



**THE INSTITUTE OF  
Company Secretaries of India**

**भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान**

**IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE**

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(Under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Corporate Affairs)

**SUPPLEMENT**  
**EXECUTIVE PROGRAMME**  
**(Syllabus 2022)**

*for*

*June, 2026 Examination*

*(Containing updates from 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 to  
30<sup>th</sup> November, 2025)*

**JURISPRUDENCE, INTERPRETATION &  
GENERAL LAWS**

**GROUP 1**

**PAPER 1**

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### **Important Note:**

The new criminal laws i.e. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 have repealed Indian Penal Code 1860, Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and Indian Evidence Act 1872 (old criminal laws) respectively.

Therefore, by virtue of Section 8 of General Clauses Act 1897, the references to the old criminal laws, unless a different intention appears, be construed as references to the provision of new criminal laws.

Due to modifications in the contents of this paper which is effective from December 2025 examination, the contents of the following lessons are now deleted:

1. *Lesson 9: Law relating to Specific Relief*
2. *Lesson 12: Indian Stamp Law*
3. *Lesson 13: Law relating to Registration of Documents*
4. *Lesson 17: Law relating to Sale of Goods*

Therefore, the numbering of the lessons of this supplement is also changed accordingly.

### ***Students appearing in Examination shall note the following:***

Students appearing in June, 2026 Examination should also update themselves on all the relevant Notifications, Circulars, Clarifications, Orders etc. issued by MCA, SEBI, RBI & Central Government upto November, 2025.

The students are advised to acquaint themselves with the monthly and Regulatory updates published by the Institute.

This supplement is to be read with the JIGL study material (Syllabus 2022) updated up to November, 2024.

## **Lesson 8: Law relating to Evidence**

### ***1. Amlesh Kumar v. The State Of Bihar, Supreme Court, 09.06.2025***

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that an accused person has a right to voluntarily undergo a narco-analysis test, but at the appropriate stage of the trial, that is, when the accused is exercising his right to lead the evidence. Having said that, there is no indefeasible right of the accused to undergo a narco-analysis test as the right is dependent on many factors to be considered by the Court concerned.

## Lesson 9: Law relating to Limitation

### *1. Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd. & Anr. v. M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Supreme Court, 15.04.2025*

In this case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the limitation period for filing an appeal under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, commences from the date of pronouncement of the judgment and that a party cannot insist that the limitation starts only from the date of receiving a copy of the judgment.

In this case, the petitioners was aggrieved by the Jharkhand High Court's refusal to condone a 301-day delay in filing a commercial appeal under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015.

The petitioners argued that the limitation period should commence only after receiving a copy of the judgment, as mandated by Order XX Rule 1 CPC (as amended for commercial courts).

The Court clarified that while Order XX Rule 1 of the CPC places a duty on the court to provide a copy of the judgment to the litigant, the litigant is nonetheless expected to make reasonable efforts to apply for it.

The Court said “Thus, merely because Order XX Rule I enjoins a duty upon the commercial courts to provide the copies of the judgment that does not mean that the parties can shirk away all responsibility of endeavoring to procure the certified copies thereof in their own capacity. Any such interpretation would result in frustrating the very fundamental cannons of law of limitation and the salutary purpose of the Act, 2015 of ensuring timely disposals.”

The Court further added “One of the core tenets of the law of limitation is to enthrone diligence amongst parties as to their rights. The law of limitation cannot be read in such a manner whereby parties stop showing any modicum of regard for their own rights and on the pre-text of untimely communication continue to litigate without being vigilante themselves.”

The Court thus noted that “In the present case we find that after the order in question came to be pronounced by the Commercial Court, Ranchi, the appellants herein during the limitation period did not bother to even inquire as to why the said order was not available. It was only eight-months after the pronouncement of the said order and almost 150-days after the expiry of the limitation period, that the realization suddenly dawned upon the appellants herein to apply for the certified copy.”

Hence, the appeal was dismissed.

## **Lesson 10 - Law relating to Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation**

### ***1. Glencore International AG v. M/s. Shree Ganesh Metals and another, decided by Supreme Court on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2025***

In this case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that the non-signing of an arbitration agreement is no bar to refer the dispute to arbitration, if the parties have otherwise consented to arbitration.

This appeal is against the Delhi High Court's decision which declined reference to arbitration merely because Respondent No.1 didn't sign the arbitration agreement.

In the present case, the court held that, since the Respondent No.1 consented to the contractual terms via email, the High Court's refusal to refer to an arbitration on the ground of non-signing of the arbitration agreement cannot be sustained. Accordingly, the Court allowed the appeal, and the case was restored to the file of the High Court to be referred to an arbitration by the High Court in accordance with law.

## Lesson 12 - Law relating to Information Technology

### 1. Update on Law of Personal Data Protection

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 got the assent of the Hon'ble President of India on 11th August, 2023. The law creates a full framework for the protection of digital personal data in India. It explains what organisations must do when they collect or use such data.

The purpose of this law is to provide the law relating to the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the right of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Act follows the SARAL approach. This means it is Simple, Accessible, Rational and Actionable. Further, the Government of India has also notified the **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules, 2025** on 14th November 2025. This marks the operationalisation of the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act)**.

Together, the Act and the Rules form a clear and citizen-centred framework for the responsible use of digital personal data. They place equal weight on individual rights and lawful data processing.

In addition to the objectives outlined under the Act, the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 operationalise the Act by prescribing practical obligations for Data Fiduciaries, timelines for compliance, formats for notices, consent requirements, processing conditions, security safeguards, and detailed procedures for breach notification.

Following the notification of the DPDP Rules, 2025, the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, is being implemented in a three-phase, 18-month rollout. The DPDP Rules provide an 18-month phased compliance timeline, allowing organisations time for smooth transition. They also require Data Fiduciaries to issue standalone, clear and simple consent notices that transparently explain the specific purpose for which personal data is being collected and used. Consent Managers—entities that help individuals manage their permissions—must be Indian companies. Phases and their corresponding timelines are as follows:

#### **Phase 1: Immediate Effect (November 13, 2025)**

This phase focuses on the institutional and foundational legal framework. Key provisions that are now active include the establishment of the Data Protection Board of India (DPBI) and its operational procedures, definitions within the Act and Rules, and the government's rule-making powers. The regulator is now operational.

#### **Phase 2: After One Year (November 12, 2026)**

This intermediate phase is dedicated to the Consent Manager ecosystem. Provisions relating to the registration and obligations of Consent Managers will come into force, allowing these entities time to meet the required standards and register with the DPBI.

### **Phase 3: After Eighteen Months (May 12, 2027)**

The final phase activates the majority of the core operational compliance obligations for all Data Fiduciaries. This is the time limit for businesses to implement comprehensive changes across their systems. Key requirements effective from this date include:

- Mandatory notice and consent mechanisms.
- Implementing security safeguards and data breach notification procedures.
- Processing personal data of children with verifiable parental consent.
- Establishing systems for Data Principal rights (access, correction, erasure) and grievance redressal.
- Adhering to data retention and automated erasure requirements.
- Complying with additional obligations for Significant Data Fiduciaries (e.g., Data Protection Impact Assessments, audits).

### **Important Definitions under the DPDP Act, 2023**

“Board” means the Data Protection Board of India established by the Central Government.

Under Rules 14 to 17 of the DPDP Rules 2025, the Board is constituted as a ‘Digital-First Adjudicatory Body’. All filings, notices, hearings, replies, and orders will occur through an online portal to ensure speed and transparency. The Board will consist of four Members and will function entirely through digital mechanisms for inquiry, adjudication, and grievance redressal. Appeals from the Board’s orders shall lie before the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT).

“Data” means a representation of information, facts, concepts, opinions or instructions in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by human beings or by automated means.

“Data Principal” means the individual to whom the personal data relates and where such individual is—

- (i) a child, includes the parents or lawful guardian of such a child;
- (ii) a person with disability, includes her lawful guardian, acting on her behalf.

“Data Processor” means any person who processes personal data on behalf of a Data Fiduciary.

“Personal data” means any data about an individual who is identifiable by or in relation to such data;

“Personal data breach” means any unauthorised processing of personal data or accidental disclosure, acquisition, sharing, use, alteration, destruction or loss of access to personal data, that compromises the confidentiality, integrity or availability of personal data;

“Processing” in relation to personal data, means a wholly or partly automated operation or set of operations performed on digital personal data, and includes operations such as collection,

recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation, retrieval, use, alignment or combination, indexing, sharing, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, restriction, erasure or destruction;

“Data Fiduciary” means any person who alone or in conjunction with other persons determines the purpose and means of processing of personal data; and “person” includes—

- (i) an individual;
- (ii) a Hindu undivided family;
- (iii) a company;
- (iv) a firm;
- (v) an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not;
- (vi) the State; and
- (vii) every artificial juristic person, not falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses.

**Consent Manager:** An entity that provides a single, transparent and interoperable platform through which a Data Principal may give, manage, review or withdraw consent.

**Appellate Tribunal:** The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT), which hears appeals against decisions of the Data Protection Board.

### **Application of the Act**

According to section 3, subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall-

- (a) apply to the processing of digital personal data within the territory of India where the personal data is collected—
  - (i) in digital form; or
  - (ii) in non-digital form and digitised subsequently;
- (b) also apply to processing of digital personal data outside the territory of India, if such processing is in connection with any activity related to offering of goods or services to Data Principals within the territory of India;
- (c) not apply to—
  - (i) personal data processed by an individual for any personal or domestic purpose; and
  - (ii) personal data that is made or caused to be made publicly available by—
    - (A) the Data Principal to whom such personal data relates; or
    - (B) any other person who is under an obligation under any law for the time being in force in India to make such personal data publicly available.

Rule 4 of the DPDP Rules 2025 introduces a phased compliance schedule extending up to eighteen months from the date of notification of the Rules. During this period, Data Fiduciaries may progressively implement consent mechanisms, breach reporting systems, data retention policies,

and user rights redressal systems. Full compliance becomes mandatory for all Data Fiduciaries upon completion of the eighteen-month window.

Rule 12 provides operational clarity for exempted categories by requiring Data Fiduciaries to maintain limited logs even in respect of data categories that are partially exempt or processed for domestic purposes. Government-notified exemptions under the Act must comply with proportionality safeguards, and the processing must remain consistent with the principles of purpose limitation and data minimisation.

## Lesson 14 - Law relating to Negotiable Instruments

### *1. Payment of Cheques/Drafts/Pay Orders/Banker's Cheques (November 4, 2011)*

By virtue of notification dated November 4, 2011, Reserve Bank directed that with effect from April 1, 2012, banks should not make payment of cheques/drafts/pay orders/banker's cheques bearing that date or any subsequent date, if they are presented beyond the period of three months from the date of such instrument.

For details:

<https://www.rbi.org.in/commonman/Upload/English/Notification/PDFs/CVC041111.pdf>

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