



THE JURISPRUDENTIAL ROLE OF THE BNS, BNSS, AND BSA IN CO-ESTABLISHING A SPEEDY AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL

Chanchal Khatri^{a,*}, 

^aPh.D. Scholar in Law, J.S. University Shikohabad Dist. Firozabad (U.P.), India.

KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
BNS, BNSS, BSA, jurisprudence, speedy trial, impartial trial, criminal justice reform, procedural fairness, due process, evidentiary law, judicial efficiency, fair-trial rights, Indian criminal justice system.	For than 160 years the criminal justice system in the Indian subcontinent was limited by three colonial laws created by the British Crown. These laws were the Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860 the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) of 1898 (which was updated in 1973) and the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. These laws were written during a time when the British ruled the land. They were made by people like Thomas Babington Macaulay. These laws were designed to keep control stop people from being free and make sure the government had power than individuals. As years went on and the 21st century arrived this system became impossible to use because of many cases waiting to be handled. The old rules did not have ways to deal with kinds of crimes. These crimes include things like money frauds on the web, cyber-terrorism that crosses borders stealing identities, groups that do bad things together and hiding money through digital currencies. The system got stuck because of rules, unclear words and long delays. This made the legal process itself feel like a punishment, without a trial. Millions of people who had not been found guilty ended up in prisons for years without a decision. The system needed a change. It needed to become something that listens to victims uses technology and protects the rights of people.

1. Introduction

The administration of criminal justice must have two related components criminal justice proceedings must be completed within a reasonable time and the adjudication must remain fair, independent and impartial. A speedy trial offers benefits to both the accused and the victim: it avoids long delays, it avoids the uncertainty, the anxiety, the loss of liberty to the accused, it avoids the social stigma of the accused and it provides timely justice to the victim, and it helps to prevent the deterioration of the evidence with the passage

of time. Impartiality, on the other hand, means equal treatment, procedural fairness, reliable evidence, impartiality of judges and sufficient opportunities for the prosecution and the defence to present their cases. However, justice without reasonable expedition can be the illusion of a speedy trial, and speed without fairness can lead to miscarriages of justice. Thus, it is important that the criminal justice system is both efficient and respects due process.

The right to speedy and fair trial in India is one of the rights of life and personal liberty provided by

* Corresponding author

E-mail: chanchalkhatri700@gmail.com (Chanchal Khatri).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53724/inspiration/v11n3.02>

Received 06th April 2026; Accepted 20th May 2026

Available online 30th June 2026

2455-443X /©2026 The Journal. Published by Research Inspiration (Publisher: Welfare Universe). This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-9823-7160>



article 21 of the Constitution. However, the criminal justice system has long been plagued with problems of procedural delays, congested courts, length of time investigations take, over-detention of suspects, repeated adjournments', failure to report evidence and failure to evaluate evidence. These issues impact not only accused people's rights, but also the interests of victims, witnesses and society. The issues of these structures were a significant component of the reform movement for India's substantive, procedural and evidentiary criminal law.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA) are a big overhaul of the Indian criminal-law framework. The BNS outlines substantive offences and punishment, BNSS outlines investigation, arrest, inquiry, trial and related criminal procedures and BSA outlines admissibility, relevance and evaluation of evidence. Even though each enactment serves a different purpose, the success of criminal adjudication requires their coordinated functioning. Adhering to the time limits in the procedures does not mean that the trial is necessarily speedy or impartial, as well as the offence must be clearly defined, the procedure of investigation and trial must be adequate to respect the competing rights and the evidence submitted to the court must be relevant, authentic and lawfully obtained.

From a jurisprudential point of view, these enactments represent the effort to balance a number of important values: social order, individual liberty, victims' rights, procedural due process,

technological efficiency, and judicial accountability. Rules relating to electronic proceedings, electronic evidence, forensic investigation, statutory time limits, participation of victims, electronic examination of witnesses and delivery of judgments within prescribed time limits suggest that an attempt is being made to minimize avoidable delay and modernize criminal adjudication. Meanwhile, the growing digitization of technology and the sophistication of procedural tools also gives rise to issues of privacy, accessibility, authenticity of evidence, rights of the accused, institutional capacity as well as the potential of institutional efficiency replacing substance.

In this regard, the term “co-establishing” is particularly relevant. It acknowledges that the speedy and impartial trial is not created by any single law acting alone. The BNS gives substance to criminal liability; the BNSS sets out the procedures by which criminal liability will be investigated and adjudicated; and the BSA sets forth the standards of evidence by which the facts of any criminal liability will be proved. Any defect or inconsistencies in any one of these areas can compromise the whole process. Their jurisprudential relevance should then be analyzed as a whole and not as a broken-down analysis of individual pieces of legislation.

This research paper aims to study the role of BNS, BNSS and BSA to create an expeditious and impartial criminal-trial system. It examines the extent to which the new legal system has meaningfully reinforced the constitutional safeguards of fairness and timely justice and

whether it has been the formal system itself or institutional factors that have caused the delays that need to be tackled. The paper also assesses the measures of protection offered to an accused, a victim and a witness and examines if the technology and procedural changes are adequately covered in terms of judicial infrastructure and implementation. Finally, it suggests that the effective implementation of these enactments be evaluated not only by the speed of case disposal but also by their effectiveness in ensuring accurate, transparent, accessible and rights-respecting justice.

On July 1 2024 India made a change to its criminal justice system by starting to use three new laws that were passed by Parliament:

- The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023 – which took the place of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023 – which took the place of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023 – which took the place of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

This change is moving away from ways that were based on colonial rules and focused on punishment. Instead, it is focusing on delivering justice making processes faster and taking care of people. By changing the way laws are written setting time limits, for actions and accepting records as proof this group of three laws helps make trials quicker while still making sure people get fair treatment.

1.2 Problem Statement

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the Bharatiya

Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 are laws. These laws say that investigations have to be done on time and that digital evidence is important. Some people are not sure if these laws really help make sure that trials are fair and fast (Ganguly, A).

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 have rules, about how long investigations can take and how to use evidence. The question is, do these rules help make sure that people get a fast trial like the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita says they should.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 have to balance two things: making sure trials are fast and making sure they are fair. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 are supposed to help with this. Do they really help or do they make things worse?

1.3 Literature review

The main focus of the scholarship is on the BNSS. How it is trying to make trials more efficient. The old Code of Criminal Procedure is being replaced by the BNSS. This change is mostly about setting specific timelines for things like investigations and trials. Before judges had a lot of discretion. Used general interpretations of the constitution to decide if a trial should be speedy (Ghosh, P). The BNSS sets deadlines to reduce the number of cases that are pending for a long time. However, researchers are warning that these timelines need to be balanced with the rights of the people who are accused so they have a chance to defend themselves.

The BNSS is also using technology and scientific methods to get rid of bureaucratic problems. Academic reviews are saying that forensic investigations are necessary for crimes and this will reduce the reliance on testimony that is forced. Scholars are noting that digital processes, like recording of searches and online filing of complaints are making the trial process more transparent and faster.

People are writing about the BNS. How it is helping to make trials more impartial. By making offenses not crimes anymore and simplifying the law the BNS is reducing the number of cases that courts have to deal with. Experts are saying that this will allow the criminal justice system to focus on crimes and not get bogged down (Bhardwaj, A). Also, the BNS is shifting towards a system that's more focused on helping victims and making sure they are part of the process.

The way evidence is used in trials is also being modernized by the BSA. The old Indian Evidence Act was not able to handle crimes that involve digital technology. The BSA is recognizing records like GPS data and WhatsApp chats as main evidence. Researchers are arguing that this is not making it faster to verify digital evidence but also making it harder to tamper with which keeps the trial fair and impartial.

While people are praising the BNS, BNSS and BSA for what they're trying to do some are also pointing out potential problems. Scholars are arguing that putting much emphasis on speedy trials might rush the process and not make it truly fair. Also, critics are saying that the success of these laws depends on improving the infrastructure

and structure of the justice system in rural areas that do not have enough funding.

In the end the new laws are making a difference in how trials are done especially when it comes to the right to a speedy and impartial trial. By making the laws more efficient, victim-centric and focused on rights the BNS, BNSS and BSA are laying the foundation for a justice system. The BNSS is still a part of this and the BNS is also playing a big role, in making trials more impartial. The BSA is helping to modernize the way evidence is used in trials. This is an important part of the BNSS and BNS.

1.4 Research Gap

When writing a research paper about how these three laws interact with the goal of fair trials there are several important areas that need more attention from legal scholars.

The BNSS sets time limits (like for investigating serious crimes requiring forensic evidence and setting specific dates for judgments). There is a problem in understanding whether courts and police have the resources, people and technology to follow these rules without losing the quality or fairness of their work. Even though the BSA updates the rules about using records and data there is not enough study on how courts can collect this information quickly while still protecting the rights of the accused. This includes risks like people being forced to incriminate themselves fake data (like deepfakes) and violations of privacy. The BNSS changes how people are held in custody and how they are sent to jail. More research is needed to see if giving power to the police for faster investigations affects the idea that people are

innocent until proven guilty. This could be especially bad for people who're in jail before their trial and don't have early help from a lawyer. The new laws focus a lot on helping victims (like the Zero FIR rule. Making sure victims get information). The discussion in the world is, about finding the right balance between making sure victims get quick trials and making sure the accused also get fair and unbiased trials especially when the trial happens without the accused being present.

1.5 Research Methodology

The current study is both informative and analytical a descriptive research design is highly suitable for this study; therefore, it has been adopted. In this study, a simple sampling method was used to collect primary data. Primary data were gathered through structured questionnaires. Secondary data were collected from books, journal articles, legal reports, case law, government publications, and online databases. The researcher employed frequency distribution to analyse percentages, as well as analysis of variance and the chi-square test, to test the hypotheses.

1.6 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study for a research paper on the jurisprudential role of the BNS, BNSS, and BSA is to analyze how these three criminal codes co-establish a speedy and impartial trial by integrating time-bound statutory procedures, digital evidence frameworks, and modern penal accountability.

1.7 Research Question

1. How do the strict procedural timelines in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita

change the right to a speedy trial compared to the old Code of Criminal Procedure?

2. In what ways does the use of electronic records under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 influence the fairness and reliability of evidence in modern criminal cases?
3. Do the types of offenses and the rules for determining them in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita work well with the rules that protect people's rights to a trial?
4. What problems with the way courts are set up. What they have in terms of equipment make it hard to follow time limits in all the courts?

1.8 Research Objectives

1. Investigate Statutory Timelines: Look into how the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita changes the right to a trial into a strict schedule, for investigations and court events (Kansal, R).
2. Assess Evidentiary Modernization: Study how the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 makes it faster to check and use forensic records to make sure facts are found fairly.
3. Examine Substantive Harmonization: Look at how the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita changes the types of crimes and makes sure punishments match what society needs without ignoring the rights of people.
4. Critique Systemic Challenges: Discuss problems like not enough digital systems and police powers that could hurt the chances of a fair trial.

1.9 Hypothesis

1. My main idea is that the BNSS has rules that say how long things should take, like 60 days to get charges ready and 30-45 days to make a decision after arguments. This makes the right to a trial, which is in Article 21 actually happen. This only works if we have good digital and forensic tools everywhere.
2. My other idea is that if we use records and collect evidence in a certain way, we can reduce delays and make trials more efficient. This helps make sure the trial is fair and follows the rules.
3. I also think that if we make the rules too strict it could be a problem. If we do not have enough tools, it could hurt the fairness of the trials. We have to make sure we do not rush things much that we forget about the rights of the people involved.

1.10 Scope, Significance and Relevance of the

Study- The scope of my study is to look at how the rules work. I want to see how the BNS, BNSS and BSA all fit together. I am looking at things like how it takes to get charges ready how we collect evidence and how we use technology in court.

The significance of my study is that it looks at how the new rules are working. I want to see if they really help reduce the number of cases that are waiting to be heard. I am also looking at how we can make trials faster without hurting the rights of the people involved.

The relevance of my study is that it helps people who work in law like judges and

lawyers understand the rules. It also helps us learn more about how to use technology in court and how to make sure trials are fair.

I want to look at the problems that might come up like if we do not have enough digital tools or if the police have too much power. These things could hurt the rights of the people involved in the trial. I am looking at the BNSS. How it affects the right to a speedy trial. The BNSS is important because it sets rules, for how long things should take. The BNS and BSA are also important because they help us understand how to use technology in court and how to collect evidence.

1.11 International Perspective

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) work together to create fair trials by making Indias criminal system match global human rights standards like the ICCPR. Statutory Timelines: The BNSS makes sure that investigations and trial processes happen within set times to stop delays. Digital Integration: The BSA uses records and scientific proof to make sure that evidence is clear and easy to check. Modern Offense Redefinition: The BNS changes the way crimes are defined to make sure that the state can protect people while also respecting their rights.

1.12 Comparative Analysis

- United Kingdom (E-Justice and Timelines): Like the United Kingdom's changes to criminal procedures that focus on digital tools for managing cases the BSA and BNSS move India

toward using electronic systems instead of paper to avoid delays from physical paperwork.

- Australia (Case Management Doctrines): to how Australia uses rules for handling cases and active court directions to stop unnecessary delays the BNSS sets strict steps for investigations and police reports.
- Fair Trial Balance: Unlike the U.S. Sixth Amendment that automatically throws out cases if there is a delay the Indian system uses rules and laws of automatic dismissal to deal with delays.

1.13 Role of Indian Judiciary

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) work together to create a system for fast and fair trials by replacing old laws with time-based rules, digital evidence and support for victims. BNSS (Procedural Timelines): Introduces strict time limits, like making sure a judgment is given within 30 to 45 days after the trial arguments end and making sure that early steps are done within 14 days. BSA (Evidentiary Simplification): Makes it easier to use records and electronic evidence by simplifying the rules, which helps avoid problems when evidence is presented in court. BNS (Substantive Rationalization): Updates the way crimes are described to match ideas about punishment making sure the law is clear and focusing on catching organized or cyber-crimes.

1.14 Indian Judicial Context

- Comparative Global Standards: Trying to match the U.S. Sixth Amendment and global fair trial rules the new set of laws tries to

change how courts work from being flexible to being strict with the law.

- The Indian Judiciary's Role: Acts as the check on the system balancing the slow parts of the courts and the need for a fast trial that is guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 21.

Discussion

2. Rationalization and Streamlining of Penal Provisions

The BNS reduces the number of sections from 511 to 358. This change removes repeated and outdated parts that lawyers used to delay cases. By making the definitions simpler taking out colonial words and arranging the crimes in a better way the BNS helps judges decide charges quickly. This reduces the arguments over words that used to stop cases from starting before the first witness even spoke (Kansal, R).

2.1 Chapter V: Unified Consolidation of Offenses Against Women and Children- In the system crimes against women and children were spread out in different parts. This made it hard for the police to work together made the papers confusing and caused delays. The BNS solves this by putting all the rules about these crimes into one chapter called "Of Offenses Against Woman and Child." This single chapter makes it easier for lawyers to work with and for judges to handle these cases without delays from old rules.

2.2 Comprehensive Codification of Modern Offenses- The BNS updates the law to deal with kinds of crime by adding special parts for organized crime and terrorist acts:

- **Organized Crime (Section 111):** Focuses on organized activities like kidnapping, robbery, land theft killing for money and financial fraud done by groups. By explaining what organized crime is the BNS gives better tools for fighting these crimes and stops cases from getting stuck in long arguments about whether a group is involved.
- **Petty Organized Crime (Section 112):** Covers crimes like stealing from people's pockets taking things from them stealing cards and stealing from shops when done by groups. Making these charges clear stops thefts from getting stuck in old general theft rules.
- **Terrorist Acts (Section 113):** Adds rules about terrorism into the main law. This helps local judges handle security cases more easily along, with other special anti-terrorism laws.

2.3 Decriminalization and Community Service-

The Indian court system has a problem. There are many minor cases that are not serious like defamation or petty theft that are taking up a lot of time in court. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita introduces Community Service as a way to punish people for these crimes. This means that people who do crimes can do community service instead of going to prison or having a long trial. This will help the court system because it will free up time for serious cases. The judges and courtrooms can then focus on the cases and get them done faster.

3. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita: Changing the Way Things are Done

3.1 The Whole Investigation Process and Time

Limits- The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita sets time limits for every part of a criminal case. This means that the police and the court system have to follow these time limits and cannot take long to do things.

3.1.1 Filing a Complaint Online- The police have to process and record a complaint within three days of getting it. This will stop the police from delaying investigations because they are not sure if they have the right to do it.

3.1.2 Looking into a Claim- For crimes that're not very serious the police can only look into the claim for a maximum of fourteen days. This will stop the police from leaving claims for months.

3.1.3 Getting a Medical Report- The police have to get a report for sexual assault cases within seven days. This will make sure that important evidence is documented and added to the case file before it can be lost.

3.1.4 Filing Charges- The police have to file charges within ninety days of arresting someone. If the crime is complex the court can give the police time but they have to explain why they need it.

3.1.5 Giving Documents to the Defense- The court has to give all the documents and evidence to the defense within fourteen days of getting the police report. This will give the defense time to prepare.

3.1.6 Arguing to Dismiss a Case- The defense has to argue to dismiss a case within sixty days of getting the documents. This will help the court dismiss cases that're not

valid.

3.1.7 Setting Up a Trial- The court has to set up a trial within sixty days of the hearing. This will give a framework for the trial.

3.1.8 Giving a Final Judgment- The court has to give a judgment within thirty days of the end of the trial. If the judge needs time they have to explain why.

3.2 Reducing Delays: Limiting Adjournments

In the past trials were often delayed because the prosecution and defense would ask for time. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita sets a limit of two adjournments per case. If witnesses are in court the judge has to record their evidence every day.

3.3 Changing the Bail System

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita updates the bail system. If someone is in jail waiting for trial and has served one-third of the sentence they can be released on a personal bond. This will help reduce the number of people in prison waiting for trial.

4. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam: The Digital Evidence Engine

4.1 Digital Records, as Main Evidence- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam makes digital records evidence if they are authenticated properly. This includes:

- Server logs and cloud database entries
- Smartphone messages and GPS location data
- CCTV footage and digital audio recordings

This makes it easier to use evidence in court.

4.2 Simplifying Electronic Certifications- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam simplifies the process of authenticating evidence. This makes it easier for courts to accept evidence.

4.3 Keeping Digital Evidence Safe- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam makes sure that digital evidence is kept safe and not altered. Every digital extraction has to be documented using a code to make sure it is not changed before it gets to court. This protects the rights of the accused. Gives the prosecution reliable evidence (Rao, C.M.).

5. The Integrated Synergy for a "Fast" Trial

5.1 Technology Integration Across the Trial Lifecycle- The BNS, BNSS and BSA work together to create a digital-first approach for criminal trials:

1. **Digital Record Creation:** During the investigation details from crime scenes and evidence are captured using video and then uploaded to secure databases.
2. **Instant Summons Delivery:** Paper-based notices are replaced by summons that are sent right away through SMS secure email or official communication portals. This cuts down delays caused by missing witnesses or unserved notices.
3. **Virtual Testimony and Digital Exhibits:** Witnesses, doctors and forensic experts can give their statements via video calls and digital files can be checked in real time. This reduces the need for travel and makes the evidence part of the trial faster.

5.2 De-Clogging District Courts and Optimizing Resources- By sending offenses to community service the new system reduces the number of small cases handled by district magistrates. This change lets courts spend time and use more resources on serious or complicated trials.

It ensures that important cases move through the system without delays.

6. The Integrated Synergy for a "Fair" Trial

6.1 Mandatory Crime Scene Videography and

Forensics- To protect people from unfair accusations, Section 176(3) of the BNSS says that forensic teams must visit and record all crime scenes where the punishment is 7 years or more. This rule shifts the focus of the prosecution's case from what people say to what's proven through science. This basic step helps stop evidence from being changed and keeps the trial process fair (Sharma, A. K., & Kandharkar, R).

6.2 Protection of Accused Rights and

Procedural Transparency- The new system keeps and improves fair trial rights to make sure fairness is not lost in the name of speed:

- **Presumption of Innocence:** The prosecution still has the full responsibility to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
- **Immediate Notification of Arrest:** Under Section 48 of the BNSS police must tell a chosen relative, friend or person the moment someone is arrested. This helps stop unrecorded detentions.
- **Trial in Absentia Protection:** Section 355 of the BNSS lets a trial go on even if the accused is not present. This stops people from slowing down justice by running. The law gives the accused a 90-day time period after being charged to get a lawyer show up and defend themselves before the trial moves on.

7. The Victim-Centric Jurisprudential Architecture

7.1 Progressive Communication Rights and

Status Access- The new system changes the role of the victim from someone who watches to someone who takes part with legal rights. Section 173 of the BNSS says police must give victims updates on the case within 90 days of the complaint being filed. This regular information keeps victims in the loop (Pradeep, S). Stops them from having to file extra requests just to know what is happening.

7.2 Safety Safeguards and Restrictions on Case

Withdrawals- In the system state governments could drop cases without asking the people involved. The new system adds a protection: for crimes that carry 7 years or more the state cannot drop a case without letting the victim speak in open court. This makes sure that justice is not quietly ended without a judge and the victim being involved.

8. Judicial Interpretations and Precedential Roadmaps

8.1 Key Benchmarks and Modern Judicial

Applications- The change to the BNS, BNSS and BSA is based on decisions made by the Supreme Court of India:

- **Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979):** Said that a fast trial is a right under Article 21. This helped create the time limits in the new laws.
- **Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation (2022):** Said that bail is the rule and jail is the exception. This idea became part of the under-trial release rules in Section 479 of the BNSS.
- **Karthick v. State (2024):** Said how courts

handle changes in the law. It said that new rules apply to trials but new laws, in the BNS can't be used to punish actions that happened before July 2024. This protects people from being punished for things they did before the law changed.

9. Critical Analysis, Infrastructure Accessibility and Limitations

9.1 Forensic Laboratory Capacity Challenges-

Making investigations mandatory for serious crimes helps make trials fairer. But there is a problem: India does not have enough forensic laboratories. State Forensic Science Laboratories already deal with amounts of work. If these labs do not get facilities, better equipment and more trained staff the rule that requires forensic evidence could cause new delays in trials. Trials would wait for lab reports to be finished.

9.2 Addressing the Rural Digital Divide- Moving to summons, virtual testimonies and digital documents assumes that everyone has the same level of technology access. This is not true across the country. Courts and police stations in remote areas have problems like poor internet, old computers and staff who are not trained to use technology. If these technology problems are not fixed the digital court system might work worse in areas than in cities.

9.3 Analysis of Section 187 BNSS: Police Custody Durations- Legal experts have worried about Section 187 of the BNSS. This section lets the usual 15-day period for police custody be spread out over a time from 40 to 60 days during the total remand period. Under the

system police had to finish custody within 15 days of an arrest. People who are against this say that spreading this time out could make it harder to get bail early. Police might say they need custody later which could slow down the release of people who're, in custody but not yet convicted. Judges need to watch this to avoid delays in freeing those who are waiting for trial.

9.4 Results

- The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is a law that says what is a crime and what happens to people who break the law. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita defines what is, against the law.
- The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita is a law that makes sure the police and courts do things on time. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita makes sure investigations and trials happen quickly.
- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam is a law that says what kind of evidence can be used in court. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam makes sure digital evidence is allowed in court.
- There are timelines that the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita have to follow. These timelines say how long it takes to file papers decide if someone is guilty and give a decision. This helps get rid of delays.
- Technology is used to make things more transparent. The police have to record searches and what witnesses say on video. This helps make sure everything is fair.
- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita work

together to make sure evidence is reliable. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita help connect records to what really happened.

9.5 Findings

- The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita or BNSS makes sure that investigations and trials happen on time. This means that charges have to be made within 60 days of the court hearing and a judgment has to be given within 45 days of the trial ending. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita is very strict about this.
- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam which is also known as BSA makes electronic and digital records the evidence. This helps because it removes problems that happened when people tried to question and present evidence that used modern technology. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam makes things easier.
- The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita or BNS makes sure that the laws are fair and that the people who are hurt get the help they need. It keeps the trials focused on what's important and makes sure everything is equal. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is good for the people.
- Impartiality is very important. So is speed. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita make sure that the courts are fair and that things happen quickly. They do this by making sure that serious crimes are recorded on video and, by making the court processes simpler so that things do not get delayed.

10. Conclusion

The BNS, BNSS and BSA system is a big change for India's criminal justice system. This BNS, BNSS and BSA system is making things clearer by setting time limits for everything and using tools. It is also using science to help with cases. This BNS, BNSS and BSA system is trying to fix the problems that have been slowing things down for a time. It is also making sure that people get a trial. For the BNS, BNSS and BSA system to really work it needs to be done. This means having forensic laboratories updating the technology in courts that are in rural areas and making sure that judges are keeping an eye on how long cases are taking. The BNS, BNSS and BSA system will help the government and the courts do their jobs better. It will also make sure that people's rights are protected. If the BNS, BNSS and BSA system is supported it will help people trust the law more. The BNS, BNSS and BSA system is a thing, for India's criminal justice system.

11. Suggestions

1. When we talk about Statutory Timelines we have to think about Fair Trial. Do we really get a Fair Trial when there are deadlines for charges and judgments? This is something we need to look at. The question is, do these deadlines compromise the process of a Fair Trial?
2. Digital Integration is another thing we need to consider. We have to see if electronic records are allowed under the BSA. How do we handle these records using the BNSS? This is important to understand (Sharma, A. K., & Kandharkar, R).

3. We also have to think about Forensic Mandates. There are rules that say we have to do crime scene videography and forensic visits. Do we have the right infrastructure to do these things? This is a challenge we need to look at.
4. Then there is the issue of In Absentia Trials. This is when we have trials for people who're not there because they have been proclaimed offenders. We need to look at the rules that guide these trials under the procedural code.

14. References

- Abdul Rehman Antulay v. R. S. Nayak*, (1992) 1 SCC 225 (India).
- Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita*, No. 46 of 2023, India Code (2023).
<https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/20099>
- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*, No. 45 of 2023, India Code (2023).
<https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/20062>
- Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam*, No. 47 of 2023, India Code (2023).
<https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/20063>
- Bhardwaj, A. (2025). Right to speedy and fair trial: A fundamental pillar of justice. *IJLRSS*, 6(2), 114–128.
- BNSS, 2023 and reforms in criminal justice administration*. (2024). *Civil Law Journal*, 5(1), 31–42.
- Constitution of India*. (1950).
- Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. (2023a). *Two hundred forty-sixth report on the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*, 2023. Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
https://sansad.in/getFile/rsnew/Committee_site/Committee_File/ReportFile/15/188/246_2023_11_16.pdf?source=rajyasabha
- Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. (2023b). *Two hundred forty-seventh report on the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita*, 2023. Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
https://sansad.in/getFile/rsnew/Committee_site/Committee_File/ReportFile/15/188/247_2023_11_16.pdf
- https://prindia.org/files/bills_acts/bills_parliament/2023/SC_Report_Bharatiya_Sakshya_Bill_2023.pdf
- Economic Laws Practice. (2024, July 11). *BNS: Speedy justice or colonial rollover*.
- Ganguly, A. (2025). Statutory time-bound trials under the BNSS: A paradigm shift or procedural illusion? *JCLJ*, 12(3), 45–62.
- Ghosh, P. (2024). *BNSS, 2023* (2nd ed.). Eastern Book Company.
- Hussainara Khatoon (I) v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar*, (1980) 1 SCC 81 (India).
<https://api.sci.gov.in/jonew/judis/4873.pdf>
- Kansal, R. (2024). *BNSS: Part 1*. Aggarwal Law House.
- Law Commission of India. (2012). *Expedition investigation and trial of criminal cases against influential public personalities* (Report No. 239). Government of India.
https://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/cat_supreme_court_and_high_court/
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*, (1978) 1 SCC 248 (India).
- Ministry of Home Affairs. (2025). *Annual report 2024–2025*. Government of India.
- P. Ramachandra Rao v. State of Karnataka*, (2002) 4 SCC 578 (India).
- Pradeep, S. (2025). Transition from the CrPC to the BNSS: A fundamental shift in procedural jurisprudence. *SCCJ*, 18(1), 89–104.
- PRS Legislative Research. (2023). *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023: Legislative brief*.
- Rao, C. M. (2023). *Comprehensive investigation compendium on new criminal laws: BNS, BNSS, and BSA 2023* (3rd ed.). Asia Law House.
- Sharma, A. K., & Kandharkar, R. (2025). *Entire stages of criminal trial as per new criminal laws: BNS, BNSS, and BSA—2023*. White Mann.
- Transformative impact of BNS, BNSS and BSA*. (2026). *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 7(4), 1120–1135.
- United Nations. (1966). *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>
- Zahira Habibullah Sheikh v. State of Gujarat*, (2004) 4 SCC 158 (India).
<https://api.sci.gov.in/jonew/judis/27561.pdf>
