

L. C. BILL No. VI OF 2026.

A BILL

*to amend the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023,
in its application to the State of Maharashtra.*

(As passed by the Legislative Council on the 24th March, 2026.)

46 of 2023. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted in the Seventy-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

10 1. This Act may be called the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Short title.
(Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 2026.

2. In section 15 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as “the said Sanhita”), for the words “Superintendent of Police” the words “Assistant
15 Commissioner of Police or Sub-Divisional Police Officer” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 15 of 46 of 2023.

Amendment
of section 107
of 46 of 2023.

3. In section 107 of the said Sanhita, in sub-section (1), after the words “Commissioner of Police” the words “or Joint Commissioner of Police” shall be inserted.

Amendment
of section 129
of 46 of 2023.

4. In section 129 of the said Sanhita, in clause (f), in sub-clause (i),—

(1) in para (g), the word “or” shall be deleted;

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(2) after para (g), the following para shall be added, namely:—

“(h) the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
or”.

61 of
1985.

Amendment
of section 170
of 46 of 2023.

5. In section 170 of the said Sanhita,—

(1) in sub-section (2), after the words “required or authorised” the words, brackets and figure “under sub-section (3) or” shall be inserted;

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(2) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

“(3) (a) Where a person is arrested under this section and the officer making the arrest, or the officer in charge of the police station before whom the arrested person is produced, has reasonable grounds to believe that the detention of the arrested person for a period longer than twenty-four hours from the time of arrest (excluding the time required to take the arrested person from the place of arrest to the Court of a Judicial Magistrate) is necessary, by reason that-

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(i) the person is likely to continue the design to commit, or is likely to commit, the cognizable offence referred to in sub-section (1) after his release; and

(ii) the circumstances of the case are such that his being at large is likely to be prejudicial to the maintenance of public order,

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the officer making the arrest, or the officer in charge of the police station, shall produce such arrested person before the nearest Judicial Magistrate, together with a report in writing stating the reasons for a continued detention of such person for the period longer than twenty-four hours.

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(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Sanhita or any other law for the time being in force, where the Magistrate before whom such arrested person is produced is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for the temporary detention of such person in custody beyond the period of twenty-four hours, he may, from time to time, by order remand such person to such custody as he may think fit:

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Provided that, no person shall be detained under this section for a period exceeding fifteen days at a time, and for a total period exceeding thirty days from the date of arrest of such person.

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(c) When any person is remanded to custody under clause (b), the Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and such person may make a representation against the order to the Court of Sessions. The Sessions Judge may, on receipt of such representation, after holding such inquiry as he deems fit, either reject the representation, or if he considers that further detention of the arrested person is not necessary, or that it is otherwise proper and just so to do, may vacate the order and the arrested person shall then be released forthwith.”.

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6. In section 173 of the said Sanhita, in sub-section (3), in clause (i), for the words “fourteen days” the words “six weeks” shall be substituted. Amendment
of section 173
of 46 of 2023.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (46 of 2023) regulates the procedure for investigation, inquiry and trial of offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (45 of 2023) and under any other law governing criminal offences.

2. To enhance the efficiency and functionality of the police force, the Government considers it expedient to amend certain sections of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, in its application to the State of Maharashtra.

3. The proposed amendments are as follows:—

(i) Section 15 of the said Sanhita provides that the State Government may appoint any police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police or equivalent to be known as the Special Executive Magistrate. The Assistant Commissioner of Police or Sub-Divisional Police Officer has a more relevant operational role in investigation of offences within their jurisdiction. Therefore, due to changes in the administrative structure, the Government considers it expedient to appoint any police officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police or Sub-Divisional Police Officer or equivalent as the Special Executive Magistrate, by amending said section 15, suitably.

(ii) Sub-section (1) of section 107 of the said Sanhita provides that, the police officer may, with the approval of Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police, make an application to the Court or the Magistrate for attachment of property derived or obtained as a result of criminal activity or from the commission of any offence. With a view to expedite such approval, the Government considers it expedient to decentralize such powers and give such powers also to Joint Commissioner of Police at local level by amending said sub-section (1) of section 107, suitably.

(iii) Section 129 of the said Sanhita provides for security for good behaviour from habitual offender committing offences under certain Acts. The offences under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985) are not covered under said section 129. With a view to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to address narcotics related crimes, the Government considers it expedient to include the offences under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985) within the purview of the said section 129 by amending said section, suitably.

(iv) Section 170 of the said Sanhita is proposed to be amended to provide for remand of an arrested person to custody in suitable cases under the authority of a Judicial Magistrate, where he is being at large is likely to be prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, for a period of fifteen days at a time, but not exceeding a total period of thirty days. The proposed amendment was made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), in its application to the State of Maharashtra, by the Maharashtra Act No. VII of 1981. The said Code is repealed by the said Sanhita and the said provision is not contained in the said Sanhita. Therefore, this amendment is proposed.

(v) The time period for conducting preliminary enquiry to ascertain whether there exists a *prima-facie* case for proceeding in cognizable cases is proposed to be increased from fourteen days to six weeks by amending section 173 of the said Sanhita, suitably.

4. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

Mumbai,
Dated the 17th March 2026.

DEVENDRA FADNAVIS,
Chief Minister.

(46 of 2023)

15. The State Government may appoint, for such term as it may think fit, Executive Magistrates or any police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police or equivalent, to be known as Special Executive Magistrates, for particular areas or for the performance of particular functions and confer on such Special Executive Magistrates such of the powers as are conferrable under this Sanhita on Executive Magistrates, as it may deem fit.

107. (1) Where a police officer making an investigation has reason to believe that any property is derived or obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of a criminal activity or from the commission of any offence, he may, with the approval of the Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police, make an application to the Court or the Magistrate exercising jurisdiction to take cognizance of the offence or commit for trial or try the case, for the attachment of such property.

129. When an Executive Magistrate receives information that there is				Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.
within his local jurisdiction a person who—				
(a) to (e)	*	*	*	
(f) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission				
of				

such Magistrate may, in the manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bail bond, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

(2) No person arrested under sub-section (1) shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding twenty-four hours from the time of his arrest unless his further detention is required or authorised under any other provisions of this Sanhita or of any other law for the time being in force.

171. and **172.** * * *

Information
in cognizable
cases.

173. (1) and (2) * * * *

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in section 175, on receipt of information relating to the commission of any cognizable offence, which is made punishable for three years or more but less than seven years, the officer in charge of the police station may with the prior permission from an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, considering the nature and gravity of the offence,—

(i) proceed to conduct preliminary enquiry to ascertain whether there exists a *prima facie* case for proceeding in the matter within a period of fourteen days; or

(ii) * * * *

(4) * * * *

174. to 531. * * * *

SCHEDULES. * * * *

**MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE
SECRETARIAT**

[L. C. BILL No. VI OF 2026.]

**[A Bill to amend the Bharatiya
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in its application to the State of
Maharashtra.]**

[SHRI DEVENDRA FADNAVIS,
Chief Minister.]

**[As passed by the Legislative Council
on the 24th March, 2026.]**

DR. VILAS ATHAWALE,
Secretary (III),
Maharashtra Legislative Council.