



## Comparative Analysis of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC) and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS)

**Dr Rakesh Verma**  
J&K Forest Services, India

\* Corresponding Author: **Dr Rakesh Verma**

---

### Article Info

**ISSN (Online):** 2582-7138  
**Impact Factor (RSIF):** 8.04  
**Volume:** 07  
**Issue:** 03  
**May-June 2026**  
**Received:** 14-03-2026  
**Accepted:** 12-04-2026  
**Published:** 10-05-2026  
**Page No:** 421-427

### Abstract

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC), has served as the central procedural statute governing investigation, arrest, bail, trial and sentencing in India for over five decades. In 2023, Parliament enacted the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) to replace CrPC as part of a broader effort to “decolonise” and modernise Indian criminal law, alongside the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam. BNSS is presented as a citizen-centric, technology-enabled and time-bound procedural code, emphasising victim rights, digital processes, forensic investigation and strengthened accountability of police and courts.

This paper offers a doctrinal comparative analysis of CrPC 1973 and BNSS 2023. It examines structural changes (chapters, sections, schedules), thematic reforms (investigation and FIR, arrest and bail, trial management and timelines, victim-centric provisions, preventive powers, community policing and technological integration) and evaluates their normative and practical implications. Using statutory texts, official comparative notes, parliamentary and policy documents and recent scholarly commentary, the study argues that BNSS is evolutionary rather than revolutionary: it retains most of CrPC’s architecture while introducing targeted reforms that seek to embed constitutional jurisprudence, scientific methods and digital tools into everyday criminal procedure.

The paper concludes that BNSS signals a significant normative shift towards a more victim-oriented and technology-driven procedural model. However, the effectiveness of these textual innovations will depend on implementation—particularly institutional capacity, training, infrastructure and judicial oversight—as well as on continued critical engagement with potential over-breadth of certain police and preventive powers.

**Keywords:** Criminal procedure, Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023, criminal law reform, victim rights, forensic investigation, e-FIR, preventive powers, timelines, India

---

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Background and Rationale

Criminal procedure is the framework through which the State investigates alleged crimes, prosecutes accused persons and enforces penal sanctions, thereby operationalising the substantive criminal law. In India, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC) has long been the central statute governing this process, replacing the colonial Code of 1898 on the recommendations of the Law Commission and consolidating the law relating to arrest, investigation, trial, appeal and ancillary matters. CrPC sought to provide a uniform procedural architecture across the Union and to harmonise the powers of police, magistracy and courts with the requirements of a democratic, constitutional order.

Over time, however, the CrPC regime attracted widespread criticism. Chronic delay and backlog in criminal courts, frequent allegations of misuse of arrest powers, limited victim participation and protection, insufficient integration of technology and

forensic science, and increasing fragmentation due to multiple amendments and state-level variations have all been noted in government reports and academic literature. Post-Maneka Gandhi jurisprudence under Article 21 of the Constitution deepened the due-process dimension of criminal procedure, sometimes stretching or re-interpreting CrPC provisions, but did not by itself restructure the Code.

Against this backdrop, the Government of India introduced a comprehensive criminal law reform package in 2023, comprising: (i) the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), replacing the Indian Penal Code 1860; (ii) the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), replacing CrPC 1973; and (iii) the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, replacing the Indian Evidence Act 1872. BNSS is intended to be a modern, citizen-centric and technology-enabled procedural code, aligned with constitutional values and contemporary realities, while also addressing long-standing systemic problems such as delay, undertrial incarceration and low conviction rates.

This paper is motivated by the need to understand, systematically and critically, how far BNSS substantively reforms Indian criminal procedure, and in what respects it continues, refines or departs from the CrPC paradigm. Given the scale of the legislative change, a detailed comparative analysis is crucial for students, practitioners, judges and policymakers.

## 1.2. Historical Evolution of Criminal Procedure in India

Modern criminal procedure in India has its roots in the colonial era. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 was enacted after the 1857 rebellion to unify divergent procedural practices across the Presidencies and mofussil areas. This was followed by successive codes in 1872, 1882 and 1898, each attempting to improve administrative efficiency and legal clarity but fundamentally serving the governance priorities of a colonial state. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 remained in force for over seven decades and formed the backbone of both colonial and early post-independence criminal justice administration.

After independence and the adoption of the Constitution in 1950, the need to align criminal procedure with fundamental rights—particularly Articles 20, 21 and 22—became evident. The Law Commission's 14th Report (1958) and, more decisively, its 41st Report (1969) recommended substantial reform of the 1898 Code, leading to the enactment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974). CrPC 1973, which came into force in April 1974, aimed to modernise the procedural framework, rationalise classes of courts and magistrates, standardise investigation and trial processes and incorporate some rights-protective provisions reflecting constitutional jurisprudence.

Yet, despite multiple amendments (e.g. in 1978, 2005 and thereafter), the basic architecture of CrPC remained anchored in the earlier colonial code, and many provisions were criticised as outdated, overly complex or insufficiently rights-protective. The BNSS 2023 must therefore be seen as the latest stage in a long trajectory of incremental and now more ambitious attempts to bring Indian criminal procedure into line with constitutional ideals and contemporary needs.

## 1.3. CrPC 1973: Objectives, Structure and Criticisms

CrPC 1973 seeks to “consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure” and is structured into 38 chapters, 484 sections and two schedules.

It covers a broad range of topics, including:

- constitution and powers of criminal courts;
- information to police and their powers to investigate;
- processes to compel appearance and production;
- provisions relating to arrest, search and seizure;
- procedures for inquiry and trial (summons-cases, warrant-cases, summary trials, sessions trials);
- provisions on bail, anticipatory bail and undertrial detention;
- compounding, plea bargaining (inserted later), appeals, revisions and execution of sentences.

Its objectives include ensuring effective law enforcement, safeguarding personal liberty and due process, maintaining public order and providing a coherent procedural framework for criminal proceedings. Yet CrPC has been criticised for:

1. Delay and backlog – limited mandatory timelines and weak case-flow management provisions have contributed to prolonged investigations and trials.
2. Misuse of arrest powers – section 41 CrPC and related provisions are often invoked to justify routine arrest in cognisable offences, leading to high levels of undertrial incarceration.
3. Limited victim participation – victims are largely treated as witnesses; provisions for compensation and participation are scattered and weak.
4. Inadequate integration of technology and forensic science – the Code is rooted in a paper-based, in-person procedural model and only later adapted, in a fragmented way, to electronic evidence and video-conferencing.
5. Complexity and fragmentation – numerous amendments and state-specific variations have created a patchwork of overlapping provisions, diluting uniformity.

These critiques provide the logical foundation and policy justification for BNSS 2023.

## 1.4. BNSS 2023: Aims and Context

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 was introduced as a Bill to replace CrPC and forms one pillar of a larger project to “Indianise” and modernise criminal law. Policy and exam-oriented summaries highlight BNSS's objectives as:

- De-colonisation and Indianisation of criminal procedure, including changes in nomenclature and certain structural aspects;
- Citizen-centric orientation, with an emphasis on victim rights, transparency and accountability;
- Technology integration, enabling e-FIR, electronic communication of information, audio-video recording of evidence and virtual hearings;
- Forensic-science integration, including mandatory forensic investigation for serious offences;
- Timelines and efficiency, through explicit time-limits for investigation, trial and judgment;
- Balanced police powers, combining enhanced investigative tools with codified safeguards and written-reasons requirements.

At the same time, early academic and civil society critiques caution that BNSS, while promising, may also expand certain preventive and investigative powers, and that its success will

depend critically on implementation, capacity-building and judicial interpretation. This paper therefore seeks not merely to list differences but to interrogate their deeper implications.

### 1.5. Research Questions and Objectives

The central research question is:

To what extent does the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 substantively reform India's criminal procedure framework compared to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and what are the normative and practical implications of these reforms?

Specific sub-questions include:

1. How do the structures of CrPC and BNSS (chapters, sections, schedules) compare, and what do structural changes signify in terms of legislative priorities?
2. How does BNSS modify rules on investigation, FIR and technological processes, including e-FIR and audio-visual recording?
3. In what ways does BNSS reshape arrest, custody and bail provisions, including anticipatory bail and undertrial detention safeguards?
4. How does BNSS address trial management, timelines and case-flow control relative to CrPC?
5. What new victim-centric provisions does BNSS introduce, and how do they re-configure the traditional State-versus-accused paradigm?
6. How are preventive measures and community policing powers recast, and what are the implications for public order and civil liberties?
7. Overall, does BNSS tilt towards a more rights-based, citizen-centric model, or towards a crime-control-oriented model, or some hybrid?

The objectives are to map doctrinal continuities and departures, evaluate BNSS's normative coherence, assess feasibility in light of institutional capacity, and contribute to ongoing scholarly and policy discussions on criminal procedure reform.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Research Design

This study adopts a doctrinal, qualitative research design. It is not an empirical study of case outcomes or field-level implementation but a legal analysis of statutory texts, official documents and scholarly commentary. The emphasis is on:

- close reading of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023;
- examination of official comparative notes, bill texts, explanatory statements and parliamentary materials;
- engagement with secondary literature, including academic articles, policy briefs, exam-oriented summaries and practitioner commentaries;
- construction of conceptual charts, diagrams and tables summarising structural and thematic differences.

### 2.2. Sources

The principal primary sources are:

- CrPC 1973 (bare Act and arrangement of sections).
- BNSS 2023 (as notified and as summarised by official and reputable secondary sources).
- Government of India's comparative note on CrPC and BNSS.

- Law Commission of India's earlier reports on criminal procedure reform.

Secondary sources include:

- exam-oriented summaries of CrPC and BNSS (Vajiram & Ravi, Testbook, ClearIAS).
- doctrinal and critical articles in journals and online platforms.
- practitioner commentaries and comparative charts.

These sources have been chosen for their relevance, clarity and diversity of perspective; where possible, assertions are cross-checked across multiple sources.

### 2.3. Comparative Framework and Thematic Axes

The comparison is organised along thematic axes:

1. Structure and legislative identity (chapters, sections, schedules, nomenclature).
2. Investigation and FIR (registration, powers, technology, forensic requirements).
3. Arrest, custody and bail (norms and safeguards).
4. Trial management and timelines (case-flow, judgment time-limits).
5. Victim-centric provisions (rights to information, participation, compensation).
6. Preventive measures and community policing (powers analogous to CrPC sections 107–110, 133, 144).
7. Technological and forensic integration (audio-visual recording, video-conferencing, electronic evidence).

For each theme, relevant CrPC provisions are identified, followed by their BNSS counterparts. Official comparative tables and commentaries are used to verify correspondences and interpret legislative intent.

### 2.4. Visualisation: Charts, Diagrams and Tables

To aid comprehension, the paper uses:

- Tables to present side-by-side comparisons of key provisions.
- Bar charts to depict structural differences (e.g. number of chapters and sections) and conceptual differences (e.g. emphasis on victim rights, technology, timelines).
- Process diagrams to illustrate the BNSS criminal process flow, highlighting new stages such as e-FIR, mandatory forensic investigation and enhanced victim participation.

The charts are schematic, based on qualitative assessments and official data on structural provisions, rather than on quantitative empirical metrics.

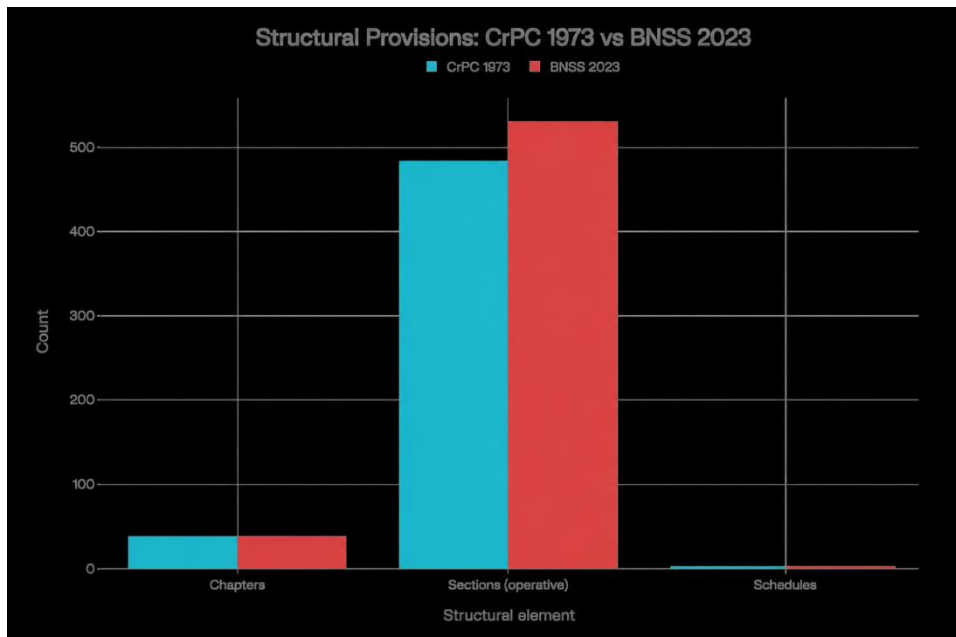
## 3. Results

### 3.1. Structural Comparison

Official comparative materials indicate that CrPC has 38 chapters, 484 sections and two schedules, while BNSS retains 38 chapters and two schedules but increases the number of sections to approximately 531, partly due to splitting of existing provisions and cross-referencing with the new substantive and evidentiary statutes. Analyses suggest that around 177 sections have been modified, with nine new sections, 39 new sub-sections, and 14 deletions in BNSS compared to CrPC.

**Table 1:** Structural Overview of CrPC and BNSS

Feature	CrPC 1973	BNSS 2023	Sources
Chapters	38	38	
Sections (approx.)	484	531	
Schedules	2	2	
Noted modifications	N/A (baseline)	177 sections changed; 9 new; 39 new sub-sections; 14 deleted	

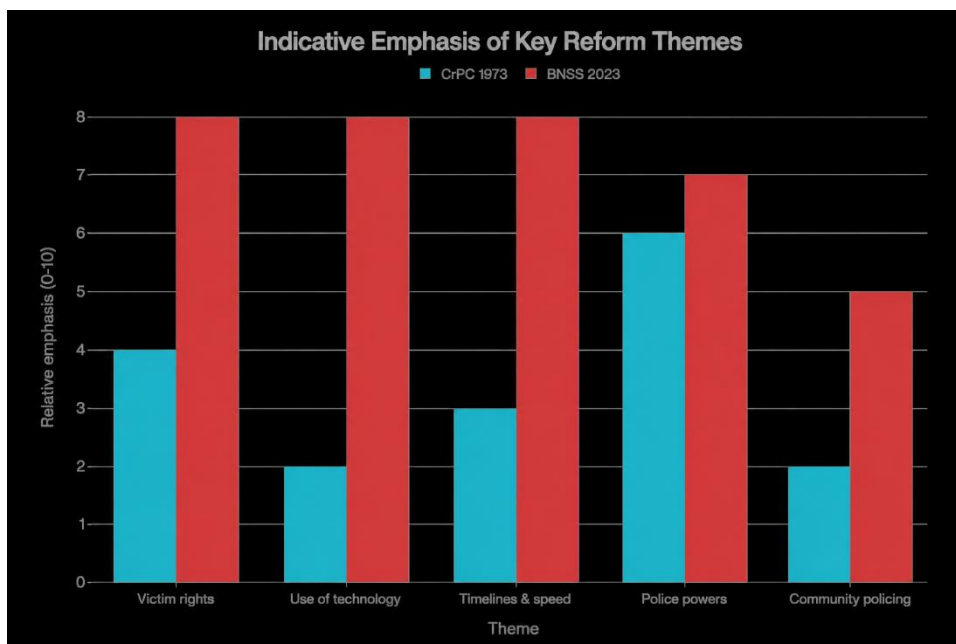


**Fig 1:** Structural Provisions: CrPC 1973 vs BNSS 2023

This structural analysis suggests an evolutionary approach: BNSS largely preserves CrPC’s chapter framework but refines and expands individual provisions, especially where technology, victim rights and timelines are involved.

**3.2. Thematic Reform Emphasis**

Secondary literature identifies four broad themes where BNSS intensifies or re-balances CrPC’s framework: victim rights, technology, timelines and forensic integration, along with a more calibrated approach to police powers and community policing.



**Fig 2:** Indicative Emphasis of Key Reform Themes

The visual is conceptual: CrPC scores relatively low on explicit victim-centric and technology provisions and only moderately on timelines, whereas BNSS scores higher on all

three, while also modestly enhancing and clarifying police and community-policing powers.

### 3.3. Investigation, FIR and Use of Technology

Under CrPC, Chapter XII (sections 154–173) governs information to police and their powers to investigate; FIRs are primarily conceived as written documents recorded at the police station, and the Code is largely paper-based, with later amendments grafting on electronic processes.

BNSS reorganises these provisions and explicitly allows FIRs and complaints to be filed electronically,

clarifies timelines for registration and investigation and gives statutory recognition to audio-video electronic means for recording statements and searches. For serious offences (generally those punishable with seven years' imprisonment or more), BNSS mandates or strongly encourages forensic investigation, requiring forensic experts to visit crime scenes and document evidence collection.

**Table 2:** Investigation and FIR – CrPC vs BNSS (Illustrative)

Aspect	CrPC 1973	BNSS 2023	Sources
FIR registration	Written information at PS; limited reference to electronic modes	Explicit provision for electronic FIR and digital communication	
Audio-visual recording	Minimal, mostly via later judicial practice	Express recognition of audio-video electronic means for statements, searches and evidence	
Forensic investigation	Largely discretionary; no general mandate	Mandatory or strongly recommended forensic examination for serious offences ( $\geq 7$ years)	

### 3.4. Arrest, Custody, Bail and Sentencing

CrPC section 41 and related provisions allow arrest without warrant in cognisable offences, but judicial decisions have sought to restrict misuse by requiring reasoned justification; section 167 CrPC sets limits on police custody and judicial remand. BNSS codifies much of this jurisprudence by requiring police to record written reasons both for arrest and for non-arrest in specified situations, particularly where the offence is punishable with less than seven years.

BNSS also revisits undertrial detention norms, retaining but clarifying the principle that an undertrial who has served half the maximum possible sentence in custody should ordinarily be considered for release on bail, subject to exceptions. It enhances the pecuniary sentencing powers of magistrates and explicitly introduces community service as a sentencing option in appropriate cases, reflecting a shift towards restorative and non-custodial responses.

### 3.5. Trial Management, Timelines and Case-Flow

CrPC provides some timelines (for example, in remand and certain types of inquiry) but is generally flexible; critics argue that this contributes to prolonged trials and enormous case backlog. BNSS introduces or tightens explicit timelines for completion of investigation, filing of charge-sheets, framing of charges, and delivery of judgments.

Policy summaries emphasise that BNSS encourages day-to-day trial once witness examination begins and requires that judgments be delivered within a specified period (e.g. 45 days) after the conclusion of arguments, subject to recorded reasons for any delay. These provisions are intended to institutionalise case-flow management and reduce pendency.

### 3.6. Victim-Centric Provisions

CrPC contains provisions on compensation (section 357) and allows some victim participation, but the overall model is State vs accused, with victims largely peripheral. BNSS explicitly broadens the definition of “victim”, includes guardians and legal heirs, and imposes a duty on police and prosecution to keep victims informed about investigation progress and court dates.

BNSS also provides for victim participation at key stages, including framing of charges and sentencing, at least in certain categories of serious offences, and formalises interim compensation schemes in addition to final compensation

ordered by courts. These reforms shift the normative axis towards recognising victims as stakeholders with independent procedural interests.

### 3.7. Preventive Measures and Community Policing

CrPC's preventive framework—sections 107–110 (security for good behaviour), 133 (public nuisances) and 144 (urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger)—has often been criticised for potential over-breadth and misuse but remains an important tool for maintaining public order. BNSS retains the core structure but omits certain provisions (such as former section 144-A) and emphasises community-based policing and broader public safety orders.

Some analyses argue that BNSS's community policing provisions, if carefully implemented, could improve local legitimacy and responsiveness, while others warn of the risk of informal coercion and marginalisation of vulnerable groups if not accompanied by robust safeguards.

### 3.8. Technological and Forensic Integration

CrPC has been adjusted through judicial practice and limited amendments to accommodate digital evidence and video-conferencing but lacks an integrated technological blueprint. BNSS, drafted alongside the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, explicitly integrates electronic records, audio-video recording, video-conferencing and chain-of-custody norms throughout the procedural chain.

Mandatory forensic investigation for serious offences, audio-video documentation of key investigative actions and the possibility of virtual hearings in certain circumstances collectively aim to make criminal procedure more accurate, transparent and efficient, while raising new questions about privacy, digital divide and reliability of technology.

## 4. Outcomes (Key Findings)

Synthesizing the results, the main outcomes of this comparative analysis are:

- Structural continuity with targeted expansion:** BNSS retains CrPC's overall structure (38 chapters, 2 schedules) but increases the number of sections and refines many provisions, signaling continuity with targeted updates rather than wholesale redesign.
- Explicit victim-centric orientation:** BNSS introduces a more robust victim-rights framework—broadened definitions, rights to information and participation, and structured interim compensation—marking a

- meaningful normative shift from CrPC.
3. **Institutionalization of technology and forensics:** BNSS moves beyond ad hoc technological adaptation by embedding e-FIR, audio-visual recording, forensic mandates and virtual hearings into the Code itself, albeit with significant resource implications.
  4. **Stronger but still contested safeguards on arrest and detention:** Codification of written-reasons requirements for arrest and non-arrest, and of undertrial detention norms, strengthen due-process protections, but concerns remain about potential expansion of preventive powers and practical enforcement of safeguards.
  5. **Greater emphasis on timelines and case-flow:** BNSS's numerous time-bound provisions reflect a policy commitment to reducing delay, though their impact will depend on infrastructural capacity and judicial willingness to enforce them.
  6. **Persistent tensions between efficiency and civil liberties:** While many reforms are rights-enhancing, certain expanded community-policing and investigative powers may, if misused, undermine civil liberties, highlighting the need for vigilant constitutional oversight.

## 5. Discussion

The comparative analysis suggests that BNSS is neither a mere cosmetic renaming of CrPC nor a radical break with the past, but rather an incremental yet significant reform that selectively modernizes and re-balances the existing procedural framework. Its evolutionary character can be seen in its retention of CrPC's chapter structure and many provisions, as well as in its reliance on existing judicial doctrines which it codifies or clarifies rather than overturns. At a normative level, BNSS clearly strengthens victim-centricity, technological integration and forensic rigor. These shifts can enhance transparency, accuracy and perceived legitimacy of criminal proceedings, particularly if combined with accessible victim-support services and robust training for police and prosecutors. The expansion of victim participation, however, must be balanced against the rights of the accused, especially the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair trial; courts will need to calibrate victim input to ensure it does not unduly prejudice adjudication.

The codification of arrest safeguards and undertrial detention rules under BNSS responds directly to long-standing concerns about arbitrary arrest and prolonged pre-trial incarceration, and aligns with constitutional jurisprudence emphasizing personal liberty under Article 21. Yet, the practical effect of these textual safeguards will depend on police culture, judicial scrutiny of remand and bail orders, and broader systemic issues such as docket pressure and resource constraints.

BNSS's technology-heavy orientation offers both opportunities and risks. On the one hand, e-FIR, digital case-records, audio-video recording and virtual hearings can make processes more efficient, reduce opportunities for manipulation and create a more reliable evidentiary trail. On the other hand, these measures raise concerns about digital divide, data protection, privacy, and the possibility of over-reliance on technology at the expense of human judgment, especially in rural and under-resourced areas. An uncritical embrace of technology without corresponding investments in training, infrastructure and safeguards could

inadvertently exacerbate inequality and due-process risks. BNSS's preventive and community policing provisions must be approached with particular caution. While community involvement and proactive public-order management are important, expanded or vaguely defined powers can lead to over-policing of marginalized communities, suppression of peaceful assembly and expression and potential misuse for political purposes, echoing criticism of CrPC's section 144 and allied provisions. The judiciary will play a decisive role in interpreting these powers and setting constitutional boundaries.

In summary, BNSS holds the promise of a more coherent, rights-embodied and technologically updated procedural regime, but its success will depend on implementation ecosystems: training, institutional culture, infrastructure and sustained judicial and civil society oversight. Without these, some of its most progressive features could remain under-utilized, while its more coercive powers risk being over-used.

## 6. Conclusion

This paper has examined the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, as a successor to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, through a doctrinal and thematic comparison. It finds that BNSS is best characterised as an evolutionary reform that retains the structural backbone of CrPC while introducing significant updates in victim rights, technology and forensics, timelines, and calibrated police powers.

BNSS represents a deliberate attempt to embed constitutional values, scientific methods and digital tools into the procedural fabric of India's criminal justice system and to respond to longstanding criticisms of delay, undertrial incarceration and victim marginalisation. The paper also highlights, however, that some BNSS provisions may expand preventive and investigative authority in ways that could threaten civil liberties if not carefully interpreted and constrained, and that resource and capacity limitations may hamper implementation.

Further research should focus on empirical assessment of BNSS in operation—tracking changes in arrest practices, bail outcomes, case disposal times, victim participation and forensic usage—and on comparative studies across states to understand uneven implementation. Continuous monitoring, judicial review and, where necessary, legislative fine-tuning will be essential to ensure that BNSS's potential for a more just, efficient and citizen-centric criminal procedure is fully realised.

## Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this study.

## Funding Statement

No funding or financial support was received by the author for conducting the present study.

## References

1. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974) (India).
2. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (India).
3. Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. CrPC and BNSS Comparative Analysis. New Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs; 2024.
4. Law Commission of India. Fourteenth Report. New

- Delhi: Government of India; 1958.
5. Law Commission of India. Forty-First Report on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. New Delhi: Government of India; 1969.
  6. Bajaj Finserv. Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) in India. 2025 Sep 25. Available from: <https://www.bajajfinserv.in/code-of-criminal-procedure-crpc>
  7. ClearIAS. Code of Criminal Procedure. 2023 Feb 26. Available from: <https://www.clearias.com/code-of-criminal-procedure/>
  8. Devgan.in. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 2022 Oct 30. Available from: <https://devgan.in/crpc/>
  9. Vajiram & Ravi. Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC): Background, features, provisions. 2025 Dec 8. Available from: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/code-of-criminal-procedure-crpc/>
  10. Vajiram & Ravi. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023: Objectives and provisions. 2025 Dec 4. Available from: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita-2023/>
  11. Testbook. BNSS (Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita): Purpose, features and issues. 2024. Available from: <https://testbook.com/ias-preparation/bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita-2023>
  12. Overview of BNSS 2023 objectives. Scribd presentation; 2025 Sep 29. Available from: <https://www.scribd.com/presentation/916965668/Unit-1-1-Object-and-Importance-of-Bnss>
  13. Historical background of CrPC. IILS India study material. Available from: [https://www.iilsindia.com/study-material/972783\\_1596958239.docx](https://www.iilsindia.com/study-material/972783_1596958239.docx)
  14. History and features of CrPC 1973. Scribd; 2025 May 1. Available from: <https://www.scribd.com/document/548180092/Historical-background-of-cr-pc>
  15. A comparative study of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973. IJIRL. 2025. Available from: <https://ijirl.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/A-COMPARATIVE-STUDY-OF-THE-BHARATIYA-NAGARIK-SURAKSHA-SANHITA-2023-AND-THE-CODE-OF->
  16. Comparative analysis of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and BNSS 2023. IJSAT. 2025.
  17. Flaws in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS). IJFMR. 2024. Available from: <https://www.ijfmr.com/papers/2024/5/28425.pdf>
  18. Reform and reflection: Analysis of Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023. APCR; 2024. Available from: <https://apcrindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/REFORM-AND-REFLECTION-ANALYSIS-OF-CRIMINAL-LAWS-AMENDMENT-BILL.pdf>
  19. LawCrust. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS). 2026 Feb 20. Available from: <https://lawcrust.in/bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita/>
  20. IJLLR. An analysis of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. 2026 Jan 4. Available from: <https://www.ijllr.com/post/transforming-criminal-procedure-an-analysis-of-the-bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita-2023>

### How to Cite This Article

Dr Rakesh Verma. Comparative analysis of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC) and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS). International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2026 May-Jun;7(3):421-427.

### Creative Commons (CC) License

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0) License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.