

AccountAble™

In this Issue

State Shares 97-98.....	1	Lakshadweep (UT).....	3
State Profiles: 97-98	2	Madhya Pradesh	3
Andaman & Nicobar (UT).....	2	Maharashtra.....	3
Andhra Pradesh.....	2	Manipur.....	4
Arunachal Pradesh	2	Meghalaya.....	4
Assam.....	2	Mizoram	4
Bihar.....	2	Nagaland.....	4
Chandigarh (UT).....	2	Orissa.....	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT).....	2	Pondicherry (UT).....	4
Daman & Diu (UT)	2	Punjab.....	4
Delhi.....	2	Rajasthan.....	4
Goa.....	3	Sikkim.....	5
Gujarat.....	3	Tamilnadu	5
Haryana.....	3	Tripura.....	5
Himachal Pradesh.....	3	Uttar Pradesh.....	5
Jammu & Kashmir.....	3	West Bengal.....	5
Karnataka.....	3	Averages: People, land, funds.....	6
Kerala.....	3		

This analysis provides information on how the foreign contribution is distributed across the country – which areas receive more funds, which do not. It is hoped that this will provide useful data for people working with NGOs and Agencies.

The analysis presented here is based on the 'Inflow of Foreign Contributions Report 97-98', prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This report provides a lot of valuable data on foreign contribution and we would like to place on record our appreciation of the hard work the FCRA Department puts in while compiling this information despite limited personnel and infrastructure.

There are also limitations on the present analysis. Some of the charts may be misinterpreted, if taken casually. You are, therefore, requested to carefully read the notes for each chart. Also in general:

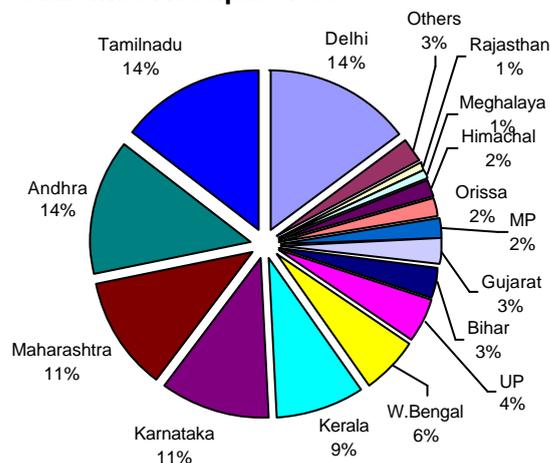
- ❑ Foreign contribution in kind (material) is sometimes not valued or reported by receiving NGOs. The figures and analysis will be affected accordingly.
- ❑ The data includes all money reported as received for educational, social, religious, cultural, or economic programs. This money may be received by 'social-change institutions', development organizations, religious bodies, universities, and hospitals as also NGOs set up by the Government. For easier reading and in the absence of any definite classification, we have used the term NGO for all these.
- ❑ The FCRA dept. actually makes no real distinction between grant making agencies and NGOs. We have used the term Agency to indicate that an organization is mainly involved in making grants to other NGOs.
- ❑ Amounts include funds received by India offices of foreign agencies. This causes distortion in state-wise analysis.
- ❑ A crore means 10,000,000 or ten million. One crore of Indian Rupees is currently equal to 238,000 US Dollars. A lac means 100,000.

State Shares 97-98

Which state gets how much attention from the Agencies? This is not easy to work out. FCRA authorities treat NGO and Agency on the same footing. This means that if a state is hosting an Agency's office (for example, Delhi or Karnataka), then its receipts will appear higher. But much of this may be transferred by the Agency to other states.

As there are more states than we can comfortably show on a pie, we look only at selected states which receive more than 10 crores.

Statewise Receipts 97-98



State Profiles: 97-98

In the following paragraphs, we look more closely at each of the states, from an FCRA angle. Keep in mind that population data is from 1991 census. Secondly, we are talking only about those organisations, which received foreign funds and filed an FC-3. Union Territories are marked with the abbreviation UT.

Andaman & Nicobar (UT)

Eight organisations received Rs.1.57 crores, or an average of Rs.19.64 lacs each. In 1991, the population of A&N was 2.81 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.56. Average population per organisation was 35,125 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 1,031 (an area approx. 32 kms. wide and 32 kms long).

Andhra Pradesh

1,256 organisations received Rs.398.08 crores, or an average of Rs.31.69 lacs each. In 1991, the population of A. P. was 665.08 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.60. Average population per organisation was 52,952 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 219 (an area approx. 15 kms. wide and 15 kms long).

Arunachal Pradesh

Six organisations received Rs.27.85 lacs, or an average of Rs.4.64 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Arunachal was 8.65 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.3. Average population per organisation was 144,167 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 14,124 (an area approx. 120 kms. wide and 118 kms long).

Assam

145 organisations received Rs.17.32 crores, or an average of Rs.11.95 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Assam was 224.14 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.8. Average population per organisation was 154,579 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 541 (an area approx. 21 kms. wide and 26 kms long). Assam is classified as a sensitive area in the report.

Bihar

598 organisations received Rs.83.24 crores, or an average of Rs.13.92 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Bihar was 863.74 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.10. Average population per organisation was 144,438 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 291 (an area approx. 17 kms. wide and 17 kms long).

Chandigarh (UT)

Twelve organisations received Rs.1.4 crores, or an average of Rs.11.68 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Chandigarh was 6.42 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.22. Average population per organisation was 53,500 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 10 (an area approx. 2 kms. wide and 5 kms long).

Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)

Nine organisations received Rs.40 lacs, or an average of Rs.4.46 lacs each. In 1991, the population of DNH was 1.38 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.29. Average population per organisation was 15,333 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 55 (an area approx. 5 kms. wide and 11 kms long). DNH is classified as a predominantly tribal Union Territory in the report.

Daman & Diu (UT)

No foreign contribution was reported from Daman and Diu Islands.

Delhi

624 organisations received Rs.418.52 crores, or an average of Rs.67.07 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Delhi was 94.21 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.444. Average popu-

lation per organisation was 15,098 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 2 (an area approx. 1 km. wide and 2 kms long).

Goa

103 organisations received Rs.12.93 crores, or an average of Rs.12.56 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Goa was 11.7 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.111. Average population per organisation was 11,359 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 36 (an area approx. 6 kms. wide and 6 kms long).

Gujarat

477 organisations received Rs.71.96 crores, or an average of Rs.15.09 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Gujarat was 413.1 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.17. Average population per organisation was 86,604 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 411 (an area approx. 20 kms. wide and 20 kms long).

Haryana

Fifty-seven organisations received Rs.5.93 crores, or an average of Rs.10.41 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Haryana was 164.64 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.4. Average population per organisation was 288,842 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 776 (an area approx. 28 kms. wide and 28 kms long).

Himachal Pradesh

Sixty-six organisations received Rs.44.5 crores, or an average of Rs.67.42 lacs each. In 1991, the population of H. P. was 51.71 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.86. Average population per organisation was 78,348 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 844 (an area approx. 29 kms. wide and 29 kms long).

Jammu & Kashmir

Twenty-four organisations received Rs.2.6 crores, or an average of Rs.10.82 lacs

each. In 1991, the population of J&K was 77.19 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.3. Average population per organisation was 321,625 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 4,224 (an area approx. 65 kms. wide and 65 kms long). J & K is classified as a sensitive area in the report.

Karnataka

1,012 organisations received Rs.315.88 crores, or an average of Rs.31.21 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Karnataka was 449.77 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.70. Average population per organisation was 44,444 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 190 (an area approx. 13 kms. wide and 14 kms long).

Kerala

1,419 organisations received Rs.255.38 crores, or an average of Rs.18 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Kerala was 290.99 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.88. Average population per organisation was 20,507 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 27 (an area approx. 4 kms. wide and 7 kms long).

Lakshadweep (UT)

No foreign contribution was reported from Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands.

Madhya Pradesh

379 organisations received Rs.60.35 crores, or an average of Rs. 15.92 lacs each. In 1991, the population of M. P. was 681.81 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.9. Average population per organisation was 179,897 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 1,170 (an area approx. 34 kms. wide and 35 kms long).

Maharashtra

1031 organisations received Rs.323.52 crores, or an average of Rs.31.38 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Maharashtra was 789.37 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.41. Av-

average population per organisation was 76,564 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 298 (an area approx. 17 kms. wide and 18 kms long).

Manipur

200 organisations received Rs.8.74 crores, or an average of Rs.4.37 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Manipur was 18.37 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.48. Average population per organisation was 9,185 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 112 (an area approx. 10 kms. wide and 11 kms long). Manipur is classified as a sensitive area in the report.

Meghalaya

Ninety-one organisations received Rs.24.08 crores, or an average of Rs.26.46 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Meghalaya was 17.75 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.136. Average population per organisation was 19,505 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 246 (an area approx. 15 kms. wide and 16 kms long). Meghalaya is classified as a predominantly tribal state in the report.

Mizoram

Nine organisations received Rs.1.06 crores, or an average of Rs.11.73 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Mizoram was 6.90 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.15. Average population per organisation was 76,667 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 2,342 (an area approx. 48 kms. wide and 49 kms long). Mizoram is classified as a sensitive area and a predominantly tribal state in the report.

Nagaland

Thirty-five organisations received Rs.5.25 crores, or an average of Rs.15 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Nagaland was 12.10 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.43. Average population per organisation was 34,571 people.

Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 474 (an area approx. 21 kms. wide and 22 kms long). Nagaland is classified as a sensitive area and a predominantly tribal state in the report.

Orissa

534 organisations received Rs.56.95 crores, or an average of Rs.10.66 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Orissa was 316.60 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.18. Average population per organisation was 59,288 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 292 (an area approx. 17 kms. wide and 17 kms long).

Pondicherry (UT)

Fifty-four organisations received Rs.10.67 crores, or an average of Rs.19.76 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Pondicherry was 8.08 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.132. Average population per organisation was 14,959 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 9 (an area approx. 3 kms. wide and 3 kms long).

Punjab

Seventy organisations received Rs.5.82 crores, or an average of Rs.8.31 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Punjab was 202.82 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.3. Average population per organisation was 289,743 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 719 (an area approx. 26 kms. wide and 27 kms long). Punjab is classified as a sensitive area in the report.

Rajasthan

166 organisations received Rs.22.97 crores, or an average of Rs.13.84 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Rajasthan was 440.06 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.5. Average population per organisation was 265,096 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 2,062 (an area approx. 46 kms. wide and 45 kms long).

Sikkim

Three organisations received Rs.30.79 lacs, or an average of Rs.10.26 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Sikkim was 4.06 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.8. Average population per organisation was 135,333 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 2,365 (an area approx. 48 kms. wide and 49 kms long).

Tamilnadu

1,991 organisations received Rs.416.64 crores, or an average of Rs.20.93 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Tamilnadu was 558.59 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.75. Average population per organisation was 28,056 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 65 (an area approx. 8 kms. wide and 8 kms long).

Tripura

Nine organisations received Rs.1.04 crores, or an average of Rs.11.59 lacs each. In 1991, the population of Tripura was 27.57 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.4. Average population per organisation was 306,333 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 1,166 (an area approx. 34 kms. wide and 34 kms long).

Tripura is classified as a sensitive area in the report.

Uttar Pradesh

686 organisations received Rs.128.25 crores, or an average of Rs.18.69 lacs each. In 1991, the population of U. P. was 1,391.12 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.9. Average population per organisation was 202,787 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 429 (an area approx. 20 kms. wide and 21 kms long).

West Bengal

1,124 organisations received Rs.168.88 crores, or an average of Rs.15.02 lacs each. In 1991, the population of W. B. was 680.78 lacs. This means that average funds per person came to Rs.25. Average population per organisation was 60,568 people. Average area under each organisation (in sq. k.m.) was 79 (an area approx. 8 kms. wide and 10 kms long).

More on page 6

QuestionAble

The foreign donor has transferred funds to our account though we do not have FCRA registration or prior permission. What should we do?



Keep money in separate bank account. Do not spend this money. Apply for prior permission in FC-1A with donor's sanction letter and approved budget. In the form, say clearly that the money has been credited to your account.

If you do not get permission, simply return the money to the donor.

'AccountAble' covers a different topic related to NGO accounting each month. Interpretation of law in this circular is of a general nature. Please consult your advisors before taking any important steps.

AccountAid India also offers 'QuestionAble' (a complimentary service for NGOs) – answers to practical questions on this and related topics.



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Averages: People, land, funds

Correlating the state-wise data helps us understand more about how FCRA registered NGOs and funds are spread across the country. Remember, however, that some of the averages related to funds may be distorted due to inclusion of grant-making Agencies in the FC data. Some NGOs may be working in multiple states, though headquartered in a particular state. Also simple averages like these are not really suitable for gauging an activity as complex as development or social work.

Shows average funds received by each Organisation.

Simple division of total funds by number of people in 1991

Shows the number of NGOs in relation to the population of the state.

If all the FC registered NGOs were spread evenly, how much area would each cover?

State	Total received (Rs. Lacs)	Number of Associations	Av. Recd. Per Org. (Lacs)	1991 Population (in lacs)	Average Rs. Per person	Average Persons per NGO	Land area (sq. k.m.)	Average Sq. km per NGO
Andaman & Nicobar	157.13	8	19.64	2.81	56	35,125	8,249	1,031
Chandigarh	140.13	12	11.68	6.42	22	53,500	114	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.13	9	4.46	1.38	29	15,333	491	55
Pondicherry	1,066.87	54	19.76	8.08	132	14,959	492	9
All India	286,451.43	12,198	23.48	8,463.03	34	69,380	3,167,411	260
Andhra Pradesh	39,808.09	1,256	31.69	665.08	60	52,952	275,068	219
Arunachal	27.85	6	4.64	8.65	3	144,167	84,743	14,124
Assam	1,732.40	145	11.95	224.14	8	154,579	78,438	541
Bihar	8,324.16	598	13.92	863.74	10	144,438	173,877	291
Delhi	41,852.15	624	67.07	94.21	444	15,098	1,483	2
Goa	1,293.29	103	12.56	11.70	111	11,359	3,702	36
Gujarat	7,196.03	477	15.09	413.10	17	86,604	196,024	411
Haryana	593.43	57	10.41	164.64	4	288,842	44,212	776
Himachal Pradesh	4,449.54	66	67.42	51.71	86	78,348	55,673	844
J & K*	259.73	24	10.82	77.19	3	321,625	101,387	4,224
Karnataka	31,588.15	1,012	31.21	449.77	70	44,444	191,791	190
Kerala	25,537.91	1,419	18.00	290.99	88	20,507	38,863	27
Madhya Pradesh	6,034.80	379	15.92	681.81	9	179,897	443,446	1,170
Maharashtra	32,351.76	1,031	31.38	789.37	41	76,564	307,713	298
Manipur	874.28	200	4.37	18.37	48	9,185	22,327	112
Meghalaya	2,407.72	91	26.46	17.75	136	19,505	22,429	246
Mizoram	105.59	9	11.73	6.90	15	76,667	21,081	2,342
Nagaland	524.95	35	15.00	12.10	43	34,571	16,579	474
Orissa	5,694.88	534	10.66	316.60	18	59,288	155,707	292
Punjab	581.77	70	8.31	202.82	3	289,743	50,362	719
Rajasthan	2,297.46	166	13.84	440.06	5	265,096	342,239	2,062
Sikkim	30.79	3	10.26	4.06	8	135,333	7,096	2,365
Tamilnadu	41,663.74	1,991	20.93	558.59	75	28,056	130,058	65
Tripura	104.27	9	11.59	27.57	4	306,333	10,492	1,166
Uttar Pradesh	12,824.64	686	18.69	1,391.12	9	202,787	294,411	429
West Bengal	16,887.79	1,124	15.02	680.78	25	60,568	88,752	79

*Actual area of Jammu & Kashmir is 2,22,236 sq. km. However, for this analysis, 120849 sq. km. illegally occupied by Pakistan and China has been excluded.

Population data is from 1991 census. Land area has been taken from India 1998, published by I&B Ministry of GOI.