

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 388**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 22ND JULY, 2026/ ASHADHA 31, 1948 (SAKA)

SPEEDY JUSTICE TO COMMON MAN IN BIHAR

388 # SHRI SHAMBHU SHARAN PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether modern technology has been adopted in the criminal justice system for the implementation of the new criminal laws;**
- (b) whether the new criminal laws are more relevant to the contemporary situation and provide speedy justice to the common man; and**
- (c) if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)**

(a): Yes.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA), which came into force on 1st July 2024, incorporate the use of modern technology across the criminal justice system. These include electronic registration of First Information Reports (e-FIRs), electronic communication and service of summons (e-Summons), audio-video recording of search, seizure and investigation proceedings, videography of forensic evidence collection and electronic recording of statements (e-Sakshya), conduct of proceedings

through video conferencing (Nyaya Shruti), MedLeaPR for generating Medical Legal Examination reports and Postmortem reports, digital transmission of police reports and charge sheets, and integration with digital criminal justice platforms.

(b) and (c): The Nyaya Sanhitas have been enacted with the objective of reforming and modernizing the criminal justice system by making it citizen-centric, technology-driven, transparent, accountable and time-bound. The legislative framework seeks to address evolving and emerging forms of crime, strengthen victim-focused safeguards, enhance accountability at various stages of investigation and prosecution, and facilitate the effective adoption of digital technologies across the criminal justice ecosystem.

The Nyaya Sanhita introduce statutory timelines for key stages of investigation and trial to ensure the expeditious disposal of criminal cases. Timelines have been prescribed for preliminary enquiries, investigations, supply of documents, framing of charges, pronouncement of judgments and other procedural stages.

The new legal framework accords priority to offences against women and children by mandating completion of investigation within two months from the date of recording of information.

To ensure timely trial, the Nyaya Sanhita provides for day-to-day proceedings and permits not more than two adjournments sought by a party, subject to prescribed conditions.

The Sanhita also strengthen scientific investigation by providing for mandatory videography of search and seizure operations and mandatory forensic investigation in offences punishable with imprisonment of seven years or more.

Further, the reforms enhance victims' rights by providing for electronic communication regarding the progress of investigations and proceedings. They also promote and support digital integration of police, prosecution, forensic laboratories and courts through the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and allied applications to improve coordination and the efficiency of the criminal justice delivery system.
