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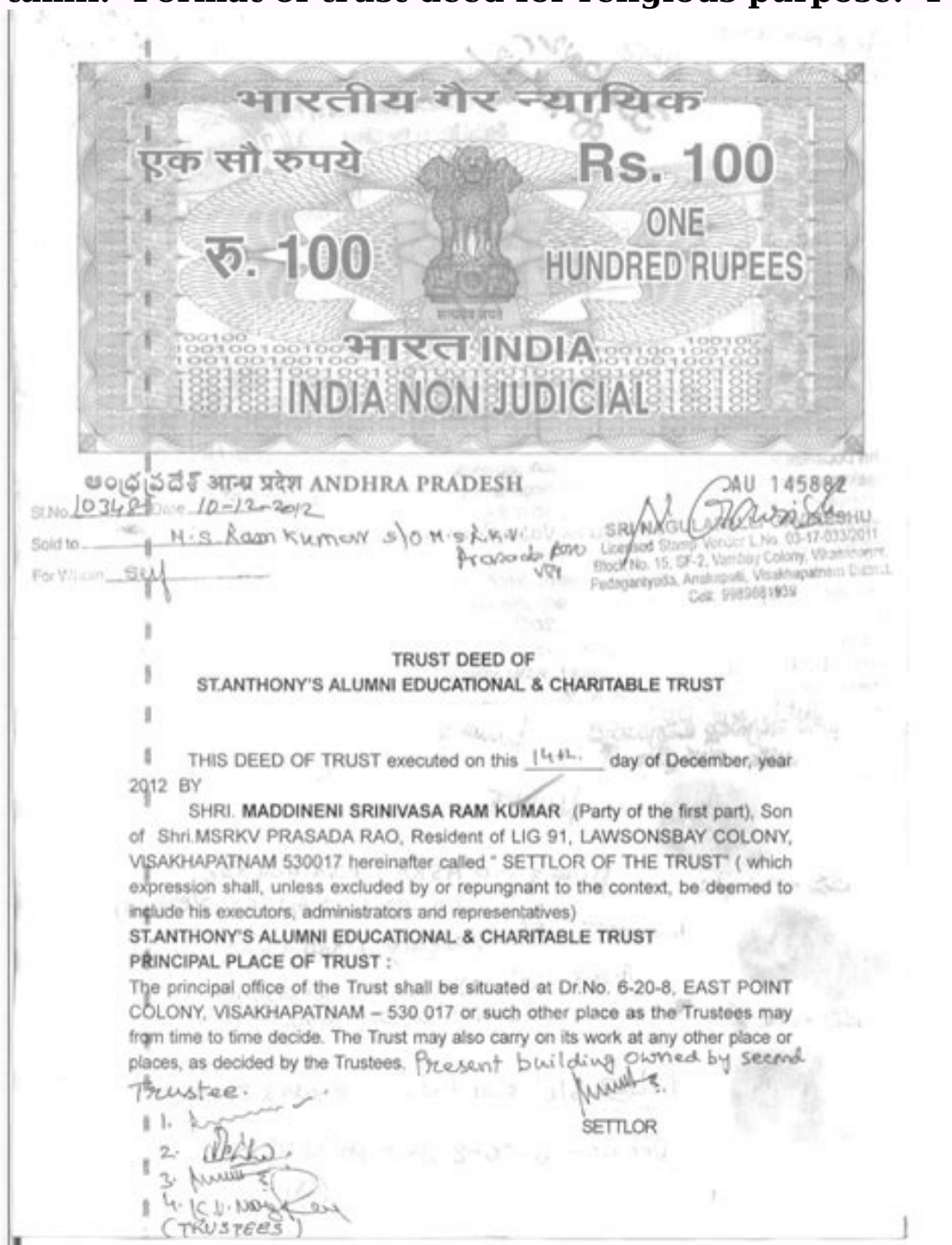
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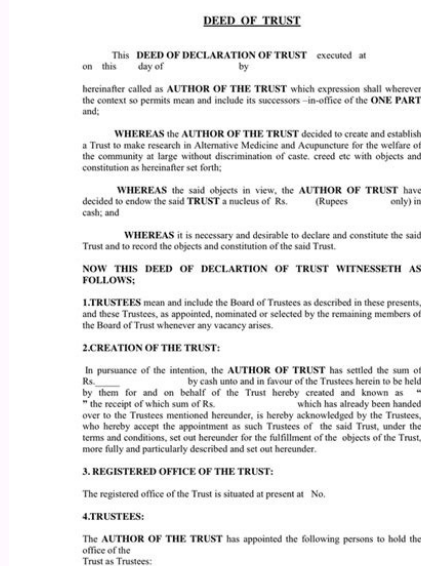
# Religious trust deed format pdf

**Trust deed format in english word. Religious trust deed format pdf in tamil. Format of trust deed for religious purpose. Format of religious trust deed. Muslim religious trust deed format pdf**

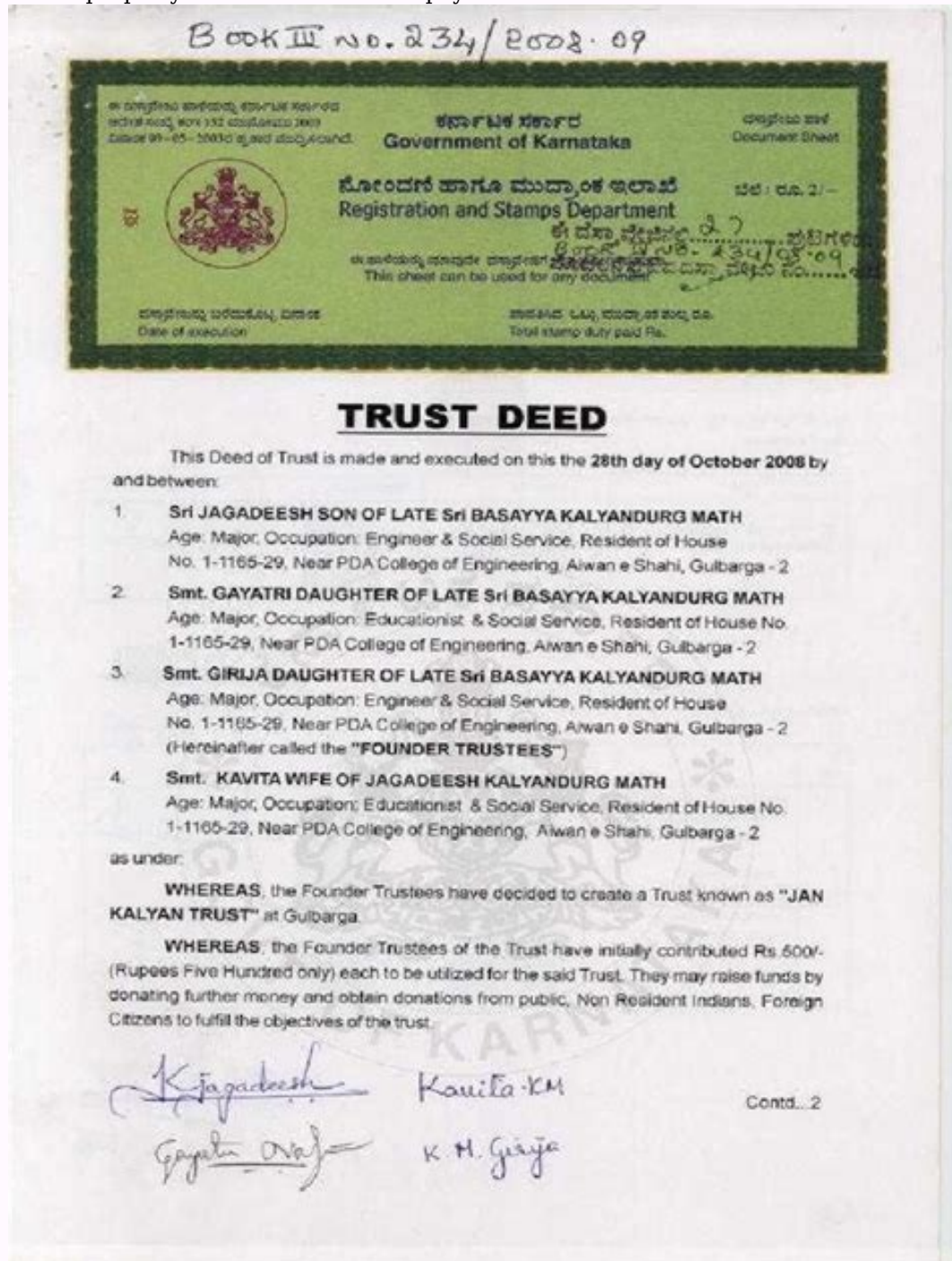


**What is a trust deed document.**  
**Religious trust deed format pdf in hindi. Trust deed for religious purpose**  
**Christian religious trust deed format pdf.**

Description: Sample deed for religious trust #doc Rating: Rating:3.2 Download Other files in Income Tax category TRUST DEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEMPLE THIS TRUST DEED is made between Sh. \_\_\_\_\_ s/o Sh. \_\_\_\_\_ r/o \_\_\_\_\_ hereinafter referred to as "the Donor" of the one partAND Sh. \_\_\_\_\_, Sh. \_\_\_\_\_, and Sh. \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter referred to as "the trustees," which expression shall include the trustee or trustees for the time being) of the other part.WHEREAS the founder is desirous of establishing a Hindu temple for worship and for promoting and encouraging Hindu culture and philosophy and for the said purpose proposes to provide a plot of land located at \_\_\_\_\_ more specifically stated in the schedule enclosed hereto and also to settle a sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ on trust to the trustees for building of temple at the said plot of land.NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:1.



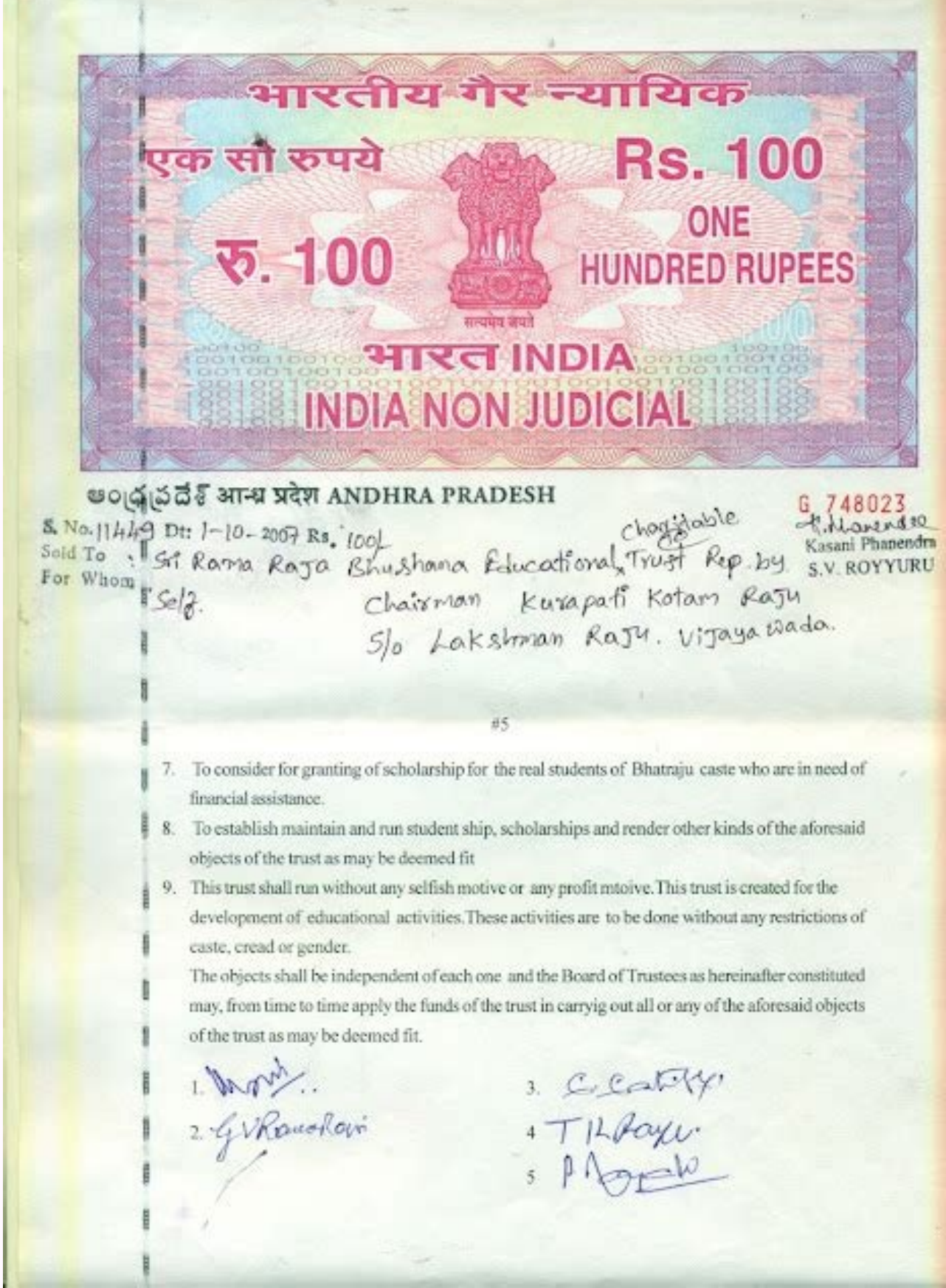
As per his desire, the Donor hereby transfers, assigns and convey, ALL that land stated in Schedule I enclosed hereto and sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ for establishing a Hindu temple for worship and for promoting and encouraging of Hindu culture and philosophy. 2. The trustees shall use the monies laid by the donor for building a temple on the said plot of land as per the plan given in Schedule II enclosed hereto and on completion of the said temple the deities of \_\_\_\_\_ shall be installed thereon according to Hindu rites/ceremonies. 3. The trustees shall be empowered in appointing/removing such no. of priests for doing Puja and for celebrating festivals and other employees for the maintenance and upkeep of the temple as deemed fit. 4. The expenditure temple and expenditure on celebrating festivals shall be met out of the income of the temple i.e. donation/money offered to the deities. It is deficient, the expenditure can satisfied out of corpus of trust fund. If found surplus, the Trustees shall be empowered in investing such surplus funds in securities/bonds as deemed fit. 5. The trustees be empowered in borrowing money for the expenditure of temple against security of the trust property excepting temple. 6. The trustees shall keep a proper accounts books for donation/money offered to deities and for on expenditure spent on different accounts, daily. The trustees shall get the accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant as per enactments of Income Tax Act. 7. Only majority decision of trustees will adjudge matters of trust. 8. If vacancy falls among the trustees owing to death or resignation or incapability of any trustee or otherwise the donor shall select other trustee for fill up the vacancy and the donor is dead, the remaining trustees shall make the selection. 9. The trust shall be a public charitable trust and the trust fund shall in no case revert to the donor or the trust or any of his descendants or to any other person. 10. The trust fund shall not be used for any other object excepting those for which the trust has been filled up. IN WITNESS WHERE OF, the parties herunto have signed this Date Get an expert at affordable price For ITR, GST return, Company Registration, Trademark Registration, GST Registration When you are closing a home, there can be a lot of paperwork. You might wonder what, exactly, you're signing and how it all works. Often, one of the documents you'll sign is a deed of trust. This document documents the relationship between the home buyer and the home loan lender. What it means is that you, the borrower, have agreed to use your home as collateral to borrow money from the lender. In return, the lender agrees to lend you the money. It represents an agreement between the home buyer and the home loan lender. In this deed, the buyer agrees that the lender will hold the legal title of the property until the borrower repays the loan. If for some reason you can't make it to a mortgage, it is. Some states offer deeds of trust instead of mortgages when financing is involved in a home purchase. Deed of Trust by State Who's Involved in a Deed of Trust? A deed of trust involves three parties: Trustor (borrower)/Trustee (independent and neutral third party)/Beneficiary (lender) The trustor or borrower is usually the person buying the home, and the beneficiary is usually a bank. The trustee is typically a title or escrow company. They'll hold the legal title on the property until the borrower repays the loan. If the borrower fails to make their loan payments, the trustee initiates the foreclosure process, ensures the lender receives payment, and then dissolves the trust. How Deeds of Trust Work In the aforementioned deed, the borrower or home buyer gives the bank a promissory note.



Promissory notes are a written promise to repay the loan. They state the terms of the loan, including the interest rate and loan length. When the buyer pays off the loan, the promissory note is marked "paid in full" and returns to the buyer.

If the buyer fails to pay off the loan or meet the loan terms, the trustee or escrow company will initiate the foreclosure process. Non-judicial Foreclosures Deeds of trust typically contain a power-of-sale clause that allows the trustee to issue a non-judicial foreclosure. Non-judicial foreclosures are heavily regulated and usually require lenders to provide special notice to the property owner. They may also specify a certain amount of time before the trustee can put the property up for auction. But they don't require the trustee to go through the court system. Because they don't involve the courts, non-judicial foreclosures happen much faster than traditional foreclosures. This makes his type of deed the favorable option for many banks and lenders. Why Do I Need a Deed of Trust? A deed of trust ensures that borrowers will repay their loan; otherwise, they forfeit their property. Depending on where you're purchasing property, you may need this deed to proceed. Some states require this deed when buyers use financing to purchase a home. Other states rely on mortgages to serve the same purpose. There are also several states that accept both. Even in states that will accept either a deed of trust or a mortgage, many lenders may only offer financing with a deed of trust. That's because deeds of trust feature a streamlined foreclosure process if the homebuyer defaults on their loan. Deed of Trust vs. Mortgage Deeds of trust and mortgages fulfill the same purpose. Both provide a path for banks to pursue foreclosure. State laws also regulate them both.





However, trust deeds and mortgages differ in two significant ways: The Number of Parties Involved Mortgages have two parties; the lender and the borrower. Trust deeds have three; the lender, the borrower, and a neutral third party, usually an escrow company. Foreclosure Process Mortgages don't include non-judicial foreclosures. If a borrower defaults on their loan, the bank must pursue them through the court system. Going through the court system takes more of the lender's resources and makes the foreclosure process longer than it is with a deed of trust. Creating a Deed of Trust: Step-By-Step Guide Enacting a deed of trust involves collecting information for the deed form, executing the agreement, and recording the deed form with the appropriate government office. Many online law services offer a free deed of trust or deed of trust template that you can use if you choose not to use one of the attached templates. Or, you may choose to use a real estate lawyer for this process. Complete the Deed of Trust Form The first step in any process for this specific deed is to gather and fill in the information needed on the deed form. Deed of trust forms usually require: Names and addresses of all partiesLegal description of the propertyMain terms of repayment You can obtain the legal description of the property by contacting your county registrar or the county recorder of deeds. They'll ask for the property address and tax parcel number. With that information, they can quickly look up the property's legal description. Alternatively, you may be able to find the legal description on a tax assessment document or land title document. Or, if you're working with a real estate attorney, you can ask them for help attaining the legal description.



The main terms of repayment summarize the terms listed on the promissory note. They'll include the principal amount owed, interest rate, and how the interest calculates (monthly or annually). Sometimes they'll also include additional loan terms. Execute the Agreement Once the form is complete, all of the parties will sign and date the agreement in the presence of a notary. Some states require one witness during the signing and will count the notary as that witness. Others require two witnesses. The notary can be one of them; the other one needs to be a disinterested party who's at least eighteen years old. Record the Agreement Your state may or may not require you to record your deed of trust within a specific time, but whether it's a requirement or not, you should record the agreement right away. Recording protects the home buyer from adverse title claims by other parties. Usually, trust deeds are recorded at the County Recorder's or County Clerk's office, and each county sets its own filing requirements. Most counties post these requirements online, or you can call them for more information. Once all of the involved parties complete and sign the deed, then record it with the local county, the document is functional. Frequently Asked Questions Deeds of trust can seem complicated, and you might still have questions. Below are some of the most common questions (and answers) surrounding deeds of trust. Final Thoughts When closing on a home, you may come across a deed of trust. This essential document gives the bank a path to foreclosure on your property should you default on your loan. It also lays out the loan terms, so it's essential to understand how this deed works before you sign the document. Though a trust may be created orally in certain cases, however, a written trust-deed is always desirable, even if not required statutorily due to following reasons: a written trust-deed is a prima facie evidence to existence of a trust; it facilitates devolution of trust property to the trust; it clearly specifies the trust-objectives which enables to ascertain whether the trust is charitable or otherwise; a written trust-deed is essential for registration of conveyance of immovable property in the trust name; a written trust-deed is essential for obtaining registration under the Income-tax Act and claiming exemption from tax; a written trust-deed helps control, regulate and manage the working and operations of the trust; it lays down the procedure for appointment and removal of the trustee(s), his/her powers, rights and duties; and it prescribes the course of action to be followed under any eventuality including determination of the trust. A trust may be created by any language sufficient to show the intention and no technical words are necessary. A trust may even be created by the use of words which are primarily words of condition, but such words will constitute a trust only where the requisites of a trust are present. Though the use of the word 'trust' is not needed to create a valid trust, the terms of the grant or will make it clear that an obligation is actually annexed to the ownership of the trust property. A trust-deed, generally, incorporates the following: the name(s) of the author(s)/settlor(s) of the trust; the name(s) of the trustee(s); the name(s) if any, of the beneficiary/ies or whether it shall be the public at large; the name by which the trust shall be known; the place where its principal and/ or other offices shall be situate; the property that shall devolve upon the trustee(s) under the trust for the benefit of the beneficiary/ies; Note: In terms of section 21 of the Indian Registration Act, a deed of trust relating to immovable property, must for the purposes of registration, contain a description of the property sufficient to identify it an intention to divest the trust property upon the trustee(s); Note: intention. The intention should be expressed in unequivocal language and with a reasonable degree of certainty. Though no particular or technical words are necessary, yet the words used must be capable of definite meaning. the objects of the trust; the procedure for appointment, removal Or replacement of a trustee, their rights, duties and powers, etc; the rights and duties of the beneficiary/ies; the mode and method of determination of the trust.