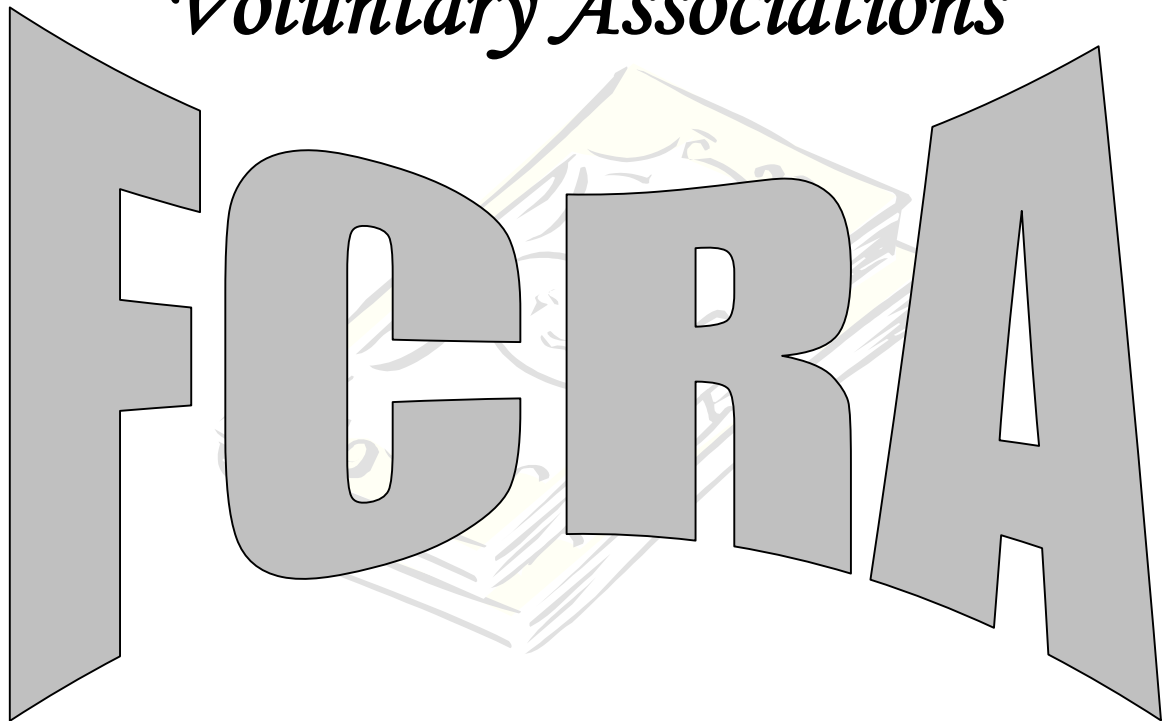


*Receipt of Foreign Contribution
by
Voluntary Associations*



**Annual Report
2004-2005**



Prepared by
**Ministry of Home Affairs
Foreigners' Division
FCRA Wing**

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FOREWORD

The Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs publishes an Annual Report on the receipt of foreign contribution by associations/NGOs registered or granted prior permission under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the year. Starting with hosting first ever National Seminar on FCRA in June, 2005 it has been the endeavor of the Foreigners Division had been to bring greater transparency and accountability in the operation of the Act, with focus on good governance and client-friendly administration. This has led to simplifying procedures, improving service delivery, making available requisite information on MHA's website and providing facility for online status enquiry for applications.

2. This Report for the year 2004-05 contains State/U.T-wise, donor country-wise and purpose-wise analysis of receipt of foreign contribution. In addition, brief information relating to law, rules and gist of important instructions issued for acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution is also provided.

3. Effective monitoring of foreign contribution receipt and utilization is also being pursued by the Foreigners Division. 8,673 associations were placed in prior permission category in November, 2005 for their failure to furnish mandatory annual FC-3 returns. During the year, officers of MHA inspected accounts/records of 96 associations and suitable advisories were issued.

4. In December 2004, our country was hit by a monster Tsunami, causing havoc and untold miseries to people living in the coastal areas of Southern States. Voluntary Sector contributed its bit to provide succour to the affected population. Special dispensation was granted to associations receiving foreign contribution for carrying out relief works to Tsunami victims. Similarly, the spectre of AIDS is looming large and is fast assuming alarming proportions. The role of foreign contribution in tackling these two important matters has been briefly covered in chapter 4 of this Report.

5. I am confident that this compilation will be informative and beneficial to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament and others. A copy of this Report is being placed on our web-site, www.mha.nic.in/fore.htm, for benefit of the public and various stakeholders. Your suggestions/comments to improve the contents of future Annual Reports are welcome on Deputy Secretary (FC)'s e-mail address ds-fcra@nic.in.

6. I would like to place on record my deep appreciation for Shri D.S. Mishra, Joint Secretary (Foreigners) and his team for their hard work in preparing this Report in a short time.

New Delhi,
Dated the July, 2006

(Vinod Kumar Duggal)
Home Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(Annual Report for 2004-05)

Introduction

Foreign Contribution is regulated under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976. This Act came into force from 05th August 1976, to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution with a view to ensure that institutions, associations and other voluntary organizations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life receive and utilize these funds in a manner consistent with the values of sovereign democratic republic. The primary purpose of this Act is to ensure that foreign contribution is utilized for genuine activities without compromising on concerns for National Security.

Salient Features

Data pertaining to receipt of foreign contribution for 2004-05 has been compiled. Its salient features are as below:

- I. As on 31-03-2005, **30,321** associations were registered and **369** were granted prior permission during the year 2004-05.
- II. For the year 2004-05, **18,540** associations reported receipt of foreign contribution (including those which received NIL amount) amounting to **Rs 6,256.68 crores**.
- III. Among the States and Union Territories, Tamil Nadu (Rs. 1,190.64 crores) reported the highest receipt of foreign contribution followed by Delhi (Rs 1,075.23 crores) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs 913.17 crores).
- IV. Among the districts in different States, Chennai (Rs 560.40 crores) reported the highest receipt of foreign contribution, followed by Bangalore (Rs.376.97 crores) and Mumbai (Rs.321.82 crores).
- V. The list of donor countries is headed by the USA (Rs.1,926.95 crores) followed by Germany (Rs.930.92 crores) and UK (Rs.764.13 crores).
- VI. The list of foreign donors is topped by Foundation Vicent E Ferrer, Spain (Rs.183.31 crores) followed by World Vision International, USA (Rs.123.25 crores) and Gospel for Asia, USA (Rs.110.12 crores).
- VII. Among the reporting associations, World Vision of India, Tamil Nadu (Rs.133.57 crores) received the highest amount of foreign contribution followed by Rural Development Trust, Andhra Pradesh (Rs.118.75 crores) and Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Andhra Pradesh (Rs.77.57 crores).
- VIII. Among the purposes, the highest amount was received for establishment expenses (Rs.948.20 crores) followed by relief /rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities (Rs.655.65 crores) and rural development (Rs.582.48 crores).

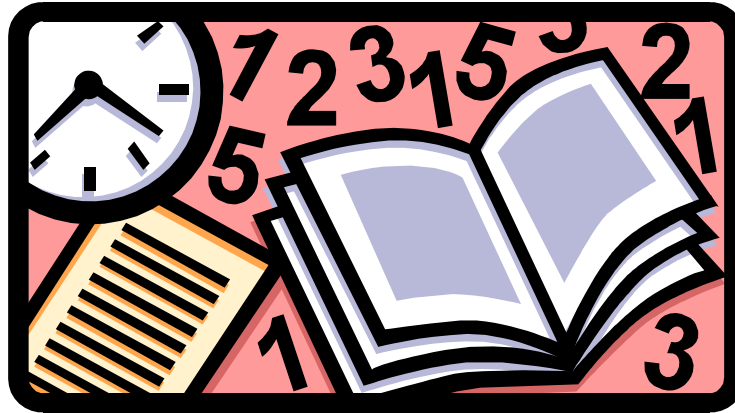
CHAPTER - 1



INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION



Receipt and utilization of foreign contribution and acceptance of foreign hospitality by individuals and associations working in important areas of national life is regulated under the provision of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The purpose of this Act, which came into force from 5th August, 1976, is to ensure that acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution by associations and other voluntary organizations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life (like judges, public servants, office bearers of political parties, members of legislature, etc.) is in a manner consistent with the values of sovereign democratic republic. The Act intends to put in place a system of screening to ensure that the associations or office bearers thereof do not deflect the foreign contribution towards pursuits detrimental to national interest.

1.2 The general policy adopted by the Government of India is not to encourage soliciting of foreign contribution, but if it is intended for genuine activities with a focus on definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme, the same can be accepted either by obtaining prior permission or registration under the Act from the Central Government. Such associations are required to submit annual accounts (duly audited) in prescribed FC-3 form to the Central Government within four months of closure of financial year i.e. by 31st July of subsequent year.

1.3 FCRA wing of Foreigners' Division, MHA brings out an Annual Report regarding the receipt of foreign contribution by voluntary associations based on the Annual FC-3 returns (duly certified by the Chartered Accountants) furnished by the organizations u/s 6(1) of FC(R) Act, 1976 read with Rule 4 (1)(a) of FC(R) Rules, 1976, for carrying out different activities and programmes as per their respective charters. The report also contains State/UT-wise, purpose-wise and donor/country-wise analysis of receipt of foreign contribution. Since the data in the Annual Report and the accounts are audited and verified by the Chartered Accountants, the figures are accepted for inclusion in the report without any further verification by the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs. Therefore, the figures furnished in this report are a compilation and analysis of data furnished by various associations and does not represent any primary data generated by Ministry of Home Affairs.

1.4 The figures in this Report pertain to the data provided by 18,540 associations out of 30,321 associations, which were registered under FCRA till 31.3.2005, and 369 associations, which were granted prior permission during the year. Therefore, the amounts do not reflect complete picture of foreign contribution received in the country during the year but provides information about the foreign contribution received by the reporting organizations only.

CHAPTER - 2



BROAD OVERVIEW OF FCRA

CHAPTER – 2

BROAD OVERVIEW OF FCRA

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act is applicable to whole of India, including the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Indian citizens, including those who are out of India or associations and their subsidiaries, branches, etc. registered or incorporated in India come under the ambit of this Act. The Act is primarily meant for regulating acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution and foreign hospitality to ensure that foreign funds are utilized in a manner consistent with the values of sovereignty and integrity of the nation. Important definitions and interpretations of some of the commonly used terms and expressions in the FC(R) Act, 1976 and FC(R) Rules 1976 are given in **Annex - 1**. Powers of the Central Government in implementing the Act are given in **Annex – 2**. Penal provisions stipulated under the Act are contained in **Annex - 3**.

2.2 Foreign Contribution

The Act envisages following four broad categories of restrictions on the receipt of foreign contribution:

(i) Category I (Section 4) :

Section 4 of the Act precludes the following categories of persons from receiving foreign contribution:

- (a) candidates for election,
- (b) correspondents, columnists, cartoonists, editors, owners, printers or publishers of the registered newspapers,
- (c) Judges, Government servants or employees of any Corporation,
- (d) members of any legislature,
- (e) political parties or office-bearers thereof.

(ii) Category II (Section 5) :

Section 5 of the Act provides that no organization of political nature shall accept any foreign contribution without the prior permission of the Central Government. Such organizations are not permitted to receive any foreign fund since they are essentially involved in political activities. However, these organizations, which are notified in the official Gazette, can receive foreign contribution with the prior approval of the Central Government.

(iii) Category III [Section 6(1) and Section 6 (1A)] :

Section 6 of the Act provides that no association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme can receive foreign contribution without seeking prior permission or getting registration from the Central Government. Guidelines regarding grant of registration and prior permission under the Act, common grounds for rejection of application and illustrative list of activities permitted under FCRA are provided in **Annex - 4**.

Any association involved in definite programmes for carrying out specific activities, which may fall in the generic categories as mentioned above, may apply for obtaining prior permission or registration for receipt of foreign contribution. After grant of registration or prior permission under the Act, the association is permitted to receive the foreign contribution only through one of the branches of the Bank as specified in the application and is required to intimate the Central Government as to the amount of each foreign contribution received by it, the sources and the manner in which such foreign contribution is received and also the purpose for which the

foreign contribution is utilised by it.

(iv) Category IV (Section 10)

Section 10 of the Act empowers the Central Government to prohibit any individual or association not specified in Section 4 from accepting any foreign contribution, or require any association specified in Section 6 to receive the foreign contribution only after obtaining prior permission of the Central Government. Such prohibition or requirement for prior permission is made only after the Central Government is satisfied that the receipt of foreign contribution by such association or person or class of persons, as the case may be, is likely to prejudicially affect :

- (i) the sovereignty and integrity of the nation; or
- (ii) the public interest; or
- (iii) freedom or fairness of election to any legislature; or
- (iv) friendly relation with any foreign nation; or
- (v) harmony between religious, racial, linguistic or regional groups, castes or communities.

2.3 Foreign Hospitality

The Act regulates receipt and utilization of foreign hospitality by certain individuals which includes members of legislature, office-bearers of political party, judges, government servants, employees of Corporation, while visiting any foreign country or territory outside India. Such individuals can receive foreign hospitality only with the prior permission of the Central Government. Prior permission is not required when such individuals are required to receive any emergent medical aid needed on account of sudden illness contracted during foreign visit, but, they are mandated to intimate the Central Government within one month from the date of such foreign visit/receipt of foreign hospitality. The intimation shall include the source from which and the manner in which such hospitality was availed by the recipient.

Foreign hospitality includes cost of travel, boarding, lodging, free transportation, free medical treatment, etc.

2.4 Monitoring of utilization of foreign contribution

The primary purpose of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is to ensure that the foreign contribution that is received for specific tasks is not misused for activities detrimental to national interest. The associations registered under FCRA and those granted prior permission, are required to submit audited FC-3 returns to MHA within 4 months of close of the financial year. The information pertains to details of receipt and utilization of foreign funds along with corresponding Balance Sheets, Income & Expenditure Account, Receipts & Payments Account, Schedule of Assets created out of foreign contribution etc. A certificate from a Chartered Accountant that the accounts of the association have been maintained as has been prescribed by the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is mandatory. The accounts are required to be authenticated by the Chartered Accountant.

Over 32,000 associations have been registered under FCRA as on 30th April, 2006 to receive and utilize foreign contribution. These associations are broadly divided into 5 categories viz. **Religious, Cultural, Economic, Educational & Social**. Many of these associations are simultaneously engaged in activities falling within two or more categories. Moreover, around 500 associations are being granted prior permission every year to receive and utilize foreign contribution for specific activities.

A Monitoring Cell in Foreigners' Division consisting of specialist officers has been designated to monitor the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution. This is done through scrutiny of the audited annual returns in prescribed FC-3 forms filed by the associations and field inspection of accounts and records of the associations. Scrutiny of accounts is done in respect of top 25 recipients of foreign contribution in each State, some randomly selected associations and such organizations as are reported adversely by the field agencies. Inspection of accounts is approved in those cases where *prima facie* violation of provisions of FC(R) Act, 1976 is established. The inspections have twin objectives – one, to educate the associations in respect of bona fide errors and two, to catch and prosecute the willful violators. The emphasis of the inspection is to ensure that the foreign contribution gets utilized properly towards achieving the declared aims and objectives of the association. A detailed note on the monitoring aspect is at **Annex - 5**.

CHAPTER - 3



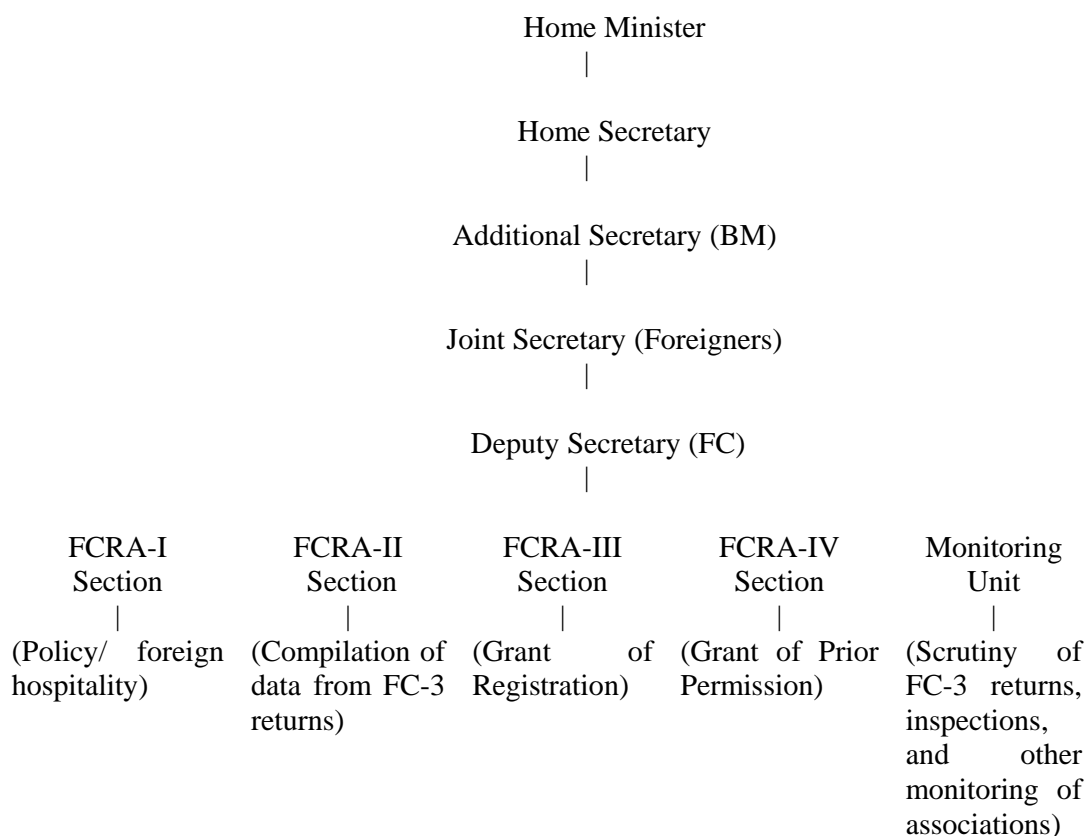
☞ MAJOR ACTIVITIES DURING
THE YEAR

CHAPTER – 3

MAJOR ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR

Organizational structure of FCRA Wing

The FCRA Wing is part of Foreigners' Division of Ministry of Home Affairs and Joint Secretary (F) is the Divisional Head who reports to Additional Secretary (BM). This Division works under overall administrative control of Home Secretary. The organizational structure is depicted as below :



During the year following major activities were performed:

- I. First ever National Seminar on FCRA was organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 23-24 June, 2005 in collaboration with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) in New Delhi to assess the needs, requirements/aspirations of various stakeholders. During the Seminar following three publications were released:
 - a) A Handbook on FCRA, 1976.
 - b) Case Studies on FCRA. 1976.
 - c) Summary of Case Laws on FCRA, 1976.

- II. 1,970 associations were granted registration to receive foreign contribution under the F C (R) Act, 1976.
- III. 369 associations were granted prior permission to receive foreign contribution under the F C (R) Act, 1976.
- IV. 1,468 individuals were granted permission to avail foreign hospitality under the F C (R) Act, 1976.
- V. Annual accounts and FC-3 returns of 950 associations were scrutinized and 96 associations were inspected u/s 14 of FCRA by the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs for auditing of accounts and verification of activities of the associations.
- VI. 8,673 associations were placed in prior permission category under proviso to Section 6 (1) of the Act for non-submission of annual FC-3 returns prescribed under the Act.
- VII. 7 associations were prohibited from receiving foreign contribution under Section 10(a) of the Act and 2 were placed in prior permission category under Section 10 (b) of the Act for violation of various provisions of the Act. The updated list of such associations is placed on MHA's website.

3.2 Following steps were taken to improve and streamline the functioning of the FCRA Wing with a view to ensure speedy disposal of cases and bringing transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Act:

i) Online Status Enquiry :

On receipt of application for grant of registration/prior permission, a key number is automatically generated from the application software, which is communicated to the applicant. This key number is a component of the concerned file number, which is used for all future references by the applicant organization including online status enquiry from MHA's website.

ii) Process Standardization :

Standardization of work processes for disposal of applications has been conceived and implemented to ensure promptness and consistency in decision-making.

iii) Empowering Stakeholders :

Uploading the web site of MHA with FC(R) A, 1976, Rules, FC Forms, common grounds of rejection of cases and citizen's charter, charter of NGOs/associations applying for grant of registration/prior permission, charter for the Chartered Accountants, charter for the banks, check list for ensuring proper filing of forms, illustrative list of activities permitted to be carried out by associations, agencies excluded from the definition of foreign source, annual summary on important data on FCRA, directory of officers dealing with FCRA etc.

iv) Transparency in Enforcement :

Districtwise/Statewise list of registered associations has been made available on the MHA's web site along with a list of associations placed in prohibited /prior permission category under section 10 (a), 10 (b) and 6 (1).

v) Revamping monitoring system :

To streamline and strengthen the monitoring system, both planned and random scrutiny of annual accounts has been introduced to obviate adhocism. Further, conducting field inspections has been systematized by introduction of quarterly plans and clear road map for each officer.

CHAPTER - 4



FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION
RECEIVED FOR VARIOUS
PURPOSES

CHAPTER – 4

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

Foreign contribution is received for various purposes by the recipient associations. For the purpose of classification and tabulation of foreign funding, 56 different purposes have been prescribed under the FC(R) Rules, 1976. Following table depicts utilization of foreign contribution towards top 10 purposes:

RECEIPT OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS TOP TEN PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR 2004-05	
PURPOSE	Foreign Contribution (Rs. In crores)
Establishment expenses	948.20
Relief/Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities	655.65
Rural Development	582.48
Welfare of Children	303.20
Construction of school/college	295.94
Grant of stipend / scholarship / assistance in cash and kind to poor / deserving children.	210.13
Welfare of the orphans.	189.37
Construction/Running of hospital/dispensary/clinic	182.69
Construction / Repair / Maintenance of places of worship	137.21
Holding of Free Medical/Health/Family Welfare/Immunization camps	126.53
All other purposes	2625.28
TOTAL	6256.68

4.2. These figures have been captured from respective heads under annual FC-3 returns. Returns have not been received from nearly 12,000 organizations for which legal action is being taken for non-compliance of their statutory obligations. Further, some organizations which have received foreign funds have not reported the same classified appropriately under the respective heads and therefore such amount get reported in miscellaneous heads. Hence, these figures may not reflect the receipts under the specific head. However, they do represent statistical trend.

4.3 Receipt For Relief/Rehabilitations of Tsunami Victims

4.3.1 A devastating Tsunami hit the coastal areas of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Kerala on 26th December, 2004, killing thousands of people, rendering lakhs of people homeless and causing massive loss/destruction to property.

4.3.2 Many foreign charitable organisations expressed their desire to send contributions, in cash and kind, to voluntary associations in the country to assist the victims. In order to facilitate the immediate acceptance of foreign assistance, in cash and kind, the Central Government made special dispensation for receipt of foreign contribution without obtaining prior permission of the Central Government with immediate effect and up to 31st March, 2005, by all associations (other than a Political Party). Such associations were required to open a new bank account for this purpose designated as the “Tsunami Relief Account” and maintain a separate set of accounts and records in respect of foreign contribution received and to send an intimation to the Central

Government regarding receipt of foreign contribution in form FC-3 and in form FC-6 duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, within 4 months of the close of the year.

4.3.3 Voluntary organizations already registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 were also permitted, as a special case, to receive foreign contribution in cash and kind for assisting the victims of Tsunami, irrespective of the fact that their aims and objects provide for such activity or not, under intimation to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.3.4 121 associations from all over India intimated their desire to accept foreign assistance for providing relief to Tsunami affected persons. A number of FCRA registered associations were also involved in their relief and rehabilitation. During the year 2004-05, foreign contribution amounting to Rs. 655.65 crores was received for providing relief/rehabilitation to the victims of natural calamities. Out of this, following States/UTs affected by Tsunami, received Rs. 320.30 crores as foreign assistance mentioned against them:

Sl. No.	State / UT	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1	Tamil Nadu	241.64
2	Andhra Pradesh	48.18
3	Kerala	20.10
4	Pondichery	5.39
5	Orissa	4.18
6	A & N Islands	0.81
	Total	320.30

4.4 Assistance for combating AIDS

Receipt of foreign contribution for bringing awareness about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)/ treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by AIDS has shown a steady increase over the years, so has the number of associations undertaking these activities. The table below depicts inflow of foreign contribution in this field from 2001-02 onwards:

Year	Foreign contribution (Rs. in crores)	No. of associations
2001-02	25.86	165
2002-03	49.08	186
2003-04	181.58	245
2004-05	88.42	410

CHAPTER - 5



☞ ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN
CONTRIBUTION RECEIPTS IN
2004-05

CHAPTER -5

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION RECEIPTS IN 2004-05

During the year 2004-05, 18,540 associations reported receipt of foreign contribution amounting to Rs. 6,256.68 crores. The list of the 18,540 associations that reported receipt of foreign contribution, including those that submitted a NIL return, during the year is given in the **Appendix**, which is available on a separate CD enclosed with this Report. Among the reporting associations, World Vision of India, Tamil Nadu (Rs 133.57 crores) received the highest amount of foreign contribution, followed by Rural Development Trust, Andhra Pradesh (Rs 118.75 crores), Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Andhra Pradesh (Rs 77.57 crores), Caritas India, Delhi (Rs 65.30 crores) and Foster Parents Plan International Inc., Delhi (Rs 64.91 crores). During the year, **70** associations received foreign contribution in excess of Rs 10 crores, **112** associations between Rs 5 and Rs 10 crores, **985** associations between Rs 1 crore and Rs 5 crores, and the remaining **17,373** below Rs 1 crore. The details in respect of the major recipient associations are shown in **Annex – 6**.

Analysis of foreign contribution received in States/Union Territories

5.2 Among the States and Union Territories, Tamil Nadu (Rs. 1,190.64 crores) reported the highest receipt of foreign contribution followed by Delhi (Rs. 1,075.23 crores), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 913.17 crores), Maharashtra (Rs 552.41 crores) and Karnataka (Rs. 511.99 crores). The State / Union Territory wise details on receipt of foreign contribution, are shown in **Annex – 7**. The following 24 States / Union Territories received significant foreign contribution during the year:

State/Union Territory	Number of Associations	Amount received (Rs. in crores)
Tamil Nadu	2990	1190.64
Delhi	1093	1075.23
Andhra Pradesh	2211	913.17
Maharashtra	1522	552.41
Karnataka	1438	511.99
Kerala	1592	508.60
West Bengal	1568	339.73
Gujarat	839	238.59
Orissa	973	101.86
Uttar Pradesh	858	94.64
Madhya Pradesh	379	85.05
Bihar	703	79.05
Rajasthan	313	76.94
Jharkhand	397	76.91
Himachal Pradesh	102	72.56
Punjab	97	58.11
Uttaranchal	220	57.39
Meghalaya	114	41.07
Assam	211	40.18
Chhatisgarh	178	29.21
Manipur	251	20.34
Pondicherry	61	20.08
Goa (incl. Daman & Diu)	105	16.46
Nagaland	71	16.35

5.3 The amount of foreign contribution received by various associations in the predominantly tribal States and Union Territories during the year is shown below :

State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs. in crores)
Orissa	101.86
Madhya Pradesh	85.05
Jharkhand	76.91
Meghalaya	41.07
Nagaland	16.35
Mizoram	1.81
Arunachal Pradesh	0.78
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.40
Lakshadweep	0.00

5.4. Among the districts in different States, Chennai (Rs 560.40 crores) reported the highest receipt of foreign contribution, followed by Bangalore (Rs 376.97 crores), Mumbai (Rs 321.82 crores), Ananthapur (Rs 287.70 crores), Kolkata (Rs 206.35 crores) and Hyderabad/Secunderabad (Rs 178.11 crores). The details in respect of the top 25 districts in the country are shown at **Annex-8**.

Details in respect of foreign donors and foreign countries

5.5. The list of foreign donors is headed by the Foundation Vincent E Ferrer, Spain (Rs 183.31 crores), followed by World Vision International, USA (Rs 123.25 crores), Gospel for Asia, USA (Rs 110.12 crores), Plan International, USA (Rs.65.60 crores), and Compassion International, USA (Rs 60.93 crores). The details in respect of the major foreign donors are shown in **Annex – 9**. The list of donor countries is headed by USA (Rs. 1926.95 crores), followed by Germany (Rs. 930.92 crores), UK (Rs. 764.13 crores, Italy (Rs. 432.88 crores) and the Netherlands (Rs. 353.51 crores). The donor country-wise details are shown in **Annex – 10**.

Purpose-wise analysis

5.6. The highest amount was received for ‘establishment expenses’ (Rs 948.20 crores), followed by relief / rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities (Rs 655.65 crores), rural development (Rs 582.48 crores), welfare of children (Rs 303.20 crores), and construction and maintenance of school/college (Rs 295.94 crores). The purpose-wise details are shown in **Annex – 11**. The donor country purpose-wise details are shown in **Annex – 12**.

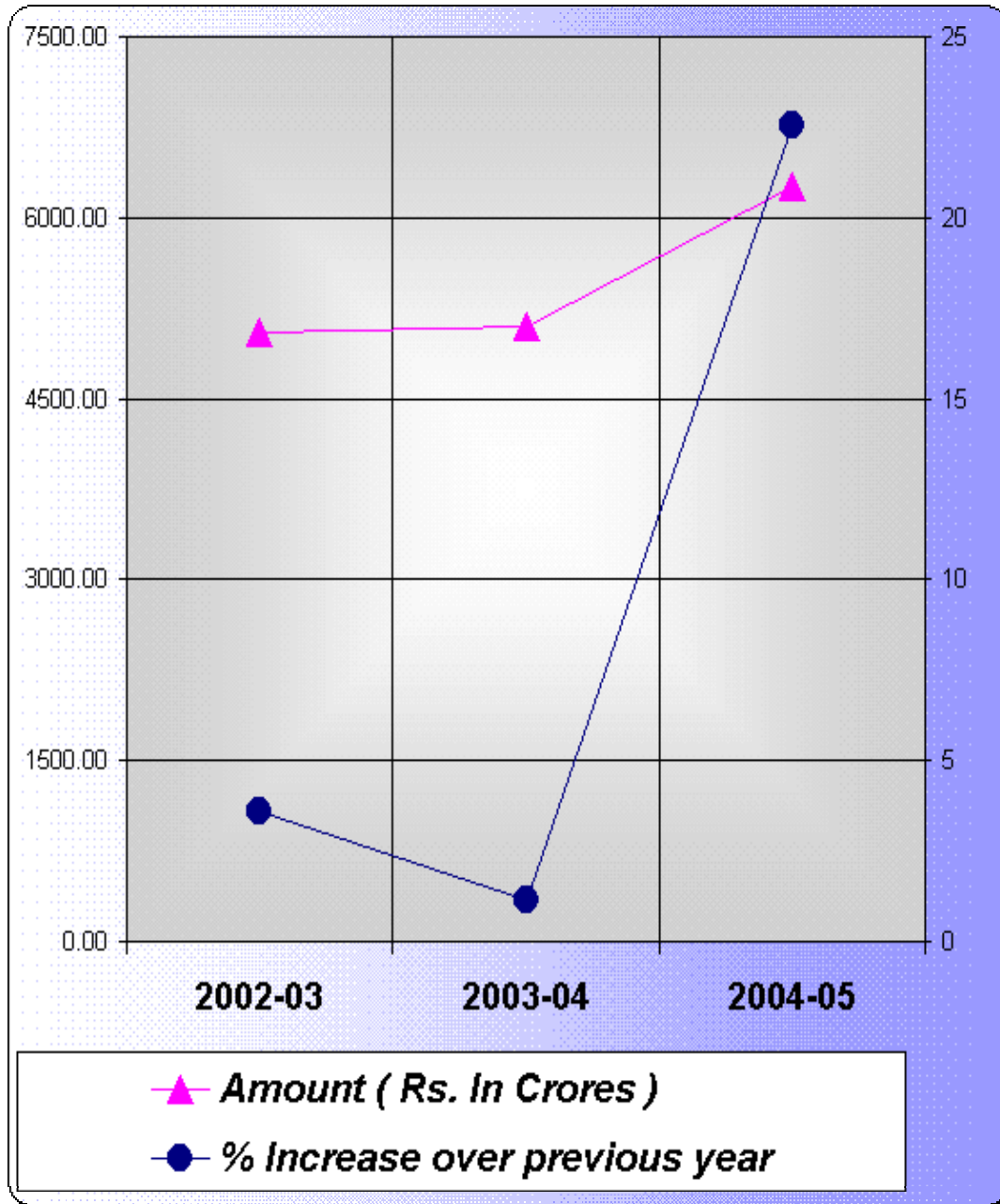
Analysis Of The Last Three Years' Data

5.7. An analysis of the data for the last three years i.e. from 2002-03 to 2004-05 shows that;

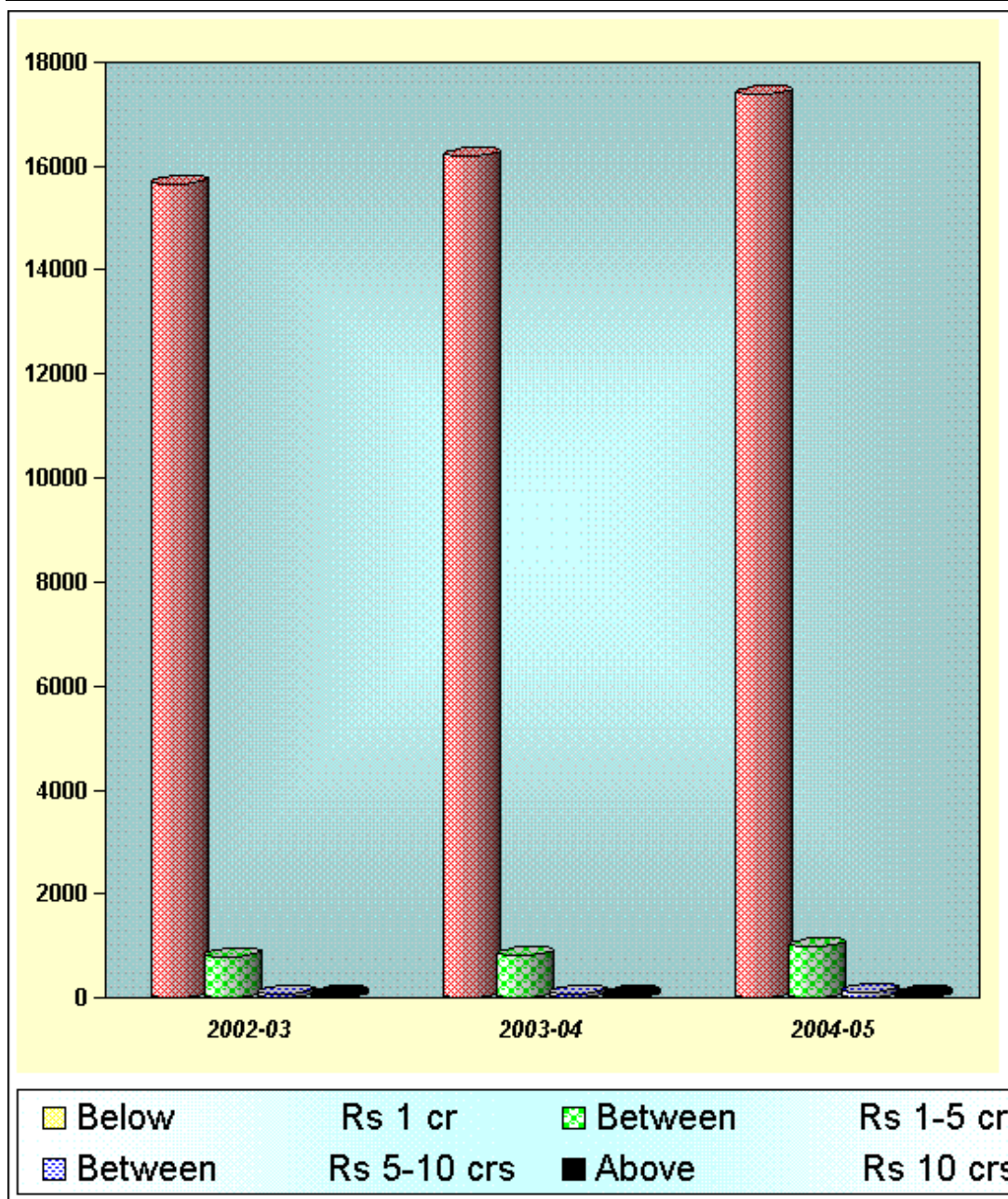
- a) United States of America is the top donor country (Rs 5,191.05 crores).
- b) Foundation Vincent E Ferrer, Spain contributed the highest amount of foreign contribution (Rs 397.62 crores).
- c) Delhi received the highest amount of foreign contribution (Rs 2,813.12 crores).
- d) Chennai district received the highest amount of foreign contribution (Rs 1,308.38 crores).
- e) World Vision of India, Tamil Nadu received the highest amount of foreign contribution (Rs 335.32 crores).
- f) Among the purposes, the highest amount was received for Rural Development (Rs 1,563.62 crores).

A comparative analysis of receipt of foreign contribution during the last three years is illustrated in following Charts 1 to 10.

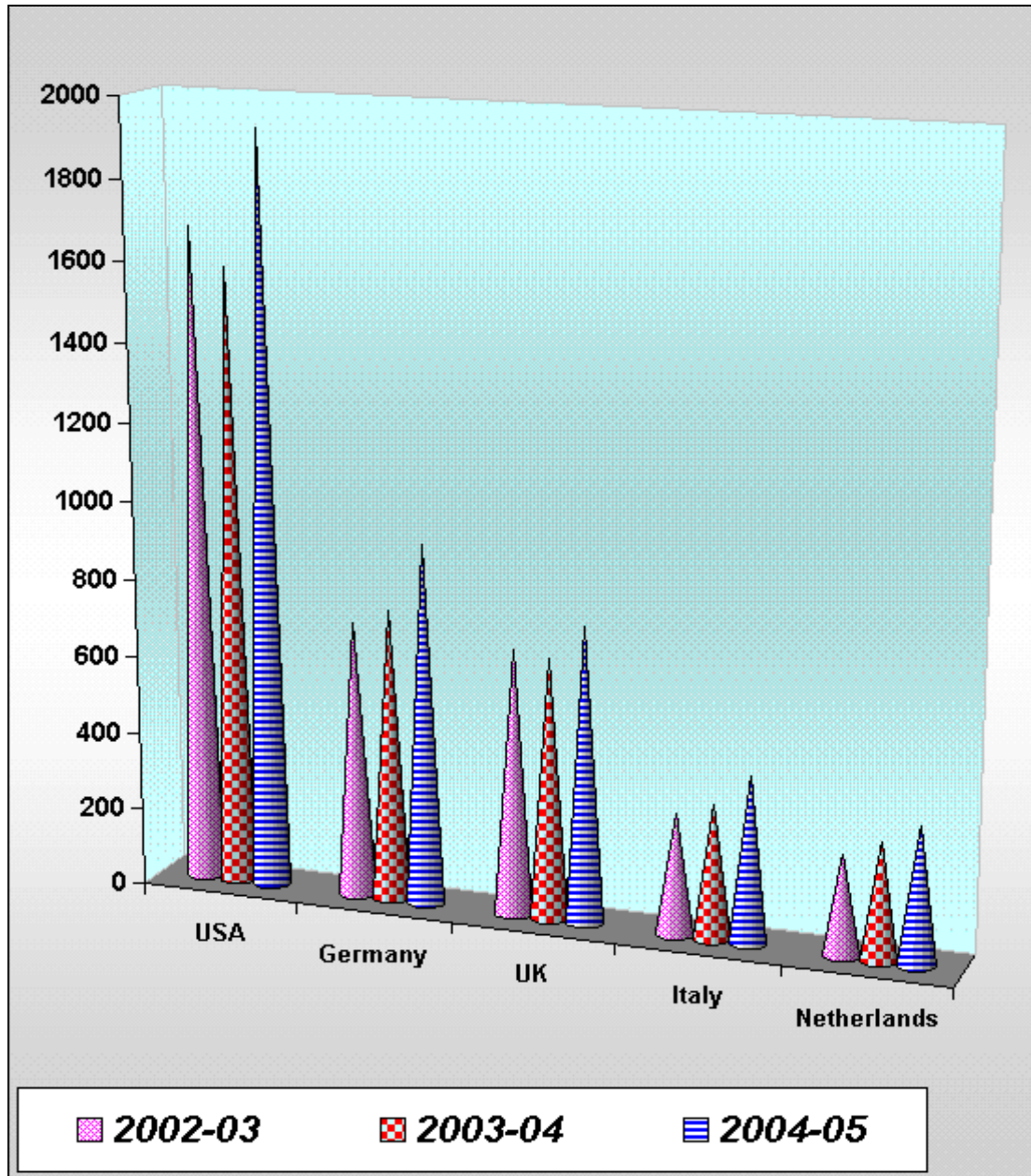
RECEIPT OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION		
Year	Amount (Rs. in Crores)	% Increase over previous year
2002-03	5046.50	3.58
2003-04	5105.50	1.17
2004-05	6256.68	22.55



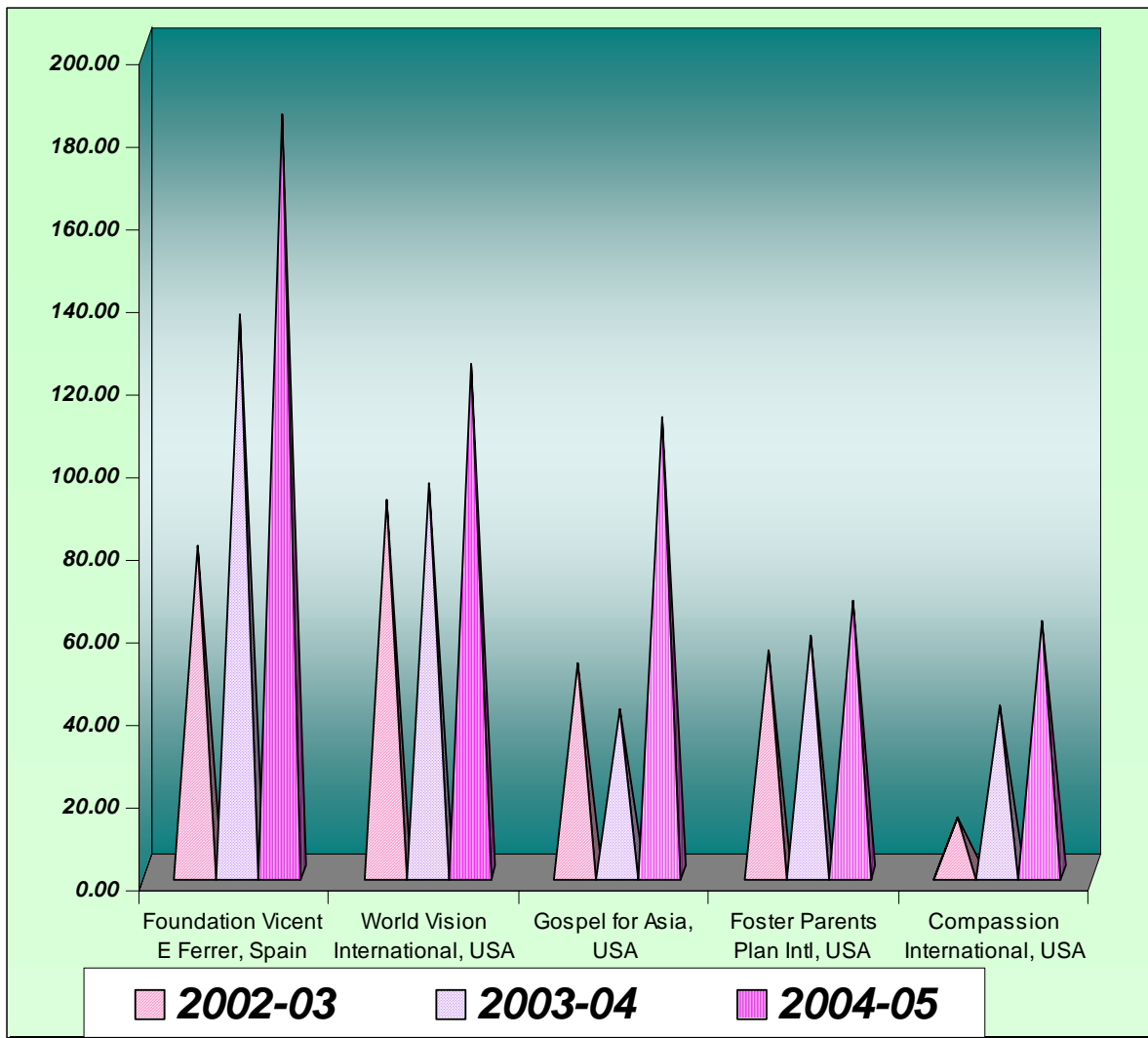
AMOUNT-WISE BREAK-UP OF REPORTING ASSOCIATIONS				
Year	Below Rs 1 crore	Between Rs 1-5 crores	Between Rs 5-10 crores	Above Rs 10 crores
2002-03	15650	798	76	66
2003-04	16187	818	83	57
2004-05	17373	985	112	70



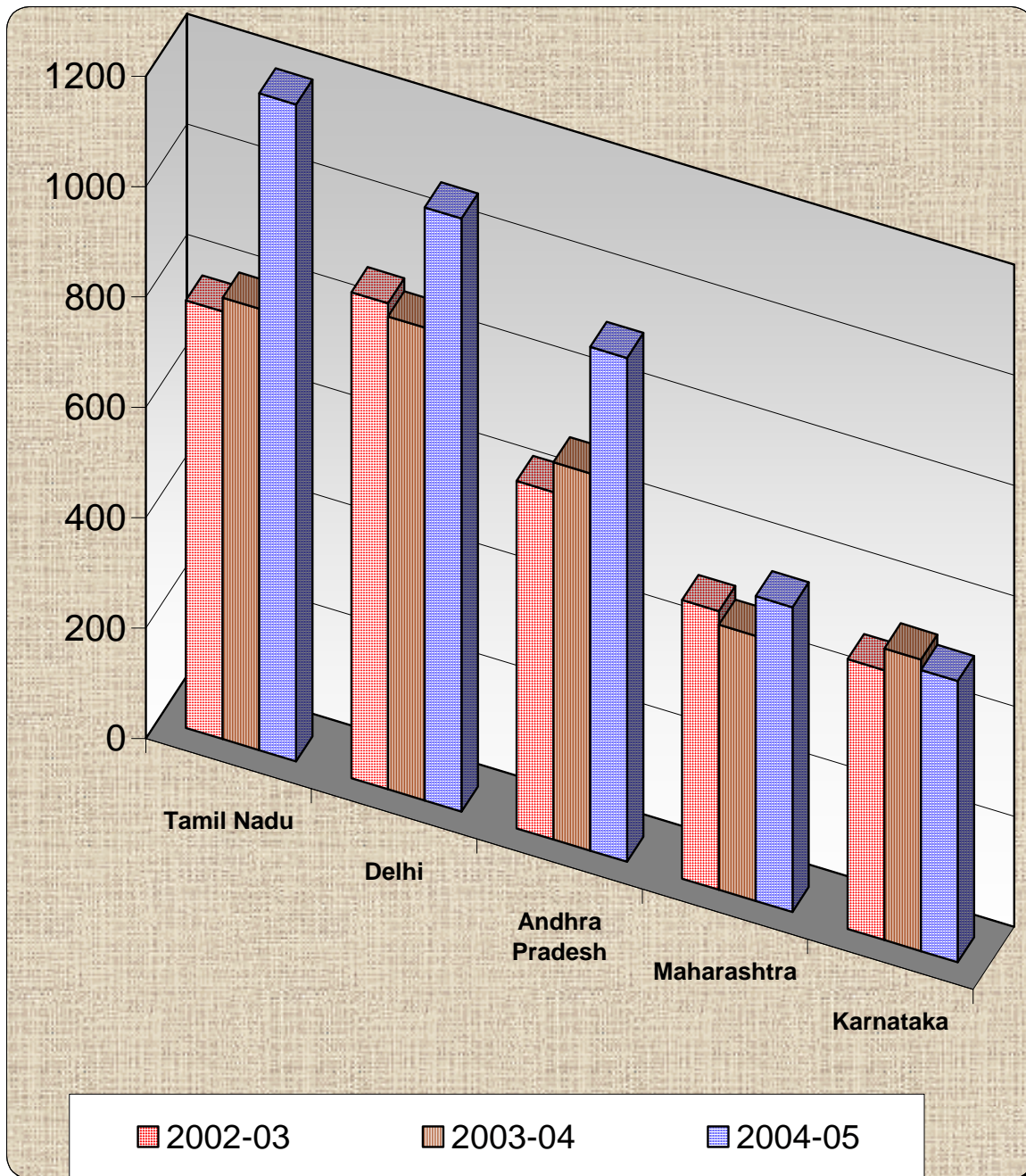
TOP DONOR COUNTRIES				
Foreign Contribution (Rs. in crores)				
Country	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
USA	1679.84	1584.26	1926.95	5191.05
Germany	715.04	757.13	930.92	2403.09
UK	685.38	676.14	764.13	2125.65
Italy	315.82	350.01	432.88	1098.71
Netherlands	261.88	304.04	353.51	919.43



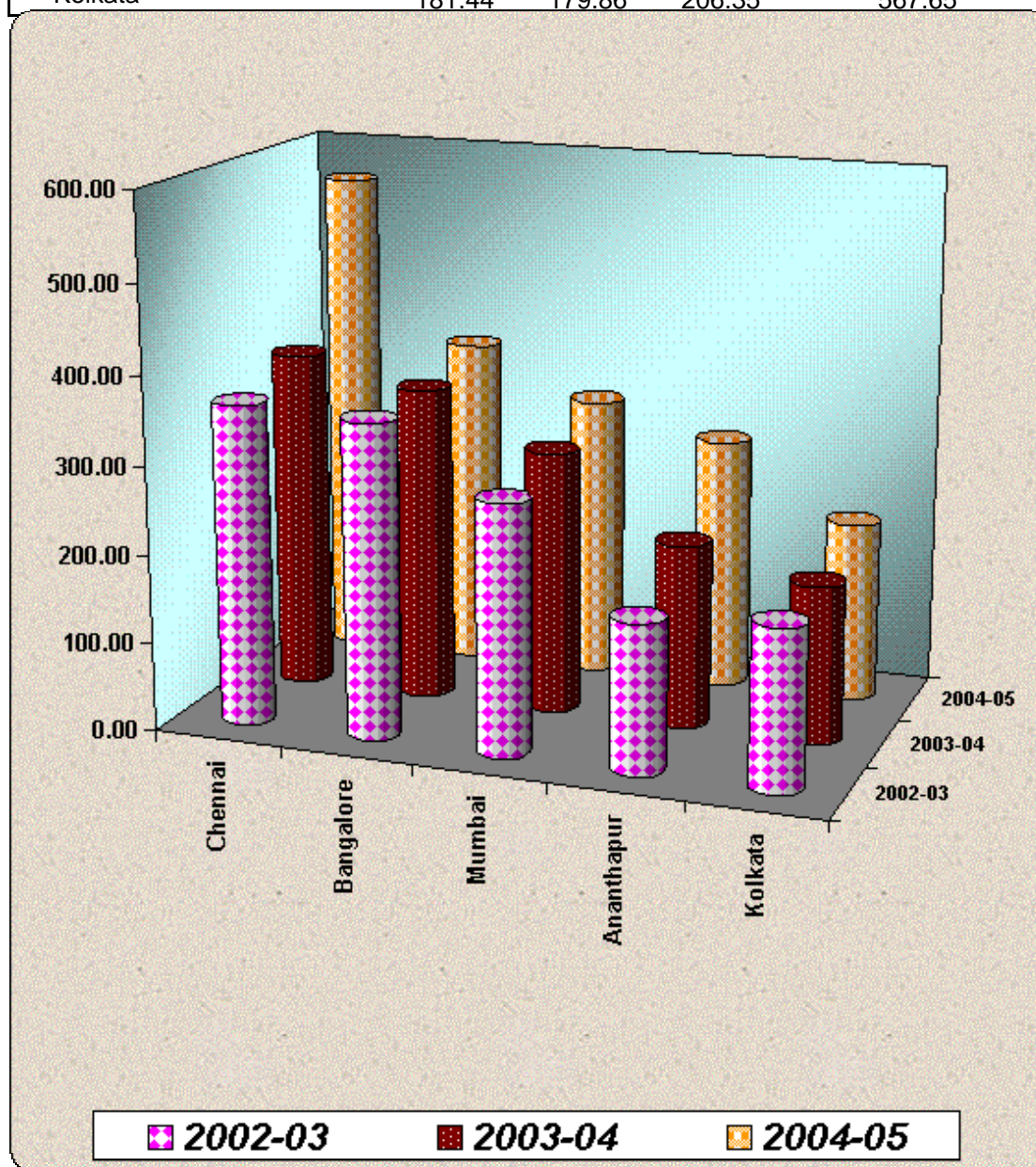
TOP DONOR AGENCIES				
Foreign contribution (Rs in crores)				
DONOR'S NAME & COUNTRY	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
Foundation Vicent E Ferrer, Spain	79.16	135.15	183.31	397.62
World Vision International, USA	90.24	94.36	123.25	307.85
Gospel for Asia, USA	50.82	39.80	110.12	200.74
Foster Parents Plan Intl, USA	53.73	57.56	65.60	176.89
Compassion International, USA	13.60	40.54	60.93	115.07



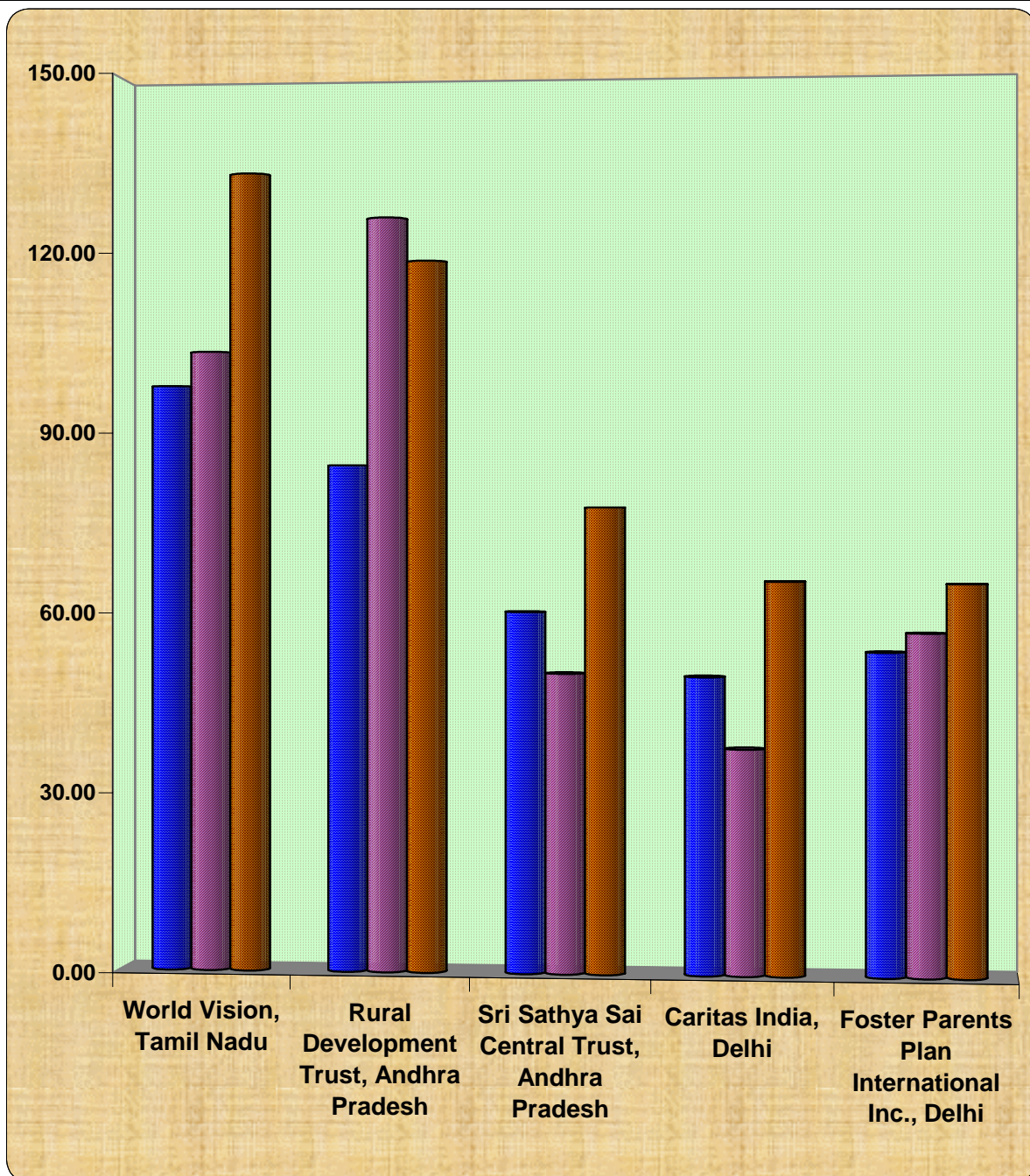
TOP RECIPIENT STATES / UNION TERRITORIES				
Foreign contribution (Rs.in crores)				
STATE/UT	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
Tamil Nadu	774.99	800.22	1190.64	2765.85
Delhi	880.77	857.12	1075.23	2813.01
Andhra Pradesh	629.76	684.20	913.17	2227.13
Maharashtra	505.13	480.61	552.41	1538.15
Karnataka	489.12	528.56	509.75	1527.43



TOP RECIPIENT DISTRICTS				
Foreign Contribution (Rs. in crores)				
<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chennai	363.45	384.53	560.40	1308.38
Bangalore	357.66	357.66	376.97	1092.29
Mumbai	283.59	299.63	321.82	905.04
Ananthapur	168.95	209.16	287.70	665.81
Kolkata	181.44	179.86	206.35	567.65



TOP RECIPIENT ASSOCIATIONS				
Foreign Contribution (Rs. in crores)				
<u>NAME OF ASSOCIATION & STATE</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>Total</u>
World Vision, Tamil Nadu	98.01	103.74	133.57	335.32
Rural Development Trust, Andhra Pradesh	84.66	125.99	118.75	329.40
Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Andhra Pradesh	60.19	49.96	77.57	187.72
Caritas India, Delhi	49.49	37.54	65.30	152.33
Foster Parents Plan International Inc., Delhi	53.65	56.80	64.91	175.36



TOP FIVE PURPOSES				
Foreign Contribution (Rs. in crores)				
<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>Total</u>
Establishment expenses	673.77	639.31	948.20	2261.28
Relief/Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities	265.85	162.66	655.65	1084.16
Rural Development	486.50	494.64	582.48	1563.62
Welfare of Children	176.13	221.38	303.20	700.71
Construction of school/college	275.74	221.63	295.94	793.31

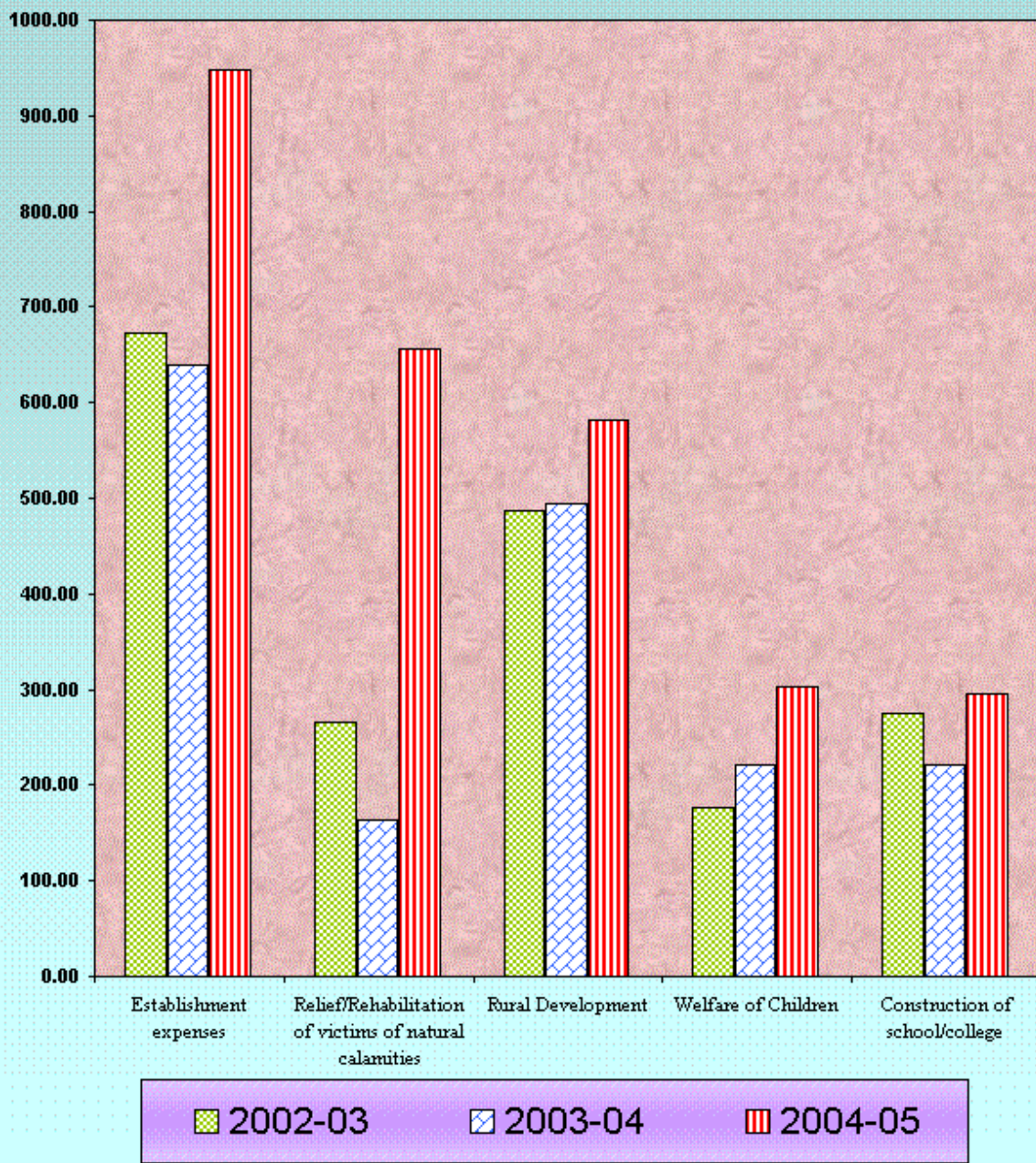
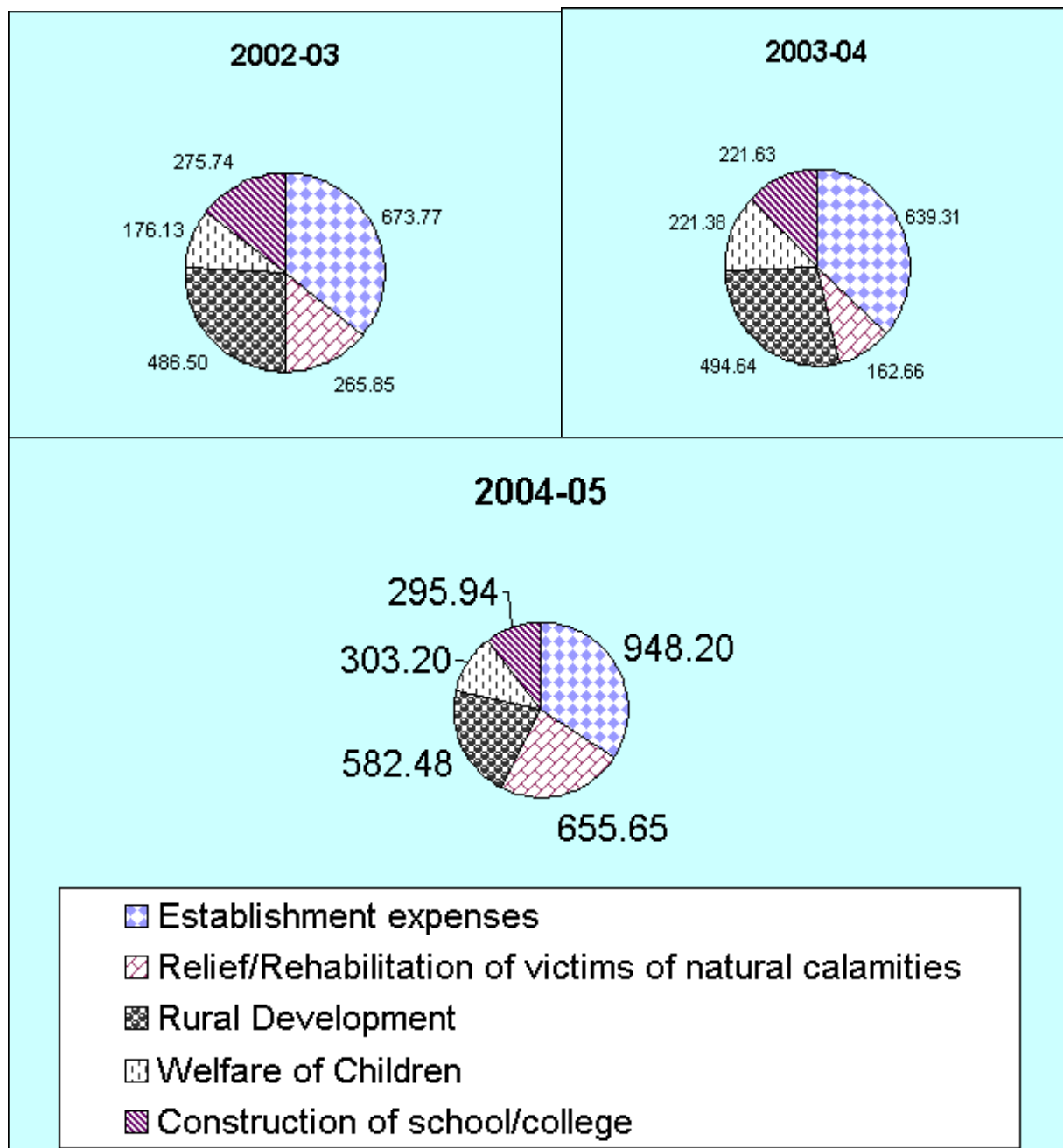
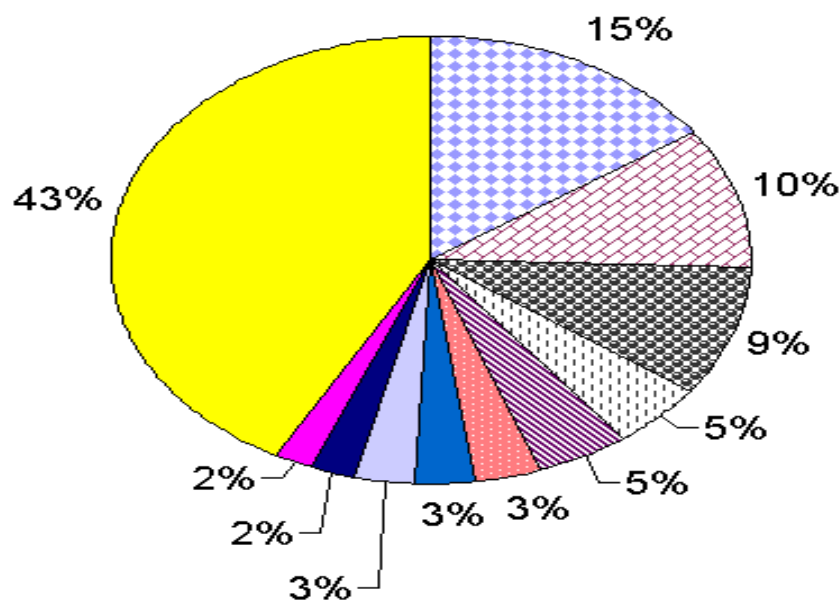


Chart - 9

TOP FIVE PURPOSES				
Foreign Contribution (Rs in crores)				
PURPOSE	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
Establishment expenses	673.77	639.31	948.20	2261.28
Relief/Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities	265.85	162.66	655.65	1084.16
Rural Development	486.50	494.64	582.48	1563.62
Welfare of Children	176.13	221.38	303.20	700.71
Construction of school/college	275.74	221.63	295.94	793.31



PERCENTAGE RECEIPT FOR THE TOP TEN PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR 2004-05	
PURPOSE	Foreign Contribution (Rs. In crores)
Establishment expenses	948.20
Relief/Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities	655.65
Rural Development	582.48
Welfare of Children	303.20
Construction of school/college	295.94
Grant of stipend / scholarship / assistance in cash and kind to poor / deserving children.	210.13
Welfare of the orphans.	189.37
Construction/Running of hospital/dispensary/clinic	182.69
Construction / Repair / Maintenance of places of worship	137.21
Holding of Free Medical/Health/Family Welfare/Immunisation camps	126.53
All other purposes	2625.28



- Establishment expenses
- Relief/Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities
- Rural Development
- Welfare of Children
- Construction of school/college
- Grant of stipend / scholarship / assistance in cash and kind to poor / deserving children.
- Welfare of the orphans.
- Construction/Running of hospital/dispensary/clinic
- Construction / Repair / Maintenance of places of worship
- Holding of Free Medical/Health/Family Welfare/Immunisation camps
- All other purposes



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IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Definitions or interpretations of some of the commonly used terms and expressions in the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976 are as under :

- (a) **‘association’** means an association of individuals, whether incorporated or not, having an office in India and includes a society, whether registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or not, and any other organisation by whatever name called;
- (b) **‘candidate for election’** means a person who has been duly nominated as a candidate for election to any Legislature;
- (c) **‘foreign contribution’** means the donation, delivery or transfer made by any foreign source,
 - (i) of any article, not being an article given to a person as a gift for his personal use, if the market value, in India, of such article, on the date of such gift, does not exceed one thousand rupees;
 - (ii) of any currency, whether Indian or foreign;
 - (iii) of any foreign security.

Explanation. - A donation, delivery or transfer of any article, currency or foreign security referred to in this clause by any person who has received it from any foreign source either directly or through one or more persons, shall also be deemed to be foreign contribution within the meaning of this clause;

- (d) **‘foreign hospitality’** means any offer, not being a purely casual one, made by a foreign source for providing a person with a cost of travel to any foreign country or territory or with free board, lodging, transport or medical treatment;
- (e) **‘foreign source’** includes -
 - (i) the Government of any foreign country or territory and any agency of such Government,
 - (ii) any international agency, not being the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund or such other agency as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf,
 - (iii) a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 and also includes –
 - a) a company which is a subsidiary of a foreign company, and
 - b) a multi-national corporation within the meaning of this Act,
 - (iv) a corporation, not being a foreign company, incorporated in a foreign country or territory,
 - (v) a multi-national corporation within the meaning of this Act,
 - (vi) a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956, if more than one-half of the nominal value of its share capital is held either singly or in the aggregate, by one or more of the following, namely: -

- a) Government of a foreign country or territory,
 - b) Citizens of a foreign country or territory,
 - c) Corporations incorporated in a foreign country or territory,
 - d) Trusts, societies or other associations of individuals (whether incorporated or not), formed or registered in a foreign country or territory,
- (vii) a trade union in any foreign country or territory, whether or not registered in such foreign country or territory,
 - (viii) a foreign trust by whatever name called, or a foreign foundation which is either in the nature of Trust or is mainly financed by a foreign country or territory,
 - (ix) a society, club or other association of individuals formed or registered outside India,
 - (x) a citizen of a foreign country,

but does not include any foreign institution which has been permitted by the Central Government, by a notification in the Official Gazette, to carry on its activities in India;

(f) **‘Legislature’** means-

- (i) either House of Parliament,
- (ii) the Legislative Assembly of a State, or in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, either House of the Legislature of that State,
- (iii) Legislative Assembly of a Union territory constituted under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963,
- (iv) The Metropolitan Council of Delhi constituted under section 3 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966,
- (v) Municipal Corporations in metropolitan areas as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973,
- (vi) District Councils and Regional Councils in the States of Assam and Meghalaya and in the Union territory of Mizoram as provided in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, or
- (vii) any other elective body as may be notified by the Central Government, as the case may be;

(g) **‘political party’** means-

(i) an association or body of individual citizens of India-

- (1) which is, or is deemed to be, registered with the Election Commission of India as a political party under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, as in force for the time being; or
- (2) which has set up candidates for election to any Legislature, but is not so registered or deemed to be registered under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968;

(h) **‘prescribed’** means prescribed by Rules made under this Act;

(i) **‘registered newspaper’** means a newspaper registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867;

(j) **‘subsidiary’** has the meaning assigned to it in the Companies Act, 1956 as follows-
‘subsidiary’- A company shall be deemed to be a subsidiary of another if, but only if,-

- (1) that other controls the composition of its Board of directors; or
- (2) that other-
 - (i) where the first-mentioned company is an existing company in respect of which the holders of preference shares issued before the commencement of this Act have the same voting rights in all respects as the holders of equity shares, exercises or controls more than half of the total voting powers of such company;
 - (ii) where the first-mentioned company is any other company, holds more than half in nominal value of its equity share capital; or
- (3) the first-mentioned company is a subsidiary of any company which is that other's subsidiary.

(k) **'trade union'** means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, and includes any federation of two or more trade unions.

Explanation- For the purposes of this Act, a corporation incorporated in a foreign country or territory shall be deemed to be a multi-national corporation if such corporation -

- (a) has a subsidiary or a branch or a place of business in two or more countries or territories; or
- (b) carries on business, or otherwise operates, in two or more countries or territories;

POWERS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Ministry of Home Affairs is the administrative Ministry responsible for implementation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. FCRA is a regulatory Act whose provisions ensure that the foreign fund is not utilised against the national interest or for disturbing internal security. These provisions are discussed below :

i) Power to grant Registration/Prior Permission or Foreign Hospitality

Under section 6 of the Act, central government is empowered to grant Registration/Prior Permission to the associations fulfilling the basic requirements as prescribed under the Act and guidelines issued by the Central Government there under. Similarly, u/s 9 of the Act, Central Government is empowered to grant Prior Permission to receive foreign hospitality by certain category of individuals who are in public life and this includes members of legislature, office bearers of political parties, judges, government servants or employees of any Public Sector Undertaking/Corporation.

ii) Power to prohibit any person or association from accepting any Foreign Contribution

Under section 10 of the act, the Central Government is empowered to prohibit any association, not specified in section 4, or any person from receiving foreign contribution. The government is also empowered to direct any association to obtain Prior Permission before accepting any foreign contribution. Moreover, Central Government may require any person, class of person or any association, not being an association specified in section 6, to furnish intimation regarding receipt and utilization of foreign contribution. Further, Central Government may require any person or class of persons, not specified in section 9, to obtain Prior Permission before accepting foreign hospitality and it may ask such person or class of persons to furnish intimation about receipt of foreign hospitality and source(s) of such hospitality.

Such prohibition or requirement can be made only on following grounds:

- (i) the sovereignty and integrity of India; or
- (ii) the public interest; or
- (iii) freedom or fairness of election to any legislature; or
- (iv) friendly relations with any foreign State; or
- (v) harmony between religious, racial, linguistic or regional groups castes or communities.

iii) Power to place an association in prior-permission category

Under Section 10 (b), Central Government is empowered to place any association in prior-permission category which means that such an association is required to obtain prior-permission of the Central Government before accepting any foreign contribution.

iv) Power to prohibit payment of currency received in contravention of the Act

If Central Government is satisfied that any person has in his/her custody or control of any article or currency accepted in contravention to the provisions of the Act, it may prohibit such person from paying, delivering, transferring or otherwise dealing in any manner whatsoever such article or currency.

v) **Power to order inspection of accounts**

Central Government is empowered under Section 14 to authorise any Group 'A' Gazetted Officer to inspect any account or record maintained by any association, person, organisation or political party. Such an inspection is conducted only if there are sufficient reasons or grounds (which are to be recorded in writing) to suspect that any provisions of the Act has been violated or being contravened. Such an inspection can be conducted before sunset and after sunrise, after giving a reasonable notice. However, if accounts or records of a political party are to be inspected, the same can be done only by a Group 'A' Gazetted Officer holding such post for not less than 10 years.

The Inspecting Officer may seize such accounts or records for production in the Court, if he/she has reasonable ground to believe that any provision of the Act or of any other law relating to foreign exchange has been or is being contravened.

vi) **Power to seizure of article of currency**

Under Section 16 of the Act, any Gazetted Officer, who is so authorised by the Central Government, may seize any article or currency, in possession or control of any individual or association, in relation to which any provisions of the Act has been contravened. Such a seizure has to be made in accordance with provisions of Section 100 of the CrPC, 1973.

vii) **Power to approve investigation**

Under Section 28 of the Act, Central Government is empowered to order investigation if any offence punishable under the Act has been committed by any person or association. Such an investigation can be done by any authority specified by the Central Government.

viii) **Power to make Rules**

Under Section 30 of the Act, Central Government is empowered to make Rules, by a notification in the Official Gazette for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

ix) **Power to grant exemption**

Under Section 31 of the Act, Central Government is empowered to exempt any association (not being a political party) or any individual (not being a candidate for election) from operation of all or any of the provisions of the Act subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order. Such power is exercised in public interest.

PENAL PROVISIONS

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 – as the name suggests, is basically an Act dealing with financial contribution from foreign sources. Ministry of Home Affairs administers this Act because it places a regulatory regime for addressing the concerns related to national security. This Act ensures that the foreign contribution is received for specific tasks and is not misused for activities detrimental to national interest. However, it has been observed that most violations are committed by the associations/individuals out of ignorance of the law and therefore, in such cases a liberal view is taken. Where, however, it is established that the association has been indulging in misuse of foreign contribution and the nature of violation is serious/willful/mala-fide, punitive action is taken against the association. Following penalties for violation of various provisions of the Act have been prescribed:

1. Placing the association in Prior Permission category

Proviso to Section 6(1) provides for placing the association in prior permission category under certain circumstances. This Section is invoked for such FCRA registered associations, which receive foreign contribution in a bank account different from the designated account, or fail to furnish FC- returns within the prescribed time or in the prescribed manner, or gives any intimation which is false.

2. Prohibiting the association under FCRA

Section 10 provides for prohibiting the association from accepting any foreign contribution.

3. Inspection

Section 14 provides for inspection of the association. A Group “A” Officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs is duly authorized to conduct an inspection of accounts/records of the association.

4. Seizure of accounts

Section 15 provides for seizure of accounts and records of the association. This provision is invoked when the authorized officer has reasonable belief that any provision of the Act has been, or is being, contravened by the association.

5. Seizure and confiscation of foreign contribution

Section 16 and 18 provide for seizure and confiscation of foreign contribution. These provisions are invoked when the authorized officer has reasonable belief that any person covered under Section 4 has in his possession or control any article, exceeding rupees one thousand in value, in relation to which any provision of the Act has been contravened.

6. Penalty for article or currency obtained in contravention of Section 12 of the Act

Section 22 provides that if any person on whom any prohibitory order has been served under Section 12, pays, delivers, transfers or otherwise deals with articles of currency in contravention of such prohibitory order may be awarded punishment up to 3 years of imprisonment or fine or both.

7. Imprisonment

Section 23 provides for imprisonment up to five years and/or fine. This provision is invoked when a person or association accepts foreign contribution without registration or prior permission. Similarly, punishment up to 3 years of imprisonment or fine or both can be imposed on any person accepting any foreign hospitality in contravention of provisions of the Act.

8. Additional fine

Section 24 provides for additional fine (up to 5 times in value), if the original foreign contribution is spent by the association and no article/currency is available for confiscation. This Section is invoked where an offender commits or omits to do some act in violation of any provision which warrants confiscation of any article or currency.

9. Penalty for offences where no separate punishment has been provided

Section 25 provides for imprisonment up to one year and/or fine up to Rs. 1,000/-for such cases.

10. Prohibition

Section 25-A provides for prohibition on accepting foreign contribution for three years which is invoked in respect of a person/association which is convicted second time for offense under Section 23.

Appeals & redressal of Grievances

A person or association can appeal within one month of receiving the confiscation order in the Sessions Court or High Court. If a person or association is prohibited from receiving foreign contribution or permission/registration is refused, an appeal can be made within 60 days to the High Court. Since previous sanction of the Government is necessary for launching prosecution, there cannot be any Public Interest Petition under FCRA.

GRANT OF REGISTRATION AND PRIOR PERMISSION UNDER FCRA

Foreign contribution can be received only by such associations, which are carrying out definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes. There are two modes of obtaining permission under FCRA :

- I Registration
- II Prior Permission

I Registration

Application for grant of registration to accept foreign contribution are to be made to the Ministry of Home Affairs in prescribed form FC-8, which can be down loaded from MHA's website: <http://mha.nic.in/fore.htm>. On receipt of the application, the same is processed by Foreigners Division of MHA as per the provisions of Act and guidelines issued thereunder for grant of registration. The registration is granted only to such associations which are doing genuine work in their chosen field of activities and are clear from security angle.

The usual time taken in final disposal of an application is about four months for the associations, which are not able to furnish verification certificate from Collector of the concerned District or other officers not below the rank of Deputy Secretary of the concerned Department/Ministry in the State Government/Central Government. The associations, which submit the verification certificate on prescribed format (enclosed with application form) are granted registration within a fortnight of submission of the application.

Once registration is granted, the association may receive foreign contribution from any foreign source and is required to furnish annual returns regarding receipt and utilization of foreign contribution to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) in the prescribed FC-3 form, which is duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. This must be submitted before 31st July of the following financial year. Submission of this return is mandatory under Law and therefore if no transactions took place during the year, a NIL report should be submitted.

II. Prior Permission

Application for grant of Prior Permission (PP) can be submitted in prescribed form FC-1A to the Ministry of Home Affairs. This form can be down loaded from the Ministry of Home Affairs' website : <http://mha.nic.in/fore.htm>. For this a commitment letter from the donor/foreign source for funding and a copy of specific project/scheme are mandatory and these should be submitted along with the application form. On receipt of the application, the same is processed by the Ministry as per the provisions of Act and guidelines issued thereunder. Prior Permission is granted to such associations, which are new, or in formative stage but are carrying out some programmes in the area of cultural, economic, educational, religious or social field of activities.

The usual time taken in final disposal of an application for prior permission is about 3 months (may be extended to four months) for the associations, which are not able to furnish verification certificate on prescribed format from Collector of the concerned district or other officers not below the rank of Deputy Secretary of the concerned Department/Ministry in the State Government/Central Government. For the associations, which submit such verification certificate for receipt of amount less than Rs. 50 lakhs, and are not operating in coastal/tribal/north-east region, Prior Permission is granted within a fortnight of submission of the application.

Once Prior Permission is granted, the association may receive foreign contribution from the foreign source, which has given commitment letter for particular purpose within a reasonable time limit. In such cases donor and donee are specific and amount of foreign contribution received can be utilized for the particular purpose only for which the permission has been sought. Such associations are required to furnish annual returns regarding receipt and utilization of foreign contribution to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) in prescribed FC-3 form, which is duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. It is mandatory under Law that this return is to be submitted before 31st July of the following financial year.

If during a particular financial year, an association applies for Prior Permission for second or subsequent time, it is required to furnish details of receipt and utilization of foreign contribution received earlier.

Common Grounds for Rejection of Applications

To remove certain lacunae noticed during administration of the FCRA and the Rules made there under, certain guidelines were laid down for considering applications for grant of prior permission/ registration under the Act. Some of the common grounds for rejection of applications are enlisted below as illustrations to bring in transparency and benefit the applicants in taking due care and caution:

- If the association is not registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 or Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- If any of the office bearers/trustees, including the chief functionary is a foreign national, other than those of Indian origin.
- If the association has a single office bearer/member.
- If the association is found to have been formed for personal gain or for diversion of the funds for undesirable purposes.
- If the association is found to be fictitious or 'benami' in nature.
- If the credibility of any member of the governing body is dubious.
- If the association has close links with another association which has been refused registration under FCRA or prohibited under FCRA or violated the provisions of FCRA.
- If the association has links with any banned organization(s).
- If the principal office bearers of the association have been convicted by any Court of law under any Act or if a prosecution for any offence is pending against them.
- If the principal office bearers of the association have been found guilty of diversion or misutilisation of funds of the said association or any other association in the past.
- If the activities of the association are found to be aimed at conversion through inducement or force, either directly or indirectly, from one religious faith to another.
- If the association is found to propagate sedition or to advocate violent methods to achieve its ends.

- If the association is found to be creating communal tensions or disharmony.
- If the office bearers of the association are also office bearers of another association and one of these associations has come to adverse notice.
- If the association's printed work is not certified by the Press Registrar of India not to be a newspaper in terms of section 1(1) of the Press Registration of Books Act, 1867.
- If the source of foreign contribution is found to be adverse to the national interests.
- If the acceptance of foreign contribution by the association is likely to be prejudicial to (a) the sovereignty and integrity of India; (b) free and fair elections to any Legislature or House of Parliament; (c) public interest; (d) friendly relations with a foreign State; or (e) harmony between any religious, social, linguistic, regional groups, caste or community.
- If the association has not filed its annual FC-3 returns, of receipt and utilization of foreign contribution received with prior permission, within the stipulated period.
- If the association has violated any provisions of the Act or Rules in the preceding three years and the said violation has not been remedied or rectified.

1. Additional grounds for rejection of applications for Registration.

- If the association is not in existence for three years at least.
- If the association has not carried on any activity in its chosen field during the last three years.
- If the association has not received foreign contribution, with prior permission, during the preceding three years.
- If the association has not made any substantial contribution, excluding expenditure on administration, (Rs.6,00,000 over a period of three years or Rs.2,00,000 per year) in its field of interest.

2. Additional grounds for rejection of applications for Prior Permission

- If the application is not accompanied by the 'commitment letter' of the donor.
- If the application is not accompanied by the copy of project for which foreign contribution is solicited/is being offered.

Illustrative list of activities permitted to be carried out by associations having different nature

Associations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme can accept foreign contribution only after obtaining either prior permission or registration from the Central Government. Following are illustrative but not exhaustive list of activities which are permissible and can be carried out by associations of different nature :

1. Religious

- Celebrations of religious functions/festivals etc.
- Construction/repair/maintenance of places of worship, religious schools.
- Education of priests and preachers (dissemination of the message of good will etc. from the holy books).
- Publication and distribution of religious books/ literature.
- Maintenance of priests / preachers / other religious functionaries.
- Any other activities related to the above.

2. Educational

- Construction and maintenance of schools/colleges.
- Construction and running of hostels for poor students.
- Grant of stipends/scholarships/assistances in cash or kind to poor/deserving children.
- Purchase and supply of educational material-books, notebooks etc.
- Conducting adult literacy programs.
- Conducting research.
- Non-formal education/schools for the mentally challenged.
- Non-formal education projects/coaching classes.
- Any other activities related to the above.

3. Economic

- Following but not being commercial or profit making activities:
- Micro-finance projects, including setting up banking co-operatives and self-help groups.
- Self-sustaining income generation projects/schemes.
- Agricultural activities.
- Rural development programmes/schemes.
- Animal husbandry projects.
- Setting up and running handicraft centres/cottages and khadi industry/social forestry projects.
- Vocational training, tailoring, motor repairs, computers etc.
- Projects for income generation activities or any other developmental projects for urban slum development.
- Any other activities related to the above, not being commercial activities.

4. Social

- Construction/running of hospitals/dispensaries/clinics.
- Construction of community halls etc.
- Construction and management of old age homes.
- Welfare of the old aged persons or widows.
- Construction and management of orphanage.
- Welfare of the orphans.
- Construction and management of dharamshalas/shelters.
- Holding of free medical/health/family welfare/immunisation camps.
- Supply of free medicine, and medical aids, including hearing aids, visual aids, family planning aids etc.
- Provision of aids such as tricycles, callipers etc. to the handicapped.

- Treatment/rehabilitation of drug addicts.
- Welfare/empowerment projects/schemes for women.
- Welfare of children.
- Provision of free clothing/food to the poor, needy and destitutes.
- Relief/rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities.
- Help to the victims of riots/other social disturbances.
- Digging of bore wells.
- Sanitation including community toilets etc.
- Awareness camps/seminars/workshops/meetings/conferences.
- Providing free legal aids/running legal aid centres.
- Holding sports meet.
- Promoting awareness about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)/treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by AIDS.
- Welfare of the physically and mentally challenged.
- Welfare of the Schedules Castes.
- Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.
- Welfare of the Backward Classes.
- Environmental programs.
- Survey for socio-economic and other welfare programs.
- Preservation and maintenance of wild life.
- Preservation of natural resources.
- Awareness against social evils.
- Rehabilitation of victims of heinous crimes.
- Rehabilitation of beggars, bootleggers, child labour etc.
- Creating awareness of Government schemes & laws to general public.
- Any other activities related to the above.

5. Cultural

- Celebration of national events (Independence/Republic day/festivals).
- Theatre/films/puppet show/road show etc.
- Maintenance of places of historical and cultural importance.
- Preservation of ancient/tribal art forms.
- Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage or literature of India.
- Cultural shows.
- Any other activities related to the above.

MONITORING OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

Over 32,000 associations have been registered under FCRA as on 30th April, 2006 to receive and utilize foreign contribution. These associations are broadly divided into 5 categories viz. **Religious, Cultural, Economic, Educational & Social**. Many of these associations are simultaneously functioning in two or more categories. Besides the above associations, around 500 associations are being granted prior permission every year to receive and utilize foreign contribution for specific activities.

2. The foreign contribution received by all these associations is quite substantial; it was over Rs 6,000 crores in 2004-05. Basic purpose of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is to ensure that the foreign contribution that is received for specific tasks is not misused for activities detrimental to national interest. The associations registered under FCRA and those granted prior permission, are required to submit audited FC-3 returns to MHA within 4 months of close of the financial year, wherein they have to furnish details of their receipt and utilization of foreign funds alongwith the corresponding Balance Sheets, Income & Expenditure Account, Receipts & Payments Account, Schedule of Assets created out of foreign contribution etc. A certificate from a Chartered Accountant that the accounts of the association have been maintained as has been prescribed by the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is mandatory. The Chartered Accountant is required to authenticate the accounts.

3. One of the major tasks in the Monitoring Unit is to ensure that the associations are regular in submitting the FC-3 returns to the Ministry of Home Affairs because based on these returns, an Annual Report is prepared in which inflow of foreign funding is analysed and tabulated under various heads viz. State-wise receipts, Donor country-wise details, major foreign donors, major recipient associations and most important, purpose-wise details. This report gives a complete picture about inflow of foreign funding and major thrust areas for which such funds are received. As a step towards effective monitoring and to ensure of compliance to law, 8,673 associations were placed in the prior permission category under proviso to Section 6 (1) of FC(R) Act, 1976 in November, 2005 for their failure to furnish annual returns in prescribed FC-3 forms regarding acceptance, source, manner and utilization of foreign contribution for previous three years i.e. 2001-02, 2002-03 & 2003-04 consecutively.

4. Monitoring of receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by associations is done through scrutiny of the audited annual returns in prescribed FC-3 forms filed by the associations and through inspection of accounts and records of the associations by the Monitoring Unit of FCRA. Scrutiny of accounts is done in respect of top 25 recipients of foreign contribution in each State, some randomly selected associations and such organizations as are reported adversely by the field agencies. Inspection of accounts is approved in those cases where *prima facie* violation of provisions of FCRA, 1976 is established. The inspections have twin objectives, one, to educate the associations in respect of bona-fide errors and two, to catch and prosecute the willful violators. The emphasis of the inspection is to ensure that the foreign contribution gets utilized properly towards achieving the declared aims and objectives of the association. Guidelines have been issued to ensure uniformity in carrying the inspections and submission of the report thereafter.

5. Based on the inspection report, if any deficiency is noticed, the same is brought to the notice of the association for taking remedial measures. A decision is taken at the level of the competent authority either to condone the lapse or initiate action for prosecuting the defaulting associations. Where the inspection report reveals that the lapse is due to genuine ignorance of law on the part of the association and that the foreign contribution has been properly utilized for purpose for which it was received, the same is condoned. Where, however, it is established that the association has been indulging in misuse/misappropriation of foreign contribution and the nature of violation is serious/willful/mala-fide, punitive action is taken against the association under Section 10(a) or 10(b) of the Act viz. either the association is prohibited to accept any foreign contribution, or is placed in prior permission category. In more serious violations, where it is found that the funds are being diverted for purposes other than stated objectives of the association, the matter is referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for a detailed investigation and launching prosecution proceedings, if the willful violation gets established.

6. For improving efficiency in monitoring and scrutiny, efforts are on to introduce facility for on-line submission of FC-3 returns beginning from the year 2006-07, by the reporting associations. Once this facility comes into force, the time taken in the preparation of Annual Report on 'Receipt of Foreign Contribution by Voluntary Associations' will be considerably reduced.

Top Recipient Associations

Name of the Association	Amount (Rs.'000)
World Vision Of India, Tamil Nadu	1,33,57,29
Rural Development Trust, Andhra Pradesh	1,18,74,69
Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Andhra Pradesh	77,56,91
Caritas India, Delhi	65,29,68
Foster Parents Plan International Inc, Delhi	64,90,54
Womens Development Trust, Andhra Pradesh	64,69,86
Church's Auxiliary For Social Action, Delhi	63,99,85
Oxfam India Trust, Delhi	52,30,34
Population Services International, Delhi	50,44,99
Believers Church India, Kerala	46,67,19
Services Association Of SDA Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	46,07,94
Gospel For Asia, Kerala	44,99,69
Bochasanwasi Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha, Gujarat	44,23,30
Caruna Bal Vikas, Tamil Nadu	42,54,03
The Church's Council for Child and Youth Care, Karnataka	37,49,10
Missionaries of Charity, West Bengal	34,43,91
Om Sakthi Narayani Siddar Peedam Charitable Trust, Tamil Nadu	34,36,14
The Leprosy Mission Trust India, Delhi	33,17,22
Tibetan Childrens Village, Himachal Pradesh	31,69,12
Society For Development Alternatives, Delhi	28,46,23
Saifee Hospital Trust, Maharashtra	26,77,97
SOS Childrens Village of India, Delhi	26,00,73
A.M.G. India International, Andhra Pradesh	25,73,18
Terres Des Homes (g) India Programme, Maharashtra	24,76,46
Indo-Global Social Service Society, Delhi	24,53,72

State /Union Territory-wise details

State / Union Territory	Number of reporting association	Amount of Foreign Contribution (Rs in '000')
Tamil Nadu	2990	11,90,63,89
Delhi	1093	10,75,23,39
Andhra Pradesh	2211	9,13,17,09
Maharashtra	1522	5,52,40,73
Karnataka	1438	5,11,98,61
Kerala	1592	5,08,60,45
West Bengal	1568	3,39,73,24
Gujarat	839	2,38,59,19
Orissa	973	1,01,85,91
Uttar Pradesh	858	94,63,79
Madhya Pradesh	379	85,05,29
Bihar	703	79,05,05
Rajasthan	313	76,94,15
Jharkhand	397	76,91,40
Himachal Pradesh	102	72,55,63
Punjab	97	58,11,33
Uttanchal	220	57,38,56
Meghalaya	114	41,06,71
Assam	211	40,17,59
Chhattisgarh	178	29,21,15
Manipur	257	20,33,55
Pondicherry	61	20,07,89
Goa (Including Daman & Diu)	105	16,45,90
Nagaland	71	16,34,51
Jammu & Kashmir	57	14,10,34
Haryana	89	10,26,82
Tripura	23	4,92,68
Chandigarh	23	3,33,60
Sikkim	8	3,12,48
Mizoram	12	1,80,97
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	1,39,11
Arunachal Pradesh	17	77,76
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11	39,58
Lakshwadeep	0	0
TOTAL	18540	62,56,68,34

Top Recipient Districts

District	No.of Associations	State	Amount (Rs.'000)
Chennai (Madras)	712	Tamil Nadu	5,60,40,30
Bangalore	761	Karnataka	3,76,97,09
Mumbai	657	Maharashtra	3,21,81,58
Ananthapur	113	Andhra Pradesh	2,87,69,67
Kolkata	463	West Bengal	2,06,35,36
Hyderabad/Secunderabad	363	Andhra Pradesh	1,78,11,50
Ernakulam	318	Kerala	1,50,29,27
Madurai	334	Tamil Nadu	1,28,50,70
Ahmedabad	204	Gujarat	1,26,42,00
Pune	242	Maharashtra	1,18,92,99
Pathanamthitta (Quillon)	140	Kerala	1,01,38,22
Krishna	148	Andhra Pradesh	92,80,77
North Arcot (Vellore)	145	Tamil Nadu	74,43,68
Tiruchirapali	245	Tamil Nadu	74,35,81
Kottayam	219	Kerala	70,90,33
Chengalpattu/MGR/Kancheepuram	196	Tamil Nadu	65,45,70
Kangra/Dharamshala	41	Himachal Pradesh	62,65,12
Dindigul (Anna)	244	Tamil Nadu	59,85,56
Thiruvananthapuram	164	Kerala	57,70,22
Warangal	45	Andhra Pradesh	57,64,25
24 Parganas-(S &N)	424	West Bengal	54,02,73
Tirunelveli(kattabomman)	190	Tamil Nadu	53,66,52
Guntur	188	Andhra Pradesh	53,56,35
Dehradun	94	Uttranchal	44,73,69
Mysore	119	Karnataka	40,61,15

Top Donor Agencies

Donor	Country	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)
Foundation Vicente Ferrer	Spain	1,83,30,93
World Vision International	U S A	1,23,25,03
Gospel for Asia	U S A	1,10,12,32
Plan International	U S A	65,59,73
Compassion International	U S A	60,93,21
Inter Church Organisation for Development Co-operation (ICCO)	Netherlands	52,81,22
Oxfam	U K	51,28,58
Population Service International	U S A	48,74,27
Manos Unidas	Spain	46,48,95
Miseror Mozartstrasse	Germany	44,02,83
Department for International Development (DFID)	U K	43,90,18
Missio	Germany	40,53,15
NOVIB	Netherlands	38,95,53
Cord Aid	Netherlands	38,62,34
Missions Prokur	Germany	37,99,40
Action By Churches Together	Switzerland	34,94,49
Kinder Not Hilfe	Germany	33,13,98
Shri Narayani Charitable Foundation	Canada	33,06,78
SOS Kinderdorf International	Austria	32,16,34
Christian Children Fund	U S A	31,59,45
The Leprosy Mission	U K	31,39,19
Christian Aid	U K	30,92,92
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Switzerland	30,80,23
Terre Des Hommes - TDH	Germany	30,07,17
General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists	U S A	27,99,38

Donor country-wise details

Country	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)	Country	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)
United States of America	19,26,94,83	Sri Lanka	3,12,69
Germany	9,30,91,83	Bahrain	3,08,67
United Kingdom	7,64,13,31	Qatar	2,63,58
Italy	4,32,88,08	Nepal	2,42,65
Netherlands	3,53,50,65	Argentina	2,20,23
Spain	3,38,01,98	Oman	2,15,16
Switzerland	2,73,43,52	Mexico	2,08,86
Canada	1,98,11,28	Trinidad and Tobago	2,04,77
France	1,34,11,33	Russia	1,90,41
Australia	90,84,84	China	1,51,58
Austria	81,54,87	Indonesia	1,39,10
United Arab Emirates	74,72,60	Botswana	1,38,04
Belgium	73,11,66	Suriname	1,36,79
Sweden	69,08,38	Portugal	1,36,71
Ireland	49,46,72	Bangladesh	1,31,03
Others	46,96,44	Poland	1,21,90
Hong Kong	40,18,94	Yemen	1,05,41
Singapore	39,31,03	Nigeria	94,77
Denmark	39,28,08	Lebanon	89,05
Japan	38,04,45	Greece	83,93
Norway	34,84,52	Monaco	83,43
Kuwait	21,84,73	Slovakia	81,93
New Zealand	20,99,79	Brazil	79,51
Taiwan	18,61,17	Uganda	78,02
		Afghanistan	77,64
Luxembourg	17,38,57	Mauritius	76,86
Philippines	16,45,00	Cyprus	74,46
Finland	11,74,79	Malagasy (Madagascar)	65,60
Saudi Arabia	10,09,20	Jamaica	60,97
Malaysia	9,78,74	Turkey	57,12
Thailand	8,67,59	Reunion Island	54,93
Czech Republic	7,27,83	Chile	52,14
Kenya	7,03,71	Pakistan	43,28
Tanzania	6,04,61	Columbia	41,50
South Africa	5,38,51	Fiji	40,19
Malta	4,98,97	Mozambique	38,09
South Korea	4,96,14	Liechtenstein	37,83
Iceland	4,91,04		

Country	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)	Country	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)
Malawi	36,91	Papua New Guinea	3,76
Iran	36,86	Senegal	3,57
Israel	36,48	Ukraine	2,53
Vatican City	34,96	Syria	2,19
Hungary	32,95	Gambia	2,09
Swaziland	30,18	Uzbekistan	1,78
Zimbabwe	24,84	Mongolia	1,53
Egypt	22,19	Vanuatu	1,20
Bahamas	21,81	Dominica	1,10
Bosnia	19,00	Yugoslavia	1,07
Romania	17,95	Congo	98
Venezuela	16,90	Namibia	94
Kazakhstan	15,00	Latvia	91
Maldives	14,86	Guatemala	86
Slovenia	12,87	Costa Rica	84
Bhutan	11,95	Estonia	78
Zambia	10,19	El Salvador	77
Seychelles	10,03	Ecuador	76
Kampuchea	9,67	Paraguay	69
Bolivia	9,30	Libya	55
Belize	917	Lithuania	54
Panama	9,16	Cameroon	47
Bulgaria	9,12	Hewaji	45
Kyrgyzstan	8,21	Peru	41
Ghana	8,06	Ethiopia	39
Myanmar	7,78	Sudan	30
Barbados	6,02	Benin	27
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	5,92	Belarus	27
Guinea	5,74	San Marino	25
Vietnam	5,57	Western Samoa	21
Croatia	5,47	St. Lucia	9
Uruguay	4,81	Mauritania	9
Brunei	4,54	Macau	2
Morocco	4,52	Ivory Coast	2
Jordan	4,31	Grenada	1
Tonga	3,78	Gabon	1
		Total	62,56,68,34

Purpose-wise details

Purpose	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)
Establishment expenses (2,23,13,95)* -	
Asset building: 18,69,73	
Establishment of corpus fund: 2,21,38,77	
Purchase of land: 34,43,72	
Construction / extension / maintenance of office, administrative and other buildings: 2,01,18,78	9,48,20,03
Payment of salary / honorarium: 32,90,28	
Publication of news letter / literature / books etc: 7,07,39	
Other expenses: 2,09,37,41	
* (Break-up not reported)	
Relief / Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities	6,55,65,48
Rural Development	5,82,48,50
Welfare of Children	3,03,20,05
Construction and maintenance of school / college	2,95,93,55
Grant of stipend / scholarship / assistance in cash and kind to poor / deserving children.	2,10,12,97
Welfare of the orphans.	1,89,36,56
Construction/Running of hospital/dispensary/clinic	1,82,68,63
Construction / Repair / Maintenance of places of worship	1,37,20,57
Holding of Free Medical/Health/Family Welfare/Immunisation camps	1,26,53,46
Treatment / Rehabilitation of persons suffering from leprosy	1,26,29,43
Religious schools / education of priests and preachers.	1,21,68,57
Research	1,16,71,20
Construction and running of hostel for poor students	1,13,35,83
Maintenance of priests / preachers / other religious functionaries	1,00,90,22
Welfare / Empowerment of women.	1,00,38,47
Non-formal education projects / coaching classes	92,84,28
Awareness about AIDS / Treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by AIDS	88,42,08
Awareness Camp / Seminar / Workshop / Meeting / Conference.	72,44,85
Religious functions.	71,72,13
Provision of free clothing / food to the poor, needy and destitute	70,14,19
Welfare of the physically and mentally challenged	64,34,81
Construction and Management of Orphanage	47,77,45
Income generation projects / schemes	46,53,56
Welfare of the aged / widows	45,83,45
Supply of free medicine, and medical aid, including hearing aids, visual aids, family planning aids.	43,01,30
Vocational training – tailoring, motor repairs, computers etc.	41,42,84
Environmental programs	35,93,76

Purpose	Amount of foreign contribution (Rs.'000)
Micro-finance projects, including setting up banking co-operatives and self-help groups.	35,84,53
Agricultural activity	35,43,46
Publication and distribution of religious literature.	32,88,53
Education / Schools for the mentally challenged	31,57,19
Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes	29,54,99
Construction and Management of old age home.	17,22,45
Construction of community halls etc.	14,55,32
Welfare of the Scheduled Castes.	12,09,80
Conducting adult literacy programs	11,32,60
Purchase and Supply of Educational Material-books, note books etc	9,06,18
Survey for socio-economic and other welfare programs.	8,43,50
Sanitation including community toilets etc	8,25,09
Digging of bore wells	7,57,24
Cultural shows	5,35,32
Animal husbandry projects.	5,26,65
Maintenance of places of historical & cultural importance	5,23,98
Theatre/Films	4,55,96
Providing free legal aid / Running legal aid center.	3,95,38
Construction and Management of dharamshala / shelter.	3,72,09
Welfare of the Other Backward Classes.	2,59,53
Celebration of national events (Independence/Republic day) / festivals etc.	2,52,35
Treatment / Rehabilitation of drug addicts.	2,47,02
Help to the victims of riots / other disturbances.	2,45,88
Provision of aids such as Tricycles, calipers etc. to the handicapped	1,91,39
Preservation of ancient / tribal etc. art forms	1,51,30
Setting up and running handicraft centre / cottage & Khadi industry / social forestry projects..	85,26
Holding Sports Meet	26,48
Activities other than those mentioned above	19,57,52,59

Donor country purpose-wise details

Amount (Rs in crores)

Purpose	U.S.A	Germany	U.K	Italy	Netherlands
Agricultural activity.	3.35	6.80	1.17	1.15	5.24
Animal husbandry projects.	0.79	0.45	2.24	0.34	0.08
Asset building	3.22	1.38	2.35	3.38	1.27
Awareness about AIDS / Treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by AIDS	30.85	2.96	9.76	0.70	5.89
Awareness Camp / Seminar / Workshop / Meeting / Conference.	17.62	9.30	7.79	0.75	6.08
Celebration of national events (Independence/Republic day) / festivals	1.85	0.08	0.48	0.01	0.01
Conducting adult literacy programs.	4.55	0.31	1.39	1.85	0.14
Construction / Extension / Maintenance of office, administrative and other Bldg	34.28	33.21	15.10	19.85	5.46
Construction / Repair / Maintenance of places of worship.	42.73	21.85	8.93	15.96	0.70
Construction / Running of hospital / dispensary / clinic.	55.65	13.06	12.10	7.32	4.06
Construction and maintenance of school / college.	87.42	35.23	18.97	36.49	16.90
Construction and Management of dharamshala / shelter.	0.50	0.13	0.38	0.91	0.31
Construction and Management of old age home.	5.87	2.49	0.29	0.77	0.04
Construction and Management of Orphanage.	9.37	9.44	3.46	4.66	3.83
Construction and running of hostel for poor students.	14.41	13.04	9.02	14.68	3.12
Construction of community halls etc.	6.80	2.15	0.13	0.96	0.29
Cultural shows	2.48	0.15	0.22	0.27	0.11
Digging of bore wells.	3.12	0.81	0.25	0.76	0.51
Education / Schools for the mentally challenged.	3.91	5.12	3.03	5.12	0.88
Environmental programs.	2.51	7.34	2.78	0.32	7.68
Establishment expenses	55.10	23.43	18.78	23.03	4.84
Establishment of Corpus Fund.	46.52	12.30	13.92	9.50	4.58
Grant of stipend / scholarship / assistance in cash and kind to poor / deserving children	68.83	20.64	14.67	19.49	4.52
Help to the victims of riots / other disturbances.	0.07	0.30	0.18	0.05	0.06
Holding of free medical / health / family welfare / immunisation camps	42.28	16.25	13.36	2.72	5.65
Holding sports meet.	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Income generation projects / schemes	29.22	2.81	0.63	1.31	6.87
Maintenance of places of historical & cultural importance	2.18	0.08	1.56	0.70	0.18
Maintenance of priests / preachers / other religious functionaries.	33.47	17.68	3.73	14.68	0.92
Micro-finance projects, including setting up banking co-operatives and self help groups	8.68	1.48	1.38	0.40	2.04
Non-formal education projects / coaching classes.	29.46	7.81	6.52	6.17	7.85
Other expenses.	67.82	55.32	7.61	18.30	4.48
Payment of salaries / honorarium.	10.88	1.49	2.12	0.30	2.63
Preservation of ancient / tribal etc. art forms	0.27	0.02	0.40	0.00	0.00
Providing free legal aid / Running legal aid centre.	0.17	0.78	0.60	0.00	0.22
Provision of aids such as Tricycles, calipers etc. to the handicapped.	0.36	0.12	0.88	0.03	0.10
Provision of free clothing / food to the poor, needy and destitute.	10.83	12.49	8.01	8.41	1.77
Publication and distribution of religious literature.	9.91	0.58	20.17	0.03	0.01
Publication of newsletter / literature / books etc.	4.18	0.21	0.33	0.23	0.42
Purchase and supply of educational material – books, notebooks etc.	2.63	0.54	1.18	0.16	0.58
Purchase of land.	8.75	3.17	3.20	3.55	0.97
Relief / Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities.	86.91	101.71	126.20	18.97	35.98
Religious functions.	20.85	15.62	7.37	6.12	0.35
Religious schools / education of priests and preachers.	43.69	20.53	4.62	15.86	1.04
Research.	48.59	4.89	11.37	0.54	7.61
Rural Development.	42.29	84.96	50.52	6.46	62.00
Sanitation including community toilets etc.	1.50	1.13	1.90	0.05	1.14
Setting up and running handicraft centre / cottage & Khadi industry /	0.26	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.00
Supply of free medicine, and medical aid, including hearing aids, visual aids.	16.78	3.21	8.82	4.01	0.39
Survey for socio-economic and other welfare programs.	0.45	0.47	0.71	1.78	1.11
Theatre/Films	2.10	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.36
Treatment / Rehabilitation of drug addicts.	0.78	0.42	0.23	0.07	0.81
Treatment / Rehabilitation of persons suffering from leprosy.	4.43	6.83	47.85	10.04	1.63
Vocational training – tailoring, motor repairs, computers etc.	6.22	9.69	3.35	3.89	2.22
Welfare / Empowerment of women.	12.64	18.11	7.20	3.21	8.16
Welfare of children.	113.28	35.80	16.59	14.53	23.06

Welfare of the aged / widows.	3.45	2.19	16.93	0.20	0.68
Welfare of the orphans.	35.05	19.62	8.28	8.74	22.10
Welfare of the Other Backward Classes.	0.23	0.30	0.13	0.25	0.00
Welfare of the physically and mentally challenged.	6.08	6.84	25.71	3.77	7.50
Welfare of the Scheduled Castes.	1.74	2.07	1.26	0.37	1.27
Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.	1.78	6.46	2.78	0.94	2.37
Activities other than those mentioned above	714.84	247.25	203.19	107.70	62.52

TRENDS OVER LAST 10 YEARS

YEAR	No. of registered associations (As on 31 st March of Financial Year)	No. of reporting Associations	Amount of Foreign Contribution (Rs. in Crores)
1995-1996	16,740	10,950	2168.85
1996-1997	17,723	12,136	2571.69
1997-1998	18,489	12,198	2864.51
1998-1999	19,834	13,775	3402.90
1999-2000	21,244	13,986	3924.63
2000-2001	22,924	14,598	4535.23
2001-2002	24,563	15,598	4870.52
2002-2003	26,404	16,590	5046.51
2003-2004	28,351	17,145	5105.46
2004-2005	30,321	18,540	6256.68

