



# AI-DRIVEN EXPLORATION AND PREDICTION OF COMPANY REGISTRATION TRENDS WITH (ROC) – GUIDELINES

## PHASE 5

### SUBMITTED BY

S.NO	NAME	REGISTER NUMBER	NAAN MUDHALVAN ID
1	Thirisha M	822421106074	Au822421106074

**STUDENTS III YEAR ECE**  
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING,  
MRK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
KATTUMANNARKOIL , CUDDALORE DISTRICT,  
PIN : 608 301.

### GUIDED BY

**Miss. ARULMOZHI R , M.E.,**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,**

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING,  
MRK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
KATTUMANNARKOIL , CUDDALORE DISTRICT,  
PIN : 608 301.

# **AI-DRIVEN EXPLORATION AND PREDICTION OF COMPANY REGISTRATION TRENDS WITH (ROC) - GUIDELINES**

## **PHASE 5**

### **ABSTRACT :**

This project report outlines the development and implementation of an AI-driven system for the exploration and prediction of company registration trends using data from the Register of Companies. The primary objective of this project is to leverage artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques to analyze historical company registration data, identify patterns and trends, and make predictive forecasts to assist government authorities, business analysts, and policymakers in making informed decisions regarding economic development and regulatory changes.

## **INTRODUCTION :**

The Register of Companies (RoC) maintains a database of company registrations and related information. Analyzing this data can provide valuable insights into economic trends, industrial growth, and regulatory compliance. This project aims to develop an AI-driven system that can automatically process, analyze, and predict company registration trends based on historical RoC data.

## **PROJECT SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES :**

### **SCOPE :**

- ❖ Collect historical company registration data from RoC.
- ❖ Preprocess and clean the data for analysis.
- ❖ Explore the data to identify patterns, correlations, and anomalies.
- ❖ Develop AI and machine learning models for trend analysis and prediction.
- ❖ Create a user-friendly interface for stakeholders to access the insights.

### **OBJECTIVES :**

- ❖ Build a data pipeline for regular data updates.
- ❖ Develop predictive models for company registration trends.
- ❖ Provide interactive visualizations to convey insights.
- ❖ Evaluate model performance and validate predictions.

## **REGISTRATION OF A COMPANY IN INDIA :**

The present article aims to briefly describe the procedure for registration of a “Company” in India and procedure followed for establishment of Liaison and Branch Office of a Foreign company in India.

The Companies Act, 1956 governs the formation, regulation and winding up of companies in India and the Registrar of Companies appointed under the Companies Act registers companies and ensure all statutory requirements are complied by the Company. Objective of Registration of a Company

The Companies Act defines the procedure that governs the registration or incorporation of a Company which leads to formation or birth of a Company. It is highly significant to register a Company.

## **HOW TO REGISTER A COMPANY IN INDIA?**

Step 1: Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)

Step 2: Director Identification Number (DIN)

Step 3: Registration on the MCA Portal

Step 4: Certificate of Incorporation

### **Step 1: Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)**

As the registration process of the company is completely online, Digital signatures are required to file the forms on the MCA portal. DSC is mandatory for all the proposed directors and the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Articles of Association (AoA).

DSC can be obtained from government recognised certifying authorities. The list of such certified authorities can be accessed [here](#).

DSC can also be obtained online in just two days from [here](#). Class 3 category of DSC must be obtained by the directors and subscribers of MoA and AoA.

### **Step 2: Director Identification Number (DIN)**

The Director Identification Number (DIN) is an identification number for a director and it has to be obtained by anyone who wants to be a director in a company. The DIN of all the proposed directors of the company along with the name and the address proof are to be provided in the company registration form. DIN can be obtained while filing the SPICe+ form, i.e. company registration form.

SPICe+ is a web-based company registration form, through which DIN can be obtained for a maximum of three directors. If there are more directors in the company and they do not have a DIN, the company can be incorporated with three directors and it has to appoint new directors later on after incorporation.

### **Step 3: Registration on the MCA Portal**

To apply for company registration, the SPICe+ form is to be filled out and submitted on the [MCA portal](#). To fill out the SPICe+ form and submit documents, the director of the company has to register on the MCA portal. After registration, the director can log in and will obtain access to the MCA portal services which include filing e-forms and viewing public documents.

The company must also reserve its name by submitting two proposed names in the Part-A of the SPICe+ form. The reservation of the name is essential because if the company name is similar to the name of an existing/registered company,

LLP, trademark or it contains words prohibited under the Companies (Incorporation Rules) 2014, the SPICe+ form will get rejected.

If the SPICe+ form gets rejected due to non-approval of the company name, the applicant has to re-file another SPICe+ form for the reservation of a new name by paying the prescribed fee. However, after the approval of the name filed in Part-A of the SPICe+ form, it will be reserved for a period of 20 days within which the company must fill Part-B of the SPICe+ form and submit the form online. The applicant must provide the details of the company and directors in the Part-B of the SPICe+ form, attach documents, attach DSC, check the form and submit it.

#### **Step 4: Certificate of Incorporation**

Once, the registration application is filled and submitted along with the required documents, the Registrar of Companies will examine the application. Upon verification of the application, he will issue the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.

The Certificate of Incorporation is issued with PAN and TAN as allotted by the Income Tax Department. An electronic mail with a Certificate of Incorporation as an attachment along with PAN and TAN will also be sent to the applicant.

## **DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR COMPANY**

### **REGISTRATION :**

➤ Proof of identification of all the company's directors and shareholders (partners in case of LLP). Any one of the below documents can be submitted as proof of identification:

- Pan card
- Aadhar card
- Driving license
- Passport

➤ Proof of address of all the directors and shareholders (partners in case of LLP). Any one of the below documents can be submitted as address proof:

- Latest telephone bill (not older than 2 months)
- Latest electricity bill (not older than 2 months)
- Bank account statement having address

➤ DIN (DPIN in case of LLP) and DSC of all the directors (partners in case of LLP)

## **BENEFITS OF COMPANY REGISTRATION IN INDIA**

A company registration provides many advantages. A licensed company makes it genuine and enhances the business' credibility.

- Protects against personal obligation, and defends against other threats and losses.
- Builds goodwill and also supports more customer attraction
- Gives reliable investors bank credits and good investment with ease.
- Provides cover of the responsibility to protect the company's assets
- Bigger commitment to wealth and greater stability
- Increases the ability to develop and grow large

## **TYPES OF COMPANIES IN INDIA :**

There are six types of companies, each of them taking a different approach to the company registration process in India.

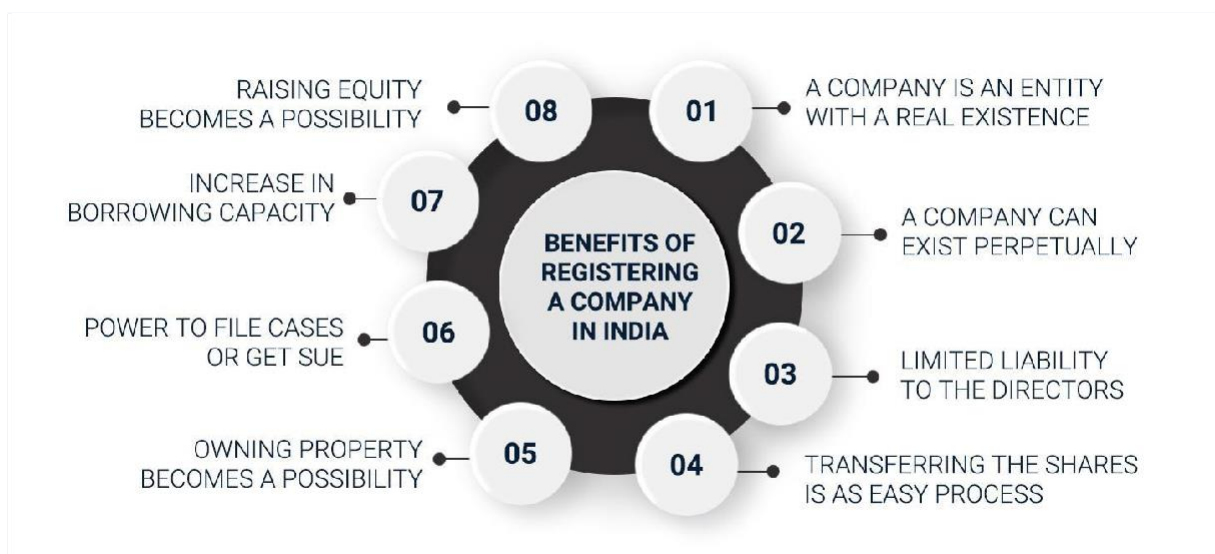
- Private Limited Company
- Public Limited Company
- One Person Company
- Producer Company
- Nidhi Company
- Section 8 Company



## FEATURES COMMON TO EVERY TYPE OF COMPANY :



## ADVANTAGES OF REGISTERING A COMPANY IN INDIA



## FEATURE ENGINEERING :

The ROCs also ensure that LLPs comply with the statutory requirements under the LLP Act. The office of the ROC maintains a registry of records related to companies registered with them, and permits the general public to access this data on payment of a fee. The Union Government maintains administrative control over ROCs through Regional Directors. There are 7 Regional Directors, and they supervise the functioning of ROCs within their respective regions.

The Registrar of Companies takes care of company registration (also known as incorporation) in India, completes reporting and regulation of companies and their directors and shareholders, and also oversees government reporting of various matters including the annual filling of various documents.

## PERFORMING EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS :

CORPORATE	COMPANY	COMPANY	COMPANY	COMPANY	COMPANY_SUB	DATE_OF_REGIS	REGISTERED_STATE	AUTHORIZ	PAIDUP	C	INDUSTRI	PRINCIPAL	REGISTERED	REGISTRAR	EMAIL
F00643	HOCHTIEF	NAEF	NA	NA	NA	01-12-1961	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	AMBLE SITE	ROC DELH	NA	
F00721	SUMITOM	ACTV	NA	NA	NA	NA	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	FLAT NO. 1	ROC DELH	shuchi	
F00892	SRILANKA	ACTV	NA	NA	NA	01-03-1982	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	SRILANKA	ROC DELH	shree1	
F01208	CALTEX IN	NAEF	NA	NA	NA	NA	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	GOLD CRE	ROC DELH	NA	
F01218	GE HEALTH	ACTV	NA	NA	NA	NA	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	FF-3 Palan	ROC DELH	karthic	
F01265	CAIRN ENI	NAEF	NA	NA	NA	NA	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	WELLING	ROC DELH	neerja	
F01269	TORIELLI	SACTV	NA	NA	NA	05-09-1995	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	6, Mangay	ROC DELH	chenna	
F01311	HARDY EX	ACTV	NA	NA	NA	NA	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	5TH FLOOR	ROC DELH	venkat	
F01314	HOCHTIOF	ACTV	NA	NA	NA	11-04-1996	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	NEW NO. 8	ROC DELH	kumar	
F01412	EPSON SIN	ACTV	NA	NA	NA	25-04-1997	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	7C CEATU	ROC DELH	NA	
F01426	CARGOLU	ACTV	NA	NA	NA	11-06-1997	Tamil Nadu	0	0	NA	Agricultur	OFFICE NC	ROC DELH	NA	



## Types of Company Registration

Private Limited Company

Limited Liability Partnership

One Person Company

Public Limited Company

Section 8 Company

### Company Registration in Four Easy Steps



## SAMPLE CERTIFICATE :



### प्रारूप 1 पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र

कॉर्पोरेट पहचान संख्या : U72200DL2010PTC212030

2010 - 2011

मैं एतद्वारा सत्यापित करता हूँ कि मैसर्स

RMA TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

का पंजीकरण, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 1) के अंतर्गत आज किया जाता है और यह कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड है।

यह निगमन-पत्र आज दिनांक इकतीस दिसम्बर दो हजार दस को मेरे हस्ताक्षर से दिल्ली में जारी किया जाता है।

### Form 1 Certificate of Incorporation

Corporate Identity Number : U72200DL2010PTC212030

2010 - 2011

I hereby certify that RMA TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED is this day incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 (No. 1 of 1956) and that the company is private limited.

Given under my hand at Delhi this Thirty First day of December Two Thousand Ten

(ANITA KLAIR)

सहायक कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार / Assistant Registrar of Companies

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली एवं हरियाणा

National Capital Territory of Delhi and Haryana

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय अभिलेख में उपलब्ध पत्राचार का पता :

Mailing Address as per record available in Registrar of Companies office:

RMA TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

703, VISHWA SADAN, DISTRICT CENTER, JANA PURI, NEW DELHI - 110058,  
Delhi, INDIA

## **CONCLUSION :**

If the company is to be registered as an OPC, LLP, PLC or Public Limited Company. After deciding on the structure, the company name must be decided and the directors of the company need to obtain DIN and DSC before applying for company registration.

After choosing the company name and obtaining DIN and DSC, the company registration form must be filed on the MCA portal. The SPICe+ form, i.e., the company registration form, must be filled, and the required documents must be uploaded and submitted online on the MCA portal along with the prescribed fees. After verification of the SPICe+ form, the ROC will issue the company incorporation certificate. The incorporation certificate is proof of registration of the company and the company will come into existence as a separate legal entity.

