

**NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS: A COMPARINGSTUDY ON INDIAN AND
BRITISH**

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ABSTRACT:

Independent organisations created by people or groups to solve societal, environmental, developmental, or humanitarian challenges are known as non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Although they might work together or get financing from government agencies, they are not directly governed by governments. The paper is fulfilments of the following objectives, such as To Understand the Non-Government Organizations and To make understand with Comparing NGOs of Indian and British. The paper is based on descriptive method and fulfilment's of the objectives. With an emphasis on effective program delivery and long-term sustainability in the face of socio-political and economic obstacles, both countries aim to maximise the distribution of financial and human resources. This is a fascinating comparative study topic! Here's an outline to structure your research and analysis on Indian NGOs versus British NGOs. In both countries, NGOs are essential for promoting social change and bridging the gaps left by markets and governments. Their mutual dedication to social welfare and development serves as the foundation for their work, despite the differences in their methods and settings.

Key Words: Non-Government Organizations, Indian and British NGOs

INTRODUCTION:

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are nonprofit, volunteer groups that address social, cultural, environmental, and humanitarian issues without interference from the government. These groups frequently serve as growth accelerators, standing up for under-represented groups and bridging the gaps in the provision of public services.

Community-based organisations with roots in Indian cultural and spiritual traditions have a long history. During the colonial era, modern NGOs gained popularity, especially because to social reform movements headed by Mahatma Gandhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and Swami Vivekananda. Many NGOs were founded after independence as a result of Gandhi's emphasis on grassroots development and freedom. As a result of the industrial revolution's charitable movements and attempts to solve societal injustices, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) gained prominence in Britain in the 19th and 20th centuries. Global crises have been addressed in large part by organisations like Oxfam and the Red Cross. Because of the industry's strict regulations, accountability and transparency are guaranteed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER: The paper is fulfilments of the following objectives.

1. To Understand the Non-Government Organizations
2. To make understand with Comparing NGOs of Indian and British

METHODOLOGY:

The paper is based on descriptive method and fulfilments of the objectives. This is a fascinating comparative study topic! Here's an outline to structure your research and analysis on Indian NGOs versus British NGOs.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE IN SOCIETY:

This included that Why contrast British and Indian NGOs? It Range Pay attention to operational areas, funding, legal frameworks, problems, and the influence on society.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF NGOS IN INDIA AND BRITAIN:

India: Ancient and Pre-Colonial Period in India, the idea of volunteer work has a long history and is connected to the spiritual and cultural customs of seva (service) and dana (charity). The Vedas, Upanishads, and Bhagavad Gita are among the ancient Indian literature that place a strong emphasis on charity and the obligation of the affluent to help the poor. In the past, temples, religious trusts, and unofficial community organizations—like village councils were used to arrange communal duty. Social Reform Movements of the Colonial Era NGOs frequently emerged during British colonial authority in response to social challenges like women's education, widow remarriage, and caste prejudice. Social justice and education-focused organisations were founded by reformers such as Jyotirao Phule, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Impact of Missionary Work The advancement of healthcare and education was greatly aided by Christian missionaries. In response, indigenous movements such as Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj arose, combining religious renewal with social reform. **Nationalist Movements:** During this time, NGOs frequently supported the nationalist cause by highlighting individual liberty and communal advancement. The groundwork for contemporary NGOs was established by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, who promoted grassroots projects like khadi promotion and village upliftment. The 1950s–1970s post-independence era was centred on healthcare, rural development, and nation-building. The government and numerous NGOs worked together to implement the Five-Year Plans. **1980s:** Transition to empowerment-based strategies emphasising environmental sustainability, human rights, and gender equality. Foreign finance started to become more important. **1990s–Present:** Private funding for NGOs and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) were introduced by economic liberalisation. To maintain openness, the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) began to regulate foreign funding.

Britain: The Middle Ages In Britain, charity has its roots in the Christian principle of helping the less fortunate. Churches and monasteries were essential because they provided food, shelter, and alms to those in need. **Reformation and Secularisation in the 16th and 18th Centuries:** Henry VIII's demolition of monasteries caused charity to move from religious to secular institutions. The foundation for state-sponsored welfare, supplemented by private charitable trusts, was established by the Elizabethan Poor Laws of 1601. **Philanthropic Societies:** Severe socioeconomic inequality was brought about by the Industrial Revolution (18th–19th century). To address issues of workers' rights, housing, and education, wealthy industrialists and reformers established charitable organisations (such as Barnardo's, which was founded in 1866 for children).

19th Century Victorian Era Philanthropy: Motivated by social change and moral obligation, organised charity flourished during the Victorian era. During this time, famous organisations like Save the Children (1919) and the Red Cross (1863) were founded. The Charity Organisation Society (1869) brought scientific approaches to charity with an emphasis on accountability and efficiency. **World Wars I and II in the 20th Century:** NGOs were crucial to relief operations during and after these conflicts, particularly in providing care for war victims and re-establishing communities. A change to global humanitarianism was signalled by the establishment of multinational organisations such as Oxfam (1942) during World War II. **Post-War Welfare State:** The welfare state's creation in 1948 decreased reliance on nonprofits to meet basic necessities while giving them more time to concentrate on advocacy, specialised services, and foreign aid. **21st Century Global issues** including poverty alleviation, human rights, and climate change have become more and more important to British NGOs. Stricter

rules under the Charities Act (2011), shifting donor expectations, and digital transformation are some of the major problems they have had to adjust to.

NGOs have a long history in both India and Britain, influenced by their distinct political, social, and cultural environments. Britain has led the way in international advocacy and organised philanthropy, whereas India's NGO sector prioritises community empowerment and grassroots movements.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

India: Laws Governing NGOs In India, NGOs may be registered under any of the following laws: Societies Registration Act, 1860: For groups engaged in social welfare, health, education, and culture. requires the registration of a minimum of seven members. controlled by laws and regulations unique to each jurisdiction. The 1882 Indian Trusts Act: used mostly for philanthropic and religious trusts. overseen by a board of trustees. Companies Act, 2013 (Section 8 Companies): For groups whose goals are to further business, the arts, science, research, or charitable causes. These businesses are not allowed to pay dividends on their profits.

Authorities in Charge of Regulation The Societies Act's Registrar of Societies is responsible for societies. Charity Commissioner: In some states, such as Gujarat and Maharashtra, for trusts. Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA): Regarding businesses in Section 8.

The 2010 Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) governs how NGOs receive and use foreign donations. To obtain foreign funding, NGOs need to register with the Ministry of Home Affairs. demands thorough reporting on how funds are being used. The 1961 Income Tax Act Under Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, NGOs are eligible to seek for tax exemptions. Section 12A: Exempts NGOs' income from taxes if it is used to further their goals. Donors can claim tax deductions for contributions made to qualified non-governmental organisations under Section 80G. Companies Act of 2013, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requires businesses that reach specific goals to invest at least 2% of their average net income in CSR initiatives. A lot of businesses collaborate with NGOs to carry out CSR projects.

Additional Related Laws Labour laws: Nonprofits that hire employees are required to abide by labour laws such as the Minimum Wages Act and the Payment of Wages Act. Environmental laws: The Environment Protection Act and other regulations must be followed by NGOs who work on environmental concerns. India's Primary Challenges administrative challenges related to registration and compliance maintenance. FCRA's restrictions on foreign funding. ambiguities in state-specific laws pertaining to trusts and organisations.

Britain: NGOs' Legal Frameworks In Britain, non-governmental organisations are commonly known as charities and are mostly overseen by: The Charities Act of 2011: gives organisations a legal foundation for registration and operation. outlines philanthropic goals, such as preventing poverty and promoting health, education, religion, and environmental preservation. Company Limited by Guarantee: Because it guarantees limited liability for members without share capital, some NGOs choose for this form. Community Interest Companies (CICs): For groups that function as businesses yet have a social mission. governed by the 2004 Companies Act.

Authorities in Charge of Regulation The Charity Commission for England and Wales makes sure charities follow the law and are open and honest. investigates complaints, registers charities, and offers advice. In Scotland, charities are governed by the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR). Tax exemptions are monitored by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC), which also makes sure that tax laws are followed. Tax Advantages In Britain, charities are exempt from income tax on charitable operations, among other tax benefits. lowered or eliminated VAT on specific products and services. Tax advantages for contributors through programs such as Gift Aid, in which the government contributes 25% of

qualified contributions. Public Accountability and Fundraising A fundraising regulator keeps an eye on fundraising events to make sure moral behaviour is followed. establishes rules to safeguard public confidence. Transparency Conditions For registered charities, financial disclosures and annual reporting are required. International Work The UK's International Development Act, 2002, as well as rules pertaining to foreign aid and development finance, must be followed by NGOs engaged in international development.

OPERATIONAL FOCUS :

India and Britain's non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have different but related operational goals, with the main ones being the socioeconomic, environmental, and humanitarian issues. A thorough comparison of the two nations' NGOs' operational priorities can be seen below. The Operational Priorities of Indian NGOs The nation's health, environmental, poverty, and socioeconomic inequalities are all issues that NGOs in India are actively working to alleviate. These are some of their operating priorities. Nonprofits dedicated to poverty alleviation strive to enhance rural livelihoods, encourage self-employment initiatives, and offer financing options. Examples include rural development programs and projects influenced by Grameen Bank. Nutrition and Wellbeing Focus topics include treating problems like HIV/AIDS, TB, and other health difficulties, as well as maternal and child health and the fight against hunger. Vaccination drives, health education, and awareness initiatives are examples of campaigns. Education Through programs like the Right to Education (RTE) campaigns, literacy is promoted, skill-building programs are offered, and child welfare is prioritised. NGOs also give underprivileged groups free education. The Empowerment of Women tackling gender inequality through campaigns against gender-based violence, women's economic opportunities, and education. Climate Change and Environmental Protection NGOs fund programs to adapt to climate change, encourage sustainable agriculture, fight deforestation, and increase public awareness of renewable energy projects. Disaster Assistance and Rehabilitation. When it comes to organising relief supplies, restoring infrastructure, and offering emergency medical care, NGOs play a crucial role. In India, human rights advocacy NGOs concentrate on problems including minority rights, caste discrimination, and the advancement of social justice and equity.

Welfare and Rights of Children supporting initiatives for the care and education of children as well as advocating for the abolition of child labour.

NGOs' Operational Priorities in Britain Humanitarian relief, development assistance, social welfare, and campaigning are the main areas of focus for British NGOs, which often address both domestic and foreign issues. Foreign Aid and Development With an emphasis on topics including poverty alleviation, health care, and education, British NGOs are active worldwide in supporting developing countries. Programs supported by the Department for International Development (DFID) and partnerships with the UN are two examples. Advocacy for Human Rights Global human rights problems like gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, refugee rights, and anti-discrimination laws are the focus of many NGOs. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability British NGOs are actively involved in renewable energy and climate change mitigation projects.

Reducing carbon emissions, encouraging renewable energy, and supporting global climate agreements are notable campaigns. Equality and Social Justice One of the main areas of concentration is addressing inequality pertaining to economic differences, gender, race, and class. Support is given to anti-discrimination initiatives, fair salaries, and housing rights. Humanitarian aid and disaster response In Britain, non-governmental organisations coordinate efforts to address global humanitarian emergencies, including famine, natural catastrophes, and refugee crises. Health and Wellbeing Advocacy for mental health, chronic disease treatment, and public health education are the main areas of concentration.

Assistance for Refugees and Migration In the UK, a large number of NGOs assist with refugee resettlement by giving food, lodging, and legal support to those seeking asylum. In the UK, social services and poverty alleviation Three main domestic priorities are addressing child poverty, food insecurity, and homelessness.

Although the general objectives of Indian and British NGOs are similar—such as disaster assistance, health care, human rights, and education—their strategies are influenced by the particular socioeconomic circumstances of their different nations. The main concerns of India's NGOs include caste prejudice, rural development, health disparities, and systemic poverty. British NGOs, on the other hand, concentrate on global issues including refugee relief, foreign aid, climate change, and humanitarian responses while balancing domestic issues like homelessness and poverty. The regional priorities and the global interconnection of the issues that NGOs around the world tackle are reflected in these operational focusses.

FUNDING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:

India and Britain have different economies, governments, donor preferences, and operational interests, NGOs in both countries have different funding and resource management techniques. The ways that NGOs handle funds and resources in the two situations are contrasted in detail below. NGOs' Sources of Funding in India For financial support, NGOs in India depend on a range of sources. They use both national and international approaches to generate money for their projects. Financed by the Government Via grants, collaborations, and social welfare programs, the Indian government offers financial assistance to numerous NGOs. Ministry of Social Justice, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and other welfare agencies are important sources. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan and the National Health Mission (NHM) are two examples of government funding given to NGOs.

Foreign Grants and Donors Numerous Indian non-governmental organisations rely on financial support from global institutions including the World Bank, the United Nations (UN), and international foundations like Oxfam, the Ford Foundation, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. CSR, or corporate social responsibility Under the Companies Act of 2013, the Indian government requires businesses to donate a portion of their earnings to corporate social responsibility programs. To raise money for social causes, NGOs collaborate with businesses. Charitable Contributions NGOs get funding from religious organisations, charity foundations, and private individuals. Social Media and Crowdfunding Initiatives Recent developments in India demonstrate how NGOs are using internet platforms (such as GoFundMe and Ketto) to raise money and support from the general population. Sources of Funding for British NGOs

In the UK, NGOs depend on a variety of private, foreign, and local funding sources. They prioritise sustainable funding using a variety of strategies. Contracts and Grants from the Government. NGOs get substantial support from the UK government for humanitarian help, development assistance, and certain social welfare initiatives. Departments such as the Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and other social departments provide funding. Programs for International Aid Through DFID (now a member of the FCDO), which provides money to international NGOs, the UK has a long history of promoting humanitarian aid and global development. Trusts and Philanthropic Foundations National and international charity institutions, like the National Lottery Community Fund, BBC Children in Need, and Trust, provide financial support to numerous British NGOs.

CSR and Business Partnerships Like in India, British NGOs collaborate with companies and receive corporate social responsibility (CSR) financing from companies such as BP, Shell, HSBC, and other multinational enterprises operating in the UK. Donations and Public Fundraising Through public donations, charity appeals, community activities, and campaigns, NGOs interact with the general

public. Events like public concerts, auctions, and marathons are frequently used to support campaigns. Although government grants, business alliances, and charitable donations are popular financing sources for both India and Britain, their approaches to resource management are different. India struggles with a lack of funding, a heavy reliance on foreign and governmental assistance, and a focus on collaborations and local volunteer recruitment. To guarantee sustainability and accountability, the UK uses data analysis, strategic alliances, openness, and a variety of funding techniques.

India dependence on public donations, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and international funding (NGOs registered with the FCRA). Difficulties caused by erratic funding and governmental limitations. The United Kingdom grants from the government, individual contributions, business alliances, and legacy gifts. stable funding that is contingent on the state of the economy.

DISCUSSION AND SOCIO POLITICAL IMPLICATION:

Discussion about NGOs' funding and resource management in the UK and India There are a number of parallels and differences between the fundraising and resource management strategies used by NGOs in India and the UK, which are influenced by their distinct socio-political environments. Both nations have had opportunities and difficulties in raising funds to deal with urgent social crises, but their divergent strategies draw attention to different donor interests, governance systems, and socio-political contexts. The socio-political priorities and problems of NGOs in India and the UK are reflected in their fundraising and resource management practices. Funding instability, socioeconomic inequality, dependence on foreign help, and a lack of transparency are all problems facing India's NGOs. Some of these issues are being addressed with the aid of initiatives like CSR and collaborations.

Advanced accountability systems, a variety of funding sources, and strategic alliances that promote sustainability and innovation are all advantageous to UK NGOs. Both models provide guidance on how to maximise NGOs' efficacy through enhanced governance, varied funding approaches, and creative resource mobilisation. Socio-political issues, such as systemic inequality, donor dependency, governance changes, and equity, are still crucial to their ability to function effectively and have an international impact. The socio-political ramifications underscore the necessity for India to fortify governance structures, embrace best practices for transparency, and lessen its reliance on help. On the other hand, the UK needs to strike a balance between providing strategic foreign aid and preserving social justice at home. Both countries can effectively meet shared social and humanitarian objectives by learning from one another.

CONCLUSION:

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are organizations that work in the public interest, addressing issues related to the well-being of people, groups of people, or society as a whole. They are not driven by the commercial or professional interests of their members. The UK has largely stopped funding Indian NGOs. The UK has also been less active in the area of human rights and democracy in India, despite growing political polarization and restrictions on civil society. In the UK, standards are mostly voluntary, while in India, standards referenced in regulations are usually mandatory. In both countries, NGOs are essential for promoting social change and filling in the gaps left by markets and governments. Despite the differences in their methods and settings, their work is supported by a common dedication to social welfare and development.

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