



IPC VS BNS CORRESPONDING SECTIONS CHART

OLD LAW VS NEW LAW SECTION

PREPARED BY: - Dr P.VEERA MUTHU M.A LL.M, UGC NET, SLET, PH.D

Sakthi Sai Law Academy, Chennai

☎ Cell: 9840535748

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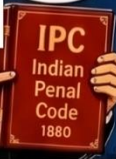
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SAME OFFENCE, NEW APPROACH!

IPC vs BNS

NEW INDIA, NEW JUSTICE!



CORRESPONDING SECTIONS CHART

OLD LAW vs NEW LAW

WHY THE CHANGE?

Simplified Language

Victim Centric

Focus on Justice

Modern Crimas Included

Stronger Punishments

Future Ready Law

TOPIC / OFFENCE	IPC (1860)	BNS (2023)	TOPIC / OFFENCE	IPC (1860)	BNS (2023)
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KEY DIFFERENCES

- ✓ BNS uses simple, clear & contemporary language.
- ✓ More structured & theme-based classification.
- ✓ Victim-centric & justice-oriented approach.

IMPORTANT NOTES

- ★ BNS is NOT a mere replacement, it is a complete rethinking of criminal law.
- ★ General Exceptions (IPC Sections 76-106) are

STRUCTURE COMPARISON

IPC (1860)	BNS (2023)
23 Chapters	20 Chapters
511 Sections	358 Sections
Colonial Era Law	Bharatiya Law

STUDY TIP

- 🧠 Understand the concept, not just the section.
- 📝 Make your own notes & mnemonics.
- 🔍 Refer Rare Act +

Dr. P. Veeramuthu M.A , LL.M, NET, SLET, PH.D
Faculty in Law

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CHAPTER I: OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY

1. Murder (Old Law: Section 302 IPC New Law: Section 103 BNS)

- **Core Provision:** Defines the punishment for murder. If a person commits murder, they shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to a fine.
- **Significant Update (Section 103(2) BNS):** Explicitly introduces a distinct sub-clause for **Mob Lynching / Murder on grounds of identity**. When a group of **five or more persons acting in concert commits murder on the grounds of race, caste, community, sex, place of birth, or language, each member is punishable by death or life imprisonment.**
 - **Relevant Case Law**
 - **Pooranmal v. State of Rajasthan (Supreme Court, 2026)**: The Supreme Court reviewed multi-accused evidence under Section 103(1) read with common intention (Section 3(5) BNS), clarifying how the circumstantial chain of recoveries and electronic call details must tightly converge to establish a common mindset for a murder conviction.

2. Causing Death by Negligence (Old Law: Section 304A IPC New Law: Section 106 BNS)

- **Core Provision:** Criminalizes rash or negligent acts that cause the death of a person without amounting to culpable homicide.
- **Significant Update:** The penalty has been substantially increased. Under the old law, the maximum sentence was 2 years. Under Section 106(1) BNS, general rash and negligent acts (like reckless driving) carry a punishment of up to 5 years in prison.
- **The Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) Exemption:** Section 106(1) features a distinct proviso capping the maximum punishment at **2 years** specifically for doctors/medical professionals if the death occurs during a medical procedure.
- **Hit-and-Run Clause (Section 106(2) BNS):** If an offender causes death through rash driving and escapes the spot without reporting the incident to a police officer or Magistrate shortly after the accident, the punishment escalates to a maximum of 10 years in prison.

Relevant Case Law

- **Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab (Historic SC Precedent / Standard for 106 BNS):** The established rule remains fully active under the BNS: to prosecute a medical professional for negligence, the degree of negligence must be gross, and a formal opinion from an independent medical board must be secured before making a non-bailable arrest.

3. Grievous Hurt (Old Law: Section 320 IPC New Law: Section 118 BNS)

- **Core Provision:** Retains the classic eight strict categories of bodily damage that elevate "hurt" to "grievous hurt" (e.g., permanent privation of sight/hearing, emasculation, permanent disfiguration of the face/head, bone fractures, or injuries endangering life for 20 days). Now BNS 15 Days
- **Punishment Matrix:** Voluntarily causing grievous hurt carries up to 7 years. However, if committed using dangerous weapons or means, the punishment extends up to 10 years or life imprisonment depending on the severity.

CHAPTER II: OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN & CHILDREN

4. Rape (Old Law: Section 375/376 IPC New Law: Section 64 BNS)

- **Core Provision:** Substantively replicates the key parameters of the physical acts constituting rape and the vital thresholds of consent.
- **Structural Shift:** Moved from the end of the code (Chapter XVI of IPC) to the very front under a dedicated chapter protecting women and children, signifying a modern, victim-centric alignment.
- **Punishment:** Punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 10 years, but which may extend to life imprisonment.

5. Deceitful Intercourse / False Promise of Marriage (Old Law: New Law: Section 69 BNS)

- **Core Provision:** This is a brand new, standalone provision created to handle relationships where sexual intercourse is procured through deceitful means

or a false promise of marriage made without any initial intent to fulfill it.

- **Why it matters:** Previously, such cases were prosecuted under the high-stigma label of Rape (Section 375/370 IPC). Section 69 successfully separates emotional/marital fraud from the legal definition of rape, provided the acts do not match the parameters of Section 63 (Rape). Punishable by up to 10 years.

- **Relevant Case Law**

- **Anurag Soni v. State of Chhattisgarh (SC Precedent):** The court draws a strict line between a *breach of promise* (initially intending to marry but failing due to later circumstances) and a *false promise* (lacking intent to marry from day one to fraudulently gain physical consent). Section 69 penalizes only the latter.

CHAPTER III: OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

6. Endangering Sovereignty, Unity, and Integrity of India (Old Law: Section 124A IPC - Sedition New Law: Section 152 BNS)

- **Core Provision:** While the colonial word "Sedition" has been scrubbed from the code, Section 152 targets acts that excite secession, armed rebellion, subversive activities, or encourage feelings of separatist activities that threaten the sovereignty and integrity of India.
- **Key Update:** Expands the legal framework to clearly include digital communications, electronic media, financial assets, and words spoken or written as tools for subversive acts against the State.

- **Relevant Case Law:**

- **In Re: Section 152 BNS Review (Supreme Court):** The Apex court continues to evaluate the constitutional parameters of political speech and dissent under the new code, ensuring routine journalistic critiques or administrative opposition are protected from being misconstrued as secessionist or subversive expressions.

CHAPTER IV: OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILITY & PROPERTY

7. Unlawful Assembly & Rioting (Old Law: Sections 141, 147 IPC New Law: Sections 189, 191 BNS)

- **Core Provision:** Section 189 defines an unlawful assembly as a gathering of 5 or more individuals with a shared unlawful objective (e.g., resisting execution of law, criminal trespass). Section 191 punishes rioting when force or violence is actively deployed by such an assembly.

8. Theft (Old Law: Section 378/379 IPC New Law: Section 303 BNS)

- **Core Provision:** Retains the fundamental elements of moving movable property dishonestly out of the possession of a person without their consent. Punishable with up to 3 years imprisonment, fine, or community service for first-time petty offenses.