishra, leading the investigation, documented the crime scene in detail. Two bricks labeled "Neha" were found—one over the victim's head, and one beside the body. Both had visible bloodstains, which



were seized in the presence of witnesses. The deceased's body was sent for postmortem that same night.

The medical officer, confirmed in his autopsy report that Mukesh had suffered multiple blunt force injuries to the skull. His temporal, occipital, and parietal bones were fractured, and he had heavy internal bleeding, which led to his death. Though his report didn't explicitly mention the cause of death in writing, during testimony, the medical officer confirmed that the nature of the injuries was homicidal, not accidental.

To strengthen the case further, the investigating officer sent the seized items—including bricks and the accused's clothing—for forensic examination. The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory (RFSL) confirmed the presence of human blood on the articles.

### **The Accused and His defence**

The main accused, Om Mukesh alias Sanju Mandavi, was arrested promptly. He initially denied involvement, but during examination, he confessed to killing Mukesh using a brick and described where he had hidden his blood-stained clothes. The police recovered a black shirt and denim jeans, both stained with blood, based on his statement.

Despite these damning facts, the accused later retracted his confession, claiming he was falsely implicated. During his statement under Section 351 BNSS, he repeatedly answered, "I don't know" or "This is false" to questions

posed about the murder and evidence.

### **Eyewitness Testimony: The Cornerstone**

The prosecution relied on two key eyewitnesses:

1. Keshav Yadav – He saw the murder happen and informed family immediately.
2. Sairam @ Jeetu – A controversial figure in the case. Though he claimed the victim attacked Sanju first, his statements were contradictory, and he admitted to being with both men during a drinking session.

Despite attempts by the defence to discredit Keshav as a relative of the deceased, the Court held that relation alone does not make a witness unreliable, especially when corroborated by medical, forensic, and circumstantial evidence.

### **Defence Argument and Judicial Reasoning**

The defence argued that:

- The post-mortem did not clearly mention "homicidal death"
- Keshav was a related witness and possibly biased
- There were contradictions in dates and minor details

However, the Court overruled these objections by citing landmark Supreme Court judgments, affirming that:

- Eyewitness accounts from relatives are admissible if found trustworthy
- Delay in FIR or variations in memory are



natural human behavior under trauma

- Forensic evidence is conclusive, especially when supported by a confession and recovery of weapons/clothing

### The Verdict: A Scientific Conviction

The District and Sessions Court, Bemetara, found Om Mukesh alias Sanju guilty under Section 103(1) BNS. He was sentenced to:

- Life Imprisonment
- ₹5,000 fine, and in default, 6 months' simple imprisonment

While the prosecution sought the death penalty, the Court ruled that the case did not fall into the "rarest of rare" category, though it acknowledged the act was "barbaric and reprehensible."

The judgment clearly highlighted how the scientific approach—including FSL confirmation of human blood, memo statement, postmortem details, and witness testimony—was pivotal in securing conviction beyond reasonable doubt.

### Significance and Learning

This case is a model example of BNSS-2023 in action. It showcases how:

1. Forensic science and evidence-based investigation have reduced dependence on subjective witness testimony.
2. Memo statements and crime scene documentation under Sections 27 and 194 of BNS/BNSS can powerfully supplement prosecution arguments.
3. Well-documented and timely actions—from inquest to FSL submission—can overcome weak or hostile witnesses.
4. The onus on the accused to explain blood on their clothes and items, if left unchallenged, contributes to guilt establishment.

### Conclusion: Justice, Not Just Judgment

The Om Mukesh Mandavi case is not just a story of a murder conviction. It is a symbol of transition—from traditional investigation to scientific policing and victim-centric justice. It reinforces the intent of the new criminal law regime: ensuring that crime doesn't go unpunished, but more importantly, punishment is backed by proof, not presumption.

In just nine months, from crime to conviction, the wheels of justice turned with precision, proving that when law and science work together, justice is inevitable.



## STORY NO.-12 : DELHI

**Title:** *Caught in the Act: School Theft Solved with Digital Evidence and Swift Conviction*

In a School in Delhi, a man was caught red-handed stealing sports equipment on 21st October 2024. The FIR was filed immediately, and digital evidence including videography of seizure and staff testimonies formed a strong case. Charges were framed on 18th December 2024, and the trial proceeded efficiently. On 24th March 2025, Mohit was convicted and sentenced. This case shows how even school thefts are taken seriously under BNS-2023, with digital tools aiding speedy justice.

### Introduction:

An ordinary day at a prestigious school in Delhi suddenly turned into a scene of crime when staff members caught a thief red-handed attempting to steal valuable sports equipment. What could have otherwise remained a routine theft became a textbook success story under BNS-2023, showcasing how technology-backed investigation and judicial responsiveness can deliver quick justice even in non-violent property crimes.

### The Incident:

On 21<sup>st</sup> October 2024, Mohit was caught stealing 38 badminton racquets and aluminium patts from School. The school administration immediately detained him and informed local authorities. FIR was promptly registered under Section 305(A) and 317(2) of BNS-2023.

### Investigation Process:

The investigating officer wasted no time in preserving the scene of the crime. The stolen items were seized, videographed, and carefully documented. Witness statements from school staff, including those who apprehended the accused, were recorded on the same day. Forensic photographs and digital recordings of seized material provided indisputable evidence. The chargesheet was finalised and submitted on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2024, ensuring compliance with legal timelines.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

On 18<sup>th</sup> December 2024, charges were formally framed. The Court, recognising the straightforward nature of evidence and confession, initiated continuous hearings under Fast-Track Court protocols. Testimonies from school authorities, seizure officers, and



videography experts were presented without procedural hurdles.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

Mohit was convicted on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2025, within 154 days of FIR registration. Given his young age and confession, the Court exercised leniency by awarding imprisonment considering the period already undergone while extending the benefit under Section 468 BNSS.

### **Conclusion:**

This case demonstrates how scientific documentation, efficient use of digital tools, and procedural discipline under BNSS-2023 can rapidly resolve even minor property crimes. With charges framed in 58 days and trial completed within just over 5 months, this case reinforces the principle that no offence, however small, escapes timely legal accountability in India's fast-evolving justice system.



## STORY NO.-13 : DELHI

**Title:** *First BNS-2023, POCSO Life Sentence in Delhi: Swift Scientific Justice Delivered in Just 49 Days*

In Mangol Puri, Delhi, a deeply disturbing case surfaced on 25th February 2025 when a 16-year-old girl gave birth at a government hospital, revealing repeated sexual assault. A prompt PCR response led to immediate registration of FIR under Section 64(2)(m) of BNS-2023 and Section 6 of the POCSO Act. The investigation, led by Lady SI Pooja, was swift, sensitive, and evidence-driven. The victim's statement was recorded following child-protection protocols, while DNA profiling established a conclusive link between the accused and the newborn child. Medical records, forensic documentation, and corroborating testimonies were compiled without delay, and the chargesheet was filed in just 31 days.

On 28th March 2025, the Fast-Track Court framed charges and commenced daily hearings under strict time-bound procedures. The prosecution relied on direct scientific evidence and the victim's consistent testimony. Within only 18 days of framing charges, the Hon'ble Court delivered its verdict. On 15th April 2025, the accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous life imprisonment till natural life.

This case stands as Delhi's first life sentence under BNS-2023 and POCSO Act. It reflects how science-led policing, streamlined prosecution, and a victim-centric judicial approach can deliver full justice within 49 days — setting a new benchmark for handling crimes against children in India's reformed legal framework.

### Introduction:

In the bustling city of Delhi, a harrowing case of repeated sexual assault against a minor girl came to light — but instead of dragging on like so many such cases have in the past, this one became a landmark demonstration of how India's reformed criminal justice system, under BNS-2023, can deliver uncompromising, swift, and science-led justice for vulnerable victims.

### The Incident:

On 25<sup>th</sup> February 2025, a routine PCR call from Hospital, Mangol Puri, exposed the horror beneath the surface. A 16-year-old schoolgirl had just delivered a baby girl. Responding immediately, Lady Sub-Inspector Preeti from Nihal Vihar Police Station reached the hospital. What she heard from the minor victim was chilling: the teenager disclosed that she had been subjected to repeated sexual assaults by



the accused, which had ultimately led to her pregnancy.

FIR was registered promptly under Section 64(2)(m) of the BNS-2023 and Section 6 of the POCSO Act, setting a high-priority investigation into the heinous crime in motion.

### **Investigation Process:**

The investigation led by Lady SI Pooja moved with rare urgency and absolute professionalism. The minor's statements were recorded with sensitivity, fully following victim-centric protocols. The police prioritised scientific evidence, and DNA profiling provided the irrefutable breakthrough. The paternity match between the accused and the newborn child became the cornerstone of the prosecution's case.

Medical records, forensic reports, and corroborating witness testimonies were gathered systematically. The team demonstrated sharp investigative focus, completing the entire evidence collection and filing of the chargesheet within just 31 days — an extraordinary demonstration of the speed and efficiency that BNS-2023 now facilitates.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

On 28<sup>th</sup> March 2025, the day the chargesheet was filed, the Fast-Track Court framed charges. Recognising the overwhelming strength of evidence, the trial began without delay. In strict compliance with victim protection and time-bound prosecution, the Court conducted continuous daily hearings, ensuring that the victim did not have to relive the trauma over a

long, drawn-out trial repeatedly.

The prosecution presented the DNA reports, medical findings, and the victim's consistent testimony with surgical precision. With such consequential and direct evidence, the trial concluded quickly.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 15<sup>th</sup> April 2025, 18 days after framing charges, the Hon'ble Court delivered its historic verdict. The accused was convicted under Section 64(2)(m) of BNS and Section 6 of the POCSO Act. The judgment imposed rigorous life imprisonment till natural life, recognising the gravity of the repeated violation of a minor's bodily autonomy and trust.

The Court's ruling sent an emphatic message: in cases of child sexual abuse, there will be zero leniency, and the full weight of India's modern legal system will fall upon the offenders.

### **Conclusion:**

This case is the first BNS-2023, POCSO life sentence in Delhi and a shining model for what India's reformed criminal justice system can achieve when backed by scientific investigation, strict adherence to legal timelines, and a victim-first approach. From FIR to sentencing, a full and final resolution in just 49 days, this landmark case demonstrates that justice for child sexual abuse survivors can now be delivered swiftly, compassionately, and with full scientific authority. It is a message of hope for victims and a warning to predators that the system is no longer slow but swift and unrelenting.



## STORY NO.-14 : GOA

**Title:** Temple Theft Solved Across State Borders: Swift Cross-Jurisdiction Conviction Under BNSS-2023

In Canacona, South Goa, a break-in at a revered Temple occurred between the night of 6th October and early morning of 7th October 2024, with ₹5,000 to ₹6,000 stolen from the inner sanctum. FIR was promptly registered at Canacona Police Station under Sections 331(4) and 305 of BNS-2023. The breakthrough came through clear CCTV footage capturing the accused, Aditya alias Akki, who was already in judicial custody in Karwar, Karnataka. Coordinated inter-state efforts led to his custodial confession. The chargesheet was filed within 54 days.

The Court framed charges without delay, and the trial concluded swiftly. On 3rd January 2025, just under 90 days from FIR, the Hon'ble Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to 68 days' imprisonment and a ₹4,000 fine, with 3 days of additional imprisonment in case of default. This case is a model of cross-border crime resolution using CCTV evidence, interstate cooperation, and procedural precision under BNSS-2023.

### Introduction:

In South Goa's Canacona district, a daring break-in at a revered temple could have easily gone cold. Instead, this case became a shining example of how modern technology, swift inter-state police coordination, and scientific investigation under BNSS-2023 secured a conviction in record time.

### The Incident:

From 19:00 hrs on 6<sup>th</sup> October to 06:15 hrs on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2024, unknown individuals broke into

the sanctum sanctorum Temple at Canacona by breaking the main door locks. Around ₹5,000 to ₹6,000 in cash was stolen directly from the Garbhagriha (inner sanctum). FIR was registered promptly on 7th October 2024 at Canacona Police Station under Sections 331(4) and 305 of BNS-2023. PSI Ramdas Doifode led the investigation.

### Investigation Process:

The investigative breakthrough came via clear CCTV footage, which captured the accused



entering and breaking into the temple premises. Intelligence links revealed that the suspect identified as Aditya alias Akki from Karwar, Karnataka, were already in judicial custody in a separate case in the District Prison, Karwar. After obtaining judicial permission, a Goa police team coordinated with Karnataka authorities and interrogated Sameer in custody, where he voluntarily confessed to the temple theft.

The five key elements behind the speedy prosecution included Clear CCTV visuals showing the accused committing the break-in, prompt FIR registration, securing the crime scene, the accused's voluntary confession while in judicial custody, Immediate framing of charges based on legally strong evidence, and seamless interstate police cooperation, which minimises investigative delays. The chargesheet was filed within 54 days on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2024, adhering strictly to procedural timelines under BNSS.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

The Court acknowledged the overwhelming evidence and framed charges promptly. Given

the strong confession and scientific evidence, the trial proceeded without delays and concluded swiftly.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2025, in less than 90 days from FIR registration, the Hon'ble Court convicted Aditya alias Akki. He was sentenced to imprisonment for 68 days and a fine of ₹4000. In default of payment, he was ordered to undergo an additional 3 days of simple imprisonment.

### **Conclusion:**

This case stands as a model for efficient cross-jurisdiction crime solving under BNSS-2023. The combination of digital surveillance, voluntary confession, swift charge framing, and inter-state cooperation led to a full resolution in barely three months, proving that even cross-border temple thefts will not escape the reach of India's evolving justice system.



## STORY NO.-15 : GOA

**Title:** *Recovery Of Gold Mangalsutra and Scooter Activa by the police.*

A resident of Marcel was targeted near Jua St. Estevem bridge. An unknown rider on a white Honda Activa scooter snatched the gold mangalsutra (28g, worth approx. 1,40,000) of a lady and fled. One eyewitness, Mr. Hyden Rodrigues followed the suspect and noted the vehicle number. The owner of scooter had also filed a missing report at Panaji PS on 14/11/2024. The police with the help of credible sources and information shared by the eyewitnesses, arrested Rajesh Mapari. The stolen gold mangalsutra and the white Activa scooter with a black helmet were recovered from the accused.

### Introduction:

On 17/11/2024 at around 10:00 hrs, complainant Smt. Shripad Parab (70 yrs), a resident of Marcel, was targeted near Jua St. Estevem bridge.

### The Incident:

An unknown rider on a white Honda Activa scooter snatched her gold mangalsutra (28g, worth approx. 1,40,000) and fled. The eyewitness, Mr. Rodrigues followed the suspect and noted down the vehicle number.

### Investigation Process:

The complainant also submitted a written complaint on the same day at Mardol Police Station. FIR u/s 304 Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 was registered and during investigation PSI Rochan Martin immediately traced the vehicle owner, who confirmed that Rajesh

had borrowed the scooter 15 days earlier but had not returned it. The owner had also filed a missing report at Panaji PS on 14/11/2024. PSI Sebastian monitored the suspect's movements with the help of credible sources. The information finally led to the arrest of Rajesh. The stolen gold mangalsutra and the white Activa scooter were both recovered from the accused.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation was concluded in just 24 days. The chargesheet was filed on 11/12/2024, indicating swift and focused efforts by the police.

The accused pleaded guilty before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Ponda. The Court pronounced the Judgement on 13/01/2025. The accused was convicted under Section 304 of BNS and sentenced to 48 days of simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500/-.



## STORY NO.-16 : GUJARAT

**Title:** *A model case of rapid forensic policing from Gujarat*

On 3rd July 2024, a child rape and abduction case shook Savli, Gujarat. The accused, Faruq Chhaisel, was arrested the same day following the victim's father's complaint. Through CCTV surveillance, mobile geo-tracking, witness statements, and matched DNA evidence, the case was investigated with exemplary forensic rigor. The chargesheet was submitted in just 36 days, and the trial concluded on 6th March 2025 with a 20-year rigorous imprisonment sentence under BNS and POCSO provisions. The Savli case has become a model of forensic-led investigation and speedy justice aligned with the new criminal law regime.

On 1st July 2024, the day on which New Criminal Laws implemented in the nation, a dark cloud loomed over a family in rural Savli, Vadodara district, Gujarat. A minor girl went missing under suspicious circumstances. What followed was not just a father's fight for justice but a story that would come to represent how scientific tools, forensic precision, and determined police work can converge to deliver justice swiftly.

### The Crime and the Complaint

On 3rd July 2024, the victim's father approached the Savli Police Station with a complaint that his minor daughter had been kidnapped and raped. The accused was identified as Faruq Chhaisel MaheshBhai (32), a resident of Jarod

Bhaliya Vago, Vadodara (Rural). The FIR was registered under the newly implemented Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 sections 64(2)(m), 87, 137(2), and sections 4, 5, and 6 of the POCSO Act, 2012.

Recognising the sensitivity and urgency of the case, Police Inspector N.K. Rathava, the Investigating Officer (IO), initiated a detailed and time-bound investigation that would stand out as a model of forensic policing.

### CCTV Surveillance: First Breakthrough

The first major breakthrough came through technical surveillance. The IO immediately ordered the collection and analysis of CCTV footages from the surrounding areas.



Teams scanned video footage from market areas, crossroads and shops near the victim was last seen. One camera clearly captured the victim walking, followed closely by the accused. Subsequent footage showed the accused leading the girl towards an isolated route.

This digital footprint confirmed both identity and movement pattern, narrowing down the timeline of the crime.

### **Mobile Surveillance and Geo-Tracking**

To ensure the suspect's presence at the crime scene, investigators used mobile tower location tracking and call detail records (CDR). The accused's mobile phone was found to be at the same geographical zone at the time of the incident, corroborating the CCTV evidence.

Using geo-fencing technology, officers determined that the accused and the victim were within a 100-meter radius for over 30 minutes — vital for building the kidnapping and illegal confinement angle.

### **Forensic Evidence: The Turning Point**

Upon arresting the accused the same day the complaint was lodged, a swift and coordinated effort was made to collect and preserve forensic evidence. The accused was sent for medical examination, and DNA swabs were collected under proper chain of custody protocols.

Simultaneously, the victim underwent a medico-legal examination, which confirmed

signs of sexual assault.

There was a match of the accused's DNA with sample found on victims. In addition, fibres from the victim's clothes matched those on the accused, reinforcing physical contact. The presence of soil particles and vegetation on both further proved the shared crime scene.

Technical findings were strengthened by traditional investigation tools. Local witnesses reported seeing the accused with the girl shortly before her disappearance. These witnesses gave independent, consistent accounts that later corroborated with the digital trail.

Statements of both the victim and key witnesses were recorded under Section 183 BNSS by a magistrate, ensuring admissibility of evidence.

### **Swift Justice: Chargesheet in 36 Days**

The Savli case stands out for the speed of legal action. Despite the forensic complexity, the IO submitted a complete chargesheet within 36 days — on 8th August 2024.

The chargesheet included:

- CCTV footage timeline
- Mobile tracking and location reports
- FSL reports (DNA and trace evidence)
- Victim and witness statements
- Medical examination findings

The District and Sessions Court, Vadodara, framed charges on 9th October 2024,



demonstrating the judicial system's responsiveness.

### **Conviction Based on Forensic Strength**

During trial proceedings, the accused confessed, likely realizing that the weight of forensic evidence was overwhelming. On 6th March 2025, the Court pronounced him guilty under relevant provisions of BNS and POCSO.

The sentence:

- 20 years rigorous imprisonment
- ₹50,000 fine, and in case of default of payment of fine, 1-month simple imprisonment

This case reaffirmed the impact of science-backed investigation in ensuring justice for survivors of heinous crimes.

### **Conclusion: A Template for Forensic Justice**

The Savli POCSO case is more than a legal story; it's a template of how 21st-century policing in India must evolve — a combination of technology, forensics, timely investigation, and legal coordination.

Sub-Inspector N.K. Rathava and his team have shown that when science is placed at the centre of criminal investigation, justice is not delayed — and certainly not denied.



## STORY NO.-17 : HARYANA

**Title:** *3-Year-Old Survivor Gets Justice: Swift POCSO Conviction Delivered Under BNS-2023*

In Panipat, Haryana, a disturbing incident unfolded on 2nd September 2024 when a mother discovered that her 3-year-old daughter had been sexually assaulted during her absence. The child, through gestures, identified neighbour Rakesh as the perpetrator. Her elder brothers revealed that Rakesh had sent them away before locking the room. FIR was registered on the same day at Chandni Bagh Police Station under Section 10 of the POCSO Act and Section 74 of BNS-2023.

The investigation was prompt and victim-sensitive. The minor was given medical and psychological support, and her statement was recorded using child protection protocols. The brothers' eyewitness accounts, combined with medical findings, built a strong case. The chargesheet was submitted within the prescribed timeline, and charges were framed on 4th December 2024.

The trial proceeded without delays in a fast-track Court. On 1st March 2025, the Court found the accused guilty. Sentencing followed on 3rd April 2025, awarding him 5 years of rigorous imprisonment and a ₹25,000 fine, with an additional 6-month sentence in case of non-payment. This case demonstrates how BNS-2023 and POCSO together enable timely and effective justice in crimes against children — concluded within seven months of the offence.

### **Introduction:**

In Panipat, Haryana, a case of horrifying child sexual abuse sent shockwaves through the local community. What followed was a textbook example of how the BNS-2023, combined with the POCSO Act, empowered law enforcement and the judiciary to deliver fast, victim-sensitive, and decisive justice.

### **The Incident:**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2024, a mother returned home from her daily factory work around noon to discover that her 3-year-old daughter had been sexually assaulted. Through gestures and innocent signs, the young child revealed that Rakesh, a known neighbour, had touched her private parts and chest inappropriately, before



lying her down on a blanket inside the room.

The victim's elder brothers recounted that Rakesh had earlier given them money to buy samosas, intentionally sending them out of the house. Upon returning, they found the room locked. After repeatedly knocking, the accused opened the door; the lights were off, and their little sister was found lying silently on the blanket, raising grave suspicion.

Shocked by the incident and determined to protect her child, the mother immediately approached Chandni Bagh Police Station, where FIR dated 02.09.2024 was registered under Section 10 of the POCSO Act and Section 74 of BNS-2023.

### **Investigation Process:**

The investigation team acted with utmost urgency and care, recognising the extreme sensitivity of the case. The child was provided psychological support while being carefully examined by trained medical professionals. Her statements were recorded using child-sensitive protocols. The brothers' testimonies corroborated the minor's account.

Forensic evidence, medical findings, and consistent eyewitness testimonies built a strong case. The police ensured that every procedural requirement was strictly followed, reflecting both professionalism and compassion. The chargesheet was submitted within the prescribed timeframe, allowing the case to progress swiftly.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were formally framed on 4th December 2024 under Section 10 of the POCSO Act and Section 74 of the BNS. Recognising the trauma faced by the minor survivor, the Fast-Track Court ensured that unnecessary adjournments were strictly avoided. The trial proceeded with continuous hearings, ensuring that the child and her family would not endure prolonged legal stress.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 1<sup>st</sup> March 2025, the Court found Rakesh guilty of the offence. Sentencing was pronounced on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2025, awarding him 5 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹25,000. An additional 6 months of rigorous imprisonment were ordered in default of payment of fine. The judgment reflected the gravity of the offence and the systemic priority placed on child protection under India's reformed legal regime.

### **Conclusion:**

This case is a powerful demonstration of how BNS-2023, combined with the POCSO Act, equips India's justice system to deliver prompt and uncompromising justice in crimes against children. From FIR to final sentencing in just 7 months, this swift resolution sends a strong message that child sexual abuse will meet immediate and decisive legal consequences, ensuring protection for the most vulnerable section of the society.



## STORY NO.-18 : HARYANA

**Title:** *From Silence to Sentencing: 3 Years of Abuse Ends in 20-Year Conviction under POCSO & BNS*

In Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, a 13-year-old girl found the courage to report three years of sexual abuse after attending a school awareness session on 8th July 2024. She disclosed that Deepak, a local shopkeeper, had repeatedly assaulted her using threats and intimidation. FIR was registered at the Women Police Station under Sections 5(l)(m) and 6 of the POCSO Act, along with Sections 87 and 137(3) of BNS-2023.

The investigation was swift and meticulous. A special team ensured psychological support for the survivor while securing medical and forensic evidence. Witness statements, digital proof, and CCTV footage from around the area strengthened the case. The chargesheet was filed within 52 days.

Charges were framed on 29th August 2024, and the trial moved ahead on a fast-track basis with continuous hearings. On 13th November 2024, the Court convicted the accused. He was sentenced to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment under POCSO, plus one additional year under BNS, and a fine of ₹25,000. Completed in just 180 days, this case is a powerful example of how legal awareness, scientific investigation, and reformed criminal laws work together to transform silence into justice for child survivors.

### **Introduction:**

In the quiet township of Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, a young girl lived for three years under the heavy burden of a dark secret. Deepak, a local shopkeeper and a familiar face, repeatedly subjected her to sexual abuse, using intimidation and threats to ensure her silence. Trapped in fear, the child

endured the trauma without ever voicing her suffering. But fate took a decisive turn during a school awareness program where trained officers sensitised young children on "Good Touch and Bad Touch." Empowered by this knowledge, the survivor finally confided in her mother, and the wheels of justice began turning.



### **The Incident:**

On 8th July 2024, after hearing her daughter's harrowing account, the victim's mother promptly approached the Women Police Station, Yamuna Nagar. Sub-Inspector and her team registered FIR under stringent provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), specifically Sections 5(l)(m) and 6, along with Sections 87 and 137(3) of the BNS-2023. With the registration of this FIR, what was once years of suppressed trauma transformed into a determined pursuit for justice.

### **Investigation Process:**

A special investigation team was immediately constituted, ensuring that the survivor received full emotional and psychological support during the entire process. The police worked with utmost sensitivity, ensuring the survivor's dignity was protected. Forensic medical examinations were promptly conducted, securing critical biological evidence. Witness statements, including those of the victim, her mother, and school authorities, were recorded swiftly. The investigation team meticulously documented all aspects of evidence, following strict protocols under BNSS-2023 to avoid procedural lapses. Digital evidence and CCTV records around the shop area were secured, providing additional circumstantial support. Thanks to this professional and scientific approach, the chargesheet was filed within 52 days of FIR

registration, marking an exemplary pace for a POCSO case.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

On 29<sup>th</sup> August 2024, charges were formally framed. The trial proceeded under the Fast-Track Court system, with every effort to minimise the survivor's emotional strain. The court ensured that hearings were continuous, focused, and free from unnecessary adjournments.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

After careful deliberation, on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2024, the Court delivered its final verdict. The accused, Deepak, was convicted under Section 6 of POCSO and Section 351(3) of BNS. He was sentenced to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment for his principal offence and one additional year under BNS provisions. Financial penalties totalling ₹25,000 were also imposed.

### **Conclusion:**

This case exemplifies how legal awareness, scientific investigation, and fast-track judicial procedures under BNSS-2023 can transform a survivor's courage into swift justice. The entire journey, from FIR registration to conviction, was completed in 180 days. Charges were framed within 52 days, and the trial was concluded in just 128 days thereafter. This success story embodies the spirit of victim-centric justice envisioned under India's new criminal law reforms.



## STORY NO.-19 : HARYANA

**Title:** *Justice for Girl: Triple Death Penalty Awarded in Record Time under BNS-2023*

In Fatehabad, Haryana, the brutal abduction, rape, and murder of 3½-year-old Girl on 29th June 2024 led to one of the fastest capital punishment verdicts under BNS-2023. FIR was immediately registered under IPC Sections 376-DB, 376-A, 302, and Section 6 of the POCSO Act. The investigation, led by Sub-Inspector Indravati, combined forensic reconstruction, DNA profiling, CCTV analysis, and coordinated witness examination. The accused, Parvinder and Ompal—known to the victim's family—were arrested within days and confessed in custody. The chargesheet was filed promptly, and formal charges were framed on 12th September 2024, just 74 days after the FIR. A fast-track trial followed, with daily hearings ensuring no delay in justice delivery. On 9th April 2025, within 210 days of the incident, the Hon'ble Court convicted both men and awarded them the death penalty, declaring it a rarest of rare case. This case stands as a landmark example of how BNS-2023 enables precise, timely, and uncompromising justice in the most grievous crimes against children.

### **Introduction:**

In the heart of Fatehabad district, Haryana, a crime of unimaginable horror unfolded, leaving an entire community devastated. A 3½-year-old girl, Girl, was abducted, raped, and brutally murdered by two men who were well known to her family. The investigation and a race against time followed, as public outrage demanded swift and decisive action.

### **The Incident:**

On 29<sup>th</sup> June 2024, Girl was abducted from near her home. The family's desperate

search led them to the police, who promptly registered FIR under Sections 376-DB, 376-A, 302 IPC, and Section 6 of the POCSO Act. Sub-Inspector Indravati immediately spearheaded the investigation using a meticulously planned scientific approach.

### **Investigation Process:**

The investigation team acted with remarkable coordination. The child's body was located, and a team of forensic medical experts carried out a detailed autopsy, collecting vital biological



samples. DNA profiling played a pivotal role, while forensic reconstruction of the crime scene allowed investigators to reconstruct the chain of events. CCTV footage from nearby routes was retrieved and analysed frame-by-frame to identify suspicious movement. Witness statements from family, neighbours, and other sources offered crucial leads.

Within days, the police zeroed in on Parvinder and Ompal, two men from the same locality. Their custodial interrogation led to full confessions, matching the forensic trail already secured. The investigation was robust, scientific, and airtight, leaving little room for the defence to contest.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

The chargesheet was filed in record time. On 12<sup>th</sup> September 2024, merely 74 days after FIR registration, formal charges were framed, paving the way for immediate trial under the Fast-Track Court framework. The Court ensured daily hearings, focusing entirely on the gravity of the crime. All witnesses, including forensic

experts, medical officers, and investigating officers, were examined swiftly, eliminating any scope for procedural delays.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 9<sup>th</sup> April 2025, the Court delivered its historic judgment, precisely 210 days after the case began. Both accused were found guilty of committing one of the most brutal child rape-murder cases. The Fast-Track Court declared this to be a "rarest of rare" case, awarding both Parvinder and Ompal the death penalty under multiple sections of POCSO and IPC.

### **Conclusion:**

The precise and scientific investigation and an unwaveringly focused judicial process brought closure to a heart-wrenching tragedy within seven months. The framing of charges within 74 days and trial completion in just 136 days thereafter reflect how BNSS-2023 empowers India's justice system to deliver uncompromising, swift, and victim-centric justice.



## STORY NO.-20 : HARYANA

**Title:** Highway Robbery Foiled: 10-Year Sentence Delivered Swiftly under BNS

On 11th October 2024, Mahender was robbed at knifepoint while hitching a ride on NH-48 near Gurugram. The accused fled with ₹9,000 and personal documents. Acting on the victim's note of the vehicle's number plate, police quickly traced and arrested the culprits. Digital evidence, witness statements, and vehicle tracking helped seal the case. Charges were framed on 17th January 2025, and the Court concluded the trial in under three months. On 3rd April 2025, all accused were sentenced to 10 years of rigorous imprisonment and fined ₹30,000. This case demonstrates how BNSS-2023 empowers swift justice even in violent highway crimes.

### Introduction:

A routine highway commute became a terrifying ordeal for Mahender when he was robbed at knifepoint on National Highway 48 near Gurugram. What started as an attempted carpool ride turned into a calculated robbery, but thanks to quick thinking by the victim and rapid police response, justice was delivered at remarkable speed under BNSS-2023.

### The Incident:

On 11<sup>th</sup> October 2024, Mahender was waiting for transport along the Gurugram-Manesar stretch when a private vehicle offered him a ride. Moments after boarding, three men

threatened him with a knife, forcibly stole ₹9,000 in cash along with his documents, and abandoned him shortly thereafter. Mahender immediately reported the incident, and FIR was registered at Manesar Police Station.

### Investigation Process:

Crucially, Mahender had noted the registration number of the vehicle. Acting on this lead, police swiftly traced the ownership records, conducted surveillance, and apprehended the suspects. Witnesses were interviewed, mobile location data was analysed, and forensic teams inspected the vehicle to gather trace evidence. Within days, the entire gang was arrested,



and comprehensive evidence, including the recovery of stolen property, was secured. The chargesheet was filed without delay.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were formally framed on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2025, within 96 days of FIR registration. The Court, recognising the completeness of evidence, commenced daily hearings under the Fast-Track Court system. Witnesses, seizure officers, and recovery experts presented their testimonies in a tightly coordinated trial process.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2025, 174 days after the FIR, the Court delivered its verdict. All accused were

convicted under Sections 309(4) read with 3(5) of BNS-2023 and sentenced to 10 years of rigorous imprisonment and fines totalling ₹30,000. Additional imprisonment of six months was prescribed in case of default of payment of fine.

### **Conclusion:**

From highway crime scene to Court conviction in under six months, this case reflects the high standards of investigation and prosecutorial efficiency enabled by BNSS-2023. Charges were framed within 96 days, and the trial concluded within four months thereafter. This case signals that India's highways are no longer safe havens for organised robbery under the new legal regime.



## STORY NO.-21 : HARYANA

**Title:** *Railway Platform Robbery: Digital Evidence Leads to Swift Conviction Under BNS-2023*

In Sonipat, Haryana, a woman was attacked at a railway platform on 7th July 2024 and had her gold earring snatched. CCTV footage led to the identification of Raju alias Monu, a habitual offender already in custody for another crime. Upon confession and recovery of ₹4,000 earned from the sale of stolen earring, he was charged under BNS-2023. The chargesheet was filed on 19th September, charges framed on 10th October, and conviction pronounced on 18th March 2025 — within 253 days. The accused received 7 months of rigorous imprisonment. This case highlights how digital surveillance and habitual offender tracking result in timely convictions.

### Introduction:

In Sonipat, Haryana, what began as a train boarding turned into a traumatic encounter for a female passenger. Yet, in a remarkable demonstration of police efficiency and scientific investigation under BNS-2023, justice followed swiftly. This case showcased how even habitual offenders are brought quickly to account when digital surveillance and meticulous investigation come together.

### The Incident:

On 7<sup>th</sup> July 2024, as passengers hurried to board a train at Sonipat Railway Station, a woman fell victim to a brazen daylight robbery. An unidentified youth attacked her

from behind and forcefully snatched her gold earring before disappearing into the crowd. A prompt FIR was registered under Sections 304 and 317(2) of the BNS-2023.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation team immediately turned to digital surveillance. CCTV cameras stationed across the railway platform provided a clear visual trail. Investigators meticulously analysed the footage, frame by frame, tracking the suspect's movements and piecing together his route. The breakthrough came when the footage identified Raju, alias Monu, who was already a habitual offender and lodged in judicial custody for a separate case. Upon



custodial interrogation, Raju confessed to the robbery. Recovery of ₹4,000, earned from selling the stolen earring, further solidified the evidence. Witness testimonies were secured, and the case file was prepared with detailed forensic and documentary evidence. The chargesheet was filed on 19th September 2024, showcasing seamless coordination between the investigation and prosecution teams.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

On 10<sup>th</sup> October 2024, charges were formally framed, a mere 21 days after filing the chargesheet. The trial commenced under Fast-Track Court guidelines.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 18<sup>th</sup> March 2025, approximately 253 days after the initial FIR, the Court delivered its verdict. The accused was convicted and sentenced to seven months of rigorous imprisonment under BNS provisions.

### **Conclusion:**

In just over eight months, from robbery to conviction, this case demonstrates how technology-led investigation, combined with prompt legal processes under BNSS-2023, ensures that even habitual offenders are swiftly brought to justice. The quick framing of charges within 21 days and the speedy trial that followed reflect the precision and efficiency that India's new criminal framework can now achieve.



## STORY NO.-22 : JAMMU & KASHMIR

**Title:** *Fifteen Days to Justice under New Criminal Laws: A New Era Begins in Anantnag*

In a historic first, Anantnag Police secured the first-ever conviction under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita. On 1st April 2025, a load carrier was stolen, leading to FIR. Within days, the two accused confessed, and the vehicle was recovered. The case was solved, charged, and convicted within 15 days—on 16th April 2025—resulting in 3 months of judicial imprisonment and fines. This case is a milestone in India's reformed criminal justice journey, showing efficiency, accountability, and readiness of police under BNS-BNSS.

In a significant milestone for India's criminal justice reform, Anantnag Police secured the first conviction under the newly enacted Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) on April 16, 2025. This case, based on FIR sets a precedent for the application and enforcement of the restructured penal law framework and highlights improved procedural efficiency and investigative responsiveness.

### Brief History

The case originated from a complaint filed by Shri Ab. Jasheed Alie, resident of Hawora Munshi Pora, who reported the theft of his load carrier auto from Mehandi Kadal, Anantnag, on April 1, 2025. Based on this complaint, Anantnag Police registered the case under Sections 303(2) (theft) and 411 (dishonestly receiving stolen property).

Anantnag Police acted swiftly. The investigation, led by Head Constable Shabir Ahmad and SHO Insp Majid Hassan Khan, quickly identified and arrested the two accused:

1. Rasuk Ahmad Bhat, S/o Fazir Ahmad Bhat
2. Ayan Akbar Wani, S/o Mohd Akram Wani (both residents of Bangidar, Anantnag)

On interrogation, both confessed, and the stolen auto was recovered.

### Analysis

The case is notable not only for being the first conviction under BNS but also for demonstrating the increased efficiency and responsiveness envisioned under the new criminal justice architecture.

The following key features of implementation are evident:



- Prompt FIR registration and focused investigation ensured swift justice.
- Technological coordination, though not explicitly mentioned, is inferred from the timely recovery and processing of the case.
- The time-bound investigation and speedy judicial processing show the emphasis on reducing procedural delays — a primary objective of BNS.
- Investigation-led policing and increased accountability of investigating officers under new procedural frameworks likely supported the expeditious outcome.

### Key Highlights

- Historic First Conviction under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) post-implementation.
- Case solved and convicted within 15 days of reporting — a major departure from delayed trials under the old system.

- Efficient investigation and recovery of stolen property demonstrate the operational readiness of police under the new legal regime.
- Judicial Imprisonment of 3 months and fine of ₹3,000 each, with an added deterrent of 15 days imprisonment on default, mark balanced sentencing.
- Highlights the coordination between police and judiciary under the new legal framework.

### Conclusion

This conviction is emblematic of a changing paradigm in India's criminal justice system — one that promotes swift, transparent, and victim-centric justice. The case of Anantnag Police reflects readiness in applying the BNSS and stands as a model for other jurisdictions moving forward with the newly reformed laws.



## STORY NO.-23 : MADHYA PRADESH

**Title:** *How technology, forensic expertise, and Police professionalism led to justice for a survivor of gangrape*

In a horrifying gangrape incident on 21st October 2024 near a waterfall in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, eight accused brutally assaulted a woman while her husband was overpowered and threatened. A FIR was registered, the case was investigated with forensic rigor — collecting biological traces, mobile location data, video evidence, and DNA samples — enabling identification and arrest within days. Charges under Sections 70(1), 127(2), 115, 351(3), 296, 79, 238, and 3(5) of BNS-2023 were framed on 28th March 2025. With the entire investigation completed in just 32 days and trial concluded in under a week, the Fast-Track Court delivered judgment on 2nd April 2025. All eight were sentenced to life imprisonment till natural death, with ₹2.3 lakh fine each. The case stands out for its forensic strength, compassionate handling of the survivor, and swift delivery of justice within 5 months and 12 days, reaffirming the transformative power of India's reformed legal system under BNS-2023.

On 21st October 2024, what began as a peaceful outing for a couple ended in unimaginable horror at a picturesque waterfall near the Bhairav Baba Temple in Gurh, Rewa district. A college visit had turned into a short trip for sightseeing, prayers, and solace, but by the end of that afternoon, the couple became victims of a brutal and dehumanizing crime—an incident that shook the conscience of the entire region.

However, this is not just the story of a heinous act. It is also the story of how justice can prevail when investigation is backed by science, led by sincerity, and powered by new legal tools.

### **The Incident: Violence Behind Beauty**

According to the victim's statement, she had visited Gurh College on a motorcycle with her husband. After completing her work, they visited the Bhairav Baba Temple, offering prayers, and then decided to explore a nearby waterfall—a scenic, peaceful place known among locals.

At around 2:00 PM, as they reached a rocky area near the upper part of the falls, they noticed 4-5 young men bathing at a distance. Thinking little of it, the couple moved further and sat on a boulder to talk. Suddenly, one of the boys appeared from behind the rock and



began questioning them. Despite the couple clarifying that they were husband and wife and had come to visit the waterfall, the boy snatched their mobile phone.

What followed was horrifying. Four other boys joined, began hurling abuses, and started physically assaulting the husband. When the wife tried to intervene, she was threatened and grabbed. The husband was dragged away, and in a horrifying act of cruelty, the men gangraped the victim, taking turns while filming the entire crime. Before fleeing, they threatened to make the video viral if she spoke out.

The couple, traumatized and devastated, found the courage to report the crime the very next day, on 22nd October 2024, at Police Station.

### **Registering the Case: Swift, Sensitive, Scientific**

Sub-Inspector Shail Kumar Yadav, the Station House Officer (SHO) of Gurh, immediately registered the case. The FIR included serious charges under Sections 296, 127(2), 115, 351(3), 70(1), 79, and 3(5) of BNS 2023, dealing with gangrape, intimidation, violence, conspiracy, and aiding the crime.

From the very outset, SI Yadav approached the case with both professionalism and compassion. He ensured that the victim and her family were treated with respect and care. While emotional support was provided, the investigation focused heavily on forensic protocols.

A Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) team was immediately called to the scene of crime (SOC). The entire area around the waterfall and rocks was examined meticulously. The FSL experts collected crucial physical and biological evidence, including:

- Soil and vegetation samples with bodily fluids
- Strands of hair, footprints, and fingerprints
- Clothing articles from the victim for DNA analysis
- Location logs and mobile tower data from the area
- Digital forensics related to phone tracking and any leaked video files

By combining scientific evidence with field intelligence, the case became an excellent example of how modern criminal investigation should operate.

### **Cracking the Crime: From Unknown to Identified**

The greatest challenge in the beginning was that the accused were unknown, and the area was secluded. SI Yadav formed a dedicated team and tapped into the local intelligence network, including village defence parties (VDPs), forest guards, and college youth contacts. CCTV footage from surrounding areas and mobile tower data were thoroughly analysed.

Within days, suspicion fell upon a group of young men from nearby villages. Rigorous questioning and digital surveillance led to the



arrest of eight individuals, all of whom later confessed during custodial interrogation.

Yet, what followed was not silence or delay, but an immediate, determined response by the Madhya Pradesh Police, supported by modern forensics and the reformed criminal justice system under the BNSS 2023. The system moved swiftly—from FIR to conviction—delivering justice in just 5 months and 12 days.

### **The Incident and Crime Scene**

The woman, whose identity is protected, was lured and then attacked by eight accused. Six of them forcibly raped her, while two others facilitated the assault. Shockingly, one of the accused recorded the incident on video, intending either to blackmail or disseminate it—highlighting the criminal mindset of humiliation beyond physical harm.

### **Scientific Investigation and Fast Action**

The Gurh Police team, aware of the sensitivity and gravity of the case, swung into action. A special team was formed to secure the scene of crime (SOC) and gather all possible material and biological evidence. Items such as:

- The victim's clothing,
  - Semen samples of the accused,
  - Strands of hair,
  - Soil traces,
  - Footprints,
  - The mobile device used to record the video
- were collected with forensic precision and immediately sent to the State Forensic Science

Laboratory for analysis.

Call Detail Records (CDRs) of all the accused were extracted and mapped with their movement. The timeline of the incident was confirmed by technical and digital evidence, providing an airtight case that left little room for doubt.

In a remarkable show of efficiency, the entire investigation was completed within one month, and the charge sheet was submitted on 23rd November 2024 just 32 days after the crime.

### **Charges Framed and Trial Begins**

The accused were booked under the various provisions of BNS 2023. The Court framed charges on 28th March 2025, after reviewing the strength of the investigation file, forensic evidence, and statements of medical officers, eyewitnesses, and the victim herself. The trial was assigned to a Fast-Track Court, ensuring focused attention and daily hearings.

### **Conviction and Sentencing**

On 2nd April 2025, less than a week after framing charges, the Fast-Track Court pronounced its verdict. All eight accused were convicted—six for directly committing the gangrape, and two for their role in aiding and abetting the crime.

In a strong and historic ruling, the court awarded:

- Life imprisonment till natural death to each of the eight accused under Section 70(1) of BNS.



- A fine of ₹2.3 lakh to be paid by each convict.

The Court stated that such "inhumane acts not only destroy the lives of the victims but also shake the very conscience of the society." The recorded video, instead of protecting the accused, became damning evidence that established guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

The testimonies of the victim, medical officers, and forensic experts, combined with the scientific evidence, proved vital in obtaining the conviction.

### Why This Case Matters

This case stands out as a beacon of hope and progress in India's legal landscape for several reasons:

1. Use of Modern Forensics: DNA analysis, digital footprints, mobile phone evidence, and scientific mapping of the scene of crime provided objective, irrefutable evidence.
2. Swift Police Action: With the FIR lodged within 24 hours and investigation completed within a month, the Madhya Pradesh Police displayed rare efficiency.
3. Effective Implementation of BNS-2023: The newly enacted criminal law proved robust, especially with its revised sections on

sexual offences, abetment, and conspiracy. It enabled the prosecution to file specific, enforceable charges.

4. Fast-Track Justice: With the conviction achieved in just 5 months and 12 days, the victim didn't have to wait for years or relive her trauma repeatedly in a prolonged trial.
2. Victim-Centered Approach: The Court's verdict and police's efforts ensured the dignity, safety, and emotional well-being of the survivor were safeguarded throughout.

### Conclusion: A Story of Justice, Not Just a Crime

The Gurh gangrape case from Madhya Pradesh is not just a case of crime and punishment—it is a milestone in India's evolving justice system. It proves that with determination, digital tools, legal reform, and sensitivity, even the most horrific crimes can be responded to with urgency, accuracy, and empathy.

This story must be told—not just to highlight the tragedy—but to celebrate the resilience of the survivor, the courage of investigators, and the power of the law when it works as it should.

It is a message to victims across the nation: Justice is not far. You are not alone. And you will be heard.



## STORY NO.-24 : MADHYA PRADESH

**Title:** *First Triple Death Penalty case in India under New Criminal Laws*

The rape and murder of a 5-year-old in Bhopal led to a landmark verdict: the first triple death penalty under BNS and POCSO. The crime was meticulously investigated by ACP Ankita Khatakar's SIT using advanced forensic tools and DNA evidence. The Court condemned the brutality and commended the police's swift and professional action. The co-accused, who helped hide the crime, received two-year sentences. The case concluded within 97 days of trial.

### **Brief description of case:**

Information received about the missing of a 5-year-old girl from Idgah Hills, Bhopal, a densely populated Multi block government housing complex for poor section in Vajpayee Nagar on 24/09/2024. FIR under Sec. 137 Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita was registered at Police Station Shahjahanabad Bhopal. A massive search operation by around 300 policemen was started in the complex consisting of more than 2500 flats and proper cordoning was done during search operation, police found the body of the girl in a water tank in a flat nearby child's home after around 24 hrs of her missing. A law-and-order scene erupted as public anger against accused was high on such a sensitive issue. Two accused, mother and sister of main culprit who was present in the flat and the dead body of child were safely removed after quickly completing

all Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Procedures of Seizure. The Scene of crime was secured, and police guards were placed for further examination. Senior police officers had a convincing and lengthy dialogue with family of victim and assembled crowd to assure them about justice. Postmortem was conducted by panel of doctors at AIIMS Bhopal. On receipt of the short PM report of the dead body, it was confirmed that the girl had been raped and murdered, and an FIR was registered.

Commissioner of police, Bhopal constituted an SIT headed by ACP aided by investigation officer who was handling case from initial stages under thorough supervision. Within hours, the main accused was arrested from Bhopal railway station as he was trying to abscond. The above team visited SOC multiple times to identify actual spot of murder inside the flat. Scientifically, established the fact



that accused was alone and was the only one involved in committing rape & murder and in hiding the body in a rack above bathroom. It was a 4.5 feet deep rack, the main reason police couldn't locate it in first wave of search. Scene of crime was recreated, and all facts were verified as per physical and chemical analysis with help of FSL team. Multiple DNA samples from dead body, murder spot, weapon, body disposal spot and accused's body were collected and matched positively to establish the entire episode without any doubt. Also corroborating evidence were collected against other 2 culprits, his mother and sister for helping main accused in absconding, hiding the facts during police search and later trying to obstruct the work of police at SOC Team conducted 12 detailed case diary discussion meetings along with forensic, legal officers to ensure no loopholes during entire investigation & trial. The case was notified as "fast track selected sensitive case" for speedy trial.

A special prosecutor was appointed by prosecution for the fast-track case. Given the nature of the case, the Hon'ble POC SO Court completed the trial in just 97 days and considering the case as rarest of the rare based on collected evidence and positive DNA reports, statements of witnesses, sentenced the main accused with triple death penalty and the co-accused with two years of rigorous imprisonment and ordered to provide compensation of Rs. 4 lakhs to the victim. In between the trial, defence tried to raise an argument of mental illness of accused based

on some false documents SIT again took permission from court to appear culprit in front of a qualified full medical panel. Accused was given a mental fitness certificate by a medical panel consisting of psychiatrists and physicians after intensive tests & diagnosis thereby defeating the move of defence

The Hon'ble Court has said in its judgement that if there was a punishment greater than death penalty, then the male vampire would have deserved it. Court congratulated police team for professional investigation, quality of evidence, timely actions.

### **Crowd and law & order situation at SOC**

It was first sensitive and sensational case in Madhya Pradesh under the new laws in which strict provision for search, seizure and arrests were followed as per BNSS. Team did fast learning and followed BNSS flawlessly to deliver strict punishments under new BNS to the culprit.

### **Special Contribution by SIT**

Keeping in mind the gravity and sensitivity of the crime, the Commissioner of Police constituted a special investigation team.

- 01 The accused was arrested within few hours based on phone location and human intelligence
- 02 The biggest challenge during the investigation was whether the girl was raped and murdered in the flat from where the body was recovered or the crime scene was somewhere else. ACP played



major role by visiting SOC multiple times with the SIT and conducting FSL and DNA analysis by scientific methods.

- 03 As chief of SIT, in learning and guiding the team in following new BNSS for all search and seizure with videography, proper drafting of documents for FSL analysis and corroborating the same with other evidence.
- 04 In between trial, defence tried to prove a case of mental illness of accused based on some false documents. SIT again worked and he was given mental fitness certificate by a medical panel consisting of psychiatrists and physicians.
- 05 Proper trial monitoring as chief of SIT and coordination with prosecution to ensure maximum punishment.
- 06 Properly following supervisions of DCP

and other senior officers point wise and scientifically on consultation with legal officers.

- 07 Recreation of scene of crime to prove entire blind episode which happened inside flat.
- 08 Ensure all other legal formalities for POCSO case including proving age, paternity identification of girl as body started decomposing
- 09 ACP, using the provisions of the new law with professional competence, completed the investigation in just 78 days and presented the charge-sheet before the Hon'ble Court.

SIT has displayed high level of professional competence and played an important role in getting the case convicted by conducting efficient and effective investigation.



## STORY NO.-25 : MEGHALAYA

**Title:** *Fatal Road Accident Convicted Under BNS-2023: Meghalaya Delivers Swift Justice in Vehicular Manslaughter Case*

On 22nd July 2024, in South Garo Hills, Meghalaya, a pedestrian was fatally struck by a speeding motorcyclist, Peter. The FIR was registered on the same day under Sections 281 and 106(1) of BNS-2023. The investigation included legal inquest, mechanical inspection, and forensic reports. The chargesheet was filed by 28th September, and the trial proceeded promptly. On 4th February 2025, the Court convicted Peter for negligent driving causing death. This case underscores that under BNS-2023, even road negligence cases are taken seriously and prosecuted with urgency, ensuring accountability on public roads.

### Introduction:

In the hilly terrains of South Garo Hills, a tragic accident on a quiet road led to the untimely death of an innocent civilian. But what could have been a long-drawn investigation was handled with precision, professionalism, and timely conviction under the BNS-2023, ensuring that even traffic-related fatalities receive the seriousness they deserve.

### The Incident:

On 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2024, at approximately 7:30 AM, an accident occurred on Simkalangre, Chokpot-12th Mile PWD road. The accused, Peter, aged 29, was riding his Bajaj Platina 110 CC motorcycle travelling from Tura towards Chokpot, when he collided with a pedestrian,

Andrew, aged 54, who was on the roadside. Both were immediately rushed to Tura Civil Hospital. Unfortunately, Andrew was declared dead by the attending medical officer.

### Investigation Process:

Upon receiving the information, SI Kevin and his staff arrived at the scene promptly and began an on-spot inquiry. A legal inquest was conducted at Tura Civil Hospital morgue in the presence of the deceased's relatives. The post-mortem was completed, and the body was handed over to the family for last rites.

Following preliminary findings, FIR was registered on the same day at Sangknigre Police Station under Sections 281 and 106(1) of BNS-2023. The investigation carefully examined



the accident scene, the mechanical condition of the motorcycle, statements of eyewitnesses and the medical examination reports of both the deceased and the accused. There was no evidence of external criminal intent, but the inquiry confirmed apparent negligence and rash driving, establishing culpability under the provisions of BNS-2023 dealing with negligent homicide.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

The chargesheet was filed on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2024. The Court took cognisance and initiated the trial promptly. All witness testimonies, police seizure records, inquest findings, and post-mortem reports were presented clearly. The prosecution concluded smoothly under Fast-Track Court protocols.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 4<sup>th</sup> February 2025, the Hon'ble Court found Peter guilty under Section 281 and 106(1) BNS for negligent driving resulting in death. He was convicted and sentenced accordingly.

### **Conclusion:**

This case highlights how, under BNS-2023, even fatal road accidents are no longer treated lightly. The prompt FIR, scientific investigation, and timely trial ensured that responsibility was fixed and justice was delivered within 7 months of the incident. This case shows that negligence on public roads will attract swift legal consequences under the new legal system.



## STORY NO.-26 : MIZORAM

**Title:** *Small Theft, Swift Justice: CCTV Evidence Delivers Rapid Conviction in Mizoram under BNS-2023*

In Aizawl, Mizoram, a petty shop theft involving T-shirts and shirts on 26th August 2024 led to a swift response. CCTV footage helped identify and apprehend the accused Gingohtang within hours. Scientific documentation and recovery of stolen items helped build a solid case. The chargesheet was filed on 9th October 2024, and the Court delivered its verdict on 13th December — just 109 days after FIR. The accused was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and fined ₹1,000. This case shows how even small-scale thefts are no longer overlooked, thanks to BNSS-2023's fast-track protocols

### Introduction:

In the peaceful hills of Aizawl, Mizoram, even a petty shop theft was handled with complete seriousness and procedural rigour, proving that no offence is too minor for justice under India's reformed criminal framework. This case became a shining example of how digital evidence and prompt judicial response can turn even minor theft into a success story for the BNS-2023.

### The Incident:

On 26<sup>th</sup> August 2024, a shopkeeper in Aizawl reported the theft of six T-shirts and two shirts worth modest monetary value but significant personal loss. An FIR was immediately registered under Sections 305(A), 331(3), and

331(4) of BNS-2023, demonstrating the zero-tolerance approach being adopted even for low-value offences under the new legal regime.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation was launched on the same day with commendable speed. CCTV footage from the surrounding shops was retrieved and examined meticulously. Within hours, the accused, identified as Gingohtang, was spotted on the footage and apprehended. The stolen clothing was fully recovered from his possession. The investigating officers carefully documented the seizure through forensic photographs, prepared recovery memos, and recorded all witness statements from shop staff and bystanders. The chargesheet was



compiled and filed efficiently within just over 40 days on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2024.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Soon after filing the chargesheet, the Fast-Track Court framed charges and initiated the trial without procedural delays. The prosecution presented CCTV footage, seizure documentation, and witness testimonies that collectively left no room for doubt. The case proceeded seamlessly, with daily hearings ensuring continuous progress.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

The court delivered its judgment on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2024, 109 days after the FIR was registered. The accused was convicted

and sentenced to three months of simple imprisonment, a fine of ₹1,000, and an additional one-month sentence in case of default.

### **Conclusion:**

Though minor in monetary value, this case powerfully demonstrates how BNS-2023 ensures that even minor crimes receive prompt attention and swift legal closure. The combination of real-time surveillance, scientific documentation, and fast-track judicial processing brought full resolution in just over 3½ months, reinforcing public confidence that every victim, regardless of severity of the case, will see justice delivered.



## STORY NO.-27 : MIZORAM

**Title:** E-Sakshya Powered Justice: Swift Trial for Theft in Aizawl

On 16th September 2024, a theft was reported at Online Store in Aizawl, Mizoram. The investigating team used the e-Sakshya digital platform to record and manage evidence, including video footage. Within days, the accused Samuel was arrested and confessed. The chargesheet was filed promptly, and charges were framed on 30th September 2024 — just 14 days later. The trial concluded swiftly, and on 8th November, the Court sentenced Samuel to 3 months' imprisonment and a ₹1,000 fine. This 53-day case is a benchmark in digital policing and efficient trial delivery under BNSS

### Introduction:

In the peaceful city of Aizawl, Mizoram, a seemingly minor case of theft quickly turned into a demonstration of how modern technology and the BNS-2023 can together deliver prompt justice. What could have remained an unsolved case was efficiently cracked using digital tools, ensuring that no victim remains unheard. The Incident:

On 16<sup>th</sup> September 2024, Zoremsanga of Armed Veng lodged a complaint at Aizawl Police Station, reporting that garments were stolen from her Online Store. The theft occurred without any physical damage to the property. FIR was immediately registered under Sections 331(3), 331(4), and 305(a) of the BNS.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation officer used the e-Sakshya digital platform to record and manage evidence systematically. Extensive crime scene videography was conducted, and area surveillance was thoroughly analysed. Eventually, the suspect, Samuel, was apprehended and confessed to committing the theft. The entire evidence chain was securely documented, ensuring the case was airtight.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

Charges were framed on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2024, only 14 days after filing the charge sheet. The trial was fast-tracked, ensuring swift and decisive proceedings.



### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 8<sup>th</sup> November 2024, the Court convicted the accused, sentencing him to 3 months of simple imprisonment and a fine of ₹1,000. An additional one month of imprisonment was imposed in default of payment of fine.

### **Conclusion:**

The case was completed within 53 days from the FIR to the conviction. The use of the e-Sakshya system reflects the growing strength of digital policing under BNSS, enabling prompt, transparent, and efficient justice delivery.



## STORY NO.-28 : ODISHA

**Title:** *Drunk and Dangerous: 6-Day Jail Term Delivered in Record Time for Intoxicated Driving under BNS & MV Act*

On 21st January 2025, in Cuttack, Odisha, a motorcyclist was caught drunk driving and threatening road safety. A breathalyzer confirmed intoxication, and the FIR was registered under Section 281 of BNS-2023 and the MV Act. The investigation was prompt and factual. Charges were framed and trial conducted rapidly. On 24th February 2025 — just 34 days later — the accused was sentenced to 6 days' simple imprisonment and fined ₹10,500. This case demonstrates how public safety violations now face prompt punishment, reinforcing discipline on roads under the reformed legal system.

### Introduction:

In the busy intersection of Apania Chowk, Cuttack, a routine vehicle check became a quick example of how BNS-2023 empowers police and Courts to deliver instant consequences for offences that threaten public safety. This case, though simple in structure, stands tall in its message: dangerous behaviour on public roads will no longer go unpunished.

### The Incident:

On 21<sup>st</sup> January 2025, during regular road checking operations, the Odisha Police intercepted a motorcyclist exhibiting visibly reckless behaviour. The suspect, Debojeet, was stopped and subjected to a breathalyzer test, which confirmed a high level of alcohol in his system. His erratic riding had placed several pedestrians and drivers at risk. An FIR

was registered on the same day under Section 281 of BNS-2023 and Section 185 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation was straightforward but thorough. The breathalyzer report, signed witness statements, police seizure records, and photographs of the vehicle and incident scene were compiled swiftly. Given the case's simplicity and the accused's clear admission, the chargesheet was filed within days. The prosecution focused on a clean presentation of facts, ensuring no delays at any level.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

Charges were framed in record time, and the trial proceeded under Fast-Track Court provisions. The Court appreciated the



prosecution's readiness, which relied entirely on factual, scientific, and uncontested evidence. The hearings were concluded quickly without unnecessary adjournments.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 24<sup>th</sup> February 2025, just 34 days after the FIR, the Court delivered its judgment. Debojeet was sentenced to 6 days of simple imprisonment and a monetary fine ₹10,500. The sentence was intentionally swift and sharp, designed to send a public message about accountability on Indian roads.

### **Conclusion:**

The case was investigated, prosecuted, tried, and concluded in less than five weeks. This case proves that under BNS-2023, even a single breathalyzer test, backed by diligent documentation, can drive a swift legal response. Public safety crimes, often ignored or downplayed in the past, are now being taken seriously, setting a new standard for responsive policing and judicial action.



## STORY NO.-29 : ODISHA

**Title:** *Father Convicted for Aggravated Sexual Assault: 25-Year Sentence Delivered Under BNS & POCSO Act*

In Balasore, Odisha, a disturbing case of incestuous sexual abuse came to light on 6th August 2024, when a mother reported her husband for repeatedly assaulting their 13-year-old daughter. The accused was caught in the act on two consecutive days, and FIR was registered at Singla Police Station under Section 65(1) of BNS-2023 and Section 6 of the POCSO Act. The investigation was swift and sensitive, led by SI Baldev, with medical, forensic, and testimonial evidence gathered promptly. The chargesheet was submitted within 56 days, and charges were framed on 8th October 2024. The trial proceeded without delay, and on 18th November 2024, the Hon'ble Court convicted the father, sentencing him to 25 years of rigorous imprisonment and a ₹5,000 fine, with two additional years in default. This case exemplifies the zero-tolerance approach of BNS-2023 in delivering fast, uncompromising justice for sexual offences against children.

### Introduction:

In Balasore, Odisha, a heinous crime unfolded behind closed doors, where a father repeatedly subjected his 13-year-old daughter to sexual assault. The system's response to this deeply disturbing offence became a clear demonstration of BNS-2023's synergy with the POCSO Act in delivering harsh and timely punishment for crimes against children.

### The Incident:

On 4<sup>th</sup> August 2024, at around 4 PM, the victim's mother witnessed her husband, Nageshwar, sexually assaulting their 13-year-old daughter at their residence in Jamsuli Village. When she

attempted to intervene, she was threatened into silence. The following day, she again caught him committing the same offence. Gathering courage, she reported the incident on 6th August 2024 at Singla Police Station, leading to FIR being registered under Section 65(1) of BNS and Section 6 of the POCSO Act.

### Investigation Process:

SI Baldev handled the investigation with urgency and care. Detailed victim statements, medical examinations, forensic evidence, and witness testimonies were collected rapidly. The chargesheet was submitted within 56 days on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2024.



### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were formally framed on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2024 before the Special POCSO Court. The trial proceeded on a fast-track basis, with apparent medical and forensic corroboration eliminating any doubts. The prosecution successfully established aggravated penetrative sexual assault under Section 5(m) of the POCSO Act, committed by the victim's father.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 18<sup>th</sup> November 2024, the Court delivered its judgment. Nageshwar was convicted under Section 65(1) of BNS and Section 6 of the

POCSO Act. He was sentenced to 25 years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹5000. In default of payment of fine, he would serve an additional 2 years of imprisonment.

### **Conclusion:**

This case exemplifies how BNS-2023 and the POCSO Act deliver substantial victim-centric justice in the gravest offences against minors. With the entire process from FIR to conviction completed in just over 3 months, this success story reaffirms India's zero-tolerance approach towards sexual violence against children under its reformed criminal laws.



## STORY NO.-30 : ODISHA

**Title:** *Swift Justice in Gold Chain Snatching Case: Odisha Police Secure Rapid Conviction Under BNS-2023*

In Bhubaneswar, Odisha, a gold chain snatching during a morning walk on 8th July 2024 triggered an efficient law enforcement response. FIR was filed at Airport Police Station under Sections 309(4) and 309(3)(5) of BNS-2023. Prompt CCTV review and field intelligence led to the arrest of Amitav, Madhusudan, and Jayant on 22nd July 2024. The chargesheet was filed by 12th August 2024, and charges were framed on 30th August. The trial moved without delays, and by 13th December 2024, the Hon'ble Court convicted all three, sentencing them to 18 months of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹81,000 each. In case of non-payment, four months of additional imprisonment were prescribed, with the fine amount directed as compensation to the victim. This case reflects how the reformed legal system under BNS-2023 ensures timely justice and victim restitution in urban crime cases

### Introduction:

This Odisha case highlights the effective and swift response of law enforcement and the judiciary in tackling street crime under the BNS-2023. A prompt report of a gold chain snatching incident led to the quick apprehension of the culprits and a fast-tracked conviction, demonstrating the system's commitment to ensuring justice for victims.

### The Incident:

On 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2024, at approximately 6:50 PM, an informant reported to the Airport Police Station, Odisha, that three unknown persons on a motorcycle had snatched his gold chain,

weighing approximately 6-7 grams, during his morning walk. The informant's call for help was answered by a watchman, which caused the culprits to flee. Consequently, Airport PS Case was registered on 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2024, under Sections 309(4) and 309(3)(5) of the BNS-2023.

### Investigation Progress:

The Investigating Officer (IO) promptly recorded the informant's statement under Section 180 BNS, visited the scene, prepared a spot map, and meticulously collected CCTV footage. Through active engagement with sources, the IO successfully identified Amitav as one of the perpetrators. On 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2024,



all three accused, Amitav, Madhusudan, Jayant, and others, were apprehended at Kargil Basti. After completing all necessary investigative procedures, a comprehensive chargesheet was filed on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2024, detailing the defendants' involvement in the robbery.

### **Trial and Conviction:**

The JMFC-V Court in Bhubaneswar took cognizance of the case, and charges were formally framed on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2024. On 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2024, the Court found the accused guilty under Sections 309(4) and 309(3)(5) of BNS. The accused were convicted under Section 468 BNS and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹81,000 each. Furthermore, under Section 395 BNS,

the Court ordered that the fine amount be paid to the informant-victim as compensation or, failing that, that the convicts serve an additional 4 months' imprisonment.

### **Conclusion:**

This case serves as a prime example of the effectiveness of India's criminal justice system operating under BNSS-2023. The rapid investigation, timely apprehension of the culprits, and the Court's decisive judgment, including a significant fine for victim compensation, demonstrate a robust commitment to deterring crime and ensuring justice for victims. The entire process was concluded within five months, from incident to conviction.



## STORY NO.-31 : ODISHA

**Title:** *Speedy Justice under the New Criminal Laws, 2023 : A Case from Ganjam District, Odisha*

In Ganjam district of Odisha, a routine traffic check on the evening of 9th January 2025 led to the swift conviction of Sanjay Pradhan for reckless and negligent driving under BNS-2023. He was intercepted while riding a motorcycle at high speed without a helmet and with two pillion riders, endangering public safety. FIR was registered under Section 281 of BNS and Sections 194(1) and 194(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act. The investigation used CCTV footage, eyewitness statements, and official verification, leading to a chargesheet being filed within just 3 days. The Court found him guilty and imposed a fine of ₹2,200, with the entire trial concluding within 6 days of the chargesheet submission. This case is a standout example of time-bound justice under India's new legal framework, emphasizing public safety, procedural efficiency, and digital evidence.

The enactment and implementation of the BNSS, 2023 marks a paradigm shift in India's criminal justice system, aiming to ensure expeditious investigations, fair trials, victim-centric justice, and integration of technology. One of the early success stories demonstrating the impact of this reform is the swift investigation and trial of a road safety violation case registered at Chamkhandi Police Station, Ganjam District, Odisha.

### Case Background and Legal Provisions

On the evening of 9 January 2025, a team led by under the supervision of ASI Sudheer Kumar Dupada of Chamkhandi Police Station was engaged in vehicle checking duty at Kalia

Chowk, as part of routine enforcement under the Motor Vehicles Act. At approximately 8:50 PM, the team noticed 3 persons were riding Honda motorcycle and none of them were wearing helmets. Not only they were riding motorcycle at a very high speed in a rush & negligent manner, but they were also endangering Public safety.

Upon being intercepted by police, the rider was identified as Sanjay Pradhan. Considering the gravity of the violation, the following legal provisions were imposed:

1. Section 281, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 – Rash or negligent act endangering human life or personal safety.



2. Sections 194(1) and 194(2), Motor Vehicles Act – Driving without a helmet and carrying more than one pillion rider.

A case was immediately registered under the above sections as FIR, and the investigation proceeded without delay.

## Swift and Technology-Driven Investigation

The police team, under the supervision of the Investigating Officer (IO), promptly:

1. Obtained CCTV footage from the vicinity to track the vehicle's movement and driving pattern.
2. Recorded statements of eyewitnesses who were present at the location and had seen the violation.
3. Verified the vehicle details and the identified Sanjay through official channels.

The chargesheet was prepared & submitted in jurisdiction zonal court within 3 days of the FIR. Efficiency of this investigation highlights the enhanced procedural mechanisms introduced under the framework of New Criminal Law, which emphasizes on strict timelines and accountability in law enforcement procedures.

## Judicial Proceedings and Conviction

Following the submission of the chargesheet, the judicial process commenced without unnecessary adjournments. The Court framed charges and commenced trial proceedings expeditiously. The accused was provided due legal representation, and the prosecution

presented the evidence which were collected during the investigation.

Following the trial proceedings the Court found Sanjay Pradhan guilty under:

- Section 281, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
- Sections 194(1) and 194(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act

The court imposed a fine of ₹2,200/- as per the penal provisions. Notably, the entire trial was completed within 6 days of filing the charge sheet, highlighting the commitment of the judiciary in upholding the spirit of fast-track justice under the new law.

## Impact and Significance

This case sets a precedent for timely justice in cases involving public safety and traffic law enforcement. It demonstrates several key improvements under the new criminal law architecture:

1. Time-bound Investigation and Prosecution: The case exhibits compliance with the envisioned timelines for investigation, charge sheet filing, and trial under the BNSS, 2023.
2. Integration of Technology in Policing: The use of CCTV footage as admissible and corroborative evidence has strengthened the quality of the investigation and minimized reliance on circumstantial testimonies.
3. Efficient Witness and Evidence Management: Statements were recorded without delay, ensuring freshness of



memory and accuracy in testimonies.

4. Improved Judicial Coordination: Fast-track hearings and coordinated prosecution enabled swift disposal, avoiding long-pending cases which traditionally overburden the judicial system.
5. Deterrent Effect: The case sends a strong message of deterrence to potential violators of traffic and public safety laws as per the New Criminal Law. Reckless driving not only endangers lives but now also invites swift legal consequences.
6. Public Trust in Legal Institutions: Timely justice fosters greater public confidence in the efficiency and responsiveness of the police and judicial systems.

## Conclusion

The Chamkhandi motorcycle violation case

sets a prime example of the implementation and the efficiency of new criminal laws. The efficiency achieved during investigation process, coupled with judicial responsiveness, & strategic use of technology, reflects a proactive and victim-centric approach to law enforcement & justice delivery.

Such outcomes contribute directly to the broader vision of criminal justice reforms in India – fostering a more efficient, transparent, and citizen centric system of justice delivery. It is essential that similar best practices be replicated across states, and law enforcement personnel should be trained to adapt to the new legal ecosystem. This case affirms that with the right tools and legal frameworks, justice can indeed be delivered swiftly and effectively.



## STORY NO.-32 : ODISHA

**Title:** *Balancing the Scales: Rights, Evidence, and Conviction under New Laws*

On the strength of digital forensics and procedural rigor, Airport Police Station, Bhubaneswar cracked a robbery case involving a gold chain snatching by three individuals. FIR invoked Sections 309(4) and 3(5) of BNS. Swift investigation, supported by CCTV footage and crime scene reconstruction, led to the recovery of stolen property. The charge sheet was filed within 34 days, and the trial concluded within 138 days. All three accused were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and ₹1,000 fines. The case also invoked Section 468 BNSS to deduct pre-trial custody from total sentence, ensuring fair yet firm justice under India's modernized legal regime.

### Brief of the case

On the strength of procedural discipline, scientific investigation, and legal efficiency, FIR from Airport Police Station, UPD Bhubaneswar, Odisha, stands as a testament to the speed and transparency envisioned by the new criminal justice framework under BNSS, 2023. The case pertained to a snatching incident, where three unknown persons forcibly took a gold chain from the victim. The FIR was registered under Sections 309(4) and 3(5) of BNS, which deal with robbery involving hurt and aggravating factors related to violent theft.

The investigating officer swiftly mobilized technical resources, relying on CCTV surveillance to establish the chain of events and identify the culprits. Forensic tools, including

digital analysis and scene reconstruction, further strengthened the evidentiary trail. The recovery of the gold chain—which is big relief to the victim.

The police achieved a commendable milestone by filing the charge sheet within 3 days of the FIR. Such promptness reflects a procedural shift enabled by institutional capacity-building, integrated technology use, and legal awareness. In a remarkable display of judicial responsiveness, the trial concluded within 104 days of the charge sheet submission. All three accused were convicted and sentenced to 18 months of rigorous imprisonment along with a monetary fine of ₹1,000 each.

One notable feature of this case was the Court's application of Section 468 of Bharatiya



Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), which provides that any period spent by the accused in pre-trial detention shall be deducted from the total sentence awarded. This ensured that while justice was delivered swiftly, procedural fairness toward the accused was upheld, demonstrating an equitable balance between victim rights and custodial safeguards.

### Key Highlights

- **Timeline Efficiency:** From FIR to conviction, the case wrapped up in just 138 days, making it a model for case lifecycle reduction under the BNS-BNSS regime.
- **Robust Evidentiary Chain:** Use of CCTV, recovery, forensic corroboration, and

reliable witness statements ensured a watertight case.

- **Institutional Coordination:** Coordination between law enforcement, forensic experts, and the judiciary was pivotal to this outcome.

This case is emblematic of the new paradigm in Indian criminal jurisprudence, where technological convergence, proactive policing, and streamlined trial processes uphold both justice delivery and constitutional protections. It serves as an excellent reference point for replication in training modules, public awareness campaigns, and institutional benchmarking.



## STORY NO.-33 : PUNJAB

**Title:** *Snatching Case Solved Through Confession & Test Identification: Swift Conviction Under BNS-2023*

In Mahilpur, Punjab, a snatching case reported on 22nd September 2024 saw swift resolution under BNSS-2023. FIR was registered after Navdeep Kaur's gold earrings were forcibly taken on 30th July 2024. Harender alias Heera was identified as the prime suspect while in custody for another offence. His voluntary confession and recovery of the stolen property from his in-laws' home, along with a successful test identification parade, formed the basis of the prosecution. The chargesheet was submitted on 4th January 2025, and charges were framed on 1st February. On 13th March 2025, the Hon'ble Court convicted him under Sections 304 and 317(2) of BNS and sentenced him to four months of imprisonment and a fine of ₹500. The case illustrates how BNSS-2023, supported by scientific recovery and confession-based evidence, enables a fast-tracked justice process for street crimes

### Introduction:

In Mahilpur, Punjab, a gold chain snatching incident initially appeared as a routine street crime. However, the systematic investigation, quick recovery of stolen property, and effective courtroom proceedings led to a fast conviction under BNSS-2023, delivering timely justice to the victim.

### The Incident:

On 30<sup>th</sup> July 2024, at her residence, Navdeep Kaur was attacked by a youth who forcibly snatched her gold earrings. At first, the victim and her family tried to trace the accused but

could not locate him. Eventually, her husband, Balvinder Singh, lodged a formal complaint on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2024, following which FIR was registered at Mahilpur Police Station under Section 304 BNS-2023.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation swiftly identified Harender alias Heera of Muthada Kalan of Phillaur, Jalandhar, as the prime suspect. As he was already in judicial custody in connection with another case, a production warrant was obtained to secure his custody for interrogation.



During interrogation, the accused confessed to his involvement and disclosed the location where the stolen earrings and the motorcycle used during the crime were hidden. The stolen items were recovered from his in-laws' house. A formal Test Identification Parade (TIP) was conducted, during which the victim, Navdeep Kaur, confidently identified the accused, further solidifying the prosecution's case.

The ownership verification of the recovered motorcycle also established a direct link between the accused and the crime. Witness statements, forensic seizure memos, confession documents, and recovery records collectively built an airtight case. The chargesheet was submitted on 4th January 2025, ensuring compliance with prescribed timelines under BNSS-2023.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were framed on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2025. The trial was conducted efficiently, with minimal adjournments. The clear and consistent evidence presented by the prosecution left no ambiguity in the courtroom. The combination of recovered property, voluntary disclosure,

victim's identification, and corroborative witness statements allowed the trial to conclude smoothly.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 13<sup>th</sup> March 2025, less than six months after FIR registration, the Hon'ble Court convicted Harender under Sections 304 and 317(2) of BNS-2023. Considering the period already undergone in judicial custody, the court sentenced him to four months of imprisonment and imposed a fine of ₹500.

### **Conclusion:**

This case reflects how scientific investigation techniques, including voluntary confession, test identification parade, and timely seizure, can rapidly establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt under BNSS-2023. With FIR registered in September and conviction delivered by March, this success story underlines Punjab Police's efficiency and the justice system's ability to handle snatching cases with the seriousness they deserve under India's reformed legal framework.



## STORY NO.-34 : PUNJAB

**Title:** *Swift Justice in Motorcycle Theft: Guilty Plea Leads to Rapid Conviction Under BNS-2023*

In Sangrur, Punjab, the theft of a Hero Splendor Plus motorcycle was reported by the owner on 5th July 2024. FIR was registered at Phagguwala Police Station under Sections 303(2) and 317(2) of BNS-2023. The accused, Sukhvinder, was arrested soon after, and the stolen motorcycle was recovered. With strong evidence and clear ownership links, the chargesheet was submitted on 9th September 2024. Charges were framed on 18th January 2025, and during trial, the accused pleaded guilty. On 1st February 2025, the Court convicted him and sentenced him to six months of imprisonment. This case demonstrates how quick police action, recovery of stolen property, and procedural efficiency under BNS-2023 can lead to swift justice for property crimes — concluded within seven months from incident to conviction.

### **Introduction:**

This case from Punjab demonstrates the efficiency of the Indian justice system under the new BNS-2023 in securing a swift conviction for a motorcycle theft. A prompt arrest and a guilty plea by the accused led to the resolution of the case in just a few months.

### **The Incident:**

On 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2024, Satender reported the theft of his Hero Splendour Plus motorcycle. He identified the perpetrator as Sukhvinder, son of Yograj, resident of Phagguwala, Sangrur.

An FIR was registered on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2024, under Sections 303(2) and 317(2) of the BNS-2023.

### **Investigation Progress:**

The police swiftly acted on Satender's complaint and arrested Sukhvinder. Following the collection of evidence and completion of all investigative procedures, the chargesheet was submitted on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, clearly establishing Sukhvinder's involvement in the theft and possession of the stolen property.

**Trial and Conviction:**

The charges were formally framed on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2025. During the Court proceedings, Sukhvinder pleaded guilty to the offences. Consequently, on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2025, the Court convicted him based on his plea and sentenced him to six months of imprisonment.

**Conclusion:**

This case highlights the streamlined process facilitated by BNSS-2023, where a clear confession and efficient police work led to a rapid conviction. The quick turnaround from FIR to conviction in less than seven months showcases the effectiveness of the updated legal framework in delivering justice.



## STORY NO.-35 : PUDUCHERRY

**Title:** *Fraud Unmasked: Swift Justice in Puducherry Bank Fraud Case*

In Puducherry, a major financial fraud involving the embezzlement of customer deposits by senior Bank Manager, Manjeet came to light on 17th November 2024. FIR was registered the same day after Puducherry National Bank reported that Manjeet had forged documents, created fake accounts, and siphoned funds over several months. A forensic audit, digital evidence including server logs and CCTV, and Manjeet's confession led to a watertight case. Charges under Sections 308, 336, and 66 of BNS-2023, along with IT Act provisions, were framed on 22nd January 2025. The chargesheet was submitted within 50 days, and trial proceedings were fast-tracked. On 10th April 2025, the Hon'ble Court convicted Manjeet and sentenced him to 12 years of rigorous imprisonment with a ₹50 lakh fine, ordering full recovery of siphoned funds. This case, resolved in just 145 days, stands as a powerful example of how financial frauds in the banking sector can be prosecuted swiftly and scientifically under India's new legal framework.

### **Introduction:**

In the quiet coastal territory of Puducherry, what started as a sophisticated financial fraud was swiftly unravelled into a landmark example of forensic accounting, digital evidence, and speedy justice under BNSS-2023.

### **The Incident:**

On 17<sup>th</sup> November 2024, a complaint was filed by the branch authorities of Puducherry National Bank reporting massive embezzlement of funds by one of their senior employees,

Bank Manager Manjeet. It was discovered that over several months, Manjeet had misused his position to forge documents, create fake beneficiary accounts, and siphon off customer deposits into these bogus accounts.

### **Investigation Process:**

A special financial crime investigation unit was constituted. Forensic audits were initiated immediately. Digital trails, server logs, CCTV recordings from the bank premises, and email records were carefully examined. Manjeet's



confession and irrefutable digital evidence made the case watertight. The chargesheet was filed within 50 days.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges under BNS 2023 along with Information Technology Act provisions, were framed on 22nd January 2025. The trial was conducted on a fast-track basis, ensuring uninterrupted hearings.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 10<sup>th</sup> April 2025, the Hon'ble Court convicted

Manjeet, sentencing him to 12 years of rigorous imprisonment, along with a fine of ₹50 lakh. Additionally, all siphoned funds were ordered to be recovered and restored to the victims.

### **Conclusion:**

From FIR registration to final sentencing, the case concluded within 145 days. It is a model for how financial fraud involving banking sector abuse can be cracked efficiently under India's new criminal justice framework using scientific evidence and digital forensics.



## STORY NO.-36 : PUDUCHERRY

**Title:** *Swift Justice in a Sacred Theft Case — Puducherry Delivers Same-Day Chargesheet and Conviction*

In Serumavilangai village, Puducherry, a theft was reported by Malaivani on the night of 2024, involving a sacred silver Kamatchi lamp and an iron axe stolen from her home. The FIR was registered at Thirunallar Police Station under Sections 331(3) and 305 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)-2023. The accused was swiftly arrested and the stolen property recovered. The charge sheet was filed and submitted to the Hon'ble Judicial Magistrate Court, Karaikal on the same day. During the trial, the accused admitted guilt, and the Court convicted him, sentencing him to 55 days of simple imprisonment. This case demonstrates the efficient handling of house thefts under BNS-2023 with fast procedural compliance and timely justice.

### Introduction:

In the serene village of Serumavilangai, Puducherry, a quiet household was shaken by the theft of a sacred silver Kamatchi lamp and an iron axe. What followed was a textbook example of efficiency under the BNSS, 2023, to ensure swift justice and restoration of community faith.

### The Incident:

On receiving a complaint from 45-year-old Malaivani, resident of Attrangarai Street, Thirunallar, regarding a break-in at her home, the Puducherry police registered under Sections 331(3) and 305 of BNS-2023. The stolen items, worth approximately ₹10,000,

held not just monetary value but deep spiritual significance to the family.

### Investigation Process:

Acting swiftly, the local police traced and apprehended the accused. The stolen silver lamp and iron axe were successfully recovered. Witnesses were examined promptly, and statements were recorded. All standard procedural protocols under BNSS were adhered to with discipline and urgency.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

In a remarkable move, the chargesheet was filed within the same day and submitted before the Hon'ble Judicial Magistrate Court, Karaikal.



During the trial, the accused admitted guilt upon framing of charges, leaving no room for delay in sentencing.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

The Court sentenced the offender to 55 days of simple imprisonment, reinforcing that even low-value property crimes would not be taken lightly under the reformed legal system.

### **Conclusion:**

This case from Puducherry exemplifies the effectiveness of swift prosecution and efficient policing under BNSS-2023. With the entire legal process—right from FIR to conviction—wrapped up rapidly, it highlights the serious intent of the new criminal justice system to deter even seemingly minor thefts.



## STORY NO.-37 : PUDUCHERRY

**Title:** *Two-State Motorbike Theft Cracked: Fast-Track Conviction Delivered Under BNS-2023*

In Yanam, Puducherry, a Suzuki Access scooter was stolen between 24th–26th November 2024 and traced to Andhra Pradesh. FIR led to a cross-state investigation using mobile tracking and lead from informants. One accused, Satyam, was arrested from judicial custody and confessed. The chargesheet was submitted on 5th December 2024, and charges framed on 3rd March 2025. On 4th March, Satyam pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and a ₹5,000 fine. This case demonstrates how interstate coordination and plea of guilt can fast-track resolution under BNSS-2023 within three months

### Introduction:

A stolen two-wheeler, crossing state boundaries from Puducherry to Andhra Pradesh, triggered a multi-jurisdictional investigation that ended with a swift conviction under BNSS-2023. This case highlights the capability of the Police to track inter-state property crimes and swiftly prosecute offenders through fast-track judicial processes.

### The Incident:

Between 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2024, a dark blue Suzuki Access 125 scooter, valued at ₹50,000, was stolen from Boat Street, Yanam; Betalam Kumar subsequently reported the theft to Yanam Police Station, leading to the registration of FIR under Section 303(2) BNS-

2023, with the investigation identifying Ashwin of Kakinada District, Andhra Pradesh, and Satyam alias Sonu from Vijayawada District, Andhra Pradesh, as the two accused who acted with a common intention to steal and dispose of the vehicle.

### Investigation Process:

Police used vehicle surveillance networks, mobile tracking, and informant networks to trace the movement of the stolen scooter across Andhra Pradesh. Satyam was apprehended from judicial custody, and upon interrogation, he admitted to his involvement in the theft. His confession was formally recorded.

The chargesheet was submitted on 5<sup>th</sup>



December 2024, detailing the scooter's forensic recovery and the accused's confessions. The trial for Satyam proceeded first, while Ashwin was summoned separately for a later appearance.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were formally framed against Satyam on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2025 under Section 303(2) read with Section 35 of BNS. On 4th March 2025, Satyam was produced before the Court from judicial custody and voluntarily pleaded guilty. Based on this admission, the Court proceeded directly to sentencing.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

Satyam was sentenced to 3 months of simple

imprisonment and fined ₹5000 under Section 303(2) BNS. In default of payment of fine, one additional month of simple imprisonment was ordered. The sentence acknowledged his prior two-month judicial custody as part of his sentence under Section 468 BNSS.

### **Conclusion:**

This case is a successful example of cross-state coordination and fast-track judicial processing under BNSS-2023. From FIR to final conviction of one accused, the matter was concluded within just over three months, reinforcing public confidence in the ability of Police and the judiciary to resolve even interstate thefts swiftly and efficiently.



## STORY NO.-38 : RAJASTHAN

**Title:** *Attempt to Murder Pregnant Woman: Swift Prosecution Secured Under BNSS-2023*

In Baran district, Rajasthan, a violent attempt to murder a pregnant woman and her husband unfolded on 8th August 2024 when neighbours attempted to burn their gate near a gas cylinder and later attacked them with a knife. FIR was registered at Chhabra Police Station under various sections of BNS-2023. Medical evidence confirmed stab wounds and trauma to the pregnant victim. The accused, arrested on 10th September, confessed during trial, and the chargesheet was filed on 23rd October. On 18th January 2025, the Hon'ble Court convicted the offenders and, taking note of the first-time offence and confession, awarded probation with a fine of ₹2,200 and a one-year good conduct bond. This case reflects the flexibility of BNSS-2023 in balancing accountability with reform, and how scientific investigation and swift prosecution ensured justice within a few months of the offence.

### Introduction:

In Chhabra, Baran district of Rajasthan, a terrifying incident unfolded that not only endangered a pregnant woman and her husband but also exposed a shocking intent to commit grievous harm in broad daylight. Thanks to strong community reporting, quick police response, and scientific prosecution under BNSS-2023, this violent assault was swiftly addressed through the legal system.

### The Incident:

On 8<sup>th</sup> August 2024, around 2 PM, a pregnant woman, was at home with her husband, Sanjeet, when their neighbours, Manish and

Kamlesh, attacked their house. In a pre-planned act of violence, the attackers first attempted to set fire to the main gate of the house where a gas cylinder was also kept, risking a possible explosion. The couple immediately rushed to the police station to register an initial complaint.

However, as they returned from the police station after filing their report, Manish and Kamalesh again confronted them. Manish, armed with a button knife, attempted to stab Sanjeet in the stomach. In a scuffle, Sanjeet managed to catch the blade, injuring his hand, but still suffered a stab wound to his abdomen. During the altercation, Kamalesh violently



kicked the pregnant lady in her stomach, causing her to fall due to her pregnancy. She was immediately rushed to Chhabra Hospital and later referred to Baran District Hospital for further treatment. A second, more serious FIR was registered on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2024 at Chhabra Police Station, invoking charges under various Sections of BNS-2023.

### **Investigation Process:**

The investigation team swiftly arrested the accused on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2024. Medical evidence documenting the injuries of both the pregnant victim and her husband played a central role. The forensic reports, medical statements, witness testimonies, and recovery of the knife all formed a solid chain of evidence. The chargesheet was filed promptly on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2024.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were framed under multiple provisions of BNS. The Fast-Track Court moved quickly into trial, aided by the fact that the primary accused, Manish, voluntarily confessed in Court to his role in the crime. Based on the

confession and circumstances, the Court chose to exercise a degree of leniency as it was the accused's first offence.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 18<sup>th</sup> January 2025, the Court convicted the accused under Sections 3(5), 115(2), 118(1), 126(2), and 352 of BNS-2023. Instead of awarding immediate imprisonment, the Court imposed a fine of ₹2200. It granted probation with strict conditions, including a one-year good conduct bond of ₹10,000, maintaining that any violation would lead to immediate custody.

### **Conclusion:**

This case underscores how BNS-2023 allows serious penal action and flexible sentencing where appropriate. The scientific investigation, video-documented evidence, swift trial, and use of Section 230 BNSS for speedy case documentation ensured that justice was served within a few months, preventing prolonged trauma for the victim while still holding the accused accountable.



## STORY NO.-39 : TAMIL NADU

**Title:** *Theft Solved Through CCTV & Confession: Tamil Nadu Secures Swift Conviction Under BNSS-2023*

On 30th March 2025, in Sirkazhi town, a travel bag containing laptops and an iPad was stolen. The FIR was registered on 1st April 2025. Investigators acted swiftly, scanning CCTV footage to identify and arrest Srinivas, who confessed to the crime. The stolen items were recovered, and the chargesheet was filed just four days later on 5th April. Charges were framed and conviction delivered on 19th May 2025 — the same day — sentencing him to two months' simple imprisonment and a ₹2,000 fine. This case showcases how digital surveillance and rapid trial processes under BNSS-2023 can resolve property crimes in just 49 days.

### Introduction:

A quiet afternoon in Sirkazhi town became a criminal investigation after a tech theft disrupted an unsuspecting victim's life. Thanks to rapid police action, detailed CCTV analysis, and a voluntary confession, justice was delivered swiftly under the BNSS-2023.

### The Incident:

On 30<sup>th</sup> March 2025, between 3:15 PM and 4:00 PM, an unknown person stole a travel bag containing two laptops (HP Pro Book 4408 Notebook and Dell laptop) and an iPad belonging to Ramakrishnan. The value of stolen property was estimated at ₹40,000. The victim reported the incident on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2025 at Sirkazhi Police Station, and FIR was registered

under Section 305(a) BNS-2023.

### Investigation Process:

The investigation rushed. The crime scene was visited immediately, and forensic documentation was prepared, including the crime detail form and rough sketch. CCTV footage from surrounding areas was thoroughly analysed. The footage captured a male suspect, approximately 35 years old, stealing the complainant's bag.

Acting on these leads, the Police apprehended Srinivas, aged 35, on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2025 at Pandy Marina Road, Puducherry, along with his grey Suzuki motorcycle and a damaged Vivo Y30 mobile phone. During interrogation, Srinivas confessed to the crime, and the stolen items,



laptops and the iPad, were recovered from his possession. The confession was recorded, and all recovered properties were duly submitted to the court.

The investigation was completed swiftly, and the chargesheet was submitted on 5th April 2025, only four days after the FIR registration.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were formally framed on 19<sup>th</sup> May 2025. Given the overwhelming evidence, including video surveillance, confession, and full recovery, the trial proceeded quickly. Srinivas's plea of guilt allowed the Court to take a lenient yet decisive view.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 19<sup>th</sup> May 2025, the same day as the framing

of charges, the court delivered its judgment. He was convicted under Section 305(a) of BNS-2023 and sentenced to two months of simple imprisonment and a fine of ₹2000. In default of payment, an additional two weeks' imprisonment was prescribed. As per Section 468 BNSS, the detention period from 3rd April to 21<sup>st</sup> May 2025 was set off against his sentence.

### **Conclusion:**

This case demonstrates how swift police response, CCTV surveillance, digital evidence, and procedural efficiency under BNSS-2023 can resolve even urban property theft cases in record time. From FIR to conviction, the case was closed within 49 days, showcasing India's evolving capability to deliver fast, evidence-based justice.



## STORY NO.-40 : TELANGANA

**Title:** *Swift Conviction in Motorcycle Theft: Habitual Offender Apprehended and Sentenced Under BNS-2023*

On 9th September 2024, Dhanush's Pulsar bike was stolen in Kodad Town, Telangana. An FIR was registered on 12th September under Section 303(2) of BNS-2023. Police quickly apprehended Chandran, a habitual offender, and recovered the stolen bike. The chargesheet was submitted the same day. Charges were framed on 21st September, and the Court delivered its verdict on 4th October 2024 — sentencing Chandran to 9 months of rigorous imprisonment. This case is a powerful example of how BNS-2023 streamlines justice delivery for repeat offenders within just three weeks of the FIR.

### Introduction:

This case demonstrates the efficiency of the criminal justice system under the BNS-2023 in quickly resolving a motorcycle theft. Prompt investigation, the apprehension of a habitual offender, and rapid court proceedings led to a conviction and sentencing in less than a month.

### The Incident:

On 9<sup>th</sup> September 2024, at 23:30 hrs, a motorcycle theft occurred at Bhavaninagar, Kodad Town, Telangana. The incident was reported on 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, by the complainant, Dhanush, a resident of Gol

Thanda, Ananthagiri Mandal. His Pulsar Bike, bearing, which was parked in front of his rental house, was found missing. Subsequently, FIR was registered at Kodad Town Police Station under Section 303(2) of BNS, 2023.

### Investigation Progress:

During the investigation, the police quickly identified and interrogated Chandran, a habitual offender from the village of Nelakondapalli. He was found to have the stolen motorcycle, leading to his apprehension. The investigation was swiftly concluded, and the chargesheet was presented before the Court on 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.



### **Trial and Conviction:**

The Court proceedings were initiated promptly. The Judicial Magistrate at Kodad, District Suryapet, found Chandran guilty of the offence. Accordingly, on 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2024, the accused was convicted for the offence punishable under Section 303(2) of BNS-2023, and was sentenced to undergo imprisonment for 9 months.

### **Conclusion:**

This case is a testament to the expedited judicial process enabled by BNS-2023. The quick identification of the culprit, recovery of stolen property, and rapid trial resulting in conviction and sentencing within approximately three weeks of the FIR highlight the commitment to ensuring swift justice against criminal acts, especially those committed by repeat offenders.



## STORY NO.-41 : TELANGANA

**Title:** *Motorcycle Theft Solved in Record Time — Telangana Delivers 1-Year Sentence Under BNS-2023*

In West Godavari District, Telangana, a theft case involving a Glamor motorcycle and silver anklets was reported on 5th October 2024. FIR was registered the same day at Bhimavaram II Town Police Station under Section 305 of BNS-2023. The accused, Jontha Yadagiri, was apprehended swiftly and confessed to the crime. The chargesheet was filed within two days, and charges were framed on 7th October 2024. Just three days later, on 10th October 2024, the Court convicted the accused under Section 305 of BNS-2023 and sentenced him to one year of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹100, with 15 additional days in case of default. This case exemplifies how prompt police action and efficient trial proceedings can ensure justice within five days under the BNSS framework.

### Introduction:

A daring theft in West Godavari District, Telangana, could have become just another forgotten complaint — but under the provisions of BNSS-2023, it transformed into a powerful example of timely investigation and speedy justice.

### The Incident:

On 5th October 2024, a complaint was lodged at Bhimavaram II Town Police Station reporting the theft of a Glamor motorcycle and silver anklets. The suspect, Jontha Yadagiri,

resident of Cherlapally, Hyderabad, had absconded with the stolen property. FIR was immediately registered under Section 305 of BNS-2023.

### Investigation Process:

The Telangana police sprang into action and apprehended the accused within 48 hours. Yadagiri confessed during interrogation, and the police were able to corroborate his involvement through evidence. The chargesheet was filed on 7th October 2024, within two days of the FIR.



### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

On the same day as chargesheet submission, the Court framed charges under Section 306 BNS. The trial proceeded without delay, aided by the confession of the accused. All procedural mandates under BNSS were strictly followed.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 10th October 2024, just 5 days from the date of the crime, the Court convicted Jontha Yadagiri under Section 305 of BNS-2023, sentencing him to 1 year of imprisonment

along with a fine of ₹100. An additional 15-day imprisonment was imposed in case of default.

### **Conclusion:**

This case demonstrates the decisive role of BNS-2023 in delivering fast-track justice. From FIR to conviction in just five days, Telangana's police and judiciary showcased how modern legal provisions can ensure justice is not just promised but delivered swiftly.



## STORY NO.-42 : TELANGANA

**Title:** *Minor Girl Kidnapping Solved Scientifically — Telangana Delivers Swift 6-Month Conviction*

In Marikal, Telangana, a minor girl's kidnapping case was solved with scientific support and tech-enabled investigation. FIR was registered under Section 137(2) BNS. With e-Sakshya and forensic expert assistance, the accused was identified and convicted. He received 6 months of imprisonment and a ₹10,000 fine. The case demonstrates how BNS/BNSS and digital tools ensure child protection and prompt legal action.

### **Introduction:**

A distressing case of a minor girl's kidnapping in Telangana was resolved rapidly with a combination of forensic support and digital evidence capture, demonstrating the effectiveness of BNSS and BNS provisions. The Incident:

FIR was registered at PS Marikal under Section 137(2) BNS for kidnapping of a minor girl.

### **Investigation Process:**

Electronic evidence was captured using the e-Sakshya platform. A forensic expert visited the scene to ensure scientific collection and validation of material evidence.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

Charges were framed and the case proceeded under BNS and BNSS frameworks. The speed and clarity of proceedings were commendable.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

The accused was found guilty and convicted. The sentence included 6 months of imprisonment and a ₹10,000 fine.

### **Conclusion:**

This case reflects Telangana Police's commitment to protecting minors through evidence-driven investigation. The blend of forensic rigor and BNSS speed made this a textbook case of swift justice.



## STORY NO.-43 : UTTAR PRADESH

**Title:** *Speedy Trial and Reformation: A Model Juvenile Case under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*

In Baraut, UP, a 16-year-old was convicted for theft of ₹50,000 from outside a bank. The FIR, investigation, and trial were all conducted swiftly under BNS and BNSS. Within less than two months, the juvenile pleaded guilty and was convicted with fines. The Board emphasized reformation over punishment, showcasing the rehabilitative intent of India's new criminal justice framework.

In a progressive instance of prompt justice delivery under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, a case registered as FIR at Police Station Baraut, District Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh, stands out for its swift investigation and disposal. On 15th July 2024, one Jamal Ahmad, a resident of Baraut, approached PS Barout and submitted a written complaint alleging that around 11:30 AM, while he had parked his motorcycle outside the Bank, Nagar Palika, an unknown person stole his bag containing ₹50,000 in cash, ATM card, and PAN card.

Upon receipt of the complaint, an FIR was registered under Section 303(2) and Section 317(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. The local police promptly began investigation by checking nearby CCTV footage and interrogating known habitual offenders in the vicinity. Within 24 hours, the police identified and apprehended a 16-year-old juvenile,

namely Saras as the suspect.

During custodial interrogation, the juvenile admitted to committing the theft and disclosed that he had indeed taken the bag from the complainant. Based on his confession and supporting CCTV evidence, the juvenile was produced before the Juvenile Justice Board, Bagpat, and was sent to a Juvenile Remand Home.

### Investigation and Legal Proceedings

Following standard legal procedure, the charge sheet was submitted on 09.08.2024 by the Investigating Officer. The case was taken up for hearing by the Juvenile Board on 11.09.2024, and charges were formally framed against the juvenile under the relevant provisions of the BNS.

On the same day, the juvenile offender



submitted a written plea of guilty, along with a request to the Board for leniency and minimal punishment. The Board, considering the circumstances of the case, the age of the offender, his confession, and his request, allowed the plea and pronounced judgment on the same day.

### **Judgment and Sentence**

The Juvenile Justice Board, Bagpat convicted the accused juvenile under the following provisions:

- Section 303(2), Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita: Theft – Punishable with a fine of ₹1,000 and imprisonment.
- Section 317(2), Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita: Dishonest misappropriation of property – Fine of ₹1,000 and imprisonment.

Additionally, the Board extended the benefits under Section 468 of the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, which ensures safeguards the rights of both the victims and juvenile offenders, thereby enabling a fair and reformative outcome.

### **Case Analysis and Significance**

This case showcases the successful implementation of new criminal laws aimed at

ensuring timely justice, especially in juvenile cases.

- Key features that highlight the strength of the new legal framework include:
- Efficient Police Investigation: Use of surveillance technology and rapid identification of the accused.
- Expedited Judicial Proceedings: From FIR to conviction in less than two months.
- Juvenile Justice Reform: Prioritising reformation over retribution, consistent with child protection laws.
- Victim-Centric Approach: Quick resolution ensures that victims receive timely redressal.
- Legal Safeguards: Provisions like Section 468 BNSS demonstrate the human rights approach embedded in the new system.

### **Conclusion**

The Baraut case reflects a milestone in the operational success of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita. The quick police response, attention to juvenile rights, and the fast Court processes create model for justice that focuses on the needs of citizens, supporting the goals of New India's Justice Reforms



## STORY NO.-44 : UTTAR PRADESH

**Title:** *Justice in 97 Days: A Forensic-led Investigation Brings Closure in Amethi*

In Amethi district, Uttar Pradesh, a 4-year-old girl was kidnapped and assaulted on 10th September 2024. FIR was registered the next day under POCSO and BNS sections. A forensic-led investigation uncovered key evidence through medical reports, CDR analysis, victim testimony, and scientific matching of samples. The charge sheet was filed within 3 days, and trial concluded within 97 days. On 16th December 2024, the accused, Jayesh@ chunnu, was sentenced to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment under the POCSO Act and multiple terms under BNS provisions. This case sets a benchmark for child-centric, scientifically anchored justice under India's new laws.

On the night of September 10, 2024, a heinous crime shocked the people of Amethi district, Uttar Pradesh. A 30-year old local resident kidnapped a 4 year old girl and attempted to sexually assault her. Thanks to the swift and scientific response of the Jayas Police, the case became a landmark example of forensic led justice, culminating in conviction within 97 days a powerful symbol of timely justice under BNSS 2023.

### Immediate Action and FIR

The FIR was promptly lodged on September 11, 2024, at Jayas Police Station, Amethi. Multiple charges were registered under the BNS-2023: Sections 118(1), 65(2), 332(a), and 137(2), and under Sections 5(m) and 6 of the POCSO Act, 2012. Police swiftly arrested the accused

the same night and initiated a scientifically coordinated investigation.

### Forensic & Technical Investigation: The Backbone of Justice

The police prioritized forensic evidence to build a water-tight case.

Key elements included:

- **Medical Examination:** It was conducted immediately, which confirmed physical assault and corroborated the attempted rape charge. The forensic report served as primary evidence.
- **Crime Scene Processing:** A district forensic team visited the location, they collected biological samples, soil traces, and



fingerprints, later matched to the accused.

- Call Detail Record (CDR) Analysis: The accused's mobile records and tower locations located him near the crime scene at the SOL. Digital footprints added precision to the investigation.
- Witness Testimonies: Locals identified suspicious movements on the accused. Their statements were recorded under Section 161 and were consistent with forensic findings.
- Victim's Deposition: With utmost sensitivity and psychological support, the child testified under Section 164. Her brave and clear identification of the accused added decisive weight to the prosecution's case.

### Rapid Judicial Process

- Charge Sheet Filed: 14th September 2024 – within 3 days of FIR
- Charges Framed: 15th October 2024
- Judgment Delivered: 16th December 2024

The trial was held in a special POCSO court. Forensic expert and medical professionals provided detailed and coherent testimonies that supported the case.

### Judgment and Sentencing

The Court convicted Jayesh @ chunnu of the following:

- Life imprisonment (20 years) under POCSO Act, with a fine of ₹50,000
- 5 years RI + ₹5,000 fine under Section 137(2) BNS
- 3 years RI + ₹3,000 fine under Section 118(1) BNS
- 7 years RI + ₹10,000 fine under Section 332(a) BNS

### Conclusion

This case exemplifies how scientific investigation, forensic tools, and legal efficiency can deliver swift justice, especially in sensitive cases involving child victims. The Amethi police and judiciary's synergy under the new criminal laws offers a blueprint for high-quality, victim-centered justice.



## STORY NO.-45 : UTTAR PRADESH

**Title:** *Swift Justice Delivered in POCSO Case under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita – A Model from Jalaun, UP*

On 13th July 2024, an 11-year-old girl from Jalaun, UP, reported sexual assault by a known offender, Chaggan Singh. FIR was registered under Sections 5(m), 6 of POCSO and Sections 64(1), 66 of BNS-2023. The police swiftly collected forensic and testimonial evidence, including the victim's statement under Section 183 BNSS. The chargesheet was filed promptly, and judgment was delivered in just 90 days. On 25th October 2024, Chaggan Singh was sentenced to 20 years of rigorous imprisonment. This case is a powerful example of victim-focused, timely justice enabled by new legal reforms.

On 13th July 2024, a serious complaint of child sexual assault was reported at Police Station Kuthond, District Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh. The matter involved a minor girl, aged 11, who alleged sexual assault by a known individual, Chaggan Singh. Acting promptly, the police registered FIR, invoking serious charges under:

- Section 5 (l) & (m) of the POCSO Act, 2012, which pertain to aggravated penetrative sexual assault,
- Section 6 of the POCSO Act, which provides for rigorous punishment for such aggravated offences, and
- Section 64 (1) and Section 66 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which deal with sexual assault on children and prescribed punishment, respectively.
- The case was taken with utmost seriousness, and the investigation was

completed within a time-bound framework. The Investigating Officer ensured that the victim's statement was recorded under Section 24 of the POCSO Act, maintaining child-sensitive procedures. Forensic evidence was collected and corroborated with witness statements. The charge sheet was filed swiftly, showcasing the efficient functioning of law enforcement under the reformed criminal procedure laws.

- The matter was presented before the Additional District Judge/Special Judge POCSO, Jalaun. Recognizing the sensitivity of the offence and the trauma endured by the victim, the Hon'ble Court prioritized the trial, ensuring no procedural delays or unwarranted adjournments.

The prosecution produced strong medical and testimonial evidence, including the



child's statement recorded under Section 183 Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. On 25th October 2024, within just 2 months and 30 days of FIR registration, the Court convicted Chaggan Singh, awarding him rigorous imprisonment for 20 years under Section 6 of the POCSO Act, along with additional penalties under Section 66 of BNS.

### Key Highlights:

- FIR registered at PS Kuthond, Jalaun on 13.07.2024.
- Sections invoked:
  - » Section 5(l)(m), Section 6 – POCSO Act, 2012
  - » Section 64(1), Section 66 – Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

- Charge sheet filed within statutory time; evidence was comprehensive and credible.
- Judgment delivered by Special Judge POCSO in just 2 months and 30 days.
- Sentence: 20 years rigorous imprisonment, reflecting seriousness of crime.

### Conclusion

The case demonstrates the powerful synergy between new criminal laws, sensitive policing, and committed judiciary. With quick FIR registration, timely investigation, and a fast-track trial, this case embodies the core goals of the POCSO Act and BNS 2023 — victim-centric justice, speed, and deterrence.



## STORY NO.-46 : UTTAR PRADESH

**Title:** *Swift Conviction under POCSO Act and BNS: A Model Case from Etawah, Uttar Pradesh*

A complaint at Police Station Ekdil, Etawah, led to the registration of an FIR under Section 65(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and Sections 5(m)/6 of the POCSO Act. It alleged aggravated sexual assault of a girl under 12 by a known accused. A swift and scientific investigation under the new criminal laws resulted in the accused being sentenced to life imprisonment.

### Introduction

Based on a serious complaint received at Police Station Ekdil, District Etawah, an FIR was registered under Section 65(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and Sections 5(m)/6 of the POCSO Act. The complaint alleged that a minor girl, aged below 12 years, was subjected to aggravated sexual assault by the accused, who was known to her. The police conducted a prompt and scientific investigation under the new criminal laws, which led to the accused being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

### The Incident

On 29.08.2024, Smt. Deepika submitted a complaint at Police Station Ekdil, District Etawah, Uttar Pradesh. Based on this complaint, an FIR was registered under Section 65(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and Sections 5(m) and 6 of the POCSO Act, 2012.

During the investigation, the police conducted a swift and scientific inquiry, recorded

statements under Sections 180 and 183 of the BNSS, collected CCTV footage, and carried out relentless monitoring. These efforts led to the accused being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

### Investigation Process

Immediately after the registration of the FIR, the police formed a Special Investigation Team (SIT) led by a senior officer. The minor survivor was taken for a medical examination. Her statement under Section 180 of the BNSS was recorded by a female officer in the presence of a child welfare counsellor, followed by a statement under Section 183 BNSS before a Judicial Magistrate.

The police made commendable efforts to preserve the crime scene and collect material and forensic evidence, including medical reports, blood samples, and DNA swabs. Electronic evidence from nearby CCTV cameras and mobile location records was also gathered promptly.



In line with the guidelines issued under the POCSO Act and recent procedural reforms under the new criminal laws, the child-friendly investigation ensured minimal trauma to the survivor.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process**

The charge sheet was filed within 12 days of FIR registration. The trial was conducted in a fast-track special court. During the proceedings, the prosecution presented ten witnesses, including the medical officer, investigating officer, the victim's mother, and a forensic expert.

The trial court conducted the proceedings in-camera to maintain the privacy and dignity of the child survivor. Psychological support was provided throughout, and witness protection mechanisms were in place to prevent any influence or intimidation by the accused or their associates. The court delivered the judgment on 03.04.2025.

### **Conviction and Sentencing**

Based on overwhelming documentary, medical, and forensic evidence, the court convicted the accused under all the applicable sections. The judge observed that such heinous acts against innocent children shake the conscience of society and must be dealt with sternly.

#### **Key Highlights and Analysis**

1. Time-bound Investigation and Trial: The FIR was registered, the investigation completed, and the charge sheet filed within 60 days. The trial concluded swiftly under fast-track mode, reinforcing the government's commitment to timely justice.
2. Integration of BNS and POCSO: This case is

among the early examples where provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita were effectively applied alongside the POCSO Act, demonstrating a seamless transition into the new criminal law regime.

3. Victim-Centric Approach: A sensitive and child-friendly approach was maintained throughout the investigation and trial. Special emphasis was laid on the psychological well-being and dignity of the survivor.
4. Use of Forensics and Technology: DNA evidence, CCTV footage, and mobile tracking played a crucial role in establishing the chain of events. Scientific investigation significantly enhanced the credibility of the prosecution.
5. Judicial Sensitivity and Coordination: Effective coordination between the police, prosecution, medical officers, and judiciary ensured that the case did not suffer from procedural delays. The judge prioritized the case, allowing daily hearings.

### **Conclusion**

The case from Ekdil, Etawah sets a benchmark in the effective enforcement of child protection laws and showcases the proactive role of law enforcement agencies under the new criminal justice system. The swift conviction and stringent sentencing send a strong deterrent message to perpetrators of such heinous crimes.

This case should be documented and studied by police training academies and legal professionals as a success story where procedural integrity, inter-agency coordination, victim sensitivity, and judicial resolve converged to deliver timely justice.



## STORY NO.-47 : UTTARAKHAND

**Title:** House Break-In Solved: Swift Conviction in Just 114 Days Under BNS-2023

### Synopsis:

In Dehradun, a house burglary occurred on 7th November 2024 involving theft of ₹9,000 and a mobile phone. Police identified the suspect within days, recovered the stolen property, and filed the chargesheet by 5th January 2025. Charges were framed shortly thereafter. On 28th February 2025, 114 days after FIR registration, the accused was convicted and sentenced to time already served, along with ₹3,000 fine. This case highlights how BNSS-2023 enables prompt resolution of minor property offences, reinforcing accountability with procedural discipline.

### Introduction:

In the scenic city of Dehradun, a burglary could have easily been lost amid routine police files. Instead, this case became a model for how quick police action, forensic thoroughness, and judicial efficiency can swiftly close petty property crimes under the BNS-2023.

### The Incident:

On 7<sup>th</sup> November 2024, an unknown individual broke into a residence, stealing ₹9,000 in cash and a mobile phone. The victims reported the crime immediately, and FIR was registered under Section 305(A) BNS.

### Investigation Process:

Police investigators wasted no time. They quickly identified the accused using neighbourhood intelligence and tracked him down within days. The stolen items were recovered in full. Detailed seizure memos were prepared, forensic photographs were taken, and witness testimonies were recorded, ensuring a comprehensive evidence base. Following procedural timelines under BNSS-2023, the chargesheet was submitted within 60 days on 5<sup>th</sup> January 2025.

### Charges Framed & Trial Process:

Charges were framed promptly after the chargesheet was filed. The Fast-Track Court



initiated hearings without delay. Witnesses, seizure officers, and recovery documentation were presented sequentially, allowing the trial to proceed uninterrupted.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 28<sup>th</sup> February 2025, the Court delivered its verdict 114 days after the FIR registration. The accused was convicted and imprisoned, along with a ₹3,000 fine.

### **Conclusion:**

In less than four months, this property offence was thoroughly investigated, tried, and concluded, underscoring the efficiency and seriousness that BNSS-2023 brings even to minor criminal cases. The seamless coordination between police investigation and judicial process reflects India's growing capacity for fast-track justice across all offence levels.



## STORY NO.-48 : UTTARAKHAND

**Title:** *Swift Conviction for Illegal Arms Possession in Uttarakhand Under BNS-2023 and Arms Act*

On 9th August 2024, in Bageshwar district, Police found Sanjay alias Sanju in possession of a Khukri. FIR was registered under the Arms Act and BNS-2023 Sections 351(2) and 352. He was arrested immediately. The chargesheet was filed on 8th September, charges framed on 21st September, and the conviction delivered on 21st October 2024. Sanjay was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined ₹12,000 across multiple charges. This case demonstrates how BNS-2023 ensures swift sentencing even for weapons-related offences, reinforcing rule of law in sensitive areas.

### Introduction:

This case from Uttarakhand demonstrates the quick and decisive action of the criminal justice system in securing a conviction for illegal arms possession under both the Arms Act and the new BNS-2023. The rapid investigation and trial led to a judgment within a few months of the incident.

### The Incident:

On the night of 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2024, the accused, Sanjay alias Sanju, 25 years old, was found in illegal possession of a Khukri. Following this discovery, FIR was promptly registered at Police Station Jharauli, District Bageshwar, Uttarakhand, under Section 4, 25

of the Arms Act and Sections 351(2), 352 of BNS-2023.

### Investigation Progress:

Upon being found with the illegal weapon, Sanjay was immediately arrested on 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2024, and the investigation commenced. The police acted swiftly, and the chargesheet was submitted to the trial court on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, within 60 days of the FIR registration.

### Trial and Conviction:

The legal proceedings moved rapidly. On 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2024, the Learned Trial Court framed the charges against the accused. Less than a month later, on 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2024, the



accused was convicted for possessing illegal arms under the Arms Act and relevant sections of BNS-2023. The conviction included charges under the Arms Act and relevant sections of BNS-2023, leading to the following punishments: six months of simple imprisonment and a fine of ₹5,000 under Section 4/25 Arms Act; six months of simple imprisonment and a fine of ₹5,000 under Section 351(2) BNS; and six months of simple imprisonment and a fine of ₹2,000 under Section 352 BNS.

### **Conclusion:**

This case highlights the expedited nature of justice delivery in Uttarakhand under the new BNSS-2023 and the existing Arms Act. The prompt arrest, timely filing of the chargesheet, and quick trial process culminating in conviction and sentencing within just over two months of the incident, underscore the commitment to enforcing law and order efficiently.



## STORY NO.-49 : WEST BENGAL

**Title:** *Swift Death Penalty Awarded in West Bengal: Brutal Rape-Murder Conviction Delivered in Just 62 Days Under BNS-2023 & POCSO*

In Joynagar, West Bengal, a minor girl went missing on 4th October 2024. Her body was tragically found near a police outpost the next day, sparking public outrage. A 7-member SIT was formed by the West Bengal government on 7th October. Scientific evidence and community cooperation led to the arrest of 19-year-old Sardar. Charges were framed under BNS-2023 and POCSO. The chargesheet was filed on 30th October, and on 9th December 2024, within just 65 days, he was convicted. This case showcases fast, coordinated, and compassionate investigation in a high-sensitivity crime.

### Introduction:

In Joynagar, West Bengal, a minor girl's horrific rape and murder shocked the region, igniting widespread public protests and demands for immediate justice. It is one of the fastest capital punishment convictions in West Bengal's judicial history under the BNS-2023 and POCSO Act. It demonstrates how India's justice system can now respond to the gravest crimes with scientific precision and unmatched speed.

### The Incident:

On 4<sup>th</sup> October 2024, a minor girl was reported missing from her residence in Joynagar, North 24 Parganas. The next day, her lifeless body was discovered near a police outpost in Kultali, barely a short distance from her home.

The brutal nature of the crime, involving both sexual assault and murder, sent shockwaves across the community, prompting immediate protests and intense public outcry.

Recognising the urgency and public sensitivity, the West Bengal government quickly constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) comprising seven senior officers on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2024 to ensure a fast and effective investigation. FIR was registered at Joynagar Police Station under Sections 64, 66, and 103(1) of BNS-2023 and Section 6 of the POCSO Act.

### Investigation Process:

The SIT conducted its investigation with exceptional speed, professionalism, and scientific rigour. Forensic teams thoroughly processed the crime scene, collected biological



samples, and secured digital, medical, and circumstantial evidence. The post-mortem examination conclusively confirmed sexual assault followed by homicidal violence.

Within days, Sardar, a 19-year-old resident, emerged as the prime suspect. Forensic DNA analysis directly linked him to the victim, while mobile tower location data, witness testimonies, and recovery of key physical evidence built a compelling, airtight case.

The SIT filed a comprehensive chargesheet on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2024, just 25 days after FIR registration, setting a new benchmark in adhering to BNSS's fast-track mandates.

### **Charges Framed & Trial Process:**

The trial commenced on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2024 before the POCSO Court in Baruipur. Fast-track protocols were strictly followed, with daily hearings conducted to protect the dignity of the victim's family while ensuring swift justice. The prosecution presented conclusive evidence: DNA profiles, forensic records, post-

mortem findings, and eyewitness depositions. The trial was completed in just 21 working days, a rare feat for such a grave and complex offence.

### **Conviction and Sentencing:**

On 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2024, 62 days after the offence, the Hon'ble Court delivered its verdict, declaring the crime in the "Rarest of Rare" category. The Court awarded the sentence under BNS 2023.

### **Conclusion:**

This case will be remembered as a historic milestone — delivering a death penalty judgment within just 62 days of the crime. It reflects how India's reformed criminal justice system under BNS-2023 and the POCSO Act can deliver uncompromising, victim-centred, and science-backed justice with unprecedented speed. The message is clear: the most brutal crimes will be met with the swiftest and most severe legal consequences under India's modernised legal framework.



## STORY NO.-50 : WEST BENGAL

**Title:** *Justice on the Dais: How Forensic Precision and CBI Grit Solved the R.G. Kar Tragedy*

The rape and murder of a young doctor at R.G. Kar Medical College shook Kolkata. ASP Seema Pahuja of the CBI led an exemplary investigation using multi-layered forensic methods, including DNA, CCTV, and mobile data, to convict civic volunteer Vijay Roy. The trial, backed by over 300 exhibits, culminated in a conviction under Sections 64, 66, and 103(1) of BNS. The judge lauded the role of science and sincerity in ensuring justice.

"Science's voice is more powerful than Silence." This is the belief that guided ASP Seema Pahuja of the CBI in one of the most complex and emotionally wrenching cases of recent times — the rape and murder of a young postgraduate medical student at R.G. Kar Medical College & Hospital, Kolkata, on 9th August 2024.

The nation awoke to shock and grief. The date, 9th August, holds a grim reminder in history: Nagasaki in 1945. In 2024, it echoed again, this time as a haunting symbol of a brutal crime that claimed the life of a promising doctor while on duty. But in this case, justice did not wait for history to repeat itself. It was forged swiftly through meticulous forensic science and a tenacious investigation.

### The Crime That Shook the Campus

The victim, a young doctor in the chest medicine

department, had returned to her duty on the night of August 8, 2024. Her mother last spoke to her at 11:15 PM. By the next morning, she was found lifeless, semi-nude, bloodied, and bearing signs of sexual assault, on a mattress in the seminar room of her own department.

Initial confusion and local police missteps prompted a public outcry. The State Government quickly formed a Special Investigation Team (SIT). However, as the gravity of the case deepened, the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court ordered a handover to the CBI.

### A Woman of Resolve: ASP Seema Pahuja Enters

ASP Seema Pahuja, experienced with a keen eye for forensic detail and a deep empathy for the victim's family's call for justice took charge. Her first step was to deconstruct the



disorder of preliminary inquiry and reconstruct facts based on solid scientific principles.

A complete chain of custody was re-established. Mrs. Pahuja ensured that evidence from the crime scene, including clothing, blood-stained bedding, and electronic devices, was sealed and sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Kolkata and AIIMS Kalyani for cross-verification. Seizure memos, hash values, and digital trails were meticulously logged.

### Science Leads the Way

FSL teams examined vaginal swabs, clothing fibers, pubic hairs, and blood samples using DNA profiling. The DNA report became a decisive turning point linking the accused Vijay Roy, a civic volunteer posted at the hospital, to the crime.

What made the case groundbreaking was the multi-layered forensic collaboration:

- Crime Scene Reconstruction by FSL experts was aided by digital photography, sketch maps, and 3D visualisation of the seminar room.
- CCTV footage from multiple hospital angles was extracted, hashed, and synchronized to reconstruct the accused's movement in the crucial hours.

Mobile tower data and call detail records (CDRs) placed Vijay Roy at the scene, debunking his alibi.

Importantly, ASP Seema Pahuja secured expert opinions from multiple FMT experts, including

from AIIMS, New Delhi, to validate injury patterns, the cause of death, and whether death could have occurred from suicidal hanging (as the accused initially suggested). All forensic paths converged toward the same conclusion, homicide with sexual assault.

### Breaking the Silence

ASP Seema Pahuja's interrogation technique, combining behavioral analysis with psychological profiling, led to key disclosures. Not only did Vijay Roy break under sustained questioning, but his partially erased phone data and social media interactions also revealed motives and prior familiarity with the victim's routine.

Seema Pahuja's investigative efforts extended beyond the primary accused. She broadened the net, arresting the then principal of RG Kar Medical College and the local police officer for alleged dereliction of duty and tampering of evidence. She retrieved the cremation certificate, hospital duty rosters, morgue records, and even eyewitness testimony from housekeeping and security staff who had been too afraid to speak earlier.

### Justice Delivered

The trial began under tight security, in-camera, and fast-tracked. The prosecution, armed with 50 witnesses and over 300 exhibits, including 40 scientific documents, presented an airtight case. The defence attempted to weaken timelines and question the integrity of evidence. But forensic consistency stood firm.



The Court held Vijay Roy guilty under Sections 64, 66, and 103(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), sentencing him to rigorous imprisonment.

In his judgment, the Learned Additional Sessions Judge Anirban Das (noted,) "This Court commends the exhaustive forensic methodology and scientific sincerity with which the investigation was led by ASP Seema Pahuja. Science proved what words could not. Justice was not just done — it was demonstrated through evidence."

### **A Role Model for Investigators**

This case set new standards for medico-legal collaboration, timely forensic response, and dignified victim-centered investigation. For ASP Seema Pahuja, it was not just a case. It was a mission to honour the young doctor's life with the justice she deserved.

In a world where public trust in policing is often strained, this case stands as a beacon of how science, professionalism, and empathy can coalesce into swift justice.








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