

COURRTCLASS

Complete Video & Shorts Revision Notes

Eight channel lessons distilled for quick legal revision

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FULL LECTURES	SHORTS	REVISION PACK

Prepared as a learning companion to the CourttClass YouTube channel by Adv. Bhavya Razshree. Use these notes with the videos and the bare statute; verify amendments and jurisdiction-specific practice before relying on any proposition.

Confession under BSA: Sections 22-24

A confession is a species of admission in criminal proceedings, but the law applies stricter safeguards because of the risk of coercion and unreliable self-incrimination.

Core statutory map

- Section 22: a confession caused by inducement, threat, coercion or promise connected with the charge is irrelevant when it gives the accused reasonable grounds to expect an advantage or avoid an evil of a temporal nature.
- Section 23: a confession made to a police officer cannot be proved against the accused; a confession made while in police custody is also barred unless made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate.
- The discovery proviso permits proof only of so much of the information received from an accused in police custody as distinctly relates to the fact discovered.
- Section 24 addresses the evidentiary use of one accused person's proved confession where multiple persons are tried jointly for the same offence.

Problem-solving sequence

- Identify whether the statement is an admission or confession.
- Ask to whom, where and in whose custody it was made.
- Test voluntariness before asking whether a police/custody bar applies.
- For discovery, separate the admissible discovery-linked words from the inadmissible narrative.
- Treat a co-accused's confession as limited supporting material, not a substitute for substantive proof.

EXAM TAKEAWAY

In a problem question, never stop at 'confession'. Analyse voluntariness, recipient, custody, Magistrate presence, discovery and joint trial separately.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dTqbeCIJ8uQ>

Admissions under BSA: Sections 15-21 and 25

An admission is a statement - oral, documentary or electronic - suggesting an inference about a fact in issue or relevant fact, made by a person and in circumstances recognised by the Act.

Who may make a relevant admission?

- A party to the proceeding or an authorised agent.
- A person suing or sued in a representative character, subject to the statutory timing requirement.
- A person with a proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject matter, or a person from whom a party derived that interest.
- A person whose position or liability must be proved against a party, and a person expressly referred to by a party for information on the disputed matter.

Rules worth remembering

- Admissions are generally provable against their maker or representative in interest, but ordinarily not by the maker in their own favour, subject to statutory exceptions.
- An admission is relevant and persuasive but is not conclusive proof; it may operate as an estoppel where the legal requirements are satisfied.
- Admissions made on an express condition of confidentiality, or in circumstances implying that they will not be given in evidence, receive statutory protection in civil cases.
- In criminal proceedings, analyse confessions under the special rules in addition to the general law of admissions.

EXAM TAKEAWAY

Use the chain: maker -> authority/interest -> timing -> against whom offered -> exception -> evidentiary weight.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9QJXEhpHmMM>

BSA 2023 vs Indian Evidence Act 1872

The BSA largely preserves the architecture of the Indian Evidence Act while modernising terminology, expressly integrating electronic and digital records, and reorganising the provisions into a shorter statute.

High-yield comparison

Extent	167 sections	170 sections; in force from 1 July 2024
Documents	Electronic records recognised through amendments	Electronic and digital records are embedded in the statutory language
Primary evidence	Traditional document-centred formulation	Expanded treatment for electronic/digital records and specified digital situations
Secondary electronic evidence	Section 65B certificate framework	Certificate framework retained in the new statutory arrangement
Oral evidence	Generally direct	Expressly accommodates statements given electronically
Colonial language	Older terminology and illustrations	Recast language and deletion/reworking of obsolete material

Electronic evidence checklist

- Identify whether the item is the original electronic/digital record or a computer output offered as secondary evidence.
- Establish authenticity, integrity, source and chain of custody.
- Where the statutory certificate route applies, check the particulars of the device/system, manner of production and responsible signatory.
- Apply the current BSA section, not an old IEA section number, while using older case law cautiously for principles that remain materially unchanged.

EXAM TAKEAWAY

Do not write that the BSA replaced every evidence rule. State the continuity first, then identify the exact textual or structural change.

Videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SatB9LxVmtM> | <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7A7lQTXydho>

SHORT 01

Token money without a written property agreement

- Token money records commercial intent, but its legal effect depends on proof of the agreed terms, identity of the property, authority of the parties, payment trail and surrounding communications.
- A receipt, bank transfer, messages, emails and conduct can help prove a transaction even when no formal agreement was signed, but they may not cure statutory requirements for registration or stamping.
- Refund, forfeiture or specific-performance consequences depend on the contract terms, who committed breach, the nature of the payment and applicable property/contract law.
- Preserve the payment proof and communications; send a clear written demand before choosing civil or criminal remedies.

EXAM TAKEAWAY

Never assume 'no written agreement' automatically means either no remedy or automatic forfeiture.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/bU6GeEhcjPQ>

SHORT 02

Can police refuse an FIR because of jurisdiction?

- For information disclosing a cognizable offence, territorial jurisdiction should not become a barrier to promptly recording the information.
- A Zero FIR may be registered at a police station without territorial jurisdiction and then transferred to the competent station for investigation.
- Keep a copy/acknowledgement of the complaint and record the date, time and officer approached.
- If registration is unlawfully refused, use the escalation routes under the BNSS, including approaching the Superintendent of Police and, where appropriate, the Magistrate.

EXAM TAKEAWAY

Separate registration from investigation: territorial transfer can follow recording of the information.

Video: https://www.youtube.com/shorts/NXBV_AQS7kl

SHORT 03

Forwarding a WhatsApp message: legal risk

- Forwarding is a fresh act of publication or transmission; 'I only forwarded it' is not a universal defence.
- Risk depends on content and context: defamation, threats, obscenity/sexual content, hate speech, impersonation, privacy violations, misinformation and copyrighted material can trigger different laws.
- Knowledge, intention, reach, repetition and harm can matter. A private forward and mass circulation are not factually identical, but either may create exposure.
- Verify before sharing, avoid adding an accusatory caption, preserve context if falsely implicated, and promptly stop circulation or issue a correction when necessary.

EXAM TAKEAWAY

Treat every forward as your own decision to republish; check source, legality and necessity first.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/1n01pNpMfdI>

SHORT 04

From the courtroom to your classroom

This introductory Short states the channel's teaching promise: practical courtroom experience translated into clear classroom learning. Use the channel as a guided revision layer, then consolidate each topic through the statutory text, current case law and problem practice.

A three-pass study method

- Pass 1 - Watch for the concept and factual example.
- Pass 2 - Read the relevant bare-act provisions and mark statutory ingredients.
- Pass 3 - Attempt one issue-rule-application-conclusion answer without replaying the video.

EXAM TAKEAWAY

A video explains; the bare act anchors; answer-writing converts both into marks.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/aLOeECPdCaY>

One-page recall sheet

Confession	Voluntariness -> police -> custody -> Magistrate -> discovery -> co-accused
Admission	Maker -> authority/interest -> timing -> against maker -> exception -> weight
BSA vs IEA	Continuity + digital integration + renumbering + current commencement
Token money	Terms + proof + breach + statutory formalities + remedy
Zero FIR	Record first -> transfer later -> escalate refusal
WhatsApp forward	Fresh republication -> content -> intent/knowledge -> reach -> harm

Self-test

- Why is every confession an admission, but every admission not a confession?
- How much of a custodial statement is provable when it leads to discovery?
- When can a party prove their own admission?
- What changed for electronic records under the BSA, and what certificate logic remains?
- Which facts would you collect before advising on token-money forfeiture?
- What is the practical purpose of a Zero FIR?
- Why can forwarding create independent legal exposure?

Study note: This companion is educational material, not legal advice. Statutory numbering and procedural options should be checked against the current official text and later amendments.