



## Corporate criminal liability

Dr. Karan Singh Gaur<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Suresh Kumar<sup>2</sup>, Nishesh Arya<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Department of law, B.S. Anangpuria Institute of Law, Alampur, Faridabad, Haryana, India

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of law, B.S. Anangpuria Institute of Law, Alampur, Faridabad, Haryana, India

<sup>3</sup> Department of law, B.S. Anangpuria Institute of Law, Alampur, Faridabad, Haryana, India

### Abstract

The concept of criminal liability for companies, also known as corporate criminal liability or corporate criminal responsibility, is an important and evolving area within the realm of law and business ethics. Traditionally, criminal law has primarily focused on individuals who commit offenses, but as businesses play an increasingly significant role in modern economies, the question of whether and how companies can be held criminally liable has gained prominence. The criminal liability for companies has gained significant attention and importance in various legal jurisdictions around the world, including India. As the global business landscape evolves, the legal framework surrounding the criminal responsibilities of corporations has become more complex and nuanced. In India, the notion of holding companies criminally liable has evolved over time due to a combination of domestic legislation, judicial interpretations, and international influences.

**Keywords:** Corporate criminal liability, criminal law, criminal liability

### Introduction

Corporate criminal liability refers to the legal responsibility of corporations or other business entities for criminal offenses committed by their employees, agents, or representatives in the course of their work. In India, corporate criminal liability is governed by various laws and provisions. Corporate criminal liability refers to the legal responsibility of a corporation or other forms of business organizations for criminal acts committed by its employees, agents, or representatives <sup>[1]</sup>. This concept recognizes that companies can be held accountable for illegal actions carried out on their behalf, even if the senior management or the organization as a whole did not directly participate in or condone the unlawful conduct. Several causes and factors contribute to the establishment of corporate criminal liability:

- 1. Vicarious liability:** Companies can be held vicariously liable for the actions of their employees or agents, especially if those actions are committed within the scope of their employment or in furtherance of the company's interests. This recognizes that companies benefit from the actions of their employees and should also bear the consequences of any illegal activities they undertake.
- 2. Failure to prevent doctrine:** Many jurisdictions have introduced laws that hold companies liable for failing to prevent certain criminal activities, such as bribery, corruption, money laundering, and other white-collar crimes. These laws emphasize the importance of implementing effective compliance programs to prevent such conduct <sup>[2]</sup>.
- 3. Corporate culture and environment:** Courts and regulatory bodies may consider the overall corporate culture and environment when determining whether a company should be held criminally liable. A culture that tolerates or encourages illegal behaviour can contribute to the establishment of corporate criminal liability.

- 4. Negligence or lack of oversight:** Companies that fail to implement proper oversight, compliance measures, and internal controls may be seen as negligent in preventing criminal conduct. Negligence in ensuring ethical behavior can contribute to corporate criminal liability.
- 5. Direct involvement of senior management:** If senior management or executives are directly involved in or aware of criminal activities and fail to take appropriate action, the company may be held criminally liable. Senior management's knowledge and acquiescence to wrongdoing can be a significant factor.
- 6. Profit motive:** The pursuit of profit at all costs can sometimes lead to illegal behavior, such as fraud, environmental violations, and consumer safety breaches. If the desire for profit is shown to have driven criminal actions, it can contribute to corporate criminal liability <sup>[3]</sup>.
- 7. Complex organizational structures:** Companies with complex organizational structures may be more susceptible to criminal behaviour going unnoticed or being shielded from legal consequences. This complexity can make it difficult to attribute responsibility, but it doesn't absolve the company from accountability.
- 8. External pressure and competition:** Intense competition and external pressures to meet financial targets can sometimes lead to companies cutting corners and engaging in unethical or illegal behaviour to achieve their goals.
- 9. Globalization and supply chain complexity:** Companies operating across borders and relying on extensive supply chains may face challenges in ensuring compliance throughout their operations. Failure to control and monitor international activities can contribute to corporate criminal liability <sup>[4]</sup>.

**10. Regulatory environment and enforcement:** Stringent regulatory environments and active enforcement agencies can increase the likelihood of companies being held criminally liable for violations.

### **Prevention of corruption Act, 1988**

This Act deals with offenses related to bribery and corruption. It includes provisions for holding commercial organizations liable if they are found guilty of bribing public officials to obtain or retain business or any other undue advantage. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, is an important piece of legislation in India that addresses the criminal liability of individuals and corporations for corrupt practices. This act aims to combat corruption in the public sector and has provisions that can hold companies liable for various corrupt activities. Here are some important provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, that pertain to the criminal liabilities of companies:

- 1. Section 9-Criminal misconduct by a public servant:** This section outlines what constitutes criminal misconduct by a public servant. It includes cases where a public servant (including employees of public sector companies) misuses their position for personal gain or that of another person or entity. Companies can be held liable if their employees are involved in such misconduct <sup>[5]</sup>.
- 2. Section 10-abetment of offenses:** This section deals with abetment of offenses by a public servant. If a company aids, abets, or conspires with a public servant to commit corrupt acts, it can be held criminally liable <sup>[6]</sup>.
- 3. Section 11-public servant obtaining a valuable thing without consideration:** If a public servant obtains any valuable thing without any consideration and it is done with a corrupt intent, both the public servant and any other person or company involved can be held criminally liable <sup>[7]</sup>.
- 4. Section 12-punishment for abetment of offenses defined in section 7 or 11:** This section pertains to the punishment for abetting offenses defined in Sections 7 (public servant taking a bribe) and 11 (public servant obtaining valuable thing without consideration). It includes provisions for both the public servant and any other person or entity involved in the abetment <sup>[8]</sup>.
- 5. Section 13-criminal misconduct by a public servant:** This section deals with criminal misconduct by a public servant and specifies the various acts that are considered corrupt practices. These acts can include misuse of office, obtaining assets disproportionate to known sources of income, and accepting gratification other than legal remuneration <sup>[9]</sup>.
- 6. Section 14-Habitual Offenders:** If a person or company is convicted under this Act more than once, they can be treated as habitual offenders, which can lead to enhanced punishments <sup>[10]</sup>.
- 7. Section 15-presumption in certain cases:** This section establishes a presumption that if a public servant or any other person is found in possession of assets

disproportionate to their known sources of income, it will be presumed that they acquired these assets through corrupt means. This presumption can also apply to companies if they are found to possess such assets <sup>[11]</sup>.

- 8. Section 16-Offenses by companies:** This section states that if an offense under the Act is committed by a company, every person in charge of and responsible for the conduct of the company's business at the time of the offense can be held liable, along with the company itself <sup>[12]</sup>.

### **Companies Act, 2013**

The Companies Act, 2013, in India includes several provisions that address the criminal liabilities of companies for various offenses. These provisions are aimed at promoting corporate governance, transparency, and accountability, and they outline the legal consequences for non-compliance with the law. Here are some key provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, that pertain to the criminal liabilities of companies:

- 1. Section 447-punishment for fraud:** This section provides for punishment in case of fraud. If any person is found guilty of fraud, they can be punished with imprisonment and/or a fine. Companies involved in fraudulent activities can also face penalties <sup>[13]</sup>.
- 2. Section 447A-punishment for contravention:** This section establishes that if a company or any officer of the company contravenes certain provisions of the Companies Act, they may be punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both <sup>[14]</sup>.
- 3. Section 448-punishment for false statement:** If any person knowingly makes a false statement in any return, financial statement, report, etc., they can be punished with imprisonment and/or a fine <sup>[15]</sup>.
- 4. Section 449-punishment for false evidence:** Providing false evidence during an investigation or inquiry can lead to imprisonment and/or a fine <sup>[16]</sup>.
- 5. Section 450-punishment for misleading statements:** Providing misleading statements or information with the intent to deceive can result in imprisonment and/or a fine <sup>[17]</sup>.
- 6. Section 451-punishment for forgery:** Forgery of documents, including financial statements and reports, can lead to imprisonment and/or a fine <sup>[18]</sup>.
- 7. Section 452-punishment for improper use of "Limited" or "Private Limited":** Using the terms "Limited" or "Private Limited" without authorization can lead to penalties.
- 8. Section 453-punishment for improper utilization of fund:** Misusing funds collected for a specific purpose can result in imprisonment and/or a fine <sup>[19]</sup>.
- 9. Section 454-adjudication of penalties:** The Registrar of Companies has the authority to impose penalties for certain offenses as specified in the Act <sup>[20]</sup>.

10. **Section 455-dormant company:** If a company does not carry on any business or operation for a specified period, it may be designated as a "dormant company." Certain compliances are required for such companies <sup>[21]</sup>.
11. **Section 456-protection of action taken in good faith:** Officers or employees who take action in good faith while reporting violations or irregularities within the company are protected from legal action <sup>[22]</sup>.
12. **Section 457-Non-cognizance of offences:** Certain offenses under the Act are non-cognizable, which means they cannot be investigated or prosecuted without a court's permission <sup>[23]</sup>.
13. **Section 458-delegation by central government of its powers and functions:** The Central Government can delegate its powers and functions under the Act to other authorities, such as the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) <sup>[24]</sup>.

The Companies Act, 2013 in India includes provisions related to criminal liabilities of companies. These provisions are aimed at holding companies accountable for certain actions or omissions that can have detrimental effects on various stakeholders, including shareholders, creditors, employees, and the public. Here are some key aspects of the Companies Act, 2013 that pertain to the criminal liabilities of companies:

1. **Fraudulent activities and misstatement:** The Companies Act, 2013 has provisions related to fraudulent activities and misstatements. If a company or its officers are found to be involved in fraudulent activities, including providing false or misleading information to shareholders, creditors, or regulatory authorities, criminal liability can arise.
2. **Failure to maintain books of accounts:** Companies are required to maintain proper books of accounts that accurately reflect their financial position. Failure to do so can lead to criminal liability for the company and its officers.
3. **Failure to hold annual general meetings (AGMs) and file annual returns:** Companies are required to hold AGMs within specified periods and file annual returns with the Registrar of Companies. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in criminal consequences for the company and its officers.
4. **Accepting deposits in violation of rules:** If a company accepts deposits from the public in violation of the rules and regulations set out in the Act, it can lead to criminal liability.
5. **Non-compliance with board meeting requirements:** Companies are required to hold regular board meetings and follow specific procedures for decision-making. Non-compliance with these requirements can result in penalties and potential criminal liability.
6. **Fraudulent Trading and wrongful trading:** The Act includes provisions related to fraudulent trading and

wrongful trading. If a company carries on business with the intent to defraud creditors or if it continues trading with no reasonable prospect of avoiding insolvency, criminal liabilities can arise.

7. **Insider trading:** The Companies Act, 2013 prohibits insider trading, which involves trading in the securities of a company based on non-public information. Violation of these provisions can result in both civil and criminal penalties.
8. **Related party transactions:** Companies are required to disclose related party transactions and obtain approval from the board and shareholders in certain cases. Failure to comply with these requirements can lead to penalties and criminal liabilities.
9. **Non-compliance with listing requirements:** If a company is listed on a stock exchange, it must comply with listing requirements and corporate governance standards. Non-compliance can result in penalties, delisting, and potential criminal liability.
10. **Punitive measures for default:** The Act outlines various penalties and fines for non-compliance with its provisions, and in some cases, these penalties can include criminal liability.

#### Environmental laws

Criminal liabilities of companies under environmental laws vary by jurisdiction, but there are several common provisions that governments often use to hold companies accountable for environmental violations. It's important to note that specific laws and regulations can differ significantly between countries and regions, so the following information provides a general overview. Always consult the relevant legal sources for accurate and up-to-date information in your jurisdiction.

1. **Strict liability offenses:** Some environmental laws impose strict liability on companies for certain offenses, meaning that the company can be held criminally liable for environmental violations regardless of intent or negligence. These offenses usually involve activities with a high potential for environmental harm, such as hazardous waste disposal.
2. **Negligence or recklessness:** Companies can also face criminal charges if they are found to have acted negligently or recklessly in their operations, resulting in environmental damage. This may include situations where a company fails to take reasonable precautions to prevent harm to the environment.
3. **Unlawful discharge or emission:** Many environmental laws criminalize the unauthorized discharge or emission of pollutants into the air, water, or soil. Companies can be held liable for exceeding permissible pollution levels or for discharging pollutants without proper permits.
4. **Illegal resource extraction:** Companies engaged in illegal resource extraction, such as logging or mining in protected areas, can be subject to criminal penalties under environmental laws.

5. **False reporting:** Providing false information in environmental reports, documents, or permits can lead to criminal charges. This provision helps ensure transparency and accuracy in reporting environmental impacts.
  6. **Endangerment of public health:** Companies that engage in activities that endanger public health through environmental contamination, such as the release of toxic chemicals, can face criminal charges related to endangering public safety.
  7. **Failure to comply with regulations:** Environmental laws often require companies to comply with specific regulations, obtain permits, and follow certain procedures. Failure to do so can result in criminal charges.
  8. **Corporate officers and directors liability:** In some jurisdictions, corporate officers and directors can also be held personally liable for environmental violations committed by the company if they are found to have been involved in or aware of the violations.
  9. **Fines and penalties:** Criminal penalties for environmental violations can include substantial fines, which are often calculated based on the severity of the violation and the harm caused to the environment.
  10. **Probation and remediation orders:** Courts may order companies to take corrective actions, such as cleaning up contaminated sites, implementing environmental management plans, or investing in pollution control technologies as part of their punishment.
  11. **Ban on certain activities:** In extreme cases, companies that commit serious environmental offenses may be banned from engaging in certain activities or industries.
2. **Abuse of dominant position (Section 4):** The Act prevents dominant companies from abusing their market power to restrict competition. Abuses can include unfair pricing, limiting production, predatory practices, and imposing unfair terms. If a dominant company engages in such conduct, it can be fined up to 10% of its average turnover for the last three preceding financial years <sup>[26]</sup>.
  3. **Regulation of combinations (mergers and acquisitions) (Section 6 and 20):** The Act requires companies involved in certain types of mergers and acquisitions to seek approval from the Competition Commission of India (CCI) if the transaction exceeds prescribed thresholds. Failure to seek approval or providing false information to the CCI can result in penalties.
  4. **Non-compliance with CCI orders (Section 42 and 43):** Companies are required to comply with orders issued by the CCI, including orders related to cease and desist from anti-competitive practices or modifications to agreements. Failure to comply with such orders can lead to further penalties <sup>[27]</sup>.
  5. **False statements (Section 44):** If a company provides false information, knowingly omits material information, or makes a false statement in any document, application, or return filed with the CCI, it can be penalized with a fine of up to INR 1 crore (Indian Rupees One Crore) <sup>[28]</sup>.

#### **The food safety and standards Act, 2006**

The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 is an Indian legislation that aims to ensure the safety and quality of food products in India. The Act establishes the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and provides a framework for regulating the manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, and import of food products. It also outlines provisions for criminal liabilities that companies can face for violations of food safety standards. Here are some key provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 related to the criminal liabilities of companies:

#### **Competition laws**

The Competition Act, 2002, deals with anti-competitive practices and abuse of dominant market positions. Corporations can be held liable for violations of competition laws. The Competition Act, 2002 is an Indian legislation that aims to promote fair competition and prevent anti-competitive practices in the Indian market. It governs various aspects of competition, including abuse of dominant position, anti-competitive agreements, and regulation of mergers and acquisitions. The Act also provides for certain criminal liabilities for companies that engage in prohibited practices. Below are some key provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 related to criminal liabilities of companies:

1. **Anti-competitive agreements (Section 3):** The Act prohibits agreements that have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India. Such agreements may include cartels, price-fixing arrangements, bid-rigging, and market allocation. Companies involved in these practices can face penalties and liabilities. If a company enters into an anti-competitive agreement, it can be penalized with a fine of up to 10% of its average turnover for the last three preceding financial years <sup>[25]</sup>.
1. **Manufacturing, selling, importing, or distributing unsafe food (Section 26):** The Act prohibits the manufacture, sale, distribution, or import of unsafe or adulterated food products. If a company is found guilty of such an offense, it can face imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and a fine which may extend to INR 5 lakhs (Indian Rupees Five Lakhs) <sup>[29]</sup>.
2. **Misbranding (Section 53):** Misbranding refers to labelling or packaging food products in a misleading manner that may deceive consumers about the nature, quality, or quantity of the product. Companies found guilty of misbranding can be imprisoned for a term which may extend to three months and fined up to INR 2 lakhs (Indian Rupees Two Lakhs) <sup>[30]</sup>.
3. **Food containing extraneous matter (Section 56):** If a company manufactures, sells, or distributes food containing extraneous matter, it can be imprisoned for a term which may extend to three months and fined up to INR 1 lakh (Indian Rupees One Lakh) <sup>[31]</sup>.

4. **Substandard food (Section 58):** Selling or distributing substandard food, which does not meet the prescribed quality standards, can result in imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and a fine which may extend to INR 5 lakhs (Indian Rupees Five Lakhs) <sup>[32]</sup>.
5. **Failure to comply with FSSAI orders (Section 63):** If a company fails to comply with an order issued by the Food Safety Officer or FSSAI related to food safety standards, it can be imprisoned for a term which may extend to three months and fined up to INR 1 lakh (Indian Rupees One Lakh) <sup>[33]</sup>.
6. **Punishment for obstruction, False information, etc. (Section 69):** Companies found obstructing a food safety officer, providing false information, or interfering with the officer's duties can be imprisoned for a term which may extend to three months and fined up to INR 2 lakhs (Indian Rupees Two Lakhs) <sup>[34]</sup>.
7. **Enhanced punishments for subsequent offenses (Section 69A):** If a company is convicted of the same offense for the second time or subsequent times, the prescribed penalties can be doubled <sup>[35]</sup>.
5. **Fraudulent and unfair trade practices (Section 24):** Companies found guilty of indulging in fraudulent and unfair trade practices, including making false statements or misleading representations, can be subject to penalties <sup>[40]</sup>.
6. **Punishment for false statements (Section 26):** Companies providing false information or making false statements in any document submitted to SEBI can be imprisoned for a term which may extend to five years, or fined, or both <sup>[41]</sup>.
7. **Civil and criminal penalties for Non-compliance (Section 27):** Non-compliance with provisions of the Act, regulations, or orders issued by SEBI can result in both civil and criminal liabilities, which may include fines, penalties, and imprisonment <sup>[42]</sup>.

#### **Securities and exchange board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992**

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992 is an Indian legislation that empowers the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to regulate and oversee the securities market in India. SEBI is responsible for protecting the interests of investors, promoting fair practices in the securities market, and ensuring the orderly development of the market. The Act provides for various provisions related to criminal liabilities that companies can face for violations of securities laws and regulations. Here are some main provisions of the SEBI Act, 1992 related to the criminal liabilities of companies:

1. **Prohibition of manipulative and deceptive devices (Section 12A):** The Act prohibits fraudulent and unfair trade practices in the securities market. Companies engaging in manipulative and deceptive activities, such as price rigging, spreading false information, and creating artificial demand or supply of securities, can be subject to criminal penalties <sup>[36]</sup>.
2. **Prohibition of insider trading (Section 12B):** The Act prohibits insider trading, which involves trading in securities based on non-public information. Companies, their employees, and other connected persons who engage in insider trading can face both civil and criminal liabilities <sup>[37]</sup>.
3. **Non-compliance with SEBI orders (Section 15I):** If a company fails to comply with any orders issued by SEBI, it can be subject to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or to a fine, or both <sup>[38]</sup>.
4. **Penalty for failure to furnish information, returns, or reports (Section 23E):** Companies failing to provide information, returns, or reports as required by SEBI can be liable to pay a penalty of up to INR 1 crore (Indian Rupees One Crore) <sup>[39]</sup>.
5. **Safety measures (Section 21):** The Act mandates that factories must take specific safety measures to prevent accidents and ensure the safety of workers. Non-compliance with these measures can lead to criminal penalties <sup>[43]</sup>.
6. **Working hours (Section 51):** The Act specifies limitations on the working hours of adult workers. Companies violating these limitations can be liable for criminal penalties <sup>[44]</sup>.
7. **Employment of young persons (Section 67):** The Act prohibits the employment of young persons (defined as individuals under a certain age) in certain hazardous occupations. Companies employing young persons in prohibited occupations can be liable for criminal penalties <sup>[45]</sup>.
8. **Overtime (Section 59):** If a company requires its workers to work beyond the stipulated hours without obtaining the necessary approvals and following the proper procedures, it can be held criminally liable <sup>[46]</sup>.
9. **Welfare provisions (Section 79):** Factories are required to provide certain welfare amenities to workers, such as canteens, restrooms, first aid facilities, and more. Failure to provide these amenities can result in criminal liabilities for the company <sup>[47]</sup>.
10. **Health and safety measures (Section 87):** Factories are required to provide adequate health and safety measures for workers. Failure to comply with these provisions can lead to criminal liabilities for companies <sup>[48]</sup>.
11. **Notice of certain accidents (Section 88):** If a factory experiences certain types of accidents, such as explosions, dangerous occurrences, or accidents resulting in death or serious bodily injury, the company is required to provide a notice to the authorities. Failure to provide such notice can result in criminal liabilities <sup>[49]</sup>.

#### **The Factories Act, 1948**

The Factories Act, 1948 is an Indian legislation that regulates the working conditions in factories to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of workers. The Act outlines provisions related to various aspects of factory operations, including working hours, employment of young persons, health and safety measures, and more.

- **Penalties for contravention of provisions (Section 92):** The Act prescribes penalties for contravention of various provisions, which may include fines and imprisonment, depending on the nature and severity of the violation <sup>[50]</sup>.
- **Liability of occupier (Section 92A):** The occupier of a factory (often the owner, manager, or person in charge) can be held liable for offenses committed by the factory unless they can prove that the offense was committed without their knowledge, consent, or connivance <sup>[51]</sup>.

### Conclusion

The traditional legal framework primarily held individuals accountable for criminal offenses, leaving companies largely untouched by criminal liability. However, recognizing the potential for companies to be involved in unlawful activities that cause harm to society, the legal landscape has transformed to address corporate wrongdoings more effectively. This transformation is aimed at ensuring that companies operate ethically, with a sense of responsibility toward the society they serve. In recent years, India has witnessed notable incidents of corporate misconduct and financial fraud that have led to substantial economic losses and erosion of public trust. These incidents have prompted legal reforms and policy changes, prompting lawmakers and legal experts to consider ways to impose criminal liability on companies for their actions.

### References

1. Mahendra Pal Singh. Corporate Criminal Liability 78 (Eastern Book Company, 2019).
2. Dr. K. Prathap, White Collar Crimes in India: Law and Practice 67 (Universal Law Publishing, 2012).
3. Prof. SK. Awasthi. White-Collar Crimes: Legal Perspective 89 (Central Law Publications, 2009).
4. Hazel Biggs. Corporate Criminal Liability: Regulation and Compliance 45 (Oxford University Press, 2010).
5. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, s.9.
6. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, s.10.
7. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, s.11.
8. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, s.12.
9. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, s.13.
10. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, s.14.
11. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, s.15.
12. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, s.16.
13. The Companies Act, 2013, s.447.
14. The Companies Act, 2013, s.447A.
15. The Companies Act, 2013, s.448.
16. The Companies Act, 2013, s.449.
17. The Companies Act, 2013, s.450.
18. The Companies Act, 2013, s.451.
19. The Companies Act, 2013, s.453.
20. The Companies Act, 2013, s.454.
21. The Companies Act, 2013, s.455.
22. The Companies Act, 2013, s.456.
23. The Companies Act, 2013, s.457.
24. The Companies Act, 2013, s.458.
25. The Competition Act, 2002, s.3.
26. The Competition Act, 2002, s.4.
27. The Competition Act, 2002, s.42-43.
28. The Competition Act, 2002, s.44.
29. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, s.26.
30. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, s.53.
31. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, s.56.
32. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, s.58.
33. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, s.63.
34. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, s.69.
35. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, s.69A.
36. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, s.12A.
37. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, s.12B.
38. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, s.15I.
39. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, s.23E.
40. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, s.24.
41. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, s.26.
42. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, s.27.
43. The Factories Act, 1948, s.21.
44. The Factories Act, 1948, s.51.
45. The Factories Act, 1948, s.67.
46. The Factories Act, 1948, s.59.
47. The Factories Act, 1948, s.79.
48. The Factories Act, 1948, s.87.
49. The Factories Act, 1948, s.88.
50. The Factories Act, 1948, s.92.
51. The Factories Act, 1948, s.92A.