

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
TATA CAPITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

TABLE - A EXCLUDED

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| Table A not to apply but Company to be governed by these Articles | 1. The regulations contained in Table A under the First Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to this Company, but the regulations for the management of the Company and for the observance of the Members thereof and their representatives shall, subject to any exercise of the statutory powers of the Company in reference to the repeal or alteration of, or addition to, its regulations by Special Resolution, as prescribed by the said Companies Act, 1956, be such as are contained in these Articles. |
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INTERPRETATION

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| Interpretation Clause. | 2. In the interpretation of these Articles, the following expressions shall have the following meanings, unless repugnant to the subject or context: - |
| “The Act” or “the said Act”. | “The Act” means “the Companies Act, 1956”, or all statutory modifications thereof and any Act or Acts substituted thereof and in case of any such substitution the references in these Articles to the provisions of the Act shall be read as referring to the provisions substituted thereof. |
| “Beneficial Owner” | “Beneficial Owner” shall mean and include ‘ a person or persons’ as defined in clause (a) of sub section (1) of Section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996 or such other Acts as may be applicable. |
| “The Board” or “Board of Directors” | “ The Board ” or the “ Board of Directors ” means a meeting of the directors duly called and constituted or as the case may be the directors assembled at a Board, or the requisite number of directors entitled to pass a Circular Resolution in accordance with these Articles. |
| “The Company” or “This Company” | “ The Company ” or “ This Company ” means “ TATA CAPITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED ”. |
| “Debenture” | “Debenture” includes debenture stock, bonds and any other securities of the Company, whether constituting a charge on the assets of the Company or not. |
| “Depositories Act” | “Depositories Act” shall mean and include the Depositories Act, 1996 and any statutory modifications or re-enactments thereof from time to time. |
| “Directors” | “ Directors ” means the directors for the time being of the Company or as the case may be the directors assembled at a meeting of the Board. |
| “Dividend” | “ Dividend ” includes interim dividend |

Gender	Words importing the masculine gender also include the feminine gender & vice-a-versa.
"Member"	"Member" means the duly registered holder from time to time of the shares of the Company and includes subscribers of the Memorandum of the Company and person(s) whose name(s) is/are entered as beneficial owner in the records of the Depository.
"Month"	" Month " means a calendar month.
"Office"	" Office " means the Registered Office, for the time being, of the Company.
"Persons"	" Persons " includes corporations, corporates, firms as well as individuals.
"These presents" or "Regulations"	" These presents " or " Regulations ", means these Articles of Association as originally framed or altered, from time to time, and includes the Memorandum where the context so requires.
"Seal"	" Seal " means the Common Seal, for the time being, of the Company.
"Secretary"	"Secretary" means a Company Secretary within the meaning of Clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, and includes any other individual possessing the prescribed qualifications and appointed to perform the duties which may be performed by a Secretary under the Companies Act, 1956 and any other ministerial or administrative duties.
Secretary in whole-time practice	"Secretary in whole-time practice" means a secretary who shall be deemed to be in practice within the meaning of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 and who is not in full-time employment.
"Securities and Exchange Board of India"	"Securities and Exchange Board of India" (SEBI) means the Securities and Exchange Board of India established under Section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
"Security"	"Security" means shares, debentures and/or such other securities as may be specified under the Companies Act, 1956 or by SEBI or other competent authority, from time to time.
Singular number	Words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice-a-versa.
"Writing"	" Writing " shall include printing and lithography and any other mode or modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form including electronic media.
Expressions in The Act to bear the same meaning in Articles.	Subject as aforesaid, any word or expression defined in the Act shall, except where the subject or context forbids, bear the same meaning in these Articles. Words and expressions used and not defined in the Act and in the articles of Association of the company, but defined in the Depositories Act, 1996, shall have the same meaning respectively assigned to them in the Depositories Act, 1996 as amended from time to time.
Marginal notes.	The marginal notes hereto shall not affect the construction hereof.

Change of name of the Company	3. The Company may, to reflect the nature of its business and/or its shareholding, by special resolution with the approval of the Central Government signified in writing change its name.
Guidelines for use of the 'TATA' Brand name	<p>4. a) The right to use the "Tata" name has been granted to the Company by Tata Sons Limited and all goodwill therein shall inure to Tata Sons Limited.</p> <p>b) The Company shall use the "Tata" name and/or the "Tata" brands/marks only so long as the permission granted by Tata Sons Limited continues to subsist and the Tata holding in the Share Capital of the Company remains at the level, if any, agreed to by Tata Sons Limited.</p> <p>c) The Company shall drop the word "Tata" from the corporate name and the brand names of its products/services immediately upon the Tatas exiting the business or divesting their shareholding.</p>
Capital	<p>5. The Authorised Capital of the Company is or shall be such amount as stated in Clause V of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, for the time being or as may be varied, from time to time, under the provisions of the Act, and divided into such numbers, classes and descriptions of shares and into such denominations as stated therein. The Company has power, from time to time, to increase or reduce or cancel its capital and to attach thereto respectively such preferential, cumulative, convertible, guarantee, qualified or other special rights, privilege, condition or restriction, as may be determined by or in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company or the legislative provisions, for the time being in force, in that behalf.</p> <p>The paid up share capital of the Company shall be, at any point of time, minimum of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs Only), or such other higher amount, as may be prescribed under the Act as applicable to a public company.</p>
Shares with non-voting rights	6. The Directors may issue shares with non-voting rights or differential voting rights attached to them, upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as thought fit and as may be permitted by law.
Shares under the control of the Directors.	7. Subject to the provisions of the Act and Article 70 and the other Articles, the shares in the capital of the Company for the time being (including any shares forming part of any increased capital of the Company) shall be under the control of the Directors, who may allot or otherwise dispose off the same or any of them to such persons, in such proportion and on such terms and conditions and either at a premium or at par or (subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 79 of the Act) at a discount and at such times as they may, from time to time, think fit and proper, and with full power with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting to give to any person the option to call for or be allotted shares of any class of the Company either at par or at a premium or subject as aforesaid at a discount such option being exercisable at such time and for such consideration as the Directors think fit.
Power of General Meeting to offer shares to such persons as the Company	8. In addition to and without derogating from the powers for that purpose conferred on the Directors under Article 7 hereabove and the Company in general meeting may determine to issue further shares of the authorised capital of the Company and may determine that any shares (whether forming part of the original capital or of any increased capital of the Company) shall be offered to such persons (whether members or holders of debentures of the Company or not) in such proportion and on such terms and conditions and either at a premium or at par or, subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 79 of the Act, at a discount, as such general meeting shall

may resolve.	<p>determine and with full power to give to any person (whether a member or holder of debentures of the Company or not) the option to call for or be allotted share of any class of the Company either at a premium or at par or (subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 79 of the Act) at a discount, such option being exercisable at such times and for such consideration as may be directed by such general meeting, or the Company in general meeting may make any other provision whatsoever for the issue, allotment or disposal of any shares. Subject to any direction given by general meeting as aforesaid the provisions of Article 70 hereof shall apply to any issue of new shares.</p>
Board's power to demat or remat shares	<p>9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act or these Articles, the Board of Directors are empowered without any prior sanction of the members to dematerialise and rematerialise the securities of the Company and issue/allot fresh securities in dematerialised form. The Board of Directors is also empowered to determine the terms and conditions thereof pursuant to the provisions of the Depositories Act, 1996 and Rules framed thereunder.</p>
Redeemable Preference Shares Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares	<p>10. (a) Subject to the provisions of Section 80 of the Act, the Company shall have the power to issue Preference Shares which are, or at the option of the Company are liable, to be redeemed.</p> <p>(b) The Company subject otherwise to the provisions of Section 80 and 80A of the Act and the guidelines of the Government of India in that behalf, shall have the power to issue Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares or any similar kind of Preference Shares as may be permitted by law.</p> <p>(c) The resolution authorising such issue shall prescribe the manner, terms and conditions of redemption.</p>
Provisions to apply on issue of Redeemable Preference Shares	<p>11. On the issue of the Redeemable Preference Shares under the provisions of Article 10 hereof, the following provisions shall take effect</p> <p>(a) no such shares shall be redeemed except out of the profits of the Company which would otherwise be available for dividend or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purpose of redemption;</p> <p>(b) no such shares shall be redeemed unless they are fully paid;</p> <p>(c) the premium, if any, payable on redemption must have been provided for out of the profits of the Company or the Company's Share Premium Account before the shares are redeemed;</p> <p>(d) where any such shares are redeemed otherwise than out of the proceeds of a fresh issue, there shall, out of profits which would otherwise have been available for dividend, be transferred to a reserve fund, to be called the "Capital Redemption Reserve Account", a sum equal to the nominal amount of the shares redeemed and the provisions of the Act relating to the reduction of the share capital of the Company shall, except as provided in Section 80 of the Act, apply as if the Capital Redemption Reserve Account were paid-up share capital of the Company.</p>
Directors may allot shares as fully paid – up	<p>12. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these articles, the Directors may allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company as payment or part payment for any property sold or transferred, goods or machinery supplied or for services rendered to the Company either in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business and any shares, which may be so allotted, may be issued as fully paid or partly paid-up, otherwise than in cash, and if so issued, shall be deemed to be fully paid-up or partly paid-up shares as the case may be.</p>

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| Shares to be numbered progressively & no share to be subdivided | 13. | The shares in the capital of the Company shall be numbered progressively according to their several denominations, and except in the manner hereinafter mentioned, no share shall be sub-divided. |
| Acceptance of shares | 14. | An application signed by or on behalf of an applicant for shares in the Company, followed by an allotment of any share therein, shall be an acceptance of shares within the meaning of these Articles, and every person who thus or otherwise accepts any shares and whose name is entered in the Register shall for the purpose of these Articles be a member. |
| Deposit and calls etc., to be a debt payable immediately | 15. | The money (if any) which the Directors shall, on the allotment of any shares being made by them, require or direct to be paid by way of deposit, call or otherwise, in respect of any shares allotted by them, shall immediately on the insertion of the name of the allottee in the Register of Members as the name of the holder of such shares, become a debt due to and recoverable by the Company from the allottee thereof, and shall be paid by him accordingly. |
| Instalments on Shares to be duly paid. | 16. | If by the conditions of allotment of any share, the whole or part of the amount or issue price thereof shall be payable by instalments, every such instalment shall, when due, be paid to the Company by the person, who, for the time being and from time to time, shall be the registered holder of the share or his legal heir or representative. |
| Company not bound to recognise any interest in shares other than that of the registered holders. | 17. | Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and the Company shall not be bound by, or be compelled in any way, to recognise (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share, (or except only as by these Articles or as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction or by law otherwise provided) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder. |

UNDERWRITING AND BROKERAGE

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| Commission for placing shares, debentures, etc | 18. | The Company may, subject to the provisions of Section 76 and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act, at any time, pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or his procuring or agreeing to procure subscription, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares or debentures of the Company but so that the amount or rate of commission does not exceed, in the case of shares, 5% of the price at which the shares are issued. The commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or debentures or partly in the one way and partly in the other. The Company may also on any issue of shares or debentures pay such brokerage as may be lawful. |
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CERTIFICATES

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| Certificates of shares. | 19. | (a) The certificates of title to shares shall be issued under the Seal of the Company which shall be affixed in the presence of and signed by (i) two Directors or persons acting on behalf of the Directors under a duly registered Power of Attorney; and (ii) the Secretary or some other person appointed by the Board for the purpose; |
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A Director may sign a share certificate by affixing his signature thereon by means of any machine, equipment or other mechanical means such as engraving in metal or lithography.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that, notwithstanding anything contained hereinabove, the certificate of title to shares may be executed and issued in accordance with such other provisions of the Act or the Rules made thereunder, as may be in force for the time being and from time to time.

- Members' right to certificates.
- (b) Every member shall be entitled, without payment, to one certificate for all the shares of each class or denomination registered in his name or if the Directors so approve (upon paying such fee or fees or, at the discretion of the Directors, without payment of fees as the Directors may from time to time determine) to several certificates each for one or more shares of each class. Every certificate of shares shall specify the number and denoting numbers of the shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid thereon.
- Discretion to refuse sub-division or consolidation of certificates.
20. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Article 19, the Board may, in its absolute discretion, refuse applications for the sub-division or consolidation of share, debenture or bond certificates in denominations of less than the marketable lot except when sub-division or consolidation is required to be made to comply with a statutory provision or an order of a competent court of law or otherwise thought fit in the context or circumstances.
- Limitation of time for issue of certificates.
21. The Company shall, within three months after the allotment of any of its shares or debentures, and within two months after the application for the registration of the transfer of any such shares or debentures, complete and deliver or despatch the certificates of all shares and debentures allotted or transferred, unless the conditions of issue of the shares or debentures otherwise provided and the Company shall otherwise comply with the requirements of Section 113 and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act.
- As to issue of new certificate in place of one defaced, lost or destroyed.
22. If any certificate be worn out, defaced, torn or be otherwise mutilated or rendered useless from any cause whatsoever, or if there be no space on the back thereof for endorsement of transfers, then upon production thereof to the Directors they may order the same to be cancelled and may issue a new certificate in lieu thereof, and if any certificate be lost or destroyed, then upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Directors and on such indemnity as the Directors deem adequate being given, a new certificate in lieu thereof shall be given to the party entitled to such lost or destroyed certificate on payment, if any, of such sum not exceeding Re.1/- as the Directors may in their discretion determine. The Directors may in their discretion waive payment of such fee in the case of any certificate or certificates.

CALLS

- Board may make calls.
23. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, but subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, make such calls, as they think fit, upon the members in respect of all moneys unpaid on the shares held by them respectively and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed times and each member shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the Company or where payable to a person other than the Company to such person and at the time or times appointed by the Directors. A call may be made payable by instalments.
- Calls on shares of same class to be made on uniform basis.
24. Where after the commencement of the Act, any calls for future share capital are made on shares, such calls shall be made on a uniform basis on all shares falling under the same class. For the purposes of this Article, shares of the same nominal value on which different amounts have been paid-up shall not be deemed to fall under the same class.

- Notice of call. 25. At least 14 (Fourteen) days' notice of every call otherwise than on allotment shall be given specifying the time of payment and if payable to any person other than the Company the name of the person to whom the call shall be paid; provided that before the time for payment of such call the Directors may, by notice in writing to the members, revoke the same.
- Call to date from Resolution. 26. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time, when the resolution of the Board of Directors authorising such call was passed and may be made payable by the members whose names appear on the Register of Members on such date or at the discretion of the Directors on such subsequent date as shall be fixed by the Directors.
- Directors may extend time. 27. The Directors may, from time to time, at their discretion, extend the time fixed for the payment of any call; and may extend such time as to all or any of the members for any cause or reason that the Directors may deem entitled to such extension, but no member shall be entitled to such extension save as a matter of grace and favour.
- Amount payable at fixed time or by instalments as calls. 28. If by the terms of issue of any share or otherwise any amount is made payable at any fixed time or by instalments at fixed times (whether on account of the amount of share or by way of premium) every such amount or instalment shall be payable as if it were a call duly made by the Board of Directors and of which due notice has been given and all the provisions herein contained in respect of calls shall relate to such amount or instalment accordingly.
- When interest on call or instalment payable. 29. If the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment be not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder, for the time being, or allottee of the share in respect of which a call shall have been made or the instalment shall be due, shall pay interest on the same at such rate of interest as may be determined by the Directors, from time to time, from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of actual payment but the Directors may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.
- Judgement decree or partial payment not to preclude forfeiture. 30. Neither a judgement nor a decree in favour of the Company for calls or other moneys due in respect of any shares nor any part payment or satisfaction thereunder nor the receipt by the Company of a portion of any money which shall from time to time be due from any member in respect of any shares either by way of principal or interest nor any indulgence granted by the Company in respect of the payment of any money shall preclude the forfeiture of such shares as herein provided.
- Proof on trial of suit for money due on shares. 31. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, on the trial or hearing of any action or suit brought by the Company against any member or his legal representative for the recovery of any money claimed to be due to the Company in respect of any shares it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member, in respect of whose shares the money is sought to be recovered, appears entered on the Register of Members as the holder of the shares in respect of which such money is sought to be recovered; that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minutes book and that notice of such calls was duly given in pursuance of these presents; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call nor any other matter whatsoever but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.
- Payment in anticipation of calls may carry interest. 32. The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, all or any part of the moneys due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the moneys so paid in advance or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made upon the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the Directors agree upon and the Company may, at any time, repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such member 3 (three) months' notice in writing.

FORFEITURE AND LIEN

- If call or instalment not paid notice must be given
33. If any member fails to pay the whole or any part of any call or instalment or any money due in respect of any shares either by way of principal or interest on or before the day appointed for the payment of the same the Directors may at any time thereafter during such time as the call or instalment or any part thereof or other moneys remain unpaid or a judgement or decree in respect thereof remains unsatisfied in whole or in part serve a notice on such member or on the person (if any) entitled to the share by transmission requiring him to pay such call or instalment or such part thereof or other moneys as remain unpaid together with any interest that may have accrued and all expenses (legal or otherwise) that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.
- Terms of Notice.
34. The notice shall name a day (not being less than 15 days from the date of the notice) on or before which such call instalment or such part or other moneys as aforesaid and such interest and expenses as aforesaid are to be paid and if payable to any person other than the Company, the person to whom such payment is to be made. The notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and (if payable to any person other than the Company) to the person appointed the shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.
- In default of payment, shares to be forfeited.
35. If the requirement of any such notice as aforesaid shall not be complied with, any of the shares, in respect of which such notice has been given, may, at any time thereafter, but before payment of all calls or instalments, interest and expenses or other moneys or dues in respect thereof, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
- Entry of forfeiture in Register of Members.
36. When any share shall have been so forfeited, an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall be made in the Register of Members.
- Forfeited shares to be property of the Company and may be sold etc.
37. Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed off either to the original holder thereof, or to any other person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Directors shall think fit.
- Power to annul forfeiture.
38. The Directors may, at any time, before any share so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed off, annul the forfeiture thereof upon such conditions as they think fit.
- Shareholder still liable to pay money owing at time of forfeiture and interest.
39. Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, be liable to pay and shall forthwith pay to the Company all calls, instalments, interest expenses and other moneys owing upon or in respect of such shares at the time of the forfeiture together with interest thereon from the time of the forfeiture until payment at such rate of interest as may be determined by the Directors from time to time and the Directors may enforce the payment of the whole or a portion thereof as if it were a new call made at the date of the forfeiture but shall not be under any obligation to do so.

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| Company's lien on shares. | 40. The Company shall have no lien on its fully paid shares. In the case of partly paid-up shares, the Company shall have a first and paramount lien only for all moneys called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such shares. Any such lien shall extend to all dividends, from time to time, declared in respect of such shares. Unless otherwise agreed, the registration of a transfer of shares shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien, if any, on such shares. The Directors may, at any time, declare any shares to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. |
| As to enforcing lien by sale. | 41. For the purpose of enforcing such lien, the Directors may sell the shares subject thereto in such manner as they shall think fit, but no sale shall be made until such period as aforesaid shall have arrived and until notice in writing of the intention to sell the shares shall have been served on such member or the person (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares and default shall have been made by him in payment, fulfilment or discharge of such debts, liabilities or engagements for seven days after such notice. To give effect to any such sale, the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof and the purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares comprised in any such transfer. Upon any such sale as aforesaid, the certificates in respect of the shares sold shall stand cancelled and become <i>null and void</i> and of no effect, and the Directors shall be entitled to issue a new certificate or certificates in lieu thereof to the purchaser or purchasers concerned. |
| Application of proceeds of sales. | 42. The net proceeds of any such sale after payment of the costs of such sale shall be applied in or towards the satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or engagements of such member and the residue (if any) paid to such member or the person (if any) entitled by transmission to the shares so sold. |
| Certificate of forfeiture. | 43. A certificate in writing under the hands of two Directors, that the call in respect of a share was made, and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made, by a resolution of the Directors to that effect, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact stated therein as against all persons entitled to such share. |
| Title of purchaser and allottee of forfeited shares | 44. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale, re-allotment or other disposition thereof and the person to whom such share is sold, re-allotted or disposed of may be registered as the holder of the share and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale, re-allotment or other disposal of the share. |
| Provisions to apply to Debentures | 45. The provisions contained hereinabove shall apply mutatis mutandis to debentures, if any, of the Company. |

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

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| Register of Transfers. | 46. The Company shall keep a book to be called the "Register of Transfers" and therein shall be fairly distinctly entered the particulars of every transfer or transmission of any share. |
| Form of transfer. | 47. Subject to the provisions of Section 108 of the Act or any other applicable provisions thereof, the shares in the Company shall be transferred by an instrument in writing in such form and by such procedure as may from time to time be prescribed by law. Subject thereto the Directors may prescribe a common form or instrument of transfer, which may, from time to time, be altered by the Directors.

The Directors may from time to time alter or vary such form of transfer. |
| Application for transfer. | 48. (1) An application for the registration of a transfer of the shares in the Company may be made either by the transferor or the transferee. |

- (2) Where the application is made by the transferor and relates to partly paid shares, the transfer shall not be registered unless the Company gives notice of the application to the transferee and the transferee conveys his no objection to the transfer within two weeks from the receipt of the notice.
- (3) For the purposes of Clause (2) hereinabove, notice to the transferee shall be deemed to have been duly given if it is despatched by prepaid registered post to the transferee at the address given in the instrument of transfer and shall be deemed to have been duly delivered at the time at which it would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post.
- To be executed by transferor and transferee 49. Every such instrument of transfer shall be signed both by the transferor and transferee and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members in respect thereof.
- Transfer not to be registered except on production of instrument of transfer. 50. The Company shall not register a transfer of shares in the Company unless a proper instrument of transfer, duly stamped and executed by or on behalf of the transferor and by or on behalf of the transferee and specifying the name, address and occupations, if any, of the transferee, has been delivered to the Company along with the certificate relating to the shares, or if no such share certificate is in existence, along with the letter of allotment of the shares; Provided that where, on an application in writing made to the Company by the transferee and bearing the stamp required for an instrument of transfer it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors that the instrument of transfer signed by or on behalf of the transferor and by or on behalf of the transferee has been lost, the Company may register the transfer on such terms as to indemnity as the Board may think fit; Provided further that nothing in this Article shall prejudice any power of the Company to register as shareholder any person to whom the right to any shares in the Company has been transmitted by operation of law.
- Directors may refuse to register transfer. 51. Subject to the provisions of Section 111A of the Act, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force, the Directors may, at their absolute and uncontrolled discretion, decline to register or acknowledge any transfer of shares and shall not be bound to give any reason for such refusal and in particular may so decline in respect of shares upon which the Company has a lien or whilst any moneys in respect of the shares desired to be transferred or any of them remain unpaid or unless the transferee is approved by the Directors and such refusal shall not be affected by the fact that the proposed transferee is already a member. The registration of a transfer shall be conclusive evidence of the approval by the Directors of the transfer.
- Notice of refusal to be given to transferor and transferee. 52. If the Company refuses to register the transfer of any share or transmission of any right therein, the Company shall, within two months from the date on which the instrument of transfer or intimation of transmission was lodged with the Company, send notice of refusal to the transferee and transferor or to the person giving intimation of the transmission, as the case may be, and thereupon the provisions of the Act or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force shall apply.
- Transfer by legal representative. 53. A transfer of a share in the Company of a deceased member thereof made, by his legal representative, shall, although the legal representative is not himself a member, be as valid as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.
- Custody of transfer. 54. The instrument of transfer shall, after registration, be retained by the Company and shall remain in its custody. All instruments of transfer which the Directors may decline to register shall on demand be returned to the persons depositing the same. The Directors may cause to be destroyed all transfer deeds lying with the Company after such period as they may determine.

Closure of transfer books.	55. The Directors shall have power on giving not less than seven days' previous notice by advertisement as required by Section 154 of the Act to close the transfer books of the Company for such period or periods of time not exceeding in the whole 45 days in each year but not exceeding 30 days at a time as to them may deem fit.
Title to shares of deceased holder	56. The executors or administrators or a holder of a Succession Certificate in respect of the estate of a deceased member not being one of two or more joint holders shall be the only person whom the Company will be bound to recognise as having any title to the shares registered in the name of such member and the Company shall not be bound to recognise such executors or administrators unless such executors or administrators shall have first obtained Probate or Letters of Administration as the case may be, from a duly Constituted Court in India, provided that in any case where the Directors in their absolute discretion think fit, the Directors may dispense with production of Probate or Letters of Administration or Succession Certificate and under the next Article 57, register the name of any person who claims to be absolutely entitled to the shares standing in the name of a deceased member, as a member.
Registration of persons entitled to shares otherwise than by transfer (Transmission Clause)	57. (a) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, any person becoming entitled to any share in consequence of the death, lunacy, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member or by any lawful means other than by transfer in accordance with these presents, may, with the consent of the Directors (which they shall not be under any obligation to give) upon producing such evidence that he sustains the character in respect of which he proposes to act under this Article or of his title as the Directors shall require either be registered as a member in respect of such shares or elect to have some person nominated by him and approved by the Directors registered as a member in respect of such shares; Provided nevertheless that if such person shall elect to have his nominee registered he shall testify his election by executing in favour of his nominee an instrument of transfer in accordance with the provisions herein contained and until he does so he shall not be freed from any liability in respect of such shares. This Clause is herein referred to as "the Transmission Clause".
Nomination by Shareholder/debentureholder	(b) On the death of a shareholder/debentureholder of the Company, the Company shall confer the shares/debentures or interest of the deceased shareholder/debentureholder to a person or persons nominated by the shareholder/debentureholder in accordance with the Rules framed by the Board of Directors or if no such person is nominated as may appear to the Board of Directors, to the heir, legal Representative of the deceased shareholder/debentureholder. Provided that such nominee or heir or legal representative of the deceased as the case may be is or duly admitted as a shareholder/debentureholder of the Company in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall be valid and effective against any demand made upon the company by any other person. Nomination and Transmission of shares and debentures will be governed by the provisions of Section 109A and 109B of the Act as amended from time to time.
Nomination regulations to apply to deposits	(c) The provisions of the Article 81 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a deposit of money made with the Company within the meaning of Section 58A of the Act.
Refusal to register nominee	58. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, the Directors shall have the same right to refuse to register a person entitled by transmission to any shares or his nominees as if he were the transferee named in an ordinary transfer presented for registration.

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| Board may require evidence of transmission | 59. | Every transmission of a share shall be verified in such manner as the Directors may require and the Company may refuse to register any such transmission until the same be so verified or until or unless an indemnity be given to the Company with regard to such registration which the Directors at their discretion shall consider sufficient, provided nevertheless that there shall not be any obligation on the Company or the Directors to accept any indemnity. |
| Fee on transfer or transmission. | 60. | A fee as may be prescribed may be charged in respect of the transfer or transmission to the same party of any number of shares of any class or denomination subject to such maximum on any one transfer or transmission as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors. Such maximum may be a single fee payable on any one transfer or on transmission of any number of shares of one class or denomination or may be on a graduated scale varying with the number of shares of any one class comprised in one transfer or transmission or may be fixed in any other manner as the Directors may in their discretion determine. |
| Company not liable for disregard of a notice prohibiting registration of transfer | 61. | The Company shall incur no liability or responsibility whatever in consequence of their registering or giving effect to any transfer of shares made, or purporting to be made by any apparent legal owner thereof (as shown or appearing in the Register of Members) to the prejudice of persons having or claiming any equitable right, title or interest to or in the same shares notwithstanding that the Company may have had notice of such equitable right, title or interest or notice prohibiting registration of such transfer, and may have entered such notice or referred thereto in any book of the Company and the Company shall not be bound or required to regard or attend or give effect to any notice which may be given to them of any equitable right, title or interest, or be under any liability whatsoever for refusing or neglecting so to do though it may have been entered or referred to in some book of the Company but the Company shall nevertheless be at liberty to regard and attend to any such notice and give effect thereto, if the Directors shall so think fit. |

CONVERSION OF SHARES INTO STOCK

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| Conversion of shares into stock and reconversion | 62. | The Company may, by ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting :-
(a) convert any paid- up shares into stock;
And
(b) convert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination. |
| Transfer of stock. | 63. | The holders of stock may transfer the same or any part thereof in the same manner as, and subject to the same regulations under which, the shares from which the stock arose might before the conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; Provided that the Board may, from time to time, fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, so however that such minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose. |
| Rights of Stock holders | 64. | The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, participation in profits, voting at meetings of the Company, and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose; but no such privilege or advantage (except dividends, participation in profits of the Company and in the assets on winding up) shall be conferred by an amount of stock which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage. |
| Regulations. | 65. | Such of the regulations of the Company (other than those relating to share warrants), as are applicable to paid up shares shall apply to stock and the words "share" and "member" in those regulations shall include "stock" and "stockholder" respectively. |

SHARE WARRANTS

- Issue of Share Warrants.
66. The Company may issue share warrants subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of sections 114 and 115; and accordingly the Board may in its discretion, with respect to any share which is fully paid-up, on application in writing signed by the person registered as holder of the share, and authenticated by such evidence (if any) as the Board may, from time to time, require as to the identity of the person signing the application, and on receiving the certificate (if any) of the share, and the amount of the stamp duty on the warrant and such fee as the Board may from time to time require, issue a share warrant.
- (1) The bearer of a share warrant may at any time deposit the warrant at the office of the Company, and so long as the warrant remains so deposited, the depositor shall have the same right of signing a requisition for calling a meeting of the Company, and of attending, and voting and exercising the other privileges of a member at any meeting held after the expiry of two clear days from the time of deposit, as if his name were inserted in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the deposited warrant.
 - (2) Not more than one person shall be recognised as depositor of the share warrant.
 - (3) The Company shall, on two days' written notice, return the deposited share warrant to the depositor.
- Rights of the holder of a Warrant.
67. (1) Subject as herein otherwise expressly provided, no person shall, as bearer of a share warrant, sign a requisition for calling a meeting of the Company, or attend, or vote or exercise any other privilege of a member at a meeting of the Company, or be entitled to receive any notices from the Company.
- (2) The bearer of a share warrant shall be entitled in all other respects to the same privileges and advantages as if he were named in the Register of Members as the holder of the shares included in the warrant, and he shall be a member of the Company.
- In case of defacement, loss or destruction.
68. The Board may, from time to time, make rules as to the terms on which (if it shall think fit) a new share warrant or coupon may be issued in case of defacement, loss or destruction.

INCREASE, REDUCTION AND ALTERATION IN CAPITAL

- Increase of Capital.
69. (a) The Company may from time to time in general meeting increase its share capital by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient.
- (b) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as by the general meeting creating the same shall be directed and if no direction be given as the Directors shall determine; and in particular such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in distribution of assets of the Company and any Preference shares may be issued on the terms that they are or at the option of the Company are to be liable to be redeemed.

- Rights of shareholders to further issue of capital.
70. Where it is proposed to increase the subscribed capital of the Company by allotment of further shares, then such further shares shall be offered to the persons who, at the date of the offer, are holders of the shares of the Company, in proportion, as nearly as circumstances admit, to the capital paid up on those shares at that date, and such offer shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 81 of the Act. Provided that notwithstanding anything hereinabove contained, the further shares aforesaid may be offered to any persons, whether or not those persons include the persons who, at the date of the offer, are holders of the shares of the Company in any manner whatsoever :-
- (a) If a Special Resolution to that effect is passed by the Company in General Meeting, or
- (b) Where no such Special Resolution is passed, if the votes cast (whether on a show of hands or on a poll as the case may be), in favour of the proposal contained in the Resolution moved in that general meeting (including the casting vote, if any, of the Chairman) by members who, being entitled so to do, vote in person, or where proxies are allowed, by proxy, exceed the votes, if any, cast against the proposal by members so entitled and voting and the Central Government is satisfied on an application made by the Board of Directors in that behalf, that the proposal is most beneficial to the Company.
- Same as original capital.
71. Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these presents any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered part of the original capital and shall be subject to the provisions herein contained with reference to the payment of calls and instalments, transfer and transmission, forfeiture, lien, voting and otherwise.
- Restrictions on purchase by Company of its own shares.
72. (a) The Company shall not have the power to buy its own shares unless the consequent reduction of capital is effected and sanctioned in pursuance of Sections 100 to 104 or Section 402 or other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act.
- (b) Except to the extent permitted by Section 77 or other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act, the Company shall not give whether directly or indirectly and whether by means of loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise any financial assistance for the purpose, of or in connection with the purchase or subscription made or to be made by any person of or for any shares in the Company.
- Buy-Back of Shares.
73. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, in the event it is permitted by law for a company to purchase its own shares or securities, the Board of Directors may, when and if thought fit, buy back such of the Company's own shares or securities as it may think necessary, subject to such limits, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such approvals, as may be permitted by The provisions, as may be applicable, of the Act or the Rules made thereunder.
- Reduction of capital.
74. The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution reduce its share capital in any way authorised by law and in particular may pay off any paid up share capital upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise and may if and so far as is necessary alter its Memorandum by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its shares accordingly.
- Consolidation, division and sub-division.
75. The Company may in general meeting alter the conditions of its Memorandum as follows:
- (a) Consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amounts than its existing shares.
- (b) Sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amounts than originally fixed by the Memorandum subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Act and of these Articles.
- (c) Cancel shares which at the date of such general meeting have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by

the amount of the shares so cancelled.

- (d) Classify the unclassified shares into equity or preference share capital, as may be decided by the Company
- (e) Reclassify the unissued equity share capital into preference share capital and vice-a-versa

Issue of further *pari passu* shares not to affect the right of shares already issued.

76. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of the issue of the shares of that class be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

MODIFICATION OF CLASS RIGHTS

Power to modify class rights.

77. If at any time the share capital by reason of the issue of Preference Shares or otherwise, is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights and privileges attached to each class may, subject to the provisions of Sections 106 and 107 of the Act, and whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied, modified, abrogated or dealt with, with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class and all the provisions contained in these Articles as to general meetings (including the provisions relating to quorum at such meetings) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to every such meeting. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly prohibited by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith. The Board shall have power to re-classify the share capital of the company.

JOINT-HOLDERS

Joint Holders

78. Where two or more persons are registered as the holders of any share, they shall be deemed to hold the same as joint-holders with benefits of survivorship subject to the following and other provisions contained in these Articles:-

Company may refuse to register more than four persons. Title of survivors.

- (a) The Company shall be entitled to decline to register more than four persons as the joint-holders of any share.
- (b) The joint-holders of any share shall be liable severally as well as jointly for and in respect of all calls and other payments which ought to be made in respect of such share.

Joint and several liability for all payments in respect of shares. Receipts of

- (c) On the death of any such joint-holder the survivor or survivors shall be the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the share but the Directors may require such evidence of death as they may deem fit and nothing herein contained shall be taken to release the estate of a deceased joint-holder from any liability on shares held by him jointly with any other person.
- (d) Any one of such joint-holders may give effectual receipts of any dividends or other

one sufficient. Delivery of certificate and giving of notices to first named holders. Votes of joint-holders.

moneys payable in respect of such share.

- (e) Only the person whose name stands first in the Register of Members as one of the joint-holders of any share shall be entitled to delivery of the certificate relating to such share or to receive documents from the Company and any documents served on or sent to such person shall be deemed to be served on all the joint-holders.
- (f) Any one of two or more joint-holders may vote at any meeting either personally or by attorney duly authorised under a power of attorney or by proxy in respect of such share as if he were solely entitled thereto and if more than one of such joint-holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy or by attorney then that one of such persons so present whose name stands first or higher (as the case may be) on the register in respect of such share shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof but the other or others of the joint-holders shall be entitled to be present at the meeting; Provided always that a joint-holder present at any meeting personally shall be entitled to vote in preference to a joint-holder present by an attorney duly authorised under power of attorney or by proxy although the name of such joint-holder present by an attorney or proxy stands first or higher in the register in respect of such shares. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose (deceased member's) sole name any share stands shall for the purposes of this sub-clause be deemed joint-holders.

DEMATERIALISATION OF SECURITIES

- Definitions 79. (i) For the purpose of this Article :-
- Beneficial Owner'. **'Beneficial Owner'** means a person or persons whose name is recorded as such with a depository;
- 'SEBI' **'SEBI'** means the Securities and Exchange Board of India;
- 'Depository'. **'Depository'** means a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and/or which has been granted a certificate of registration to act as a depository under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and
- 'Security'. **'Security'** means such security as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.
- Demateriali- sation of Securities (ii) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the Company shall be entitled to dematerialise its securities and to offer securities in a dematerialised form pursuant to the provisions of Depositories Act, 1996.
- Options for investors (iii) Every person subscribing to securities offered by the Company shall have the option to receive security certificates or to hold the securities with a depository. Such a person who is the beneficial owner of the securities can at any time opt out of a depository, if permitted by the law, in respect of any security in the manner provided by the Depositories Act, and the Company shall, in the manner and within the time prescribed, issue to the beneficial owner the required Certificate of Securities.

If a person opts to hold his security with a depository, the Company shall intimate such depository the details of allotment of the security, and on receipt of the information, the depository shall enter, in its record, the name of the allottee as the beneficial owner of the security.

Securities in depositories to be in fungible form	(iv) All securities held by a depository shall be dematerialised and be in fungible form. Nothing contained in Sections 153, 187C, 372A and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act shall apply to a depository in respect of the securities held by it on behalf of the beneficial owners.
Rights of depositories and beneficial owners	<p>(v) (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or these Articles, a depository shall be deemed to be the registered owner for the purposes of effecting transfer of ownership of security on behalf of the beneficial owner.</p> <p>(b) Save as otherwise provided in (a) above, the depository as the registered owner of the securities shall not have any voting rights or any other rights in respect of the securities held by it.</p> <p>(c) Every person holding securities of the Company and whose name is entered as the beneficial owner in the records of the depository shall be deemed to be a member of the Company. The beneficial owner of securities shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits and be subject to all the liabilities in respect of his securities which are held by a depository.</p>
Service of documents	(vi) Notwithstanding anything in the Act or these Articles to the contrary, where securities are held in a depository, the records of the beneficial ownership may be served by such depository on the Company by means of electronic mode or by delivery of floppies or discs.
Transfer of Securities	(vii) Nothing contained in Section 108 of the Act or these Articles shall apply to a transfer of securities effected by a transferor and transferee both of whom are entered as beneficial owners in the records of a depository.
Allotment of Securities dealt with in a depository	(viii) Notwithstanding anything in the Act or these Articles, where securities are dealt with by a depository, the Company shall intimate the details thereof to the depository immediately on allotment of such securities
Distinctive numbers of Securities held in a depository	(ix) Nothing contained in the Act or these Articles regarding the necessity of having distinctive numbers for securities issued by the Company shall apply to securities held with a depository.

BORROWING POWERS

Power to Borrow.	80. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles and without prejudice to the other powers conferred by these Articles the Directors shall have the power from time to time at their discretion to borrow any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company provided that the total amount borrowed at any time together with the money already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's bankers in the ordinary course of business) shall not, without the consent of the Company in General Meeting, exceed the aggregate of the paid up capital of the Company and its free reserves that is to say reserves not set apart for any specific purpose.
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- Conditions on which money may be borrowed.
81. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, the Directors may raise and secure the payment of such sum or sums in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit and in particular by the issue of bonds, perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture-stock, or any mortgage or charge or other security on the undertaking or the whole or any part of the property of the Company (both present and future) including its uncalled capital for the time being.
- Bonds, debentures, etc. to be subject to control of Directors.
82. Any bonds, debentures, debenture-stock or other securities issued or to be issued by the Company shall be under the control of the Directors who may issue them upon such terms and conditions and in such manner and for such consideration as they shall consider to be for the benefit of the Company.
- Securities may be assignable free from equities.
83. Debentures, debenture-stock, bonds or other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued.
- Issue at discount etc. or with special privileges
84. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, any bonds, debentures, debenture-stock or other securities may be issued at a discount, premium or otherwise and with any special privileges and conditions as to redemption, surrender, drawings, allotment of shares, attending and voting at general meetings, appointment of Directors and otherwise; Provided that an option to call for or be allotted shares of the Company or a privilege of voting at general meetings of the Company otherwise than when any interest is in arrears shall not be attached to any such bonds, debentures, debenture-stock or other securities except with the sanction of the Company in general meeting.
- Mortgage of uncalled capital.
85. If any uncalled capital of the Company is included in or charged by any mortgage or other security the Directors shall subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles make calls on the members in respect of such uncalled capital in trust for the person in whose favour such mortgage or security is executed or if permitted by the Act may by instrument under the Seal authorise the person in whose favour such mortgage or security is executed or any other person in trust for him to make calls on the members in respect of such uncalled capital and the provisions hereinbefore contained in regard to calls shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to calls made under such authority and such authority may be made exercisable either conditionally or unconditionally and either presently or contingently and either to the exclusion of the Directors' power or otherwise and shall be assignable if expressed so to be.
- Indemnity may be given.
86. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles if the Directors or any of them or any other person shall incur or be about to incur any liability whether as principal or surety for the payment of any sum primarily due from the Company the Directors may execute or cause to be executed any mortgage charge or security over or affecting the whole or any part of the assets of the Company by way of indemnity to secure the Directors or person so becoming liable as aforesaid from any loss in respect of such liability.

GENERAL MEETINGS

- Annual General Meetings.
87. (1) The Company shall, in addition to any other meetings, hold a general meeting (herein called an "Annual General Meeting") every year at the intervals and in accordance with the provisions herein specified. The Annual General Meeting of the Company shall be held within six months after the expiry of each financial year; Provided however, that if the Registrar of Companies (ROC) shall have for any special reason extended the time within which any Annual General Meeting shall be held by a further period not exceeding three months, the Annual General Meeting may be held within the additional time fixed by the ROC. Except in the cases where the ROC has given an extension of time as aforesaid for holding any Annual General Meeting and not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one Annual General Meeting and that of the next. However, subject to the provisions of Sections 166 and 210 of the Act, the First Annual General Meeting may be held within 18 months from the date of Incorporation of the Company.
- (2) Every Annual General Meeting shall be called for at a time during business hours and on such day (not being a public holiday) as the Directors may from time to time determine and it shall be held either at the registered office of the Company or at some other place within the city, town or village in which the registered office of the Company for the time being is situate. The notice calling the meeting shall specify it as the Annual General Meeting.
- Extraordinary General Meeting
88. All general meetings other than Annual General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings.
- Directors may call EGM
89. The Board of Directors may call an Extraordinary General Meeting whenever they think fit.
- Calling of Extraordinary General Meeting on requisition.
90. (1) The Board of Directors shall, on the requisition of such number of members of the Company as hold in regard to any matter at the date of deposit of the requisition, not less than one-tenth of such of the paid up capital of the Company as at that date carries the right of voting in regard to that matter, forthwith proceed duly to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company and the provisions of Section 169 of the Act (including the provisions below) shall be applicable.
- (2) The requisition shall set out the matters for the consideration of which the meeting is to be called, shall be signed by the requisitionists, and shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company.
- (3) The requisition may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more requisitionists.
- (4) Where two or more distinct matters are specified in the requisition, the provisions of Clause (1) above shall apply separately in regard to each such matter; and the requisition shall accordingly be valid only in respect of those matters in regard to which the condition specified in that Clause is fulfilled.
- (5) If the Board of Directors does not, within twenty-one days from the date of the deposit of a valid requisition in regard to any matters, proceed duly to call a meeting for the consideration of those matters on a day not later than forty-five days from the date of deposit of the requisition, the meeting may be called by the requisitionists themselves or by such of the requisitionists as represent either a majority in value of the paid up share capital held by all of them or not less than one-tenth of such of the paid up capital of the Company as is referred to in Clause (1) above whichever is less.

- (6) A meeting called under Clause (5) above by the requisitionists or any of them shall be called in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be called by the Board, but shall not be held after expiration of three months from the date of the deposit of the requisition.
- (7) Any reasonable expense incurred by the requisitionists by reason of the failure of the Board duly to call a meeting shall be repaid to the requisitionists by the Company; and any sum repaid shall be retained by the Company out of any sums due or to become due from the Company by way of fees or other remuneration for their services to such of the Directors as were in default.
- Notice of meeting. 91. (1) A general meeting of the Company may be called by giving not less than 21 days' notice in writing.
- (2) However, a general meeting may be called after giving shorter notice than 21 days, if the consent is accorded thereto;
- (i) in the case of an Annual General Meeting, by all the members entitled to vote thereat; and
- (ii) in the case of any other meeting, by members of the Company holding not less than 95% of such part of the paid up share capital of the Company as gives a right to vote at that meeting.
- PROVIDED that where any members of the Company are entitled to vote only on some Resolution or Resolutions to be moved at the meeting and not on the others, those members shall be taken into account for the purpose of this Clause in respect of the former Resolution or Resolutions but not in respect of the latter.
- Contents of Notice. 92. (1) Every notice of a meeting of the Company shall specify the place, the date and hour of the meeting, and shall contain a statement of the business to be transacted thereat.
- (2) In every notice there shall appear with reasonable prominence a statement that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and that a proxy need not be a member of the Company.
- Special Business. 93. (1) In the case of the Annual General Meeting all business to be transacted at the meeting shall be deemed special with the exception of business relating to :-
- (i) the consideration of the Accounts, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account and the Report of the Board of Directors and of the Auditors;
- (ii) the declaration of dividend;
- (iii) the appointment of Directors in the place of those retiring;
- (iv) the appointment of and the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors.
- (2) In the case of any other meeting all business shall be deemed special.
- (3) Where any item of business to be transacted at the meeting is deemed to be special as aforesaid, there shall be annexed to the notice of the meeting a statement setting out all material facts concerning each such item of business including in particular, the nature of the concern or interest, therein of every Director.
- Provided, however, that where any item of special business as aforesaid to be transacted at a meeting of the Company relates to any other company, the extent of shareholding interest in that company of every Director of the Company shall also be set out in the explanatory statement, if the extent of such shareholding interest is not less than 2% per cent of the paid-up share capital of that other company.

- (4) Where any item of business to be transacted at the meeting of the Company consists of according the approval of the meeting to any document, the time and place where the document can be inspected shall be specified in the explanatory statement.

- Service of Notice. 94. Notice of every meeting shall be given to every member of the Company in any manner authorised by sub-sections (1) to (4) of Section 53 of the Act and by these Articles. It shall be given to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member, by sending it through the post in a pre-paid letter addressed to them by name, or by the title of the representatives of the deceased, or assignees of the insolvent, or by any like description, at the address, if any, in India supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or until such an address has been so supplied, by giving the notice in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or insolvency had not occurred; Provided that where the notice of a meeting is given by advertising the same in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the registered office of the Company under sub-section (3) of Section 53 of the Act, the explanatory statement need not be annexed to the notice as required by Section 173 of the said Act, but it shall be mentioned in the advertisement that the statement has been forwarded to the members of the Company.
- Notice to be given to the Auditors. 95. Notice of every meeting of the Company shall be given to the Auditor or Auditors for the time being of the Company, in any manner authorised by Section 53 in the case of any member or members of the Company.
- As to omission to give Notice. 96. The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting to or the non-receipt of any notice by, any member or other person to whom it should be given shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting.
- Resolutions requiring Special Notice. 97. (1) Where, by any provision contained in the Act or in these Articles special notice is required of any resolution, notice of the intention to move the resolution shall be given to the Company not less than 14 (Fourteen) days before the meeting at which it is to be moved, exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served and the day of the meeting.
(2) The Company shall, immediately after the notice of the intention to move any such resolution has been received by it, give its members notice of the resolution in the same manner as it gives notice of the meeting, or if that is not practicable, shall give them notice thereof either by advertisement in a newspaper having an appropriate circulation or in any other mode allowed by the Articles not less than seven days before the meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- Quorum at General Meeting 98. 5 (Five) members entitled to vote and present in person shall be a quorum for a general meeting and no business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless the quorum requisite be present at the commencement of the business thereof.
- Proceedings when quorum not present. 99. If within half an hour after the time appointed for the holding of a General Meeting a quorum be not present the meeting if convened on the requisition of shareholders shall be dissolved and in every other case shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or such other day, time and place as the Directors may by notice to the shareholders appoint. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum be not present those members present shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

Business at adjourned meetings.	100. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
Chairman of Directors or Deputy Chairman, or Vice Chairman or a Director to be Chairman of General Meeting	101. (1) The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, if willing, preside as Chairman at every General Meeting, whether Annual or Extraordinary, but if there be no such Chairman, or in case of his absence or refusal, the Deputy Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, if willing, preside as Chairman at such meeting and if there be no such Deputy Chairman or Vice Chairman, or in case of his absence or refusal, one of the Directors present shall be chosen to be the Chairman of the meeting.
In case of their absence or refusal a member may act.	(2) If at any meeting a quorum of members shall be present, and the chair cannot be taken by the Chairman of the Board or by the Deputy Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or by a Director at the expiration of half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting or if before the expiration of that time all the Directors shall decline to take the chair, the members present shall choose one of their own number to be Chairman of the meeting.
Business confined to election of Chairman whilst chair vacant.	102. (1) No business shall be discussed at any General Meeting whilst the Chair is vacant except the election of a Chairman. (2) If a poll is demanded on the election of the Chairman, it shall be taken forthwith in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these Articles, the Chairman so elected on a show of hands exercising all the powers of the Chairman under the Act and these Articles. (3) If some other person is elected Chairman as a result of the poll he shall be Chairman for the rest of the meeting.
Chairman with consent may adjourn meeting.	103. The Chairman, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present, may adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place.
Notice to be given where a meeting adjourned for 30 days or more.	104. When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
What would be the evidence of the passing of resolution where poll not demanded.	105. At any General Meeting, a resolution, put to the vote of the meeting, shall, unless a poll is demanded, be decided on a show of hands. A declaration by the Chairman that on a show of hands a resolution has or has not been carried, or has or has not been carried either unanimously or by a particular majority, and an entry to that effect in the books containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes cast in favour of or against such resolution.

- Demand for poll. 106. Before or on the declaration of the result of the voting on any resolution on a show of hands, a poll may be ordered to be taken by the Chairman of the meeting of his own motion and shall be ordered to be taken by him on a demand made in that behalf by any member or members present in person or by proxy and holding shares in the Company which confer a power to vote on the resolution not being less than one-tenth of the total voting power in respect of the resolution, or on which an aggregate sum of not less than fifty thousand rupees has been paid up. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn at anytime by the person or persons who make the demand.
- Time and manner of taking poll. 107. A poll demanded on any question (other than the election of the Chairman or on a question of adjournment which shall be taken forthwith) shall be taken at such place and at such time not being later than forty-eight hours from the time when the demand was made, as the Chairman may direct, subject to provisions of the Act the Chairman of the meeting shall have power to regulate the manner in which a poll shall be taken and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the decision of the meeting on the resolution on which the poll was taken.
- Scrutineers at poll. 108. Where a poll is to be taken, the Chairman of the meeting shall appoint two scrutineers to scrutinise the votes given on the poll and to report thereon to him. The Chairman shall have power, at any time before the result of the poll is declared, to remove a scrutineer from office and to fill vacancies in the office of scrutineers arising from such removal or from any other cause. Of the two scrutineers appointed under this Article, one shall always be a member (not being an officer or employee of the Company) present at the meeting, provided such a member is available and willing to be appointed.
- Demand for poll not to prevent transaction of other business. 109. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.
- Motion how decided in case of equality of votes. 110. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place, or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to his own vote or votes to which he may be entitled as a member.
- Reports, Statements and Registers to be laid on the table. 111. At every Annual General Meeting of the Company, there shall be laid on the table the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts, Auditors' Report (if not already incorporated in the audited Statement of Accounts), the Proxy Register with proxies and the Register of Directors' Shareholdings maintained under Section 307 of the Act. The Auditors' Report shall be read before the Company in General Meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member of the Company.
- Minutes of General Meetings. 112. The Company shall cause minutes of the proceedings of every General Meeting to be kept in accordance with the provisions of Section 193 of the Act, by making within thirty days of the conclusion of each such meeting entries thereof in books kept for that purpose with their pages consecutively numbered. Each page of every such book shall be initialled or signed and the last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting in such books shall be dated and signed by the Chairman of the same meeting within the aforesaid period of thirty days or in the event of the death or inability of that Chairman within that period, by a Director duly authorised by the Board for that purpose. In no case the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting shall be attached to any such book as aforesaid by pasting or otherwise. Any such minutes kept as aforesaid shall be evidence of the proceedings recorded therein.

- Inspection of minute books of General Meetings.
113. The book containing the aforesaid minutes shall be kept at the registered office and be open during business hours to the inspection of any member without charge subject to such reasonable restriction as the Company may by these Articles or in General Meeting impose in accordance with Section 196 of the Act. Any member shall be entitled to be furnished within seven days after he has made a request in that behalf to the Company with a copy of the minutes on payment of such amount for such number of words required to be copied as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.
- Certain resolutions to be passed by postal ballot
114. Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding Articles, the Board or the Company may and in the case of resolutions relating to such business as the Central Government may, by notification, declare to be conducted only by postal ballot, shall pass such resolution by means of postal ballot instead of transacting the business at a General Meeting of the Company. When the Company requires to, or decides to, as the case may be, pass a resolution by means of a postal ballot, the provisions of Section 192A of the Act and such other rules and regulations framed there under from time to time shall be complied with.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

- Votes may be given by proxy or attorney
115. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, votes may be given either personally or by an attorney or by proxy or in the case of a body corporate also by a representative duly authorised under Section 187 of the Act and the Articles.
- Number of Votes to which Members entitled.
116. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, upon show of hands every member entitled to vote and present in person (including a body corporate present by a representative duly authorised in accordance with the provisions of Section 187 of the Act and the Article 117 or by attorney or in the case of a body corporate by proxy shall have one vote.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles upon a poll every member entitled to vote and present in person (including a body corporate present as aforesaid) or by attorney or by proxy shall be entitled to vote and in respect of every share (whether fully paid or partly paid) his voting right shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid up on such share bears to the total paid-up capital of the Company.
- No voting by proxy on show of hands.
117. A member not personally present shall not be entitled to vote on a show of hands unless such member is present by attorney or unless such member is a body corporate present by a representative duly authorised under Section 187 of the Act or by proxy in which case such attorney or representative or proxy may vote on a show of hands as if he were a member of the Company.
- Votes in respect of shares of deceased or insolvent members
118. Any person entitled under the Transmission Clause (Article 57 hereof) to transfer any shares may vote at any general meeting in respect thereof as if he was the registered holder of such shares provided that at least forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting or adjourned meeting as the case may be at which he proposes to vote he shall satisfy the Directors of his right to transfer such shares unless the Directors shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof.
- No member to vote unless calls are paid up.
119. Subject to the provisions of the Act, no member shall be entitled to be present or to vote at any General Meeting either personally or by proxy or attorney or as a proxy or attorney for any other member or be reckoned in quorum whilst any call or other sum shall be due and payable to the Company in respect of any of the shares of such member.

Right of member to use his votes differently.	120.	On a poll taken at a meeting of the Company, a member entitled to more than one vote, or his proxy, or other person entitled to vote for him, as the case may be, need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast in the same way all the votes he uses.
Proxies.	121.	Any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person (whether a member or not) as his proxy to attend and vote instead of himself; but a proxy so appointed shall not have any right to speak at the meeting.
Appointment of proxy.	122.	Every proxy shall be appointed by an instrument in writing signed by the appointor or his attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a body corporate, be under its seal or be signed by an officer or an attorney duly authorised by it.
Deposit of instrument of appointment.	123.	(1) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy thereof shall be deposited at the office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution except in the case of adjournment of any meeting first held previously to the expiration of such time. An attorney shall not be entitled to vote unless the power of attorney or other instrument appointing him or notarially certified copy thereof has either been registered in the records of the Company at any time not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the attorney proposes to vote or is deposited at the office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for such meeting as aforesaid. Notwithstanding that a power of attorney or other instrument appointing him or notarially certified copy thereof or other authority has been registered in the records of the Company, the Company may by notice in writing addressed to the member or the attorney given at least fourteen days before the meeting require him to produce the original power of attorney or authority and unless the same is thereon deposited with the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the meeting the attorney shall not be entitled to vote at such meeting unless the Directors in the absolute discretion excuse such non-production and deposit.
Inspection of proxies	(2)	Every member entitled to vote at a meeting of the Company according to the provisions of these Articles on any resolution to be moved thereat shall be entitled during the period beginning twenty-four hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting and ending with the conclusion of the meeting, to inspect the proxies lodged, at any time during the business hours of the Company provided not less than three days' notice in writing of the intention so as to inspect is given to the Company in that behalf.
Form of Proxy.	124.	An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the form as prescribed by the Act or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit.
Custody of the instrument.	125.	If any such instrument of appointment be confined to the object of appointing an attorney or proxy for voting at meetings of the Company it shall remain permanently or for such time as the Directors may determine in the custody of the Company; if embracing other objects a copy thereof, examined with the original, shall be delivered to the Company to remain in the custody of the Company.

- Validity of votes given by proxy notwithstanding death of member. 126. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or a power of attorney shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death of the principal or revocation of the proxy or the power of attorney as the case may be or of the power of attorney under which such proxy was signed or the transfer of the share in respect of which the vote is given, provided that no intimation in writing of the death revocation or transfer shall have been received at the office of the Company before the meeting.
- Time for objection to votes. 127. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, no objection shall be made to the validity of any vote except at the meeting or poll at which such vote shall be tendered and every vote whether given personally or by proxy or by any means hereby authorised and not disallowed at such meeting or poll shall be deemed valid for all purposes of such meeting or poll whatsoever.
- Chairman of any meeting to be the judge of validity of any vote. 128. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, the Chairman of any meeting shall be the sole judge of the validity of every vote tendered at such meeting, and, subject as aforesaid, the Chairman present at the taking of a poll shall be the sole judge of the validity of every vote tendered at such poll.

DIRECTORS

- Number of Directors 129. Until otherwise determined by a general meeting, the number of directors shall not be less than 3 or more than 12.
- First Directors. 130. The First Directors of the Company were :-
 (1) Mr. Praveen P Kadle
 (2) Mr. S H Rajadhyaksha
 (3) Mr. Govind Sankaranarayanan
- Financial Institutions' Directors 131. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Articles, so long as any moneys by way of loans/privately placed debentures remain owing by the Company to any financial institution as defined under the Act, the financial institutions shall jointly have a right to appoint such number of nominees as directors on the Board of the Company (hereinafter described as Financial Institutions' Directors), as may be agreed to by the Directors.

The directors, so appointed or nominated by the financial institution(s) will not be required to hold qualification shares and they will not be liable to retire by rotation. The financial institutions may at any time and from time to time remove the nominee or nominees appointed by them and on a vacancy being caused in such office from any cause, whether by resignation, removal or otherwise, appoint another or others in his/their place. Such appointment or removal shall be by notice in writing to the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company shall have no power to remove such nominee or nominees from office. Each such nominee shall be entitled to the same rights, privileges and obligations as any other Director of the Company, and shall also be entitled to attend any general meeting of the Company. The Company shall pay to such Directors normal fees and reimbursement of expenses to which the other Directors are entitled. The Company shall also pay or reimburse any expenses that may be incurred by financial institutions or such directors in connection with their appointment. Such Directors as well as financial institutions shall be entitled to receive all notices and other communications (including agenda) relating to meetings of the Board and its committees and general meetings of the Company and the minutes of all such meetings.

- Debenture Director. 132. Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in the Articles, so long as any Debentures issued by the Company remain outstanding the holders of such Debentures shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed securing such Debentures, have a right to appoint and nominate from time to time any person or persons as a Director or Directors on the Board of the Company and to remove and reappoint any person or persons in his or their place or places. A Director so appointed under this Article is herein referred to as "the Debenture Director" and the term "Debenture Director" means a Director for the time being in office under this Article. The Board of Directors of the Company shall have no power to remove from office the Debenture Director. The Debenture Director shall have all the rights and privileges as any other Director of the Company other than a Managing or Wholetime Director.
- Debenture Director not to retire by rotation. 133. The Debenture Director shall not be liable to retirement by rotation subject however to the provisions of the Trust Deed securing such Debentures.
- Appointment of Alternate Director. 134. The Board of Directors of the Company may appoint an Alternate Director to act for a Director (hereinafter called "the original Director") during his absence for a period of not less than three months from the State in which the meetings are generally held and such appointment shall have effect and such appointee, whilst he holds office as an Alternate Director shall be entitled to notice of meetings of the Directors and to attend and vote thereat accordingly. An Alternate Director appointed under this Article shall not hold office as such for a period longer than that permissible to the original Director in whose place he has been appointed and shall vacate office if and when the original Director returns to the said state. If the term of office of the original Director is determined before he so returns to the said state, any provision in the Act or in these Articles for the automatic re-appointment of retiring Directors in default of another appointment shall apply to the original Director and not to the Alternate Director.
- Casual vacancy. 135. Subject to the provisions of Sections 262(2) and 284(6) and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act, any casual vacancy occurring in the office of a Director whose period of office is liable to determination by retirement by rotation may be filled up by the Directors at a meeting of the Board. Any person so appointed shall hold office only upto the date up to which the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held office, if the vacancy had not occurred.
- Appointment of Additional Directors. 136. Subject to the provisions of Sections 260, 284(6) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act, the Directors shall have powers at any time and from time to time to appoint a person as an Additional Director. The Additional Director shall retire from office at the next following Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election.
- No Share Qualification of Directors. 137. A Director of the Company shall not be required to hold qualification shares.

Remuneration of Directors. 138. (1) The maximum remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such sum as may be prescribed by the Act or the Central Government from time to time for each meeting of the Board of Directors attended by him. Subject to the limitation provided by the Act, such additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of the Directors for services rendered by him or them; and the Directors shall be paid further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine, and such further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year equally. Such remuneration and/or additional remuneration may be by way of salary or commission on dividends, profits or turnover or by participation in profits or by any or all of those modes;

Provided that any commission on dividends, profits or turnover or any participation in profits of the Company shall not exceed in the aggregate the equivalent of 3 (Three) per cent of the net profits of the Company as defined in Section 349 of the Act. Nothing in this Article shall restrict the right of the Directors as regards the distribution of general bonus to all members of the staff.

Directors not bona fide residents of the place where meetings held may receive extra compensation and remuneration of committee. (2) The Directors may subject as aforesaid allow and pay to any Director who is not a *bona fide* resident of the place where a meeting is to be held who shall come to such place for the purpose of attending a meeting such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified, and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

Special remuneration to Director on Company's business or otherwise performing extra services. (3) If any Director, being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services, or to make any special exertions in going or residing out or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall subject as aforesaid remunerate such Director either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits not exceeding 3 per cent of the net profits of the Company as defined in Section 349 of the Act or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided.

Directors may act notwithstanding vacancy 139. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; but so that subject to the provisions of the Act if the number falls below the minimum number above fixed and notwithstanding the absence of a quorum, the Directors may act for the purpose of filling up vacancies or for summoning a General Meeting of the Company or in emergencies.

When office of Director to become vacant 140. The office of a Director shall become vacant as provided in Section 283 of the Act.

Resignation. 141. Subject to the provisions of the Act a Director may resign his office at any time by notice in writing addressed to the Company or to the Board of Directors.

- Directors may contract with Company.
142. (1) Subject to the provisions of Clauses (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this Article and the restrictions imposed by Article 147 and the other Articles hereof and the Act and the observance and fulfilment thereof, no Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either as vendor, purchaser, agent, broker or otherwise, nor shall any such contract, or any contract or agreement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director shall be in any way interested, be avoided nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason only of such Director holding that office, or of the fiduciary relation thereby established, but it is declared that the nature of his interest must be disclosed by him as provided by Clauses (2), (3) and (4) hereof.
- Disclosure of interest.
- (2) Every Director who is in any way whether directly or indirectly concerned or interested in a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement entered into or to be entered into by or on behalf of the Company shall disclose the nature of his concern or interest at a meeting of the Board of Directors or as provided by Clause (4) hereof.
- (3) (a) In the case of a proposed contract or arrangement, the disclosure required to be made by Director under Clause (2) above, shall be made at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, or if the Director was not at the date of the meeting concerned or interested in the proposed contract or arrangement, at the first meeting of the Board held after he becomes so concerned or interested.
- (b) In the case of any other contract or arrangement, the required disclosure shall be made at the first meeting of the Board held after the Director becomes concerned or interested in the contract or arrangement.
- General Notice of interest.
- (4) For the purpose of this Article, a general notice given to the Board of Directors by a Director to the effect that he is a Director or member of a specified body corporate or is a member of a specified firm and is to be concerned or interested in any contract or arrangement which may, after the date of the notice, be entered into which that body corporate or firm shall be deemed to be sufficient disclosure of concern or interest in relation to any contract or arrangement so made. Any such general notice shall expire at the end of the financial year in which it is given but may be renewed for further periods of one financial year at a time by a fresh Notice given in the last month of the Financial year in which it would have otherwise expired. The general notice aforesaid and any renewal thereof shall be given at a meeting of the Board of Directors or the Director concerned shall take reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the first meeting, of the Board after it is given.
- (5) Nothing in clauses (2), (3) and (4) hereof shall apply to any contract or arrangement entered into or to be entered into between the Company and any other Company where any one of the Directors of the Company or two or more of them together holds or hold not more than 2 (Two) per cent of the paid-up share capital in such other company.

Interested Director not to participate or vote in Board's proceedings.	<p>(6) An interested Director shall not take any part in the discussions of, or vote on, any contract or arrangement entered into, or to be entered into, by or on behalf of the Company, if he is, in any way, directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in the contract or arrangement; nor shall his presence count for the purpose of forming a quorum at the time of any such discussion or vote; and if he does vote, his vote shall be void; Provided that this prohibition shall not apply</p> <p>(i) to any contract of indemnity against any loss which the Directors or any one or more of them may suffer by reason of becoming or being sureties or a surety for the Company.</p> <p>(ii) to any contract or arrangement entered into with a public company or a private company which is a subsidiary of a public company in which the interest of the Director consists solely in his being a director of such company and the holder of not more than shares of such number or value therein as is requisite to qualify him for appointment as a director thereof he having been nominated as such Director by the Company or in his being a member holding not more than two per cent of the paid-up capital of such company.</p> <p>(iii) in case a notification is issued under sub-section (3) of Section 300 of the Act to the extent specified in the notification.</p>
Directors may be directors of companies promoted by the Company.	<p>143. A Director of the Company may be, or become a director of any company promoted by the Company, or in which it may be interested as a vendor, member or otherwise, and subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, no such Director shall be accountable for any benefit received as director or member of such company.</p>
Disclosure by Director of appointments.	<p>144. A Director shall within twenty days of his appointment or relinquishment of his office as Director, Managing Director, Manager or Secretary, in any other body corporate disclose to the Company the particulars relating to his office in the other body corporate which are required to be specified under Section 303(1) of the Act. The Company shall enter the aforesaid particulars in a Register kept for that purpose in conformity with Section 303 of the Act.</p>
Disclosure of holdings.	<p>145. A Director shall give notice in writing to the Company of his holding of shares and debentures of the Company or its subsidiary, together with such particulars as may be necessary to enable the Company to comply with the provisions of Section 307 of the Act. If such notice be not given at a meeting of the Board of Directors, the Director shall take all reasonable steps to secure that it be brought up and read at the meeting of the Board next after it is given. The Company shall enter particulars of a Director's holding of shares as debentures as aforesaid in a Register kept for that purpose in conformity with Section 307 of the Act.</p>
Loans to Directors.	<p>146. The Company shall observe the restrictions imposed on the Company in regard to grant of loans to Directors and other persons as provided in Section 295 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act.</p>
Board Resolution at a meeting necessary for certain contracts	<p>147. (1) Except with the consent of the Board of Directors of the Company, a Director of the Company or his relative, a firm in which such a Director or relative is a partner, any other partner in such a firm, or a private company of which the Director is a member or director, shall not enter into any contract with the Company (a) for the sale, purchase or supply of any goods, materials or services, or (b) for underwriting the subscription of any shares in, or debentures of, the Company.</p> <p>(2) Nothing contained in the foregoing Clause (1) shall affect :-</p>

- (a) the purchase of goods and materials from the Company or the sale of goods and materials to the Company, by any Director, relative, firm, partner or private company as aforesaid for cash at prevailing market prices; or
- (b) any contract or contracts between the Company on one side and any such Director, relative, firm, partner or private company on the other for sale, purchase or supply of any goods, materials and services in which either the Company or the Director, relative firm, partner or private company as the case may be, regularly trades or does business;

Provided that such contract or contracts do not relate to goods and materials the value of which, or services the cost of which, exceeds five thousand rupees in the aggregate in any year comprised in the period of the contract or contracts.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Clauses (1) and (2), a Director, relative, firm, partner or private company as aforesaid may, in circumstances of urgent necessity, enter, without obtaining the consent of the Board, into any contract with the Company for the sale, purchase or supply of any goods materials or services even if the value of such goods or cost of such services exceeds five thousand rupees in the aggregate in any year comprised in the period of the contract; but in such a case, the consent of the Board shall be obtained at a meeting within three months of the date on which the contract was entered into.
- (4) Every consent of the Board required under this Article shall be accorded by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board and not otherwise; and the consent of the Board required under Clause (1) above shall not be deemed to have been given within the meaning of that Clause unless the consent is accorded before the contract is entered into or within three months of the date on which it was entered into.
- (5) If consent is not accorded to any contract under this Article anything done in pursuance of the contract shall be voidable at the option of the Board.
- (6) The Directors, so contracting or being so interested shall not be liable to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or the fiduciary relation thereby established.

RETIREMENT AND ROTATION OF DIRECTOR

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| Retirement by rotation. | 148. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Not less than two-thirds of the total number of Directors of the Company shall be persons whose period of office is liable to determination by retirement by rotation and save and otherwise expressly provided in the Act and these Articles, be appointed by the Company in General Meeting. (2) The remaining directors shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of these Articles and the Act. |
| Directors to retire annually how determined. | 149. | At every Annual General Meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being as are liable to retire by rotation or, if their number is not three or multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office. |

- Ascertainment of Directors retiring by rotation. 150. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, the directors to retire by rotation under the foregoing Article at every Annual General Meeting shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment, but as between persons who became Directors on the same day, those who are to retire shall, in default of and subject to any agreement among themselves, be determined by lot. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a retiring Director shall retain office until the dissolution of the meeting at which his re-appointment is decided or his successor is appointed.
- Eligibility for re-appointment. 151. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, a retiring Director shall be eligible for re-appointment.
- Company to fill up vacancy. 152. Subject to the provisions of relevant provisions, of the Act and also these Articles, the Company may, at the Annual General Meeting at which a Director retires in the manner aforesaid, fill up the vacated office by electing the retiring Director or one other person thereto.
- Provisions in default of appointment. 153. (1) If the place of the retiring Director is not so filled up and the meeting has not expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; or if that day is a public holiday till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place.
- (2) If at the adjourned meeting also, the place of the retiring Director is not filled up and that meeting also has not expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy the retiring Director shall be deemed to have been re-appointed at the adjourned meeting, unless :-
- (a) at that meeting or at the previous meeting a resolution for the re-appointment of such Director has been put to the meeting and lost;
- (b) the retiring director has, by a notice in writing addressed to the Company or its Board of Directors, expressed his unwillingness to be so re-appointed.
- (c) he is not qualified or is disqualified for appointment;
- (d) a resolution, whether special or Ordinary, is required for the appointment or re-appointment in virtue of any provisions of the Act;
- (e) Article 155 or sub-section (2) of Section 263 of the Act is applicable to the case
- Notice of candidature for Office of Director. 154. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles any person, who is not a retiring director, shall be eligible for appointment to the office of a director at any General Meeting if he or some member intending to propose him has, at least fourteen clear days before the meeting, left at the office of the Company a notice in writing under his or that other member's hand signifying his candidature for the office of director or the intention of such member to propose him as a candidature for that office, as the case may be, alongwith a deposit of five hundred rupees which shall be refunded to such person or, as the case may be, to such member, if the person succeeds in getting elected as a Director
- (2) Every person (other than a director retiring by rotation or otherwise or a person who has left at the office of the Company a notice under Section 257 signifying his candidature for the office of a Director) proposed as a candidate for the office of a director shall sign and file with the Company, his consent in writing to act as a director, if appointed.
- (3) A person other than -
- (A) a director re-appointed after retirement by rotation or immediately on the expiry of his term of office, or

- (B) an additional or alternate director, or a person filling a casual vacancy in the office of a director under section 262 of the Act appointed as a Director or re-appointed as an additional or alternate director, immediately on the expiry of his term of office or
- (C) a person named as a director of the Company under its Articles as first registered shall not act as a director of the Company unless he has within thirty days of his appointment, signed and filed with the Registrar his consent in writing (if any prescribed under the Act) to act as such director.

Individual Resolution for Directors' appointments. 155. At a General Meeting of the Company, a motion shall not be made for the appointment of two or more persons as Directors of the Company by a single resolution unless a resolution that it shall be so made has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it. A resolution moved in contravention of this Articles shall be void whether or not objection was taken at the time to its being so moved; Provided that where a resolution so moved is passed no provision for the automatic re-appointment of retiring Directors by virtue of these Articles or the Act in default of another appointment shall apply.

REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Removal of Directors. 156. (1) The Company may (subject to the provisions of Section 284 and other applicable provisions of the Act and these Articles) remove any director before the expiry of his period of office.

(2) Special notice as provided by Article 97 or Section 191 of the Act shall be given of any resolution to remove a Director under this Article or to appoint some other person in place of a Director so removed at the meeting at which he is removed

(3) On receipt of notice of a resolution to remove a Director under this Article, the Company shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the Director concerned and such Director (whether or not he is a member of the Company) shall be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the meeting.

(4) Where notice is given of a resolution to remove a Director under this Article and the Director concerned makes with respect thereto representations in writing to the Company (not exceeding a reasonable length) and requests their notification to members of the Company, the Company shall, unless the representations are received by it too late for it to do so (a) in the notice of the resolution given to members of the Company state the fact of the representations having been made, and be send a copy of the representations to every member of the Company, and if a copy of the representations is not sent as aforesaid because they were received too late or because of the Company's default, the Director may (without prejudice to his right to be heard orally) require that the representations shall be read out at the meeting provided that copies of the representations need not be sent or read out at the meeting, on the application either of the Company or of any other person who claims to be aggrieved, the Court is satisfied that the rights conferred by this Clause are being abused to secure needless publicity for defamatory matter.

(5) A vacancy created by the removal of a Director under this Article may, if he had been appointed by the Company in general meeting or by the Board in pursuance of Article 135 or Section 262 of the Act be filled by the appointment of another Director in his stead by the meeting at which he is removed; Provided special notice of the intended appointment has been given under Clause (2) hereof. A Director so appointed shall hold office until the date upto which his predecessor would have held office if he had not been removed as aforesaid.

- (6) If the vacancy is not filled under Clause (5) hereof it may be filled as a casual vacancy in accordance with the provisions, in so far as they are applicable, of Article 135 or Section 262 of the Act, and all the provisions of that Section shall apply accordingly.
- (7) A Director who was removed from office under this Article shall not be re-appointed as a Director by the Board of Directors.
- (8) Nothing contained in this Article shall be taken :-
 - (a) as depriving a person removed thereunder of any compensation or damages payable to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as Director or of any appointment terminating with that as a Director; or
 - (b) as derogating from any power to remove a Director which may exist apart from this Article.

INCREASE OR REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

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| increase or reduce number of Directors and alter their qualification | 157. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution from time to time increase or reduce the number of Directors and alter their qualification. |
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PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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| Meetings of Directors. | 158. (a) The Directors may meet together as a Board for the despatch of business from time to time and shall so meet at least once in every three months and at least four such meetings shall be held every year and they may adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they deem fit. The provisions of this Article shall not be deemed to be contravened merely by reason of the fact that a meeting of the Board which had been called in compliance with the terms herein mentioned could not be held for want of a quorum. |
| Board Meeting through video/audio | (b) In terms of the Companies Act or other applicable laws, to permit the participation of Directors in meetings of the Board otherwise through physical presence, the Board or its members, may from time to time decide to conduct discussions through audio conferencing, video conferencing or net conferencing and directors shall be allowed to participate from multiple locations through modern communication equipments for ascertaining the views of such Directors as have indicated their willingness to participate by audio conferencing, video conferencing or net conferencing, as the case may be. |
| Regulations for meeting through video | (c) The rules and regulations for the conduct of the meetings of the Board, including for matters such as quorum, notices for meeting and agenda, as contained in these Articles or in the Act, insofar as applicable, shall apply to discussions through audio conferencing, video conferencing or net conferencing, as the case may be. Upon the discussions being held by audio conferencing, video conferencing or net conferencing, as the case may be, |

the Chairman or the Secretary shall record the deliberations and get confirmed the views expressed, pursuant to a circular resolution or by a subsequent meeting of the Directors to reflect the decision of all the Directors participating in such discussions.

Subject to provisions of Section 285 and 287 of the Act, a Director may participate in and vote at a meeting of the Board by means of a telephone, video conferencing or similar communications equipment which allows all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other and record the deliberations. Where any director participates in a meeting of the Board by any of the means above, the Company shall ensure that such director is provided with a copy of all documents referred to during such Board meeting prior to the commencement of this Board Meeting. Unless overridden by a resolution approved by a

majority of the total strength of the Board at a subsequent meeting of the Board or by a resolution by circulation, any decision taken by a majority of the directors participating in the discussions held by audio conferencing, video conferencing or net conferencing, as the case may be, shall not be reversed by the Board.

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| When meetings to be conveyed | 159. | A Director may, at any time, and the Secretary, upon the request of a Director, shall convene a meeting of the Directors. Notice of every meeting of the Directors of the Company shall generally be given in writing (including by electronic means or media) to every Director for the time being in India and at his usual address in India to every other Director. |
| Quorum. | 160. | Subject to the provisions of Section 287 and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Act the quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be one-third of the total strength of the Board of Directors (excluding Directors, if any, whose places may be vacant at the time and any fraction contained in that one-third being rounded off as one) or two Directors, whichever is higher; Provided that where at any time the number of interested Directors exceeds or is equal to two-thirds of the total strength, the number of the remaining Directors, that is to say, the number of Directors who are not interested and are present at the meeting, not being less than two shall be the quorum during such time. A meeting of the Directors for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretion by or under the Act or the Articles of the Company, for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board of Directors generally. |
| Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum. | 161. | If a meeting of the Board cannot be held for want of a quorum then the meeting shall stand adjourned to such day, time and place as the Director or Directors present at the meeting may fix. |
| Appointment of Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Vice-Chairman. | 162. | (A) The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office.
(B) The Directors may appoint a Deputy Chairman or a Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors to preside at meetings of the Directors at which the Chairman shall not be present. |
| Who to preside at meetings of the Board. | 163. | All meetings of the Directors shall be presided over by the Chairman if present, but if at any meeting of Directors the Chairman be not present at the time appointed for holding the same the Deputy Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, if present shall preside and if he be not present at such time then and in that case the Directors shall choose one of the Directors then present to preside at the meeting. |

Question at Board Meeting how decided (casting vote)	164.	Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman of the meeting (whether the Chairman, Deputy Chairman or Vice-Chairman appointed by virtue of these Articles or the Director presiding at such meeting) shall have a second or casting vote.
Directors may appoint Committees.	165.	Subject to the provisions of Section 292 of the Act and Article 173, the Director may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit and they may from time to time revoke and discharge any such Committee either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes; but every Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed on it by the Directors. All acts done by any such Committee in conformity with such regulations, and in fulfilment of the purposes of their appointment but not otherwise shall have the like force and effect as if done by the Board. Subject to the provisions of the Act the Board may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Board in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.
Meetings of Committees how to be governed	166.	The meetings and proceedings of any such Committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors, so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not superseded by any regulations made by the Directors under the last preceding Article.
Resolution by Circular.	167.	<p>(1) A resolution passed by circular, without a meeting of the Board or a Committee of the Board appointed under Article 165 shall subject to the provisions of Clause (2) hereof and the Act be as valid and effectual as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the Directors or of a Committee duly called and held.</p> <p>(2) A resolution shall be deemed to have been duly passed by the Board or by a Committee thereof by circulation, if the resolution has been circulated in draft together with the necessary papers, if any, to all the Directors or to all the members of the Committee then in India (not being less in number than the quorum for a meeting of the Board or Committee as the case may be), and to all other Directors or members of the Committee at their usual address in India and has been approved by such of the Directors or members of the Committee as are then in India or by a majority of such of them as are entitled to vote on the resolution.</p>
Acts of Board or Committees valid notwithstanding defect in appointment	168.	Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, all acts done by any meeting of the Directors or by a Committee of Directors or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it shall afterwards be discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Directors or person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were or was disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.
Minutes of proceedings of Board of Directors and Committees to be kept.	169.	<p>The Company shall cause minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and of Committee(s) of the Board to be duly entered in a book or books provided for the purpose in accordance with the relevant provisions of Section 193 of the Act. The minutes shall contain a fair and correct summary of the proceedings at the meeting including the following :-</p> <p>(i) the names of the Directors present at the meetings of the Board of Directors or of any Committee of the Board;</p>

- (ii) all orders made by the Board of Directors or Committees of the Board and all appointments of officers and Committees of Directors;
- (iii) all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the Board of Directors and the Committees of the Board;
- (iv) in the case of each resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors or Committees of the Board, the names of the Directors, if any, dissenting from or not concurring in the resolution

By whom minutes to be signed and the effect of minutes recorded.

170. All such minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting as recorded, or by the person who shall preside as Chairman at the next succeeding meeting and all minutes purported to be so signed shall, for all purposes whatsoever, be *prima facie* evidence of the actual passing of the resolutions recorded and the actual and regular transaction or occurrence of the proceedings so recorded and of the regularity of the meeting at which the same shall appear to have taken place

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

General powers of the Directors.

171. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles, the Board of Directors of the Company shall be entitled to exercise all such powers, and to do all such acts and things, as the Company is authorised to exercise and do; Provided that the Board shall not exercise any power to do any act or things which is directed or required, whether by the Act or any other Act or by the Memorandum or these Articles or otherwise, to be exercised or done by the Company in General Meeting; Provided further that in exercising any such power or doing any such act or thing the Board shall be subject to the provisions contained in that behalf in the Act or in the Memorandum or in these Articles or in any regulations not inconsistent therewith and duly made thereunder including regulations made by the Company in General Meeting.
- (2) No regulations made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

Consent of Company necessary for the exercise of certain powers

172. The Board of Directors shall not, except with the consent of the Company in general meeting, :-
- (a) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the whole, or substantially the whole, of the undertaking of the Company, or where the Company owns more than one undertaking of the whole, or substantially the whole, of any such undertaking;
 - (b) remit, or give time for the repayment of, any debt due by a Director;
 - (c) invest otherwise than in trust securities, the amount of compensation received by the Company in respect of the compulsory acquisition of any such undertaking as is referred to in sub-clause (a) above, or of any premises or properties used for any such undertaking and without which it cannot be carried on or can be carried on only with difficulty or only after a considerable time;
 - (d) borrow moneys in excess of the limits provided in Article 80.
 - (e) contribute to charitable and other funds not directly relating to the business of the Company or the welfare of its employees, any amounts the aggregate of which will, in any financial year, exceed fifty thousand rupees or five per cent of its average net profits as determined in accordance with the Act during the three financial years immediately preceding whichever is greater.

Certain powers to be exercised by the Board only at meeting.

173. (1) Without derogating from the powers vested in the Board of Directors under these Articles, the Board shall exercise the following powers on behalf of the Company and they shall do so only by means of resolutions passed at their duly constituted meetings :-
- (a) the power to make calls on shareholders in respect of money unpaid on their shares;
 - (b) the power to issue debentures;
 - (c) the power to borrow moneys otherwise than on debentures;
 - (d) the power to invest the funds of the Company;
 - (e) the power to make loans;

Provided that the Board may by resolution passed at a meeting delegate to any Committee of Directors or the Managing Director or any other principal officers of the Company or to a principal officer of any of its branch offices, the powers specified in (c), (d) and (e) of this clause to the extent specified below on such conditions as the Board may prescribe.

- (2) Every resolution delegating the power referred to in Clause (1) (c) shall specify the total amount outstanding at any one time upto which moneys may be borrowed by the delegates; Provided, however, that where the Company has an arrangement with its bankers for the borrowing of moneys by way of overdraft, cash credit or otherwise the actual day to day operation of the overdraft, cash credit or other accounts by means of which the arrangement is made is availed of shall not require the sanction of the Board.
- (3) Every resolution delegating the power referred to in Clause (1)(d) shall specify the total amount upto which the funds may be invested and the nature of the investments which may be made by the delegates.
- (4) Every resolution delegating the power referred to in Clause (1)(e) shall specify the total amount upto which loans may be made by the delegates, the purposes for which the loans may be made, and the maximum amount of loans which may be made for each such purpose in individual cases.
- (5) Nothing in this Article contained shall be deemed to affect the right of the Company in General Meeting to impose restrictions and conditions on the exercise by the Board of any of the powers referred to in Clause (1) above.

REGISTERS, BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

Registers, Books and Documents.

174. (1) The registers, books and documents shall be maintained in conformity with the applicable provisions of the Act and shall be kept open for inspection by such persons as may be entitled thereto respectively, under the Act, on such days and during such business hours as may, in that behalf, be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act or these Articles and extracts shall be supplied to the persons entitled thereto in accordance with the provisions of the Act or these Articles.
- (2) The Company may keep a Foreign Register of Members in accordance with Sections 157 and 158 of the Act. Subject to the provisions of Sections 157 and 158 the Directors may from time to time make such provisions as they may think fit in respect of the keeping of such Branch Registers of Members and/or Debenture holders.

THE SEAL

- The seal, its custody and use
175. The Directors shall provide a Seal for the purposes of the Company, and shall have power from time to time to destroy the same and substitute a new seal in lieu thereof, and the Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal for the time being, and the Seal shall never be used except by or under the authority of the Directors or a Committee of Directors previously given.
- Deeds how executed
176. The Seal of the Company shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by it in that behalf, and except in the presence of at least one Director or the Secretary or such other person as the Board may appoint for the purpose; and the Director or the Secretary or other person as aforesaid shall sign every instrument to which the Seal of the Company is so affixed in their presence. However that the share certificates of the Company be signed in accordance with the Companies (Issue of Share Certificate) Rules, 1960, as amended to date.
177. The Company may exercise the powers conferred by Section 50 of the Act and such powers shall accordingly be vested in the Directors.

MANAGING OR WHOLE-TIME DIRECTOR(S)

- Power to appoint Managing or Whole-time Director(s).
178. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Directors may, from time to time, appoint one or more of their body to be a Managing Director or Managing Directors (in which expression shall include a Joint Managing Director) or Whole-time Director or Whole-time Directors of the Company for such term not exceeding five years at a time as they may think fit, to manage the affairs and business of the Company and may, from time to time, (subject to the provisions of any contract between him or them and the Company) remove or dismiss him or them from such office and appoint another or others in his or their place or places.
- What provisions they shall be subject to.
179. Subject to the provisions of the Act and of these Articles, a Managing Director or a Whole-time Director shall not, while he continues to hold that office, be subject to retirement by rotation under Article 148 but he shall, subject to the provisions of any contract between him and the Company, be subject to the same provisions as to resignation and removal as the other Directors of the Company and he shall *ipso facto* and immediately cease to be a Managing Director or Whole-time Director if he ceases to hold the office of a director for any cause, provided that if at any time the number of Directors (including the Managing Director or Whole-time Director) as are not subject to retirement by rotation shall exceed one-third of the total number of the Directors for the time being, then such Managing Director or Whole-time Director, as the Directors shall from time to time select, shall be liable to retirement by rotation in accordance with Article 148 to the intent that the Directors not liable to retirement by rotation shall not exceed one-third of the total number of directors, for the time being, on the Board.
- Remuneration of Managing or Whole-time Directors.
180. The remuneration of a Managing Director or Whole-time Director (subject to Section 309 and other applicable provisions of the Act and of these Articles and of any contract between him or them and the Company) shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Directors and may be, by way of fixed salary, or commission on profits of the Company or by participation in any such profits or by any or all of those modes. A Managing Director or Whole-time Director shall not receive or be paid any commission on sales or purchases made by or on behalf of the Company.

- Powers and duties of Managing or Whole-time Directors.
181. Subject to the superintendence, control and direction of the Board of Directors, the day-to-day management of the Company shall be in the hands of the Director or Directors appointed under Article 178, with power to the Directors to distribute such day-to-day management functions among such Directors, if more than one, in any manner as directed by the Board or to delegate such power of distribution to any one of them. The Directors may, from time to time, entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director or Whole-time Director, for the time being, save as prohibited in the Act, such of the powers exercisable under these presents by the Directors as they may think fit and may confer such powers for such time and to be exercised for such objects and purposes, and upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think expedient and they may subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles confer such powers either collaterally with or to the exclusion of or in substitution for all or any of the powers of the Directors in that behalf and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

MANAGER OR SECRETARY

182. Subject to the provisions of the Act, —
- (1) a manager or secretary may be appointed by the Board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit; and any manager or secretary so appointed may be removed by the Board,
 - (2) a director may be appointed as manager or secretary.
183. A provision of the Act, or these regulations requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a director and the manager or secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as director and as or in place of, the manager or secretary.

INTEREST OUT OF CAPITAL

- Payment of interest out of capital.
184. Where any shares are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings, or the provision of any plant, which cannot be made profitable for a lengthy period, the Company may pay interest on so much of that share capital, as is for the time being paid up, for the period, at the rate, and subject to the conditions and restrictions provided by Section 208 of the Act, and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the work or building or the provision of plant.

DIVIDEND

- Dividend.
185. The profits of the Company subject to any special rights relating thereto created or authorised to be created by the Memorandum or these Articles and subject to the provisions of these Articles shall be divisible among the members in proportion to the amount of capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively;
- Provided always that, subject as aforesaid, any capital paid up on a share during the period in respect of which a dividend is declared shall, unless the Directors otherwise determine, only entitle and shall be deemed always to have only entitled the holder of such share to an apportioned amount of such dividend as from the date of allotment thereof.

Capital paid up in advance at interest not to earn Dividend	186. Subject to the provisions of the Act, where capital is paid up in advance of calls upon the footing that the same shall carry interest, such capital shall not, whilst carrying interest, confer a right to participate in profits.
	187. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, such shares shall rank for dividend accordingly.
The Company in General Meeting may declare a Dividend.	188. The Company may, in general meeting, subject to Section 205 of the Act, declare a dividend to be paid to the members according to their respective rights and interests in the profits and subject to the provisions of the Act, may fix the time for payment. When a dividend has been so declared, the warrant in respect thereof shall be posted within thirty days from the date of the declaration to the shareholders entitled to the payment of the same.
Power of Directors to limit Dividend.	189. No larger dividend shall be declared than is recommended by the Directors but the Company in general meeting may declare a smaller dividend. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the year or any other undistributed profits or otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act and no dividend shall carry interest as against the Company. The declarations of the Directors as to the amount of the net profits of the Company shall be conclusive.
Interim Dividend.	190. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Directors may, from time to time, pay to the members such interim dividends as in their judgement the position of the Company justifies.
Retention of Dividends until completion of transfer under Article 57,	191. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Directors may retain the dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is, under Article 57 hereof, entitled to become a member or which any person under that Article is entitled to transfer until such person shall become a member in respect of such shares or shall duly transfer the same.
No member to receive dividend whilst indebted to the Company and Company's right of reimbursement thereof	192. Subject to the provisions of the Act no member shall be entitled to receive payment of any interest or dividend in respect of his share or shares, whilst any money may be due or owing from him to the Company in respect of such share or shares otherwise howsoever either alone or jointly with any other person or persons; and the Directors may deduct from the interest or dividend payable to any member all sums of money so due from him to the Company.
Transfer of shares must be registered.	193. A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.

- Dividends,
how remitted.
194. Unless otherwise directed any dividend may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through post to the registered address of the member or person entitled, or in case of joint-holders to that one of them first named in the register in respect of the joint-holding. Every such cheque shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent. The Company shall not be liable or responsible for any cheque or warrant lost in transmission or for any dividend lost to the member or person entitled thereto by the forged endorsement of any cheque or warrant or the fraudulent or improper recovery thereof by any other means.
- Dividend and
Call together.
195. Any General Meeting declaring a dividend may make a call on the members for such amount as the meeting fixes, but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend payable to him and so that the call be made payable at the same time as the dividend, and the dividend may, if so arranged between the Company and the members be set off against the calls.

CAPITALISATION

- Capitalisation.
196. (1) Any general meeting may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve that any amounts standing to the credit of the securities premium account or the Capital Redemption Reserve Account or any moneys, investments or other assets forming part of the undivided profits (including profits or surplus moneys arising from the realisation and, where permitted by law, from the appreciation in value of any capital assets of the Company) standing to the credit of the General Reserve, Reserve or any Reserve Fund or any other Fund of the Company or in the hands of the Company and available for dividend be capitalised :-
- (a) by the issue and distribution as fully paid up, of shares and if and to the extent permitted by the Act, of debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other obligations of the Company, or
 - (b) by crediting shares of the Company which may have been issued and are not fully paid up, with the whole or any part of the sum remaining unpaid thereon.
- Provided that any amounts standing to the credit of the securities premium account or the Capital Redemption Reserve Account shall be applied only in crediting the payment of capital on shares of the Company to be issued to members (as herein provided) as fully paid bonus shares.
- Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained hereinabove, any amounts standing to the credit of the Securities Premium Account may also be utilised (other than for Capitalisation), in accordance with the provisions of law.
- (2) Such issue and distribution under (1)(a) above and such payment to credit to unpaid share capital under (1)(b) above shall be made to, among and in favour of the members or any class of them or any of them entitled thereto and in accordance with their respective rights and interests and in proportion to the amount of capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively in respect of which such distribution under (1)(a) or payment under (1)(b) above shall be made on the footing that such members become entitled thereto as capital.

- (3) The Directors shall give effect to any such resolution and apply such portion of the profits, General Reserve, Reserve or Reserve Fund or any other Fund or account as aforesaid as may be required for the purpose of making payment in full for the shares, debentures or debenture-stocks, bonds or other obligations of the Company so distributed under (1)(a) above or (as the case may be) for the purpose of paying, in whole or in part, the amount remaining unpaid on the shares which may have been issued and are not fully paid up under (1)(b) above provided that no such distribution or payment shall be made unless recommended by the Directors and if so recommended such distribution and payment shall be accepted by such members as aforesaid in full satisfaction of their interest in the said capitalised sum.
- (4) For the purpose of giving effect to any such resolution the Directors may settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to the distribution or payment as aforesaid as they think expedient and in particular they may issue fractional certificates and may fix the value for distribution of any specific assets and may determine that cash payments be made to any members on the footing of the value so fixed and may vest any such cash, shares, debentures, debenture-stock, bonds or other obligations in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled thereto as may seem expedient to the Directors and generally may make such arrangement, for the acceptance, allotment and sale of such shares, debentures, debenture-stock, bonds or other obligations and fractional certificates or otherwise as they may think fit.
- (5) When deemed requisite a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with the Act and the Board may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the members entitled as aforesaid and such appointment shall be effective.

Capitalisation in respect of partly paid up shares.

197. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Articles in cases where some of the shares of the Company are fully paid and others are partly paid, only such capitalisation may be effected by the distribution of further shares in respect of the fully paid shares, and by crediting the partly paid shares with the whole or part of the unpaid liability thereon but so that as between the holders of the fully paid shares, and the partly paid shares the sums so applied in the payment of such further shares and in the extinguishment or diminution of the liability on the partly paid shares shall be so applied *pro rata* in proportion to the amount then already paid or credited as paid on the existing fully paid and partly paid shares respectively.

ACCOUNTS

Books of Accounts to be kept.

198. (1) The Company shall keep at its registered office proper books of account with respect to :
- (a) all sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure take place;
 - (b) all sales and purchases of goods by the Company; and
 - (c) the assets and liabilities of the Company;

Provided that all or any of the books of account aforesaid may be kept at such other place in India as the Board of Directors may decide and when the Board of Directors so decides, the Company shall, within seven days of the decision, file with the Registrar a notice in writing giving the full address of that other place.

- (2) If the Company shall have a branch office, whether in or outside India, proper books of account relating to the transactions effected at that office shall be kept at that office, and proper summarised returns, made upto date at intervals of not more than three months, shall be sent by the branch office to the Company at its registered office or other place in India, as the Board thinks fit, where the main books of the Company are kept.
- (3) All the aforesaid books shall give a fair and true view of the affairs of the Company or of its branch office, as the case may be, with respect to the matters aforesaid, and explain its transactions.
- (4) The Books of Account and other books and papers shall be open to inspection by any Director during business hours.
- Books of Account to be preserved. 199. The Books of Account, together with the vouchers relevant to any entry in such Books of Account of the Company relating to a period of not less than eight years or such lesser period as may be permitted by the Act immediately preceding the current year shall be preserved in good order.
- Inspection by members of accounts and books of the Company. 200. The Directors shall, from time to time, determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being Directors and no member, not being a Director, shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

- Authentication of documents and proceedings. 201. Save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act or these Articles, a document or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by a Director or an authorised officer of the Company and need not be under its Seal.

WINDING UP

- Distribution of assets. 202. If the Company shall be wound up, and the assets available for distribution among the members as such shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid-up capital, such assets shall be distributed so that as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid-up, or which ought to have been paid-up, at the commencement of the winding up, on the shares held by them respectively. And if in a winding up the assets available for distribution among the members shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid-up at the commencement of the winding up, the excess shall be distributed amongst the members in proportion to the capital at the commencement of the winding up paid-up or which ought to have been paid-up on the shares held by them respectively. But this Article is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.
- Distribution in specie or kind. 203. (1) If the Company shall be wound up, whether voluntarily or otherwise, the liquidators may with the sanction of a special resolution, divide amongst the contributories, in specie or kind, any part of the assets of the Company and may, with the like sanction, vest any part of the assets of the Company in Trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories, or any of them, as the liquidators, with the like sanction shall think fit.

- (2) If thought expedient any such division may subject to the provisions of the Act be otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the contributories (except where unalterably fixed by the Memorandum of Association) and in particular any class may be given preferential or special rights or may be excluded altogether or in part but in case any division otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the contributories shall be determined on, any contributory who would be prejudiced thereby shall have a right to dissent and ancillary rights as if such determination were a special resolution passed pursuant to Section 494 of the Act.
- (3) In case any shares to be divided as aforesaid involve a liability to calls or otherwise any person entitled under such division to any of the said shares may within ten days after the passing of the special resolution by notice in writing direct the liquidators to sell his proportion and pay him the net proceeds and the liquidators shall if practicable act accordingly.

Rights of shareholders in case of sale.

- 204. A special resolution sanctioning a sale to any other Company duly passed pursuant to Section 494 of the Act may subject to the provisions of the Act in like manner as aforesaid determine that any shares or other consideration receivable by the liquidators be distributed amongst the members otherwise than in accordance with their existing rights and any such determination shall be binding upon all the members subject to the rights of dissent and consequential rights conferred by the said section.

SECRECY CLAUSE

- 205. (a) Every Director, Manager, Auditor, Treasurer, Trustee, member of a committee, officer, servant, agent, accountant or other person employed in the business of the Company, shall, if so required by the Directors, before entering upon his duties, sign a declaration pledging himself to observe strict secrecy respecting all transactions and affairs of the Company with the customers and the state of the accounts with individuals and in matters relating thereto, and shall by such declaration pledge himself not to reveal any of the matters which may come to his knowledge in the discharge of his duties except when required so to do by the Directors or by law or by the person to whom such matters relate and except so far as may be necessary in order to comply with any of the provisions in these presents contained.

(b) No members shall be entitled to visit or inspect the Company's Works without the permission of the Directors or to require discovery of or any information respecting any detail of the Company's trading or any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret, mystery of trade or secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which, in the opinion of the Directors, it will be inexpedient in the interest of the members of the Company to communicate to the public.

INDEMNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Directors' and others' right to indemnity.

- 206. (a) Subject to the provisions of Section 201 of the Act, every Director of the Company, Manager, Secretary and other officer or employee of the Company shall be indemnified by the Company against and it shall be the duty of the Directors out of the funds of the Company to pay all costs, losses and

expenses (including travelling expenses) which any such Director, officer or employee may incur or become liable to by reason of any contract entered into or act or deed done by him as such Director, officer or servant or in any way in the discharge of his duties.

- (b) Subject as aforesaid every Director, Managing Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer or employee of the Company shall be indemnified against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings whether civil or criminal in which judgement is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under Section 633 of the Act in which relief is given to him by the Court.

Not
responsible
for acts of
others

- 207. Subject to the provisions of Section 201 of the Act, no Director or other officer of the Company shall be liable for the acts, deeds, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other Director or officer, or for joining in any receipt or other act for conformity, or for any loss or expense happening to the Company through insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by order of the Directors for or on behalf of the Company, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the moneys of the Company shall be invested, or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious act of any person, company or corporation, with whom any moneys, securities or effects shall be entrusted or deposited, or for any loss occasioned by any error of judgement or oversight on his part, or for any other loss or damage or misfortune whatever, which shall happen in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, unless the same happen through his own dishonesty.

We the several persons, whose names, addresses, descriptions and occupations are here under subscribed below, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of these Articles of Association.

Name, description, address and occupation of each subscriber	Signature of subscriber	Signature of the witness and his name, description, address and occupation
<p>1. Tata Capital Limited One Forbes Dr. V. B. Gandhi Marg Fort, Mumbai - 400 001 Company</p>	Sd/-	<p>Witness for Subscriber 1 to 5 Ms. Yasmin M. Panthaki W/o Mr. Mehernosh K. Panthaki Hormuz Baug, 20/A, 3rd Floor, Kashinath Street, Tardeo, Mumbai – 400 034 Service</p>
<p>Authorised Representative Mr. S. H. Rajadhyaksha (Authorised by Resolution of the Board of Directors dated October 19, 2010)</p>	Sd/-	
<p>2. Mr. Praveen P. Kadle S/o Mr. Purushottam Venkatrao Kadle Flat No. 224, NCPA Apartments Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021 Service</p>	Sd/-	
<p>3. Mr. Shailesh H. Rajadhyaksha S/o Mr. Harishchandra K. Rajadhyaksha Hill View, 1st Floor, Raghavji Road, Gowalia Tank, Mumbai - 400 036 Service</p>	Sd/-	
<p>4. Mr. Govind Sankaranarayanan S/o Mr. Mambalikalath Sankaranarayanan 152, Palm Court, 2nd Floor, Flat No. 6, Maharshi Karve Road, Mumbai - 400 020 Service</p>	Sd/-	
<p>5. Mr. Kiran Joshi S/o Mr. Krishna Joshi 2/62, Dindoshi Snehsagar Society, MHADA Complex, Filmcity Road, Dindoshi, Malad (East) Mumbai - 400 097 Service</p>	Sd/-	

<p>6. Ms. Avan K. Doomasia W/o Mr. Kayomars F. Doomasia Flat No. 4, 602/C, Indu Villa, Lady Jehangir Road, Matunga (East), Mumbai - 400 019 Service</p> <p>7. Mr. Rakesh Bhatia S/o Mr. J. C. Bhatia 7A, Maker Mahal, Perry Road, Bandra (West) Mumbai - 400 050 Service</p>	<p>Sd/-</p> <p>Sd/-</p>	<p>Witness for Subscriber 6 and 7 Ms. Yasmin M. Panthaki W/o Mr. Mehernosh K. Panthaki Hormuz Baug, 20/A, 3rd Floor, Kashinath Street, Tardeo, Mumbai – 400 034 Service</p>
<p>Total</p>		

Dated: November 11, 2010
Place: Mumbai