

NGO Registration process in India

The public charitable trust is a possible form of not-for-profit entity in India. Typically, public charitable trusts can be established for a number of purposes, including the relief of poverty, education, medical relief, provision of facilities for recreation, and any other object of general public utility. Indian public trusts are generally irrevocable. No national law governs public charitable trusts in India, although many states (particularly Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh) have Public Trusts Acts. Societies Societies are membership organizations that may be registered for charitable purposes. Societies are usually managed by a governing council or a managing committee. Societies are governed by the Societies Registration Act 1860, which has been adapted by various states. Unlike trusts, societies may be dissolved.

Applicable Laws

Constitution of India Articles 19(1) (c) and 30;

Income Tax Act, 1961;

Public Trusts Acts of various states;

Societies Registration Act, 1860; Indian Companies Act, 1956, section 25; Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;

Maharashtra Value Added