
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956
(PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES)

**Memorandum
And
Articles of Association
of
MACHINO PLASTICS LIMITED**



सत्यमेव जयते

प्रारूप आई. आर.

Form I. R.

निगमन का प्रमाण पत्र

Certificate of Incorporation

सं०	23803	शक	1908
No.	23803	of	1986-87

मैं एतद् द्वारा प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि आज मशीनो प्लास्टिक्स लिमिटेड कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 1) के अधीन नियमित की गई है और यह कम्पनी परिसीमित है।

I hereby certify that **MACHINO PLASTICS LIMITED** is this day incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 (No. 1 of 1956) and that the Company is Limited.

मेरे हस्ताक्षर से आज ता० 12 चैत्र, 1908 को दिया गया।

Given under my hand at **NEW DELHI** this **SECOND** day of **APRIL** One thousand nine hundred and **EIGHTY SIX**.



Sd/-

(सूरज कपूर)

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार

(SOORAJ KAPOOR)

Registrar of Companies
Delhi & Haryana

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(The Companies Act, 1956)
(PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES)
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
MACHINO PLASTICS LIMITED

- I. The name of the Company is "MACHINO PLASTICS LIMITED".
- II. The Registered Office of the Company will be situated in the State of Haryana.
- III. The objects for which the Company is established are:-
 - (A) **MAIN OBJECTS TO BE PURSUED BY THE COMPANY ON ITS INCORPORATION ARE:**
 1. To carry on the business of dealers, importers, exporters, traders and manufacturers of ancillary/ jobbing industry basis and capacity every kind of moulding materials of rubber, plastics, resins, thermosetting, nylons, acids and chemicals and its compositions, solvents, fibres, alkalies and connected materials.
 2. To carry on the business of manufacturers, dealers and traders in Industrial and Automobile plastic and mouldings of every kind.
 3. To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, re-selling, sub-contracting, exchanging, hiring, altering, importing, exporting, improving, assembling, distributing, servicing, repairing and dealing in as original equipment manufacturers as also on a jobbing industry basis all kind of machineries, component parts, replacement parts, spare parts, accessories, tools, implements and fittings of all kinds inclusive of all types of injection mouldings, axles, and all relevant axle assembly, components, parts and accessories, propeller shafts and universal joints, ornamentation and decorative parts for motors, vehicles, trucks, tractors, motor-lorries, motor-cycles, motos, cyclecars, cycles, scooters, mopeds buses, omnibuses, loco-motives, tanks, ships, engines wagons, boats, barges, launches, submarines, aeroplanes, airships, seaplanes, balloons, aircrafts, spaceships, spacecrafts, rockets, spaceshuttles of every description and other vehicles and products of all descriptions whether propelled or used by means of petrol, spirit, steam, oil vapour, gas, coal electricity, petroleum, or any other motive or mechanical power in India or elsewhere.

(B) OBJECTS INCIDENTAL OR ANCILLARY TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THE MAIN OBJECTS ARE:-

- (1) To enter into contracts, agreements and arrangements, with any other person, firm, company or body corporate for the carrying out by such other person, firm, company or body corporate on behalf of the Company of any of the objects for which the Company is formed.
- (2) To buy, sell, exchange, alter, improve, manipulate, prepare for market, and otherwise deal in all kinds of plant, machinery, apparatus, tools, utensils, receptacles, substances, materials, articles and things necessary or convenient for carrying on any of the business or processes of the Company usually dealt in by persons engaged in the like business or processes.
- (3) To buy, sell, refine, manipulate, import, export and deal in substances, apparatus and things capable of being used in any business of the Company or required by any customers or persons having dealings with the Company.
- (4) To repair, alter, remodel, clean, renovate, convert, manipulate and prepare for resale and resell any goods from time to time belonging to the Company.
- (5) To employ experts to investigate and examine into the conditions, prospects, value character and circumstances of any business concerns and undertaking and generally of any assets, property or rights.
- (6) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any immovable or movable property, any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business or may enhance the value of any other property of the Company and in particular any land, buildings, easements machinery, plant and stock-in-trade; and either to retain any property to be acquired for the purposes of the Company's business or to turn the same to account as may seem expedient.
- (7) To build, construct, alter, improve, maintain, enlarge, pull down, remove or replace and to develop, work, manage, carryout and control any land, buildings, offices, factories, mills, shops, machineries, engines or any roadways, ways, tramways, railways, branches, or bridges, sidings, wells, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores, chawls and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the Company's interests and to contribute to subsidies otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, development and to form with any other person or company in doing any of these things and the Company will not do the business of Managing Agency/Secretaries and treasurership.
- (8) To let on lease or on hire-purchase system or to lend or otherwise dispose of any property belonging to the Company, and to finance the purchase of any article or articles whether made by the Company or not, by way of loans or by the purchase of any such article or articles and the letting thereof on the hirepurchase system or otherwise howsoever but the company will not do Banking Business as defined under the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.
- (9) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 to sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the property (movable or immovable), assets or undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular, for shares, stocks, debentures or other securities of any other company whether or not having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company.
- (10) To amalgamate, enter into any partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint venture or reciprocal concession or for limiting competition, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction, which the Company is authorised to carry on or engage in or which can be carried on in conjunction therewith or which is capable of being conducted as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company or to acquire and carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise

auxiliary to the business of the Company or connected therewith or which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render more profitable any of the Company's property and to give or accept by way of consideration for any of the acts or things aforesaid; or property acquired, any shares, debentures of debenture-stock or securities that may be agreed upon, and to hold and retain, or sell, mortgage and deal with any shares, debentures, debenture-stock or securities so received, subject to the provisions of Monopolies restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969

- (11) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of shares in the Company's capital or any debentures, debenture-stock, or other securities of the Company or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the acquisition of property by the Company, or the conduct of its business.
- (12) To acquire and undertake whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on or proposing to carry on any business which the Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of this Company, or which can be carried on in conjunction therewith or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company.
- (13) To establish or promote or concur in establishing or promoting any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Company and to place or guarantee the placing of, underwrite, subscribe for or otherwise, acquire all or any part of shares, debentures or other securities of any such other company.
- (14) Subject to the prescribed rules and regulations for the time being in force, to enter into any arrangement with any government or authority, supreme Municipal, local or otherwise or any person company that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such Government Authority, person or company any rights, privileges, contracts, licences and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply therewith.
- (15) To apply for, promote and obtain any Act, privilege, concession, licence, authorisation if any, of and/or from any Government, State or Municipality, provisional order or licence or any authority for enabling the company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for extending any of the powers of the Company, for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution or for any other purpose which may seem expedient and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests.
- (16) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, and protect and renew in any part of the world any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, trademarks, designs, licences, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to their use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purpose of the Company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly, to benefit the Company and to use, exercise develop or grant licences in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired, and to expend money in experimenting upon, testing or improving any such patents, inventions or rights, subject to law in force.
- (17) To establish, provide, maintain and conduct, or otherwise subsidise research laboratories and experimental workshops for scientific and technical research and experiments and to undertake and carry out all scientific and technical researches, experiments and tests of all kinds and to promote studies and research, both, scientific and technical, investigations and invention by providing, subsidizing, endowing or assisting laboratories, workshops, libraries, lectures, meetings, and conferences and by providing, for the remuneration of scientific or technical professors or

teachers and by providing, for the award of exhibitions, scholarships, prizes and grants to students or otherwise and generally to encourage, promote and reward studies, researches, investigations of any kind that may be considered likely to assist any of the business which the Company is authorised to carry on.

- (18) Subject to the provisions of Section 293-A of the Companies Act, to make donations to such person or institutions either of cash or any other assets as may be thought directly or indirectly, conducive to any of the Company's objects or otherwise expedient and, in particular, to remunerate any person or corporation introducing business to this Company and also to subscribe, contribute or otherwise assist or guarantee money to or for charitable, scientific religious or benevolent, national, public or other institutions or projects or for any exhibition or for any public general or other object but not for any political purpose.
- (19) To refer or agree to refer any claim, demand, dispute or any other question, by or against the Company, or in which the Company is interested or concerned, and whether between the Company and the member or members or his or their representatives or between the Company and third parties, to arbitration in India or at any place outside India, and to observe and perform and to do all acts, deeds, matters and things to carry out or enforce the awards.
- (20) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 to pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses which the Company may lawfully pay with respect to the promotion, formation and registration of the Company or the issue of its capital including brokerage and commission for obtaining applications for or taking, placing or underwriting or procuring the underwriting of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company.
- (21) To pay all preliminary expenses of any Company promoted by the Company or any company in which the Company is or may contemplate being interested, including in such preliminary expenses all or any part of the costs and expenses of owners of any business or property acquired by the Company.
- (22) To pay for any rights or property acquired by the Company and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing of shares in the Company's capital or any debentures, debenture-stock, or other securities of the Company or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the acquisition of property by the Company or the conduct of its business whether by cash payment or by the allotment of shares, debentures, or other securities of the Company, credited as paid up in full or in part or otherwise.
- (23) To adopt such lawful means of making known the business of the Company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations by lawful means but not to political parties.
- (24) Subject to the provisions of section 58-A of the Companies Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder to receive money on deposit or loan and borrow or raise money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or debenture-stock (perpetual or otherwise) and to secure the repayment of any money borrowed, raised or owing by mortgage, charge or lien upon all or any of the property or assets of the Company (both present and future) including its uncalled capital and also by a similar mortgage, charge or lien to secure and guarantee the performance by the Company or any other person or company of any obligation undertaken by the Company or any person or company as the case may be provided that nothing contained therein will empower the Company to carry on banking business as defined under the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.
- (25) To invest or deal with the funds of the Company in such manner and upon such securities as shall, from time to time, be thought necessary or for the benefit of the Company and to create any reserve funds, sinking fund, insurance fund, depreciation fund or provident fund thereout.
- (26) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Company desirable and either gratuitously or otherwise.

- (27) Subject to the provisions of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and the directives, issued from time to time, by the Reserve Bank of India or any other relevant authority to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, Promissory Notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, fixed deposits, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities and to give security bonds and for the said purpose execute all deeds, documents and articles, in connection with the business of the Company.
- (28) Subject to the provisions of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and the directives, issued from time to time by the Reserve Bank of India or any other relevant authority to lend and advance moneys or give credit to such person or companies and on such terms as may seem expedient and, in particulars, to customers and others having dealings with the Company and to guarantee the performance of any contract or obligation and the payment of moneys of or by any such persons or companies and generally to give guarantees and indemnities but the company will not do Banking business as defined under the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.
- (29) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account of otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company for the time being.
- (30) Subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force in that behalf, to establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any contributory or noncontributory pension or superannuation and/or provident funds for the benefit of and give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pension, allowances or emoluments to any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or services of the Company, or of any Company which is a subsidiary of the Company or is allied to or associated with the Company or with any such subsidiary company or who are or were at any time Directors or officers of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid and the wives, widows, families and dependants of any such persons, and also establish and subsidise and subscribe to any institutions, associations, clubs or funds calculated to be for the benefit of or to advance the interests and well-being of the Company or any such other company as aforesaid, and make payments to or towards the insurance of any such person as aforesaid and do any of the matters aforesaid, either alone or in conjunction with any such other company as aforesaid.
- (31) To distribute among the members in specie any property of the Company, in the event of winding up of the Company or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the Company but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction, if any, for the time being required by law.
- (32) To insure the whole or any part of the property of the Company either fully or partially, to protect and indemnify the Company from liability or loss in any respect either fully or partially and also to insure, and to protect and indemnify any part of portion thereof either on mutual principle or otherwise.
- (33) To carry out in any part of the world all or any part of the Company's objects as principals, agents, factor, trustee, contractor, or otherwise, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, firm, association, corporate body, Municipality, province, state, or government or colony or dependency thereof, subject to Laws, Rules and Regulations of those countries.
- (34) To establish branches or appoint agencies in or outside India for or in connection with any of the objects of the Company and in particular in relation to the investment of money, the sale of property and the collection and receipt of money subject to the Acts and prescribed rules of those countries.
- (35) To exercise all or any of its corporate powers, rights and privileges and to conduct its business in all or any of its branches in the Union of India and in any or all states, territories; possessions, colonies and dependencies thereof and subject to the Acts and prescribed rules of those countries in any or all foreign countries, and for these purposes to have and maintain and to discontinue such number of Offices and agencies therein as may be convenient.

- (36) To procure the company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world, subject to law in force.
- (37) To buy or sell know-how or enter collaboration, do research/development works and make pilot plants for use or sale.

(C) OTHER OBJECTS FOR WHICH THE COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED ARE:-

- (1) To popularise the growth and production of company's products.
 - (2) To carry on the business of alloy manufacturing both ferrous and non ferrous and other cement materials and fused ceramics.
 - (3) To manufacture and deal in all chemicals both organic and inorganic including caustic soda, chlorime, soda ash, Ammonia, activated carbon, citric acid, sulphuric acid and all petro-chemicals.
 - (4) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of packing materials and containers including tins, drums, crown corks, bottles, bags or substitutes.
 - (5) To carry on the business of importers, exporters, commission agents, forwarding agents, brokers in respect of any goods and to establish agencies or branches anywhere for this purpose.
 - (6) To carry on the business of manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in Electrical and Electronics apparatus, machinery, materials and articles of all kinds.
 - (7) To explore, prospect, take on lease or on royalty basis or otherwise acquire mines, mining rights and lands or any interest therein and to quarry, mine, dress, reduce, draw, explore, caline, smelt, refine, manufacture, process and otherwise acquire, buy, sell, and otherwise dispose off and deal in all types, qualities and discription of ores, metal and mineral substances.
 - (8) To cultivate, grow produce and deal in any vegetable products and to carry on all or any of the businesses of farmers, dairymen, milk contractors, dairy farmers, millers, purvayors and vendors of milk, cream, cheese, butter, poultry and provisions of all kinds, growers of and dealers in, corn, hay and straw seedsmen, and to buy, sell and trade any goods which are usually traded in any of the above businesses or any other business associated with the foregoing or other interests of the Company.
 - (9) To carry on business as insurance brokers and agents in respect of all classes of insurance including marine, fire, accident, burglary, workmen's compensation, infemnty and motor.
 - (10) To act as stockists, commission agents, manufacturers, representatives or agents, selling and purchasing agents, distributors, brokers, trustees, attorneys and subject to the provisions of the Company Act 1956, Secretaries and Transfer agents for any other company, firm, corporation or Person.
 - (11) To act as consulting engineers and to carry on the business of mechanical, metallurgical, mining, chemical, electrical and civil engineering including in particular the work of selling, erecting, installing, operating, maintaining and repairing all types of plant, machinery and equipment.
 - (12) To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, exporters and dealers of all kinds of electronics, electrical, computers and telecommunication items.
 - (13) To invest, buy, sell, transfer, hypothecate, deal in and dispose of any shares, debentures, whether perpetual or redeemable debentures, stocks, securities, properties, bonds, securities of any company, Government or local authority.
- IV. The liability of the members is limited.
- V. The Autorised Share Capital of the Company is Rs. 15,00,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Crores Only) dividend into 1,50,00,000 (One Crore Fifty Laes) Equity Share of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) each.

We, the several persons, whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the Capital of the Company set opposite our respective name.

S. No.	Name & Signature of each subscriber	Occupation, address & description of each Subscriber	No. of Equity Shares taken by each Subscriber (in words & figures)	Signature, Name, address, occupation & description of witness
1.	Murli Dhar Jindal S/o Harichand Jindal	Business 8-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027	One (1) Equity	I witness the signature and address of all the Subscribers, (S. C. Garg) S/o Shri R. C. Garg E-588, Greater Kailash II, New Delhi-110 048 Practising Chartered Accountant in India. Sd/-
2.	Sanjiv Jindal S/o Murli Dhar Jindal	Business 8-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027	One (1) Equity	
3.	Rajiv Jindal S/o Murli Dhar Jindal	Business 8-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027	One (1) Equity	
4.	Kamla Jindal W/o Murli Dhar Jindal	House wife 8-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027	One (1) Equity	
5.	Savitri Garg W/o Jawahar Lal Garg	Business H-4, Masjid Moth, New Delhi-48	One (1) Equity	
6.	Nirupam Garg D/o Jawahar Lal Garg	Student H-4, Masjid Moth, New Delhi-48	One (1) Equity	
7.	Anupam Garg D/o Jawahar Lal Garg	Student H-4, Masjid Moth, New Delhi-48	One (1) Equity	

Dated : 11th March, 1986

Place : New Delhi

(The Companies Act, 1956)
(PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES)
Articles of Association
OF
MACHINO PLASTICS LIMITED
CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY

Table 'A' Not To Apply

Table 'A' not to apply but company to be governed by these articles:

1. No regulations contained in table 'A' in the First Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956 or in the Schedule to any previous Companies Act shall apply to the 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 with 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.

INTERPRETATION

Interpretation Clause:

2. In the interpretation of these Articles, unless repugnant to the subject or context:

"The Company" or "this Company" means Machino Plastics Limited.

"The Act" means The Companies Act, 1956 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

"Auditors" means and includes those appointed as such for the time being by the Company.

"Board" or "Board of Directors" or "Directors" means a meeting of the Director duly called and constituted or as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company or the requisite number of Directors entitled to pass a resolution by circulation in accordance with these Articles.

"Capital" means the share capital for the time being raised or authorised to be raised for the purpose of the Company;

"Debenture" includes debenture-stock.

"Directors" means the Directors for time being the Company, as defined under Section 2(13) of the Companies Act, 1956.

"Dividend" includes any "Interim Dividend".

"In Writing" and "Written" includes printing, lithography and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form.

"Meeting" or "General Meeting" means a Meeting of the Members of the Company.

"Annual General Meeting" means a General Meeting of the Members held in accordance with the provisions of the Section 166 of the Act and any adjourned holding thereof, as provided under section 169 of the Companies Act, 1956.

"Extraordinary General Meeting" means an Extraordinary General Meeting of members duly called and constituted and any adjourned holding thereof.

"Member" in respect of Dematerialised shares means the beneficial owner thereof, i.e., the person or persons whose name(s) is/are recorded as a beneficial owner in the Register maintained by the Depository under the Depositories Act, 1996 and in respect of other shares, the person or persons whose name(s) is/are duly registered as a holder(s) of a share in the Company, from time to time, and includes the subscribers to the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

"Month" means a calendar month.

"Office" means the Registered Office for the time being of the Company.

"Ordinary Resolution" and "Special Resolution" shall have the meaning assigned thereto by Section 189 of the Act.

"Paid-up" includes credited as paid-up.

"Persons" includes corporations as well as individuals.

"The Registrar" means the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana.

"Secretary" includes a temporary or assistant secretary and any person or persons appointed by the Board to perform any of the duties of a Secretary, as defined under Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 1956.

"Seal" means the Common Seal for the time being of the Company.

"Singular Number": Words importing singular number include, where the context admits or requires, the plural number and vice versa.

"Gender": Words importing the masculine gender also include the feminine gender.

"Year" means the calendar year and **"Financial Year"** shall have the meaning assigned thereto by Section 2(17) of the Act.

"Marginal notes": The headings used in these Articles shall not affect the construction hereof, save as aforesaid any words or expressions defined in the Act shall, if not inconsistent with the subject or context, bear the same meaning in these Articles.

"Depository" means a Company formed and registered under the Act and which has been granted a certificate of registration by SEBI under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

"Beneficial Owner" means a person or persons whose name(s) is/are recorded in the Register maintained by a Depository under the Depository Act, 1996.

"SEBI" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

"Security" means such security as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

CAPITAL-INCREASE AND REDUCTION IN CAPITAL

3. Amount of Capital:

The Authorised Share Capital of the Company is Rs. 15,00,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Crores Only) divided into 1,50,00,000 (One Crore Fifty Lacs) Equity Share of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) each.

4. Restrictions on Allotment:

- a) The Directors shall in making the allotment duly observe the restrictions as to the allotment of shares contained in Sections 69 and 70 of the Act and shall cause to be made returns as to allotments provided for in Section 75 of the Act.
- b) Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Directors from allotting fully paid up shares either on payment of the entire nominal value thereof in cash or in satisfaction of any outstanding debt or obligation of the Company.

5. Increase of capital by the Company, and how carried into effect:

The Company in General Meeting may, from time to time by means of a Special Resolution increase the authorised capital by the creation of new shares, such increase to be of such aggregate amount and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts as the Special Resolution shall prescribe. The new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as the Special Resolution shall prescribe and; in particular, such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends, and in the distribution of assets of the Company, and with a right of voting at General Meeting of the Company in conformity with under section 87 of the Act. Whenever the capital of the Company has been increased under the provisions of this Article, the Directors shall comply with the provisions of Section 97 of the Act.

6. New capital same as existing capital.

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 as part of the existing capital, and shall be subject to the Provisions herein contained with reference to the payment of calls and installments, forfeiture, lien surrender, transfer and transmission, voting & otherwise.

7. Redeemable Preference Shares:

Subject to the provisions of Section 80 of Act, the Company shall have the power by means of a Special Resolution, to issue Preference Shares which are or at the option of the Company liable to be redeemed and the Special Resolution authorising such issue shall prescribe the manner, terms and conditions of redemption but no such shares shall be redeemed before the expiry of such period after they are issued, as the Board may decide.

8. Certain provisions to apply on issue of Redeemable Preference Shares:

On the issue of Redeemable preference shares under the provisions of Article 7 hereof, the following provisions shall take effect:-

- a) No such shares shall be redeemed except out of the profit 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 the redemption.
- b) No such shares shall be redeemed unless they are fully paid.
- c) The premium, if any, payable on redemption must have been provided for out of the profits of the Company of the Company's Share Premium Account before the shares are redeemed.

- 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.

9. Reduction of Capital:

Subject to the provisions of the sections 78,80,100 to 105 (inclusive) of the Act, the company in General Meeting may, from time to time, by Special Resolution reduce its capital and any Capital Redemption Reserve Account or Premium Account in any manner for the time being authorised by law, and, in particular, capital may be paid off on the footing that it may be called up against or otherwise. This Article is not to derogate from any power the Company would have if it were omitted.

10. Sub division and consolidation of shares:

Subject to the provisions of Section 94 of the Act, the Company in General Meeting may, from time to time, by a Special Resolution, sub-divide or consolidate its shares and the Special Resolution whereby any shares are sub-divided may determine that as between the holders of the shares resulting from such subdivision one or more of such shares shall have some preference or special advantage as regards dividend capital or otherwise over or as compared with the others or other Subject as aforesaid the Company in General Meeting may also, by a Special Resolution, cancel shares, which 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.

11. Modification of rights:

Whenever the 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 Section 106 and 107 of the Act be modified, commuted, affected or abrogated, dealt or varied with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three fourths of the issued share of that class or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a separate General Meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class and all the provisions hereinafter contained with respect to General Meeting, shall *mutatis mutandis*, apply to such meeting.

SHARES AND CERTIFICATES

12. Register and Index of Member:

The Company shall cause to be kept a Register and Index of Members in accordance with Sections 150 and 151 of the Act. The Company shall be entitled to keep in any State or country outside India a foreign Register of Members resident in that State or country.

13. Shares to be numbered progressively and no share to be subdivided:

The shares in the capital shall be numbered progressively according to their several denominations, and except in the manner hereinbefore mentioned no share shall be sub-divided. Every forfeited or surrendered share shall continue to bear the number by which the same was originally distinguished.

14. Further issue of Capital:

- a) Where at any time after the expiry of two years from the formation of the Company or at any time after the expiry of one year from the allotment of share in the company made

for the first time after its formation, whichever is earlier, 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 equity shares of the Company, in proportion as nearly as circumstances admit, to the capital paid upon those shares at that date. Such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of shares offered and limiting a time not being less than 15 days from the date of the offer within which the offer, if not accepted will be deemed to have been declined. Such offer shall be deemed to include a right exercisable by the person concerned to renounce the shares offered to him or any of them in favour of any other person and the notice referred to hereinabove shall contain a statement of the right. After the expiry of the time specified in the notice aforesaid or on receipt of earlier intimation from the person to whom such notice is given that declines to accept the shares offered, the Board may dispose of them in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding clause, the company may:-

- (i) by a special resolution, or
- (ii) 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 to 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 this behalf, that the proposal is most beneficial to the Company.

offer further shares to any person or persons, and such person or persons may or may not include the person who at the date of the offer, are the holders of the equity shares of the Company.

- (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) above but subject however to Section 81(3) of the Act, the Company may increase its subscribed capital on exercise of an option attached to debentures issued or loans raised by the Company to convert such debenture or loans into shares, or to subscribe for shares in the Company.

15. Shares under control of Board:

Subject to the provisions of these Articles and of the Act, the shares (including any shares forming part of any increased capital of the Company) shall be under the control of the Board who may allot or otherwise dispose of the same to such persons on such terms and conditions and at such times as the Board thinks fit and subject to the sanction of the Company in General Meeting by means of a Special Resolution with full power to give any person the option to all for or be allotted shares of any class of the Company either, subject to the provisions of Section 78 and 79 of the Act, at a premium or at par or at a discount and such option or right to call for shares being exercisable for such time and for such consideration as the Board shall think fit. The Board shall cause to be made the returns as to allotment provided for in Section 75 of the Act.

16. Power also to Company in General Meeting to issue shares:

In addition to and without derogating from the powers for the purpose conferred on the Board under Articles 14 and 15 of the Company in General Meeting may, subject to the provision of Section 81 of the Act, and by means of a Special Resolution 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 Member or not) in such proportion and on such terms and conditions

and either, subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 78 & 79 of the Act, at a premium or at par or at a discount, as such General Meeting shall determine by a Special Resolution aforesaid and with full power to give any person (whether a Member or not) the option to call for or be allotted shares of any class of the Company either, subject to the compliance with the provisions of Section 78 & 79 of the Act, at a premium or at par or at a discount such option being exercisable at such times and for such consideration as may be directed by such General Meeting as aforesaid or the Company in General Meeting may by means of a Special Resolution make any other provision whatsoever for the issue, allotment or disposal of any share.

17. Acceptance of shares:

Any 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 on the Register of Members shall, for the purpose of these Articles, be a Member.

18. Deposit and call etc. to be a debt payable immediately:

The money, if any, which the Board 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 inscription 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.

19. Liability of Members:

Every Member, or his heirs, executors or administrators, shall pay to the Company the portion of the capital represented by his share or shares which may, for the time being, remain unpaid thereon, in such accounts, at such time or times, and in such manner, as the Board shall from time to time in accordance with these Articles, require or fix for the payment thereof.

20. Share certificates:

- a) Every member or allottee of shares shall be entitled, without payment, to receive certificates in marketable lots specifying the name of the person in whose favour it is issued, and the shares to which it relates in the amount paid up thereon. Such certificate shall be issued only in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board and on surrender to the Company of its letter of acceptance or its fractional coupons of requisite value, save in cases of issue against letter of acceptance or of renunciation or in cases of issue of bonus shares. Every such certificate shall be issued under the Seal of the Company, which shall be affixed in the presence of two Directors or persons acting on behalf of the Directors under a duly registered power of attorney and the Secretary or some other person appointed by the Board for the purpose, and the two Directors or their attorneys and the Secretary or other person shall sign the share certificate; provided that if the composition of the Board permits, at least one of the aforesaid two Directors shall be a person other than the Managing Director, if any, or a whole time Director, if any. Particulars of every share certificate issued shall be entered in the Register of Members against the name of the person to whom it has been issued, indicating the date of issue.
- b) Any two or more joint allottee of a share shall for the purpose of this Article be treated as a single member, and the certificate of any share, which may be the subject of joint ownership, may be delivered to any one of such joint owners on behalf of all of them. The company shall comply with the provisions of Section 113 of the Act.
- c) A Director may sign a share certificate by affixing his signature thereon by means of a machine, equipment or other mechanical means such as engraving in metal or lithography, but not by means of a rubber stamp, provided that the Directors shall be responsible for the safe custody of such machine, equipment or other material used for the purpose.

21. Renewal of Share certificate:

- a) No Certificate of any shares shall be issued either in exchange for those which are sub-divided or consolidated or in replacement of those which are defaced torn or old, decrepit, worn out, or where the cages on the reverse for recording transfers have been fully utilised, unless the certificate in lieu of which it is issued is surrendered to the Company. No fee shall be charged for a certificate issued in terms of this Article.
- b) When a new share certificate has been issued in pursuance of clause(a) of this Article, it shall state on the face of it and against the stub or counterfoil to the effect that it is "Issued in lieu of share certificate No. sub-divided, replaced or consolidation of shares".
- c) If a share certificate is lost or destroyed, a new certificate in lieu thereof shall be issued only with the prior consent of the Board and on payment of such fee, not exceeding Rupees two as the Board may from time to time fix, and on such terms, if any, as to evidence and indemnity as to payment of out-of pocket expenses incurred by the Company in investigating evidence, as the Board thinks fit.
- d) When a new share certificate has been issued in pursuance of clause(c) of this Article, it shall state on the face of it and against the stub or counterfoil to the effect that it is "Duplicate issued in lieu of share certificate No.....". The word "Duplicate shall be stamped or punched in bold letters across the face of the share certificate.
- e) When a new share certificate has been issued in pursuance of clause(a) or clause(c) of this Article, particulars of every such share certificate shall be entered in a Register or Renewal and Duplicate Certificate indicating against the names of the person to whom the certificate is issued, the number and date of issue of the share certificate in lieu of which the new certificate is issued and the necessary change indicated in the Register of Members by suitable cross reference in the "Remarks" column.
- f) All blank forms to be issued for issue of share certificate shall be printed and the printing shall be done only on the authority of a resolution of the Board. The blank forms shall be consecutively machine numbered and the forms and the block, engravings facsimiles and hues relating to the printing of such forms shall be kept in the custody of the Secretary or such other person as the Board may appoint for the purpose; and the Secretary or the other person aforesaid shall be responsible for rendering an amount of these forms to the Board.
- g) The Managing Director, if any, for the time being, or, if the Company has no Managing Director every Director shall be responsible for the maintenance, preservation and safe custody of all books and documents relating to the issue of share certificate except the blank forms of share certificate referred to in clause(g) of this article.
- h) All books referred to in clause(g) of this Article shall be preserved in good order permanently.

22. The first named of joint holder deemed sole holder:

If any shares stands in the name of two or more persons, the person first named in the Register of Members shall as regard receipt of dividends or bonus, or service of notices and all or any other matter connected with the Company, except voting at meeting and the transfer of the shares be, deemed the sole holder thereof, but the joint holder of share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payments of all installments and calls due in respect of such share, and for all incidents thereof according to those Articles.

23. Company not bound to recognise any interest in share other than of registered holder:

Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as by law required the Company shall not be bound to recognise any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share, except only as is by these Articles otherwise expressly provided, any right in respect of a share other than an absolute right thereto, in accordance with these Articles in the person from time to time registered as the holder thereof, but the Board shall be at liberty at their sole discretion to register any share in the joint names of any two or more persons or the survivor or survivors of them.

24. Funds of Company may not be applied in purchase of shares of the Company:

None of the funds of the Company shall be applied in the purchase of any shares of the Company, and it shall not give any financial assistance for or in connection with the purchase or subscription of any shares in the Company or in its holding Company save as provided by Section 77 of the Act.

UNDERWRITING AND BROKERAGE

25. Commission may be paid:

Subject to provisions of Section 76 of the Act, the Company may at any time pay a commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares or debentures in the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscription (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares or debentures in the Company; but so that the commission shall not exceed in the case of shares five percent of the price at which the shares are issued and in the case of debentures two and half per cent of the price at which the debentures are issued. Such commission may be satisfied by payment of cash or by allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.

26. Brokerage

The Company may pay reasonable sum as brokerage.

CALLS

27. Board may make call:

The Board may, from time to time, subject to the terms on which any shares may have been issued and subject to the conditions of allotment and subject to the provision of the Article 147 hereof, by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board (and not by circular resolution) make such call as at thinks fit upon the Members in respect of any moneys unpaid on the shares held by them respectively (whether Member shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person or persons and at the times and places appointed by the Board. A call may be made payable by instalments. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Directors determine.

28. Notice of Calls:

One month notice in writing of any call shall be given by the Company specifying the amount of call, the time and place of payment and the person or persons to whom such call shall be paid.

29. Calls to date from resolution:

A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution authorising such call was passed at a meeting of the Board.

30. Liability of Joint-holder:

The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

31. Board may extend time:

The Board may, from time to time, at its discretion, extend the date fixed for the payment of any call, and may extend such time as to all or any of the Member who from residence at a distance or other cause, the Board may deem fairly entitled to such extension, but no Member shall be entitled to such extension save as a matter of grace and favour.

32. Calls to carry interest:

If Member fails to pay any call due from him on the day appointed for payment thereof, or any such extension thereof as aforesaid, he shall be liable to pay interest on the same from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of actual payment at such rate as shall from time to time, be fixed by the Board not exceeding 12 per cent per annum, but nothing in this Article shall render it obligatory for the Board to demand or recover any interest from any such Member.

33. Sums deemed to be called:

Any sum which by the terms of issue of a share becomes payable on allotment or at any fixed date, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall for the purpose of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and of which due notice has been given and payable on the date on which by the terms of issue the same become payable, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call due made and notified.

34. Proof on trial of suit for money due on share:

On the trial or hearing of any action or suit brought by the Company against any Member or his representatives for the recovery of any money claimed to be due to the Company in respect of his 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 at or subsequently to the date at which the money sought to be recovered it alleged to have become due on the shares in respect of which such money is sought to be recovered; that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book; and that notice of such call was duly given to the Member or his representatives sued in pursuance of these Articles; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call nor that quorum of Directors was present at the Board Meeting at which any call was made, nor that the meeting at which any call was made was duly convened or constituted nor any other matters whatsoever but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive of the debt.

35. Partial Payment not to preclude forfeiture:

Neither the receipt by the Company of a portion of any money which shall from time to time be due from any Member to the Company in respect of his shares, either by way of principal or interest, nor any indulgence granted by the Company in respect of the payment of any such money, shall preclude the Company from thereafter proceeding to enforce a forfeiture of such shares as hereinafter provided.

36. Payment in anticipation of call may carry interest:

- a) The Board may, if it thinks fit, agree to and receive from any Member willing to advance the same all or any part of the amounts of his shares beyond the sums actually called up; and upon the moneys so paid in advance or upon so much thereof, from time to time, and at any time thereafter as exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon and due in respect of the shares on account of which such advances are made, the Board may

pay or allow interest at such rate, not exceeding without the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, 12 per cent per annum, as the Member paying the sum in advance and the Board agree upon provided that money paid in advance of calls shall not confer a right to dividend or to participate in profits. The Board may agree to repay at any time any amount so advanced or may at any time repay the same upon giving to the Member three month's notice in writing.

- b) No Member paying any such sum in advance shall be entitled to voting rights in respect of the money so paid by him until the same would but for such payment become presently payable.

LIEN

37. Company to have lien on shares:

The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon every share not being fully paid up registered in the name of each Member (whether solely or jointly with others), and upon the proceeds of sale thereof for moneys called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share whether the time for payment shall actually have arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Article 23 hereof is to have full effect. Such lien shall extend to all dividends from time to time declared in respect of such share. The lien shall not operate in respect of any other amount due by the Member. Unless otherwise agreed the registration of a transfer of a share shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien, if any, on such share.

38. As to enforcing lien by sale:

For the purpose of enforcing such lien the Board may sell the shares subject thereto in such manner as it shall think fit, and for that purpose may cause to be issued a duplicate certificate in respect of such shares and may authorise one of its members to execute a transfer thereof on behalf of and in the name of such Member. No sale shall be made until such period as aforesaid shall have arrived, and until notice in writing of that intention to sell have been served on such Member or his representatives and default shall have been made by him or them in payment, fulfilment, or discharge of such debts, liabilities or engagements for fourteen days after such notice.

39. Application of proceeds of sale:

The net proceeds of any such sale shall be received by the Company and applied in or towards payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable and the residue, if any, shall subject to a lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale; be paid to the person entitled to the share immediately prior to the sale.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

40. If money payable on share is not paid, notice to be given to Member:

If any Member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on or before the day appointed for the payment of the same or any such extension thereof as aforesaid, the Board may, at any time thereafter during such time as the call or instalment remains unpaid, give notice to him requiring him to pay the same together with any interest that may have accrued and all expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.

41. Terms of notice:

The notice shall name a day (not being less than one month from the date of the notice) and a place or places on and at which such call or instalment and such interest thereon at such rate not exceeding 12 per cent per annum as the Board shall determine from the day on which

such call or instalment ought to have been paid and expenses as aforesaid are to be paid. The notice shall also state that, in the event of the non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed the shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

42. In default of payment shares to be forfeited:

If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid shall not be complied with, every or any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter before payment of all calls or instalments, interest and expenses due in respect thereof, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared or any other moneys payable in respect of the share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

43. Notice of forfeiture to a Member:

When any share shall have been so forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be given to Member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof shall forthwith will be made in the Register of Members, but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any commission or neglect to give such notice or to make any such entry as aforesaid.

44. Forfeited share to be property of the Company and may be sold etc.

Any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and may sold, re-allotted, or otherwise disposed of either to the original holder thereof or to any other person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Board shall think fit.

45. Member still liable to pay money owing at the time of forfeiture and interest :

Any Member whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a Member in respect of the forfeited shares but shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, be liable to pay and shall forthwith pay to the Company on demand all calls, installments, interest and expenses 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 not exceeding 12 per cent per annum as the Board may determine and the Board may enforce the payment thereof, if it thinks fit.

46. Effect of forfeiture:

The forfeiture of a share shall involve extinction, at the time of the forfeiture of all interest in and all claims and demands against the Company, in respect of the share, and all other rights incidental to the share, except only such of those rights as by these Articles are expressly saved.

47. Evidence of forfeiture:

A declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or Secretary of the Company and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited in accordance with these Articles on a date stated in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the shares.

48. Validity of sale under Article 38 and 44:

Upon any sale after forfeiture or for conforcing a lien purported exercise of the powers hereinbefore given the Board may appoint some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold and cause the purchaser's name to be entered in the Register of Members in respect of the shares sold and purchaser shall not be bound to see the regularity of the proceedings or to the application of the purchase money and after his name has been entered in the Register in respect of shares the validity of the sale shall not be impeached by any person and remedy of any person aggrieved by the share shall be in damages only and against the Company exclusively.

49. Cancellation of share certificate in respect of forfeited shares:

Upon the sale, re-allotment or other disposal under the provisions of the preceeding Article the certificate or certificates originally issued in respect of the relative shares shall, unless the same shall on demand by the Company have been previously surrendered to it by the defaulting Members, stand canceled and become null and void and of no effect, and the Board shall be entitled to issue a new certificate or certificates in respect of the said shares to the persons entitled thereto.

50. Power to annul forfeiture:

The Board may at any time before any shares so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed off, annul the forfeiture thereof upon such condition as it thinks fit.

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

51. Register of transfer:

The Company shall keep a "Register of Transfer" and it shall be fairly and distinctly entered particulars of every transfer or transmission of any share.

52. Form of Transfer:

Shares in the Company may be transferred by an instrument in writing in the form No. 72 under the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules & Forms 1956 and shall be duly stamped and delivered to the Company within the prescribed period as provided under Section 108 of the Act.

53. To be executed by transferor and transferee:

Every such instruments of transfer shall be executed both by the transferor and the transferee and attested and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of such share until the name of the transferee shall have been entered in Register of Members in respect hereof.

54. Transfer books when closed:

The Board shall have power in giving not less than seven days previous notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district in which the Office is situated to close the Register of Members or Register of Debenture holders at such time and/or times and for such period or periods, not exceeding thirty days at a time and not exceeding in the aggregate forty-five days in each year.

55. Board may refuse to register transfer:

Subject to the provisions of Section 111 of the Act, the Board may at its own absolute and uncontrolled discretion and without assigning any reason decline to register or acknowledge any transfer of shares (notwithstanding that the proposed transferee may be already a member). If the Board refuses to register the transfer of any shares, the Company shall, within one month from the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company, send to the transferee and the transferor notice of the refusal to register such transfer and return the documents lodged as aforesaid to the transferor.

Registration of a transfer shall not be refused on the ground of the transferor being either alone or jointly with any other person or persons indebted to the Company on any account whatsoever except a lien on shares.

The Company shall make a reference to the Company Law Board, in case it refuses to register transfer of shares on any of the grounds mentioned in clause (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (3) of section 22A of Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 in accordance with the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of Section 22A of the aforesaid Act and forward copies of such reference to the transferor and transferee.

56. Notice of application when to be given:

Where in the case of partly paid shares an application for registrations is made by the transferor, the Company shall give notice of the application to the transferee in accordance with the provisions of Section 110 of the Act.

57. Death of one or more joint holder of shares:

In the case of any one or more of the persons named in the Register of Members as the joint holders of any share, the survivors shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in such share, but 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.

58. Title to share of deceased Member:

The executors or administrators or holders of Succession Certificate or the legal representative of a deceased Member (not being one of two or more joint holders) shall be the only persons recognised by the Company 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 or holders of a Succession Certificate or the legal representatives unless such executors or administrators or holders of succession certificate or legal representatives as aforesaid shall have first obtained Probate or Letters of Administration or Succession Certificate, as the case may be, from a duly constituted Court in the union of India provided that in any case where the Board in its absolute discretion thinks fit, it may dispense with production of probate or Letters of Administration or succession Certificate upon such terms as the indemnity or otherwise as the Board, in its absolute discretion may think necessary and under Article 60 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.

59. No transfer to minor etc.:

No share shall, in any circumstances, be transferred to any firm, minor, insolvent or person of unsound mind.

60. Registration of person entitled to shares otherwise than by transfer:

Subject to the provisions of Articles 57 and 58 any person becoming entitled to shares in consequence of the death, lunacy, bankruptcy or insolvency of any Member or by any lawful means other than by a transfer in accordance with these Articles, may with the consent of the Board (which it 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 Articles, or of his title, as the Board thinks sufficient either be registered himself as the holder of the shares or elect to have some person nominated by him and approved by the Board registered as such holder; provided nevertheless, that if such person shall elect to have his nominee registered, he shall testify the election by executing in favour of his nominee an instrument of transfer in accordance with the provision herein contained and, until he does so, he shall not be freed from any liability in respect of the shares.

Notwithstanding anything contained hereinabove, when nomination had already been made in compliance with the provisions of Section 109A and 109B of the Act or any statutory modification thereto, from time to time, the Board may transfer the shares and/or debentures or other securities issued by the Company in the name of the nominee(s) on death of the holder or the joint holders, as the case may be.

61. **Persons entitled may receive dividends without being registered as Member:**

A person entitled to a share by transmission shall subject to the right of Directors to retain such dividends or moneys as hereinafter provided, be entitled to receive, and may give discharge for, any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the shares.

62. **Transfer to be presented with evidence of title:**

Every instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company duly stamped for registration accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor and his right to transfer the share, and every registered instrument of transfer shall remain in the custody of the Company until destroyed by order of the Board.

63. **Condition of registration of transfer:**

Save as provided in Section 108 of Act, before the registration of a transfer the certificate of the share to be transferred or, if no such certificate is in existence, the Letter of Allotment of such share must be delivered to the Company along with a properly stamped and executed instrument of transfer.

64. **Fee on transfer or transmission:**

The transfer or transmission of any number of shares to the same party shall be made without any charge.

65. **The Company not liable for disregard of a notice prohibiting registration of a transfer:**

The Company shall incur no liability or responsibility whatsoever in consequence of its 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, or interest, to or in the said 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 it, if any, equitable right, title or interest, or liability under any liability whatsoever for refusing or neglecting to do, so, 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 Board shall think fit.

DEMATERIALIZATION OF SECURITIES

65A (1) Dematerialisation of Securities

Notwithstanding anything contained in these articles, the Company shall be entitled to dematerialise its existing securities, rematerialise its securities held in the Depositories and/or offer its fresh securities in dematerialised form pursuant to the provisions of the Depositories Act, 1996 and the rules framed thereunder, if any.

(2) Option for Investors

Every person subscribing to or holding securities of the Company shall have the option to receive security(ies), certificate(s) or to hold the securities with the Depository. Such a person who is a beneficial owner of the securities can at any time opt out of the Depository, if permitted by the law.

respect of any security in the manner and within the time prescribed, issued to the beneficial owner the required certificate of the securities.

If a person opts to hold his securities 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 records the name of the allottees as the beneficial owner of the securities.

(3) Securities in Depository to be in Fungible form:

All securities held by a Depository shall be dematerialised and be in fungible form. Nothing contained in Section 153, 153A, 153B, 187B, 187C and 372A of the Act shall apply to a Depository in respect of the securities held by it on behalf of the Beneficial Owners.

(4) Rights & Liabilities of the Beneficial Owner :

- 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 purpose of effecting transfer of ownership of security on behalf of the beneficial owners.
- 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.
- 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 the 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.

(5) Service of documents

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or Articles, 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 disks.

(6) Provisions of Articles to apply to shares held in Depository

Nothing contained in Section 108 of the Act or these Articles shall apply to transfer of securities effected by a transferor and transferee both of whom are entered as beneficial owners in the records of a Depository.

(7) Allotment of securities dealt within a Depository

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or Articles, where securities are dealt with by the Depository, the Company shall intimate the details thereof to the Depository immediately on allotment of such securities.

(8) Distinctive numbers of securities held in the Depository mode

Nothing contained in the Act or these Articles regarding the necessity of having distinctive numbers on securities issued by the Company shall apply to securities held with a Depository.

(9) Register and Index of Beneficial Owners

The Registrar and Index of Beneficial Owners maintained by a Depository under the Depositories Act, 1996 shall be deemed to be the Register and Index of member and security holder for the purpose of these Articles.

COPIES OF MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES TO BE SENT TO MEMBERS

66. Copies of Memorandum and Articles to be sent to Members:

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and other documents referred to in Section 39 of the Act shall be sent by the Company to every Member at his request within seven days of the request on payment of the sum of Rupee one for each copy.

BORROWING POWERS

67. Power to borrow:

Subject to the provisions of Section 58A, 292 and 293 of the Act and of these Articles the Board may, from time to time at its discretion, by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board, accept deposits from Members, either in advance of calls or other-wise, and generally raise or borrow or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the Company, provided, however, where the moneys to borrowed together with the money already borrowed (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's bankers in the ordinary course of business) exceed the aggregate of the paid up capital of the Company and its free reserves (not being reserve set apart for any specific purpose) but the Board shall not borrow such moneys without the previous consent of the Company accorded by means of a Special Resolution passed at General Meeting of the Company.

68. The payment or repayment of moneys borrowed:

The payment or repayment of moneys borrowed as aforesaid may be secured in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Board may think fit, and particularly by resolution passed at a meeting of the Board(and not by circular resolution) by the issue of debentures or debenture stock of the Company charged upon all or any part of the property of the Company(both present and future) including its uncalled capital for the time being; and debenture, debenture-stock and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same be issued.

69. Terms of issue of debentures:

Any debenture may be issued at a discount, premium or otherwise and may be issued on conditions that they shall be convertible into shares of any denomination and with any privileges and conditions as to redemption, surrender, drawing, allotment of shares and attending (but not voting) at General Meeting, appointment of Directors and otherwise. Debentures with the right to conversion into or allotment of shares shall be issued only with the consent of a Special Resolution of the Company in General Meeting.

70. Register of mortgages etc. to be kept:

The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept in accordance with the provisions of Section 143 of the Act of all mortgages, debentures and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall cause the requirements of Section 118, 125 and 127 to 144 (both inclusive) of the Act in that behalf to be duly complied with.

71. Register and Index of Debenture holders:

The Company shall, if at any time it issue debentures keep a Register and Index of Debenture Holders in accordance with Section 152 of the Act, the Company shall have the power to keep in any state or country outside India a branch Register of Debenture Holders resident of that country.

SHARE WARRANTS

72. Power to issue warrants:

The Company may issue share warrants subject to and, in accordance with, the provisions of Section 114 and 115, and accordingly the Board may, in its discretion, with respect to any share which is fully paid, upon application in writing signed by the person registered as holders 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 persons 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.

73. Deposit of 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 share 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.

74. Privileges and disabilities of the holders of share warrant:

- (1) Subject as herein otherwise expressly provided, no person shall as bearer of a share warrant, sign requisition for calling Meeting of the Company, or attend, or vote or exercise any other privileges or a Member at a Meeting of the Company, or be entitled to receive any notice from the Company.
- (2) The bearer of a share warrant shall be entitled in all other respect to the same privileges and advantages as if he were named in the Register of Members as the holder of the share included in the warrant, and he shall be a Member of the Company.

75. Issue of new share warrant or coupon.

The Board may, from time to time, make rules as to the terms of which (if it shall think fit) a new share warrant or coupon may be issued by way of renewal in case of defacement, loss or destruction.

CONVERSION OF SHARES INTO STOCK AND RECONVERSION

76. Shares may be converted into stock:

The Company in General Meeting may by a Special Resolution convert any paid up shares into stock, and when any shares shall have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interest therein, or any part of such interest, in same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which shares from which the stock arise might have been transferred, if no such conversion had taken place, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, the Company may at any time by means of a special Resolution reconvert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.

77. Right of stock holders:

The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of stock held by them have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividend, voting at Meeting of the Company, and other

matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the Company and in the assets on winding up) shall be conferred by an amount of stock which would not if existing shares have conferred that privileges or advantage.

MEETING OF MEMBERS

78. Annual General Meeting and annual summary:

Subject to Section 166 of the Act read with Section 210 of the Companies Act, 1956 the Company shall in each year hold a General Meeting as its Annual General Meeting in addition to and other Meetings in that year. All General Meetings other than Annual General Meeting shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings. The first Annual General Meeting shall be held within eighteen months from the date of incorporation of the Company and thereafter an Annual General Meeting of the Company shall be held within six months after the expiry of each financial year, provided that not more than fifteen months shall lapse between the date of the Annual General Meeting and that of the next. Nothing contained in the foregoing provisions shall be taken as effecting the right conferred upon the Registrar under the provisions of Section 166(1) of the Act to extend the time within which any Annual General Meeting may be held. Every Annual General Meeting shall be called for the time during business hours, on a day that is not a public holiday and shall be held at the Office or at some other place within the city in which the Office is situated as the Board may determine and the notice calling the Meeting shall specify it as the Annual General Meeting. The Company may in any one General Meeting fix the time for its subsequent Annual General Meetings. Every Member, shall be entitled to attend either in person or by proxy and the Auditor of the Company shall have the right to attend and to be heard at any General Meeting which he attends on any part of the business which concerns him as Auditor. At every Annual General Meeting there shall be laid on the table the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet, Auditors Report, the proxy Register with Proxies and the Register of Directors' Shareholdings, of which latter Register shall remain open and accessible during the continuance of the Meeting. The Board shall prepare the annual list of Members, Summary of the share Capital, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account and forward the same to the Registrar in accordance with Section 159, 161 and 220 of the Act.

79. Extraordinary General Meeting:

The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, call an extraordinary General Meeting and it shall do so upon a requisition in writing by any Member or Members holding in the aggregate not less than one-tenth of such of the paid up capital as at that date carries the right of voting in regard to the matter in respect of which requisition has been made.

80. Requisition of Members to state object of meeting:

Any valid requisition so made by Members must state the object or objects of the Meeting proposed to be called, and must be signed by the requisitionists and be deposited at the Office provided that such requisition may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.

81. Upon the receipt of any such requisition, the Board shall forthwith call an extraordinary General Meeting and if it does not proceed within twenty - one days from the date of the requisition being deposited at the Office to cause a meeting to be called in a day not later than 45 days from the date of deposit of the requisition, the requisitionists, or such of their number 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 share capital of the Company as is referred to in Section 169(4) of the Act, whichever is less; may themselves call the Meeting, but in either case any Meeting so called shall be held within three months from the date of the delivery of the requisition as aforesaid.

82. Meeting called by requisitionists:

Any meeting called under the foregoing Articles by the requisitionists shall be called in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which Meeting are to be called by the Board.

83. Twenty-one days' notice of meeting to be given:

Twenty-one days' notice at the least of every General Meeting, Annual or Extraordinary, and by whomsoever called specifying the day, place and hour of meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted thereat, and in case of any other Meeting with the consent of members holding not less than 95 per cent of such part of the paid-up share capital of the Company as gives a right to vote at the Meeting, a Meeting may be convened by a shorter notice. In the case of Annual General Meeting if any business other than (i) the consideration of the Accounts, Balance Sheet and Report of the Board of Directors and Auditors (ii) the declaration of dividend, (iii) the appointment of Directors in place of those retiring (iv) the appointment of and fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors, to be transacted, and in the case of any other Meeting in any event, 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, if any, therein of every Director and the Manager, if any. Where any such item of business relates to or affects, any other Company the extent of shareholding interest in that other Company of every Director, and the Manager, if any, of the Company shall also be set out in the statement if the extent of such shareholding interest is not less than twenty per cent of the paid up share capital of that other Company. Where any item of business consists of the according of approval to any document by the Meeting, the time and place where the document can be inspected shall be specified in the statement aforesaid.

84. Omission to give notice not to invalidate a resolution passed:

The accidental omission to give any such notice as aforesaid to any of the Members, or the non-receipt thereof, shall not invalidate any resolution passed at any such meeting.

85. Notice of business to be given:

No General Meeting, Annual or Extraordinary, shall be competent to enter upon, discuss or transact any business which has not been mentioned in the notice or notices upon which it was convened.

86. Quorum at General Meeting:

Subject to the provisions of Section 287 of the Companies Act five members present in person shall be quorum for the General Meeting. A body corporate being a Member shall be deemed to be personally present if it is represented in accordance with Section 187 of the Act.

87. If Quorum not present meeting to be dissolved or adjourned:

If, within half an hour from the time appointed for holding a Meeting of the Company a quorum shall not be present, the Meeting, if convened by or upon the requisition of Members shall stand dissolved, but in any other case, the Meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week or if that is a public holiday until the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday at the same time and place or to such other day and at such other time and place within the city in which the office is situated as the Board may determine and if at such adjourned Meeting, a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding the Meeting the Member's present shall be a quorum, and may transact the business for which the Meeting was called.

88. Chairman of General Meeting

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be entitled to take the chair at every General Meeting whether Annual or Extraordinary. If there be no such Chairman of the Board of Directors or if at any meeting he shall not be present within 15 minutes of the

time appointed for holding such meeting or if present, he is unable or willing to take the chair then, any one of the Directors shall be entitled to take the chair. If no Director or Directors is present or if present is unable or unwilling to take the chair, the Members present shall elect any one of them to be the Chairman.

89. Business confined to election of Chairman whilst chair vacant:

No business shall be discussed at any General Meeting except the election of a Chairman, whilst the chair is vacant.

90. Chairman with consent may adjourn Meeting:

The Chairman with the consent of the Meeting may adjourn any Meeting from time to time and from place to place within the city in which the office is situated but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the Meeting from which the adjournment took place.

91. Question at General Meeting how decided:

At any general meeting, a resolution put to vote to the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded before or on the declaration of the result of the voting on any resolution on a show of hands by the chairman of the meeting or any member or members present in person or by proxy and holding shares conferring not 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 and unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously or by a particular majority or lost and entry to that effect in the Minute Book of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of votes recorded in favour of or against that resolution.

92. Chairman's Casting Vote:

In the case of equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or at a poll, if any, the Chairman shall have casting vote in addition to the vote or votes, if any, to which he may be entitled as a Member.

93. Poll to be taken if demanded:

If a poll is demanded as aforesaid, the same shall, subject to Article 95 be taken at such time(not later than forty-eight hours from the time when the demand was made) and place within the city in which the Registered Office is situated and either by open voting or by ballot, as the Chairman shall direct, and either at once or after an interval or adjournment, or otherwise, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Meeting at which the poll was demanded. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn at any time by the person or persons who made the demand.

94. Scrutineer at poll:

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. One of the scrutineers so appointed 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. The Chairman shall have power at any time before the result of the polls is declared to remove a scrutineer from office and fill vacancies in the office of scrutineer arising from such removal or from any other cause.

95. In what case poll taken without adjournment:

A poll duly demanded on the election of a Chairman of a Meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the Meeting forthwith.

96. Demand for poll not to prevent transaction of other Business:

The demand for a poll except on the question of the election of the Chairman and of an adjournment 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.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

97. Member in arrears not to vote:

No Member shall be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy at any General Meeting or at a Meeting of any class of shareholders either upon a show of hands or upon a poll in respect of any share registered in his name on which any calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of the shares have not been paid or in regard to which the Company has, and has exercised, any right of lien.

98. Number of votes to which Member entitled:

Subject to the provisions of these Articles and without prejudice to any special privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class of shares for the time being forming part of the capital of the Company every Member not disqualified by the last preceding Article shall be entitled to be present and to speak and vote at such Meeting and on a show of hands every Member present in person shall have one vote and upon a poll the voting rights of every Member present in person or by proxy shall be in proportion to his share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company, provided, however, if any preference shareholders be present at any Meeting of the Company then save as provided in clause(b) of sub-section (2) of Section 87 of the Act, he shall only have a right to vote in respect of such preference shares on resolution placed before the Meeting which directly affect the rights attached to his preference shares.

99. Casting of votes by a Member entitled to more than one vote:

Once 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.

100. How members non-compos mentis and minor may vote:

A Member of an unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been made by any Court having jurisdiction in lunacy; may vote whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee or other legal guardian; and any such committee or guardian may, on poll, vote by proxy. If any Member be a minor, the vote in respect of his share or shares shall be exercised by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one, to be selected in case of dispute by the Chairman of the Meeting.

101. Share of Joint Members:

If there be joint registered holders of any shares, any one of such persons may vote at any Meeting or may appoint another person (whether a Member or not) as his proxy in respect of such shares as if he were solely entitled thereto, but the proxy so appointed shall not have any right to speak at the Meeting and if more than one of such jointholders be present at any Meeting that one of the said persons so present whose name stand higher on the Register of Members shall alone be entitled to speak and to vote in respect of such shares, but the other of the jointholders shall be entitled to be present in the Meeting. Several executors or administrators of a deceased Member in whose name share stand shall for the purpose of these Articles be deemed joint-holders thereof.

102. Voting in period by Proxy:

Subject to the provisions of these Article votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A body corporate being a Member may vote either by a proxy or by a representative duly authorised in accordance with Section 187 of the Act; and such representative shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers (including the right to vote by proxy) on behalf of the body corporates which he represents as that body could exercise if it were an individual Member.

103. Voting in respect of shares of deceased and insolvent member:

Any person entitled under Articles 60 to transfer any shares may vote at any General Meeting in respect thereof in the same manner as if he were the registered holder of such shares, provided that forty-eight hours at least before the time of holding the Meeting or adjourned Meeting, as the case may be, at which he purposes to vote he shall satisfy the Board of his right to transfer such shares and give such indemnity, if any, as the Board may require or the Board shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such Meeting, in respect thereof.

103A Passing of Resolution by Postal Ballot

Notwithstanding anything contained in these articles, the Company do adopt the mode of passing a resolution by the members of the Company by means of a postal ballot and/or other ways as may be prescribed by the Central Government in this behalf in respect of such business as the Central Government may by notification declare to be conducted only by postal ballot instead of transacting such business in a general meeting of the Company. Where the Company requires to, or decides to, as the case may be, get a resolution passed by means of a postal ballot, the provisions of Section 192A of the Act shall be complied with.

104. Appointment of proxy:

Every proxy (whether a Member or not) shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer or his Attorney, or if such appointer is a body corporate under the common seal of the body corporate or be signed by an officer an attorney duly authorised by it, and any committee or guardian may appoint such proxy. The proxy so appointed shall not have any right to speak at the Meeting.

105. Proxy either for specified meeting or for a period:

An instrument of proxy may appoint a proxy either for the purpose of a particular Meeting specified in the instrument and adjournment thereof or it may appoint for the purposes of every Meeting of the Company, or every Meeting to be held before a date specified in the instrument and every adjournment of any such Meeting.

106. No proxy except for a body corporate to vote on a show of hands:

No Member present only by proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands, unless such Member is a body corporate present which is represented by a representative duly appointed by such body corporate under section 187 of the Act, in which case such representative shall have the right to vote on the show of hands as if he were himself a Member.

107. Deposit of instrument of appointment:

The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority or other authority, if any, under which it is signed, or a notary certified copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited at the Office not earlier than forty eight hours before the time for holding the Meeting at which the person named in the instrument purposes to vote and in default revocation or the instrument or proxy shall not be treated as valid.

108. Form of proxy:

Every instrument of proxy whether for a specified Meeting or otherwise shall, as nearly as circumstances will admit, be in any of the forms set out in the Schedule IX of the Act.

109. Validity of votes given by proxy notwithstanding death, revocation or transfer:

A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death of the principal, or revocation of the proxy or of any 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 transfer shall have been received at the Office before the Meeting.

110. Time for objection to votes:

No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any votere or to the vallidity of any vote except at the Meeting or adjourned Meeting or poll at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote, whether given personally or by proxy, not disallowed at such Meeting or adjourned Meeting or poll shall be deemed valid for all purposes.

111. Chairman of any meeting to be the judge of validity of any vote:

The Chairman of any Meeting shall be the sole judge of the validity of every vote tendered at such Meeting. The Chairman present at the taking of a poll shall be sole judge of the validity of every vote tendered at such poll.

MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING

112. Minutes of General Meeting and inspection thereof by members:

- (1) The company shall cause minutes of 'all proceeding of every General Meeting to be kept by making within thirty days of the conclusion of evry such Meeting concerned, entries thereof in the books kept for that purpose with their pages consecutively numbered.
- (2) Each page of every such book shall be initialled or signed and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting in such book shall be dated and signed by the Chairman of the same Meeting within the aforesaid period of thirty days or in the evnt of the death or inability of that Chairman within that period, by a Director duly authorised by Board for this purpose.
- (3) In no case the minutes of proceedings of a Meeting shall be attached to any such book as aforesaid by pasting or otherwise.
- (4) The minutes of each Meeting shall contain a fair and correct summary of the proceedings thereat.
- (5) All appointments of Officers made at any Meeting aforesaid shall be included in the minutes of the Meeting.
- (6) Nothing herein contained shall require or be deemed to require the inclusion in any such minutes of any matter which, in the opinion of the Chairman of the Meeting(a) is or could reasonably be regarded as, defamatory of any person or (b) is irrelevant or immaterial to the proceedings or (c) is detrimental to the interests of the Company. The Chairman of the Meeting shall excercise an absolute discretion in regard to the inclusion or non-inclusion of any matter in the minutes on the aforesaid grounds.
- (7) Any such minutes shall be evidence of the proceedings recorded therein.
- (8) The book containing the minutes or proceedings of General Meetings shall be kept at the Office of the Company and shall be open during business hours, for such periods not being less in the aggregate than two hours on each working day as the Directors may determine, to the inspection of any member without charge.

DIRECTORS

113. Number of directors:

The number of Directors of the Company (excluding Alternate Directors, if any) shall not be less than three and not more than twelve. The first directors shall be as under:

- (i) Shri M.D. Jindal
- (ii) Shrimati Kamla Jindal
- (iii) Shri Rajiv Jindal

114. Retirement of directors:

One-third of the total number of Directors of the Board for the time being may be Directors who shall not be liable to retire by rotation and shall not be liable to be removed by the Company in General Meeting under Section 284 of the Act.

115. Power to appoint special directors:

If the Directors enter into any contract with Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India or Unit Trust of India or any State Financial Corporation or any Banking Company to which the provisions of Banking Regulation Act or an Insurance Company or with any other credit institution for providing finance assistance by way of loan, subscription to debentures, providing any guarantee or underwriting or subscription of shares of the Company, the Directors shall have the power to agree that subject to the provisions of Section 255 of the Companies Act, 1956, such institution shall have the right to appoint or nominate by notice in writing addressed to the Company one or more Directors on the Board of Directors of the Company during such period and upon such conditions as may be mentioned in the agreement and that such Directors shall not be liable to retire by rotation nor be required to hold any qualification share. The Directors may also agree that any such Director/s may be removed by the person or persons entitled to appoint and nominate them and such person or persons may appoint another or others in his or their places and also fill in any vacancy which may occur as a result of any such Director/s ceasing to hold the office for any reason whatsoever. The Director/s appointed or nominated under this Article shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges exercised and enjoyed by Directors of the Company including the payment of remuneration and travelling expenses of so such Directors as may be agreed by the Company with such person or persons aforesaid and shall also be entitled to attend general meeting and meetings of any committee of which he is a member and receive notice, agenda papers and minutes thereof, provided that if such Director is an officer of IDBI or the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) no sitting fees and other remuneration shall be payable to him but the Company shall reimburse to IDBI or RBI as the case may be, the amount paid or payable to him under the rules of IDBI and/or RBI to such Director/s on account of travelling and halting allowance for attending any of the above meetings.

- 115(a) "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these articles and so long as Maruti Udyog Limited, Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd. and M. D. Jindal & Associates continue to hold shares in the Company they shall have the right to appoint their nominee/nominee to the Board of Directors to the extent as mentioned below subject to a maximum of 1/3rd of the total strength of the board and to remove from such office such nominee/nominees and to appoint other nominee/nominees in their place. Such appointees shall not be liable to hold qualification shares, nor shall they be liable to retirement by rotation/"

Name	No. of Nominee(s)
Maruti Udyog Limited	One
Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd.	One
M. D. Jindal & Associates	Two

116. Appointment of alternate director:

Subject to the provisions of Section 313 of the Act, the Board may appoint a person who has been previously approved by a Director (hereinafter called the "Original Director") to act for him as an Alternate Director during his absence for a period of not less than three months from the State in which meetings of the Board are ordinarily held. An alternate Director appointed under this articles shall not hold office as such for a longer period than that permissible to the Original Director in whose place he was appointed and shall vacate office if and when the Original Director returns to that State. If the terms of office of the Original Directors is determined before he so returns to that 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.

117. Directors may fill up vacancies:

Subject to the provisions of Section 260, 262, 264 and 284(6) of the Act, the Board shall have power at any time and from time to time to appoint any other qualified person to be a Director to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board, but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum fixed as above.

118. Qualification of directors:

No share qualification shall be necessary for becoming a Director of the Company.

119. Remuneration of directors:

- (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, a Managing Director or a Director who is in the whole-time employment of the Company may be paid remuneration either by way of a monthly payment or at a specified percentage of the net profits of the Company or partly by one way and partly by the other.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of the Act, a Director who is neither in the whole-time employment nor a Managing Director may be paid remuneration either:
 - (i) by way of monthly, quarterly or annual payment with the approval of the Central Government; or
 - (ii) by way of commission if the Company by a Special Resolution authorises such payment.
- (3) The fee payable to a Director (including a Managing or whole-time Director, if any) for attending a Meeting of the Board or Committee thereof shall be such sum as may be prescribed for the time being as the maximum fee payable, by the Central Govt⁴ being applicable to the Company under the first proviso to Section 310 of the Company Act, 1956 or such other sum as the Board may, from time to time, determine.
- (4) The Directors may in addition to the remuneration referred to above in the preceeding clauses provide to the Managing Director or whole-time Director, as the case may be, such allowance, amenities, benefits and facilities as they may deem fit from time and time with such sanctions as may be necessary under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Board may also reimburse the Managing Director or the whole time Director as the case may be all his/their out of pocket expenses actually incurred by him / them in connection with the business of the Company.

120. Travelling expenses incurred by director not a bonafide resident or by director going out on company's business:

The Board may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bonafide resident of the place where the meetings of the Board are held and who shall come to such place for the purpose of attending any meeting, such sum as the Board may consider fair compensation or for travelling, boarding,

lodging and other expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified and if any Director be called upon to go or reside out of ordinary place of his residence on the Company's business, he shall be entitled to be repaid and reimbursed any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with business of the Company.

121. Directors may act notwithstanding vacancy:

The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the minimum number fixed by Article 113-hereof the continuing Directors or Director, as the case may be, may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of summoning a General Meeting but for no other purpose.

122. When office of director to become vacant:

The office of a Director shall become vacant if:-

- a) he is found to be of unsound mind by a Court of competent jurisdiction; or
- b) he applies to be adjudicated an insolvent; or
- c) he is adjudged an insolvent; or
- d) he fails to pay any call made on him in respect of jointly with others within six months from the date fixed for the payment of such call unless the Central Government has, by notification in the official Gazette, removed the disqualification incurred by such failure; or
- e) he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Directors or from all meetings of the Directors for a continuous period of three months whichever is longer, without leave of absence from the Board; or
- f) he becomes disqualified by an order of the Court under Section 203 of the Act; or
- g) he is removed in pursuance of Section 284; or
- (h) he (whether by himself or by person for his benefit or on his account) or firm in which he is a partner or any private company of which he is a Director accepts, a loan or any guarantee or security for a loan from the Company in contravention of Section 295 of the Act; or
- (i) he acts in contravention of Sec. 299 of the Act; or
- (j) he is convicted by a Court of an offense involving moral turpitude and is sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment for not less than six months; or
- (k) having been appointed a Director by virtue of his holding any office or other employment in the Company he ceases to hold such office or other employment in the Company; or
- (l) he resigns his office by a notice in writing addressed to the Company; or
- (m) if he is deemed to have vacated office under the provisions of Section 314 of the Act by any office or place of profit being held in contravention thereof.

123. Director may contract with the Company.

- (a) Subject to Section 297 of the Act, a Director or his relative, a firm in which such Director or relative is a partner, any other partner in such firm, or private company which the Director, may enter to any contract with the Company for the sale, purchase or supply of any goods.

materials or services or for under-writing the subscription of any shares in or debentures of the Company provided that the sanction of the Board is obtained before or within three months of the date on which contract is entered into.

(b) No action however shall be necessary for:

- (i) any purchase of goods or materials from the company or the sale of goods or materials to the company by any such Director, relative, firm, partner or private company as aforesaid for cash at prevailing market prices; or
- (ii) any contract or contracts between the Company on one side and any such Director, relative, firm, partner or private company of any goods, materials or 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 where the value of the goods and materials or the cost of such services do not exceed Rs. 10,000/- in the aggregate in any year comprised in any year period of the contract or contracts, provided that in circumstances of urgent necessity economy or expediency or special expertise a Director, relative, firm partner or private company as aforesaid may without obtaining the consent of the Board enter into any such contract or contracts with the Company even if the value of such goods or materials or the cost of services exceeds Rs. 5000/- in the aggregate in any year approved of the Board shall be obtained to such contract or contracts, at a meeting within three months of the date on which the contract or contracts, were entered into.

124. Disclosure of interests:

A Director who is any way, whether directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in a contract or arrangement or a 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 in the manner provided in Section 299(2) of the Act; provided that it shall not be necessary for a Director to disclose his concern or interest in any contract or arrangement entered into or to be entered into with any other company where any of the Director of the Company or two or more of them together holds or hold not more than two percent of the paid up share capital in any such other company. A general notice given to the Board by 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 regarded as concerned or interested in any contract or arrangement which may, the date of the notice, be entered into with that body corporate or firm shall be deemed to be sufficient disclosure of concern or interest in relation to any contract or arrangement so. Any such general notice shall expire at the end of the financial year in which it is given but may be renewed for a further period 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. No such general notice and no renewal thereof shall be of effect unless, either it is given at a meeting of the Board or the Director concerned take reasonable steps to make sure that it is brought up and read at the first meeting of the Board after it is given.

125. Interested directors not to participate or vote in Board's proceeding.

No Director shall as a Director, take any part in the discussion 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, whether directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in such 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 however that nothing herein contained shall apply to:

- (a) any contract of indemnity against any loss which the Directors, or any one or more of them, suffer by reason of becoming or being sureties or a surety for the Company.

(b) any contract or arrangement entered into or to be entered into with a public Company or a Private Company which a subsidiary of a Public Company in which the interest of the Director consists solely:

(i) in his being

(a) a Director of such Company, and

(b) the holder of not more than shares of such member of 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

(ii) in his being a member holding not more than 2 per cent of its paid up share capital as it may be relaxed by the Board as per law.

126. Register of contracts in which directors are interested:

The Company shall keep a register in accordance with Section 301(1) of the Act and shall within the time specified in Section 301(2) of the Act enter therein such of the particulars as may be relevant having regard to the application thereto of Section 297 or Section 299 of the Act as the case may be. The Register shall be kept at the office and shall be open to inspection of Members in accordance with Section 301(5) of the Act.

127. Directors may be directors of companies promoted by the company:

A Director may be or become a Director of any Company promoted by the Company, or in which it may be interested as a vendor, shareholder, or otherwise, and no such Director shall be accountable for any benefits received as Director or share-holder of such Company except in so far as Section 309(6) or Section 314 of the Act may be applicable.

128. Retirement and rotation of the directors:

At the first Annual General Meeting and at every subsequent Annual General Meeting, one-third of such of the Directors for the time being as are liable to retire by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office. The Directors appointed under Articles 114 & 115 thereof and the Managing Director shall not be subject to retirement under this Article and shall not be taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement or the number of Directors to retire.

129. Ascertainment of directors retiring by rotation:

Subject to Section 284(5) of the Act, the Directors to retire by rotation under Article 128 at every Annual General Meeting shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment, but as between persons who become 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.

130. Eligibility for re-election:

A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.

131. Company to appoint successors:

Subject to Section 258 of the Act, the Company at the General Meeting at which a Director retires in a manner aforesaid may fill up the vacated office by electing a person thereto.

132. Provisions in default of appointment:

(a) 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 public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place.

- (b) If at the adjourned Meeting also the place of the retiring Director is not filled up and the 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, and unless:
- (i) at the Meeting or at the previous Meeting a resolution for the re-appointment of such Director has been put to the Meeting and lost;
 - (ii) the retiring Director has by a notice in writing addressed to the Company or its Board, expressed his unwillingness to be so re-appointed;
 - (iii) he is not qualified or is disqualified for appointment;
 - (iv) a resolution, whether special or ordinary is required for the appointment or re-appointment by virtue of any provisions of the Act; or
 - (v) the provision to sub-section (2) of Section 263 of the Act is applicable to the case.

133. Company may increase or reduce the number of directors:

Subject to Section 259 of the Act, the Company in General Meeting may by Ordinary Resolution, from time to time, increase or reduce the number of Directors within the limit fixed by these Articles and Company may, subject to the provisions of Section 284 of the Act, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office and appoint another qualified person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

134. Notice of candidature for office of director except in certain cases:

- (1) No person not being a retiring Director, shall be eligible for appointment to the office of Director at any General Meeting unless he or some member intending to propose him has, not less than fourteen days before the Meeting, left at the office of the Company a notice in writing under his hand signifying his candidature for the office of Director or the intention of such member to propose him as a candidate for the office.
- (2) Every person (other than a Director retiring by rotation or otherwise or of a person who has left at the office of the Company a notice under Section 257 of the Act, signifying his candidature for the office of a Director) proposed as 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 Director re-appointed after retirement by rotation or immediately on the expiry of his term of office or 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 reappointed as an Additional or Alternate Director, immediately on the expiry of his term of office 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 to act as such Director.

135. Register of director etc. & notification of change to registrar:

- (a) The Company shall keep at the Office a Register containing the particulars of its Directors, Managing Director and Manager, if any, and Secretary and shall otherwise comply with the provisions of Section 303 of the Act.
- (b) The Company shall in respect of each of its Directors also keep at the office a register as required by Section 307 of the Act, and shall otherwise duly comply with the provisions of the said Section in all respects.

136. Disclosure by director of appointment to any other body corporate:

- (a) Every Director (including a person deemed to be a Director by virtue of the Explanation to Section 303(1) of the Act), Managing Director or Manager or Secretary of the Company shall within thirty days of his appointment to any of the above offices 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.

Disclosure by a Director of his holdings of share and debentures of the company:

- (b) Every Director and every person deemed to be a Director of the Company by virtue of Section 307(10) of the Act shall give notice to the Company of such matters relating to himself as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the Company to comply with the provisions of that Section.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

137. Subject to the provisions of the Act and of these Articles, the Board shall from time to time, appoint from amongst the Directors any one of such Director to be the Managing Director of the Company for such period or periods not exceeding five years at the time. The Board of Directors of the Company shall by resolution vest in such Managing Director such of the powers which the Board may have under the Act or under these Articles of Association. The remuneration of the Managing Director(s) may be by way of monthly payment, participation in profits or by either or both of these modes of any other mode not expressly prohibited by the Act.

138. Restrictions of management:

The Managing Director shall not exercise the powers to:

- (a) Make calls on shareholders in respect of money unpaid on their shares in the Company and
- (b) Issue debentures,
- and except to the extent mentioned in a resolution passed pursuant to Section 292 of the Act, the Managing Director shall also not exercise the powers to:
- (i) borrow money,
- (ii) invest the funds of the Company, and
- (iii) make loans.

139. Certain persons not to be appointed managing director

The Company shall not appoint or employ or continue the appointment or employment of a person as its Managing or whole time Director who:-

- (a) is an undischarged insolvent, or has at any time been adjudged insolvent;
- (b) suspends, or has at any time suspended payment to his creditors, or makes or has any time made, a composition with them; or
- (c) is, or has at any time been convicted by a Court of an offense involving moral turpitude.

140. Special position of managing director

The Managing Director shall not while he continues to hold that office be subject to retirement by rotation in accordance with Article 128, but he shall be subject to the same provision as to resignation and removal as the other Directors and if he ceases to hold office of the Director shall be ipso facto and immediately cease to be Managing Director.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

141. Meeting of Directors:

The Directors may meet together as a board for the dispatch of business from time to time and shall meet at least once in every three months and at least four such meetings shall be held in every year. The Directors may adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

142. Notice of Meetings:

Notice of every meeting of the Board of specifying the time and place shall be given in writing at least three days in advance to every Director for the time being in India, and at his usual address in India. Such notice shall also set out agenda of the business to be transacted at such meeting.

143. Quorum

Subject to Section 287 of the Act, the quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of its total strength (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, present at the meeting being not less than two shall be the quorum during such time.

144. Adjournment of Meeting for want for Quorum:

If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of a quorum, then the meeting shall automatically 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.

145. When Meeting to be Convened:

A Director may at any time and the Secretary upon the request of a Director shall convene a meeting of the Board by giving a notice in writing to every Director at his usual address including the Alternate Director.

146. Chairman:

The Directors shall from time to time, elect from amongst the Directors any one of such Directors to be the Chairman of the Board and determine the period for which he is to hold office. If any meeting of the Board, the Chairman is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the same if present is unable or unwilling to take the chair, the Directors present may elect any other Director to be the Chairman of the Meeting.

147. Questions at Board Meetings how decided:

All questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes and in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall not have a second or casting vote.

148. Powers of Board Meeting:

A meeting of the Board for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and directions which by or under the Act or these Articles are for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board generally.

149. Board may appoint Committee:

Subject to the restrictions contained in Section 292 of the Act and in these Articles, the Board may delegate any of its powers to committee or committees of the Board consisting of such member or members as it thinks fit, and it may from time to time revoke and discharge any such committee of the Board either wholly or in part, and either as persons or purposed but every committee of the Board 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 Board. All acts done by any such committee of the Board in conformity with such regulations and in fulfillment of the purposes of its appointment but not otherwise, shall have the like force and effect as if done by the Board.

150. Meeting of Committee how to be governed:

The meetings and proceedings of any such Committee of the Board consisting of one or more members shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meeting and proceedings of the Board, including the voting rights of the Chairman and the keeping of minutes thereof, so far as the same are applicable thereto and not superseded by any regulations made by the Board under the last preceding article.

151. Resolution by Circulation:

No resolution shall be deemed to have been duly passed by the Board or by a Committee thereof by circulation unless 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 fixed for a meeting of the Board or Committee as the case may be) and to all other Directors or Members 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 majority or such of them as are entitled to vote on the resolution.

152. Acts of Board or Committee valid notwithstanding informal appointment:-

All acts done by any meeting of the Board or by Committee of the Board 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 persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office or that the appointment of any of them had been terminated by virtue of any provisions contained in the Act or in these Articles, be as valid as if every such person had been terminated by virtue of any provisions contained in the Act or in these articles, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director and had not vacated his office or his appointment had not been terminated. Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to give validity to acts done by a Director after his appointment has been shown to the Company to be invalid or to have terminated.

153. Minutes of proceedings of Meetings of the Board:

- (1) The Company shall cause minutes of all proceedings of every meeting of the Board and Committee thereof to be kept by making within thirty days of the conclusion of every such meeting entries thereof in books kept for that purpose with their pages consecutively numbered.
- (2) 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 book shall be dated and signed by the Chairman of the said meeting or the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting.
- (3) In no case, the minutes or proceedings of a meeting shall be attached to any such book as aforesaid by pasting or otherwise.

- (4) The minutes of each meeting shall contain a fair and correct summary of the proceedings thereat.
- (5) All appointments of officers made at any of the meetings aforesaid shall be included in the minutes of the meeting.
- (6) The minutes shall also contain:-
 - (a) the names of the Directors present at the meeting; and
 - (b) in the case of each resolution passed at the meeting the names of the Directors, if any, dissenting from or not concurring in the resolution.
- (7) Nothing contained in sub-clause (1) to (6) shall be deemed to require the inclusion in any such minutes of any matter which, in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting:-
 - (a) is or could reasonably be regarded as defamatory of any person.
 - (b) is irrelevant or immaterial to the proceedings; or
 - (c) is detrimental to the interest to the Company.

The Chairman shall exercise an absolute discretion regard to the inclusion or non-inclusion of any matter in the minutes on the ground specified in this sub-clause.

- (8) Minutes of meeting kept in accordance with the aforesaid provisions shall be evidence of the proceedings recorded therein.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

154. The Board may exercise all such powers of the Company and all such acts and things as are not by the Act, or any other Act or by the Memorandum or by the Articles of the Company required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject nevertheless to these Articles, to the provisions of the Act, or any other Act and to regulations being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provision, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meetings but 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. Provided that the Board shall not except with consent of the Company in General Meeting accorded by means of a Special Resolution:-
 - (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 payment of, and debt due by a Director;
 - (c) invest otherwise than in trust securities the amount of compensation received by the Company in respect of such undertaking as referred to in clause (a) 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 where the moneys to be borrowed together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's bankers in the ordinary course of business), will 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.
 - (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 twenty-five thousand rupees or five per cent of its average net profits as determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 349 and 350 of the Act during the three financial years immediately preceeding, whichever is greater.

Provided further that the powers specified in Section 292 of the Act shall subject to these Articles be exercised only at meeting of the Board, unless the same be delegated to the extent therein stated.

155. Certain powers of the Board:

Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by the last preceeding Article and so as not in any way to limit or restrict those powers, and without prejudice to the other powers conferred by these Articles, but subject to the restrictions contained in the last preceeding Article and in Article 147 hereof, it is hereby declared that the Directors shall have the following powers, that is to say, power:-

- (1) To pay the costs, charges and expenses preliminary and incidental to the promotion, formation, establishment and registration of the Company.
- (2) To pay and charge to the capital account of the Company any commission or interest lawfully payable thereout under the provisions of Section 76 and 208 of the Act.
- (3) Subject to Sections 292 and 297 of the Act to purchase or otherwise acquire for the Company any property (movable or immovable) rights, or privilege which the Company is authorized to acquire at or for such price or consideration and generally on such terms and conditions as they may think fit; and in any such purchase or other acquisition to accept such title as the Directors may believe or may be advised to be reasonably satisfactory.
- (4) At their discretion and subject to the provisions of the Act to pay for any property, rights or privileges acquired by or services rendered to the Company, either wholly or partially, in cash or in shares, bonds, debentures, mortgages, or other securities of the Company and any such share may be issued either as fully paid up or with such amount credited as paid up thereon as may be agreed upon, and any such bonds, debentures, mortgages or other securities may be either specifically charged upon all or any part of the property of the Company and its uncalled capital or not so charged.
- (5) To secure the fulfilment of any contract of engagements entered into by the Company by mortgage or charge of all or any of the property of the Company and its uncalled capital for the time being or in such manner as they may think fit.
- (6) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 to accept from any member, as may be permissible by law a surrender of his shares or any part thereof, on such terms and conditions as shall be agreed.
- (7) To appoint any person to accept and hold in trust for the Company any property belonging to the Company, in which it is interested, or for any other purposes; and to execute and do all such deeds and things as may be required in relation to any trust, and to provide for the remuneration of such trustee or trustees.
- (8) To institute, conduct, defend, compound, or abandon any legal proceedings by or against the Company or its officers or otherwise concerning the affairs of the Company, and also to compound and allow time for payment or satisfaction of any debts due and for any claim by or against the Company and to refer any differences to arbitration.
- (9) To act on behalf of the Company in all matters relating to bankrupts and insolvents.

- (10) To make and give receipts, releases and other charges for moneys payable to the Company and for the claims and demands of the Company.
- (11) Subject to the provisions of Section 292, 295, 369 and 372A of the Act, to invest and deal with any moneys of the Company not immediately required for the purposes thereof upon such security (not being shares of the Company) or without security and in such manner as they may think fit and from time to time to vary or realise such investments. Save as provided in Section 49 of the Act, all investments shall be made and held in the Company's own name.
- (12) To execute in the name and on behalf of the Company in favour of any Director or other person who may incur or about to incur any personal liability whether as principal or surety, for the benefit of the Company, such mortgage of the Company's property (present and future) as they think fit, and any such mortgage may contain a power of sale and such other powers, provisions covenants and agreements as shall be agreed upon.
- (13) To determine from time to time who shall be entitled to sign, on the Company's behalf bills, notes, receipts, acceptances, endorsements, cheques, dividends, warrants, releases, contracts and documents and to give the necessary authorities for such purpose.
- (14) To distribute by way of bonus amongst the staff of the Company share or shares in the profits of the Company and to give to any officer or other person employed by the Company a commission on the profits of any particular business or transaction; and to charge such bonus or commission as part of the working expense of the Company.
- (15) To provide for the welfare of Directors or Ex-Directors or employees or ex-employees of the Company and their wives, widows and families, of the dependents or connections of such persons, by building or contributing to the building of houses, dwellings or chawls, or by grants of money, pension, gratuities, allowances, bonus or other payments, or by creating, and from time to time, subscribing or contributing to provident fund and other associations, institutions, funds, or trusts and by providing or subscribing or contributing towards places of recreation and recreation, hospitals and dispensaries, medical and other attendance and other assistance as the Board shall think fit, and to subscribe or contribute or otherwise to assist or to guarantee money to charitable benevolent, religious, scientific, national or other institutions of objects which shall have any moral or other claim to support or aid by the Company, either by reason of locality of operation or of public and general utility or otherwise but not for political purposes.
- (16) Before recommending any dividend, to set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they may think proper for depreciation or to Depreciation Fund or to an Insurance Fund, or as a Reserve Fund or Sinking Fund or any special fund to meet contingencies or to repay debentures or debenture-stock or for special dividends or for equalising dividends or for repairing, improving, extending and maintaining any of the property of the Company and for such other purposes (including the purposes referred to in the preceding clause) as the Board may, in their absolute discretion, think conducive to the interest of the Company, and subject to Section 292 of the Act, to invest the several sums so set aside or so much thereof as required to be invested upon such investments (other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit, and from time to time to deal with and vary such investments and dispose of and apply and expand all or any part thereof the benefit of the Company in such manner and for the purpose as the Board in their absolute discretion think conducive to the interests of the Board apply or upon which the capital moneys of the Company might rightly be applied or expanded; and to divide the Reserve Fund into such special funds as the Board may think fit, with full power to transfer the whole or any portion of a Reserve Fund or division of a Reserve Fund to another Reserve Fund or division

of a Reserve Fund and with full power to employ the assets constituting all or any of the above funds including the Depreciation Fund in business of the Company or in the purchase or repayment of Debentures or debenture-stock and without being bound to keep the same separate from the other assets and without being bound to pay interest on the same with power however to the Board at their discretion to pay or allow to the credit of such funds interest at such rate as the Board may think proper, not exceeding 12 per cent per annum.

- (17) To appoint, and at their discretion remove or suspend such general managers, managers, secretaries, assistants, supervisors, clerks, agents and servants for permanent, temporary or special service as they may from time to time think fit, and to determine their powers and duties and fix their salaries or emoluments or remuneration, and to require security in such instances and to such amount as they may think fit. And also from time to time to provide for the management and transaction of the affairs of the Company in any specified locality in India or elsewhere in such manner as they think fit; and the provisions contained in the four next following sub-clauses shall be without prejudice to the general powers conferred by this sub-clause.
- (18) To comply with the requirements of any local law which in their opinion it shall in the interests of the Company be necessary or expedient to comply with.
- (19) From time to time and at any time to establish any Local Board for managing any of the affairs of the Company in any specified locality in India or elsewhere and to appoint any person to be members of such Local Boards and to fix their remuneration.
- (20) Subject to Section 292 of the Act, from time to time, and at any time to delegate to any person so appointed any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in the Board, other than their power to make calls or to make loans or borrow moneys, and to authorise the Member for the time being of any such Local Board, or any of them to fill up any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies and any such appointment or delegation may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may at any time remove any person so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation.
- (21) At any time and from time to time the power of Attorney under the Seal of the Company, to appoint any person or persons to be the Attorney or Attorneys of the Company, for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board the power to make loans and borrow moneys) and for such period and subject to such conditions as the Board may from time to time think fit, and any such appointment may (if the Board thinks fit) be made in favour of the members or any of the members of any Local Board, established as aforesaid or in favour of any Company, or the shareholders, directors, nominees, or manager of any Company or firm or otherwise in favour of any fluctuating body of persons whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board and any such Power of Attorney may contain such Powers for the protection or convenience of persons dealing with such Attorneys as the Board and such power of attorney may contain such powers for the protection or convenience of persons dealing with such attorneys as the Board may think fit and may contain powers enabling any such delegates or Attorneys as aforesaid to sub-delegate all or any of the powers authorities and discretions for the time being vested in them.

- (22) Subject to Section 294 and 297 of the Act, for or in relation to any of the matters aforesaid or otherwise for the purposes of the company to enter into all such negotiation and contracts and rescind and vary all such contracts, and execute and do all such acts, deeds and things in the name and on behalf of the Company as they may consider expedient.
- (23) From time to time to make, vary and repeal by laws for the regulations of the business of the Company its officers and servants.
- (24) The Directors shall from time to time authorise and nominate any person, not being a Director, unless resolved to the contrary unanimously by the Board, to act and function as the occupier under the Factories Act and consequently having ultimate control in relation to said Act, over the affairs of any of the Company's factories and in this connection the Directors may delegate any of their powers to such a person as necessary.

156. Power to create reserve and other funds:

Before recommending any dividend, the board may from time to time set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they may think proper for depreciation or to Depreciation Fund or to an Insurance Fund or as a Reserve Fund or Sinking Fund or any special fund to meet contingencies or to repay debentures or debenture-stock or for special dividends or for equalising dividends or for repairing, improving extending and maintaining any of the property of the company and for such other purposes as the Board may, in its absolute discretion, think conducive to the interest of the company and, subject to Section 292 of the Act, may from time to time invest the several sums to set aside or so much thereof as required to be invested upon such investment (other than shares of the Company) as it may think fit and from time to time may deal with and vary such investment and dispose of and apply and expand all or any part thereof for the benefit of the Company in such manner and for such purposes as the Board in its absolute discretion, think conducive to the interest of the Company notwithstanding that the matters to which the board apply or upon which it expends the same or any part thereof, may be matters to or upon which the capital moneys of the Company might rightly be applied or expended; and may divide the Reserve Fund into such special funds as the Board may think fit, with full power to transfer the whole or any portion of a Reserve Fund or division of a Reserve Fund into such special funds as the Board may think fit, with full power to transfer the whole or any portion of a Reserve Fund or division of a Reserve Fund to another Reserve Fund or division of a Reserve Fund and with full power to employ the assets constituting all or any of the above funds, including the Depreciation Fund, in the business of the Company or in the purchase or repayment of debenture or debenture-stock, and without being bound to keep the same separate from the other assets and without being bound to pay interest on the same with power however to the Board at its discretion to pay or allow to the credit of such funds interest at such rate as the Board may think proper not exceeding 12 per cent per annum.

157. Appointment of sole selling agents:

Subject to the provisions of Section 294 of the Act, the Board of Directors of the Company shall not appoint a sole Selling Agent for any or subject to the condition that the appointment shall cease to be valid if it is not approved by means of an Ordinary Resolution passed by the Company in the First General Meeting held after the date of which the appointment is made.

MANAGEMENT

158. Prohibition of simultaneous appointment of different categories of managerial personnel:

The Company shall not appoint or employ at the same time more than one of the categories of managerial personnel named in Section 197A of the Act.

THE SECRETARY

159. Secretary:

The Board may from time to time appoint any individual (as a 'Secretary') to perform any functions which by the Act are to be performed by the Secretary and to execute any other purely ministerial or administrative duties which may from time to time be assigned to the Secretary, by the Board. The appointment of Secretary shall be made according to the Companies (Secretary's qualifications) Rules, 1975.

160. The Seal:

- (a) The Board shall provide a Common Seal for the purpose 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 Board shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal for time being and Seal shall never be used except by the authority of the Board or a Committee of the Board previously given.
- (b) The Company shall also be at liberty to have an Official Seal in accordance with Section 50 of the Act for use in any territory, district or place outside India.

161. Deeds how executed:

Every deed or other instrument to which the Seal of the Company is required to be affixed shall, unless the same is executed by a duly constituted attorney, be signed by two Directors or one Director and some other person appointed by the Board for the purpose.

DIVIDENDS

162. Division of profits:

The profits of the Company, subject to any special rights relating thereto created or authorised to be created by 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.

163. The Company in General Meeting may declare a dividend:

The Company in Annual General Meeting may declare dividends to be paid to members according to their respective rights but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board, the Company in Annual General Meeting may declare a smaller dividend.

164. Dividends only to be paid out of profit:

No dividends shall be declared or paid otherwise than out of profits for any Financial Year arrived at after providing for depreciation in accordance with the provisions of Section 205 of the Act or out of the Company for any previous Financial Year or Years arrived at after providing for depreciation in accordance with these provisions and remaining undistributed or out of both provided that:

- (a) if the Company has not provided for depreciation for any previous Financial Year or Years it shall, before declaring or paying dividends for any Financial Year provide for such depreciation out of the profits of the Financial Year or out of the profits of any other previous Financial Year or Years;
- (b) if the Company has incurred any loss in previous financial year or years the amount of the loss or any amount which is equal to the amount provided for depreciation for that year or those years whichever is less, shall be set off against the profit of the Company for the year for which the dividend is proposed to be declared or paid or against the profits

of the Company for any previous financial year or years arrived at in both cases after providing for depreciation in accordance with provisions of Section 205(2) of the Act or against both.

165. Interim Dividend:

The Board may, from time to time pay to the Members such interim dividend as in their judgement the position of the Company justifies.

166. Capital Paid-up in advance at interest not to earn dividend:

Where capital is paid 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.

167. Dividends in proportion to amount paid-up:

The Company shall pay dividends in proportion to the amount paid on each share where a larger amount is paid up on some shares than on others.

168. Retention of dividends until completion of transfer under Article 61:

The Board may retain the dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is under Article 61, 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.

169. Dividend etc. to joint-holders:

Any one of several persons who are registered as the joint holder of any share may give effectual receipts for all dividends or bonus and payments on account of dividends or bonus or other moneys payable in respect of such share.

170. No member to receive dividend whilst indebted to the company & company's right to reimbursement therefrom:

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 or otherwise, however, either alone or jointly with any other person or persons and the Board may deduct from the interest or dividend payable to any Members all sums of moneys so due from him to the Company.

171. Transfer of shares must be registered:

A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend declared thereon before the registration of transfer.

172(1). Dividends how remitted:

Unless otherwise directed any dividend may be paid by a pay slip or receipt having the force of a cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the Member or person entitled or in case of jointholders to that one of them first named in the Register of Member in respect of the joint-holding. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the liable or responsible for any cheque or warrant or payslip or receipt 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 forged signature of any payslip or receipt or the fraudulent recovery Dividend by any other means.

172(2) Electronic Clearing System in case of dividend

Any dividend declared may be paid by Electronic Clearing System through any Sponsor Bank after getting registration with the Reserve Bank of India for using this facility and collecting from the members necessary bank mandate in the prescribed format.

173. Unclaimed dividend:

No unclaimed dividend shall be forfeited by the Company and the unclaimed dividend shall be dealt with subject to the provisions of Section 205A of the Companies Act, 1956, and the rules made thereunder.

174. No interest on dividends:

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

175. Dividend and call together:

Any Annual General Meeting declaring a dividend may on the recommendation of the Board make a call on the Members of 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.

176. Capitalisation:

- (a) The Company in General Meeting may, upon the recommendation of the Board resolve that any moneys, investments or other assets forming part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund, or any Capital Redemption Reserve Account, or in the hands of the Company, and available for dividend (or representing premium received on the issue of shares standing to the credit of the shares Premium Account) be capitalised and distributed amongst such of the shareholders as would be entitled to receive the same if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital and that all or any part of such capitalised fund be applied on behalf of such shareholders in paying up in full, either at par or at such premium as the resolution may provide any unissued shares of which shall be distributed accordingly or in or towards payment of the uncalled liability on any issued shares or debenture or debenture-stock that such distributor or payment shall be accepted by such shareholders in full satisfaction of their interest in the said capitalised sum. Provided that a share Premium Account and a Capital Redemption Reserve Account, may for the purpose of this Article, only be applied in the paying up of unissued shares to be issued to Members as fully paid bonus shares.
- (b) A General Meeting may resolve that any surplus moneys arising from the realisation of any capital assets of the Company, or any investments representing the same, or any other undistributed profits of the Company not subject to charge for income tax be distributed among the Members on the footing that they receive the same as capital.
- (c) For the purpose of giving effect to any resolution under the preceeding paragraphs this Article the Board may settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to the distribution as it thinks expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificate and may fix the value for distribution of any specific assets and may determine that such payments shall be made to any Member upon the footing of the value so fixed or that fraction of less value than Rs. 10/- may be disregarded in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such cash or specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend or capitalised fund as may seem expedient to the Board. Where requisite a proper contract shall be delivered to the Registrar for registration in accordance with Section 75 of the Act, and the Board may appoint, any person to sign such contract on behalf of the person entitled to the dividends or capitalised fund, and such appointment shall be effective.

ACCOUNTS

177. Directors to keep true accounts:

The Company shall keep at the Office or at such place in India as the Board thinks fit proper Books of Account in accordance with Section 209 of the Act 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;
- (c) the assets and liabilities of the Company.

Where the Board decided to keep all or any of the Books of Accounts at any place other than the Office of the Company, the Company shall with seven days of the decision, file with the Registrar a notice in writing giving the full address of that other place.

The Company shall preserve in good order the Books of Accounts relating to a period of not less than eight years preceeding the current year together with the vouchers relevant to any entry in such books of Accounts.

Where the Company has branch office, where in or outside India, the Company shall be deemed to have complied with this Article if proper Books of Accounts relating to the transactions effected at the branch office or are kept at the branch office and proper summarised returns, made up to date at intervals of not more than three months, are sent by the branch office to the Company at its office or at any other place in India which the Company's Books of Accounts are kept as aforesaid.

The Books of Accounts, shall give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company or branch office, as the case may be and explain its transactions. The Books of Accounts and other books and papers shall be open to inspection by any Director during business hours.

178. As to inspection of accounts or books by members:

The Board 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 inspection of Members not being Directors, and Member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting and account book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or authorised by the Board.

179. Copies shall be sent to each member:

The Board shall from time to time in accordance with Section 210,211,212,215,216 and 217 of the Act, cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in Annual General Meeting such Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Accounts and Reports as are required by these Sections.

180. A copy of every such Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (including the Auditor's Report and every other document required by law to be annexed or attached to the Balance Sheet), shall at least twenty one days before the Meeting at which the same are to be laid before the Member, be sent to the Members of the Company, to holders of debentures issued by the Company (not being debentures which ex-facie are payable to the bearer thereof), to trustees for the holders of such debentures and to all other persons entitled to receive notices of General Meeting.

180A. Amendment to financial accounts:

If the Directors consider it to be necessary and in the interest of the Company they are entitled to amend the audited accounts of the Company of any Financial Year which have been laid before

the Company in General Meeting and adopted. The amendment to the accounts effected by the Directors in pursuance of this article shall be audited and placed before the Members in the General Meeting for their consideration and adoption.

AUDIT

Auditors to be appointed:

181. Auditors shall be appointed and their rights and duties regulated in accordance with the Section 224 to 233 of the Act.

182. First Auditor or Auditors:

The First Auditor or Auditors of the Company shall be appointed by the Board within one month of the date of registration of the Company and the Auditor or Auditors so appointed shall hold office until the conclusion of the First Annual General Meeting provided that the Company at General Meeting remove any such Auditor or all such Auditors and appoint in his or their place any other persons or person who have been nominated for appointment by any Member of the company and of whose nomination notice has been given to the Members of the Company not less than fourteen days before the date of the Meeting provided further that if the Board fails to exercise its power under this Article, the Company in General Meeting may appoint the first Auditor or Auditors.

183. Accounts when audited and approved to be conclusive except as to errors discovered within three months:

Every account of the Company when audited and approved by Annual General Meeting shall be conclusive except as regards any error discovered therein within three months next after the approval thereof. Whenever any such error is discovered within that period the account shall forthwith be corrected and thenceforth shall be conclusive. The revised Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account shall be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

DOCUMENTS AND NOTICES

184. Service of document or notice on members by company:

- (a) A document or notice may be served or given by the Company on any Member either personally or by send it by post to him to his registered address, or if he has no registered address in India, to the address, if any, in India supplied by him to the Company for serving documents or notice on him.
- (b) Where document or notice is sent by post, service of the document or notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, preparing and posting a letter containing the document or notice, provided that where a Member has intimated to the Company in advance that documents or notices should be sent to him under a certificate of posting or by a registered post with or without acknowledgment due and has deposited with the Company a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of doing such service of the document or notice shall not be deemed to be effected unless it is sent in the manner intimated by the Member and where a document or notice is sent by post such service shall be deemed to have been effected in the case of a notice of Meeting at the expiration of forty eight hours after the letter containing the notice is posted, in any other case, at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

185. By Advertisement:

A document or notice advertised in a newspaper, circulating in the neighborhood of the Office shall be deemed to be duly served or sent on the day on which the advertisement appears on or to every Member who has no registered address in India and has not supplied to the Company an address within India for the serving of documents on or the sending of notices to him.

186. On Joint-Holders:

A document or notice may be served or given by the Company on or the Joint-holders of a share by serving or giving the document or notice on or to the joint holder named first in the Register of Members in respect of the share.

187. On personal Representatives etc.:

A document or notice may be served or given by the Company on or to the persons entitled to 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 representative of the deceased or assignee of the insolvent or by any like description at the address, if any, in India supplied for the purpose by the person claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by serving the document or notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or insolvency had not occurred.

188. To whom documents or notice must be served or given:

Documents or notices of every General Meeting shall be served or given in some manner thereinbefore authorised on or to (a) every Member, (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a Member and (c) the auditor or auditors for the time being of the Company.

189. Member bound by documents or notices served or given to previous holders:

Every person, who by operation of law, transfer or other means whatsoever shall become entitled to any share, shall be bound by every document or notice in respect of such share which previously to his name and address being entered on the Register of Members, shall have been duly served on or given to the person from whom he derives his title to such shares.

190. Documents/Notice by company and signature thereto:

Any document or notice to be served or given by the Company may be signed by a Director or such person duly authorised by the Board for such purpose and the signature thereto may be written, printed or lithographed.

191. Service of Document or notice by member:

All documents or notices to be served or given by members on or to the Company or any office thereof shall be served or given by sending it to the Company or officers at the Office by post under a certificate of posting or by registered post or by leaving it at the office.

192. Copies of document and notices to Members whose address is situated outside India:

Notwithstanding and in addition to the provisions of Articles 183 to 191 (both inclusive) the Company shall, at the written request of any member whose registered address is situated outside India, send a copy of each such document or notice to such member at such registered address by prepaid air mail at the same time as documents or notices are sent or given as hereinbefore provided and at the like request such Members at the same time a cable shall be sent to such Member at such registered address informing him that such documents or notice has been despatched. The cost of sending such documents or notices by prepaid air mail and of sending such cable shall be for the account of the Member concerned who shall from time to time as may be necessary deposit with the Company a sum sufficient to meet the cost involved.

WINDING UP

193. Liquidator may divide assets in specie:

- (a) 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 losses shall be borne by the Member in proportion to the capital paid up or which ought to have been paid at the commencement of the winding up on the share 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 time of winding up, the excess shall be distributed amongst the members in the proportion to the capital paid up at the commencement the winding up of which ought to have been paid up on the shares held by them respectively. But this clause is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of share issued upon special terms and conditions.
- (b) The liquidator on any winding up (whether voluntary, under supervision or compulsory) may, the sanction of a special resolution but subject to the rights attached to any preference share capital divide among the contributories in specie any part of the assets of the Company in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of contributories as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit.

INDEMNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

194. Directors' and other's right to indemnity:

Subject to Section 201 of the Act, every officer or Agent for the time being of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings whether civil or criminal in which judgment 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 granted to him by the Court.

SECRECY CLAUSE

195. Secrecy Clause:

- (a) Every Director, Manager, Auditor, Treasurer, Member of a Committee, Officer, Servant, Agent, Accountant or other persons 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, including (without limitations) those with the customers and the state of the accounts with individuals and in all matters relating thereto and shall be such declaration pledge himself not to reveal any of the matters which may come to his knowledge in the discharge of his duties at any time 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 of the Act or these Articles.
- (b) No member shall be entitled to visit or inspect any works of the Company without the permission of a Director 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 trade secret, mystery trade or secret process or any other matter which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which in the opinion of the Directors, if would be inexpedient in the interest of the Company to disclose.

S. No.	Name & Signature of each subscriber	Occupation, address & description of each Subscriber	Name, signature, address, occupation & description of witness
1.	Murli Dhar Jindal S/o Harichand Jindal	Business 8-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027	I witness the signature and address of all the Subscribers, (S. C. Garg) S/o Shri R. C. Garg E-588, Greater Kailash II, New Delhi-110 048 Practising Chartered Accountant in India. Sd/-
2.	Sanjiv Jindal S/o Murli Dhar Jindal	Business 8-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027	
3.	Rajiv Jindal S/o Murli Dhar Jindal	Business 8-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027	
4.	Kamla Jindal W/o Murli Dhar Jindal	House wife 8-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta-700027	
5.	Savitri Garg W/o Jawahar Lal Garg	Business H-4, Masjid Moth, New Delhi-110048	
6.	Nirupam Garg D/o Jawahar Lal Garg	Student H-4, Masjid Moth, New Delhi-110048	
7.	Anupam Garg D/o Jawahar Lal Garg	Student H-4, Masjid Moth, New Delhi-110048	

Dated : 11th March, 1986
Place : New Delhi

