

NGO Regulation Under FCRA

Source: HT

Why in News?

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) warns NGOs using foreign funds without a valid FCRA license will face penalties under the FCRA, 2010 amended in 2020.

What is Foreign Contribution Regulation Act?

- About: The FCRA, enacted in 1976 during the <u>Emergency</u>, governs the acceptance and utilization of foreign contributions by individuals, associations, and organizations in India.
 - It ensures that such contributions are used only for **legitimate purposes** and do not compromise national interest.
- Amendments: It was amended in 2010 and 2020 to ensure transparency and prevent misuse
 of foreign contributions in India.
- Validity and Renewal: FCRA registration is valid for five years, with NGOs needing to apply for renewal six months before expiry.
- Amendments Made in 2020:
 - Suspension: MHA is empowered to suspend an NGO's FCRA registration for up to 360 days if it is found in violation of the FCRA, 2010.
 - Aadhaar identification was made mandatory for all office-bearers, directors, or key functionaries of NGOs.
 - Bar on Public Servants: The amendment prohibits <u>public servants</u> from receiving foreign contributions.
 - Administrative Expenses: NGOs are now restricted to using a maximum of 20% of foreign funds for administrative purposes.
 - Earlier, they could use up to 50% for administrative expenses.
 - Prohibition on Sub-Granting: NGOs receiving foreign funds are prohibited from transferring these funds to other NGOs or entities.
 - Designated Bank Account: NGOs are required to open a designated FCRA account exclusively at a branch of the State Bank of India (SBI) in New Delhi.
- Prohibited Activities: The applicant must not represent fictitious entities or engage in religious conversions.
 - They should have no history of communal tension, disharmony, or seditious activities.
 - The FCRA bars foreign funds for candidates, journalists, media, judges, government servants, politicians, and political organizations.

DEVELOPMENTAL GROUPS IN INDIA

Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

- Self-governed peer-controlled information group of people with similar socio-economic backgrounds and interests
 - Members allowed: 5-20 | Registration not required
 - SHGs use savings amounts for giving loans to members
- NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (1992) - To connect SHGs with formal banking institutions
- 9~88% of SHGs in India have all-women members
- Success Stories:
 - Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) since 1972
 - Kudumbashree (1998) in Kerala

Cooperative Societies

- People-centred enterprises, owned, controlled, and run by and for their members.
 - Capital raised through shared contributions from members.
- Regulating Acts:
 - Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002
 - State Cooperative Societies Acts
- 997th Constitutional Amendment (2011):
 - Right to form cooperatives a fundamental right (Article 19(1)(c))
 - O Article 43B (DPSP) Promotion of Cooperatives
 - Part IX-B titled "The Co-operative Societies" (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT).
- **Examples:** AMUL, IFFCO and PACS

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

- Operation activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development
- (S) Registered as:
 - Societies: Societies Registration Act, 1860
 - Trusts: Indian Trusts Act, 1882
 - Companies: Section 8 Companies Act, 2013
- (9) Constitutional Provisions:
 - Article 19(1)(c)
 - Article 43
- Concurrent List mentions Charities and charitable institutions

FCRA mandates registration for all NGOs intending to receive foreign donations.

- Prominent NGOs:
 - NGO Pratham: Pioneered the ASER report to assess the learning levels of children in rural India.
 - Akshaya Patra Foundation: Provided nutritious mid-day meals to school children.

NGO-DARPAN Platform - An interface between NGOs and Government Bodies



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