

07th day of Jan 2010
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नव विहार शिक्षा समिति, दिल्ली, भारत
NAV VIHAR SHIKSHA SAMITI, DELHI, INDIA

EDUCATIONAL WELFARE SOCIETY REGISTERED WITH GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI, INDIA

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Ref. No.

Date

About us

Central Act No. 21, 1860

The Societies Registration Act 1860 is legislation in India which allows the registration of entities generally involved in the benefit of Society-Education, Health, Employment etc.

Under the Act Societies may be formed by way of memorandum of Association. A copy of the rules and regulation of the Society also has to be filed with the Registrar of the society the societies registration Act 1860 (21 of 1860) came in to force on 21 May 1860 during the British India empire. The Act continued until today being an act of parliament.

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Nav Vihar Shiksha Samiti is an welfare society registered in the year 2010 by the Government of National Capital Territory, New Delhi, India. This welfare society is incorporated by Central Act No. 21, 1860 under Societies Registration Act 1860 by the Government of National Capital Territory, New Delhi. The Society bears registration no. 68066 of the year 2010, 7th January, 2010, www.delhi.gov.in

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Societies Registration Act, 1860

The **Societies Registration Act, 1860** is a legislation in India which allows the registration of entities generally involved in the benefit of society – education, health, employment etc.

The British Indian Empire, with a wish to encourage such activities and to promote the formal organisation of groups of like minded people, incorporated the Act 21 of 1860, in other words, the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), which came into force on 21 May 1860.

In post-independence India, the Act continues until today and being an Act of Parliament, comes under the Right to Information Act, wherein the government is legally responsible to give any information requested by any citizen of India with respect to any society.^{[1][2][3][4]}

In Bangladesh,^{[5][6]} Burma^{[7][8]} and Pakistan,^{[9][10]} all previously part of the British Raj, the Act also continues. In Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore, similar legislations for the registration of societies are also in place.

The Societies Registration Act, 1860

Council of the Governor General of India

Long title

An Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies

Citation Act No. 21 of Yr. 1860

Enacted by Council of the Governor General of India

Status: In force

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Background

The **Indian Societies Registration Act** of 1860 was enacted under the British Raj in India, but is largely still in force in India today. It provides for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies.

Under the Act societies may be formed, by way of a memorandum of association, by any seven or more people associated for any literary, scientific or charitable purpose. The memorandum of association has to be filed with the Registrar of Societies. The memorandum has to contain the name of the society, its objects, and the names, addresses, and occupations of the members of the



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Act of Parliament

Acts of parliament, sometimes referred to as **primary legislation**, are texts of law passed by the legislative body of a jurisdiction (often a parliament or council).^[1] In most countries with a parliamentary system of government, acts of parliament begin as a bill, which the legislature votes on. Depending on the structure of government, this text may then be subject to assent or approval from the executive branch.

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Bills

A draft act of parliament is known as a bill. In other words, a bill is a proposed law that needs to be discussed in the parliament before it can become a law.

In territories with a Westminster system, most bills that have any possibility of becoming law are introduced into parliament by the government. This will usually happen following the publication of a "white paper", setting out the issues and the way in which the proposed new law is intended to deal with them. A bill may also be introduced into parliament without formal government backing; this is known as a private member's bill.

In territories with a multicameral parliament, most bills may be first introduced in any chamber. However, certain types of legislation are required, either by constitutional convention or by law, to be introduced into a specific chamber. For example, bills imposing a tax, or involving public expenditure, are introduced into the House of Commons in the United Kingdom, Canada's House of Commons, Lok Sabha of India and Ireland's Dáil as a matter of law. Conversely, bills proposed by the Law Commission and consolidation bills traditionally start in the House of Lords.

Once introduced, a bill must go through a number of stages before it can become law. In theory, this allows the bill's provisions to be debated in detail, and for amendments to the original bill to also be introduced, debated, and agreed to.

In bicameral parliaments, a bill that has been approved by the chamber into which it was introduced then sends the bill to the other chamber. Broadly speaking, each chamber must separately agree to the same version of the bill. Finally, the approved bill receives assent; in most territories this is merely a formality and is often a function exercised by the head of state.

In some countries, such as in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain and Portugal, the term for a bill differs depending on whether it is initiated by the government (when it is known as a "draft"), or by the parliament (a "proposition", i.e., a private member's bill).

Procedure

Australia

In Australia, the bill passes through the following stages:

- First reading:** This stage is merely formal; it involves the reading of the title of the proposed bill and distribution of the bill to members of parliament.
- Second reading:** In the UK, this stage involves a debate on the general principles of the bill and is followed by a vote. Again, the second reading of a government bill is usually approved. A defeat for a government bill on this reading signifies a major loss. If the bill is read a second time, it is then considered in detail.
- Committee:** This usually takes place on the floor of the House. Generally, committees sit on the floor of the House and consider the bill in detail.
- Third reading:** A debate on the final text of the bill, as amended. Very rarely do debates occur during this stage.
- Passage:** The bill is then sent to the other House (to the Senate, if it originated in the House of Representatives; to the House of Representatives, if it is a Senate bill) which may amend it. If the other House amends the bill, the bill and amendments are posted back to the original House for a further stage. The State of Queensland's Parliament is unusual and skips this and the rest of the stages.
- Consideration of Senate amendments:** The House in which the bill originated considers the amendments made in the other House. It may agree to them, amend them, pass other amendments in lieu, or reject them. However, the Senate may not amend money bills, though it can "request" the House to make amendments. A bill may pass backward and forward several times at this stage, as each House amends or rejects changes proposed by the other. If each House insists on disagreeing with the other, the Bill is lost.
- Disagreement between the Houses:** Often, when a bill cannot be passed in the same form by both Houses, it is "laid aside", i.e. abandoned. There is also a special constitutional procedure allowing the passage of the bill without the separate agreement of both houses. If the House twice passes the same bill, and the Senate twice fails to pass that bill neither through rejection or through the passage of unacceptable amendments), then the Governor-General may dissolve both Houses of Parliament simultaneously and call an election for the entire Parliament. This is called a double dissolution. After the election, if the House again passes the bill, but the deadlock between the Houses persists, then the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of both Houses, where a final decision will be taken on the bill. Although the House and the Senate sit as a single body, bills passed at a joint sitting are treated as if they had been passed by each chamber.

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separately. The procedure only applies if the bill originated in the House of Representatives. Six double dissolutions have occurred, though a joint sitting was only held once, in 1974.

8. The bill is sent to the viceroy (the Governor-General for the Commonwealth, the Governor for a State, the Administrator for a Territory) for the royal assent. Certain bills must be reserved by the viceroy for the King's personal assent. Acts in the Australian Capital Territory do not require this step.

Canada

In Canada, the bill passes through the following stages:

1. First reading. This stage is a mere formality.
2. Second reading. As in the UK, the stage involves a debate on the general principles of the bill and is followed by a vote. Again, the second reading of a government bill is usually approved. A defeat for a Government bill on this reading signifies a major loss. If the bill is read a second time, then it progresses to the committee stage.
3. Committee stage. This usually takes place in a standing committee of the Commons or Senate.
 - Standing committee. The standing committee is a permanent one; each committee deals with bills in specific subject areas. Canada's standing committees are similar to the UK's select committees.
 - Special committee. A committee established for a particular purpose, be it the examination of a bill or a particular issue.
 - Legislative committee. Similar to a special committee in that it is established for the consideration of a particular bill. The chairmanship is determined by the Speaker, rather than elected by the members of the committee. Not used in the Senate.
 - Committee of the Whole. The whole house sits as a committee in the House of Commons or Senate. Most often used to consider appropriation bills, but can be used to consider any bill.

The committee considers each clause of the bill, and may make amendments to it. Significant amendments may be made at the committee stage. In some cases, whole groups of clauses are inserted or removed. However, if the Government holds a majority, almost all the amendments which are agreed to in committee will have been tabled by the Government to correct deficiencies in the bill or to enact changes to policy made since the bill was introduced (or, in some cases, to import material which was not ready when the bill was presented).

4. Report stage. This takes place on the floor of the appropriate chamber, and allows the House or Senate to approve amendments made in committee, or to propose new ones.
5. Third reading. A debate on the final text of the bill, as amended.
6. Passage. The bill is then sent to the other House (to the Senate, if it originated in the House of Commons; to the Commons, if it is a Senate bill), where it will face a virtually identical process. If the other House amends the bill, the bill and amendments are sent back to the original House for a further stage.
7. Consideration of Senate/Commons amendments. The House in which the bill originated considers the amendments made in the other House. It may agree to them, amend them, propose other amendments in lieu or reject them. If each House insists on disagreeing with the other, the Bill is lost.
8. Disagreement between the Houses. There is no specific procedure under which the Senate's disagreement can be overruled by the Commons. The Senate's rejection is absolute.

The debate on each stage is actually debate on a specific motion. For the first reading, there is no debate. For the second reading, the motion is "That this bill be now read a second time and be referred to [name of committee]" and for third reading "That this bill be now read a third time and pass." In the Committee stage, each clause is called and motions for amendments to these clauses, or that the clause stand part of the bill are made. In the Report stage, the debate is on the motions for specific amendments.

Once a bill has passed both Houses in an identical form, it is presented to the Governor General, who gives it royal assent. Although the Governor General can refuse to assent to a bill, this power has never been exercised.^[2]

Bills being reviewed by Parliament are assigned numbers: 2 to 200 for government bills, 201 to 1000 for private member's bills, and 1001 up for private bills. They are preceded by C- if they originate in the House of Commons, or S- if they originate in the Senate. For example, Bill C-250 was a private member's bill introduced in the House. Bills C-1 and S-1 are pro forma bills, and are introduced at the beginning of each session in order to assert the right of each Chamber to manage its own affairs. They are introduced and read a first time, and then are dropped from the Order Paper.

Croatia

In the Croatian legal system, a Constitutional Act is legislation passed and amended under the same conditions under which the Constitution of Croatia is passed or amended. A Constitutional Act is hierarchically under the Constitution and must comply with it, but is above other laws and decisions which must be in accordance with the Constitutional Act. There are altogether three Constitutional Acts in Croatia. The first Constitutional Act was the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia, which on the recommendation of the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia was international community's precondition for the recognition of Croatian independence from Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Its new version was an initial precondition for the beginning of the European Union accession process of Croatia. The other two are the Constitutional Act on Implementation of the Constitution of Croatia and Constitutional Act on the Constitutional Court of Croatia.

India

In the Parliament of India, every bill passes through following stages before it becomes an Act of Parliament of India:^[3]

1. First reading - introduction stage. Any member, or member-in-charge of the bill seeks the leave of the house to introduce a bill. If the bill is an important one, the minister may make a brief speech, stating its main features.
2. Second reading - discussion stage. This stage consists of detailed consideration of the bill and proposed amendments.
3. Third reading - voting stage. This stage is confined only to arguments either in support of the bill or for its rejection as a whole, without referring to its details. After the bill is passed, it is sent to the other house.
4. Bill in the other house (Rajya Sabha). After a bill, other than a money bill, is transmitted to the other house, it goes through all the stages in that house as that in the first house. If a bill is passed by one house is amended by the other house, it goes back to the originating house.
5. Presidential approval. When a bill is passed by both the houses, it is sent to the President for his approval. The President can assent or withhold his assent to a bill. If he withholds his assent, the bill is dropped, which is known as pocket veto. The pocket veto is not written in the constitution and has only been exercised once, by Zakaria Zaidi in 1968, over the postal act where the government wanted to open postal letters without warrant. If the president returns it for reconsideration, the Parliament must do so, but if it is passed again and returned to him, he must give his assent to it.^[5]

Ireland

In the Irish Parliament, the Oireachtas, bills pass through the following stages.^[6] Bills may be initiated in either the Dáil or the Seanad, and must pass both houses.

1. First stage - Private members must seek the permission of the house to introduce a bill. Government bills do not require approval and are therefore introduced at the second stage.
2. Second stage - This involves a discussion of the general principle of the bill. It is introduced by the sponsoring minister (or in the case of a private member's bill, by the member) and is followed by contributions from the floor of the house. Finally, the debate is brought to a conclusion by voting on the proposal "that the bill now be read a second time".

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United Kingdom

Primary legislation

In the United Kingdom, primary legislation can take a number of different forms:

- An Act of Parliament
- An Act of the Scottish Parliament, Measure or Act of the Senedd or Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly
- An Order in Council made under the Royal Prerogative
- Church of England Measures – the instruments by which changes are made to legislation relating to the administration and organisation of the Church

Secondary legislation

In the United Kingdom, secondary legislation (also referred to as **delegated legislation** or **subordinate legislation**) is law made by an executive authority under powers delegated by an enactment of primary legislation, which grants the executive agency power to implement and administer the requirements of that primary legislation.^[a]

Forms of secondary legislation in the United Kingdom include only:

- Statutory instruments – made in a variety of forms, most commonly Orders in Council, regulations, rules and orders. The form to be adopted is usually set out in the enabling Act

EU tertiary legislation

The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 defines "EU tertiary legislation"^[10] in retained EU law after Brexit to mean:^[11]

(a) any provision made under—

- (i) an EU regulation,
- (ii) a decision within the meaning of Article 286 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, or
- (iii) an EU directive,

by virtue of Article 290 or 291(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union or former Article 202 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, or

- (b) any measure adopted in accordance with former Article 34(2)(c) of the Treaty on European Union to implement decisions under former Article 34(2)(c),

but does not include any such provision or measure which is an EU directive^[1]

According to the explanatory notes accompanying the Act, this is meant to cover delegated and implementing acts^[12] that were not enacted via the European Union legislative procedure.

United States

Primary legislation

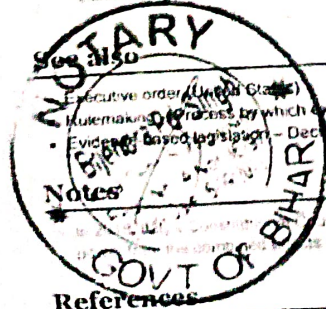
In the United States, primary legislation is, at the federal level, an Act of Congress, and the statute that delegates authority is called an *authorizing statute* or *delegation of rule making authority*.

Regulations "with the force of law"

A law promulgated by an executive branch agency of the US government as the result of an act of Congress is called a *regulation* or a *rule*, often with the qualifier that it is a rule given "the force of law" by the authorizing statute. In the United States, *legislation* is used to refer only to acts of the legislative branch, never the executive or the judicial branches.

The body of law that governs agencies' exercise of rule-making powers is called "administrative law", which derives primarily from the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and decisions interpreting it. In addition to controlling "quasi-legislative" agency action, the APA also controls "quasi-judicial" actions in which an agency acts analogously to a court, rather than a legislature. In a 2013 majority opinion of the US Supreme Court, Associate Justice Antonia Scalia stated:^[13]

[Legislative power] is vested exclusively in Congress [and judicial power] in the "one supreme Court" and "such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish" ... Agencies make rules ... and conduct adjudications ... and have done so since the beginning of the Republic. These activities take "legislative" and "judicial" forms, but they are exercises of—indeed, under our constitutional structure they must be exercises of—the "executive Power".



References

^[1] "What is subordinate legislation?" (https://www.premiers.qld.gov.au/publication/s/categories/policies-and-codes/handbooks/legislation-handbook/subord-legislation/what-is.aspx) Queensland Government. Retrieved 2017-01-24

^[2] "What is secondary legislation?" (https://www.reference.com/government-politics/secondary-legislation-53465d499475a589)



CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
UNDER SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT XXI OF 1860

Registration No. S/ 68066 /2010

I hereby certify that "NAV VIHAR SHIKSHA SAMITI"

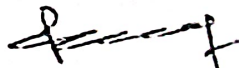
Located at KAMAL MARG, GROUND FLOOR, VILLAGE
DHIRPUR, DELHI - 110009.

_____ has been registered* under
SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT OF 1860.

Given under my hand at Delhi on this 07th day of
Jan. Two Thousand Ten.

Fee of Rs. 50/- Paid




(R. P. KUKRETI)
REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
DELHI

* This document certifies registration under the Society Registration Act, 1860. However, any Govt. department or any other association/person may kindly make necessary verification (on their own) of the assets and liabilities of the society before entering into any contract/assignment with them.