

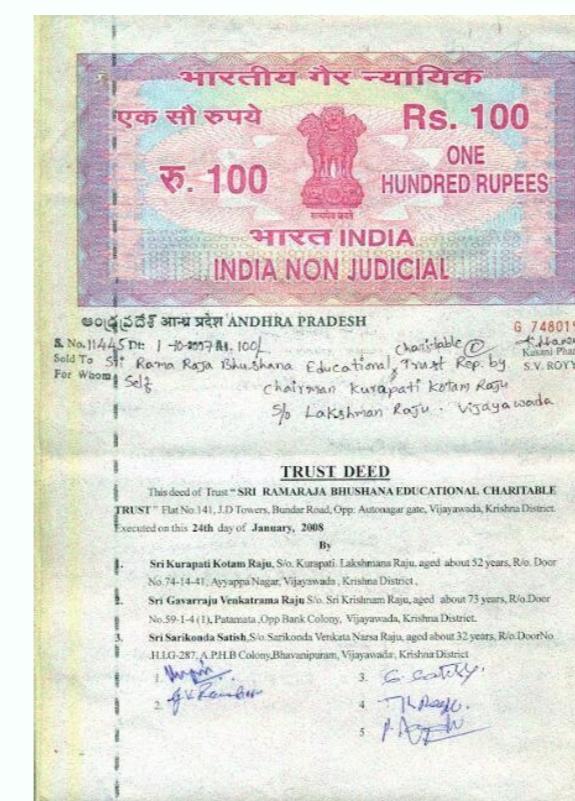


I'm not a robot



I am not a robot!

Temple trust deed format pdf in telugu

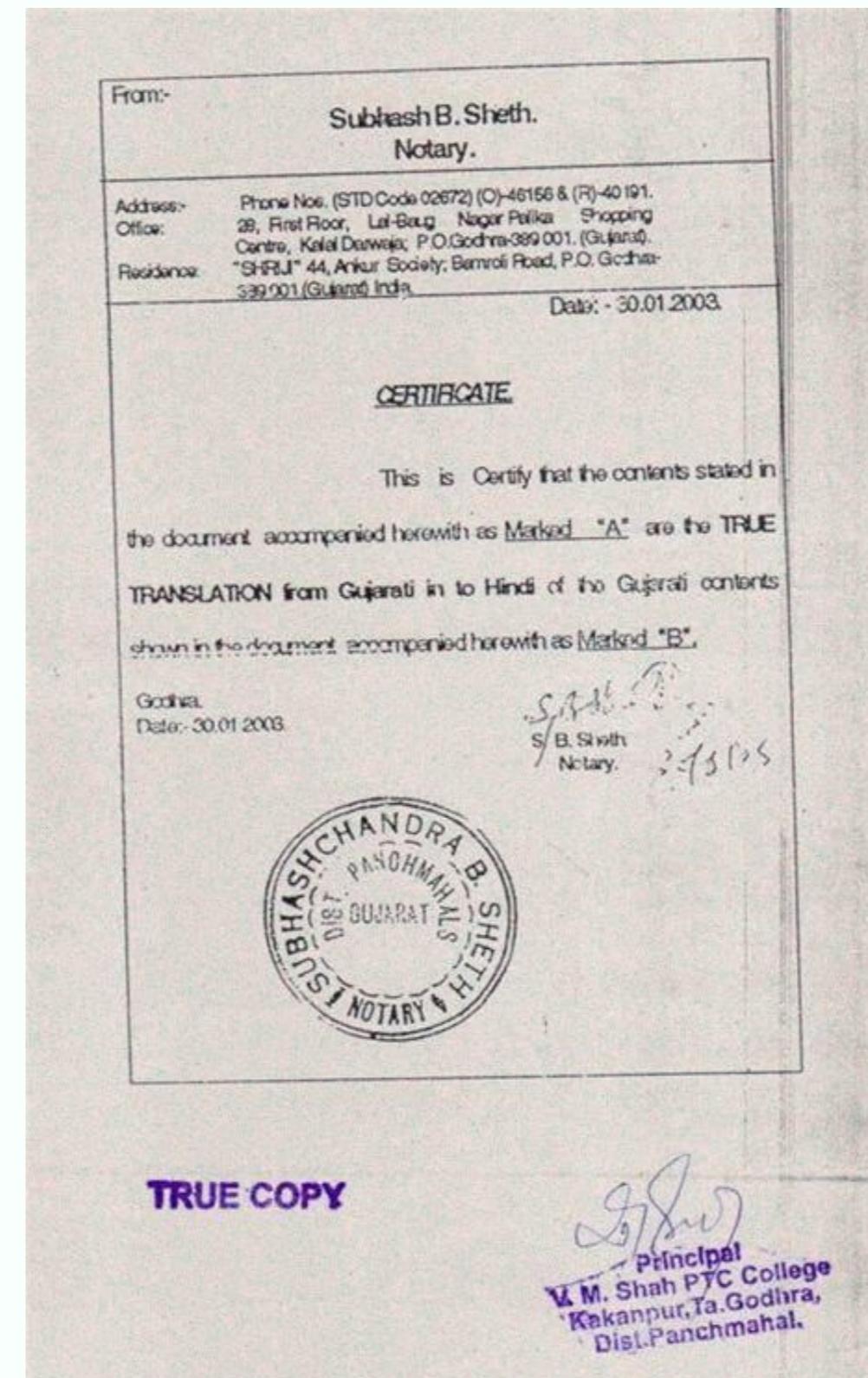


It is essential to make the world a better place by igniting the feeling of harmony, humankind, and charity. One such way of contributing to the needs of underprivileged is by establishing a non-profit organization. In India, an NPO can either be registered as Trust, Section 8 Company, and Societies. This write-up will provide a completed checklist & documents required for Trust Registration. What is Trust

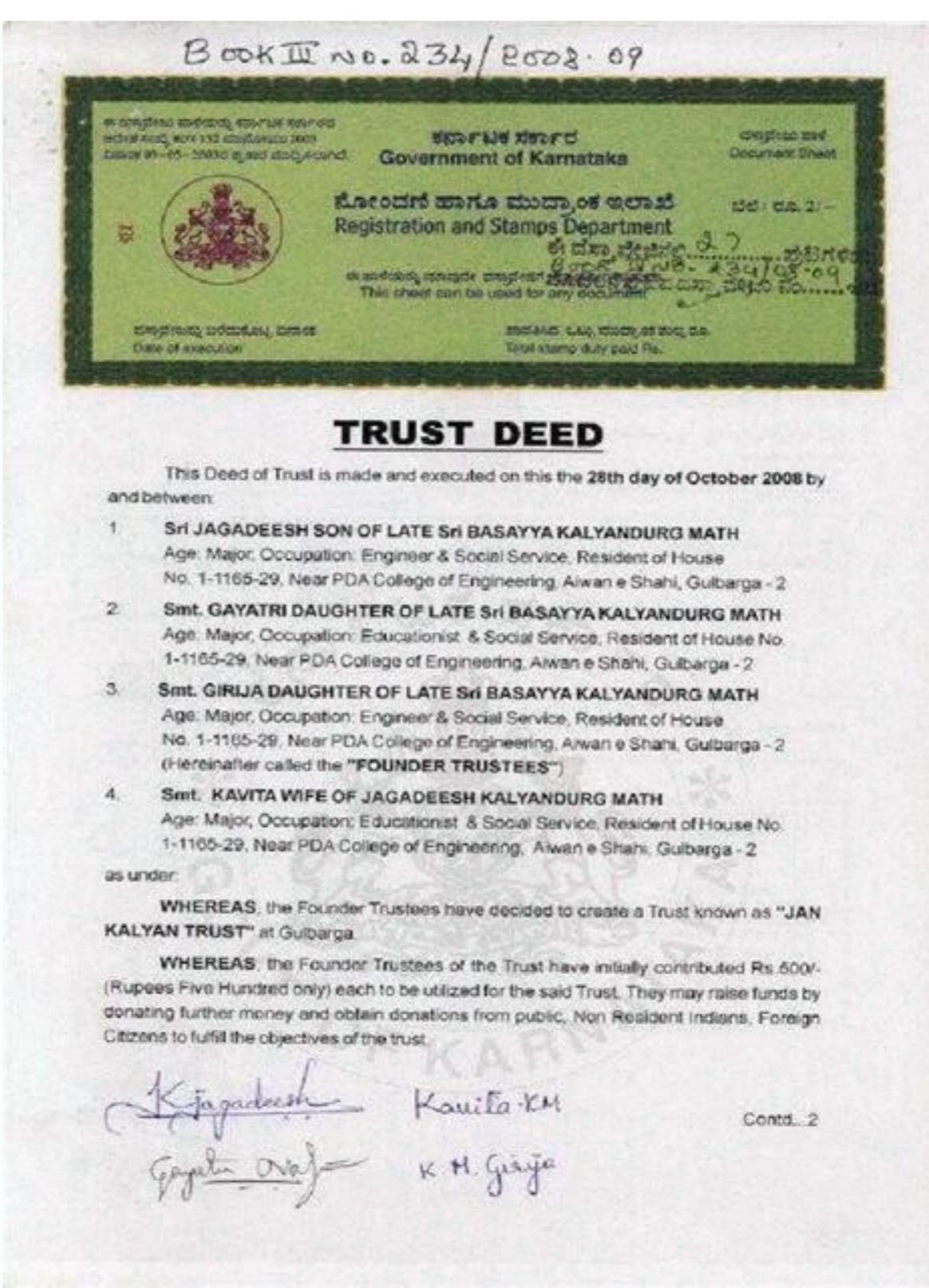
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Registration in India? Trust has ancient roots in the form of Dharamshalas, trees plantation, constructing water tanks, educational and medical institutions, etc. However, in the new era, the concept of Trust has been more apparent for many reasons. Trust refers to the transfer of a trustor's property to another person (trustee) for the benefit of a third person (beneficiary). The Trusts is divided into two categories: Public Trust: The beneficiaries of this Trust is public at large. Further, the Public Trust is subdivided into Public Religious Trust and Public Charitable Trust. Private Trust: The beneficiaries of a Private Trust include families or individuals. Further, it is subdivided into the following: Private Trusts whose beneficiaries and requisite shares can be determined; Private Trusts whose beneficiaries and requisite shares cannot be determined. The Indian Trust Act[1] governs Trust Registration. It a financial vehicle wherein a property is transferred to a Trust for the lawful purpose. Usually, Trusts are made for religious purposes; but, there is no such restriction, and even sports academies get registered as Trusts. Trusts can be formed by a company, Hindu undivided family, association of individuals, and people that meet the eligibility criteria. Once every condition is fulfilled, one can prepare documents required for Trust Registration. Requisites for Trust Registration A Trust Deed lays out the terms and conditions in the transfer of property from the owner to the trustee. Bailment can also be considered as Trust, but in bailment, there is no transfer of an interest in the property, and it is only a transfer of possession without ownership. Precisely a Trust is a transfer of property by a trustor to be held by a trustee for carrying out some object for the benefit of others. There are some set guidelines to register a Trust which are as follows: Any law should not forbid an objective of a Trust. The activities undertaken by a Trust must not breach the provisions of law. A trustee must conduct fair practices, and no fraudulent activities should be pursued. The purpose of a Trust should not directly or indirectly injure any person or property of the trustor. Also, the formation of a Trust should not be such as regarded immoral by court or opposed to the public's interest. Note- When a Trust is created for two purposes, amongst which one is lawful, and the other is not, moreover, the two purposes are inseparable, then the whole Trust becomes void. Things to consider before registering a Trust Before you proceed to prepare all the documents required for Trust Registration, ensure to have the below checklist in hand:

- Address of the Trust
- Objects of the Trust which primarily should be religious or charitable
- A settler of the Trust
- At least two trustees of the Trust
- Trust Deed For the property of a Trust movable or immovable, a small amount of cash or cheque is given to save on the stamp duty.



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TRUST DEED

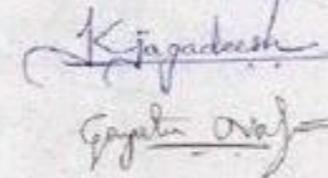
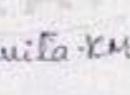
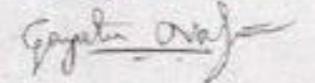
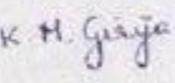
This Deed of Trust is made and executed on this the 28th day of October 2008 by and between:

1. Sri JAGADEESH SON OF LATE Sri BASAYYA KALYANDURG MATH
Age: Major, Occupation: Engineer & Social Service, Resident of House No. 1-1165-29, Near PDA College of Engineering, Awan e Shahi, Gulbarga - 2
2. Smt. GAYATRI DAUGHTER OF LATE Sri BASAYYA KALYANDURG MATH
Age: Major, Occupation: Educationist & Social Service, Resident of House No. 1-1165-29, Near PDA College of Engineering, Awan e Shahi, Gulbarga - 2
3. Smt. GIRJU DAUGHTER OF LATE Sri BASAYYA KALYANDURG MATH
Age: Major, Occupation: Engineer & Social Service, Resident of House No. 1-1165-29, Near PDA College of Engineering, Awan e Shahi, Gulbarga - 2
(hereinafter called the "FOUNDER TRUSTEES")
4. Smt. KAVITA WIFE OF JAGADEESH KALYANDURG MATH
Age: Major, Occupation: Educationist & Social Service, Resident of House No. 1-1165-29, Near PDA College of Engineering, Awan e Shahi, Gulbarga - 2

as under:

WHEREAS, the Founder Trustees have decided to create a Trust known as "JAN KALYAN TRUST" at Gulbarga

WHEREAS, the Founder Trustees of the Trust have initially contributed Rs.500/- (Rupees Five Hundred only) each to be utilized for the said Trust. They may raise funds by donating further money and obtain donations from public, Non Resident Indians, Foreign Citizens to fulfill the objectives of the trust.

Contd... 2

In the metropolitan sphere, everyone is busy watering their dreams and is least concerned with social welfare. It is essential to make the world a better place by igniting the feeling of harmony, humankind, and charity. One such way of contributing to the needs of underprivileged is by establishing a non-profit organization. In India, an NPO can either be registered as Trust, Section 8 Company, and Societies. This write-up will provide a completed checklist & documents required for Trust Registration.

What is Trust Registration in India? Trust has ancient roots in the form of Dharamshalas, trees plantation, constructing water tanks, educational and medical institutions, etc. However, in the new era, the concept of Trust has been more apparent for many reasons. Trust refers to the transfer of a trustor's property to another person (trustee) for the benefit of a third person (beneficiary). The Trusts is divided into two categories: Public Trust: The beneficiaries of this Trust is public at large. Further, the Public Trust is subdivided into Public Religious Trust and Public Charitable Trust. Private Trust: The beneficiaries of a Private Trust include families or individuals. Further, it is subdivided into the following: Private Trusts whose beneficiaries and requisite shares can be determined; Private Trusts whose beneficiaries and requisite shares cannot be determined.

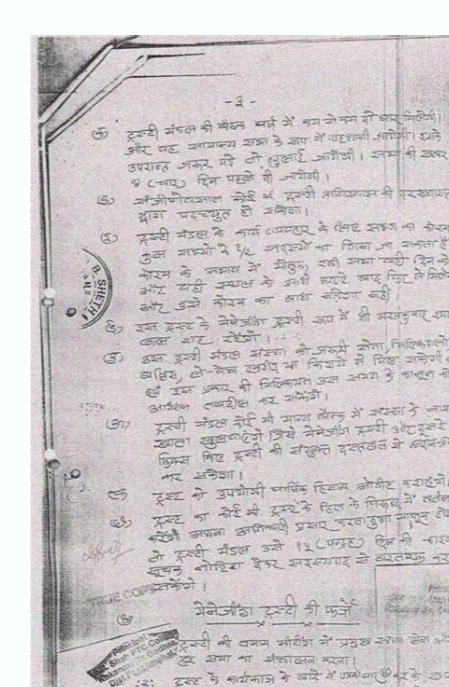


Commercial Property Rental Agreement

THIS INDENTURE of lease is made at [City] this [Day, Month] of [Year], between [Lessor Name], Son of [Lessor's Father Name] resident of [Address Line 1, Address Line 2, City, State, Pin Code], (hereinafter called "the Lessor", which expression shall, unless repugnant to the context and meaning include his heirs, successors, administrators and assigns) of the ONE PART and [Lessee Name], Son of [Lessee's Father Name] resident of [Address Line 1, Address Line 2, City, State, Pin Code], (hereinafter called "the Lessee", which expression shall, unless repugnant to the context and meaning, include its successors and assigns) of the OTHER PART.

WHEREAS the lessor is absolutely seized and possessed or otherwise well and sufficiently entitled to the premises at [Lease Property Address, Address Line 1, Address Line 2, City, State, Pin Code] with a total area of [Lease Property Area] square feet.

Trust deed and rules. Trust deed meaning in telugu. Trust deed format in english word.



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Things to consider before registering a Trust Before you proceed to prepare all the documents required for Trust Registration, ensure to have the below checklist in hand: Name and Address of the Trust Objects of the Trust which primarily should be religious or charitable A settler of the Trust At least two trustees of the Trust Trust Deed For the property of a Trust movable or immovable, a small amount of cash or cheque is given to save on the stamp duty. You need to prepare a Trust Deed on stamp paper of the stipulated value. In Delhi, it costs around 8% of the property's value, while the rate varies from one state to another. Documents Required for Trust Registration Documentation plays a vital part in registering a Trust; here is an extensive list of documents which one should have for Trust Registration: Identity proof such as Voter ID, Driving License, Adhaar Card, Passport of minimum of two members. Two photographs of which one must be of passport size. Copy of the ID proof of the settlor Copy of the ID proof of each of the two witnesses and their photographs Proof of registered address such as an electricity or water bill Documents for Trust Deed registration with the Registrar under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 Schedule (application for registration along with Court Fee INR 100 fixed to it) Trust Deed on stamp paper of the requisite value Consent Letter signed by all the trustees Affidavit/Declaration signed by the settlor (it is to be handed over on the day of the Hearing, with INR 10/- court stamp fee One passport size photo & ID proof copy of the three settlor One passport size photograph & ID proof copy of each of the two witnesses Electricity, Utility bill of the registered address No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the property's owner (trustor) that is proposed as the Registered Address for the Trust Signature of the three settlers on each page of the Trust Deed During registration, two witnesses and the three settlers must be personally present. Also, they should carry their original identity proofs. Three types of individuals are involved in the creation of a Trust: The trustor of the Trust is the person who declares or repossess the confidence; Trustee who accepts the confidence; Beneficiary is the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted or who will get the benefits. Usually, the Beneficiary or it is public at large. A Trust is created when a trustor transfers property to a trustee for the benefit

of one or more beneficiaries. A settlor and a trustee play distinctive roles wherein the former is at a more authoritative position. A settlor can reserve several important powers in regards to the Trust. The trustee is obligated to manage the Trust as per the state law until the termination of the Trust. Procedure for Trust Registration Following are some simple step that you need to take for Trust Registration in India: Draft the Trust Deed The first step is to prepare the Trust Deed, though it is non-mandatory but lawfully enforceable. A Deed must include these details: Name and address of the Trustor (the person who is setting up the Trust)Names and address of the TrusteesMinimum and maximum number of trusteesAddress of the registered office of the TrustObjectives of the TrustRules and Regulations of the TrustParties involved in the TrustFix tenure of trustee from a minimum one year to maximum five years Note- The trustee should not be a minor & must have a sound mind to operate the Trust. Also, mention the occupation, age, and designations of the trustees in the Trust Deed. Selection of Name The next step is to select a unique name of your Trust. Ensure that the name does not violate or infringe an existing trademark or name. You need to provide a minimum of 3 names on a preferential basis Trust Deed Registration Now apply to register your prepared deed before the Registrar of the trusts having jurisdiction. The Trust Deed should be submitted with the photocopy to the Registrar and shall have the signatures of the settlor on all the pages. Apply for PAN, TAN, and Bank Account After registration, the last step is to apply for the allotment of PAN & TAN. After that, open a bank A/c in which all the donations shall be deposited. Apply for 80G and 12A Registration Although it is not mandatory to get 80G and 12A registration, but once registered, one can avail numerous benefits & exemption under the Income Tax Act. Conclusion Trust is a significant legal body to cater to the needs of society.

If you also intend to serve the social cause, then register a Trust. The procedure of Trust incorporation may seem simple, but the preparation of documents required for Trust Registration can be a daunting task. So it is prudent to take guidance from a legal expert like Swarit Advisors. Our expert will not only help in drafting the needed documents but also assist in the formation of Trust Deed. Also, Read: Process of NGO Registration in India 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. Per his desire, the Donor hereby transfers, assigns and conveys, 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 money as 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

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 be 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 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 to 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 of 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 made. IN WITNESS WHERE OF, the parties hereunto have signed this Date