

**2018 (till 05-11-2018)**

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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II — Section 1

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 21st April, 2018/Vaisakha 1, 1940 (Saka)*

### THE FUGITIVE ECONOMIC OFFENDERS ORDINANCE, 2018

No. 1 of 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of the  
Republic of India.

An Ordinance to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 was introduced on the 12th day of March, 2018 in the House of the People;

AND WHEREAS the said Bill could not be taken up for consideration and passing in the House of the People;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

#### CHAPTER I

##### PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

#### Definitions.

2. (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Administrator” means an Administrator appointed under sub-section (1) of section 15;

(b) “benami property” and “benami transaction” shall have the same meanings as assigned to them under clauses (8) and (9) respectively of section 2 of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988;

45 of 1988.

(c) “contracting State” means any country or place outside India in respect of which arrangements have been made by the Central Government with the Government of such country through a treaty or otherwise;

(d) “Deputy Director” means the Deputy Director appointed under sub-section (1) of section 49 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002;

15 of 2003.

(e) “Director” means the Director appointed under sub-section (1) of section 49 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002;

15 of 2003.

(f) “fugitive economic offender” means any individual against whom a warrant for arrest in relation to a Scheduled Offence has been issued by any Court in India, who—

(i) has left India so as to avoid criminal prosecution; or

(ii) being abroad, refuses to return to India to face criminal prosecution;

(g) “key managerial personnel” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (51) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013;

18 of 2013.

(h) “notification” means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the expression “notify” shall be construed accordingly;

(i) “person” includes—

(i) an individual;

(ii) a Hindu Undivided Family;

(iii) a company;

(iv) a trust;

(v) a partnership;

(vi) a limited liability partnership;

(vii) an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not;

(viii) every artificial juridical person not falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses; and

(ix) any agency, office or branch owned or controlled by any of the above persons mentioned in the preceding sub-clauses;

(j) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(k) “proceeds of crime” means any property derived or obtained, directly or indirectly, by any person as a result of criminal activity relating to a Scheduled Offence, or the value of any such property, or where such property is taken or held outside the country, then the property equivalent in value held within the country or abroad;

(l) “Schedule” means the Schedule appended to this Act;

(m) “Scheduled Offence” means an offence specified in the Schedule, if the total value involved in such offence or offences is one hundred crore rupees or more;

15 of 2003. (n) “Special Court” means a Court of Session designated as a Special Court under sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

15 of 2003. (2) The words and expressions used and not defined in this Ordinance but defined in the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to any individual who is, or becomes, a fugitive economic offender on or after the date of coming into force of this Ordinance.

Application of Ordinance.

## CHAPTER II

### DECLARATION OF FUGITIVE ECONOMIC OFFENDERS AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

4. (1) Where the Director or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy Director authorised by the Director for the purposes of this section, has reason to believe (the reasons for such belief to be recorded in writing), on the basis of material in his possession, that any individual is a fugitive economic offender, he may file an application in such form and manner as may be prescribed in the Special Court that such individual may be declared as a fugitive economic offender.

Application for declaration of fugitive economic offender and procedure therefor.

(2) The application referred to in sub-section (1) shall contain—

(a) reasons for the belief that an individual is a fugitive economic offender;

(b) any information available as to the whereabouts of the fugitive economic offender;

(c) a list of properties or the value of such properties believed to be the proceeds of crime, including any such property outside India for which confiscation is sought;

(d) a list of properties or benami property owned by the individual in India or abroad for which confiscation is sought; and

(e) a list of persons who may have an interest in any of the properties listed under clauses (c) and (d).

15 of 2003. (3) The Authorities appointed for the purposes of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 shall be the Authorities for the purposes of this Ordinance.

5. (1) The Director or any other officer authorised by the Director, not below the rank of Deputy Director, may, with the permission of the Special Court, attach any property mentioned in the application under section 4 by an order in writing in such manner as may be prescribed.

Attachment of property.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or section 4 the Director or any other officer, not below the rank of Deputy Director, authorised by the Director, may, by an order in writing, at any time prior to the filing of the application under section 4, attach any property—

(a) for which there is a reason to believe that the property is proceeds of crime, or is a property owned by an individual who is a fugitive economic offender; and

(b) which is being or is likely to be dealt with in a manner which may result in the property being unavailable for confiscation:

Provided that the Director or any other officer who provisionally attaches any property under this sub-section shall, within a period of thirty days from the date of such attachment, file an application under section 4 before the Special Court.

(3) The attachment of any property under this section shall continue for a period of one hundred and eighty days from the date of order of attachment or such other period as may be extended by the Special Court before the expiry of such period.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the person interested in the enjoyment of the immovable property attached under sub-section (1) from such enjoyment.

*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “person interested”, in relation to any immovable property includes all persons claiming or entitled to claim any interest in the property.

Powers of  
Director and  
other officers.

**6.** The Director or any other officer shall, for the purposes of section 4, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) discovery and inspection;
- (b) enforcing the attendance of any person, including any officer of a reporting entity and examining him on oath;
- (c) compelling the production of records;
- (d) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (e) issuing commissions for examination of witnesses and documents; and
- (f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

Power of  
survey.

**7. (1)** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Ordinance, where a Director or any other officer authorised by the Director, on the basis of material in his possession, has reason to believe (the reasons for such belief to be recorded in writing), that an individual may be a fugitive economic offender, he may enter any place—

- (i) within the limits of the area assigned to him; or
- (ii) in respect of which he is authorised for the purposes of this section, by such other authority, who is assigned the area within which such place is situated.

(2) Where the Director or any other officer authorised by him, on the basis of material in his possession, has reason to believe (the reasons for such belief to be recorded in writing) that an individual may be a fugitive economic offender and it is necessary to enter any place as mentioned in sub-section (1), he may request any proprietor, employee or any other person who may be present at that time, to—

- (a) afford him the necessary facility to inspect such records as he may require and which may be available at such place;
- (b) afford him the necessary facility to check or verify the proceeds of crime or any transaction related to proceeds of crime which may be found therein; and
- (c) furnish such information as he may require as to any matter which may be useful for, or relevant to any proceedings under this Ordinance.

(3) The Director, or any other officer acting under this section may—

- (i) place marks of identification on the records inspected by him and make or cause to be made extracts or copies therefrom;
- (ii) make an inventory of any property checked or verified by him; and
- (iii) record the statement of any person present at the property which may be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under this Ordinance.

Search and  
seizure.

**8. (1)** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where the Director or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy Director authorised by him for the purposes of this section, on the basis of information in his possession, has reason to believe (the reason for such belief to be recorded in writing) that any person—

- (i) may be declared as a fugitive economic offender;
- (ii) is in possession of any proceeds of crime;
- (iii) is in possession of any records which may relate to proceeds of crime; or

(iv) is in possession of any property related to proceeds of crime,  
then, subject to any rules made in this behalf, he may authorise any officer subordinate to him to—

(a) enter and search any building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft where he has reason to suspect that such records or proceeds of crime are kept;

(b) break open the lock of any door, box, locker, safe, almirah or other receptacle for exercising the powers conferred by clause (a) where the keys thereof are not available;

(c) seize any record or property found as a result of such search;

(d) place marks of identification on such record or property, if required or make or cause to be made extracts or copies therefrom;

(e) make a note or an inventory of such record or property; and

(f) examine on oath any person, who is found to be in possession or control of any record or property, in respect of all matters relevant for the purposes of any investigation under this Ordinance.

(2) Where an authority, upon information obtained during survey under section 7, is satisfied that any evidence shall be or is likely to be concealed or tampered with, he may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, enter and search the building or place where such evidence is located and seize that evidence.

**9.** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force—

Search of  
persons.

(a) if an authority, authorised in this behalf by the Central Government by general or special order, has reason to believe (the reason for such belief to be recorded in writing) that any person has secreted about his person or anything under his possession, ownership or control, any record or proceeds of crime which may be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under this Ordinance, he may search that person and seize such record or property which may be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under this Ordinance;

(b) where an authority is about to search any person, he shall, if such person so requires, take such person within twenty-four hours to the nearest Gazetted Officer, superior in rank to him, or a Magistrate:

Provided that the period of twenty-four hours shall exclude the time necessary for the journey undertaken to take such person to the nearest Gazetted Officer, superior in rank to him, or the Magistrate's Court;

(c) if the requisition under clause (b) is made, the authority shall not detain the person for more than twenty-four hours prior to taking him before the Gazetted Officer, superior in rank to him, or the Magistrate referred to in that sub-section:

Provided that the period of twenty-four hours shall exclude the time necessary for the journey from the place of detention to the office of the Gazetted Officer, superior in rank to him, or the Magistrate's Court;

(d) the Gazetted Officer or the Magistrate before whom any such person is brought shall, if he sees no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person but otherwise shall direct that search be made;

(e) before making the search under clause (a) or clause (d), the authority shall call upon two or more persons to attend and witness the search and the search shall be made in the presence of such persons;

(f) the authority shall prepare a list of record or property seized in the course of the search and obtain the signatures of the witnesses on the list;

(g) no female shall be searched by anyone except a female; and

(h) the authority shall record the statement of the person searched under clause (a) or clause (e) in respect of the records or proceeds of crime found or seized in the course of the search.

Notice.

**10.** (1) Where an application under section 4 has been duly filed, the Special Court shall issue a notice to an individual who is alleged to be a fugitive economic offender.

(2) The notice referred to in sub-section (1), shall also be issued to any other person who has any interest in the property mentioned in the application under sub-section (2) of section 4.

(3) A notice under sub-section (1) shall—

(a) require the individual to appear at a specified place and time not less than six weeks from the date of issue of such notice; and

(b) state that failure to appear on the specified place and time shall result in a declaration of the individual as a fugitive economic offender and confiscation of property under this Ordinance.

(4) A notice under sub-section (1) shall be forwarded to such authority, as the Central Government may notify, for effecting service in a contracting State.

(5) The authority referred to in sub-section (4) shall make efforts to serve the notice within a period of two weeks in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6) A notice under sub-section (1) may also be served to the individual alleged to be a fugitive economic offender by electronic means to—

(a) his electronic mail address submitted in connection with an application for allotment of Permanent Account Number under section 139A of the Income-tax Act, 1961;

43 of 1961.

(b) his electronic mail address submitted in connection with an application for enrolment under section 3 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016;

18 of 2016.

(c) any other electronic account as may be prescribed, belonging to the individual which is accessed by him over the internet, subject to the satisfaction of the Special Court that such account has been recently accessed by the individual and constitutes a reasonable method for communication of the notice to the individual.

Procedure for hearing application.

**11.** (1) Where any individual to whom notice has been issued under sub-section (1) of section 10 appears in person at the place and time specified in the notice, the Special Court may terminate the proceedings under this Ordinance.

(2) Where any individual to whom notice has been issued under sub-section (1) of section 10 fails to appear at the place and time specified in the notice, but enters appearance through counsel, the Special Court may in its discretion give a period of one week to file a reply to the application under section 4.

(3) Where any individual to whom notice has been issued under sub-section (1) of section 10 fails to enter appearance either in person or through counsel, and the Special Court is satisfied—

(a) that service of notice has been effected on such party; or

(b) that notice could not be served in spite of best efforts because such individual has evaded service of notice,

it may, after recording reasons in writing, proceed to hear the application.



(4) The Special Court may also give any person to whom notice has been issued under sub-section (2) of section 10 a period of one week to file a reply to the application under section 4.

**12.** (1) After hearing the application under section 4, if the Special Court is satisfied that an individual is a fugitive economic offender, it may, by an order, declare the individual as a fugitive economic offender for reasons to be recorded in writing.

Declaration of fugitive economic offender.

(2) On a declaration under sub-section (1), the Special Court may order that any of the following properties stand confiscated to the Central Government—

(a) the proceeds of crime in India or abroad, whether or not such property is owned by the fugitive economic offender; and

(b) any other property or benami property in India or abroad, owned by the fugitive economic offender.

(3) The confiscation order of the Special Court shall, to the extent possible, identify the properties in India or abroad that constitute proceeds of crime which are to be confiscated and in case such properties cannot be identified, quantify the value of the proceeds of crime.

(4) The confiscation order of the Special Court shall separately list any other property owned by the fugitive economic offender in India which is to be confiscated.

(5) Where the Special Court has made an order for confiscation of any property under sub-section (2), and such property is in a contracting State, the Special Court may issue a letter of request to a Court or authority in the contracting State for execution of such order.

(6) Every letter of request to be transmitted to a contracting State under sub-section (5) shall be transmitted in such form and manner as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.

(7) The Special Court may, while making the confiscation order, exempt from confiscation any property which is a proceed of crime in which any other person, other than the fugitive economic offender, has an interest if it is satisfied that such interest was acquired *bonafide* and without knowledge of the fact that the property was proceeds of crime.

(8) All the rights and title in the confiscated property shall, from the date of the confiscation order, vest in the Central Government, free from all encumbrances.

(9) Where on the conclusion of the proceedings, the Special Court finds that the individual is not a fugitive economic offender, the Special Court shall order release of property or record attached or seized under this Ordinance to the person entitled to receive it.

(10) Where an order releasing the property has been made by the Special Court under sub-section (9), the Director or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf may withhold the release of any such property or record for a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of such order, if he is of the opinion that such property is relevant for the appeal proceedings under this Ordinance.

**13.** (1) Where at any time after the institution of the application under section 4, any other property is discovered or identified which constitutes proceeds of crime or is property owned by the fugitive economic offender liable to be confiscated under this Ordinance, the Director or any other officer not below the rank of Deputy Director authorised by the Director for the purposes of this section, may file a supplementary application in the Special Court seeking confiscation of such properties.

Supplementary Application.

(2) The provisions of sections 4 to 12 shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to such application as they apply in relation to an application under section 4.

**14.** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,—

(a) on a declaration of an individual as a fugitive economic offender, any Court or tribunal in India, in any civil proceeding before it, may, disallow such individual from putting forward or defending any civil claim; and

Power to disallow civil claims.



(b) any Court or tribunal in India in any civil proceeding before it, may, disallow any company or limited liability partnership from putting forward or defending any civil claim, if an individual filing the claim on behalf of the company or the limited liability partnership, or any promoter or key managerial personnel or majority shareholder of the company or an individual having a controlling interest in the limited liability partnership has been declared as a fugitive economic offender.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, the expressions—

(a) “company” means anybody corporate and includes a firm, or other association of persons; and

(b) “limited liability partnership” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (n) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

6 of 2009.

Management  
of properties  
confiscated  
under this  
Ordinance.

**15.** (1) The Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, appoint as many of its officers (not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India) as it thinks fit, to perform the functions of an Administrator.

(2) The Administrator appointed under sub-section (1) shall receive and manage the property in relation to which an order has been made under sub-section (2) of section 12 in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(3) The Administrator shall also take such measures, as the Central Government may direct, to dispose of the property which is vested in the Central Government under section 12:

Provided that the Central Government or the Administrator shall not dispose of any property for a period of ninety days from the date of the order under sub-section (2) of section 12.

### CHAPTER III

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Rules of  
evidence.

**16.** (1) The burden of proof for establishing—

(a) that an individual is a fugitive economic offender; or

(b) that a property is the proceeds of crime or any other property in which the individual alleged to be a fugitive economic offender has an interest,

shall be on the Director or the person authorised by the Director to file the application under section 4.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where any person referred to in sub-section (2) of section 10 claims that any interest in any property was acquired *bonafide* and without knowledge of the fact that, such property constitutes proceeds of crime, the burden of proving such fact shall lie upon him.

(3) The standard of proof applicable to the determination of facts by the Special Court under this Ordinance shall be preponderance of probabilities.

Appeal.

**17.** (1) An appeal shall lie from any judgment or order, not being an interlocutory order, of a Special Court to the High Court both on facts and on law.

(2) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of thirty days from the date of the judgment or order appealed from:

Provided that the High Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days, if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty days:

Provided further that no appeal shall be entertained after the expiry of the period of ninety days.

**18.** No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which the Special Court is empowered by or under this Ordinance to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Ordinance.

Bar of jurisdiction.

**19.** No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or Presiding Officer of the Special Court or Director or Deputy Director or any other officer authorised by the Director for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance or any rule made thereunder.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

**20.** (1) The Central Government may, having regard to the objects of this Ordinance, and if it considers necessary or expedient so to do, by notification add to, or as the case may be, omit from the First Schedule any offences specified therein.

Power of Central Government to amend Schedule.

(2) Every such notification shall, as soon as after it is issued, be laid before each House of Parliament.

**21.** The provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

Overriding effect.

**22.** The provisions of this Ordinance shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

Application of other laws not barred.

**23.** (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the form and manner of filing application under sub-section (1) of section 4;

(b) the manner of attachment of property under sub-section (1) of section 5;

(c) other matters under clause (f) of section 6;

(d) the procedure for conducting search and seizure under section 8;

(e) the manner in which the notice shall be served under sub-section (5) of section 10;

(f) any other electronic account under clause (c) of sub-section (6) of section 10;

(g) the manner and conditions subject to which the Administrator shall receive and manage the property confiscated under sub-section (2) of section 15; and

(h) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules.

**24.** Every rule made under this Ordinance shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Laying of rules before Parliament.

**25.** (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Power to remove difficulties.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

## THE SCHEDULE

[See section 2(l) and (m)]

Section	Description of offence
<b>I. Offences under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)</b>	
120B read with any offence in this Schedule	Punishment of criminal conspiracy.
255	Counterfeiting Government stamp.
257	Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Government stamp.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.
259	Having possession of counterfeit Government stamp.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.
417	Punishment for cheating.
418	Cheating with knowledge that wrongful loss may ensue to person whose interest offender is bound to protect.
420	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.
421	Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors.
422	Dishonestly or fraudulently preventing debt being available for creditors.
423	Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration.
424	Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property.
467	Forgery of valuable security, will, etc.
471	Using as genuine a forged [document or electronic record].
472	Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 467.
473	Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., intent to commit forgery punishable otherwise.
475	Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467, or possessing counterfeit marked material.
476	Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467, or possessing counterfeit marked material.
481	Using a false property mark.
482	Punishment for using a false property mark.
483	Counterfeiting a property mark used by another.
484	Counterfeiting a mark used by a public servant.
485	Making or possession of any instrument for counterfeiting a property mark.
486	Selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark.

Section	Description of offence
487	Making a false mark upon any receptacle containing goods.
488	Punishment for making use of any such false mark.
489A	Counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes.
489B	Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes.
<b>II. Offence under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (26 of 1881)</b>	
138	Dishonour of cheque for insufficiency, etc., of funds in the account.
<b>III. Offence under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934)</b>	
58B	Penalties.
<b>IV. Offences under the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944)</b>	
Section 9	Offences and Penalties.
<b>V. Offences under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962)</b>	
135	Evasion of duty or prohibitions.
<b>VI. Offences under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)</b>	
3	Prohibition of benami transactions.
<b>VII. Offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988)</b>	
7	Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.
8	Taking gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence public servant.
9	Taking gratification for exercise of personal influence with public servant.
10	Punishment for abetment by public servant of offences defined in section 8 or section 9 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
13	Criminal misconduct by a public servant.
<b>VIII. Offences under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992)</b>	
12A read with section 24	Prohibition of manipulative and deceptive devices, insider trading and substantial acquisition of securities or control.
24	Offences for contravention of the provisions of the Act.
<b>IX. Offences under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003)</b>	
3	Offence of money-laundering.
4	Punishment for money-laundering.
<b>X. Offences under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (6 of 2009)</b>	
Sub-section (2) of section 30	Carrying on business with intent or purpose to defraud creditors of the Limited Liability Partnership or any other person or for any other fraudulent purpose.

Section	Description of offence
<b>XI. Offences under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (42 of 2010)</b>	
34	Penalty for article or currency or security obtained in contravention of Section 10.
35	Punishment for contravention of any provision of the Act.
<b>XII. Offences under the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013)</b>	
Sub-section (4) of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with section 24 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992)	Offer or invitation for subscription of securities on private placement.
74	Repayment of deposits, etc., accepted before commencement of the Companies Act, 2013.
76A	Punishment for contravention of section 73 or section 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.
Second proviso to sub-section (4) of section 206	Carrying on business of a company for a fraudulent or unlawful purpose.
Clause (b) of section 213	Conducting the business of a company with intent to defraud its creditors, members or any other persons or otherwise for a fraudulent or unlawful purpose, or in a manner oppressive to any of its members or that the company was formed for any fraudulent or unlawful purpose.
447	Punishment for fraud.
452	Punishment for wrongful withholding of property.
<b>XIII. Offences under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (22 of 2015)</b>	
51	Punishment for wilful attempt to evade tax.
<b>XIV. Offences under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016)</b>	
69	Punishment for transactions defrauding creditors.
<b>XV. Offences under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017)</b>	
Sub-section (5) of section 132	Punishment for certain offences.

RAMNATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 22] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, अप्रैल 21, 2018/वैशाख 1, 1940 (शक)  
No. 22] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 2018/VAISAKHA 1, 1940 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 21st April, 2018/Vaisakha 1, 1940 (Saka)*

### THE CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2018

NO. 2 OF 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

#### CHAPTER I

#### PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

## CHAPTER II

### AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN PENAL CODE

- Amendment of section 166A.      **2.** In the Indian Penal Code (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Penal Code), in section 166A, in clause (c), for the words, figures and letters “section 376B, section 376C, section 376D,”, the words, figures and letters “section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB,” shall be substituted; 45 of 1860.
- Amendment of section 228A.      **3.** In section 228A of the Penal Code, in sub-section (1), for the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D”, the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB” shall be substituted.
- Amendment of section 376.      **4.** In section 376 of the Penal Code,—
- (a) in sub-section (1), for the words “shall not be less than seven years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine”, the words “shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine” shall be substituted;
- (b) in sub-section (2), clause (i) shall be omitted;
- (c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—
- “(3) Whoever, commits rape on a woman under sixteen years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person’s natural life, and shall also be liable to fine:
- Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:
- Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim.”.
- Insertion of new section 376AB.      **5.** After section 376A of the Penal Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— 45 of 1860.



“376AB. Whoever, commits rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person’s natural life, and with fine or with death:

Punishment for rape on woman under twelve years of age.

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:

Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.”.

6. After section 376D of the Penal Code, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new sections 376 DA and 376 DB.

“376DA. Where a woman under sixteen years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person’s natural life, and with fine:

Punishment for gang rape on woman under sixteen years of age.

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:

Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.

376DB. Where a woman under twelve years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person’s natural life, and with fine or with death:

Punishment for gang rape on woman under twelve years of age.

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:

Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.”.

### CHAPTER III AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872

Amendment  
to section 53.

7. In section 53A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Evidence Act), for the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D”, the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB” shall be substituted.

1 of 1872.

Amendment to  
section 146.

8. In section 146 of the Evidence Act, in the proviso, for the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D”, the words, letters and figures “section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB” shall be substituted.

### CHAPTER IV AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973

Amendment of  
section 26.

9. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Code of Criminal Procedure), in section 26, in clause (a), in the proviso, for the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D”, the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB” shall be substituted.

2 of 1974.

Amendment of  
section 154.

10. In section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in sub-section (1),—

(i) in the first proviso, for the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D,”, the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB,” shall be substituted;

(ii) in the second proviso, in clause (a), for the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D,”, the words, figures and letters “section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB,” shall be substituted.

11. In section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in sub-section (3), in the second proviso, for the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D," the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 161.

12. In section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in sub-section (5A), in clause (a), for the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D," the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 164.

13. In section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,—

Amendment of section 173.

(i) in sub-section (1A), for the words "rape of a child may be completed within three months", the words, figures and letters "an offence under sections 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code shall be completed within two months" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), in clause (i), in sub-clause (h), for the figures, letters and word "376A, 376B, 376C, section 376D", the figures and letters "376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB" shall be substituted.

14. In section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in sub-section (1), in the *Explanation*, for the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376C, section 376D", the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376AB, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 197.

15. In section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in sub-section (1), in the proviso, for the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376B, section 376C or section 376D of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible", the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA or section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall" shall be substituted.

Amendment to section 309.

16. In section 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in sub-section (2), for the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D", the words, figures and letters "section 376A, section 376AB, section

Amendment to section 327.



376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB” shall be substituted.

Amendment to section 357B.

**17.** In section 357B of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the words, figures and letters “under section 326A or section 376D of the Indian Penal Code”, the words, figures and letters “under section 326A, section 376AB, section 376D, section 376DA and section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code” shall be substituted.

45 of 1860.

Amendment to section 357C.

**18.** In section 357C of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the figures and letters “376A, 376B, 376C, 376D”, the figures and letters “376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 374.

**19.** In section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) When an appeal has been filed against a sentence passed under section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code, the appeal shall be disposed of within a period of six months from the date of filing of such appeal.”.

Amendment of section 377.

**20.** In section 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) When an appeal has been filed against a sentence passed under section 376, section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code, the appeal shall be disposed of within a period of six months from the date of filing of such appeal.”.

Amendment of section 438.

**21.** In section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to any case involving the arrest of any person on accusation of having committed an offence under sub-section (3) of section 376 or section 376AB or section 376DA and section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code.”.

Amendment of section 439.

**22.** In section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the first proviso, the following

proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

45 of 1860.

“Provided further that the High Court or the Court of Session shall, before granting bail to a person who is accused of an offence triable under sub-section (3) of section 376 or section 376AB or section 376DA or section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code, give notice of the application for bail to the Public Prosecutor within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the notice of such application.”;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

45 of 1860.

“(1A) The presence of the informant or any person authorised by him shall be obligatory at the time of hearing of the application for bail to the person under sub-section (3) of section 376 or section 376A or section 376DA or section 376DB of the Indian Penal Code.”.

23. In the First Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, under the heading “I.-OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE”,—

Amendment of  
First Schedule.

(a) against section 376,—

(i) for the entry under column 3, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		“Rigorous imprisonment of not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine”;			

(ii) the following entries shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	“Persons committing offence of rape on a	Rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.”;

	woman under sixteen years of age.	not be less than 20 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine.			
--	-----------------------------------	---	--	--	--

(b) after the entries relating to section 376A, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
"376AB	Person committing an offence of rape on a woman under twelve years of age.	Rigorous imprisonment of not less than 20 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine or with death.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.";

(c) after the entries relating to section 376D, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
"376DA	Gang rape on a woman under sixteen years of age.	Rigorous imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.

1	2	3	4	5	6
376DB	Gang rape on woman under twelve years of age.	Imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine or with death.	Cognizable	Non-bailable	Court of Session.”.

## CHAPTER V

AMENDMENT TO THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN  
FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012

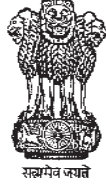
24. In section 42 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, for the figures and letters “376A, 376C, 376D”, the figures and letters “376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 42 of Act No.32 of 2012.

RAM NATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*





# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, मई 3, 2018/वैशाख 13, 1940 (शक)

No. 24]

NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 2018/VAISAKHA 13, 1940 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2018/Vaisakha 13, 1940 (Saka)*

### THE COMMERCIAL COURTS, COMMERCIAL DIVISION AND COMMERCIAL APPELLATE DIVISION OF HIGH COURTS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2018

No 3 OF 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of  
the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to amend the Commercial Courts, Commercial  
Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High  
Courts Act, 2015.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is  
satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for  
him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by  
clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is  
pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Commercial Courts,  
Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of  
High Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) Save as otherwise provided, it shall come into force at  
once.

- Amendment of long title. of **2.** In the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, after the words “Commercial Courts”, the words “, Commercial Appellate Courts” shall be inserted. 4 of 2016.
- Amendment of section 1. of **3.** In section 1 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—  
  
“(1) This Act may be called the Commercial Courts Act, 2015.”.
- Amendment of section 2. of **4.**In section 2 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—  
  
(I) clause (a) shall be renumbered as clause (aa) thereof, and before clause (aa) as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted,namely:—  
  
‘(a) “Commercial Appellate Courts” means the Commercial Appellate Courts designated under section 3A;’;  
  
(II) in clause (i), for the words “which shall not be less than one crore rupees”, the words “which shall not be less than three lakh rupees” shall be substituted.
- Substitution of Chapter heading. of **5.**In the principal Act, in Chapter II, for the Chapter heading, the following Chapter heading shall be substituted, namely:—  
  
“COMMERCIAL COURTS, COMMERCIAL APPELLATE COURTS, COMMERCIAL DIVISIONS AND COMMERCIAL APPELLATE DIVISIONS”.
- Amendment of section 3. of **6.**In section 3 of the principal Act,—  
  
(a) in sub-section (1),for the proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—  
  
“Provided that with respect to the High Courts having ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the State Government may, after consultation with the concerned High Court, by notification, constitute Commercial Courts at the District Judgelevel:  
  
Provided further that with respect to a territory over which the High Courts have ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the State Government may, by notification, specify such pecuniary value which shall not be less than three lakh rupees and not more than the pecuniary jurisdiction exercisable by the District Courts, as it may consider necessary.”;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely: —

“(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the State Government may, after consultation with concerned High Court, by notification, specify such pecuniary value which shall not be less than three lakh rupees or such higher value, for whole or part of the State, as it may consider necessary.”;

(c) in sub-section(3), —

(i) for the words “State Government shall”, the words “State Government may” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “Commercial Court, from amongst the cadre of Higher Judicial Service in the State”, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

“Commercial Court either at the level of District Judge or a court below the level of a District Judge.”.

7. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 3A.

“3A. Except the territories over which the High Courts have ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the State Government may, after consultation with the concerned High Court, by notification, designate such number of Commercial Appellate Courts at District Judge level, as it may deem necessary, for the purposes of exercising the jurisdiction and powers conferred on those Courts under this Act.”.

Designation of Commercial Appellate Courts.

8. In section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “ordinary civil jurisdiction”, the words “ordinary original civil jurisdiction” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 4.

9. Section 9 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

Omission of section 9.

10. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

Amendment of section 12.

(i) in clause (c), after the words “Specified Value;”, the word “and” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (d), the word “and”, occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(iii) clause (e) shall be omitted.

Insertion of new Chapter IIIA. **11.** After Chapter III of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

### “CHAPTER IIIA

#### PRE-INSTITUTION MEDIATION AND SETTLEMENT

Pre-Institution  
Mediation and  
Settlement.

12A. (1) A suit, which does not contemplate any urgent interim relief under this Act, shall not be instituted unless the plaintiff exhausts the remedy of pre-institution mediation in accordance with such manner and procedure as may be prescribed by rules made by the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification, authorise the Authorities constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, for the purposes of pre-institution mediation. 39 of 1987.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the Authority authorised by the Central Government under sub-section (2) shall complete the process of mediation within a period of three months from the date of application made by the plaintiff under sub-section (1): 39 of 1987.

Provided that the period of mediation may be extended for a further period of two months with the consent of the parties:

Provided further that, the period during which the parties remained occupied with the pre-institution mediation, such period shall not be computed for the purpose of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963. 36 of 1963.

(4) If the parties to the commercial dispute arrive at a settlement, the same shall be reduced into writing and shall be signed by the parties to the dispute and the mediator.

(5) The settlement arrived at under this section shall have the same status and effect as if it is an arbitral award on agreed terms under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.”. 26 of 1996.

Amendment of section 13. **12.** In section 13 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) Any person aggrieved by the judgment or order of a Commercial Court below the level of a District Judge

may appeal to the Commercial Appellate Court within a period of sixty days from the date of judgment or order.

(1A) Any person aggrieved by the judgment or order of a Commercial Court at the level of District Judge exercising original civil jurisdiction or, as the case may be, Commercial Division of a High Court may appeal to the Commercial Appellate Division of that High Court within a period of sixty days from the date of the judgment or order:

Provided that an appeal shall lie from such orders passed by a Commercial Division or a Commercial Court that are specifically enumerated under Order XLIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as amended by this Act and section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.”.

5 of 1908.  
26 of 1996.

**13.** In section 14 of the principal Act, for the words “Commercial Appellate Division”, the words “Commercial Appellate Court and the Commercial Appellate Division” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 14.

**14.** In section 15 of the principal Act, in sub-section (4), for the words, figures and letter “with Order XIV-A”, the words, figures and letters “with Order XV-A” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 15.

**15.** In section 17 of the principal Act, for the words “Commercial Courts” and “Commercial Court”, wherever they occur, the words “Commercial Courts, Commercial Appellate Courts” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 17.

**16.** In section 20 of the principal Act, for the words “Commercial Court”, the words “Commercial Courts, Commercial Appellate Courts” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 20.

**17.** After section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 21A.

“21A. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act. Power of Central Government to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner and procedure of pre-institution mediation under sub-section (1) of section 12A;

(b) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules made by the Central Government.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session, or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule, or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”.

Amendment of  
Schedule.

18. In the Schedule to the principal Act,—

(i) in Paragraph 4, in sub-paragraph (D), in item (iv),—

(a) in the opening portion, the words “after the first proviso,” shall be omitted;

(b) for the words “Provided further that”, the words “Provided that” shall be substituted;

(ii) in paragraph 11, for the words “Commercial Court”, the words “Commercial Court, Commercial Appellate Court” shall be substituted;

(iii) after paragraph 11, the following shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 23rd October, 2015, namely:—

“12. After Appendix H, the following Appendix shall be inserted, namely:—

#### ‘APPENDIX-I

#### STATEMENT OF TRUTH

(Under First Schedule, Order VI- Rule 15A and  
Order XI- Rule 3)

I----- the deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. Iam the party in the above suit and competent to swear this affidavit.

2. I am sufficiently conversant with the facts of the case and have also examined all relevant documents and records in relation thereto.
3. I say that the statements made in -----paragraphs are true to my knowledge and statements made in -----paragraphs are based on information received which I believe to be correct and statements made in ---paragraphs are based on legal advice.
4. I say that there is no false statement or concealment of any material fact, document or record and I have included information that is according to me, relevant for the present suit.
5. I say that all documents in my power, possession, control or custody, pertaining to the facts and circumstances of the proceedings initiated by me have been disclosed and copies thereof annexed with the plaint, and that I do not have any other documents in my power, possession, control or custody.
6. I say that the above-mentioned pleading comprises of a total of --pages, each of which has been duly signed by me.
7. I state that the Annexures hereto are true copies of the documents referred to and relied upon by me.
8. I say that I am aware that for any false statement or concealment, I shall be liable for action taken against me under the law for the time being in force.

Place:

Date:

DEPONENT

#### VERIFICATION

I, ..... do hereby declare that the statements made above are true to my knowledge.

Verified at [place] on this [date]

DEPONENT".'. .

19. Save as otherwise provided, the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply only to cases relating to commercial disputes filed on or after the date of commencement of this Ordinance.

Application of Ordinance to cases filed on or after its commencement.

RAM NATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*





# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 25]

नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, मई 18, 2018/वैशाख 28, 1940 (शक)

No. 25]

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 2018/VAISAKHA 28, 1940 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 18th May, 2018/Vaisakha 28, 1940 (Saka)*

### THE HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2018

No. 4 OF 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of the  
Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Homoeopathy Central  
Council Act, 1973.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is  
satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for  
him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by  
clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is  
pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Homoeopathy  
Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Insertion of  
new sections  
3A, 3B and  
3C.

2. In the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, (herein after referred to as the principal Act), after section 3, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of  
Central  
Government to  
supersede the  
Central  
Council and to  
constitute a  
Board of  
Governors.

“3A. (1) On and from the date of commencement of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, the Central Council shall stand superseded and the President, Vice-President and other members of the Central Council shall vacate their offices and shall have no claim for any compensation, whatsoever.

(2) The Central Council shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of section 3 within a period of one year from the date of supersession of the Central Council under sub-section (1).

(3) Upon the supersession of the Central Council under sub-section (1) and until a new Council is constituted in accordance with section 3, the Board of Governors constituted under sub-section (4) shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Central Council under this Act.

(4) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute the Board of Governors which shall consist of not more than seven persons as its members, who shall be persons of eminence and of unimpeachable integrity in the fields of Homoeopathy and Homoeopathy education, and eminent administrators, and who may be either nominated members or members, *ex officio* to be appointed by the Central Government, one of whom shall be selected by the Central Government as the Chairperson of the Board of Governors.

(5) The Chairperson and the other members, other than the members, *ex officio*, shall be entitled to such sitting fee and travelling and other allowances as may be determined by the Central Government.

(6) The Board of Governors shall meet at such time and such places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as is applicable to the Central Council.

(7) Two-third of the members of the Board of Governors shall constitute the quorum of its meetings.

(8) No act or proceedings of the Board of Governors shall be invalid merely by reason of—

(a) any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board of Governors; or

(b) any irregularity in the procedure of the Board of Governors not affecting the merits of the case.

(9) A member having any financial or other interest in any matter coming before the Board of Governors for decision, shall disclose his interest in the matter before he may, if allowed by the Board of Governors, participate in such proceedings.

(10) The Chairperson and other members of the Board of Governors shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

3B. During the period when the Central Council stands superseded, —

Certain  
modifications of  
the Act.

(a) the provisions of the Act shall be construed as if for the words “Central Council”, the words “Board of Governors” were substituted;

(b) the Board of Governors shall exercise the powers and discharge the functions of the Central Council under this Act and for this purpose, the provisions of this Act shall have effect subject to the modification that references therein to the Central Council shall be construed as references to the Board of Governors.

3C. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act, the Board of Governors or the Central Council after its reconstitution shall, in exercise of its powers and in the performance of its functions under this Act, be bound by such directions on question of policy, other than those relating to technical and administrative matters, as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time:

Power of  
Central  
Government to  
give directions.

Provided that the Board of Governors or the Central Council, after its reconstitution shall, as far as practicable, be given an opportunity to express its view before any direction is given under this sub-section.

(2) The decision of the Central Government whether a question is a matter of policy or not shall be final.”.

Insertion of  
new section  
12C.

3. After section 12B of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Time for  
seeking  
permission for  
certain existing  
medical  
colleges.

“12C. (1) If any person has established a Homoeopathy Medical College or any Homoeopathy Medical College has opened a new or higher course of study or training or increased the admission capacity on or before the date of commencement of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, such person or Homoeopathy Medical College, as the case may be, shall seek, within a period of one year from the said commencement, permission of the Central Government, in accordance with the provisions specified in the regulations made by the Central Council.

(2) If any person or Homoeopathy Medical College, as the case may be, fails to seek permission under sub-section (1), the provisions of section 12B shall apply, as far as may be, as if the Central Government has been refused.”.

RAM NATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

DR. REETA VASISHTA,  
*Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 26]

नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, मई 31, 2018/ज्येष्ठ 10, 1940 (शक)

No. 26]

NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 2018/JYAISTHA 10, 1940 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 31st May, 2018/Jyaistha 10, 1940 (Saka)*

### THE NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY ORDINANCE, 2018

NO. 5 OF 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of the  
Republic of India.

An Ordinance to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur, a specialised University first of its kind, to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS, the National Sports University Bill, 2017 was introduced in the House of the People and is pending in the House of the People;

AND WHEREAS, Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance: —

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the National Sports University Ordinance, 2018. Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,- Definitions.

(a) “Academic and Activity Council” means the Academic and Activity Council of the University;

(b) “academic staff” means such categories of staff as are designated as academic staff by the Ordinances;

(c) “Board of Sports Studies” means the Board of Sports Studies of a Department of the University;

(d) “Chancellor” means the Chancellor of the University;

(e) “College” means a college or other academic institution established or maintained by, or admitted to the privileges of, the University;

(f) “Court” means the Court of the University;

(g) “Department” means a Department of Studies and includes a Centre of Studies;

(h) “employee” means any person appointed by the University and includes teachers and other staff of the University;

(i) “Executive Council” means the Executive Council of the University;

(j) “Finance Committee” means the Finance Committee of the University;

(k) “Fund” means the University Fund referred to in section 30;

(l) “Hall” means a unit of residence or of corporate life for the students of the University, or of an Outlying Campus or of a College or an Institution, maintained by the University;

(m) “Head of the Department” means the head of any teaching department of the University;

(n) “Institution” means an academic institution, not being a College, maintained by, or admitted to the privileges of, the

University;

(o) "Outlying Campus" means the campus of the University as may be established by it at any place within or outside India;

(p) "Principal" means the Head of a College or an Institution maintained by the University and includes, where there is no Principal, the person for the time being duly appointed to act as Principal, and in the absence of the Principal, or the acting Principal, a Vice-Principal duly appointed as such;

(q) "Regional Centre" means a centre established or maintained by the University for the purpose of coordinating and supervising the work of Study Centres in any region and for performing such other functions as may be conferred on such centre by the Executive Council;

(r) "Regulations" means the regulations made by any authority of the University under this Ordinance for the time being in force;

(s) "School" means a School of Studies of the University;

(t) "section" means the section of this Ordinance;

(u) "State" includes a Union territory;

(v) "Statutes" and "Ordinances" mean, respectively, the Statutes and the Ordinances of the University for the time being in force;

(w) "Study Centre" means a centre established, maintained or recognised by the University for the purpose of advising, counselling, training or for rendering any other assistance required by the students;

(x) "teachers of the University" means Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and such other persons as may be appointed for imparting instructions, training or conducting research in the University or in any Outlying Campus, College or Institution or Regional Centres and Study Centres maintained by the University and are designated as teachers by the Ordinances;

(y) "University" means the National Sports University established and incorporated as a University under this Ordinance;

(z) "Vice-Chancellor" means the Vice-Chancellor of the



University;

Establishment  
of University.

3. (1) There shall be established a University by the name of “National Sports University”.

(2) The headquarters of the University shall be in the State of Manipur and it may establish or maintain Outlying Campuses, Colleges, Regional Centres and Study Centres at such other places in India as it may deem fit:

Provided that the University may, with the prior approval of the Central Government, also establish Outlying Campuses and Study Centres outside India.

(3) The first Chancellor, the first Vice-Chancellor and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic and Activity Council, and all such persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of “National Sports University”.

(4) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Objects of  
University.

4. The objects of the University shall be—

(i) to evolve as an institute of advanced study in the field of physical education and sports sciences;

(ii) to provide for research and development and dissemination of knowledge in physical education and sports sciences by providing specially designed academic and training programmes in various areas of physical education and sports sciences and training in advanced technologies of sports;

(iii) to strengthen physical education and sports training programmes to promote sports including traditional and tribal sports and games;

(iv) to establish centres and institutions of excellence for imparting state of the art educational training and research in the fields of physical education and sports sciences, sports technology and high performance training for all sports and games;

(v) to provide professional and academic leadership to other institutions in the field of physical education and sports sciences;

(vi) to provide vocational guidance and placement services in physical education, sports sciences, sports medicine, sports technology and other related fields;

(vii) to generate capabilities for the development of knowledge, skills and competences at various levels in the fields of physical education and sports sciences, sports technology and high performance training for all sports and games;

(viii) to generate capabilities to provide infrastructure of international standard for education, training and research in the areas related to physical education and sports sciences, sports technology and high performance training for all sports and games;

(ix) to prepare highly qualified professionals in the fields of physical education and sports sciences, sports technology and high performance training for all sports and games;

(x) to serve as a Centre of Excellence for the elite and other talented sportspersons of all sports and games and innovation in physical education and sports sciences and to carry out, endorse and propagate research;

(xi) to function as a leading resource centre for knowledge and development in the areas of physical education and sports sciences, sports technology and high performance training for all sports and games;

(xii) to provide international collaboration in the fields of physical education and sports sciences, sports technology and high performance training for all sports and games;

(xiii) to establish close linkage with sports academies, schools, colleges, sports and recreation clubs, sports associations and international federations for the purpose of teaching, training and research in physical education and sports sciences, sports technology and high performance training for all sports and games;

(xiv) to train talented athletes so as to help them to evolve into elite athletes of international level;

(xv) to make India become a sporting power;

(xvi) such other objects, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, which the Central Government may, by

notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Powers and  
functions of  
University.

5. (1) The University shall have the following powers and functions, namely:—

(i) to plan, design, develop and prescribe courses of study and conduct appropriate academic and training programmes in physical education and sports sciences including sports technology and to provide for instruction and training in such branches of learning as the University may, from time to time, determine and to make provisions for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(ii) to grant, subject to such conditions as the University may determine, diplomas or certificates to, and confer degrees or other academic distinctions on, persons, on the basis of examinations, evaluation or any method of testing, and to withdraw any such diplomas, certificates, degrees or other academic distinctions for good and sufficient cause;

(iii) to provide opportunities to the students of the University to participate in the sports tournaments and competitions in co-ordination with established International Sports Federations, National Sports Federations, Indian Olympic Association and Association of Indian Universities;

(iv) to have liaison or membership with various international professional organisations or bodies;

(v) to establish and maintain, with the prior approval of the Central Government, such Outlying Campuses, Regional Centres, specialised laboratories or other units for research, instruction and training as are, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects;

(vi) to establish, maintain or recognise Study Centres in the manner laid down by the Statutes;

(vii) to establish and maintain Colleges, institutions and Halls;

(viii) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions in the manner prescribed by the Statutes;

(ix) to institute Principalships, Professorships, Associate Professorships, Assistant Professorships and other teaching or academic positions, required by the University and to appoint persons to such Principalships, Professorships, Associate

Professorships, Assistant Professorships or other teaching or academic positions;

(x) to appoint persons working in any University or academic institution, including those located outside the country, as teachers of the University for a specified period;

(xi) to create administrative, ministerial and other posts and to make appointments thereto;

(xii) to co-operate or collaborate or associate with any other University or authority or institution of higher learning, including those located outside the country, in such manner and for such purposes as the University, may determine;

(xiii) to provide facilities through the distance education system to such persons and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes;

(xiv) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, studentship, medals and prizes for raising academic standards and research;

(xv) to organise and to undertake extramural studies, training and extension services;

(xvi) to make provision for research and advisory services and for that purpose, to enter into such arrangements with other institutions, industrial or other organisations, as the University may deem necessary;

(xvii) to organise and conduct refresher courses, workshops, seminars and other programmes for teachers, evaluators, other academic staff and students;

(xviii) to appoint on contract or otherwise visiting Professors, Emeritus Professors, Consultants and such other persons who may contribute to the advancement of the objects of the University;

(xix) to determine standards of admission to the University, which may include examination, evaluation or any other method of testing;

(xx) to demand and receive payment of fees and other charges;

(xxi) to supervise the residences of the students of the University and to make arrangements for

promoting their health and general welfare;

(xxii) to lay down conditions of services of all categories of employees, including their code of conduct;

(xxiii) to regulate and enforce discipline among the students and the employees, and to take such disciplinary measures in this regard as may be deemed by the University to be necessary;

(xxiv) to make arrangements for promoting the health and general welfare of the employees;

(xxv) to receive benefactions, donations and gifts and to acquire, hold and manage, and to dispose of, with the previous approval of the Central Government, any property, movable or immovable, including trust and endowment properties, for the purposes of the University;

(xxvi) to borrow, with the previous approval of the Central Government, on the security of the property of the University, money for the purposes of the University; and

(xxvii) to conduct innovative experiments and promote new methods and technologies in the fields of physical education, sports sciences, sports medicine, sports technology, sports management and other related fields;

(xxviii) to purchase or to take on lease any land or building or sports complex or sports infrastructure and scientific sports research equipment or indoor stadium or works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the University, on such terms and conditions as it may think fit and proper and to construct, alter and maintain any such building or work;

(xxix) to start any new allied course or research programme or diploma or training programme and discontinue any course or training programme;

(xxx) to invest the funds of the University in or upon such securities and transpose any investment from time to time in such manner as it may deem fit in the interest of the University;

(xxxi) to execute conveyances regarding transfers, mortgages, leases, licenses, agreements and other

conveyances in respect of the property, movable or immovable, including Government securities, belonging to the University or to be acquired for the purposes of the University, after taking prior permission of the Central Government;

(xxxii) to act as a technical advisory body to Government of India and other National Organisations, State Governments and National Sports Federations on all matters related to sports.

(xxxiii) to provide training, coaching and other back up to high level sports persons for achieving success in different national and international sports competitions;

(xxxiv) to give effect to the procedures and standards provided under the Khelo India Scheme or the National Sports Talent Search and Identification Scheme;

(xxxv) to confer autonomous status on a College or an Institution in the manner laid down by the Statutes;

(xxxvi) to admit to its privileges any College or Institution in or outside India subject to such conditions as may be laid down by the Statutes:

Provided that no College or Institution shall be so admitted except with the prior approval of the Central Government;

(xxxvii) to provide for the preparation of instructional and training materials, including films, cassettes, tapes, video cassettes and other software;

(xxxviii) to recognise persons for imparting instructions in any College or Institution admitted to the privileges of the University; and

(xxxix) to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of its objects.

(2) The University shall in the exercise of its powers have jurisdiction over the whole of India and to the Outlying Campuses and Study Centres outside India.

(3) In exercising its powers referred to in sub-section (1), it shall be the endeavour of the University to maintain an all-India character and high standards of teaching, training and research, and the University shall, among other measures which may be

necessary for the said purpose, take, in particular, the following measures, namely;-

- (i) admissions of students and recruitment of faculty shall be made on all-India basis through appropriate procedures approved by the Executive Council of the University;
- (ii) foreign students shall be admitted by the University to various courses and programmes as per the policy and schemes of the Government of India and the procedure approved by the Executive Council of the National Sports University;
- (iii) inter-University mobility of faculty with portable pension scheme benefits, if any, and protection of seniority shall be encouraged;
- (iv) semester system, continuous evaluation and choice-based credit system shall be introduced and the University shall enter into agreement with other Universities and academic institutions for credit transfer and joint degree programmes;
- (v) innovative courses and programmes of studies shall be introduced with a provision for periodic review and restructuring;
- (vi) active participation of students shall be ensured in all academic activities of the University, including evaluation of teachers;
- (vii) accreditation shall be obtained from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council or any other accrediting agency at the national level; and
- (viii) e-governance shall be introduced with effective management information.

University to be open to all castes, creed, race or class.

6. The University shall be open to persons of any sex and of whatever caste, creed, race or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person, any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle such person to be appointed as a teacher of the University or to hold any other office therein or to be admitted as a student in the University or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the University from making special provisions for the



employment or admission of women, persons with disabilities or of persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the other socially and educationally backward classes of citizens:

Provided further that no such special provision shall be made on the ground of domicile.

Central  
Government to  
review work and  
progress of  
University.

7. (1) The Central Government may, from time to time, appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the University, including Outlying Campuses, Colleges Institutions, Regional Centres and Study Centres maintained by it, and to submit a report thereon; and upon receipt of that report, the Central Government may, after obtaining the views of the Executive Council thereon through the Vice-Chancellor, take such action and issue such directions, as it considers necessary, in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the report and the University shall abide by such action and be bound to comply with such directions.

(2) The Central Government shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons, as it may direct, of the University, its buildings, sports complexes, libraries, laboratories and equipment, and of any Outlying Campus or College or Institution or Regional Centres or Study Centres maintained by the University; and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the administration or finances of the University, Colleges or Institutions or Regional Centres or Study Centres.

(3) The Central Government shall, in every matter referred to in sub-section (2), give notice of its intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, to the University, and the University shall have the right to make such representations to the Central Government, as it may consider necessary.

(4) After considering the representations, if any, made by the University, the Central Government may cause to be made such inspection or inquiry as is referred to in sub-section(3).

(5) Where any inspection or inquiry has been caused to be made by the Central Government, the University shall be entitled to appoint a representative, who shall have the right to be present

and be heard at such inspection or inquiry.

(6) The Central Government may, if the inspection or inquiry is made in respect of the University or any Outlying Campus or College or Institution or Regional Centre or Study Centre established or maintained by it, address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the result of such inspection or inquiry together with such views and advice with regard to the action to be taken thereon, as the Central Government may be pleased to offer, and on receipt of address made by the Central Government, the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Central Government with such advice as the Central Government may offer upon the action to be taken thereon.

(7) The Executive Council shall communicate through the Vice-Chancellor to the Central Government such action, if any, as it proposes to take or has been taken upon the result of such inspection or inquiry.

(8) Where, the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Central Government, it may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Executive Council, issue such directions, as it may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply with such directions.

(9) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this section, the Central Government may, by order in writing, annul any proceeding of the University which is not in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance or the Statutes or the Ordinances:

Provided that before making any such order, the Central Government shall call upon the Vice-Chancellor to show cause why such an order should not be made, and, if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, it shall consider the same.

(10) The Central Government shall have such other powers, in respect of the affairs of the University, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Officers of  
University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University, namely:-

- (a) the Chancellor;
- (b) the Vice-Chancellor;
- (c) the Deans of Schools;
- (d) the Registrar;

- (e) the Finance Officer;
- (f) the Controller of Examinations ;
- (g) the Librarian; and
- (h) such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be the officers of the University.

Chancellor.

**9. (1)** The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statues.

(2) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and shall, if present, preside at the Convocations of the University held for conferring degrees and other ceremonial functions and also the meetings of the Court.

Vice-Chancellor.

**10. (1)** The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University and shall exercise general supervision and control over the affairs of the University and give effect to the decisions of all the authorities of the University.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor may, if he is of the opinion that immediate action is necessary on any matter, exercise any power conferred on any authority of the University by or under this Ordinance and shall apprise such authority at its next meeting the action taken by him on such matter:

Provided that if the authority concerned is of the opinion that such action ought not to have been taken, it may refer the matter to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final:

Provided further that any person in the service of the University who is aggrieved by the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this sub-section shall have the right to represent against such action to the Executive Council within three months from the date on which decision on such action is communicated to him and thereupon the Executive Council may confirm, modify or reverse the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor.

(4) Where the Vice-Chancellor is of the opinion that any decision taken by any authority of the University is beyond the powers of the authority conferred under the provisions of this Ordinance or the Statutes or the Ordinances, or that any decision taken by the authority is not in the interest of the University, he may ask the authority concerned to review its decision within

sixty days of such decision and if the authority refuses to review the decision either in whole or in part or no decision is taken by it within the said period of sixty days, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes or the Ordinances.

Deans of  
Schools.

**11.** Every Dean of School shall be appointed in such manner, and on such terms and conditions of service, and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Registrar.

**12. (1)** The Registrar shall be appointed in such manner, and on such terms and conditions of service, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The Registrar shall have the power to enter into agreements, sign documents and authenticate records on behalf of the University, and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Finance Officer.

**13.** The Finance Officer shall be appointed in such manner, and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Controller of  
Examinations.

**14.** Controller of Examinations shall be appointed in such manner and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Librarian.

**15.** The Librarian shall be appointed in such manner and on such terms and conditions of service, and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other officers.

**16.** The manner of appointment and powers and duties of other officers of the University shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Authorities of  
University.

**17.** The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely:-

(a) the Court;

(b) the Executive Council;

(c) the Academic and Activity Council;

(d) the Board of Sports Studies;

(e) the Finance Committee;

(f) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be the authorities of the University.

The Court.

**18. (1)** The constitution of the Court and the term of office of its members shall be prescribed by the Statutes:

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Court shall have the following powers and functions, namely:-

(a) to review, from time to time, the broad policies and programmes of the University, and to suggest measures for the improvement and development of the University;

(b) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual report and the annual accounts of the University and the audit report on such accounts;

(c) to advise the Central Government in respect of any matter which may be referred to it for advice; and

(d) to perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Executive Council.

**19. (1)** The Executive Council shall be the principal executive body of the University.

(2) The constitution of the Executive Council, the term of office of its members and its powers and functions shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Academic and Activity Council.

**20. (1)** The Academic and Activity Council shall be the principal academic body of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Statutes and the Ordinances, co-ordinate and exercise general supervision over the academic policies of the University.

(2) The constitution of the Academic and Activity Council, the term of office of its members and its powers and functions shall be prescribed by the Statutes:

Provided that the Academic and Activity Council shall have sports persons who have achieved distinction in Olympics or world championships.

Board of Sports Studies.

**21.** The constitution, powers and functions of the Board of Sports Studies shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Finance Committee.

**22.** The constitution, powers and functions of the Finance Committee shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other  
authorities of  
University.

**23.** The constitution, powers and functions of other authorities, as may be declared by the Statutes to be the authorities of the University, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Power to make  
Statutes.

**24.** Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) the constitution, powers and functions of authorities and other bodies of the University, as may be constituted from time to time;
- (b) the appointment and continuance in office of the members of the said authorities and bodies, the filling up of vacancies of members, and all other matters relating to those authorities and other bodies for which it may be necessary or desirable to provide;
- (c) the appointment, powers and duties of the officers of the University and their emoluments;
- (d) the appointment of teachers, academic staff and other employees of the University, the emoluments and conditions of service;
- (e) the appointment of teachers and academic staff working in any other University or organisation for a specific period for undertaking a joint project;
- (f) the conditions of service of employees including provisions for pension, insurance, provident fund, the manner of termination of service and disciplinary action;
- (g) the principles governing the seniority of service of the employees of the University;
- (h) the procedure for arbitration in cases of dispute between employees or students and the University;
- (i) the procedure for appeal to the Executive Council by any employee or student against the action of any officer or authority of the University;
- (j) the conferment of autonomous status on a College or an Institution or a Department;
- (k) the establishment and abolition of Schools, Departments, Centres, Halls, Colleges, Institutions, Regional Centres and Study Centres;
- (l) the conferment of honorary degrees;
- (m) the conferment and withdrawal of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions;
- (n) the management of Colleges, Institutions, Regional Centres and Study Centres established and maintained by the

University;

(o) the delegation of powers vested in the authorities or officers of the University;

(p) the maintenance of discipline among the employees and students; and

(q) all other matters which by this Ordinance are to be, or may be, provided for by the Statutes.

Statutes, how to be made.

**25. (1)** The first Statutes are those set out in the Schedule to this Ordinance.

(2) The Executive Council may, from time to time, make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal any Statutes referred to in sub-section(1):

Provided that the Executive Council shall not make, amend or repeal any Statutes affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion in writing on proposed changes, and any opinion so expressed shall be considered by the Executive Council.

(3) Every new Statutes or Statutes amending or repealing existing Statutes shall require the approval of the Central Government and unless so approved, they shall be invalid.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections, the Central Government may make new or additional Statutes or amend or repeal the Statutes referred to in sub-section(1) during the period of three years immediately after the commencement of this Ordinance:

Provided that the Central Government may, on the expiry of the said period of three years, make, within one year from the date of such expiry, such detailed Statutes as it may consider necessary and such detailed Statutes shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Central Government may direct the University to make provisions in the Statutes in respect of any matter specified by it and if the Executive Council is unable to implement such direction within sixty days of its receipt, the Central Government may, after considering the reasons, if any, communicated by the Executive Council for its inability to comply with such direction, make or amend the Statutes suitably.



Power to make Ordinances.

**26. (1)** Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(a) the admission of students to the University and their enrolment as such;

(b) the courses of study and their duration to be laid down for all degrees, diplomas and certificates of the University;

(c) the medium of instruction and examination;

(d) the award of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions, the qualifications for the same and the means to be taken relating to the granting and obtaining of the same;

(e) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University;

(f) the conditions for award of fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals and prizes;

(g) the conduct of examinations, including the term of office and manner of appointment and the duties of examining bodies, examiners and moderators;

(h) the conditions of residence of the students of the University;

(i) the special arrangements, if any, which may be made for the residence and teaching of women students and the prescribing of special courses of studies for them;

(j) the establishment of Centres of Studies, Board of Studies, Specialised Laboratories and other Committees;

(k) the manner of co-operation and collaboration with other Universities, institutions and other agencies including learned bodies or associations;

(l) the creation, composition and functions of any other body which is considered necessary for improving the academic life of the University;

(m) the institution of fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals and prizes;

(n) the setting up of a machinery for redressal of

grievances of employees and students; and

(o) any other matter which, by this Ordinance or the Statutes, is to be or may be, provided for by the Ordinances.

(2) The first Ordinances shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor with previous approval of the Executive Council and the Ordinances so made may also be amended, repealed or added to at any time by the Executive Council in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

Regulations.

**27.** The authorities of the University may make Regulations, consistent with this Ordinance, the Statutes and the Ordinances, for the conduct of their own business and that of the Committees, if any, appointed by them and not provided for by this Ordinance, the Statutes or the Ordinances, in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

Annual Report.

**28. (1)** The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the directions of Executive Council, which shall include, among other matters, the steps taken by the University towards the fulfilment of its objects and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Court shall consider the report in its annual meeting.

(2) The Court shall submit the annual report to the Central Government along with its comments, if any.

(3) The Central government shall, as soon as may be, cause a copy of the annual report to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

Annual  
Accounts.

**29. (1)** The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the directions of the Executive Council and shall, once at least every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or by such persons as he may authorise in this behalf.

(2) A copy of the annual accounts together with the audit report thereon shall be submitted to the Court and the Central Government along with the observations of the Executive Council.

(3) Any observations made by the Central Government on the annual accounts shall be brought to the notice of the Court and the observations of the Court, if any, shall, after being considered by

the Executive Council, be submitted to the Central Government.

(4) The Central Government shall, as soon as may be, cause the copy of the annual accounts together with the audit report to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

(5) The audited annual accounts after having been laid before both the Houses of Parliament shall be published in the Gazette of India.

Fund of  
University.

**30. (1)** There shall be a University Fund which shall include—

(a) any contribution or grant made by the University Grants Commission or the Central Government;

(b) any contribution or grant made by the State Government;

(c) any contribution made by Government, semi-Government or autonomous bodies;

(d) any loans, gifts, bequests, donations, endowments or other grants, if any;

(e) income received by the University from fees and charges;

(f) the moneys received by the University from the collaborating industries in terms of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding entered between the University and the industry for the establishment of sponsored chairs, fellowships or infrastructure facilities of the University; and

(g) amounts received in any other manner from any other source.

(2) All funds of the University shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as the Board may decide on the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

(3) The funds of the University shall be applied towards the expenses of the University including expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions by or under this Ordinance.

Returns and  
information.

**31.** The University shall furnish to the Central Government such returns or other information with respect to its property or activities, within such period, as the Central Government may, from time to time, require.

Conditions of service of employees, etc.

**32. (1)** Every employee of the University shall be appointed under a written contract, which shall be lodged with the University and a copy of which shall be furnished to the employee concerned.

(2) Any dispute arising out of the contract between the University and any employee shall, at the request of the employee, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the employee concerned and an umpire appointed by the Central Government.

(3) The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall preclude the employee from availing of judicial remedies available under articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution.

(4) Every request made by the employee under sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. 26 of 1996.

(5) The procedure for regulating the work of the Tribunal shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Procedure of appeal and arbitration in disciplinary cases against students.

**33. (1)** Any student or candidate for an examination whose name has been removed from the rolls of the University by the orders or resolution of the Vice-Chancellor, Discipline Committee or Examination Committee, as the case may be, and who has been debarred from appearing at the examinations of the University for more than one year, may, within ten days of the date of receipt of such orders or copy of such resolution by him, appeal to the Executive Council and the Executive Council may confirm, modify or reverse the decision of the Vice-Chancellor or the Committee, as the case may be.

(2) Any dispute arising out of any disciplinary action taken by the University against a student shall, at the request of such student, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration and the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of section 32 shall, as far as may be, apply to a reference made under this sub-section.

Right to Appeals.

**34.** Every employee or student of the University or of a College or an Institution or a Regional Centre or a Study Centre

established or maintained by the University shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, have a right to appeal to the Executive Council within such time, as may be prescribed by the Statutes, against the decision of any officer or authority of the University, or of the Principal or the management of any College or Institution or Regional Centre or Study Centre, as the case may be, and thereupon, the Executive Council may confirm, modify or reverse the decision appealed against.

Provident and Pension Funds.

**35.** (1) The University shall constitute for benefit of its employees such provident fund or any other similar fund or provide such insurance schemes, as it may deem fit, in such manner and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where such provident fund or other similar fund has been so constituted, the Central Government may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 shall apply to such fund, as if it were a Government provident fund. 19 of 1925.

Disputes as to constitution of authorities and bodies.

**36.** If any question arises as to whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

Filling of casual vacancies.

**37.** All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled, as soon as may be, by the person or body who appoints, elects or co-opts the member whose place has become vacant and the persons appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Proceedings of authorities or bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

**38.** No act or proceedings of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalid merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

**39.** No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any officer or other employee of the University for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

Mode of Proof of University

**40.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence

Record.

Act, 1872 or in any other law for the time being in force, a copy of any receipt, application, notice, order, proceeding or resolution of any authority or other body of the University, or any other document in possession of the University, or any entry in any register duly maintained by the University, if certified by the Registrar, shall be received as prima facie evidence of such receipt, application, notice, order, proceeding, resolution or document or the existence of entry in the register and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters and transactions therein where the original thereof would, if produced, have been admissible in evidence. 1 of 1872.

Powers to  
remove  
difficulties.

**41.** (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of three years from the commencement of this Ordinance.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the order or both Houses agree that the order should not be made, the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order.

Statutes,  
Ordinances and  
Regulations to  
be published in  
the Official  
Gazette and to  
be laid before  
Parliament.

**42.** (1) Every Statute, Ordinance or Regulation made under this Ordinance shall be published in the Official Gazette.

(2) Every Statute, Ordinance or Regulation made under this Ordinance, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period

of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the Statute, Ordinances or Regulations or both Houses agree that the Statute, Ordinances or Regulations should not be made, the Statute, Ordinances or Regulations shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the Statute, Ordinances or Regulations.

(3) The power to make Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations shall include the power to give retrospective effect, from a date not earlier than the date of commencement of this Ordinance, to the Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations or any of them but no retrospective effect shall be given to any Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations so as to prejudicially affect the interests of any person to whom such Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations may be applicable.

Transitional  
provisions.

**43.** Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance and the Statutes,—

(a) the first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Central Government in such manner and on such conditions as may be deemed fit and the said officer shall hold office for such term, not exceeding five years, as may be specified by the Central Government;

(b) the first Registrar and the first Finance Officer shall be appointed by the Central Government and each of the said officers shall hold office for a term of three years;

(c) the first Court and the first Executive Council shall consist of not more than thirty-one members and eleven members, respectively, who shall be nominated by the Central Government and shall hold office for a term of three years; and

(d) the first Academic and Activity Council shall consist of not more than twenty-one members, who shall be nominated by the Central Government and they shall hold office for a term of three years:

Provided that if any vacancy occurs in the above offices or authorities, the same shall be filled by appointment or nomination,



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as the case may be, by the Central Government and the person so appointed or nominated shall hold office for so long as the officer or member in whose place he is appointed or nominated would have held office, if such vacancy had not occurred.

THE SCHEDULE  
(See section 25)

The Statutes of the University

Chancellor.

1. (1) The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Central Government from a panel of names of not less than three persons recommended by the Executive Council:

Provided that if the Central Government does not approve any of the persons included in the panel, it may call for an extended fresh panel.

(2) The Chancellor shall be an eminent person in the field of sports who shall either be a sports person himself or a Sports Administrator or a Sports Academician.

(3) The Chancellor shall hold office for the term of five years and shall not be eligible for reappointment:

Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office, the Chancellor shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

Vice-Chancellor.

2. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Central Government from out of a panel recommended by a Committee as constituted under clause (2):

Provided that if the Central Government does not approve any of the persons included in the panel, it may call for an extended fresh panel.

(2) The Committee referred to in clause (1) shall consist of five persons, out of whom three shall be nominated by the Executive Council and two by the Central Government, and one of the nominees of the Central Government shall be the convener of the Committee:

Provided that none of the members of the Committee shall be an employee of the University or of a College or Institution or Regional Centre or Study Centre established or maintained by the University or a member of any authority of the University.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office, or until he attains the age of seventy year, whichever is earlier, and he shall not be eligible for re-

appointment:

Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of five years, he shall continue in office until his successor is appointed and enters upon his office:

Provided further that the Central Government may direct any Vice-Chancellor after his term has expired to continue in office for such period, not exceeding a total period of one year, as may be specified by it.

Provided also that when the office of the Vice-Chancellor becomes vacant due to death, resignation or otherwise, or, /as the case may be, due to illness or such other cause, the Executive Council may appoint the senior-most Dean to perform the functions of the Vice-Chancellor until a new Vice-Chancellor is appointed or, as the case may be, the existing Vice-Chancellor resumes his duties.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause(4), the Central Government may, at any time after the Vice- Chancellor has entered upon his office, by an order in writing, remove the Vice-Chancellor from office on grounds of incapacity, misconduct or violation of statutory provisions:

Provided that no such order shall be made by the Central Government unless the Vice-Chancellor has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken against him:

Provided further that the Central Government may, at any time before making such order, place the Vice-Chancellor under suspension, pending enquiry.

(6) The emoluments and other conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor shall be as follows:-

(i) The Vice-Chancellor shall be paid a monthly salary and allowances, other than house rent allowance, at the rates fixed by the Central Government from time to time and he shall be entitled, without payment of rent, to use a furnished residence throughout his term of office and no charge shall fall on the Vice-Chancellor in respect of the maintenance of such residence.

(ii) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to such terminal benefits and allowances as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time:

Provided that where an employee of the University or of a College, Institution, Regional Centre or Study Centre established or maintained by the University, or of any other University or any College or Institution

admitted to the privileges of the University or such other University, is appointed as the Vice-Chancellor, he may be allowed to continue to contribute to any provident fund of which he is a member and the University shall contribute to the account of such person in that provident fund at the same rate at which the person had been contributing immediately before his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor:

Provided further that where such employee had been a member of any pension scheme, the University shall make the necessary contribution to such scheme.

(iii) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to travelling allowance at such rates as may be fixed by the Executive Council.

(iv) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to leave on full pay at the rate of thirty days in a calendar year and the leave shall be credited to his account in advance in two half-yearly installments of fifteen days each on the first day of January and July every year:

Provided that if the Vice-Chancellor assumes or relinquishes charge of the office of the Vice-Chancellor during the currency of a half year, the leave shall be credited proportionately at the rate of two and-a-half days for each completed month of service.

(v) In addition to the leave referred to in sub-clause (iv), the Vice-Chancellor shall also be entitled to half-pay leave at the rate of twenty days for each completed year of service, and half-pay leave may also be availed of as commuted leave on full pay on medical certificate:

Provided that when such commuted leave is availed of, twice the amount of half-pay leave shall be debited against half-pay leave due.

Powers and duties  
of Vice-Chancellor.

3. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Council, the Academic and Activity Council and the Finance Committee and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at the Convocations held for conferring degrees and at meetings of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to be present at, and address, any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote there at unless he is a member of such authority or body.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Ordinance, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations are duly observed and he shall have all the powers necessary to ensure such observance.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor shall have all the powers necessary for the proper maintenance of discipline in the University and he may delegate any such powers to such person or persons as he deems fit.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to convene or cause to be convened the meetings of the Executive Council, the Academic and Activity Council and the Finance Committee.

Deans of Schools.

4. (1) Every Dean of School shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor from amongst the Professors in the School by rotation in order of seniority for a period of three years:

Provided that in case there is only one Professor or no Professor in a School, the Dean shall be appointed, for the time being, from amongst the Professor, if any and the Associate Professors in the School by rotation in the order of seniority:

Provided further that a Dean on attaining the age of sixty-five years shall cease to hold office as such.

(2) When the office of the Dean is vacant or when the Dean is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by the senior-most Professor or Associate Professor, as the case may be, in the School.

(3) The Dean shall be the Head of the School and shall be responsible for the conduct and maintenance of the standards of teaching and research in the School and shall have such other functions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The Dean shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of the Boards of Sports Studies or Committees of the School, as the case may be, but shall not have the right to vote thereat unless he is a member thereof.

Registrar.

5. (1) The Registrar shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of a Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and shall be whole-time salaried officer of University.

(2) The Registrar shall be appointed for a term of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(3) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Registrar shall be such as may be prescribed by the Executive Council from time to time:

Provided that the Registrar shall retire on attaining the age of sixty-two-years.

(4) When the office of the Registrar is vacant or when the Registrar is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such person as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.

(5) (a) The Registrar shall have power to take disciplinary action against such of the employees, excluding teachers and other academic staff, as may be specified in the order of the Executive Council and to suspend them pending inquiry, to administer warnings to them or to impose on them the penalty of censure or the withholding of increment:

Provided that no such penalty shall be imposed unless the person has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him.

(b) An appeal shall lie to the Vice-Chancellor against any order of the Registrar imposing any of the penalties specified in sub-clause (a).

(c) In a case where the inquiry discloses that a punishment beyond the power of the Registrar is called for the Registrar shall, upon the conclusion of the inquiry, make a report to the Vice-Chancellor along with his recommendation:

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Executive Council against an order of the Vice-Chancellor imposing any penalty.

(6) The Registrar shall be *ex officio* Secretary of the Executive Council and the Academic and Activity Council, but shall not be deemed to be member of either of these authorities and he shall be *ex officio* Member-secretary of the Court.

(7) It shall be the duty of the Registrar—

(a) to be the custodian of the records, the common seal and such other property of the University as the Executive Council shall commit to his charge;

(b) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic and Activity Council and of any Committee appointed by those authorities;

(c) to keep the minutes of all the meetings of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic and Activity Council and of any Committees

appointed by those authorities;

(d) to conduct the official correspondence of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic and Activity Council;

(e) to supply to the Central Government, copies of the agenda of the meetings of the authorities of the University as soon as they are issued and the minutes of such meetings;

(f) to represent the University in suits or proceedings by or against the University, sign powers of attorney and verify pleadings or depute his representative for the purpose; and

(g) to perform such other duties as may be specified in the Statutes, the Ordinances or Regulations or as may be required from time to time by the Executive Council.

Finance officer.

6. (1) The Finance Officer shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendations of Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.

(2) The Finance Officer shall be appointed for a term of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Finance Officer shall be such as may be prescribed by the Executive Council from time to time:

Provided that the Finance Officer shall retire on attaining the age of sixty-two years.

(4) When the office of the Finance Officer is vacant or when the Finance Officer is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such person as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.

(5) The Finance Officer shall be *ex officio* Secretary of the Finance Committee, but shall not be deemed to be a member of such Committee.

(6) The Finance Officer shall –

(a) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University and shall advise it as regards its financial policy; and

(b) perform such other financial function as may be assigned to him by the Executive Council or as may be prescribed by the Statutes or the



Ordinances.

(7) Subject to the control of the Executive Council, the Finance Officer shall—

(a) hold and manage the property and investments of the University including trust and endowed property:

(b) ensure that the limits fixed by the Executive Council for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for a year are not exceeded and that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;

(c) be responsible for the preparation of annual accounts and the budget of the University and for their presentation to the Executive Council;

(d) Keep a constant watch on the state of the cash and bank balances and on the state of investments;

(e) watch the progress of the collection of revenues and advise on the methods of collection employed:

(f) ensure that the registers of buildings, land furniture and equipment are maintained up to date and that stock-checking is conducted, of equipment and other consumable materials in all offices, Departments, Centres and Specialised Laboratories;

(g) bring to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor any unauthorized expenditure and other financial irregularities and suggest disciplinary action against persons at fault; and

(h) call for, from any office, Department, Centre, Laboratory, College, Institution, Regional Centre or Study Centre established or maintained by the University, any information or returns that he may consider necessary for the performance of his duties.

(8) Any receipt given by the Finance Officer or the person or persons duly authorised in this behalf by the Executive Council for any money payable to University shall be sufficient discharge for payment of such money.

Controller of  
Examinations.

7. (1) The Controller of Examinations shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendations of a selection Committee constituted for the purpose and he shall be a whole time salaried officer of the University.

(2) The Controller of Examinations shall be appointed for a term of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Controller of Examinations shall be such as may be prescribed by the Executive Council from time to time:

Provided that the Controller of Examinations shall retire on attaining the age of sixty-two years.

(4) when the officer of the Controller of Examinations is vacant or when the Controller of Examinations is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform the duties of his office shall be performed by such person as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.

(5) The Controller of Examinations shall arrange for and superintend the examinations of the University in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

Librarian.

8. (1) The Librarian shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and he shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.

(2) The Librarian shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Council.

Constitution and  
meetings of Court.

9. (1) The court shall consist of the following members who shall hold office for a period of three years, namely:—

(a) *Ex-Officio* Members:

(i) the Chancellor;

(ii) the Vice-Chancellor;

(iii) the Proctor;

(iv) the Deans of Schools;

(v) the Dean of Students' Welfare;

(vi) the Finance Officer;

(vii) one Senior Warden, by rotation;

(viii) the Librarian of the University;

(ix) the President, Alumni Association;

(b) Other Members:

(i) Heads of Departments/Professors who are members of the Academic and Activity Council;

(ii) one representative from each institution recognized by the university, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor on recommendations of the Head of the Institution;

(iii) not more than four persons from amongst eminent sports scientists, sports academicians and sports administrators to be nominated by the Central Government;

(iv) not more than two persons representing sports industry, to be nominated by the Central Government;

(v) not more than ten persons from amongst eminent sports persons and highly recognized coaches to be nominated by the Central government;

(c) the Registrar – *Ex-Officio* Member Secretary.

(2) An annual meeting of the Court shall be held on a date to be fixed by the Executive Council unless some other date has been fixed by the Court in respect of any year.

(3) At an annual meeting of the Court, a report on the working of the University during the previous year, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, the balance sheet as audited, and financial estimates for the next year shall be presented.

(4) A copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure, the balance-sheet and the financial estimates referred to in clause (2) shall be sent to every member of the Court at least seven days before the date of the annual meeting.

(5) Special meetings of the Court may be convened by the Executive Council or the Vice-Chancellor or if there is no Vice-Chancellor, by the Registrar.

(6) Eleven members of the Court shall form a quorum for a meeting of the Court.

Quorum for  
meeting of

10. Seven members of the Executive Council shall form a quorum for a

Executive Council. meeting of the Executive Council.

Constitution,  
powers and  
functions of

11. (1) The Executive Council shall consist of the following members to be nominated by the Central Government who shall hold office for a period of two years, namely:—

Executive Council.

(a) *Ex-Officio* Members

(i) the Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) the Proctor;

(iii) the Deans of Students' Welfare;

(iv) the Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;

(v) the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;

(vi) the Deans of Schools;

(b) Other Members:

(i) three Senior Professors by rotation;

(ii) four persons from amongst sports scientists, sports administrators, eminent sports persons and distinguished coaches.

(2) The Executive Council shall have the power of management and administration of the revenue and property of the University and the conduct of all administrative affairs of the University not otherwise provided for.

(3) Subject to the provision of this Ordinance, the Statutes and the Ordinances, the Executive Council shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely:—

(i) to create teaching and other academic posts including Chairs, to determine the number and emoluments of such posts and to define the duties and conditions of service of Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and other academic staff:

Provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the number and qualifications of teachers and other academic staff otherwise than after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic and Activity Council;

(ii) to appoint such Professors; Associate Professors; Assistant Professors and other academic staff including Chair, as may be necessary; on the recommendation of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and to fill up temporary vacancies therein;

(iii) to promote inter- facial research by making joint appointments of teaching staff in different Schools, Department and Centres;

(iv) to create administrative, ministerial and other necessary posts and to define their duties and conditions of their service and to make appointments thereto in the manner prescribed by the ordinances;

(v) to grant leave of absence to any officer of the University other than the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, and to make necessary arrangements for the discharge of the functions of such officer during his absence;

(vi) to regulate and enforce discipline among employees in accordance with the Statutes and the Ordinances;

(vii) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property, business and all other administrative affairs of the University and for that purpose to appoint such agents as it may think fit;

(viii) to fix limits on the total recurring and the total non-recurring expenditure for a year on the recommendation of the Finance Committee;

(ix) to invest any money belonging to the University , including any unapplied income , in such stocks, funds, share or securities, from time to time, as it may think fit or in the purchase of immovable property in India, with the like powers of varying such investment from time to time;

(x) to transfer or accept transfers of any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University;

(xi) to provide buildings, premises, furniture and apparatus and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(xii) to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University;

(xiii) to entertain, adjudicate upon, and if thought fit, to redress any grievances of the employees and students of the University who may, for any reason, feel aggrieved;

(xiv) to appoint examiners and moderators and, if necessary, to remove them, and to fix their fees, emoluments and travelling and other allowances, after consulting the Academic and Activity Council;

(xv) to select a common seal for the University and provide for the use of such seal;

(xvi) to make such special arrangements as may be necessary for the residence of women students;

(xvii) to institute fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals and prizes;

(xviii) to provide for the appointment of Visiting Professors, Emeritus Professors, Consultants and Scholars and determine the terms and conditions of such appointments;

(xix) to enter into partnership with industry and non-government agencies for the advancement of knowledge and establish a corpus of funds out of the profits of such partnership; and

(xx) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Ordinance or this Statutes.

Members of  
Academic and  
Activity Council  
and quorum for  
meeting.

**12.** (1) The members of the Academic and Activity Council shall include sports persons who have achieved distinction in Olympics or world championships.

(2) Nine members of the Academic and Activity Council shall form quorum for the meeting of the Academic and Activity Council.

Powers and  
functions of  
Academic and  
Activity Council.

**13.** Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Statutes and the Ordinances, the Academic and Activity Council shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely:-

(a) to exercise general supervision over the academic policies of the University and to give directions regarding methods of instruction, co-ordination of teaching among the Colleges, Institutions, Regional Centres and Study Centres and evaluation of research and improvement of academic standards ;

(b) to bring about and promote inter-School co-ordination and to establish or appoint such committees or boards as may be deemed necessary for the purpose;

(c) to consider matters of general academic interest either on its own initiative, or on a reference by a School or the Executive Council, and to take appropriate action thereon;

(d) to frame such regulations and rules consistent with the Statutes and the Ordinances regarding the academic functioning of the University,

discipline, residence, admissions, award of fellowships and studentships, fees, concessions, corporate life and attendance.

Schools of Studies  
and Departments.

**14. (1)** The University shall have such Schools of Studies as may be specified in the Statutes.

(2) Every School shall have a School Board and the members of the first School Board shall be nominated by the Executive Council for a period of three years.

(3) The composition, powers and functions of a School Board shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The conduct of the meetings of a School Board and the quorum required for such meetings shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(5) (a) Every School shall consist of such Departments as may be assigned to it by the Ordinances:

Provided that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Academic and Activity Council, establish Centers of Studies to which may be assigned such teachers of the University as the Executive Council may consider necessary.

(b) Each Department shall consist of the following members, namely:-

(i) teachers of the Department;

(ii) persons conducting research in the Department;

(iii) Dean of the School;

(iv) Honorary Professors, if any, attached to the Department; and

(v) such other persons as may be members of the Department in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinances.

Board of Sports  
Studies.

**15. (1)** Each Department shall have a Board of Sports Studies.

(2) The term of office of the Board of Sports Studies and of its members shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) Subject to the overall control and supervision of the Academic and Activity Council, the functions of a Board of Sports Studies shall be to approve subjects for research for various degrees and other requirements of research degrees and to recommend to the concerned School Board in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances—

(a) courses of studies and appointment of examiners for courses, but excluding research degrees;



(b) appointment of supervisors for research; and

(c) measures for the improvement of the standard of teaching and research:

Provided that the above functions of a Board of Sports Studies shall, during the period of three years immediately after the commencement of this Ordinance, be performed by the Department.

Finance  
Committee.

**16.** (1) The Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely: –

(i) the Vice-Chancellor ;

(ii) one person to be nominated by the Court;

(iii) three persons to be nominated by the Executive Council, out of whom at least one shall be a member of the Executive Council; and

(iv) three persons to be nominated by the Central Government.

(2) Five members of the Finance Committee shall form a quorum for a meeting of the Finance Committee.

(3) All the members of the Finance Committee, other than *ex officio* members, shall hold office for a term of three years.

(4) A member of the Finance Committee shall have the right to record a minute of dissent if he does not agree with any decision of the Finance Committee.

(5) The Finance Committee shall meet at least thrice every year to examine the accounts and to scrutinise proposals for expenditure.

(6) All proposals relating to creation of posts, and those items which have not been included in the budget, shall be examined by the Finance Committee before they are considered by the Executive Council.

(7) The annual accounts and the financial estimates of the University prepared by the Finance Officer shall be laid before the Finance Committee for consideration and comments and thereafter submitted to the Executive Council for approval.

(8) The Finance Committee shall recommend limits for the total recurring expenditure and the total non-recurring expenditure for the year, based on the income and resources of the University (which, in the case of productive works, may include the proceeds of loans).

Selection  
Committees.

**17.** (1) There shall be Selection Committees for making recommendations to the Executive Council for appointment to the post of professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, Registrar, Finance

Officer, Controller of Examinations, Librarian and Principals of Colleges, Institutions, Regional Centres and Study Centres established or maintained by the University.

(2) The Selection Committee for appointment to the posts specified in column 1 of the Table below shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, a nominee of the Central Government and the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Table:

TABLE

1	2
Professor.	<p>(i) The Dean of the School.</p> <p>(ii) The Head of the Department, if he is a Professor.</p> <p>(iii) Three persons not in the service of the University, nominated by the Executive Council, out of a panel of names recommended by the Academic and Activity Council for their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject with which the Professor will be concerned.</p>
Associate Professor/ Assistant Professor.	<p>(i) The head of the Department.</p> <p>(ii) One Professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.</p> <p>(iii) Two persons not in the service of the University, nominated by the Executive Council, out of a panel of names recommended by the Academic and Activity Council for their special knowledge of , or interest in , the subject with which the Associate Professor or Assistant Professor will be concerned.</p>
Registrar/ Finance Officer/ Controller of Examination.	<p>(i) Two members of the Executive Council nominated by it.</p> <p>(ii) One person not in the service of the University nominated by the Executive Council.</p>
Librarian.	<p>(i) One person not in the service of the University who has special knowledge of the subject of the Library Science or Library Administration nominated by the Executive Council.</p> <p>(ii) One person not in the service of the University nominated by the Executive Council.</p>
Principal of college or institution	Three persons not in the service of the University of whom two shall be nominated by the Executive Council and one by the Academic and

maintained by the University. Activity Council for their special knowledge of, or interest in, a subject in which instruction is being provided by the College or Institution.

Note 1. – Where the appointment is being made for an inter-disciplinary project, the head of the project shall be deemed to be the Head of the Department concerned.

Note 2.– The Professor to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor shall be a Professor concerned with the speciality for which the selection is being made and the Vice-Chancellor shall consult the Head of the Department and the Dean of the School before nominating the Professor.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall convene and preside at the meeting of the Selection Committee:

Provided that the meeting of the Selection Committee shall be fixed after prior consultation with, and subject to the convenience of the Central Government's nominee and the experts nominated by the Executive Council:

Provided further that the proceedings of the Selection Committee shall not be valid unless, —

(a) where the number of the Central Government's nominee and the persons nominated by the Executive Council is four in all, at least three of them attend the meeting; and

(b) where the number of the Central Government's nominee and the persons nominated by the Executive Council is three in all, at least two of them attend the meeting.

(4) The procedure to be followed by the Selection Committee shall be laid down in the Ordinances.

(5) If the Executive Council is unable to accept the recommendations made by the Selection Committee, it shall record its reasons and submit the case to the Central Government for final orders.

(6) Appointments to temporary posts shall be made in the manner indicated below:-

(i) If the temporary vacancy is for duration longer than one academic session, it shall be filled on the advice of the Selection Committee in accordance with the procedure indicated in the foregoing clauses:

Provided that if the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied that in the interests of

work it is necessary to fill the vacancy, the appointment may be made on a purely temporary basis on the advice of a local Selection Committee referred to in sub-clause (ii) for a period not exceeding six months.

(ii) If the temporary vacancy is for a period less than a year, an appointment to such vacancy shall be made on the recommendation of a local Selection Committee consisting of the Dean of the School concerned, the Head of the Department and a nominee of the Vice-Chancellor:

Provided that if the same person holds the offices of the Dean and the Head of the Department, the Selection Committee may contain two nominees of the Vice-Chancellor:

Provided further that in the case of sudden casual vacancies of teaching posts caused by death or any other reason, the Dean may, in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned, make a temporary appointment for a month and report to the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar about such appointment.

(iii) No teacher appointed temporarily shall, if he is not recommended by a regular Selection Committee for appointment under the Statutes, be continued in service on such temporary employment, unless he is subsequently selected by a local Selection Committee or a regular Selection Committee, for a temporary or permanent appointment, as the case may be.

Special mode of  
appointment.

**18. (1)** Notwithstanding anything contained in Statute 17, the Executive Council may invite a person of high academic distinction and professional attainments to accept a post of Professor or Associate Professor or any other equivalent academic post in the University on such terms and conditions as it deems fit and on the person agreeing to do so appoint him to the post:

Provided that the Executive Council may also create supernumerary posts for a specified period for appointment of such persons:

Provided further that the number of supernumerary posts so created should not exceed five per cent. of the total posts in the University.

(2) The Executive Council may appoint a teacher or any other academic staff working in any other University or organisation for undertaking a joint project in accordance with the manner laid down in the Ordinances.

Appointment for fixed tenure.

**19.** The Executive Council may appoint a person selected in accordance with the procedure laid down in Statute 17 for a fixed tenure on such terms and conditions as it deems fit.

Committees.

**20. (1)** An authority of the University may appoint as many standing or special committees as it may deem fit, and may appoint to such committees persons who are not members of such authority.

**(2)** A committee appointed under clause (1) may deal with any subject delegated to it subject to subsequent confirmation by the authority appointing it.

Terms and conditions of service and code of conduct of teachers, etc.

**21. (1)** All the teachers and other academic staff of the University shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be governed by the terms and conditions of service and code of conduct as are specified in the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations.

**(2)** The emoluments of members of the academic staff shall be such as may be prescribed by the ordinances.

**(3)** Every teacher and member of the academic staff of the University shall be appointed on a written contract, the form of which shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

**(4)** A copy of every contract referred to in clause (3) shall be deposited with the Registrar.

Terms and conditions of service and code of conduct of other employees.

**22. (1)** All the employees of the University, other than the teachers and other academic staff shall, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, be governed by the terms and conditions of service and code of conduct as are specified in the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations,

**(2)** The manner of appointment and emoluments of employees, other than the teachers and other academic staff, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Seniority list.

**23. (1)** Whenever, in accordance with the Statutes, any person is to hold an office or be a member of an authority of the University by rotation according to seniority, such seniority shall be determined according to the length of continuous service of such person in his grade and in accordance with such other principles as the Executive Council may, from time to time, prescribe:

(2) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to prepare and maintain in respect of each class of persons to whom the provisions of these Statutes apply, a complete and up-to-date seniority list in accordance with the provisions of clause (1).

(3) If two or more persons have equal length of continuous service in a particular grade or the relative seniority of any person or persons is otherwise in doubt, the Registrar may, on his own motion and shall, at the request of any such person, submit the matter to the Executive Council whose decision thereon shall be final.

Removal of  
employees of  
University.

**24. (1)** Where there is an allegation of misconduct against a teacher, a member of the academic staff or other employee of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of the teacher or a member of the academic staff, and the authority competent to appoint ( hereinafter referred to as the appointing authority) in the case of other employee may, by order in writing, place such teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee, as the case may be, under suspension and shall forthwith report to the Executive Council the circumstances in which the order was made:

Provided that the Executive Council may, if it is of the opinion, that the circumstances of the case do not warrant the suspension of the teacher or a member of the academic staff, revoke such order.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the terms of the contract of appointment or of any other terms and condition of service of the employees, the Executive Council in respect of teachers and other academic staff, and the appointing authority in respect of other employees, shall have the power to remove a teacher or a member of the academic staff or other employee, as the case may be, on grounds of misconduct.

(3) Save as aforesaid, the Executive Council, or as the case may be, the appointing authority, shall not be entitled to remove any teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee except for a good cause and after giving three months' notice or on payment of three months' salary in lieu thereof.

(4) No teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee shall be removed under clause (2) or clause (3) unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him.

(5) The removal of a teacher, member of the academic staff or other

employee shall take effect from the date on which the order of removal is made:

Provided that where the teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee is under suspension at the time of his removal, such removal shall take effect from the date on which he was placed under suspension.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of the Statute, a teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee may resign –

(a) if he is a permanent employee, only after giving three months' notice in writing to the Executive Council or the appointing authority, as the case may be, or by paying three months' salary in lieu thereof;

(b) if he is not a permanent employee, only after given one month's notice in writing to the Executive Council or, as the case may be, the appointing authority or by paying one month's salary in lieu thereof:

Provide that such resignation shall take effect only on the date on which the resignation is accepted by the Executive Council or the appointing authority, as the case may be.

Honorary Degrees.

**25. (1)** The Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Academic and Activity Council and by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, make proposals to the Central Government for the conferment of honorary degrees:

Provided that in case of emergency, the Executive Council may, on its own motion, make such proposals.

(2) The Executive Council may, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, withdraw, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, any honorary degree conferred by the University.

Withdrawal of  
degrees, etc.

**26.** The Executive Council may, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, withdraw a degree or academic distinction conferred on, or any certificate or diploma granted to, any person by the University for good and sufficient cause:

Provided that no such resolution shall be passed until a notice in writing has been given to that person calling upon him to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice as to why such a



resolution should not be passed and until his objections, if any, and any evidence he may produce in support of them, have been considered by the Executive Council.

Maintenance of discipline amongst students of University.

27. (1) All powers relating to the maintenance of discipline and disciplinary action in relation to the students of the University shall vest in Vice-Chancellor.

(2) There shall be Proctor of the University to assist the Vice-Chancellor in the exercise of the powers referred to in clause (1), who shall be appointed by the Executive Council from amongst the Professors and Associate Professors in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor may delegate all or any of the powers referred to in clause (1), as he deems proper, to the Proctor and to such other officers as he may specify in this behalf.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of his powers relating to the maintenance of discipline and taking such action, as may seem to him appropriate for the maintenance of discipline, the Vice-Chancellor may, in exercise of such powers, by order, direct that any student or students be expelled or rusticated, for a specified period, or be not admitted to a course or courses of study in a College, Institution or Regional Centre or a Department or a School of the University for a stated period, or be punished with fine for an amount to be specified in the order, or be debarred from taking an examination or examinations conducted by the University, College, Institution or Regional Centre or Department or a School for one or more years, or that the results of the student or students concerned in the examination or examinations in which he or they have appeared be withheld or cancelled.

(5) The Principals of Colleges, Institutions, Deans of Schools of Studies and Heads of teaching Departments in the University shall have the authority to exercise all such disciplinary powers over the students in their respective Colleges, Institutions, Schools and teaching Departments in the University, as may be necessary for the proper conduct of such Colleges, Institution, Schools and teaching Departments.

(6) Without prejudice to the powers of the Vice-Chancellor and the Principals and other persons specified in clause (5), detailed rules of discipline and proper conduct shall be made by the University and the Principals of Colleges, Institutions, Deans of Schools of Studies and Heads of teaching Departments in the University may also make such supplementary rules as they deem necessary for the purposes stated

therein.

(7) At the time of admission, every student shall be required to sign a declaration to the effect that he submits himself to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the University.

Convocations.

**28.** Convocations of the University for the conferring of degrees or for other purposes shall be held in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Acting Chairman of meetings.

**29.** Where no provision is made for Chairman to preside over a meeting of any authority of the University or any Committee of such authority or when the Chairman so provided for is absent, the members present shall elect one from among themselves to preside at such meeting.

Resignation.

**30.** Any member, other than an ex officio member of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic and Activity Council or any other authority of the University or any Committee of such authority may resign by letter addressed to the Registrar and the resignation shall take effect as soon as such letter is received by the Registrar.

Disqualification.

**31.** (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of any of the authorities, or for being appointed as, and for being, an officer, of the University if –

(i) he is of unsound mind; or

(ii) he is an undischarged insolvent; or

(iii) he has been convicted by a court of law of an offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment for not less than six months.

(2) If any question arises as to whether a person is or had been subjected to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (i), the question shall be referred to the Central Government and its decision shall be final and no suit or other proceeding shall lie in any civil court against such decision.

Residence conditions for membership and office.

**32.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Statutes, a person who is not ordinarily resident in India shall not be eligible to be an officer of the University or a member of any authority of the University.

Membership of authorities by virtue of

**33.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Statutes, a person who holds any post in the University or is a member of any authority or body of the University in his capacity as a member of a particular authority or

membership of  
other bodies.

body or as the holder of a particular appointment shall hold such office or membership only for so long as he continues to be a member of that particular authority or body or the holder of that particular appointment, as the case may be.

Alumni  
Association.

34. (1) There shall be an Alumni Association for the University.

(2) The subscription for membership of the Alumni Association shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) No member of the Alumni Association shall be entitled to vote or stand for election unless he has been a member of the Association for at least one year prior to the date of election and is a degree holder of the University of at least five years standing:

Provided that the condition relating to the completion of one year's membership shall not apply in the case of the first election.

Students Council.

35. (1) There shall be constituted in the University, a Students' Council for every academic year, consisting of—

(i) the Dean of Students' Welfare who shall be the Chairman of the Students' Council;

(ii) twenty students to be nominated by the Academic and Activity Council on the basis of merit in studies, sports and extra-curricular activities; and

(iii) twenty students to be elected by the students as their representatives:

Provided that any student of the University shall have the right to bring up any matter concerning the University before the Students' Council, if so permitted by the Chairman, and he shall have the right to participate in the discussions at any meeting when the matter is taken up for consideration.

(2) The functions of the Students' Council shall be to make suggestions to the appropriate authorities of the University in regard to the programmes of studies, students' welfare and other matters of importance, in regard to the working of the University in general and such suggestions shall be made on the basis of consensus of opinion.

(3) The Students' Council shall meet at least twice in every academic year and the first meeting of the Council be held in the beginning of the

academic session.

Ordinances how to be made.

36. (1) The first Ordinances made under sub-section (2) of section 26 may be amended, repealed or added to at any time by the Executive Council in the manner specified in the following sub-clauses.

(2) No Ordinances in respect of the matters enumerated in sub-section (1) of section 26 of this **Ordinance** shall be made by the Executive Council unless a draft of such Ordinances has been proposed by the Academic and Activity Council.

(3) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft of any Ordinances proposed by the Academic and Activity Council under clause (2), but may reject the proposal or return the draft to the Academic and Activity Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendment which the Executive Council may suggest.

(4) Where the Executive Council has rejected or returned the draft of an Ordinances proposed by the Academic and Activity Council, the Academic and Activity Council may consider the question afresh and in case the original draft is reaffirmed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting and more than half of the total number of members of the Academic and Activity Council, the draft may be sent back to the Executive Council which shall either adopt it or refer it to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

(5) Every Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall come into effect immediately.

(6) Every Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be submitted to the Central Government within two weeks from the date of its adoption.

(7) The Central Government shall have the power to direct the University to suspend the operation of any Ordinances.

(8) The Central Government shall inform the Executive Council about its objection to the Ordinances referred to in clause (7) and may, after receiving the comments of the University, either withdraw the order suspending the Ordinances or disallow the Ordinances, and its decision shall be final.

Regulations.

37. (1) The authorities of the University may make Regulation consistent with this Ordinance, the Statutes and the Ordinances for the following matters, namely:

(i) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meeting and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(ii) providing for all matters which are required by this Ordinance, the Statutes or the Ordinances, to be prescribed by Regulations ; and

(iii) Providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities or committees appointed by them and not provided for by this Ordinance, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meeting and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment in such manner as it may specify of any Regulation made under the Statutes or the annulment of any such Regulation.

Delegation of powers.

**38.** Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and the Statutes, any officer or authority of the University may delegate his or its powers to any other officer or authority or person under his or its respective control and subject to the condition that overall responsibility for the exercise of the powers so delegated shall continue to vest in the officer or authority delegating such powers.

\_\_\_\_\_  
RAM NATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 6th June, 2018/Jyaistha 16, 1940 (Saka)

### THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE

(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2018

NO. 6 OF 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

WHEREAS the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (the Code), *inter alia*, provides for insolvency resolution of corporate persons in a time bound manner for maximisation of value of assets of such persons;

AND WHEREAS a need has been felt, *inter alia*, to balance the interests of various stakeholders in the Code, especially interests of home buyers and micro, small and medium enterprises, promoting resolution over liquidation of corporate debtor by lowering the voting threshold of committee of creditors and streamlining provisions relating to eligibility of resolution applicants;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 3.

2. In the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3, in clause (12), for the word “repaid”, the word “paid” shall be substituted. 31 of 2016.

Amendment of section 5.

3. In section 5 of the principal Act,—

(i) after clause (5), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(5A) “corporate guarantor” means a corporate person who is the surety in a contract of guarantee to a corporate debtor;’;

(ii) in clause (8), in sub-clause (f), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

‘*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this sub-clause,—

(i) any amount raised from an allottee under a real estate project shall be deemed to be an amount having the commercial effect of a borrowing; and

(ii) the expressions, “allottee” and “real estate project” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (d) and (zn) of section 2 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016;’; 16 of 2016.

(iii) in clause (21), for the word “repayment”, the word “payment” shall be substituted;

(iv) after clause (24), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(24A) “related party”, in relation to an individual, means—

(a) a person who is a relative of the individual or a relative of the spouse of the individual;

(b) a partner of a limited liability partnership, or a limited liability partnership or a partnership firm, in which the individual is a partner;

(c) a person who is a trustee of a trust in which the beneficiary of the trust includes the individual, or the terms of the trust confers a power on the trustee which may be exercised for the benefit of the individual;

(d) a private company in which the individual is a director and holds along with his relatives, more than two per cent. of its share capital;



(e) a public company in which the individual is a director and holds along with relatives, more than two per cent. of its paid-up share capital;

(f) a body corporate whose board of directors, managing director or manager, in the ordinary course of business, acts on the advice, directions or instructions of the individual;

(g) a limited liability partnership or a partnership firm whose partners or employees in the ordinary course of business, act on the advice, directions or instructions of the individual;

(h) a person on whose advice, directions or instructions, the individual is accustomed to act;

(i) a company, where the individual or the individual along with its related party, own more than fifty per cent. of the share capital of the company or controls the appointment of the board of directors of the company.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) “relative”, with reference to any person, means anyone who is related to another, in the following manner, namely:—

(i) members of a Hindu Undivided Family,

(ii) husband,

(iii) wife,

(iv) father,

(v) mother,

(vi) son,

(vii) daughter,

(viii) son’s daughter and son,

(ix) daughter’s daughter and son,

(x) grandson’s daughter and son,

(xi) granddaughter’s daughter and son,

(xii) brother,

(xiii) sister,

(xiv) brother’s son and daughter,

(xv) sister’s son and daughter,

(xvi) father's father and mother,

(xvii) mother's father and mother,

(xviii) father's brother and sister,

(xix) mother's brother and sister; and

(b) wherever the relation is that of a son, daughter, sister or brother, their spouses shall also be included;’.

Amendment of  
section 7.

4. In section 7 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “other financial creditors”, the words “other financial creditors, or any other person on behalf of the financial creditor, as may be notified by the Central Government,” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 8.

5. In section 8 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), for the words “if any, and”, the words “if any, or” shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (b), for the word “repayment”, the word “payment” shall be substituted;

(b) in the *Explanation*, for the word “repayment”, the word “payment” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 9.

6. In section 9 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (3),—

(i) in clause (c), for the words “by the corporate debtor; and”, the words “by the corporate debtor, if available;” shall be substituted;

(ii) for clause (d), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) a copy of any record with information utility confirming that there is no payment of an unpaid operational debt by the corporate debtor, if available; and

(e) any other proof confirming that there is no payment of an unpaid operational debt by the corporate debtor or such other information, as may be prescribed.”;

(b) in sub-section (5),—

(A) in clause (i), in sub-clause (b), for the word “repayment”, the word “payment” shall be substituted;

(B) in clause (ii), in sub-clause (b), for the word “repayment”, the word “payment” shall be substituted.

## 7. In section 10 of the principal Act, —

Amendment of  
section 10.

(a) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) The corporate applicant shall, along with the application, furnish—

(a) the information relating to its books of account and such other documents for such period as may be specified;

(b) the information relating to the resolution professional proposed to be appointed as an interim resolution professional; and

(c) the special resolution passed by shareholders of the corporate debtor or the resolution passed by at least three-fourth of the total number of partners of the corporate debtor, as the case may be, approving filing of the application.”;

(b) in sub-section (4),—

(i) in clause (a), after the words “if it is complete”, the words “and no disciplinary proceeding is pending against the proposed resolution professional” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (b), after the words “if it is incomplete”, the words “or any disciplinary proceeding is pending against the proposed resolution professional” shall be inserted.

## 8. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the word “seventy-five”, the word “sixty-six” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 12.

## 9. After section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new  
section 12A.

“12A. The Adjudicating Authority may allow the withdrawal of application admitted under section 7 or section 9 or section 10, on an application made by the applicant with the approval of ninety per cent. voting share of the committee of creditors, in such manner as may be prescribed.”.

Withdrawal of  
application  
admitted under  
section 7, 9 or 10.

## 10. In section 14 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of  
section 14.

“(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to—

(a) such transaction as may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with any financial regulator;

(b) a surety in a contract of guarantee to a corporate debtor.”.

## 11. In section 15 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), in clause (c), for the word “claims”, the words “claims, as may be specified” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 15.

Amendment of  
section 16.

**12.** In section 16 of the principal Act, in sub-section (5), for the words “shall not exceed thirty days from date of his appointment”, the words and figures “shall continue till the date of appointment of the resolution professional under section 22” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 17.

**13.** In section 17 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (d), for the words “may be specified.”, the words “may be specified; and” shall be substituted;

(ii) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(e) be responsible for complying with the requirements under any law for the time being in force on behalf of the corporate debtor.”.

Amendment of  
section 18.

**14.** In section 18 of the principal Act, in the *Explanation*, for the word “sub-section”, the word “section” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 21.

**15.** In section 21 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (2),—

(a) in the proviso, for the words “related party to whom a corporate debtor owes a financial debt”, the words “financial creditor or the authorised representative of the financial creditor referred to in sub-section (6) or sub-section (6A) or sub-section (5) of section 24, if it is a related party of the corporate debtor,” shall be substituted;

(b) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that the first proviso shall not apply to a financial creditor, regulated by a financial sector regulator, if it is a related party of the corporate debtor solely on account of conversion or substitution of debt into equity shares or instruments convertible into equity shares, prior to the insolvency commencement date.”;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the word “Where”, the words, brackets and figures and letter “Subject to sub-sections (6) and (6A), where” shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (6), in the opening portion, the words “or issued as securities” shall be omitted;

(iv) after sub-section (6), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(6A) Where a financial debt—

(a) is in the form of securities or deposits and the terms of the financial debt provide for appointment of a trustee or agent to act as authorised representative for all the financial creditors,

such trustee or agent shall act on behalf of such financial creditors;

(b) is owed to a class of creditors exceeding the number as may be specified, other than the creditors covered under clause (a) or sub-section (6), the interim resolution professional shall make an application to the Adjudicating Authority along with the list of all financial creditors, containing the name of an insolvency professional, other than the interim resolution professional, to act as their authorised representative who shall be appointed by the Adjudicating Authority prior to the first meeting of the committee of creditors;

(c) is represented by a guardian, executor or administrator, such person shall act as authorised representative on behalf of such financial creditors,

and such authorised representative under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) shall attend the meetings of the committee of creditors, and vote on behalf of each financial creditor to the extent of his voting share.

(6B) The remuneration payable to the authorised representative—

(i) under clauses (a) and (c) of sub-section (6A), if any, shall be as per the terms of the financial debt or the relevant documentation; and

(ii) under clause (b) of sub-section (6A) shall be as specified which shall be jointly borne by the financial creditors.”;

(v) for sub-sections (7) and (8), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(7) The Board may specify the manner of voting and the determining of the voting share in respect of financial debts covered under sub-sections (6) and (6A).

(8) Save as otherwise provided in this Code, all decisions of the committee of creditors shall be taken by a vote of not less than fifty-one per cent. of voting share of the financial creditors:

Provided that where a corporate debtor does not have any financial creditors, the committee of creditors shall be constituted and shall comprise of such persons to exercise such functions in such manner as may be specified.”.

16. In section 22 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2), for the word, “seventy-five”, the word “sixty-six” shall be substituted;

Amendment of  
section 22.

(b) in sub-section (3),—

(i) in clause (a), after the words “resolution professional”, the words “subject to a written consent from the interim resolution professional in the specified form” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (b), after the words “appointment of the proposed resolution professional”, the words “along with a written consent from the proposed resolution professional in the specified form” shall be inserted.

Amendment of  
section 23.

**17.** In section 23 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the resolution professional shall, if the resolution plan under sub-section (6) of section 30 has been submitted, continue to manage the operations of the corporate debtor after the expiry of the corporate insolvency resolution process period until an order is passed by the Adjudicating Authority under section 31.”.

Amendment of  
section 24.

**18.** In section 24 of the principal Act, —

(i) in sub-section (3), in clause (a), for the words “Committee of creditors”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “committee of creditors, including the authorised representatives referred to in sub-sections (6) and (6A) of section 21 and sub-section (5)” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (5), for the words “Any creditor”, the words, brackets, figures and letters “Subject to sub-sections (6), (6A) and (6B) of section 21, any creditor” shall be substituted.

Insertion of new  
section 25A.

**19.** After section 25 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Rights and duties  
of authorised  
representative of  
financial  
creditors.

‘25A.(1) The authorised representative under sub-section (6) or sub-section (6A) of section 21 or sub-section (5) of section 24 shall have the right to participate and vote in meetings of the committee of creditors on behalf of the financial creditor he represents in accordance with the prior voting instructions of such creditors obtained through physical or electronic means.

(2) It shall be the duty of the authorised representative to circulate the agenda and minutes of the meeting of the committee of creditors to the financial creditor he represents.

(3) The authorised representative shall not act against the interest of the financial creditor he represents and shall always act in accordance with their prior instructions:

Provided that if the authorised representative represents several financial creditors, then he shall cast his vote in respect of each financial creditor in accordance with instructions received from each financial creditor, to the extent of his voting share:

Provided further that if any financial creditor does not give prior instructions through physical or electronic means, the authorised representative shall abstain from voting on behalf of such creditor.

(4) The authorised representative shall file with the committee of creditors any instructions received by way of physical or electronic means, from the financial creditor he represents, for voting in accordance therewith, to ensure that the appropriate voting instructions of the financial creditor he represents is correctly recorded by the interim resolution professional or resolution professional, as the case may be.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, the “electronic means” shall be such as may be specified.’.

**20.** In section 27 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 27

“(2) The committee of creditors may, at a meeting, by a vote of sixty-six per cent. of voting shares, resolve to replace the resolution professional appointed under section 22 with another resolution professional, subject to a written consent from the proposed resolution professional in the specified form.”.

**21.** In section 28 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the word, “seventy-five”, the word “sixty-six” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 28.

**22.** In section 29A of the principal Act,— Amendment of section 29A.

(i) in clause (c),—

(A) for the words “has an account,”, the words “at the time of submission of the resolution plan has an account,” shall be substituted;

(B) after the words and figures “the Banking Regulation Act, 1949”, the words “or the guidelines of a financial sector regulator issued under any other law for the time being in force,” shall be inserted;

(C) after the proviso, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

‘Provided further that nothing in this clause shall apply to a resolution applicant where such applicant is a financial entity and is not a related party to the corporate debtor.

*Explanation I.*—For the purposes of this proviso, the expression “related party” shall not include a financial entity, regulated by a financial sector regulator, if it is a financial creditor of the corporate debtor and is a related party of the corporate debtor solely on account of conversion or substitution of debt into equity shares or instruments convertible into equity shares, prior to the insolvency commencement date.

*Explanation II.*— For the purposes of this clause, where a resolution applicant has an account, or an account of a corporate



debtor under the management or control of such person or of whom such person is a promoter, classified as non-performing asset and such account was acquired pursuant to a prior resolution plan approved under this Code, then, the provisions of this clause shall not apply to such resolution applicant for a period of three years from the date of approval of such resolution plan by the Adjudicating Authority under this Code;”;

(ii) for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) has been convicted for any offence punishable with imprisonment—

(i) for two years or more under any Act specified under the Twelfth Schedule; or

(ii) for seven years or more under any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that this clause shall not apply to a person after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of his release from imprisonment:

Provided further that this clause shall not apply in relation to a connected person referred to in clause (iii) of *Explanation I*;”;

(iii) in clause (e), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that this clause shall not apply in relation to a connected person referred to in clause (iii) of *Explanation I*;”;

(iv) in clause (g), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that this clause shall not apply if a preferential transaction, undervalued transaction, extortionate credit transaction or fraudulent transaction has taken place prior to the acquisition of the corporate debtor by the resolution applicant pursuant to a resolution plan approved under this Code or pursuant to a scheme or plan approved by a financial sector regulator or a court, and such resolution applicant has not otherwise contributed to the preferential transaction, undervalued transaction, extortionate credit transaction or fraudulent transaction;”;

(v) in clause (h),—

(A) for the words “an enforceable guarantee”, the words “a guarantee” shall be substituted;

(B) after the words “under this Code”, the words “and such guarantee has been invoked by the creditor and remains unpaid in full or part” shall be inserted;

(vi) in clause (i), for the words “has been”, the word “is” shall be substituted;

(vii) the *Explanation* occurring after clause (j) shall be numbered as *Explanation I*, and in *Explanation I* as so numbered, for the proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

‘Provided that nothing in clause (iii) of *Explanation I* shall apply to a resolution applicant where such applicant is a financial entity and is not a related party of the corporate debtor:

Provided further that the expression “related party” shall not include a financial entity, regulated by a financial sector regulator, if it is a financial creditor of the corporate debtor and is a related party of the corporate debtor solely on account of conversion or substitution of debt into equity shares or instruments convertible into equity shares, prior to the insolvency commencement date;’;

(viii) after *Explanation I* as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

‘*Explanation II*.—For the purposes of this section, “financial entity” shall mean the following entities which meet such criteria or conditions as the Central Government may, in consultation with the financial sector regulator, notify in this behalf, namely:—

(a) a scheduled bank;

(b) any entity regulated by a foreign central bank or a securities market regulator or other financial sector regulator of a jurisdiction outside India which jurisdiction is compliant with the Financial Action Task Force Standards and is a signatory to the International Organisation of Securities Commissions Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding;

(c) any investment vehicle, registered foreign institutional investor, registered foreign portfolio investor or a foreign venture capital investor, where the terms shall have the meaning assigned to them in regulation 2 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2017 made under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999;

(d) an asset reconstruction company registered with the Reserve Bank of India under section 3 of the

Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and  
Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002;

54 of 2002.

(e) an Alternate Investment Fund registered with the  
Securities and Exchange Board of India;

(f) such categories of persons as may be notified by  
the Central Government.”.

Amendment of  
section 30.

**23.** In section 30 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), after the words “resolution plan”, the words, figures and letter “along with an affidavit stating that he is eligible under section 29A” shall be inserted;

(ii) in sub-section (2),—

(A) in clauses (a) and (b), for the word “repayment” at both the places where it occurs, the word “payment” shall be substituted;

(B) after clause (f), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

“*Explanation.*— For the purposes of clause (e), if any approval of shareholders is required under the Companies Act, 2013 or any other law for the time being in force for the implementation of actions under the resolution plan, such approval shall be deemed to have been given and it shall not be a contravention of that Act or law.”;

18 of 2013.

(iii) in sub-section (4),—

(a) for the word “seventy-five”, the word “sixty-six” shall be substituted;

(b) after the third proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided also that the eligibility criteria in section 29A as amended by the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 shall apply to the resolution applicant who has not submitted resolution plan as on the date of commencement of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018.”.

Amendment of  
section 31.

**24.** In section 31 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the Adjudicating Authority shall, before passing an order for approval of resolution plan under this sub-section,

satisfy that the resolution plan has provisions for its effective implementation.”;

(b) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) The resolution applicant shall, pursuant to the resolution plan approved under sub-section (1), obtain the necessary approval required under any law for the time being in force within a period of one year from the date of approval of the resolution plan by the Adjudicating Authority under sub-section (1) or within such period as provided for in such law, whichever is later.”.

**25.** In section 33 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after the words “decision of the committee of creditors”, the words “approved by not less than sixty-six per cent. of the voting share” shall be inserted. Amendment of section 33.

**26.** In section 34 of the principal Act, — Amendment of section 34.

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words and letter “Chapter II shall”, the words and letter “Chapter II shall, subject to submission of a written consent by the resolution professional to the Adjudicatory Authority in specified form,” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (4),—

(i) in clause (b), for the words “in writing.”, the words “in writing; or” shall be substituted;

(ii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(c) the resolution professional fails to submit written consent under sub-section (1).”;

(c) in sub-section (5), for the word, brackets and letter “clause (a)”, the words, brackets and letters “clauses (a) and (c)” shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-section (6), after the words “another insolvency professional”, the words “along with written consent from the insolvency professional in the specified form,” shall be inserted.

**27.** In section 42 of the principal Act, after the words “of the liquidator”, the words “accepting or” shall be inserted. Amendment of section 42

**28.** In section 45 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the words and figures “of section 43” shall be omitted. Amendment of section 45.

**29.** In section 60 of the principal Act, — Amendment of section 60.

(a) in sub-section (2), for the words “bankruptcy of a personal guarantor of such corporate debtor”, the words “liquidation or bankruptcy

of a corporate guarantor or personal guarantor, as the case may be, of such corporate debtor” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (3), for the words “bankruptcy proceeding of a personal guarantor of the corporate debtor”, the words “liquidation or bankruptcy proceeding of a corporate guarantor or personal guarantor, as the case may be, of the corporate debtor” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 69.

**30.** In section 69 of the principal Act, for the words “On or after the insolvency commencement date, if”, the word “If” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 76.

**31.** In section 76 of the principal Act,—

(a) in the marginal heading, for the word “repayment”, the word “payment” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (a), for the word “repayment”, the word “payment” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 196.

**32.** In section 196 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(aa) promote the development of, and regulate, the working and practices of, insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and information utilities and other institutions, in furtherance of the purposes of this Code;”;

(ii) in clause (c), for the words “for the registration”, the words “for carrying out the purposes of this Code, including fee for registration and renewal” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 231.

**33.** In section 231 of the principal Act, for the words “Adjudicating Authority” at both the places where they occur, the words “Adjudicating Authority or the Board” shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 238A.

**34.** After section 238 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Limitation.

“238A. The provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963 shall, as far as may be, apply to the proceedings or appeals before the Adjudicating Authority, the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, the Debt Recovery Tribunal or the Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be.”.

36 of 1963.

Amendment of section 239.

**35.** In section 239 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ea) other proof confirming that there is no payment of an unpaid operational debt by the corporate debtor or such other information under clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 9;”;

(ii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(fa) the manner of withdrawal of application under section 12A;”.

36. In section 240 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

Amendment of section 240.

(i) clause (g) shall be omitted;

(ii) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ja) the last date for submission of claims under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 15;”;

(iii) after clause (n), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(na) the number of creditors within a class of creditors under clause (b) of sub-section (6A) of section 21;

(nb) the remuneration payable to authorised representative under clause (ii) of the proviso to sub-section (6B) of section 21;

(nc) the manner of voting and determining the voting share in respect of financial debts under sub-section (7) of section 21;”.

37. After section 240 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 240A.

‘240A.(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Code, the provisions of clauses (c) and (h) of section 29A shall not apply to the resolution applicant in respect of corporate insolvency resolution process of any micro, small and medium enterprises.

Application of this Code to micro, small and medium enterprises.

(2) Subject to sub-section (1), the Central Government may, in the public interest, by notification, direct that any of the provisions of this Code shall—

(a) not apply to micro, small and medium enterprises; or

(b) apply to micro, small and medium enterprises, with such modifications as may be specified in the notification.

(3) A draft of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (2), shall be laid before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions.

(4) If both Houses agree in disapproving the issue of notification or both Houses agree in making any modification in the notification, the notification shall not be issued or shall be issued only in such modified form as may be agreed upon by both the Houses, as the case may be.

(5) The period of thirty days referred to in sub-section (3) shall not include any period during which the House referred to in sub-section (4) is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

(6) Every notification issued under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before each House of Parliament.

*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this section, the expression “micro, small and medium enterprises” means any class or classes of enterprises classified as such under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.’.

27 of 2006.

Insertion of new  
Schedule.

**38.** After the Eleventh Schedule to the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

“THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE  
(See clause (d) of section 29A)

ACTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE (d) OF SECTION 29A

(1) The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1922 (22 of 1922);

(2) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934);

(3) The Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);

(4) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954);

(5) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955);

(6) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956);

(7) The Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);

(8) The Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);

(9) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);

(10) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974);

(11) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981);

(12) The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (1 of 1986);

(13) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

(14) The Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (45 of 1988);

(15) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988);



(16) The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992);

(17) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999);

(18) The Competition Act, 2002 (12 of 2003);

(19) The Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003);

(20) The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (6 of 2009);

(21) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (42 of 2010);

(22) The Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) or any previous company law;

(23) The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (22 of 2015);

(24) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016);

(25) The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017) and respective State Acts imposing State goods and services tax;

(26) such other Acts as may be notified by the Central Government.”.

**39.** In section 434 of the Companies Act, 2013, [as substituted by paragraph 34 of the Eleventh Schedule to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016], in sub-section (1), in clause (c), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 434 of Act 18 of 2013.

“Provided further that any party or parties to any proceedings relating to the winding up of companies pending before any Court immediately before the commencement of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, may file an application for transfer of such proceedings and the Court may by order transfer such proceedings to the Tribunal and the proceedings so transferred shall be dealt with by the Tribunal as an application for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.”.

31 of 2016.

RAM NATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

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# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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सं० 48]

नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, सितम्बर 19, 2018/ भाद्र 28, 1940 (शक)

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 19th September, 2018/Bhadra 28, 1940 (Saka)*

THE MUSLIM WOMEN (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS ON MARRIAGE)  
ORDINANCE, 2018

No. 7 OF 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of  
the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to protect the rights of married Muslim  
women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing *talaq* by  
their husbands and for matters connected therewith or  
incidental thereto;

WHEREAS the Muslim Women (Protection of  
Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017 has been passed by the  
House of the People and is pending in the Council of  
States;

AND WHEREAS inspite of the fact that the Supreme Court has held in the matter of Shayara Bano *Versus* Union of India and others [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 118 of 2016] and other connected matters that the practice of *triple talaq (talaq-e-biddat)* as unconstitutional, the said practice is still continuing unabated;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to give effect to the provisions of the said Bill with certain modifications;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

## CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “electronic form” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (r) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000;

(b) “*talaq*” means *talaq-e-biddat* or any other similar form of *talaq* having the effect of instantaneous

21 of 2000.

and irrevocable divorce pronounced by a Muslim husband; and

2 of 1974. (c) "Magistrate" means a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class exercising jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in the area where the married Muslim woman resides.

## CHAPTER II

### DECLARATION OF *TALAQ* TO BE *VOID* AND ILLEGAL

3. Any pronouncement of *talaq* by a Muslim husband upon his wife, by words, either spoken or written or in electronic form or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be *void* and illegal. *Talaq* to be *void* and illegal.

4. Any Muslim husband who pronounces *talaq* referred to in section 3 upon his wife shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine. Punishment for pronouncing *talaq*.

## CHAPTER III

### PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF MARRIED MUSLIM WOMEN

5. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in any other law for the time being in force, a married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced shall be entitled to receive from her husband such amount of subsistence allowance for her and dependent children as may be determined by the Magistrate. Subsistence allowance.

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a married Muslim woman shall be entitled to custody of her minor children in the Custody of minor children.

event of pronouncement of *talaq* by her husband, in such manner as may be determined by the Magistrate.

Offence to be  
cognizable,  
compoundable, etc.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973,—

2 of 1974

(a) an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be cognizable, if information relating to the commission of the offence is given to an officer in charge of a police station by the married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced or any person related to her by blood or marriage;

(b) an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be compoundable, at the instance of the married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced with the permission of the Magistrate, on such terms and conditions as he may determine;

(c) no person accused of an offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be released on bail unless the Magistrate, on an application filed by the accused and after hearing the married Muslim woman upon whom *talaq* is pronounced, is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for granting bail to such person.

RAMNATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



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असाधारण

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PART II — Section 1

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MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 26th September, 2018/ Asvina 4, 1940 (Saka)*

## THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)

### ORDINANCE, 2018

NO. 8 OF 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:-

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

102 of 1956.

2. In section 3A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956,—

Amendment of  
section 3A.

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words, brackets and figures “Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010”, the words, brackets and figures “Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words “three years”, the words “one year” shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the words “and medical education”, the words “and medical education or proven administrative capacity and experience” shall be substituted;

(d) after sub-section (7), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(7A) The Board of Governors shall be assisted by a Secretary General who shall be appointed by the Central Government on deputation or contract basis and he shall be the head of the secretariat in the Council.”.

RAM NATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*





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## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

*New Delhi, the 2nd November, 2018/Kartika 11, 1940 (Saka)*

### THE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2018 No. 9 OF 2018

Promulgated by the President in the Sixty-ninth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Companies Act, 2013.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment  
of section 2.

2. In section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (41),—

(a) for the first proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that where a company or body corporate, which is a holding company or a subsidiary or associate company of a company incorporated outside India and is required to follow a different financial year for consolidation of its accounts outside India, the Central Government may, on an application made by that company or body corporate in such form and manner as may be prescribed, allow any period as its financial year, whether or not that period is a year:

Provided further that any application pending before the Tribunal as on the date of commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, shall be disposed of by the Tribunal in accordance with the provisions applicable to it before such commencement.”;

(b) in the second proviso, for the words “Provided further that”, the words “Provided also that” shall be substituted.

Insertion of  
new section  
10A.

3. After section 10 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Commence-  
ment of  
business, etc.

“10A.(1) A company incorporated after the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 and having a share capital shall not commence any business or exercise any borrowing powers unless—

(a) a declaration is filed by a director within a period of one hundred and eighty days of the date of incorporation of the company in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, with the Registrar that every subscriber to the memorandum has paid the value of the shares agreed to be taken by him on the date of making of such declaration; and

(b) the company has filed with the Registrar a verification of its registered office as provided in sub-section (2) of section 12.

(2) If any default is made in complying with the requirements of this section, the company shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees and every officer who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees

for each day during which such default continues but not exceeding an amount of one lakh rupees.

(3) Where no declaration has been filed with the Registrar under clause (a) of sub-section (1) within a period of one hundred and eighty days of the date of incorporation of the company and the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the company is not carrying on any business or operations, he may, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2), initiate action for the removal of the name of the company from the register of companies under Chapter XVIII.

4. In section 12 of the principal Act, after sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 12.

“(9) If the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the company is not carrying on any business or operations, he may cause a physical verification of the registered office of the company in such manner as may be prescribed and if any default is found to be made in complying with the requirements of sub-section (1), he may without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (8), initiate action for the removal of the name of the company from the register of companies under Chapter XVIII.”.

5. In section 14 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of section 14.

(i) in sub-section (1), for the second proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that any alteration having the effect of conversion of a public company into a private company shall not be valid unless it is approved by an order of the Central Government on an application made in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided also that any application pending before the Tribunal, as on the date of commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, shall be disposed of by the Tribunal in accordance with the provisions applicable to it before such commencement.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the word “Tribunal”, the words “Central Government” shall be substituted.

6. In section 53 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 53.

“(3) Where any company fails to comply with the provisions of this section, such company and every officer who is in default shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to an amount equal to the amount raised through the issue of shares at a discount or five lakh rupees, whichever is less, and the company shall also be liable to refund all monies received with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of issue of such shares to the persons to whom such shares have been issued.”.

Amendment  
of section 64.

7. In section 64 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Where any company fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1), such company and every officer who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees for each day during which such default continues, or five lakh rupees whichever is less.”.

Amendment  
of section 77.

8. In section 77 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the first and second provisos, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that the Registrar may, on an application by the company, allow such registration to be made—

(a) in case of charges created before the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, within a period of three hundred days of such creation; or

(b) in case of charges created on or after the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, within a period of sixty days of such creation,

on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed:

Provided further that if the registration is not made within the period specified—

(a) in clause (a) to the first proviso, the registration of the charge shall be made within six months from the date of commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed and different fees may be prescribed for different classes of companies;

(b) in clause (b) to the first proviso, the Registrar may, on an application, allow such registration to be

made within a further period of sixty days after payment of such *advalorem* fees as may be prescribed.”.

9. Section 86 of the principal Act shall be numbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 86.

“(2) If any person wilfully furnishes any false or incorrect information or knowingly suppresses any material information, required to be registered in accordance with the provisions of section 77, he shall be liable for action under section 447.”.

10. For section 87 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 87.

“87. The Central Government on being satisfied that —

Rectification by Central Government in Register of charges.

(a) the omission to give intimation to the Registrar of the payment or satisfaction of a charge, within the time required under this Chapter; or

(b) the omission or misstatement of any particulars with respect to any such charge or modification or with respect to any memorandum of satisfaction or other entry made in pursuance of section 82 or section 83,

was accidental or due to inadvertence or some other sufficient cause or it is not of a nature to prejudice the position of creditors or shareholders of the company, it may, on the application of the company or any person interested and on such terms and conditions as the Central Government deems just and expedient, direct that the time for the giving of intimation of payment or satisfaction shall be extended or, as the case may require, that the omission or misstatement shall be rectified.”.

11. In section 90 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of section 90.

(i) for sub-section (9), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(9) The company or the person aggrieved by the order of the Tribunal may make an application to the Tribunal for relaxation or lifting of the restrictions placed under sub-section (8), within a period of one year from the date of such order:

Provided that if no such application has been filed within a period of one year from the date of the order under sub-section (8), such shares shall be transferred to the authority constituted under sub-section (5) of section 125, in such manner as may be prescribed;

(ii) in sub-section (10),—

(a) after the word “punishable”, the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or” shall be inserted;

(b) after the words “ten lakh rupees”, the words “or with both” shall be inserted.

Amendment  
of section 92.

12. In section 92 of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) If any company fails to file its annual return under sub-section (4), before the expiry of the period specified therein, such company and its every officer who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees.”.

Amendment  
of section  
102.

13. In section 102 of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (4), if any default is made in complying with the provisions of this section, every promoter, director, manager or other key managerial personnel of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees or five times the amount of benefit accruing to the promoter, director, manager or other key managerial personnel or any of his relatives, whichever is higher.”.

Amendment  
of section  
105.

14. In section 105 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words “punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees”, the words “liable to a penalty of five thousand rupees” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 117.

15. In section 117 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) If any company fails to file the resolution or the agreement under sub-section (1) before the expiry of the period specified therein, such company shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees and in case of continuing failure,

with further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of twenty-five lakh rupees and every officer of the company who is in default including liquidator of the company, if any, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees.”.

16. In section 121 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 121.

“(3) If the company fails to file the report under sub-section (2) before the expiry of the period specified therein, such company shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees and in case of continuing failure, with further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees.”.

17. In section 137 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3),— Amendment of section 137.

(a) for the words “punishable with fine”, the words “liable to a penalty” shall be substituted;

(b) for the words “punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees or with both”, the words “shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees and in case of continuing failure, with further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees” shall be substituted.

18. In section 140 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 140.

“(3) If the auditor does not comply with the provisions of sub-section (2), he or it shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees or an amount equal to the remuneration of the auditor, whichever is less, and in case of continuing failure, with further penalty of five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues,



subject to a maximum of five lakh rupees.”.

Amendment  
of section  
157.

**19.** In section 157 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) If any company fails to furnish the Director Identification Number under sub-section (1), such company shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees, and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees and in case of continuing failure, with further penalty of one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such failure continues, subject to a maximum of one lakh rupees.”.

Substitution  
of new section  
for section  
159.

**20.** For section 159 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Penalty for  
default of  
certain  
provisions.

“159. If any individual or director of a company makes any default in complying with any of the provisions of section 152, section 155 and section 156, such individual or director of the company shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and where the default is a continuing one, with a further penalty which may extend to five hundred rupees for each day after the first during which such default continues.”.

Amendment  
of section  
164.

**21.** In section 164 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(i) he has not complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 165.”.

Amendment  
of section  
165.

**22.** In section 165 of the principal Act, in sub-section (6), for the portion beginning with “punishable with fine” and ending with “contravention continues”, the words “liable to a penalty of five thousand rupees for each day after the first during which such contravention continues” shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of section  
191.

**23.** In section 191 of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) If a director of the company makes any default in complying with the provisions of this section, such director

shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees.”.

24. In section 197 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of  
section 197.

(a) sub-section (7) shall be omitted;

(b) for sub-section (15), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(15) If any person makes any default in complying with the provisions of this section, he shall be liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees and where any default has been made by a company, the company shall be liable to a penalty of five lakh rupees.”.

25. In section 203 of the principal Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of  
section 203.

“(5) If any company makes any default in complying with the provisions of this section, such company shall be liable to a penalty of five lakh rupees and every director and key managerial personnel of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand rupees and where the default is a continuing one, with a further penalty of one thousand rupees for each day after the first during which such default continues but not exceeding five lakh rupees.”.

26. In section 238 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words “punishable with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees”, the words “liable to a penalty of one lakh rupees” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 238.

27. In section 248 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), —

Amendment of  
section 248.

(a) in clause (c), for the word and figures “section 455,”, the words and figures “section 455; or” shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (c) and before the long line, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(d) the subscribers to the memorandum have not paid the subscription which they had undertaken to pay at the time of incorporation of a company and a declaration to this effect has not been filed within one hundred and eighty days of its incorporation under sub-section (1) of section 10A; or

(e) the company is not carrying on any business or operations, as revealed after the physical verification carried out under sub-section (9) of section 12.”.

Amendment of  
section 441.

**28.** In section 441 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (b), for the words “does not exceed five lakh rupees”, the words “does not exceed twenty-five lakh rupees” shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any offence which is punishable under this Act with imprisonment only or with imprisonment and also with fine shall not be compoundable.”.

2 of 1974.

Amendment of  
section 446B.

**29.** In section 446B of the principal Act, for the portion beginning with “punishable with fine” and ending with “specified in such sections”, the words “liable to a penalty which shall not be more than one half of the penalty specified in such sections” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 447.

**30.** In section 447 of the principal Act, in the second proviso, for the words “twenty lakh rupees”, the words “fifty lakh rupees” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 454.

**31.** In section 454 of the principal Act, —

(i) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely: —

“(3) The adjudicating officer may, by an order—

(a) impose the penalty on the company, the officer who is in default, or any other person, as the case may be, stating therein any non-compliance or default under the relevant provisions of this Act; and

(b) direct such company, or officer who is in default, or any other person, as the case may be, to rectify the default, wherever he considers fit.”;

(ii) in sub-section (8), —

(a) in clause (i), for the words “does not pay the penalty imposed by the adjudicating officer or the Regional Director”, the words, brackets and figures

“fails to comply with the order made under sub-section (3) or sub-section (7), as the case may be,” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (ii), for the words “does not pay the penalty”, the words, brackets and figures “fails to comply with the order made under sub-section (3) or sub-section (7), as the case may be,” shall be substituted.

32. After section 454 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of a  
new section  
454A.

“454A. Where a company or an officer of a company or any other person having already been subjected to penalty for default under any provisions of this Act, again commits such default within a period of three years from the date of order imposing such penalty passed by the adjudicating officer or the Regional Director, as the case may be, it or he shall be liable for the second or subsequent defaults for an amount equal to twice the amount of penalty provided for such default under the relevant provisions of this Act.”

Penalty for  
repeated default.

RAM NATH KOVIND,  
*President.*

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,  
*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*