



Liability of Independent Directors after Recent Supreme Court and NCLT Rulings

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ABSTRACT

The liability of independent directors in India has undergone significant judicial scrutiny in recent years, with pivotal rulings from the Supreme Court and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) refining the contours of their personal accountability. While statutory frameworks such as Section 149(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 provide that independent directors are liable only for acts committed with their knowledge, consent, or connivance, judicial interpretation has clarified that liability cannot be automatically inferred from mere designation. Recent Supreme Court judgments have held that independent and non-executive directors cannot be held criminally liable under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 without specific evidence of active involvement or responsibility in the company's affairs. Concurrently, the NCLT has emphasized that under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), independent directors may still face liability for fraudulent trading if it is shown that they had knowledge of or failed to exercise due diligence in preventing creditor loss. These developments reflect a balancing act between shielding independent directors from unjustified penal action and ensuring genuine accountability in corporate governance. Further research must explore emerging trends to foster a legal environment that promotes effective directorship without discouraging qualified professionals from serving on corporate boards.



Introduction

The concept of independent directors was introduced into Indian corporate governance to address structural weaknesses in board functioning, particularly the dominance of promoter-driven decision-making. Independent directors are expected to bring objectivity, professional expertise, and ethical oversight to corporate boards, thereby enhancing investor confidence and ensuring compliance with legal and fiduciary obligations. Their role has become especially significant in light of corporate scandals, financial mismanagement, and insolvency cases that have exposed failures in board oversight.

However, the growing tendency to implead independent directors in criminal complaints, insolvency proceedings, and regulatory actions has raised serious concerns regarding the viability of the independent directorship model. The fear of personal liability, reputational harm, and prolonged litigation has discouraged competent professionals from accepting board positions. Recognizing this concern, the Companies Act, 2013 sought to statutorily protect independent directors from undue liability while simultaneously holding them accountable where genuine negligence or complicity is established.

Despite this statutory framework, the question of when and how independent directors may be held liable has remained contentious. Courts and tribunals have had to reconcile the legislative intent of protection with the need to prevent misuse of the independent director shield. Recent judgments of the Supreme Court and NCLT reflect a jurisprudential shift toward a fact-based assessment of liability rather than blanket immunity or automatic prosecution. This paper explores these developments in detail.

Statutory Framework Governing Independent Director Liability

Companies Act, 2013

Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 defines independent directors and prescribes their qualifications, tenure, and duties. Sub-section (12) is particularly significant as it limits their liability in the following terms:

“An independent director shall be held liable only in respect of such acts of omission or commission by a company which had occurred with his knowledge, attributable through board processes, and with his consent or connivance or where he had not acted diligently.”

This provision makes it clear that mere association with the board does not give rise to liability. Instead, liability arises only where there is:

1. Knowledge attributable through board processes,

**2. Consent or connivance, or****3. Lack of due diligence****Duties of Directors**

Section 166 of the Companies Act, 2013 codifies the fiduciary and statutory duties of directors, marking a significant shift from the earlier reliance on common law principles to a clear legislative articulation of director responsibilities. These duties apply uniformly to all directors, including executive, non-executive, nominee, and independent directors, thereby reinforcing the expectation that every board member contributes to the company's governance framework. Under Section 166, directors are required to act in good faith in order to promote the objects of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, while also considering the interests of employees, shareholders, creditors, and the broader community. This provision reflects a stakeholder-centric approach to corporate governance and underscores the role of directors as trustees of corporate resources rather than mere agents of management or promoters.

In addition to the duty of good faith, Section 166 imposes an obligation on directors to exercise due and reasonable care, skill, and diligence, and to apply independent judgment in the performance of their functions. This duty is particularly relevant in the context of independent directors, whose primary role is to bring objectivity and critical oversight to board deliberations. Independent judgment requires directors to actively engage with board materials, question management decisions where necessary, and ensure that major corporate actions are legally compliant and commercially sound. Failure to meaningfully participate in board processes, or passive acceptance of management representations without reasonable scrutiny, may be construed as a breach of this duty, especially where such inaction contributes to corporate misconduct or financial distress.

Section 166 further mandates that directors must avoid situations involving direct or indirect conflicts of interest and must not achieve or attempt to achieve any undue gain or advantage for themselves, their relatives, partners, or associates. In the event of such undue gain, the director is required to compensate the company. For independent directors, this duty reinforces the foundational requirement of independence and impartiality, ensuring that their decisions are not influenced by personal, financial, or relational considerations. Compliance with this duty is critical to maintaining board credibility and public trust, particularly in companies with concentrated promoter ownership.

While Section 166 establishes a uniform standard of conduct, the enforcement of these duties against independent directors is significantly moderated by Section 149(12) of the Companies Act. This provision



acknowledges the non-executive nature of independent directors and limits their liability to acts of omission or commission that occur with their knowledge, consent, or connivance, or where they fail to act diligently. As a result, independent directors are not expected to exercise the same level of operational control or oversight as executive directors. Instead, their liability is assessed in light of their access to information through board processes and the reasonable expectations attached to their role.

Judicial interpretation has reinforced this distinction by recognizing that independent directors operate within structural and informational constraints. Courts and tribunals have generally required demonstrable evidence of knowledge, participation, or lack of due diligence before holding independent directors liable for breach of duties under Section 166. This calibrated approach seeks to strike a balance between ensuring accountability for governance failures and protecting independent directors from disproportionate liability arising from decisions primarily driven by executive management. Consequently, the combined reading of Sections 166 and 149(12) reflects a legislative and judicial intent to promote responsible board participation while preserving the effectiveness and attractiveness of independent directorship in Indian corporate governance.

Other Relevant Legislations

Independent directors, while insulated to an extent under the Companies Act, 2013, are not completely immune from liability arising under other statutes. Their role, which combines oversight with strategic governance, places them in a position where judicial scrutiny can extend beyond corporate law into criminal, civil, and regulatory frameworks. The interaction between Section 149(12) and other legislations has become a focal point in defining the boundaries of independent director liability.

Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, particularly Sections 138 and 141, deals with dishonor of cheques and prescribes criminal liability for persons “in charge of and responsible for the conduct of business” of a company. Independent directors are frequently named in complaints under these provisions due to their board status. However, judicial interpretation, particularly from the Supreme Court, has clarified that mere directorship, without active involvement in the company’s financial management or decision-making processes, is insufficient to attract liability. The Court has emphasized that independent directors, by design, do not oversee day-to-day operations; therefore, liability under the NI Act requires specific proof of knowledge, consent, or connivance in the dishonored transaction. This ensures that the protective intent of Section 149(12) is not circumvented by mechanical inclusion of independent directors in complaints.



Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC)

The IBC, 2016, introduces another dimension of potential liability, especially under Sections 66 and 74, which address fraudulent trading, wrongful trading, and preferential transactions. Here, the standard of accountability for independent directors differs from criminal law: tribunals such as the NCLT examine whether directors exercised adequate due diligence to prevent losses to creditors. While Section 149(12) protects independent directors from arbitrary liability, the IBC imposes a more proactive obligation to monitor company affairs and prevent misuse of corporate resources. Consequently, independent directors may face liability under the IBC if they fail to act prudently, remain willfully ignorant, or negligently allow fraud or insolvency-related malpractices to occur.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Regulations

Independent directors also operate within the regulatory ambit of SEBI, especially under the Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements (LODR) Regulations, 2015. SEBI mandates that boards, particularly their audit and nomination committees, ensure accurate financial reporting, risk management, and adherence to corporate governance norms. Non-compliance with SEBI regulations can result in penalties against the company, and in certain cases, actions against directors for failure to exercise due diligence or prevent violations. Courts and regulators have emphasized that independent directors cannot abdicate oversight responsibilities under the pretext of non-executive status, making awareness, inquiry, and active participation crucial in fulfilling regulatory duties.

Penal Statutes such as the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Independent directors may also be implicated under general penal laws if their actions or omissions amount to criminal offenses such as criminal breach of trust (Section 405 IPC), cheating (Sections 415–420 IPC), or criminal conspiracy (Sections 120A–120B IPC). Judicial interpretation reinforces that liability under the IPC requires evidence of knowledge, intent, or complicity in the commission of the offense. Mere passive association with the company, without participation in the wrongdoing, is insufficient to attract criminal liability.

Judicial Interpretation and Interaction with Section 149

Across these legislations, courts and tribunals have consistently emphasized a fact-based approach to independent director liability. Section 149(12) serves as a statutory shield, limiting liability to acts undertaken with knowledge, consent, or connivance or in cases of failure to act diligently. This principle has been reinforced in rulings under the NI Act, IBC, SEBI regulations, and penal statutes, highlighting



that liability cannot be mechanically inferred from board membership. Instead, judicial scrutiny focuses on:

1. Whether the independent director had access to relevant information through board processes,
2. Whether they exercised reasonable diligence in reviewing corporate actions, and
3. Whether there is demonstrable evidence of participation, knowledge, or approval of misconduct.

In sum, while independent directors enjoy statutory protection under Section 149(12), they operate in a multi-layered legal ecosystem where corporate, criminal, insolvency, and regulatory laws intersect. Judicial interpretation plays a pivotal role in balancing protection and accountability, ensuring that independent directors are neither unjustly penalized for non-executive roles nor permitted to neglect oversight responsibilities. This layered approach underscores the evolving complexity of independent director liability in India.

Supreme Court Jurisprudence on Independent Director Liability

Vicarious Liability under the Negotiable Instruments Act

One of the most litigated areas concerning independent director liability is cheque dishonour under Sections 138 and 141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. Section 141 creates vicarious criminal liability for persons “in charge of and responsible for the conduct of the business” of the company.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that non-executive and independent directors cannot be presumed to be in charge of the company’s day-to-day affairs. In several judgments, the Court emphasized that criminal liability cannot be fastened solely on the basis of designation. Specific averments demonstrating the director’s role, responsibility, and involvement are mandatory.

The Court has clarified that:

- Mere attendance at board meetings is insufficient to establish liability.
- Independent directors are not expected to oversee routine business operations.
- Complaints lacking specific allegations against independent directors are liable to be quashed.

These rulings have significantly curtailed the practice of indiscriminately arraigning independent directors in cheque bounce cases.



Protection from Mechanical Prosecution

The Supreme Court of India has consistently emphasized that the criminal justice system should not be used as a tool to harass independent directors, particularly when their role in a company is non-executive or supervisory in nature. In numerous judgments, the Court has stressed that independent directors cannot be treated as automatically responsible for corporate misconduct simply by virtue of their position on the board. This principle is especially significant in cases filed under statutes such as the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, where the language of liability “persons in charge of and responsible for the conduct of the business” could otherwise be misapplied to non-executive directors.

The Court has highlighted that magistrates and lower courts must exercise judicial discretion and carefully evaluate the allegations against independent directors before issuing summons or initiating prosecution. This includes a detailed examination of whether the director had actual knowledge of the alleged wrongdoing, participated in decision-making processes, or consented to actions that resulted in the offense. Merely being listed as a director on official documents or attending board meetings without involvement in day-to-day operations does not suffice to establish culpability.

This approach reflects the constitutional mandate to protect personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that indiscriminate issuance of summons without proper scrutiny violates the principles of natural justice and exposes independent directors to unnecessary harassment, reputational damage, and professional risk. By requiring a fact-based assessment, the Court ensures that criminal law is applied proportionately and that independent directors are not subjected to punitive action merely due to their titular association with a company.

Moreover, the Court has clarified that the standard of liability under criminal statutes is inherently higher than under civil or regulatory frameworks. While civil proceedings may focus on negligence or failure to exercise due diligence, criminal liability requires a mens rea — knowledge, intent, or consent — which must be established with evidentiary support. This distinction reinforces the protective scope of Section 149(12) of the Companies Act, ensuring that independent directors are shielded from automatic criminal liability while still being accountable if evidence shows active involvement in illegal activities.

In effect, the Supreme Court’s insistence on judicial caution serves multiple purposes: it prevents misuse of the criminal justice system as a tool for coercion or intimidation, preserves the integrity of corporate governance by maintaining an environment where competent professionals are willing to serve as independent directors, and ensures that liability attaches only where there is genuine evidence of



complicity or negligence. This jurisprudential stance has become a cornerstone for protecting the independence of directors, allowing them to fulfill their oversight responsibilities without the fear of arbitrary criminal prosecution, while still maintaining accountability where misconduct is proven.

In conclusion, protection from mechanical prosecution reinforces the balance between accountability and liberty. It ensures that the system does not penalize independent directors for passive association, promotes reasoned judicial scrutiny, and aligns the application of criminal law with both statutory safeguards under the Companies Act and constitutional principles of justice and fairness.

Limits of Protection

While the Supreme Court has firmly established that independent directors cannot be automatically prosecuted solely due to their designation, it has also clarified that this statutory and judicial protection is not absolute. Independent directors are not granted blanket immunity, and liability can arise where there is clear evidence of active involvement, knowledge, or consent in corporate wrongdoing. The legal principle underlying this distinction is that the Companies Act, 2013, and judicial interpretations seek to balance the need to protect independent directors from harassment with the imperative to hold them accountable for deliberate or negligent acts that contribute to corporate misconduct.

One key aspect of the Court's position is that liability arises when independent directors participate in decision-making processes that lead to illegal or improper corporate actions. For example, if board resolutions explicitly approve transactions that defraud creditors, manipulate accounts, or circumvent statutory obligations, and an independent director's consent or failure to question such resolutions is demonstrable, courts may infer complicity. Mere attendance at meetings is insufficient; the courts examine whether the director exercised independent judgment, raised objections, sought clarifications, or otherwise discharged their oversight responsibilities. Judicial pronouncements emphasize that directors must actively engage in board affairs rather than act as passive observers.

Additionally, the Court has highlighted that documentation of board decisions, such as minutes, approvals, and resolutions, plays a critical role in establishing liability. If evidence shows that an independent director signed or endorsed decisions that were inherently illegal, fraudulent, or detrimental to stakeholders, the statutory shield under Section 149(12) is no longer effective. Liability is also triggered where directors fail to fulfill their due diligence obligations — for instance, ignoring red flags in financial statements, failing to question suspicious transactions, or acquiescing to management practices that violate law or governance norms.



Judicial interpretation also recognizes the principle of proportionality in imposing liability. Independent directors are expected to act with reasonable diligence and vigilance, but they are not expected to have complete knowledge of every operational detail. Courts assess whether the director's oversight was reasonable in light of the information available, the complexity of transactions, and their non-executive role. Liability is justified only where this standard is breached, i.e., where there is evidence of gross negligence, willful blindness, or deliberate complicity.

Supreme Court judgments, such as those dealing with prosecution under the Negotiable Instruments Act, demonstrate that independent directors may be held liable where their actions or inactions have materially contributed to the commission of an offense. This ensures that the protection offered by Section 149(12) does not become a mechanism for avoiding accountability in cases of genuine misconduct. The Court thereby establishes a dual responsibility: independent directors are shielded from undue harassment, yet remain accountable for decisions or omissions that significantly affect stakeholders or violate statutory provisions.

In summary, the limits of protection emphasize that independence does not equate to irresponsibility. Independent directors must actively exercise their oversight functions, ensure compliance with statutory obligations, and critically evaluate board decisions. Liability is triggered not by titular association but by demonstrable engagement in or negligence toward unlawful corporate conduct. This principle underpins the broader objective of corporate governance: protecting directors' independence while ensuring that accountability is maintained where misconduct occurs.

4. National Company Law Tribunal and Insolvency-Based Liability

Independent Directors under the IBC

The **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016** represents a paradigm shift in India's corporate insolvency framework, moving from a debtor-focused approach to a **creditor-centric insolvency regime**. Its primary objective is to ensure timely resolution of stressed assets, protect creditors' interests, and maintain the integrity of corporate governance by holding directors and other key managerial personnel accountable for corporate failures. Unlike the Companies Act, which explicitly limits the liability of independent directors under Section 149(12), the IBC **does not distinguish between executive and non-executive directors** when determining responsibility for wrongful or fraudulent trading. This creates a situation where independent directors, while insulated under company law for ordinary corporate oversight, may still face significant accountability under insolvency law if they fail to act diligently.



Sections 66(1) and 66(2) of the IBC are particularly significant in this context. Section 66(1) defines liability for “fraudulent trading,” i.e., where a company’s business has been carried on with intent to defraud creditors or for any fraudulent purpose. Section 66(2) addresses “wrongful trading,” where directors, despite knowing or having reason to believe that the company was insolvent, continued business operations without taking reasonable steps to minimize losses to creditors. These provisions enable the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) to examine the conduct of all directors, including independent directors, and to hold them **personally liable for losses arising from fraudulent or negligent management of the company**, regardless of their executive role.

The statutory framework of the IBC places a **duty of proactive oversight** on independent directors. They are expected to:

1. **Monitor financial health:** Independent directors must remain aware of the company’s liquidity, solvency, and financial statements, and should raise concerns when the company is heading toward insolvency.
2. **Exercise due diligence:** Mere reliance on management representations is insufficient. Independent directors must seek clarifications, verify reports, and ensure that financial decisions comply with applicable laws and fiduciary obligations.
3. **Prevent misconduct:** If suspicious transactions or decisions that could harm creditors are observed, independent directors are expected to object, document dissent, or escalate matters appropriately.

Failure to fulfill these responsibilities can attract liability under Sections 66(1) and 66(2). NCLT tribunals have interpreted the duties under the IBC to be **objective in nature**, i.e., independent directors are judged by the standard of what a reasonably prudent director in a similar position would have done to prevent creditor losses. This standard differs from criminal statutes, where active intent or knowledge is required, but it still imposes a meaningful obligation for oversight and vigilance.

Importantly, the IBC also allows the NCLT to order **personal liability for compensation** to creditors if it is found that directors, including independent directors, failed to prevent fraudulent or wrongful trading. This liability is not merely theoretical; in several high-profile insolvency proceedings, independent directors have been held accountable for failing to detect mismanagement, approving suspicious financial transactions, or remaining passive while the company engaged in acts detrimental to creditors’ interests.



In effect, the IBC expands the scope of accountability for independent directors beyond the protective ambit of Section 149(12) of the Companies Act. While the Companies Act protects independent directors against routine management decisions, the IBC imposes **higher standards of oversight and proactive engagement**, especially in financial distress situations. This dual framework reflects a balance: independent directors are shielded from mechanical liability in ordinary corporate governance matters but are expected to step in actively when their inaction or lack of due diligence could exacerbate losses to creditors or constitute fraudulent conduct.

Overall, the IBC underscores that independence does not absolve directors from responsibility. Their statutory protection under company law must coexist with the fiduciary and oversight obligations imposed by insolvency law, ensuring that while directors are not harassed for ordinary corporate duties, they cannot remain passive observers when corporate misconduct threatens creditors and stakeholders. This creates a **nuanced accountability regime**, where independent directors must exercise vigilance, judgment, and active participation to prevent insolvency-related misconduct.

Recent NCLT Rulings

In recent decisions, the NCLT has held that independent directors cannot seek blanket immunity under Section 149(12) when proceedings are initiated under the IBC. The Tribunal has reasoned that insolvency law operates in a distinct domain aimed at protecting creditors and ensuring accountability for corporate misconduct.

The NCLT has emphasized:

- Independent directors have a duty to question suspicious transactions.
- Passive acceptance of management explanations may amount to negligence.
- Resignation shortly before insolvency does not absolve liability if misconduct occurred during tenure.

Due Diligence as the Key Standard

A central principle emerging from the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) rulings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) is that **due diligence is the primary measure of independent director accountability**. Unlike criminal proceedings, which require proof of mens rea — knowledge, intent, or consent to commit an offence — insolvency proceedings adopt a broader, objective standard. The focus is not on whether an independent director actively perpetrated wrongdoing, but whether they **failed to exercise the level of oversight, vigilance, and care expected of a reasonable and prudent**



director in similar circumstances. This distinction is crucial because it shifts liability from a subjective determination of intent to an assessment of professional responsibility and governance diligence.

The IBC framework imposes a proactive duty on independent directors, particularly in situations where companies face financial distress. The NCLT evaluates their conduct based on several factors:

1. **Engagement with Board Processes:** Independent directors are expected to review board agendas, minutes, and financial statements carefully. Passive attendance or rubber-stamping of resolutions may indicate a lack of engagement and can trigger liability.
2. **Monitoring Financial Health:** Directors must remain alert to early warning signs of insolvency, such as consistent cash flow deficits, delayed statutory filings, or repeated defaults in payments to creditors. The NCLT assesses whether a reasonably prudent director would have identified these red flags and taken steps to mitigate losses.
3. **Questioning Management Decisions:** Where management proposes high-risk transactions, unusual loans, or asset transfers that could jeopardize creditors' interests, independent directors are expected to question such proposals rigorously. Failure to do so, particularly when adverse consequences materialize, is considered a breach of due diligence.
4. **Escalation and Documentation:** Directors are expected to formally record dissent, seek external advice, or escalate concerns to regulators or creditors where misconduct is suspected. Courts and tribunals have repeatedly emphasized that **documentation of concerns demonstrates the exercise of due diligence**, whereas silence or lack of action may indicate negligence.

Judicial interpretations clarify that due diligence is assessed **objectively**, not subjectively. The question is: *Would a reasonably diligent independent director in similar circumstances have detected or prevented the misconduct?* This standard allows tribunals to evaluate conduct without requiring proof of personal involvement in the wrongdoing, which would be necessary in criminal proceedings. It also reflects the rationale of the IBC, which prioritizes the protection of creditors and stakeholders over punitive intent against directors.

Several NCLT rulings illustrate the application of this principle. In cases where independent directors failed to question related-party transactions, approve financial misstatements, or ignore repeated defaults, the tribunals found them liable under Sections 66(1) and 66(2) of the IBC. Conversely, where directors could demonstrate active engagement — reviewing accounts, raising objections, or resigning upon detection of irregularities — they were often shielded from personal liability. These rulings underscore



that **due diligence is both a protective and a liability-defining standard**: it can shield independent directors when properly exercised, yet trigger accountability where negligence is evident.

The emphasis on due diligence also aligns with global corporate governance practices. Many jurisdictions, including the UK and the US, impose an objective standard of care on non-executive directors, balancing protection from undue liability with the responsibility to actively monitor and question management decisions. By adopting this standard, the NCLT ensures that independent directors in India maintain their oversight function effectively, even under statutory protections provided by Section 149(12) of the Companies Act.

In conclusion, due diligence under the IBC serves as a **litmus test for independent director liability**: it separates passive oversight from negligent inaction and reinforces the principle that independence carries responsibility. Directors must remain vigilant, informed, and proactive, exercising their governance duties to protect creditors' interests. Failure to meet this standard exposes them to personal liability, while adherence provides both protection and credibility within the corporate governance framework.

Comparative Analysis: Supreme Court vs NCLT Approach

A comparative analysis reveals a divergence in emphasis rather than contradiction:

Aspect	Supreme Court	NCLT
Nature of Liability	Criminal	Civil / Insolvency
Threshold	Active role and responsibility	Knowledge or lack of due diligence
Protection	Strong for independent directors	Conditional
Objective	Prevent harassment	Protect creditors

This dual approach reflects the differing objectives of criminal law and insolvency law.

Implications for Corporate Governance

Positive Impact

The Supreme Court's protective stance has restored confidence among independent directors and reinforced the principle that liability must be evidence-based. It has also compelled complainants and regulators to conduct proper investigation before initiating proceedings.



Emerging Challenges

The NCLT's approach under the IBC places a higher burden on independent directors to remain vigilant. While this enhances accountability, it also raises concerns about over-deterrence and risk aversion, potentially affecting board effectiveness.

Need for Clarity

There is a growing need for:

- Clear guidelines on due diligence expectations,
- Safe-harbor provisions for independent directors,
- Harmonization between company law and insolvency law.

Policy Recommendations

1. **Statutory Clarification:** Amend the IBC to explicitly recognize the limited role of independent directors.
2. **Judicial Guidelines:** Supreme Court-level guidelines on insolvency-related liability of independent directors.
3. **Enhanced Training:** Mandatory insolvency and risk management training for independent directors.
4. **Insurance Coverage:** Strengthening Directors and Officers (D&O) insurance frameworks.

Conclusion

The liability of independent directors in India has evolved through a careful and nuanced judicial process. Recent Supreme Court rulings reaffirm the principle that independent directors cannot be subjected to criminal prosecution merely due to their designation, thereby protecting the integrity of the independent directorship framework. Simultaneously, NCLT decisions under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code underscore that independence does not equate to indifference, and directors who fail to exercise due diligence may be held accountable for corporate misconduct.

Together, these developments reflect a maturing legal ecosystem that seeks to balance protection with responsibility. While challenges remain, particularly in harmonizing standards across legal regimes, the emerging jurisprudence promotes a more realistic and functional model of corporate governance one that encourages independent oversight while ensuring accountability where it genuinely belongs.



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