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

**बहुराज्य सहकारी संस्था (मल्टिस्टेट) नोंदणीसाठी  
सुविधा सेवा केंद्रामार्फत तांत्रिक सहाय्य मागणीसाठीचा अर्जाचा नमुना**

**Application for Seeking Technical Support to Register  
Multi state Co-Operative Society**

**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](http://www.sskindia.in)

E-mail : - [ssk111mumbai@gmail.com](mailto:ssk111mumbai@gmail.com)

## **APPRECIATIONS ABOUT MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.**

### **1. Definition of a multi-state co-operative society:**

A multi-state cooperative society is registered from the center i.e. Delhi. The cooperative societies with missions not kept to one state and serving the interest of members in more than one state for social and budgetary enhancement of its members through self-improvement and common aid as per the cooperative standards are recognized as Multi State Cooperative Societies.

### **2. Kinds of multi state cooperative societies and requirements:**

A Multi state cooperative society is of various types Credit, Housing, Agriculture, Transport, Hospital, Sugar, Stores, Fishery, Handloom, Labor, Customer and Multi-Function Co-operative Society. The basic formalities for forming this society are to arrange at least 50 members from two states each along with address proofs.

### **3. Role of Administrative Members of Multi State:**

As far the interim management committee list is concerned who are accountable for the management and handling of the society, the society should have minimum 7 members and this list can go up to 21 members. After the 97th Constitutional Modification Act 2011 from February 2013, it is compulsory to keep 2 ladies and 1 extra member who belongs to Scheduled Caste or to Scheduled Tribe in the main governing body list. Till today, there are 900950 Multi State Cooperative Societies out of which optimum are credit. The governing body members participate in yearly general body conferences, unique general body meetings, resolutions, notification, quorums etc. Just for example in a credit cooperative society, if the society wishes to make any scheme like gold loan, car loan, taken care of deposit loan, double deposit strategy, triple deposit plan or any unique scheme, the society has to provide a prior 15 days discover to all its members by speed post, newspaper publication etc. After 15 days, the general body meeting is conducted. If the quorum is one fifth of the total members present and ballot during the resolution, the meeting can just occur. The signatures of the governing body members in addition to ordinary members present and ballot are taken in the minute's book and preserved for future records. The special general body conference can be carried out by providing a notice of at least 7 days. A society must carry out a minimum of 4 general body conferences in every financial year. Furthermore, in every financial year, the society needs to employ a chartered accountant in a basic body conference by passing a resolution. This CA cares for the accounts of the society and submits the account and tax return. The societies other than Credit, Housing and Multi-Purpose can gather cash from its members on the basis of shared allocation and advance. They can give dividends to their members on shares and net profits on advance. As per the policies of MSCS Act 2002, a person currently being a member of a society cannot be a member of a multi-state cooperative society of the exact same kind.

4. Time Taken for registration: usually, the optimal time period for a multi state cooperative society registration is 4 months from date of submission to competent authority. In case, the application gets an objection, because case, the application can be submitted again and in specific conditions, the society registration can be done previously likewise on the basis of earlier rejections or on political pressures. Besides registration, the modification proposition is also submitted in the Ministry of Agriculture. It takes generally 3 to 4 months. It is really

unusual that amendment proposition is declined. If we desire to enhance our location of operation i.e. number of states or enhance our authorized share capital or change our name or change our office address, we can submit modification. The papers submitted along with change proposition are bank statement, audited account showing net revenue and turnover. The ministry demands justification and correct reasons why a society proposition should be amended.

### **5.Perks of a multi state cooperative society:**

Generally, a multi state cooperative society is a helpful option for all real estate companies, public limited, personal limited and chit fund business where nearly saturation has actually reached. This Centre Act has actually been gone by the parliament in the year 2002. The mission of the multi state society is to facilitate the voluntary formation and democratic performance of cooperatives as people's institutions based upon self assistance and shared help and allow them to promote their social and economic betterment and to provide practical autonomy.

### **6.What is 'Cooperation' ?**

A. According to economic historian, Charles Guide "Cooperation is self-help and each for all (mutual-aid)". Self-help means the pride of supplying one's own needs by one's own resources, of being one's own merchant banker, money lender and employer. "Each for all" means to seek liberation, not only for oneself but for and through others" The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), at its Manchester Congress held in September, 1995 adopted a Statement on Cooperative Identity. The Statement included the definition of Cooperatives, a list of "Cooperative Values and a set of "Cooperative Principles". According to ICA, "a cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common, economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically -controlled enterprise" Cooperative - Values Self-help Self-responsibility Democracy Equality Equity and solidarity

### **7. What are the principles of cooperation?**

A. Cooperative Principles are guidelines by which cooperatives put their values into practice. The Cooperative principles are: (1) Voluntary and open membership 2) Democratic member Control (3) Member economic participation (4) Autonomy and Independence (5) Education, Training and Information (6) Cooperation among Cooperatives (7) Concern for community

### **8. What are the origins of cooperative movement in India?**

A. During the British Rule in India, Nicholson a British Officer in India suggested 'Find Raiffersen in India', i.e. introduce Raiffersen model of German agricultural credit Cooperatives in India. As a follow-up of that recommendation, the first Cooperative Society Act of 1904 was enacted to enable formation of "agricultural credit cooperatives" in villages in India under Government sponsorship. With the enactment of 1904 Act, Cooperatives were to get a direct legal identity as every agricultural Cooperative was to be registered under that Act only. The 1904 Cooperative Societies Act, was repealed by 1912 Cooperative Societies Act which provided for formation of Cooperative societies other than credit. Under 1919 Administrative Reforms, Cooperatives was made a provincial subject making each province responsible for Cooperative development.

In 1942, the Government of India enacted the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942 with an

object to cover societies whose operations are extended to more than one state. Armed with an experience of 42 years in the working of Multi Unit Cooperative Societies and the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942, the Central Government enacted a comprehensive Act known as Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984, repealing the Act of 1942. Based on the recommendation of the Mirdha Committee and the "Model Cooperative Societies Act" this Government of India enacted the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 which provided for democratic and autonomous working of the Cooperatives. The Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 came into force with effect from August 19, 2002. ”

### **9. What are the steps / check list for forming a cooperative society?**

A. Steps involved for forming a Cooperative Society under a state act: (i) Prescribed application duly filled in shall be made to the Registrar of Cooperative societies; (ii) the application shall be accompanied by four copies of the proposed Bye-laws of the society; (iii) Where all the applicants are individuals, the number of applicants shall not be less than ten; iv) the application shall be signed by every one of such applicants if the applicants are individuals; (v) if the applicant is a society, by a member duly authorised by such society; To form a Multi-State Cooperative society, (i) An application for registration of a Multi-State Cooperative society shall be made in the prescribed form; (ii) the application shall be signed by; (a) In the case of a multi-state Cooperative society of which all the members are individuals, by at least fifty persons from each of the states concerned. (b) In case the members are Cooperative Societies, by duly authorised representatives on behalf of at least five such societies as are not registered in the same state; (c) In case the members are other Multi-State Cooperative Societies and other Cooperative Societies, by duly authorised representatives of each of such societies; (d) If the members are cooperative societies or multi-state Cooperative societies and individuals, by at least (i) fifty persons, being individuals from each of the two states or more and; (ii) one Cooperative society each from two states or more or one Multi-state Cooperative society. (e) The application shall be accompanied by four copies of the proposed Bye-laws. (f) (i) Name of the proposed multi-state cooperative society; (ii) Head Quarters and address to be registered; (iii) Area of operation; (iv) Main objectives (v) a certificate from the Bank (vi) Stating credit balance there in favour of the proposed Multi-State Cooperative Society. The relevant application forms can be obtained from the Office of Registrar of Cooperatives nearest to you.

### **10. Which are the laws that regulate cooperative societies in India?**

A. Laws regulating Cooperative Societies in India are: (a) State Cooperative Societies Acts of individual states (b) Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 for the multi-state Cooperative societies with Area of operation in more than one State.

### **11. What is 'Multi-state Cooperative Act'?**

A. A multi-state Cooperative Society means a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and includes a national Cooperative society or a Federal Cooperative.

## 12. How does a multi-state cooperative society differ from a company?

### A. Broad differences between a co-operative Society and a company

S. No	Item	Co-operative Society	Company
1.	Object	Interest of members and community	
2.	Number of members	Minimum number of members should be 50 for a multi state cooperative society from each state in case of individual membership. In case societies are members of a Multi State Cooperative Society, two societies from different states should sign the application of registration of the society. If a Multi State Cooperative Society is a member then the multi state cooperative and a society should sign the application of registration.	Self interest either of management or the share holders
3.	Management	Chairperson is elected by the Board of Directors from among themselves. The Managing Director / Chief executive is appointed by the Board of Directors.	In a public limited company, minimum number of members should be 7 and in a private limited company minimum number of members should be 2.
4.	Share Capital	The shares of cooperative society are not issued to general public by advertisement and can be issued any time. Shares can be withdrawn member / society as prescribed by rules in their byelaws.	Usually, Chairperson / Managing Director are persons with maximum number of shares in the company.
5.	A. Types of shares B. Voting	A. Only equity shares are available B. Member of a cooperative society have right of only one vote, irrespective of the number of shares held of any denomination.	A. Shares are issued to general public or by invitation. In a company shares cannot be withdrawn by a share holder B. Equity and preferential shares may be issued
6.	Power	Minimum 25% of net profits should be transferred to the General reserve and the maximum dividend cannot exceed 20%	Voting rights depend directly on the holding of shares
7.	Distribution of Profits	Cooperatives are exempt from few taxes in some states like stamp duty. Tax rates also	No restrictions on a company
8.	Taxes	vary Provision for workers.	No exemptions provided
9.	Workers participation	participation in the management through a representative exists	No such provision for workers
10.	MRTTP Act	Not applicable to Multi State Societies	Applicable
11.	Control	The Central registrar of Cooperatives advises in the affairs of a multi state society.	Companies are governed by the Company Registrar of the states where its registered office is located

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दिनांक :

प्रति,

मा. व्यवस्थापकिय संचालक,

सुविधा सेवा केंद्र,

युनिट नं. ४०७/४०८, मास्टरमाईड बिल्डींग नं. १,

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**विषय :- बहुराज्य सहकारी संस्था (मल्टिस्टेट) नोंदणी करण्यासाठी  
तांत्रिक सहाय्य मागणीसाठी .....**

**अर्जदार :-**

(मुख्य प्रवर्तक)

पत्रव्यवहाराचा संपूर्ण पत्ता

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महोदय,

मी/आम्ही वरिल अर्जदार कारणे अर्ज करतो की, मला/आम्हास बहुराज्य सहकारी संस्था (मल्टिस्टेट) नोंदणी करण्यासाठी सुविधा सेवा केंद्रामार्फत सर्व प्रकारचे तांत्रिक सहाय्य उदा. नोंदणी प्रस्ताव व आवश्यक सर्व मार्गदर्शन देवविण्यात यावे. त्यासाठी सदर अर्जासोबत सेवा शुल्काची इरादा रक्कम अदा करित असुन उर्वरित सेवा शुल्काची रक्कम कार्यारंभ सुरू केल्यानंतर विविध टप्प्याप्रमाणे अदा करण्यास मी/आम्ही तयार आहे/आहेत. तरी तांत्रिक सहाय्य करावे. कळावे ही विनंती.

**अर्जासोबत :**

- १) प्राथमिक माहिती परिशिष्ट - 'अ'
- २) आवश्यक कागदपत्रे परिशिष्ट - 'ब'
- ३) हमीपत्र - परिशिष्ट - 'ड'

\_\_\_\_\_ अर्जदार स्वाक्षरी

## प्राथमिक माहिती परिशिष्ट - 'अ'

अ.) नियोजित संस्थेचे खालीलपैकी प्राधान्य क्रमाने नोंदणीसाठी उपलब्ध असणारे नाव नोंदणी प्रस्तावात नमुद करावेत.

१. प्रथम प्राधान्य नांव \_\_\_\_\_

हे नाव उपलब्ध नसल्यास ;

२. द्वितीय प्राधान्य नांव \_\_\_\_\_

हे नाव उपलब्ध नसल्यास ;

३. तृतीय प्राधान्य नांव \_\_\_\_\_

हे नाव उपलब्ध नसल्यास ;

४. चतुर्थ प्राधान्य नांव \_\_\_\_\_

वरील नाव उपलब्ध नसल्यास सुविधा सेवा केंद्राच्या संबंधित तज्ञांनी योग्य बदल करून नाव निश्चित करण्यास आमची अनुमती आहे. त्यासाठी लेखी परवानगीची आवश्यकता नाही.

११. नियोजित संस्थेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांची नावे व पदनाम खालीलप्रमाणे.

1. **अध्यक्ष** – संपुर्ण नाव : \_\_\_\_\_ (आडनाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (स्वतःचे नाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (पती/वडीलांचे नाव)  
(घरनंबर व पिनकोडसह)  
व्यवसाय \_\_\_\_\_ राष्ट्रीयत्व \_\_\_\_\_ वय :  वर्षे  
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(घरनंबर व पिनकोडसह)  
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मोबाईल नं. 00

2. **उपाध्यक्ष** – संपुर्ण नाव : \_\_\_\_\_ (आडनाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (स्वतःचे नाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (पती/वडीलांचे नाव)  
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3. **सचिव** – संपुर्ण नाव : \_\_\_\_\_ (आडनाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (स्वतःचे नाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (पती/वडीलांचे नाव)  
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5. **खजिनदार** - संपुर्ण नाव : \_\_\_\_\_ (आडनाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (स्वतःचे नाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (पती/वडीलांचे नाव)

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6. **संचालक** - संपुर्ण नाव : \_\_\_\_\_ (आडनाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (स्वतःचे नाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (पती/वडीलांचे नाव)

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(घरनंबर व पिनकोडसह)

व्यवसाय \_\_\_\_\_ राष्ट्रीयत्व \_\_\_\_\_ वय :  वर्षे

पत्रव्यवहाराचा संपुर्ण पत्ता \_\_\_\_\_ (घरनंबर व पिनकोडसह)

\_\_\_\_\_ पिन कोड

मोबाईल नं.

13. **संचालक** - संपुर्ण नाव : \_\_\_\_\_ (आडनाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (स्वतःचे नाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (पती/वडीलांचे नाव)

(घरनंबर व पिनकोडसह)

व्यवसाय \_\_\_\_\_ राष्ट्रीयत्व \_\_\_\_\_ वय :  वर्षे

पत्रव्यवहाराचा संपुर्ण पत्ता \_\_\_\_\_ (घरनंबर व पिनकोडसह)

\_\_\_\_\_ पिन कोड

मोबाईल नं.

14. **संचालक** - संपुर्ण नाव : \_\_\_\_\_ (आडनाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (स्वतःचे नाव) \_\_\_\_\_ (पती/वडीलांचे नाव)

(घरनंबर व पिनकोडसह)

व्यवसाय \_\_\_\_\_ राष्ट्रीयत्व \_\_\_\_\_ वय :  वर्षे

पत्रव्यवहाराचा संपुर्ण पत्ता \_\_\_\_\_ (घरनंबर व पिनकोडसह)

\_\_\_\_\_ पिन कोड

मोबाईल नं.



अर्जासोबत जोडावयाच्या आवश्यक कागदपत्रांची यादी परिशिष्ट - 'ब'

अ.क्र.	वैयक्तिक - खालीलपैकी कोणतेही एक	जोडले (✓) आहे/नाही
१.	नियोजित संस्थेच्या कार्यालयीन पत्रव्यवहारासाठी अध्यक्ष किंवा उपाध्यक्ष किंवा सचिव यांचे राहते जागेचा उतारा / किंवा सिटी सर्व्हेचा उतारा / किंवा टॅक्स पावती यापैकी कोणत्याही एका दस्तऐवजाची छायांकित / साक्षात्कृत प्रत.	<input type="checkbox"/>
२.	संस्थेच्या कार्यालयासाठी जागा वापरण्यासाठी जागा मालकाचे संमतीपत्र.	<input type="checkbox"/>
३.	सुविधा सेवा केंद्राकडून संस्था नोंदणीसाठीची तांत्रिक सेवा घेण्यासाठीच्या सेवा शुल्कासाठी च्या इरादा रकमेसाठी ' <b>Suvidha Seva Kendra A/C No. 50200006865835</b> ' या नावे मुंबई येथे देय असलेला (Payable at Mumbai) विना परतावा धनाकर्ष (डिमांड ड्राफ्ट)(खालील सेवा शुल्क तक्त्याप्रमाणे.)	<input type="checkbox"/>

सेवा शुल्क तक्ता परिशिष्ट 'क'

नोंदणीसाठी एकूण सेवा शुल्क	३ लाख रूपये
सदर अर्जासोबत विना परतावा इरादा रक्कम	२५,०००/- रूपये (पंचवीस हजार रूपये)
तयार नोंदणी प्रस्तावावर स्वाक्षरी करण्यापूर्वी	१,००,०००/- रूपये (एक लाख रूपये)
नोंदणी प्रस्ताव दाखल करताना	७५,०००/- रूपये (पंचाहत्तर हजार रूपये)
नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करतेवेळी	१,००,०००/- रूपये (एक लाख रूपये)

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"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ज्ञापन (UNDERTAKING) परिशिष्ट 'ड'

आमच्या संस्थेची नोंदणी संस्था नोंदणी कायदानुसार करवून घेण्यासाठी मी /आम्ही खाली सही करणार अर्जदार सुविधा सेवा केंद्राकडून नोंदणी औपचारिकतेची तांत्रिक सेवा उदा. नोंदणी प्रस्ताव व आवश्यक ते सर्व सहाय्य मिळावी म्हणून सुविधा सेवा केंद्राचा विना परतावा इरादा रक्कम ₹ २५,०००/- सुविधा सेवा केंद्राकडे अदा करित असून उर्वरित सेवा शुल्काची रक्कम अदा करण्याचे मान्य करित आहोत. याकामी काही अन्य माहिती किंवा कागदपत्रे आवश्यक असल्यास त्याविषयी सुविधा सेवा केंद्राकडून मला वेळोवेळी प्राप्त झालेली पत्रे किंवा दुरध्वनी/भ्रमणध्वनी संदेश या नुसार मी/आम्ही लेखी स्वरूपात माहिती देईन व गरजेनुसार याविषयीचे सक्षम अधिकारी किंवा पदाधिकारी यांचे कार्यालयात सुविधा सेवा केंद्राकडून सुचित केल्यास स्वतः / इतर पदाधिकारी संचालकांसह हजर राहीन. नोंदणीसाठी संस्थेच्या नावाचे शिर्षक पैकी नामशिर्षकामध्ये तांत्रिक अडचण आल्यास संस्था नोंदणी कायद्याच्या तरतुदीस अधिन राहून नामशिर्षकामध्ये नोंदणीसाठी कायदेशिर दृष्ट्या अनुकूल असलेला नावातील बदल नोंदणी प्रस्तावामध्ये प्रस्तावित करण्यास आमची परवानगी आहे. या अर्जासोबत सुविधा सेवा केंद्रास अदा केला जाणारा सेवा शुल्क हा विना परतावा असल्याचे आमहास माहित व मान्य आहे. यासाठी हे ज्ञापन (अंडरटेकिंग) दिले

दिनांक :

सचिवाची स्वाक्षरी

अर्जदाराची स्वाक्षरी