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कल्याणकारी लोकशाहीचा.... लोकाभिमुख चेहरा....!

स्वयंसेवी संस्थांनी सी.एस.आर.फंडिंगसाठी सुविधा सेवा
केंद्रामार्फत तांत्रिक सहाय्यासाठी करावयाचा अर्जाचा नमुना

**Application for Seeking Technical Support
From Suvidha Seva Kendra for C.S.R. Funding From Corporate Sector**

सुविधा सेवा केंद्र,

युनिट नं. ४०७/४०८, मास्टरमाईड बिल्डींग नं. १, आय.टी. पार्क, रॉयल पाम्स, आरे कॉलनी,
मयुर नगर, गोरेगांव (पुर्व), मुंबई - ४०० ०६५.

दूरध्वनी : ०२२-२८७२२१४४/४५/४६/४७/०९२७२५३०२८८/०९२७०३६०३४८

०९२०९६३७०३१/०९२०९६३७६३०/०९२०९६३७७२७

संकेतस्थळ : www.sskindia.in

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APPRECIATIONS FOR CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The **evolution of corporate social responsibility in India** refers to changes over time in India of the cultural norms of corporations' engagement of corporate social responsibility (CSR), with CSR referring to way that businesses are managed to bring about an overall positive impact on the communities, cultures, societies and environments in which they operate. The fundamentals of CSR rest on the fact that not only public policy but even corporates should be responsible enough to address social issues. Thus companies should deal with the challenges and issues looked after to a certain extent by the states.

Among other countries India has one of the oldest traditions of CSR. But CSR practices are regularly not practiced or done only in namesake specially by MNCs with no cultural and emotional attachments to India. Much has been done in recent years to make Indian Entrepreneurs aware of social responsibility as an important segment of their business activity but CSR in India has yet to receive widespread recognition. If this goal has to be realised then the CSR approach of corporates has to be in line with their attitudes towards mainstream business- companies setting clear objectives, undertaking potential investments, measuring and reporting performance publicly.

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The Four Phases of CSR Development in India

The history of CSR in India has its four phases which run parallel to India's historical development and has resulted in different approaches towards CSR. However the phases are not static and the features of each phase may overlap other phases.

The First Phase

In the first phase charity and philanthropy were the main drivers of CSR. Culture, religion, family values and tradition and industrialization had an influential effect on CSR. In the pre-industrialization period, which lasted till 1850, wealthy merchants shared a part of their wealth with the wider society by way of setting up temples for a religious cause. Moreover, these merchants helped the society in getting over phases of famine and epidemics by providing food from their godowns and money and thus securing an integral position in the society. With the arrival of colonial rule in India from the 1850s onwards, the approach towards CSR changed. The industrial families of the 19th century such as **Tata, Godrej, Bajaj, Modi, Birla, Singhania** were strongly inclined towards economic as well as social considerations. However it has been observed that their efforts towards social as well as industrial development were not only driven by selfless and religious motives but also influenced by caste groups and political objectives.

The Second Phase

In the second phase, during the independence movement, there was increased stress on Indian Industrialists to demonstrate their dedication towards the progress of the society. This was when Mahatma Gandhi introduced the notion of "trusteeship", according to which the industry leaders had to manage their wealth so as to benefit the common man.

"I desire to end capitalism almost, if not quite, as much as the most advanced socialist. But our methods differ. My theory of trusteeship is no make-shift, certainly no camouflage. I am confident that it will survive all other theories."

Rashtrapeeta Mahatma Gandhji.

This was Gandhi's words which highlights his argument towards his concept of "trusteeship". Gandhi's influence put pressure on various Industrialists to act towards building the nation and its socio-economic development. According to Gandhi, Indian companies were supposed to be the "temples of modern India". Under his influence businesses established trusts for schools and colleges and also helped in setting up training and scientific institutions. The operations of the trusts were largely in line with Gandhi's reforms which sought to abolish untouchability, encourage empowerment of women and rural development.

The Third Phase

The third phase of CSR (1960–80) had its relation to the element of "mixed economy", emergence of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and laws relating labour and environmental standards. During this period the private sector was forced to take a backseat. The public sector was seen as the prime mover of development. Because of the stringent legal rules and regulations surrounding the activities of the private sector, the period was described as an "era of command and control". The policy of industrial licensing, high taxes and restrictions on the private sector led to corporate malpractices. This led to enactment of legislation regarding corporate governance, labour and environmental issues. PSUs were set up by the state to ensure suitable distribution of resources (wealth, food etc.) to the needy. However the public sector was effective only to a certain limited extent. This led to shift of expectation from the public to the private sector and their active involvement in the socio-economic development of the country became absolutely necessary. In 1965 Indian academicians, politicians and businessmen set up a national workshop on CSR aimed at reconciliation. They emphasized upon transparency, social accountability and regular stakeholder dialogues. In spite of such attempts the CSR failed to catch steam.

The Fourth Phase

In the fourth phase (1980 until the present) Indian companies started abandoning their traditional engagement with CSR and integrated it into a sustainable business strategy. In the 1990s the first initiation towards globalization and economic liberalization were undertaken. Controls and licensing system were partly done away with which gave a boost to the economy the signs of which are very evident today. Increased growth momentum of the economy helped Indian companies grow rapidly and this made them more willing {Gajare, R.S. (2014). A conceptual study of CSR development in India. In D.B. Patil & D.D. Bhakkad, Redefining Management Practices and Marketing in Modern Age Dhule, India: Atharva Publications (p. 152-154).} and able to contribute towards social cause. Globalization has transformed India into an important destination in terms of production and manufacturing bases of TNCs are concerned. As Western markets are becoming more and more concerned about labour and environmental standards in the developing countries, Indian companies which export and produce goods for the developed world need to pay a close attention to compliance with the international standards.

Current State of CSR in India

A story of CSR promoted by Azim Premji Foundation in India

As discussed above, CSR is not a new concept in India. Ever since their inception, corporates like the **Tata Group**, the **Aditya Birla Group**, and **Indian Oil Corporation**, to name a few, have been involved in serving the community. Through donations and charity events, many other organizations have been doing their part for the society. The basic objective of CSR in these days is to maximize the company's overall impact on the society and stakeholders. CSR policies, practices and programs are being comprehensively integrated by an increasing number of companies throughout their business operations and processes. A growing number of corporates feel that CSR is not just another form of indirect expense but is important for protecting the goodwill and reputation, defending attacks and increasing business competitiveness.

Companies have specialised CSR teams that formulate policies, strategies and goals for their CSR programs and set aside budgets to fund them. These programs are often determined by social philosophy which have clear objectives and are well defined and are aligned with the mainstream business. The programs are put into practice by the employees who are crucial to this process. CSR programs ranges from community development to development in education, environment and healthcare etc.

For example, a more comprehensive method of development is adopted by some corporations such as **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited**, **Maruti Suzuki India Limited**. Provision of improved medical and sanitation facilities, building schools and houses, and empowering the villagers and in process making them more self-reliant by providing vocational training and a knowledge of business operations are the facilities that these corporations focus on. Many of the companies are helping other peoples by providing them good standard of living.

Also, corporates increasingly join hands with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and use their expertise in devising programs which address wider social problems.

CSR has gone through many phases in India. The ability to make a significant difference in the society and improve the overall quality of life has clearly been proven by the corporates. Not one but all corporates should try and bring about a change in the current social situation in India in order to have an effective and lasting solution to the social woes . Partnerships between companies, NGOs and the government should be facilitated so that a combination of their skills such as expertise, strategic thinking, manpower and money to initiate extensive social change will put the socio-economic development of India on a fast track.

Law

Under the Companies Act, 2013, any company having a net worth of rupees 500 crore or more or a turnover of rupees 1,000 crore or more or a net profit of rupees 5 crore or more should mandatorily spend at least 2% of last 3 years average net profits on CSR activities as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and as amended from time to time. . The rules came into effect from 1 April 2014.

SEBI, as per its notification on August 13, 2012, has mentioned that enterprises are accountable to the larger society and "adoption of responsible business practices in the interest of the social set-up and the environment are as vital as their financial and operational performance". SEBI has mandated the inclusion of Business Responsibility Reports as part of the annual reports of the Top 100 listed entities based on market capitalisation at BSE and NSE. These reports has to made available in the websites of the companies. For companies that do not belong to Top 100, inclusion of Business Responsibility Reports is not mandatory, though SEBI encourages its inclusion in the annual report and website.

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दिनांक :

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मा. व्यवस्थापकिय संचालक,

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विषय :- आमचे संस्थेस कॉर्पोरेट सोशल रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी कायद्यातील तरतुदीप्रमाणे विविध
कंपन्यांकडून निधी मिळणेसाठी तांत्रिक सहाय्य करण्याबाबत.....

महोदय,

आमची संस्था विविध क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असून फक्त देणग्या व सभासदांच्या वर्गणीवर कार्य करणे शक्य होत नाही. निधी अभावी कार्य करण्यास अडथळे येतात. त्यामुळे आमचे संस्थेस कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व धोरण (नियम)-२०१४ या कायद्यातील तरतुदीनुसार सरकार / शासन अंगिकृत कंपन्या व खाजगी विविध कंपन्यांच्या सी. एस. आर. निधीतून निधी मिळविण्यासाठी प्रस्ताव तयार करून द्यावा. त्याबाबतचे विनापरतावा शुल्क अर्जा सोबत अदा करित आहोत.

प्रस्ताव तयार करण्यासाठी आवश्यक संस्थेची प्राथमिक माहिती खालीलप्रमाणे आहे. तरी आपले कार्यालयाकडून संबंधित विषयी सर्व प्रकारचे तांत्रिक सहाय्य मिळावे.

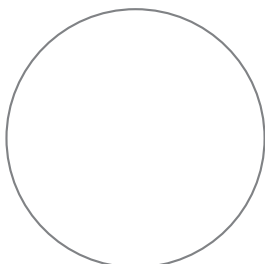
कळावे ही विनंती.



संस्थेचा संयुक्त शिक्का व स्वाक्षरी

आपला,

अर्जदाराची स्वाक्षरी



संस्थेचा गोल शिक्का

अर्जदाराचे नाव : _____

अर्जदाराचे संस्थेतील पद : _____

संस्थेचे नाव : _____

संस्थेची प्राथमिक माहिती प्रपत्र - अ

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६.	संस्थेचा नोंदणी क्रमांक																									
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D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y																			
८.	संस्थेच्या बँक खात्याचा तपशिल	अ) बँकेचे नांव _____ ब) शाखा _____ क) खाते क्रमांक <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>																								
९.	सद्य स्थितीत संस्था कोणत्या क्षेत्रात काम करते (योग्य ठिकाणी <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> अशी खुण करा.)	<p>अ) शैक्षणिक <input type="checkbox"/> ब) आरोग्य <input type="checkbox"/> क) सांस्कृतिक <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ड) महिला सबलिकरण <input type="checkbox"/> ई) क्रीडा <input type="checkbox"/> फ) पर्यावरण <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ग) कौशल्य विकास/व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण <input type="checkbox"/> ह) ग्रामीण विकास <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ज) विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान <input type="checkbox"/> क) साहित्य <input type="checkbox"/> ल) सामाजिक न्याय <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>म) युवक कल्याण <input type="checkbox"/> न) बालविकास <input type="checkbox"/> प) व्यसनमुक्ती <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>र) वन्यजीव संरक्षण <input type="checkbox"/> स) कृषि विकास <input type="checkbox"/> ट) वृद्ध नागरिक सेवा <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>व) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन <input type="checkbox"/> य) वाचन संस्कृती संवर्धन <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>झ) राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता <input type="checkbox"/> भ) बाल मजुरी नियंत्रण <input type="checkbox"/> ढ) संशोधन <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>अ) जलसंवर्धन <input type="checkbox"/> आ) भ्रुण हत्या प्रतिबंध <input type="checkbox"/> इ) वैद्यकीय शिक्षण <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ई) अल्पसंख्यांक विकास <input type="checkbox"/> उ) औषधी वनस्पती संवर्धन <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ऊ) इतर <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p>(इतर क्षेत्रात संस्था कार्यरत असल्यास क्षेत्राचे नांव लिहावे.)</p>																								

१०.	प्रस्तावित निधीची आवश्यकता खालीलपैकी कोणत्या कार्यासाठी आहे त्या आवश्यक रकमनात (✓) अशी खुण करा
	<p>अ) शैक्षणिक <input type="checkbox"/> ब) आरोग्य <input type="checkbox"/> क) सांस्कृतिक <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ड) महिला सबलिकरण <input type="checkbox"/> ई) क्रीडा <input type="checkbox"/> फ) पर्यावरण <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ग) कौशल्य विकास/व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण <input type="checkbox"/> ह) ग्रामीण विकास <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ज) विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान <input type="checkbox"/> ग) साहित्य <input type="checkbox"/> म) सामाजिक न्याय <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>न) युवक कल्याण <input type="checkbox"/> प) बालविकास <input type="checkbox"/> र) व्यसनमुक्ती <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>स) वन्यजीव संरक्षण <input type="checkbox"/> व) कृषि विकास <input type="checkbox"/> श) वृद्ध नागरिक सेवा <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>य) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन <input type="checkbox"/> अ) वाचन संस्कृती संवर्धन <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>आ) राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता <input type="checkbox"/> ए) बाल मजुरी नियंत्रण <input type="checkbox"/> ड) संशोधन <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>अ) जलसंवर्धन <input type="checkbox"/> ग) भ्रुण हत्या प्रतिबंध <input type="checkbox"/> ढ) वैद्यकीय शिक्षण <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ठ) अल्पसंख्यांक विकास <input type="checkbox"/> ण) औषधी वनस्पती संवर्धन <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>भ) इतर <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p>(इतर क्षेत्रात संस्था कार्यरत असल्यास क्षेत्राचे नांव लिहावे.)</p>
११	संस्थेची स्वतःची जागा असल्यास इमारत बांधकाम <input type="checkbox"/> नियोजित इमारतीचा वापर कोणत्या कारणासाठी करण्यात येणार आहे तो विषय _____
१२.	वर नमुद परिच्छेद १० व ११ मधिल विविध विषयांसाठी निधी मागण्याची एकुण प्रस्तावित रक्कम ₹ <input type="text"/> अक्षरी रूपये : _____ (प्रस्तावित रक्कम निश्चित करण्यापुर्वी पृष्ठ क्रं. ८ वरिल सुविधा सेवा केंद्राचा सेवा शुल्क रकमेचा तक्ता संदर्भासाठी वाचावा.)

अर्जासोबत जोडण्यात आलेल्या कागदपत्रांची यादी

अ.क्र.	कागदपत्राचे नाव	जोडले (✓) आहे/नाही
१.	नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्राची छायांकित व साक्षांकित प्रत	
२.	संस्थेची उपविधी (ज्ञापन/मेमोरॅण्डम ऑफ असोसिएशन/घटना) छायांकित व साक्षांकित प्रत.	
३.	विद्यमान संचालक मंडळाची नाव, पत्ता, वय, व्यवसाय व पद याची माहिती देणारी यादी.	
४.	मागील तीन वर्षांचा लेखापरिक्षण अहवाल (ऑडिट रिपोर्ट)	
५.	अर्जदार संस्था ही सहकारी संस्था असल्यास उदा. पतसंस्था इ. असल्यास मागील ३ वर्षांचा ताळेबंद.	
६.	सुविधा सेवा केंद्राच्या सेवा शुल्कासाठी ' Suvidha Seva Kendra A/C No. 50200006865835 ' या नावे मुंबई येथे देय असलेला विना परतावा (Not Refundable) धनाकर्ष (डिमांड ड्राफ्ट) (खालील सेवा शुल्क तक्त्याप्रमाणे.)	

सुविधा सेवा केंद्राचा सेवा शुल्क रकमेचा तक्ता

अ.क्र.	प्रस्तावित अनुदानाची रक्कम	सेवा शुल्क रक्कम (विना परतावा)
१.	एक लाख ते दोन लाखांपर्यंत	₹ ५०००/- (पाच हजार रूपये)
२.	दोन लाख ते चार लाखांपर्यंत	₹ ७३००/- (सात हजार तीनशे रूपये)
३.	चार लाखांपासून पुढे दहा लाखांपर्यंत	₹ १०,०००/- (दहा हजार रूपये)
४.	दहा लाखांपासून पुढे पंचवीस लाखांपर्यंत (दहा लाखांपुढील प्रत्येक लाखासाठी ₹.१०००/- प्रमाणे)	₹.१०,०००+ पुढील प्रत्येक लाखासाठी ₹.१०००/- याप्रमाणे कमाल ₹ २५०००/- (पंचवीस हजार रूपये फक्त.)
५.	२५ लाखांपासून पुढे ५० लाखांपर्यंत (२५ लाखांपुढील प्रत्येक लाखासाठी ₹.२००/- प्रमाणे)	₹.२५,०००+ पुढील प्रत्येक लाखासाठी ₹.२००/- याप्रमाणे कमाल ₹ ३०,०००/- (तीस हजार रूपये फक्त.)
६.	५० लाखांपासून पुढे १ कोटीपर्यंत (५० लाखांपुढील प्रत्येक लाखासाठी ₹.१५०/- प्रमाणे)	₹.३०,०००+ पुढील प्रत्येक लाखासाठी ₹.१५०/- याप्रमाणे कमाल ₹ ३७,५००/- (सदतीस हजार पाचशे रूपये फक्त.)
७.	१ कोटी पासून ते ५ कोटीपर्यंत (१ कोटीपुढील प्रत्येक कोटीसाठी ₹.३,१२५/- प्रमाणे)	₹.३७,५००+ पुढील प्रत्येक कोटीसाठी ₹.३,१२५/- याप्रमाणे) कमाल ₹ ५०,०००/- (पन्नास हजार रूपये फक्त) सोबत इतर कोणत्याही दोन प्रस्ताव निशुल्क
८.	कोणत्याही ५ प्रस्तावासाठी.	₹ ७०,०००/- (सत्तर हजार रूपये) कोणत्याही ५ प्रस्ताव - कमाल अनुदानाच्या रकमेवर मर्यादा नाही.)
९.	कोणत्याही ११ प्रस्तावासाठी	₹ १,००,०००/- (एक लाख रूपये) (कोणत्याही ११ प्रस्ताव - कमाल अनुदानाच्या रकमेवर मर्यादा नाही.)

सुविधा सेवा केंद्राच्या सेवा शुल्कासाठी अर्जासोबत जोडलेल्या धनाकर्षाचे (डिमांड ड्राफ्ट) चे विवरण खालील प्रमाणे.

धनाकर्ष रक्कम रूपये अंकामध्ये	धनाकर्ष रक्कम रूपये शब्दामध्ये	धनाकर्ष क्र. Demand Draft No.	बँकेचे नाव व शाखा
₹ <input type="text"/>	_____		

ज्ञापन (UNDERTAKING)

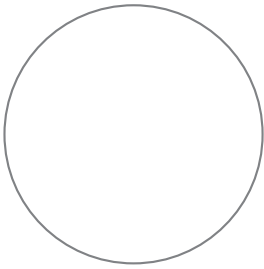
आमचे संस्थेच्या कार्यव्यस्ततेमुळे या विषयी कोणत्या कंपनीकडे कोणत्या विषयासाठी कोणत्या विहित नमुन्यात कोणत्या कालावधीमध्ये कोणत्या सक्षम अधिकाऱ्याकडे अर्ज करणे आवश्यक आहे या बदल संस्था अनभिज्ञ आहे. त्यामुळे याविषयी सुविधा सेवा केंद्रामार्फत याविषयीचे तांत्रिक सहाय्य व प्रस्ताव तयार करून देवविण्यात यावा. त्या सहाय्यासाठी आवश्यक ते विनापरतावा सेवा शुल्क अर्जासोबत अदा करित असुन निधीबाबतची मंजूरी संबंधित कंपन्यांच्या कमिटीकडे असल्याने निधी मंजूरीचे दायित्व सुविधा सेवा केंद्राकडे नाही याची आम्हास माहिती असुन फक्त प्रस्ताव तयार करून घेण्यासाठी याविषयीचे विना परतावा सेवा शुल्क संस्था सुविधा सेवा केंद्रास अदा करित आहे.

सदरचे ज्ञापन दिनांक :-



संस्थेचा संयुक्त शिक्का व स्वाक्षरी

अर्जदाराची स्वाक्षरी व शिक्का



संस्थेचा गोल शिक्का