B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad

MBBS Admission 2026 – Service Bond

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Every student admitted to MBBS in a Government Medical College of Gujarat must submit a bond. The bond is a guarantee that the student will complete the mandatory service in peripheral (government) hospitals after completing MBBS. This FAQ answers the questions most often asked by new students and parents about the bond documents.

At a glance

Item	Part A: ₹5 lakh	Part B: ₹15 lakh
What it is	Security for the bond, given in **one** of two ways	Affidavit (undertaking)
How to give it	**Option 1:** Bank guarantee backed by a ₹5 lakh FD **OR** **Option 2:** Solvency certificate on property worth at least ₹5 lakh	Simple affidavit on **₹300 stamp paper**, in the format provided
Validity	Bank guarantee and FD: **7 years**. Solvency: no fixed period; it remains until the bond conditions are fulfilled	Not applicable
Signatures	Student, parent(s), 2 sureties, 2 witnesses	Student, parent(s), 2 sureties, 2 witnesses

Last date for submission: before 15 October 2026

1. Who has to give the bond

Q1. Does the bond apply to students admitted through the All India Quota?

Yes. The bond applies to **all** students taking admission in the 6 Government Medical Colleges of Gujarat, whether admitted through the **All India Quota** or the **State Quota**. All of them must submit the bond papers.

Q2. Do All India Quota students on a government seat also have to give a bank guarantee?

Yes. All India Quota students must submit the same bond documents as State Quota students. For the ₹5 lakh part, they may give either a bank guarantee **or** a solvency certificate (see Q4).

Q3. Do I have to visit the Dean's office to make the ₹20 lakh bond?

No. You prepare the documents yourself using the formats provided, with the help of your bank or the Mamlatdar/Tehsildar office, and then submit them to the college.

2. Understanding the bond

Q4. What does the ₹20 lakh bond consist of?

The bond has two parts:

- **Part A: ₹5 lakh.** This is the security part. You give **either** a bank guarantee (backed by a fixed deposit) **or** a solvency certificate on property. Details are in Sections 3 and 4.
- **Part B: ₹15 lakh.** This is a simple affidavit on ₹300 stamp paper, in the format provided. Details are in Section 5.

Q5. Do we need both a solvency certificate and a bank FD for the ₹5 lakh, or only one?

Only one. Give **either** a bank guarantee (with FD) **or** a solvency certificate. Both are not required.

Q6. To summarise, which documents do we need?

You need:

1. **₹5 lakh:** a bank guarantee **OR** a solvency certificate, in the provided format, along with the ₹5 lakh bond document.
2. **₹15 lakh:** an undertaking (affidavit) on ₹300 stamp paper, in the provided format.

3. Option 1: Bank guarantee (with fixed deposit)

Q7. How do I give a bank guarantee?

1. Make a **fixed deposit (FD) of ₹5,00,000** for a period of **7 years**.
2. The FD should be in the **student's name** if the student is 18 or older (a major). If the student is under 18 (a minor), the FD should be in the name of the **father or mother**.
3. Take the bank guarantee format provided by the college to your bank. The bank will issue the bank guarantee (valid for 7 years) and guide you through the process.

You need to submit:

- Bank guarantee document issued by the bank. **No notarisation is needed.** Validity: 7 years.
- Copy of the ₹5 lakh FD document. Duration: 7 years.
- ₹5 lakh bond document signed by the student, parents, 2 sureties and 2 witnesses.

Q8. Which bank guarantee format should I use: the regular one or the under-18 one? Can you share the format?

The Government has provided **two formats**: one for students who are 18 or older, and one for students under 18. Both have been shared in the students' group. Use the one that matches the student's age.

Each bank may make small changes to the format. That is acceptable, as long as the bank guarantee is **in favour of the Dean of the concerned college**, so that the amount can be claimed if the bond conditions are not followed.

Q9. For how many years should the bank guarantee be made? What should the expiry date and claim expiry date be?

The bank guarantee and the FD should both be for **7 years**.

Q10. Does the bank guarantee have to be from a bank in Ahmedabad, or will any bank do? Is an SBI bank guarantee acceptable?

Any bank in India is acceptable: nationalised, private or scheduled. An SBI bank guarantee is therefore also acceptable.

Q11. The bank is asking for an editable (Word) format. Can you send the Word file?

The format is provided in PDF. Convert it to Word using any free online PDF-to-Word converter, then **update the year and enter your details** exactly as in the format.

Q12. Can we use the older (2023–24) format, or should we wait for a new format?

You need not wait. Use the format provided, **change the year** to the current year and fill in your details.

Q13. I have an account in the same bank but at a different branch. Can I get the bank guarantee made at the branch near BJMC?

Please ask the bank officials; the rules may differ between banks. For Axis Bank, Asarwa branch, you may contact **Mr. Shivang Dhuliya: +91 99250 57448**.

Q14. Both parents are in government jobs. Will Form 16 or a salary certificate work instead?

No. For the ₹5 lakh part, only a **bank guarantee** or a **solvency certificate** is accepted (see Q4 and Q5).

4. Option 2: Solvency (property)

Q15. What is solvency, and how do I get a solvency certificate?

Solvency means that a **property is mortgaged** as security for the bond instead of making an FD.

- Visit the **Mamlatdar / Tehsildar office** (whichever office is authorised to make entries in the property records). They will guide you through the process.
- The value of the property must be **not less than ₹5 lakh**.
- Submit a **property valuation document** along with the solvency certificate.

Q16. Whose property can be used? Can a solvency certificate be obtained through a brother as guardian?

Any person's property can be used. It may be yours, your family's, or a relative's or friend's, as long as its value is **not less than ₹5 lakh**.

Q17. I have heard that the property must be valued at three times the solvency amount (more than ₹15 lakh). Is this true?

As per the college, the requirement is that the property value should be **not less than ₹5 lakh**. Attach a property valuation document with the solvency certificate. If the Mamlatdar/Tehsildar office asks for a higher valuation, follow their instructions.

Q18. Can the ₹5 lakh solvency be made on our own house?

Yes.

Q19. Can a property that has a loan on it be used for solvency?

Yes, if the value of the property is **more than the loan amount**. Please check with the Mamlatdar office.

Q20. Will a solvency (hesiyat pramanpatra) from the Tehsildar work instead of a bank guarantee?

Yes. A solvency certificate is an accepted alternative to the bank guarantee. You need only **one** of the two.

Q21. For how many years should the property solvency be made?

Solvency has **no fixed duration**. The property remains mortgaged **until the student has fulfilled the bond conditions**.

5. The ₹15 lakh affidavit

Q22. What is the ₹15 lakh part? Is it a bond or an agreement?

The ₹15 lakh part is a **simple affidavit (undertaking)** on **₹300 stamp paper**, in the format provided. No FD, bank guarantee or property is required for this part. It must be signed by the same categories of people as the ₹5 lakh bond (see Section 6).

6. Signatures: student, parents, sureties and witnesses

Q23. Who signs the bond documents: the student or the parent?

- **Student 18 or older:** the student signs personally.
- **Student under 18: one parent** signs on behalf of the student.
- The parent who signs on behalf of the student **cannot also sign as a witness**.

Q24. Two sureties and two witnesses are required. Can the sureties and the witnesses be the same people?

No. They have different roles and different rules:

- A **witness** only confirms the signatures. A witness can be a member of your household.
- A **surety** (guarantor) takes legal responsibility for paying the bond amount if the student does not fulfil the bond conditions. A surety **must not** be a member of your household.

Q25. Who can be a witness?

- Any member of your household, such as your mother, father, brother, sister-in-law, grandfather or grandmother.
- The same witnesses may sign **both** forms (₹5 lakh and ₹15 lakh).
- It is fine if the witnesses live at the same address as the student.
- Attach each witness's **Aadhaar card** and **address proof** (property tax bill or electricity bill).

Q26. Who can be a surety? Can relatives be sureties? Can the father and mother be sureties?

- **Parents and other members of your household cannot be sureties**, because they live at the same address as the student.
- Sureties must be persons who live at a **different address** from the student, for example relatives (kaka-kaki, mama-mami, foi-fua) or friends.
- The two sureties on one form may share an address with each other (for example, an uncle and aunt), but not with the student.
- Attach each surety's **Aadhaar card** and **address proof** (property tax bill or electricity bill).

Q27. Should the same sureties sign both forms?

It is **advisable to have different sureties** on the ₹5 lakh form and the ₹15 lakh form, which means **4 sureties in total**.

- If the **same** persons sign both forms, each of them guarantees the full **₹20 lakh**.
- If **different** persons sign, the sureties on the ₹5 lakh form are responsible for ₹5 lakh, and those on the ₹15 lakh affidavit for ₹15 lakh.

Q28. Is an electricity bill in the name of the surety and witness required? Does that mean the persons we choose must have their name on an electricity bill?

Every surety and witness must attach an **Aadhaar card** and an **address proof**, such as a **property tax bill or electricity bill**. Choose persons who can provide such a proof for their address.

7. If you have no FD or property

Q29. What should we do if we do not have money for an FD or property for solvency?

- The property **need not be your own**. The property of a relative or friend can be used for solvency (see Q16).
- You may ask relatives for help, or take an **education loan** for the FD.

8. Forms and submission

Q30. Where can we get the bond forms?

All the formats (bank guarantee formats, the ₹5 lakh bond and the ₹15 lakh affidavit) have been **shared in the students' group**.

Q31. What is the last date to submit the bond documents? Where should they be submitted?

Submit the completed bond documents **to the college before 15 October 2026**.

Q32. If we are not planning to change college and our bond and solvency papers are ready, can we submit them now?

Yes. You may submit them to the college once they are complete. The deadline is **15 October 2026**.