



PAPER – 2: CORPORATE AND OTHER LAWS

PART – I: ANNOUNCEMENTS STATING APPLICABILITY FOR MAY, 2024 EXAMINATIONS

Applicability for May, 2024 examinations

The Study Material (April 2023 edition) is applicable for May, 2024 examinations. This study material is updated for all amendments till 30th April, 2023.

Further, all relevant amendments/ circulars/ notifications etc. in the Company law part for the period 1st May, 2023 to 31st October, 2023 are mentioned below:

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

I. Chapter 3: Prospectus and Allotment of Securities

Notification S.O. 4744(E) dated 30th October, 2023

The Central Government has inserted sub- section (3) and sub- section (4) to section 23 of the Companies Act, 2013, through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020.

Amendment:

In **section 23**, the following sub- sections to be included:

“(3) Such class of public companies may issue such class of securities for the purposes of listing on permitted stock exchanges in permissible foreign jurisdictions or such other jurisdictions, as may be prescribed.

(4) The Central Government may, by notification, exempt any class or classes of public companies referred to in sub-section (3) from any of the provisions of this Chapter, Chapter IV, section 89, section 90 or section 127 and a copy of every such notification shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.”

[Enforcement Date: 30th October, 2023]

(Pg 3.6)

Sub- section (3) and sub- section (4) to section 23 have been inserted through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020. However, the said sub- sections have been enforced w.e.f. 30th October, 2023.

II. Chapter 7: Management and Administration

Notification S.O. G.S.R. 801(E) dated 27th October, 2023

The Central Government has amended the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, through the Companies (Management and Administration) Second Amendment Rules, 2023.

Amendment:

in **Rule 9**, after sub-rule (3), the following sub- rules shall be inserted, namely:-

"(4) Every company shall designate a person who shall be responsible for furnishing, and extending co-operation for providing, information to the Registrar or any other authorised officer with respect to beneficial interest in shares of the company.

(5) For the purpose of sub-rule(4), the company may designate-

- (i) a company secretary, if there is a requirement of appointment of such company secretary under the Act and the rules made thereunder; or
- (ii) a key managerial personnel, other than the company secretary; or
- (iii) every director, if there is no company secretary or key managerial personnel.

(6) Until a person is designated as referred under sub-rule (4), the following persons shall be deemed to have been designated person;

- (i) company secretary, if there is a requirement of appointment of such company secretary under the Act and the rules made thereunder; or
- (ii) every Managing Director or Manager, in case a company secretary has not been appointed; or

(iii) every director, if there is no company secretary or a Managing Director or Manager.

(7) Every company shall inform the details of the designated person in Annual return.

(8) If the company changes the designated person at any time, it shall intimate the same to the Registrar in e-form GNL-2 specified under the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014."

Old Law (Pg 7.13)

Sub- rule (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) of Rule 9 is newly inserted

PART – II: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



QUESTIONS

DIVISION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Case Scenario 1

Golden Limited is a listed company which is incorporated in 2013 having its registered office at Delhi and corporate office in Noida. It is registered with an authorised share capital of ₹ 20 crore divided into 2 crore equity shares of ₹ 10/- each. The paid-up share capital of the company is ₹ 10 crore divided into 1 crore equity shares of ₹ 10/- each. The company is in construction activities like construction of buildings, roads, etc.

On 8th January, 2022, the company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, D Limited which is involved in supplying of construction materials like steel, iron, cement, bricks, etc. D Limited elects to choose to prepare its first financial statements for the period from 8th January, 2022 to 31st March, 2022.

On 2nd January, 2022, Golden Limited incorporated a new wholly owned subsidiary, E Limited for providing project management consultancy service to its customers or to parent company. On 5th January, 2022, Golden Limited through its subsidiary, E Limited acquired 100% partnership interest in XYZ & Co., partnership firm. E Limited elects to choose to prepare its first financial

statements for the period from 2nd January, 2022 to 31st March, 2023 and conducted its Annual General Meeting on 16th August, 2023.

On 1st July, 2022, the subsidiary company, D Limited incorporated a new wholly owned subsidiary, F Limited.

Golden Limited prepared its standalone financial statements for the year 2021-22 and presented before the Board of Directors of the company on 25th August, 2022 for their approval and the same were adopted by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting held on 2nd September, 2022.

Golden Limited prepared its standalone and consolidated financial statements for the year 2022-23 and presented before the Board of Directors of the company on 20th August, 2023 for their approval and the same were adopted by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting held on 26th September, 2023.

On the basis of above facts and by applying applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable Rules therein, choose the correct answer (one out of four) of the following MCQs given herein under: -

1. What is the last date for conducting AGM for E Limited?
 - (a) 30th September, 2022
 - (b) 31st December, 2022
 - (c) 30th September, 2023
 - (d) 31st December, 2023
2. What is the due date for conducting AGM for Golden Limited for the year ended March 31, 2023?
 - (a) 30th September, 2023
 - (b) 31st October, 2023
 - (c) 30th November, 2023
 - (d) 31st December, 2023
3. The Companies Act, 2013 provides that in addition to standalone financial statement, the company shall also prepare consolidated financial statements which shall also be presented at AGM. Accordingly,

the consolidated financial statements of Golden Limited for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 includes, financial statements:

- (a) Golden Limited and D Limited
 - (b) Golden Limited, D Limited and E Limited
 - (c) Golden Limited, D Limited, E Limited and XYZ & Co., partnership firm
 - (d) Golden Limited, D Limited, E Limited, F Limited and XYZ & Co., partnership firm
4. The Companies Act, 2013 provides that in addition to standalone financial statement, the company shall also prepare consolidated financial statements which shall also be presented before AGM. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of Golden Limited for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023 includes:
- (a) Golden Limited and D Limited
 - (b) Golden Limited, D Limited and E Limited
 - (c) Golden Limited, D Limited, E Limited and XYZ & Co., partnership firm
 - (d) Golden Limited, D Limited, E Limited, F Limited and XYZ & Co., partnership firm
5. Please select which is the correct option/ which is the most correct statement:
- (a) Golden Limited had given the notice for holding AGM in Mumbai on Monday, 26th September, 2023 at 11.00 A.M.
 - (b) Golden Limited had given the notice for holding AGM in Delhi on Monday, 26th September, 2023 at 11.00 A.M.
 - (c) Golden Limited had given the notice for holding AGM in Noida on Tuesday, 27th September, 2023 at 11.00 A.M.
 - (d) Golden Limited had given the notice for holding AGM in Delhi on Monday, 26th September, 2023 at 8.30 A.M.

Case Scenario 2

Omx Software Private Limited is a private company and having its registered office in Bangalore and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Omx Software Inc, situated in USA. Mr. Rajat Kapoor, Mr. Shubham and Mr. Peter are directors of Omx Software Private Limited. Mr. Rajat and Mr. Shubham are Indian residents while Mr. Peter is a non-resident and stays in USA. Mr. Peter is also a director in Omx Software Inc.

Mr. Rajat left India on 2nd November, 2021 for the purpose of looking after the business of Omx Software Inc. Mr. Rajat came to back to India on 12th February, 2022 to meet his family and left India on 26th February, 2022 and went back to USA to look after the business of Omx Software Inc. Mr. Rajat again visited India on 25th August, 2022 and stays in India for the whole year.

Omx Software Private Limited had availed a consultancy service from a company situated in USA for development of software for the purpose of rendering service to its customers situated in India.

Mr. Rajat had purchased a residential property in USA on 27th April, 2022 which was self-occupied by him for his residential use.

6. Considering the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, which of the following options correctly determines the residential status of Mr. Rajat Kapoor:
- (a) Mr. Rajat Kapoor to be treated as resident in India for Financial Year (FY) 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024 since he stays in India for more than 182 days
 - (b) Mr. Rajat Kapoor to be treated as non-resident in India for FY 2022-2023 since he left India for the purpose of carrying business of Omx Software Inc and resident for FY 2023-2024
 - (c) Mr. Rajat Kapoor to be treated as non-resident for FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024
 - (d) Mr. Rajat Kapoor to be treated as resident in India for FY 2022-2023 since he stays in India for more than 182 days and non-resident for FY 2023-2024

7. Considering the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, how much amount can company remit outside India:
- (a) Permissible amount remitted to US company for obtaining consultancy without obtaining prior approval of RBI is USD 1,000,000 per project
 - (b) Permissible amount remitted to US company for obtaining consultancy without obtaining prior approval of RBI is USD 100,000 per project
 - (c) Permissible amount remitted to US company for obtaining consultancy without obtaining prior approval of RBI is USD 200,000 per project
 - (d) Permissible amount remitted to US company for obtaining consultancy without obtaining prior approval of RBI is USD 2,000,000 per project
8. Considering the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, in respect of purchase of residential property by Mr. Rajat in USA which of the following statement is correct?
- (a) Purchase of residential property by Mr. Rajat is a current account transaction
 - (b) Mr. Rajat has to sell his property before returning to India permanently as he becomes resident in subsequent years
 - (c) Purchase of residential property by Mr. Rajat is neither capital account transaction nor current account transaction
 - (d) Purchase of residential property by Mr. Rajat is a capital account transaction
9. Bhavesh, Yash and Chirag incorporated a Limited Liability Partnership for doing the business of trading of timber under the name Solid Lakkad LLP. Chirag has shifted his residence from 12, Block C, Kamla Nagar, Agra to 808, Sector 1, Bodla, Agra on 16th November, 2023. Chirag informed the firm about change of his address on 20th November, 2023 sending a written notice. Now, by which date Solid Lakkad LLP is required to file a notice with the registrar?

- (a) 01st December, 2023
 - (b) 05th December, 2023
 - (c) 16th December, 2023
 - (d) 20th December, 2023
10. Druk Software Company Inc., a company incorporated in Australia, proposes to establish a place of business at Mumbai. The list of the Directors includes (i) Mr. Arun – Managing Director, (ii) Mr. Ranveer – Director, (iii) Mr. Ramesh Malik – Director and (iv) Mr. Navaaz – Director. Ms. Lavina has been appointed as the Secretary of Druk Software Company Inc. It is to be noted that Mr. Ramesh Malik and Mr. Navaaz, resident in India, are the persons who have been authorised by Druk Software Company Inc. to accept on behalf of the company service of process, notices or other documents required to be served on Druk Software Company Inc. In relation to the company's establishment, you are required to enlighten the Druk Company Inc. with respect to whose, a declaration will be required to be submitted to the Registrar of Companies by Druk Software Company Inc. for not being convicted or debarred from formation of companies in or outside India.
- (a) Mr. Arun, Mr. Ranveer, Mr. Ramesh Malik, Mr. Navaaz and Ms. Lavina
 - (b) Mr. Arun, Mr. Ramesh Malik, Mr. Navaaz and Ms. Lavina
 - (c) Mr. Ramesh Malik and Mr. Navaaz
 - (d) Mr. Arun, Mr. Ranveer, Mr. Ramesh Malik and Mr. Navaaz

DIVISION B: DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

PART I: COMPANY LAW

The Companies Act, 2013

11. Ram Pvt. Ltd. is the holding company of Laxman Pvt. Ltd. As per the last profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 2023 of Laxman Pvt. Ltd., its turnover was ₹ 1.80 crore; and paid up share capital was ₹ 80 lakh. The Board of Directors wants to avail the status of a small company. The Company Secretary of the company advised the directors that the company cannot be categorized as a small company. In the light

of the above facts and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, you are required to examine whether the contention of Company Secretary is correct, explaining the relevant provisions of the Act.

12. Prakash and some of his friends are members of Focus Limited, a company with a paid-up share capital of ₹ one crore. They all intend to propose a resolution at the forthcoming General Meeting of the company which is going to be held in CP, New Delhi i.e. the place where Registered Office of Focus Limited is situated.
 - (i) Kindly provide guidance to Prakash and his friends on the requisite minimum paid-up share capital they should hold to initiate a members' resolution.
 - (ii) What are the other requirements that Prakash and his friends need to keep in mind for moving a members' resolution.
13. PQR Private Limited operates as a manufacturing company, generating a turnover of ₹ 150 crore and holds an outstanding loan of ₹ 75 crore from a public financial institution solely in the previous financial year (with a total loan availed of ₹ 110 crore, but ₹ 35 crore were repaid during the same year). The company's Board has delegated the authority to Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to designate an internal auditor to conduct internal audit. However, the CEO believes that the company is not legally obligated to have an internal auditor. Analyse the accuracy of the CEO's perspective by referring to the provisions outlined in the Companies Act, 2013. What would be your response if the Board of Directors wanted to appoint the Mr. Nagendra (an ex- employee who is a qualified Chartered Accountant) as an internal auditor?
14. The Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh collectively hold 60% of the paid-up Equity Share Capital of Orange Limited. The audited financial statements of Orange Limited for the financial year 2022-23 were presented at its Annual General Meeting convened on 17th August, 2023. However, pending the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on the said accounts the meeting was adjourned without adoption of the accounts. Therefore, the company did not file its financial statements with the Registrar of Companies. Afterwards, on receipt of CAG comments on the accounts, the adjourned annual

general meeting was held on 20th September, 2023 whereat the accounts were adopted. Thereafter, Orange Limited filed its financial statements relevant to the financial year 2022-23 with the Registrar of Companies on 29th September, 2023.

Examine, with reference to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, whether, Orange Limited has complied with the statutory requirement regarding filing of accounts with the Registrar.

15. NOP Limited, since its incorporation in 2002, is engaged in the production of premium quality glass bottles. According to financial results of the company as on 31.3.2023 net worth of the company was ₹ 90 crore and turnover for the year 2022-23 was ₹ 510 crore. The company proposed to accept the deposits as on 1st February, 2024, which would be due for repayment on 30th September, 2028 from the public for expansion and redevelopment programs of company.

Furthermore, the company has accepted a loan of ₹ 1.5 crore from Mr. P Kishore (Director) and the loan was to be repaid after 24 months. Company in its books of account, records the receipt as a loan under non-current liabilities. At the time of advancing loan, Mr. P Kishore affirms in writing that such amount is not being given out of funds acquired by him by borrowing or accepting loans or deposits from others and complete details of such loan transaction is furnished in the boards' report.

On the basis of above facts answer the following questions:

- (i) Whether company was eligible to accept deposit from public? What is the criteria for acceptance of deposit and tenure for which deposit can be accepted? Whether the tenure decided by company was in accordance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013?
 - (ii) With reference to the loan advanced by Mr. P Kishore to company, state whether the same is to be classified as a deposit or not?
16. Fine Publishers, registered in Tokyo, began operating in India during the financial year 2009. The company has duly submitted all necessary documents to the registrar within the specified due date. On 1st March, 2023, Fine Publishers has shifted its principal office in Tokyo. Is Fine

Publishers required to undertake any steps due to change in address of principal office. Give your answer in reference to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008

17. Mohit is a creditor of ABC LLP. He has a claim of ₹ 10,00,000 against the LLP. However, the assets of the LLP are valued at only ₹ 7,00,000. Now, Mohit seeks to hold the partners of the LLP personally accountable for the shortfall of ₹ 3,00,000. Under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, 2008, can Mohit demand for the deficit from the partners of ABC LLP?

PART II: OTHER LAWS**The General Clauses Act, 1897**

18. Yogveer Singh has a mango orchard at Manchanga Village, Bilaspur. The orchard has more than one hundred Mango trees. Yogveer Singh has sold orchard along with all the mango trees. Explain, in the lights of provisions of the General Clauses Act 1897, whether the sale of trees will be considered as sale of Immovable Property?

Interpretation of Statutes

19. What does the principle of "reading the statute as a whole" imply in the interpretation of statutes? Explain with the help of an example.

The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999

20. Mr. Shivesh, an Indian National desires to obtain Foreign Exchange for the following purposes:
- (i) Remittance of US Dollar 50,000 out of winnings on a lottery ticket.
 - (ii) US Dollar 100,000 for sending a cultural troupe on a tour of U.S.A.
- Advise him whether he can get Foreign Exchange and if so, under what conditions?

**SUGGESTED ANSWERS/HINTS**

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (b)
6. (b)
7. (a)
8. (c)
9. (c)
10. (d)
11. As per section 2(85) of the Companies Act, 2013, small company means a company, other than a public company:
 - (i) paid-up share capital of which does not exceed four crore rupees, and
 - (ii) turnover of which as per profit and loss account for the immediately preceding financial year does not exceed forty crore rupees:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

 - (A) a holding company or a subsidiary company;
 - (B) a company registered under section 8; or
 - (C) a company or body corporate governed by any special Act.

In the instant case, as per the last profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 2023 of Laxman Pvt. Ltd., its turnover was to the extent of ₹ 1.80 crore, and paid-up share capital was ₹ 80 lakh. Though Laxman Pvt. Ltd., as per the turnover and paid-up share capital norms, qualifies for the status of a 'small company' but it cannot be categorized

as a 'small company' because it is the subsidiary of another company (Ram Pvt. Ltd.).

Hence, the contention of the Company Secretary is correct.

- 12. (i)** In terms of section 111 of the Companies Act, 2013, the members of a company are given a statutory right to propose resolutions for consideration at the general meetings. According to sub-section (1), the number of members required to make a requisition for moving resolution shall be same as required to requisition a general meeting as per section 100 (2). The requirement is as under:

"In case of a company having share capital, such number of members who hold minimum 1/10th of the paid-up share capital that carries right of voting shall be eligible to make a requisition for moving a resolution at the general meeting."

Accordingly, Prakash and his friends must hold minimum 1/10th of paid-up share capital (i.e. ₹ 10 lakh worth of share capital carrying right to vote) of Focus Limited in order to be eligible for moving a resolution at the general meeting.

- (ii)** The other requirements as per section 111 for making a requisition to move a resolution at the general meeting which Prakash and his friends should keep in mind are as under:
- (a) Two or more copies of the requisition are required to contain signatures of all the requisitionists i.e. Prakash and friends.
 - (b) The requisition must be deposited by them at CP where the registered office of Focus Limited is situated.
 - (c) In the case of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution, it needs to be deposited by them not less than six weeks before the meeting.
 - (d) In case of any other resolution, the same is to be deposited by them not less than two weeks before the meeting.
 - (e) A sum reasonably sufficient to meet the expenses to be incurred by Focus Limited in giving effect to proposing the resolution shall also be deposited by Prakash and his friends along with the requisition.

- 13.** According to the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, every private company having—

- (A) turnover of 200 crore rupees or more during the preceding financial year; or
- (B) outstanding loans or borrowings from banks or public financial institutions exceeding 100 crore rupees or more at any point of time during the preceding financial year.

shall be required to appoint an internal auditor which may be either an individual or a partnership firm or a body corporate.

Internal Auditor shall either be a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant, or such other professional as may be decided by the Board to conduct internal audit of the functions and activities of the company.

The internal auditor may or may not be an employee of the company.

Thus, PQR Private Limited is required to appoint an internal auditor as the outstanding loans from public financial institutions during the year have exceeded 100 crore (irrespective of the fact that the outstanding loan during the year is 75 crore rupees).

Hence, the advice of CEO is not correct.

Internal Auditor may be any professional as decided by the Board and may be even an employee of the company. Hence, the Board of Directors may appoint Mr. Nagendra, an ex- employee who is a qualified Chartered Accountant, as an internal auditor.

- 14.** According to first provision to section 137(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, where the financial statements are not adopted at Annual General Meeting (AGM) or adjourned AGM, such unadopted financial statements along with the required documents shall be filed with the Registrar within thirty days of the date of Annual General Meeting and the Registrar shall take them in his records as provisional till the financial statements are filed with him after their adoption in the adjourned Annual General Meeting for that purpose.

According to second proviso to section 137(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, financial statements adopted in the adjourned AGM shall be filed

with the Registrar within thirty days of the date of such adjourned AGM with such fees or such additional fees as may be prescribed.

In the instant case, the accounts of Orange Limited were adopted at the adjourned AGM held on 20th September, 2023 and filing of financial statements with Registrar was done on 29th September, 2023 i.e. within 30 days of the date of adjourned AGM. However, Orange Limited has not filed its unadopted financial statements within 30 days of the date of the Annual General Meeting held on 17th August, 2023.

Hence, Orange Limited has not complied with the statutory requirement regarding filing of unadopted accounts with the Registrar, but has certainly complied with the provisions by filing of adopted accounts within the due date with the Registrar.

15. (i) As per Rule 2(1)(e) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, the term "eligible company" means a public company as referred to in section 76(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, which is 'eligible' to accept deposits from the public at large only if it meets the below-mentioned criteria. Accordingly:
- It should be a public company.
 - It should have net worth of minimum ₹ 100 crore or a turnover of minimum ₹ 500 crore.
 - It has obtained the prior consent by means of a special resolution passed in general meeting.
 - The special resolution has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.
 - An ordinary resolution is sufficient if an eligible company is accepting deposits within the limits specified under section 180 (1) (c).

In the instant case, the turnover of NOP Limited is ₹ 510 crore, hence it is eligible to accept deposits from the public.

Tenure for which Deposits can be Accepted: A company is not permitted to accept or renew deposits (whether secured or unsecured) which is repayable on demand or in less than six

months. Further, the maximum period of acceptance of deposit cannot exceed thirty-six months.

The tenure for the proposed deposits dated 1st February, 2024 which would be due for repayment on 30th September, 2028, is not valid, as the maximum period of acceptance of deposit cannot exceed 36 months. Hence, it is not in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (ii) In terms of Rule 2(1)(c)(viii) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, any amount received from a person who is director of the company at the time of giving loan to the company shall not be treated as deposit if such director furnishes to the company at the time of giving money, a written declaration to the effect that the amount is not being given out of funds acquired by him by borrowing or accepting loans or deposits from others and further, the company shall disclose the details of money so accepted in the Board's report.

In the given case, the said deposits by Mr. P Kishore shall not be treated as deposit.

16. Section 380 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013, provides that where any alteration is made or occurs in the documents delivered to the Registrar under section 380, the foreign company shall, within 30 days of such alteration, deliver to the Registrar for registration, a return containing the particulars of the alteration in the prescribed form. The Companies (Registration of Foreign Companies) Rules, 2014, has prescribed that the return containing the particulars of the alteration shall be filed along with prescribed fees. Accordingly, Fine Publishers is required to submit to the Registrar the new address of the principal office (in Tokyo) of the company within 30 days of such alteration.
17. A limited liability partnership is a body corporate formed and incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and is a legal entity separate from that of its partners. The LLP itself will be liable for the full extent of its assets but the liability of the partners will be limited. Creditors of LLP shall be the creditors of LLP alone. In other words, creditors of LLP cannot claim from partners. The liability of the partners will be limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP. Hence,

the creditors of ABC LLP are the creditors of ABC LLP only. Partners of LLP are not personally liable towards creditors. Thus, Mohit can not claim his deficiency of ₹ 3,00,000 from the partners of ABC LLP.

PART II: OTHER LAWS

- 18.** According to section 3(36) of the General Clauses Act 1897, 'Movable Property' shall mean property of every description, except immovable property. While section 3(26) provides, 'Immovable Property' shall include:

- (i) Land,
- (ii) Benefits to arise out of land, and
- (iii) Things attached to the earth, or
- (iv) Permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

In the given question, Yogveer Singh has sold mango orchard along with all the mango trees. In the lights of provisions of the Act, as trees are benefits arise out of the land and attached to the earth, hence, mango trees are immovable property.

- 19.** It is the elementary principle that construction of a statute is to be made of all its parts taken together and not of one part only. The deed must be read as a whole in order to ascertain the true meaning of its several clauses, and the words of each clause should be so interpreted as to bring them into harmony with other provisions – if that interpretation does no violence to the meaning of which they are naturally susceptible. And the same approach would apply with equal force with regard to Acts and Rules passed by the legislature.

One of the safest guides to the construction of sweeping general words is to examine other words of like import in the same enactment or instrument to see what limitations must be imposed on them. If we find that a number of such expressions have to be subjected to limitations and qualifications and that such limitations and qualifications are of the same nature, that circumstance forms a strong argument for subjecting the expression in dispute to a similar limitation and qualification.

Example: If one section of an Act requires 'notice' should be given, then a verbal notice would generally be sufficient. But, if another section

provides that 'notice' should be 'served' on the person or 'left' with him, or in a particular manner or place, then it would obviously indicate that a written notice was intended.

20. Under provisions of section 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 certain Rules have been made for drawal of Foreign Exchange for Current Account transactions. As per these Rules, Foreign Exchange for some of the Current Account transactions is prohibited. As regards some other Current Account transactions, Foreign Exchange can be drawn with prior permission of the Central Government while in case of some Current Account transactions, prior permission of Reserve Bank of India is required.

- (i) Remittance out of lottery winnings is prohibited as the same is included in First Schedule to the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000. Hence, Mr. Shivesh cannot withdraw Foreign Exchange for this purpose.
- (ii) Foreign Exchange for meeting expenses of cultural tour can be withdrawn by any person after obtaining permission from Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, (Department of Education and Culture) as prescribed in Second Schedule to the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000. Hence, Mr. Shivesh can withdraw the Foreign Exchange after obtaining such permission.

In all the cases, where remittance of Foreign Exchange is allowed, either by general or specific permission, the remitter has to obtain the Foreign Exchange from an Authorised Person as defined in Section 2(c).