

**BNS - DIFFERENCES IMPORTANT SECTIONS**

CRIME	TORT
1. A Crime is a breach of the public rights and duties which affect the whole community.	A tort is a violation of the private rights of an individual.
2. A crime is a public wrong which results in punishment	A tort is a civil wrong. It gives rise to civil proceedings.
3. A crime is an offence against the public at large or society as a whole.	A tort causes injury or damage to an individual or group of individuals.
4. A crime is tried in Criminal Court.	A tort is tried in Civil Court.
5. The object of the Criminal, law is to protect the community or society by preventing and deterring the offenders from committing further offences.	The purpose of awarding compensation to the injured party in a tortious wrong is to make good the loss suffered by him.
6. In crime intention plays important factor	In tort, the intention is not an important factor.
7. Generally an act shall not be punished as a crime, unless there is mens rea (ie. motive) actually present in the wrong-doer.	Mens rea (motive) has no place in tort.
8. In a crime, the victim is an	In a tort, the plaintiff is the injured

individual. The Criminal proceedings against the wrong-doer are instituted by the State.	party.
9. In criminal cases, burden of Burden of Proof lies on the State.	Burden of Proof lies on the injured/Complainant.
10. Strict rules of procedure and principles are followed in fixing the liability of the criminal.	While dealing with civil wrongs natural principles of justice, good conscience, equity, etc. are followed in fixing the wrong-doer's liability.

Common intention - Section 3(5)	Common Object - Section 190
1 Common intention refers to a pre-arranged plan and acting in concert pursuant to it. It implies a meeting of minds and a plan to commit a criminal act.	1 Common object refers to a shared goal among a group of people to commit a criminal act. It does not require a pre-arranged plan or prior meetings of minds.
2 It is a rule of evidence and does not create a specific offence.	2 It creates a specific offence as being a member of unlawful assembly is in itself an offence.
3 In order to attract Section 3(5) number of persons is immaterial. Only requirement is that there must be more than one person .	3 It requires minimum of 5 persons to constitute unlawful assembly.
4 It requires some active	4 Mere membership of unlawful

participation , however small the act may be.	assembly is sufficient to attract provisions of Section 190.
5 It necessarily pre-supposes a pre-arranged plan .	5 It does not require prior meeting of mind.
6 Common intention may be any intention for the purpose of Section 3(5)	6 Common object of unlawful assembly must be one of the objects mentioned under Section 189.
7 Proof : More stringent as it requires proof of the pre-arranged plan.	Proof : Less stringent as it does not require proof of prior planning.

Common intention 3(5)	Similar intention 3(6)
It must be pre-arranged plan , prior meeting of minds of those involved in the crime.	It does not require a prior meeting of mind or pre-mediation of the commission of the act.
Each person is held equally liable for the same offence.	Each person would be liable for their individual effort or acts and not jointly for the acts of others.
It requires the proof of the fact that the accused had entered into an agreement with the main accused.	Criminal knowledge is a condition precedent to Section 3(6), that must be established while creating evidence under this section.
Intentions are known and shared.	Intentions are unknown and unshared.

S-3(5) Common Intention	S-54 Abettor present when offence is committed
Actual participation for all.	Deemed participation (Presumption of participation may be construed)
Each of them is liable as if it were done by himself alone.	Even if the abettor is not present at the commission of offence, abettor shall be deemed to have committed the offence.

S-3(5) Common Intention	S - 61 Criminal Conspiracy
1 Common intention focuses on the shared intent or plan to commit a specific criminal act, and liability arises when the act is committed in furtherance of that intention.	1 Criminal conspiracy focuses on the agreement to commit an illegal act , whether or not the act is actually carried out.
2 Common intention can involve two or more persons who share the intention to commit a criminal act.	2 Criminal conspiracy requires at least 2 persons to form an agreement.
3 In common intention, liability arises when the criminal act is committed by any of the participants in furtherance of the shared intention, and all participants with common intention are equally liable.	3 In criminal conspiracy, liability arises from the agreement itself , regardless of whether the intended act is executed or not.

<p>It lays down the rule of evidence and does not create distinct offence.</p> <p>Note : There is not much substantial difference between conspiracy and common intention</p>	<p>It creates distinct offence and is by itself a substantive offence</p>
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PREPARATION	ATTEMPT
The preparation steps includes contemplating (think deeply and at length), devising, or planning the procedure needed to carry out the crime.	In contrast, an attempt to commit a crime starts as soon as the preparation is finished.
Preparation is not punishable by law.	An attempt is punishable by law.
It is well established in the BNS that there is first the intention of wrongdoing, then preparation to commit and attempt to commit every crime. Preparation does not mean the completion of a crime.	If a person accomplishes the 3rd stage, i.e attempt, the crime is completed. The offence is not completed if the attempt fails.

Abetment of a thing (Abetment by conspiracy) - 45(b)	Criminal conspiracy - 61
1 Abetment is a process by which one or more engage or employ other(s) for commission of an	1 Conspiracy is a process by which an agreement is entered into between two or more persons for

offence. The former i.e., the person, who abets is called the 'abettor', while the latter i.e., the person who commits the offence with his own hands is called the 'principal offender'	commission of an illegal act or doing/committing a lawful/ legal act by illegal means. The parties to the agreement are called 'Conspirators'.
2 In the offence of abetment a mere combination of persons or agreement between them is not enough but an act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of the conspiracy	2 Mere agreement is enough.
3 Abetment is genus	3 Conspiracy is species
4 Abetment can be committed by one or more.	4 Conspiracy can be committed by two or more.
5 Abetment per se is not a substantive offence	5 Criminal conspiracy is a substantive offence by itself and is punishable
6 Abetment may be committed in various methods/ways viz., instigation, conspiracy, intentional aid etc	6 Conspiracy is one of the methods of abetment.
7 Crime of Abetment is explained in Sections 45 to 60 of the Sanhita	7 Crime of Conspiracy is explained in Sections 61 of the Sanhita.

HURT (S -114)	ASSAULT (S – 130)
1 There must be certain act causing bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person.	1 Only apprehension of danger or criminal force is sufficient. Bodily pain, disease or infirmity need not be present.
2 The gesture or any preparations of a person causing apprehension that he is going to use criminal force cannot be treated as a hurt	2 The gesture or any preparations of a person causing apprehension that he is going to use criminal force is treated as assault.
3 Beating with a fist in anger is an offence of hurt.	3 Shaking fists at a person, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause the person to believe that he is about to strike him is an assault.

Theft (Sec 303)	Extortion (Sec 308)
1 It is committed without the consent of the person.	1 It is committed by wrongfully obtaining the consent of the person.
2 Subject matter of theft is movable property .	2 Extortion can be committed with respect to both movable (valuable security also) and immovable property.
3 There is no element of force or fear in theft. No use of threat.	3 There is element of force or fear as the property is obtained by putting person in fear of injury to

	that person or any other person.
4 There is no delivery of property by the victim. Property is taken away without the consent of the victim	4 Victim delivers property or valuables under fear of injury.
5 Fear is not an essential element.	5 Fear is a crucial element.
6 In theft, only dishonest intention is seen in the act of accused	6 In extortion, besides dishonest intention, the accused puts the owner or possessor in fear of injury and even to cause death.
7 Theft overlaps with cheating, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust on certain occasions.	7 On no occasion, extortion can overlap theft, cheating, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, etc.

Theft (Sec 303)	Cheating (Sec 318)
1 When a movable property of a person is taken away without owners consent is known as theft.	1 It primarily involves fraudulent inducement or performing an act based on false representations or concealment of facts. Consent of victim obtained by fraud.
2 It can be done only with respect to movable property .	2 It can be done with respect to movable or immovable property.
3 There is no deception.	3 Deception is an essential requirement.

Theft (303)	Criminal Breach of Trust (316)
1 There is wrongful taking of the movable property without the consent of other person.	1 The property is lawfully acquired with the consent of the owner, but dishonestly appropriated by the person to whom it is entrusted.
2 It is always done with respect to movable property .	2 It is done with respect to both movable as well as immovable property.
3 No prior lawful possession. The offence is completed as soon as the property is dishonestly taken away.	3 Prior to the offence ,the offender is himself in possession of the property, and the offence is completed when he dishonestly converts the same to this own use.

Theft (303)	Robbery (309)
1 Any person with a dishonest intention to take any movable property out of the possession of a person without the person's consent is said to commit theft. Note : Here no fear /instant death/ voluntarily causes to death/hurt.	1 Theft becomes robbery if, during the theft or while escaping with stolen property, the thief intentionally causes or tries to cause death, injury, wrongful restraint, or fear of immediate death, injury, or wrongful restraint to any person.

2 Theft is essentially a crime against property.	2 Robbery is a crime against the property as well as person.
3 There is no victim as such, it is only the owner of the stolen property who suffers a wrongful loss of that property.	3 There is always the presence of victim.
4 In theft, there is no use of force.	4 Robbery is an aggravated or enhanced form of theft. It is the use of force that converts an offence of theft into that of robbery.
5 It does not include an element of violence.	5 It includes an element of violence.
6 In theft, only dishonest intention is seen in the act of accused.	6 In robbery, besides dishonest intention, the accused puts the owner of the property in fear of death or injury and some times also causes death

Theft (303)	Criminal misappropriation of property (314)
1 The aim of the accused is to take the property from another's possession. Offence is complete as soon as the accused moves the property dishonestly.	1 In some cases, the offender is already in possession of property and possession per se is not punishable.
2 There is dishonest intention from the very inception i.e. before moving the property out of possession and mere movement of	2 Dishonest intention develops at a later stage when the property comes in possession innocently. The possession of property may

property dishonestly amounts to theft.	come innocently and taken by subsequent change of intention.
3 A mere moving of property with dishonest intention is theft.	3 A mere moving of property may not be an offence. Such moving may be lawful. It is the subsequent intention to convert to own use that constitutes criminal misappropriation.
4 Offence is committed must be movable but does includes cheques and other negotiable instruments.	4 It includes cheques and other negotiable instruments

Theft (303)	Mischief (324)
1 Generally,(But, not in every case) it is necessary that there should be dishonest intention to cause wrongful gain to oneself and wrongful loss to another.	1 The intention is only to cause wrongful loss to the victim without any gain to the accused.
2 The offence under Section 303 of the BNS is cognizable, non-bailable, compoundable. However, if stolen property value is less than 5000 rupees and convicted for first time : Non-cognizable, bailable ,Community service	2 The offence under Section 324(2),(3),(4) of the BNS is non-cognizable,bailable, compoundable.
3 Taking out of property.	3 Destruction/Change the property.

Theft (303)	Snatching (304)
1 Theft can be of tangible movable property as well as intangible . Ex: Data theft	1 Snatching can be only tangible movable property.
2 Theft is a much wider term than snatching. Every theft does not amount snatching	2 A theft amounts to snatching if the offender suddenly or quickly or forcibly seizes any movable property
3 If stolen property value is less than 5000 rupees and convicted for first time , shall be punished with Community service.	3 No leniency (merciful) in cases of snatching even if first-time offender and value of stolen property is petty amount.

Sl. No.	Simple Extortion (Sec 308)	Robbery (Sec 309)
1	Extortion is the act of forcing (i.e fear of injury to him) someone to deliver property, money or valuable. Note: The fear of injury need not be bodily harm. It includes injury to mind, reputation or property as well.	Extortion becomes robbery if, at the time of the extortion, the offender is to make the victim in fear of instant death, instant injury, or instant wrongful restraint, and uses that fear to make the victim give up their property right immediately.
2	Fear exists (ie. Fear of any injury, fear of death or grievous hurt). No imminent danger or fear of violence	There is imminent fear or danger to life with / without violence. (Instant fear / instant hurt.)
3	Property is taken away by	In Robbery, either no consent or

	obtaining wrongful Consent.	consent is obtained wrongfully.
4	Delivery is by the victim himself.	In Robbery, there is no delivery.
5	Direct or indirect act i.e. the accused may not present at the spot. No voluntarily causes to death.	Always direct act i.e. the accused is present in the spot.
6	Delivery of property may be delayed.	Property delivered on the spot.
7	In Extortion, no kinds.	In Robbery, two types Robbery by Theft and Robbery and Extortion.

Extortion (Sec 308)	Criminal intimidation (Sec 351)
Extortion is the act of forcing (i.e fear of injury to him) someone to deliver property, money or valuable. Note: The fear of injury need not be bodily harm. It includes injury to mind, reputation or property as well.	Criminal intimidation is the act of threatening to cause harm to the person or injury to the victim's property or reputation.
Immediate purpose is to obtain money	Threat to do or abstain from doing.
It is an offence against property or valuable security.	It is an offence against individual.
The offence is complete when the victim delivers property under the influence of fear.	The offence is complete when the threat is made with intent to cause fear or compel action, regardless of whether the threat is carried out.

Sl. No.	Cheating (Sec 318)	Extortion (Sec 308)
1	Consent of victim obtained by deception /fraud.	Consent for property delivery is obtained by fear of injury .
2	Property is delivered by deception. No fear exist.	Extortion is the act of forcing (i.e fear exist) someone to deliver property, money or valuable.

Robbery (Sec 309)	Dacoity (Sec 310)
1 Robbery is an aggravated form of theft or extortion, wherein there is fear of death, (grievous) hurt, or wrongful restraint.	1 Dacoity is an advanced form of robbery wherein at least 5 perpetrators are involved conjointly in its commission.
2 Robbery is only punishable in the last two stages of crime, viz., attempt and accomplishment.	2 Dacoity is punishable for any stages of crime. i.e preparation to commit a dacoity.
3 The minimum number of perpetrator(s) is one .	3 There must be 5 or more perpetrators.
4 Robbery is relatively less grave than dacoity.	4 Dacoity is a graver and more heinous offence than robbery and is an aggravated form of robbery.
5 Robbery may or may not involve the use of weapons .	5 Dacoity specifically demands that the perpetrators possess and use deadly weapons.
6 Although robbery also causes harm to victims, it may not have as significant impact on society as dacoity does.	6 Dacoity can greatly affect society by creating fear and insecurity among the public.
7 In robbery, the real wrong-doer is	7 In dacoity, every member of the

only punished.	gang of dacoity is punished, whether he takes active part or not.
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Cheating (Sec 318)	Criminal Misappropriation (Sec 314)
1 The accused induces the owner of the property to deliver it or any person to do or to omit an act.	1 The owner of the property hands over the property innocently to the wrongdoer in good faith and the accused subsequently misappropriates (i.e convert to own use) it.
2 The deceitful and fraudulent act starts from the beginning and the offence complete is when the accused obtains the property. (Note: If deception develops after delivery or act or omission then it cannot be categorized as cheating)	2 In the beginning , the accused obtains the movable property from its owner with owner's consent . Thereafter, he misappropriates against the wish of the owner. When he misappropriates the property, then the offence is said to be completed.
3 The accused may cause harm or injury to the victim in body, mind, reputation or property.	3 The accused can misappropriate the immovable property only. He does not injure the complainant in body, mind, reputation, or immovable property.
4 Dishonestly and fraud are the essential elements of cheating.	4 Dishonest intention is the essential element of the criminal

	misappropriation.
5 Cheating may be done by any person.	5 Criminal misappropriation is generally done by near relatives, friends, joint owners etc.

Cheating (Sec 318)	Forgery (Sec 336)
1 It may be caused by oral statement or through documents.	1 It is always caused on a document.
2 It relates entire property.	2 It relates to the title of the property and the offence relates to the property indirectly.
3 The cheating is an offence relating the offences against property.	3 Forgery is an offence relating the offences relating to documents and to property marks.
4 In cheating, the wrong-doer deceives a person and obtains property or any other profits	4 Forgery may be committed on properties, and to claim properties as of right basing upon the fabricated, cooked and forged documents.

Mischief (Sec 324)	Cheating (Sec 318)
In mischief, the accused causes wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person.	In cheating wrong-doer induces the owner of the property to deliver it or any person to do or to omit an act..
By mischief, public and private properties are affected.	By cheating , individual persons and properties are affected.

The accused does not want to have the property or to enjoy it.	Aim of the accused is to have the property by deceitful and fraudulent means, and enjoy it.
In mischief, the accused causes wrongful loss to the property. Hence the value of the property is decreased.	In cheating, after the property passed into the hand of the accused, he may do effort for enhancing the value of it.

Criminal Breach of trust (Sec 316)	Cheating (Sec 318)
In Criminal breach of trust, the person receives property legally (through entrustment) and thereafter, retains it or converts it unlawfully.	In cheating wrong-doer induces the owner of the property to deliver it or any person to do or to omit an act..
The dishonest intention of the offender comes later on.	The dishonest intention starts with the very beginning of the transaction.
The property is obtained without deception of using fraudulent means.	The property is obtained by practicing deception or by fraudulent means.
The intent is not necessarily focused on deception but rather on the violation of the entrusted property.	It required fraudulent intent on the part of the offender. They must have the intention to deceive and induce the victim to act upon their false representations.
No inducement.	Fraudulent inducement is there.
Free consent of the owner.	Consent is not free, but consent is obtained by deception.
Existence of Fiduciary relationship between owner and offender.	No such relationship exists.

Criminal Misappropriation of property (Sec 314)	Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec 316)
1 Property comes into the possession of the accused by some natural manner (casually) and later on he develops the intention to misappropriate	1 Property comes into the possession of the accused due to entrustment (i.e lawfully acquired or with the consent of the owner) by the owner and then he dishonestly misappropriates the same.
2 There is no element of trust or contractual relationship .	2 There is element of trust and kind of contractual relationship between accused and the property.
3 It can be done only with respect to movable property .	3 It can be done with respect to movable or immovable property.

Wrongful Confinement (Sec 127)	Kidnapping (Sec 137)
A person is confined in the premises from proceeding anywhere.	Kidnapping refers to taking away a minor or person of unsound mind from its legal guardianship or taking away any person beyond the limits of India.
All wrongful confinements are not kidnap.	All kidnap are wrongful confinement.
Offence is less serious.	Offence is more serious.

Kidnapping from India	Kidnapping from lawful guardianship
A person of any age can be kidnapped from India.	Only a minor (under 16 years if a male and 18 if a female) and a person of unsound mind can be kidnapped from lawful guardianship.
Want of consent of the person kidnapped or legally authorised to consent is essential for kidnapping in India.	Consent of the person kidnapped is immaterial in kidnapping from lawful guardianship.
Kidnapping from India is a continuing offence.	Kidnapping from lawful guardianship is not a continuing offence.

Wrongful restraint (Sec 126)	Wrongful confinement (Sec 127)
A person is restrained from proceeding in some particular direction .	A person is confined in the premises from proceeding anywhere.
There is only a partial suspension of one's liberty.	Complete prevention of movement beyond a defined area.
It is a simple offence.	It is aggravated form of wrongful restraint.
Less severe restriction on freedom of movement.	More severe restriction on personal liberty.
It is the genus, i.e. it is a wider term and includes several types of restraints under it.	It is a species of wrongful restraint i.e. a type of wrongful restraint.

Rioting (191)	Affray (194)
1 It may be committed in any place , public or private.	1 It must be committed in a public place and cannot be committed in a private place.
2 It must be committed by 5 or more persons	2 It can be committed by 2 or more persons.
3 There must be a common object mentioned in Section 189(1) of the Sanhita.	3 There may or may not be a common object.
4 Riot is a violent outburst of unlawful assembly of the people.	4 Affray is a fight in a public place, especially one that disturbs people.
5 Riot is an offence against public peace with force or violence	5 Affray is an offence against the public peace.

Rioting (191)	Unlawful assembly (190)
1 Rioting is an aggregated form of unlawful assembly. It is genus	1 It is a species.
2 Violence and force are more.	2 Violence and force are less.
3 Punishment is severe i.e, 2 years imprisonment or with fine or with both	3 Punishment is lighter i.e., 6 months imprisonment or with fine or with both

Note: There is a close resemblance between unlawful assembly and rioting. In both the offences, common object is an essential ingredient and there must be five or more persons. Their difference is in degree rather than of form.

Kidnapping (137)	Abduction (138)
1 Kidnapping refers to taking away a minor or person of unsound mind from its legal guardianship or taking away any person beyond the limits of India.	1 Abduction refers to compelling or inducing any person by using force through any deceitful means, to take him/her from one place to another.
2 Two types of kidnapping 1. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship 2. Kidnapping from India	2 Only one type of abduction.
3 It is not a continuing offence . The offence is complete as soon as the person is removed from the lawful guardianship.	3 It is a continuing offence and it continues as long as the person moves from one place to another.
4 Consent of the person kidnapped is immaterial .	4 The consent of the person is induced by force or compulsion or means of deceit.
5 Intention of the accused is irrelevant . It is a strict liability offence.	5 In abduction intent of the offender is an important factor to constitute the offence because abduction by itself is not offence unless committed with certain intent..
6 Kidnapping per se is an offence. It is a substantive offence.	6 Abduction per se is not an offence unless done with some

	criminal intent mentioned in Sections 140 and 87 of BNS.
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Affray (Sec 194)	Assault (Sec 130)
Affray is the fighting of 2 or more persons in a public place.	Assault denotes the preparatory acts which cause apprehension of use of criminal against the person.
It must be committed in a public place.	This may be taken place anywhere.
It is an offence against public peace.	It is an offence against the individual, but no physical contact.
It is not only with the persons fighting, but also with public peace. All participants are punished.	It is concerned with the accused and victim. Accused only punished.
Non Compoundable offence	Compoundable offence

Giving false evidence (Sec 227)	Fabricating false evidence (Sec 228)
1 Only general intention [i.e Mens rea in the form of knowledge and reason to believe] is sufficient to constitute offence of giving false evidence.	1 Particular intention [i.e false entry etc in evidence proceeding] is required to constitute this offence. The offence cannot be committed unless the accused fabricates evidence with a particular intention.
2 The offence is complete at the	2 The offence of fabricating false

moment when a false statement or declaration is made irrespective of the fact that such statement may not have been relation to material point of proceeding..	evidence, the fabrication must be on a point material to the proceeding so as to lead court to form erroneous opinion.
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Defamation (Sec 356)	Insult (Sec 352)
A person's reputation is affected	Not so. Here its object is provocation with intent to cause a breach of the peace.
It includes insult.	It does not include defamation.
There must be publication of a defamatory matter to a third party.	Not so. Insult is to the concerned person only.
There is no offence if the defamatory matter is communicated only to the person defamed.	It becomes an offence if the wrong-doer communicates insulting matter/statement or behaves only to the person insulted.

Force/ Criminal Force (Sec 129)	Assault (Sec 130)
Criminal force is the force used intentionally to any person to cause injury or causing fear or annoyance. The moment criminal force is used,	Assault is a preparatory act which causes apprehension of use of criminal force but may not require the actual use of criminal force.

there is an act beyond assault as it causes motion.	
Even use of criminal force includes an assault . More serious form of offence.	Criminal force is not present in every assault . Less serious form of offence.
Physical contact exists.	There exists no physical contact
The action of the wrong doer is completed.	Assault is an attempt to commit criminal force.
There is a cause, change or cessation of motion either by the offender bodily power directly or by using animals or substances indirectly.	There is no physical touch between the offender and the victim, but just the impression is caused that the criminal force is about to be used.
Causing some kind of motion is a must to the victim.	In assault, motion may not be caused to the victim.

Criminal trespass (Sec 329(1))	House trespass (Sec 329(2))
1 May be committed on any property including agriculture property, dwelling property. i.e Entering a fenced property without permission	1 Committed only dwelling buildings except agriculture lands. i.e Breaking into a house or building without permission.
2 Ordinary category.	2 Aggravated form of criminal trespass.

	<p>Note: mere introduction of any part of the criminal trespassers body is entering sufficient to constitute house trespass.</p>
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Murder (Section 101)	Culpable Homicide (Section 100)
<p>Subject to certain exception, culpable homicide is murder, if the act by which the death is caused is done:</p> <p>(1) With the intention of causing death;</p> <p>(2) With the intention of causing such bodily injury, <u>as the offender knows to be likely to cause death of the person to whom the harm is caused;</u></p> <p>3) With the intention of causing bodily injury to any person, <u>and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.</u></p> <p>4) With the knowledge that the act is so <u>imminently dangerous that it must</u></p>	<p>A person commits culpable homicide, if the act by which the death is caused is done:</p> <p>(a) With the intention of causing death;</p> <p>b) With the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death;</p> <p>c) With the knowledge that the act is likely to cause death</p>

in all probability cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.	
Murder, under Section 101 of the BNS, requires intention, knowledge, and premeditation to cause death.	Culpable homicide, as defined under Section 100 of the BNS, involves killing without the specific intent to cause death, but the act is done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death or serious harm.
Murder typically involves malice aforethought, where the perpetrator consciously plans and executes the act to cause the death of another person.	It includes acts where death is caused by negligence, recklessness, or without premeditation , but the act is still unlawful and results in the death of another person.
It involves an act done with the clear intention of causing death or with knowledge that the act is likely to cause death.	While the act may lead to death, there is no specific intent to cause death, distinguishing it from murder.
Murder usually requires a higher level of intent , such as premeditation or malice aforethought.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder may involve a lower level of intent , such as recklessness or negligence, but not the level of intent required for murder.

In the case of murder, there is often no sudden provocation or heat of passion involved. The act is deliberate and calculated.	Culpable homicide may occur in the heat of passion or as a result of sudden quarrels , without the perpetrator having the clear intention to cause death.
Section 101 of BNS defines murder and 103 of BNS covers punishment for murder.	Section 100 of BNS defines culpable homicide not amounting to murder whereas 105 covers its punishment.
Section 103 of BNS, whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.	Section 105 of BNS, If the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not less than five years but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to a fine.
Private nuisance	Public nuisance
Affecting only particular individuals.	Affect the public in general.
May occur in private places.	May occur in public place or near public place or vicinity.
Prosecution by the affected person.	Prosecution by any one of the general public.
Must be the case of compoundable one	All the public nuisances are not compoundable.
Must be the cases which come under tort.	All the public nuisance comes under the criminal prosecution.

Theft	Extortion	Robbery	Dacoity
Movable Property is taken away without owners consent in theft	Consent of the person is obtained wrongfully by coercion	The offender takes property without consent, robbery being the aggravated form of theft or extortion	There is no consent or it is obtained wrongly
Theft is movable property only	It may be movable or immovable property	Robbery may be committed in respect of immovable property where it is in the form of extortion , but not otherwise	Dacoity may be committed in respect of immovable property where it is in the form of extortion but not otherwise
It can be committed by one person	It can be committed by one or more	It can be committed by one or more persons	To commit the offence of dacoity, there must be at least 5 persons or more
There is no element of force or compulsion	Force or compulsion exists in extortion , the person being put in fear of injury to himself or to any other persons	Force may or may not be used	Force may or may not be used
Element of fear is absent	Element of fear is present	Element of fear exists if robbery is a form of extortion, otherwise not	Element of force exists in dacoity
There is no delivery of property by the victim.	There is delivery of property by the victim.	There is no delivery of property in robbery if theft is committed in the course of robbery.	There is no delivery of property in dacoity if theft is committed in the course of dacoity.

PUBLIC SERVANT	GOVT SERVANT
Individuals employed by the government in various capacities, including elected officials, judges, and others. It can include both appointed and elected individuals.	Career officials in the permanent professional branches of government administration. Consists of career officials appointed based on merit through competitive exams.
Implementation of government policies and laws; can vary significantly based on the role.	Administration and execution of government policies and programs.
Accountable to the public, judiciary, and government bodies.	Primarily accountable to government departments and the public, within a structured hierarchy.
Defined under Section 2(28) of the BNS, 2023.	Governed by the Constitution of India (Articles 308 to 323) and the All India Services Act, 1951.