



**Final Report on**

**Non Profit Institutions in India  
A Profile and Satellite Accounts in  
the framework of  
System of National Accounts  
(including State-wise Comparison  
of Profiles)**

**National Accounts Division  
Central Statistics Office  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
March 2012**

**Website: [www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)**



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## FOREWORD

It is well known that an economy consists of different kinds of institutional units which can be mainly classified into Government, Corporation and Household sectors. At present their production, consumption and investment estimates are regularly published by the National Accounts Division of Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). However, another significant and growing economic sector in countries throughout the world is the civil society sector also known as non profit institution (NPI) sector. They have distinct features that justify treating them as a separate sector for many analytical purposes. These organizations play a critical role in society, unique in many respects from that of governments or for-profit firms, and central to community engagement and to the building of social capital. They span a range of diverse groups, including sports and recreation clubs, arts and cultural associations, faith-based organizations, educational institutions, advocacy groups, business associations and service-providers in the fields of health and social services.

In the light of this, the Govt. of India constituted a Task Force on April 13, 2006 with the objective of compilation of accounts for NPIs in India. To accomplish this objective of the Task Force, the CSO has conducted a nation wide study on societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 and its State variants as this segment of the NPIs is considered to be predominant. The present publication titled "Final Report on Non-Profit Institutions in India – A Profile and Satellite Accounts in the framework of System of National Accounts (including State-wise Comparison of Profiles)", which consists of the results of 6.9 lakh traced societies in the country, is an outcome of combined and tireless efforts of the Officers of CSO, Directorates of Economics and Statistics of States/Union Territories and Registrars of Societies. Although this is the initial step towards the coverage of this sector in national statistical system, this may help in moving forward towards separately making available the accounts of this growing and important sector.

I would like to place on record my deep appreciation for the efforts of officers and staff of National Accounts Division of CSO in bringing out this report under the able guidance of the Task Force.

**(T.C.A. ANANT)**

Chief Statistician of India and Secretary

April 2012  
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## PREFACE

The National Accounts Division of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for compiling and releasing the National Accounts Statistics (NAS), which include besides the consolidated accounts of the nation and detailed accounts of public sector transactions, estimates of national product, government/private final consumption expenditure, capital formation and savings. For compiling these statistics, the CSO groups all institutional units in the economy under three broad institutional sectors, namely, (i) Public Sector (ii) Private corporate sector and (iii) Household sector. At present, in the national accounts, the contribution of Non Profit Institutions (NPIs) is not shown separately as an institutional sector but is implicitly included in the accounts of the respective institutional sectors to which the NPIs are serving.

While, inclusion of the contribution of NPIs serving general government and corporations within public sector and private corporate sector, respectively in the national accounts, is in line with the System of National Accounts (SNA), it is the requirement of presenting separate accounts for NPIs serving households or NPISHs in the national accounts as per SNA, which is not being met at present. The contribution of NPISHs is, therefore, gets included implicitly in the household sector of national accounts.

With the above backdrop, it was imperative that the CSO should take up a Survey on NPIs in India, prepare a frame of all NPIs registered and functioning in the country, collect the relevant employment and financial data, by purposes of their activities from the functioning NPIs and eventually compile the accounts for NPIs following the concepts and definitions of SNA.


There are number of Acts under which non-profit institutions are registered in India however, the present survey covers only the societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 or the Mumbai Public Trust Act, 1950 or its state variants, as most of the NPIs are registered under these Acts. In the absence of any list frame of the NPIs in the country, this survey was conducted in two phases with the collaboration of State Governments. In the first phase, launched in April 2008, State-wise computerized list has been prepared for 31.7 lakh societies from the records of societies available with the registering authorities in different States upto March 2008. The results of this phase were released on the Ministry's website in the form of a report namely, "Compilation of Accounts in respect of Non Profit Institutions in India, First Phase Report". In the second phase, the employment and financial data, for the reference period April 2007 to March 2008, was collected from the listed and traced societies. One report containing results of 4.65 lakh traced societies out of 18 lakh societies visited by the States data collection agencies, has been prepared and released in March 2011.

Subsequent to the release of this report, field survey work however continued in the States/UTs. The State agencies visited another 4.1 lakh visited societies resulting in additional 2.3 lakh traced societies. Therefore, CSO considered its responsibility to release the present report giving the revised consolidated findings of all the traced societies in the country. This report is a step further presenting the State wise profiles of traced societies and their workforce.

This important study could be completed due to combined and tireless efforts of the officials and field staff of Directorates of Economics & Statistics of all State Governments and UT administration and officials of National Accounts Division of CSO. Preparation of list frame was in itself a voluminous work, which took about one and a half year's time to complete. Tracing the societies, as per the list frame, in the large and difficult geographical areas and collecting requisite data from these societies posed a lot of operational problems. In spite of these difficulties, during the second phase, 22.4 lakh societies could be visited and 6.94 lakh societies traced, from which employment and financial data could be obtained.

This report could be brought out under the professional and technical guidance and supervision of Shri Ashish Kumar, Additional Director General and Chairman of the Task Force on "Compilation of Satellite Accounts in respect of NPIs in India in the framework of SNA" and Dr. Savita Sharma, Deputy Director General and ex-project coordinator. My words of praise go to Shri Naresh Kumar, Consultant and Smt. Reena Singh, Director for their continuous and exceptional technical support towards the project. The contributions of Smt. Kanchana V. Ghosh, Director, Shri Kumar Sundaram, Deputy Director, Smt. Anubha Mittal, Kum. Smita Bisht and Kum. Arti Bangia, Statistical Investigators in processing the data are particularly noteworthy. The contribution of Shri Mrinal Bhattacharyya, Deputy Director General in finalizing the report is highly appreciable. I am also deeply indebted to the Directors and other functionaries of Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Registrars, State Registering Authorities for the cooperation in conduct of the survey.

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Their efforts are highly appreciated by National Accounts Division of Central Statistics Office

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**Section A**  
**BACKGROUND**

## Chapter One

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### OVERVIEW

#### Background<sup>1</sup>

1.1 Voluntary Organisations play a vital role in the shaping and implementation of participatory democracy. Their credibility lies in the responsible and constructive role they play in society. They have been contributing immensely for quite sometime towards various development programmes. They work at grassroots level even in remote areas and, therefore, their reach is much wider. They are closer to ground realities and know the needs of the communities. Their approach with target group is direct, emphatic and therefore they are able to draw more contextualized plans of action. They also manage to develop intimate contacts with the people and develop confidence among them.

1.2 During the nineties, VOs / NGOs have emerged as important players in the development arena. On the one hand, voluntary sector is making significant contributions at the UN sponsored meetings at global level, and on the other, VOs are also working for the empowerment of the poor at the grassroots level and are providing quick help in the management of disasters. Role of VOs was particularly recognised at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. Thereafter active presence of VOs continued at all important global international fora, such as the Cairo Population Conference 1994, the Copenhagen World Summit on Social Development 1995, the Beijing Conference on Women 1995, and so on. In the coming years, it is expected that voluntary sector would be playing significant role not only in social sectors but also in other sectors. Keeping in view the respect for the independence of VOs and their significant role, the emerging voluntary sector is also known as independent sector, third sector, civil-society sector or social economy sector.

#### *Depth of Voluntarism in India*

1.3 India has a rich tradition of voluntary action. Before Independence, VOs imbued with the Gandhian philosophy were playing significant role mainly in social welfare activities and now, the range of spheres covered by voluntary sector has expanded considerably covering almost all development related activities. Some of the reasons put forward for increase in the number and activities of VOs are the decline of socialism and an increased national and international funding for voluntary sector. In a number of developmental activities, VOs are working as supplements or complements to the governmental efforts.

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<sup>1</sup> Extracts from Report of the Steering Committee on Voluntary Sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), Planning Commission, Government of India (January 2002); TFYP - STEERING COMMITTEE Sr. No. 7 / 2001 are reproduced here.

1.4 The origin and development of the voluntary sector in India has been shaped by two major influences: one rooted in indigenous traditions and value systems, and the other a product of the interface between the Indian society and the western world. The Indian traditions and value-systems are in turn rooted in religion that prescribes a code of ethics for the individual and the principles governing social life. A noteworthy feature of all major religions has been the emphasis they place on charity and sharing wealth with others, especially the poor. In Hinduism serving the poor is considered equivalent to serving God. Philanthropy and individual acts of social service have, historically, been the main forms of voluntary activity in India. Institutionalised social service activities existed largely within the domain of religious institutions: *Ashramas* and *Maths* among Hindus, *Waqfs* and *Khanqahs* among Muslims and *Gurudwaras* and *Deras* among Sikhs. Throughout the ancient and medieval periods, voluntary activity – whether individual inspired or state supported – found its natural expression through religions institutions. The concept of secular voluntary activity accelerated with the advent of western, mainly British, influence in India. The work of Christian missionaries in the field of education and health care, especially in remote tribal areas, stood out as examples of dedicated service to the poor, even though the motivation may have been to win over these people to Christianity. The example of Christian missionary work exerted a great influence on the new English educated elite that emerged in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The organized form of charity and service to the poor practiced by the Christian missionaries impressed many who tried to emulate them. The activities of the *Brahmo Samaj* in Bengal, *Arya Samaj* in north India and the Ramakrishna Mission in different parts of the country are noteworthy. Mahatma Gandhi further developed the tradition set by these early voluntary religious organizations. Though religious in form, the content of Gandhi's programme was secular: spinning, promotion of cottage industries, decentralization of power and an economy based on the satisfaction of need rather than greed.

1.5 After the Independence, there was awareness that development to be meaningful requires mobilisation of resources, public cooperation and creation of social capital. Gradually, professionals from various disciplines joined the voluntary sector to undertake multi-sectoral development work. It has been recognised that no development strategy can be successful unless a shared vision of public sector, private sector and voluntary sector is created and the civil society, having VOs as the key actors, can play a vital role in this strategy for development. The process of social mobilisation and development of people's initiatives cannot be achieved without the active support and involvement of VOs.

#### *Diversity of the Voluntary Sector*

1.6 In India, societies, associations, organisations, trusts or companies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; the Charitable & Religious Trusts Act, 1920 or as a charitable company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 are considered as VOs / NGOs. In addition, there are informal groups working at grassroots level without being

registered under any legislation but may also be considered as part of voluntary sector. VOs may be working in the field of welfare of disabled; development of other disadvantaged sections like SCs/STs, children & women in education; environment; human rights; and on issues like resettlement & rehabilitation of oustees by big projects, right to information and so on. VOs may take up issues concerning a particular village or a community to the global issues like impact of WTO or global warming. The range of associations or societies may vary from a resident welfare association to an advocacy organisation. The substantive areas of work of VOs have changed considerably over time. The following typology of civil society associations is available from a study by Rajesh Tandon (2001<sup>2</sup>):

#### **(i) Traditional Associations**

Such associations exist around a social unit either defined by a tribe, ethnicity or caste. Associations of this variety undertake a wide range of functions in the lives of those citizens. Several important struggles to protect and advance customary rights of tribals over natural resources in different parts of the country have been led by such associations.

#### **(ii) Religious Associations**

Over the centuries, new sects and religions were born and incorporated into Indian life. Charity, help to the needy, service to the poor and *daan* (giving) have been uniformly recommended by all these religions and sects in India. Activities are carried out in the areas of education, health care, drinking water, afforestation, social welfare, etc.

#### **(iii) Social Movements**

In the contemporary Indian context, a number of social movements, spearheaded by social movement organisations (SMOs) have emerged as major manifestations of civil society. These movements are of several types such as focusing on the interest and aspirations of particular groups - SCs, STs and women; protests against social evils like liquor, dowry, inheritance rights etc.; protests against displacement due to big development projects; campaigns against environmental degradation, corruption and for rights to information, education and livelihood.

#### **(iv) Membership Associations**

Membership organisations may be representational – set up to represent the opinions and interest of a particular category of citizens e.g. unions of rural labour, farm workers, women workers, consumer associations etc., professional – formed around a particular occupation or profession e.g. association of lawyers, teachers, engineers, managers, journalists etc., social-cultural – organised around a social or cultural purposes e.g. *Nehru Yuvak Kendras*, clubs for sports, *Natak Mandalis* etc. and self-help groups – a growing category of membership organisations e.g. savings and credit groups etc.

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<sup>2</sup> Tandon, Rajesh (2001) Civil Society in India: An Exercise in Mapping. *Innovations in Civil Society* 1(1): 2-9.

### **(v) Intermediary Associations**

These associations function between individual citizens and macro state institutions like the bureaucracy, judiciary and police etc. These could be of several types, e.g. service delivery, mobilizational, support, philanthropic, advocacy and network.

1.7 Traditionally, NGOs are known as Voluntary Organisations (VOs) & Voluntary Agencies (VAs) and recently as Voluntary Development Organisations (VDOs) or Non-Governmental Development Organisations (NGDOs) or Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs). There are equivalent names for NGOs available in different Indian languages; like in Hindi NGOs are called *Swayamsevi Sansthayen* or *Swayamsevi Sangathan*.

### **Definition of NPIs in the System of National Accounts**

1.8 The SNA distinguishes two broad types of economic entities: establishments, which are enterprises, or parts of enterprises, that perform a single production activity, generally at a single site; and institutional units, which are "capable, in their own right, of owning goods and assets, incurring liabilities, and engaging in economic activities and transactions with other units." Institutional units may have one or a number of establishments.

Satellite Accounts: Satellite accounts provide a framework linked to the central accounts and which enables attention to be focused on a certain field or aspect of economic and social life in the context of national accounts; common examples are satellite accounts for the environment, or tourism, or unpaid household work, or Non-profit Institutions.

1.9 Within that structure, NPIs form a class of institutional units. The SNA distinguishes NPIs from other institutional units principally in terms of what happens to any profit that they might generate. In particular:

1.10 "Non-profit institutions are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit, or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units." That basis for defining NPIs, which focuses on the common characteristic that they do not distribute their profits, is a central feature of most definitions of "the non-profit sector" in law and social science literature.

1.11 The SNA also distinguishes NPIs in terms of the kinds of services that they produce. The SNA notes that the reasons for establishing NPIs are varied. For example, "NPIs may be created to provide services for the benefits of the persons or corporations who control or finance them; or they may be created for charitable, philanthropic or welfare reasons to provide goods or services to other persons in need; or they may be intended to provide health or education services for a fee, but not for profit,...etc." While acknowledging that "they



may provide services to groups of persons or institutional units," the SNA definition of NPIs stipulates that "by convention" NPIs "are deemed to produce only individual services and not collective services".

1.12 Non-profit institutions, so defined, thus differ from the other three major types of institutional units defined within SNA, namely, corporations (financial and non-financial), government agencies and households, in the following:

- (a) Corporations differ from NPIs in that they are "are set up for purposes of engaging in market production" and "are capable of generating a profit or other financial gain for their owners";
- (b) Government units differ from NPIs in that they are "unique kinds of legal entities established by political processes which have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a given areas;" including "the authority to raise funds by collecting taxes or compulsory transfers from other institutional units."
- (c) A household differs from an NPI in that it is "a small group of persons who share the same living accommodations, who pool some or all of their income and wealth, and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food..."

### **Need for a satellite account on NPIs**

1.13 Although, the sector assignment of NPIs (namely NPISHs) makes sense for many analytical purposes, it makes it difficult to gain a comprehensive view of the entire universe of NPIs. As envisaged in the Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts<sup>3</sup>, gaining such a view is increasingly important, however, for a number of reasons. The main reasons are:

- (a) NPIs constitute a significant and growing economic presence in counties throughout the world, accounting for 7 to 10 per cent of non-agricultural employment in many developed countries and considerable shares of the employed labour force in developing countries as well;
- (b) NPIs have distinct features that give them production functions and other characteristics that differ significantly from those of the other entities included in the corporate and government sectors to which they are assigned under current usage. Those features include:
  - (i) The prohibition on the distribution of profits from their operations, which gives them an objective function quite different from that of for-profit corporations;
  - (ii) Their involvement in the production of public goods in addition to whatever private goods they may produce;

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<sup>3</sup> Extracts from the Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts, Department of Economic & Social Statistics Division, United Nations, 2003 are reproduced in Annexure I.

- (iii) A revenue structure that generally includes substantial voluntary contributions of time and money;
- (iv) The use of volunteer as well as paid staff;
- (v) Limited access to equity capital because of the prohibition on their distribution of profits;
- (vi) Eligibility for special tax advantages in many countries.
- (vii) Special legal provisions pertaining to governance, reporting requirements, political participation and related matters;
- (viii) The lack of sovereign governmental powers despite their involvement in public goods provision;

- (c) NPIs are increasingly a focus of policy attention as Governments seek to divert social functions to provide groups, which has increased the need for better information on NPIs;
- (d) Existing treatment, by folding NPIs into other sectors, reduces the incentives to make the special efforts needed to capture NPIs fully in current data;
- (e) Existing sectoring rules are hard to apply given the increasing complexity of the NPI universe. Considerable variation in treatment may consequently occur among countries.

1.14 The NPI satellite account departs from SNA conventions, where necessary, in order to add information that is important for depicting other key facets of the scope and operations of non-profit institutions.

### **“Structural-Operational” definition of NPI**

1.15 As a first step in addressing the need for better information on NPIs, it is important to identify an appropriate definition of an NPI and of the NPI sector. Such a definition must be able to accommodate all entities currently embraced within the existing SNA definition of an NPI, while clarifying the differences between NPIs and both government and pure market producers. In addition, it must be neutral enough to accommodate the array of legal systems, patterns of financing, and types of purposes associated with NPI-type institutions in different national settings.

1.16 Within SNA, non-profit institutions (NPIs) form a class of institutional units. SNA distinguishes NPIs from other institutional units principally in terms of what happens to any profit that NPIs might generate. In particular:

*“Non-profit institutions are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice, their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits, but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units.”*

1.17 That basis for defining NPIs, which focuses on the common characteristic that they do not distribute their profits, is a central feature of most definitions of the non-profit sector in law and social science literature.

1.18 The NPI satellite account utilizes a mid-range concept of the non-profit institutions sector that uses components of the “structural-operational” definition used in the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-Profit Sector Project to clarify the SNA definition, particularly with respect to the borders between NPIs and both corporations and governments. Three of the components of the structural-operational definition can provide the needed clarification:

- (i) In the first place, the “institutionally separate from government” criterion places additional emphasis on the non-governmental nature of NPIs, a crucial feature in most understandings of that set of institutions;
- (ii) In the second place, the “self-governing” criterion usefully distinguishes NPIs from organizations that are essentially controlled by other entities, whether government or corporations;
- (iii) Finally, the “non-compulsory” element of the “voluntary” criterion distinguishes NPIs from entities that people belong to by birth or legal necessity. That distinguishes NPIs from families, tribes and other similar entities, and represents another central feature of the common understanding of those organizations.

1.19 Thus, for the purpose of the NPI satellite account, the non-profit sector has been defined as consisting of: (a) Organizations that, (b) not-for-profit and, by law or custom, do not distribute any surplus they may generate to those who own or control them, (c) are institutionally separate from government, (d) are self-governing and (e) are non-compulsory. The details are as follows:

**(a) Organization** means that the entity has some institutional reality. Institutional reality can be signified by “some degree of internal organizational structure; persistence of goals, structure, and activities; meaningful organizational boundaries; or a legal charter of incorporations. Excluded are purely ad hoc and temporary gatherings of people with no real structure or organizational identity”. Specifically included, however, would be informal organizations that lack explicit legal standing but otherwise meet the criteria of being organizations with a meaningful degree of internal structure and permanence. This is consistent with the SNA definition of NPIs: “Most NPIs are legal entities created by process of law whose existence is recognized independently of the persons, corporations, or government units that establish, finance, control or manage them.” Those entities can take the legal form of associations foundations or corporations. “The purpose of the NPI is usually stated in the articles of association or similar document drawn up at the time of establishment.” In addition, however, an “NPI may be an informal entity whose existence is recognized by the society but which does not have any formal legal status”.

**(b) Not-for profit** means that NPIs are organizations that do not exist primarily to generate profits, either directly or indirectly, and that are not primarily guided by commercial goals and considerations. NPIs may accumulate surplus in a given year, but any such surplus must be plowed back into the basic mission of the agency and not distributed to the organizations; owners, members, founders or governing board. This is consistent with the SNA definition of an NPI, which acknowledges that, in practice, NPIs' "productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units". The SNA goes on to note that "The term 'non-profit institution; derives from the fact that the member....are not permitted to gain financially from its operations and cannot appropriate any surplus which it may make. It does not imply than an NPI cannot make an operating surplus on its production". In that sense, NPIs may be profit-making but they are non-profit distributing, which differentiates NPIs from for-profit businesses. Where excessive salaries or perquisites make it appear that organizations are evading the "non-distribution constraint", grounds exist for treating the organization as a for-profit corporations. National laws usually make provision for disqualification from non-profit status on those grounds, although the implementation of such laws is frequently imperfect. The laws and regulations of some countries add restrictions to the use of the organization's income in addition to surplus.

**(c) Institutionally separate** from government means that the organization is not part of the apparatus of government and does not exercise governmental authority in its own right. The organization may receive significant financial support from government and it may have public officials on its board; however, it has significant discretion with regard to the management of both its production and its use of funds that its operating and financing activities cannot be fully integrated with government finances in practice. "What is important from the point of view of this criterion is that the organization has an institutional identity separate from that of the state, that it is not an instrumentality of any unit of government, whether national or local, and that it therefore does not exercise governmental authority:. That means that an organization may exercise the authority that has been delegated to it by the state or administer a set of rules determined by the state, but it has no sovereign authority on its own. Thus, for example, a trade association might be given authority to set and even to enforce industry standards, but that authority could be withdrawn if misused or no longer necessary. Along different lines, an NPI might be empowered to distribute government subsidies, grants or contracts to individuals or other organizations, but within a given set of regulations determined by government. In those cases, the institution is still considered an NPI.

**(d) Self-governing** means that the organization is able to control its own activities and is not under the effective control of any other entity. To be sure, no organization is wholly independent. To be considered self-governing, however, the organization must control its management and operations to a

significant extent, have its own internal governance procedures and enjoy a meaningful degree of autonomy. The emphasis here is not on the origins of the organization, i.e., what institution “created” it; or on the degree of government regulation of its activities or on the dominant source of its income. The emphasis is instead placed on the organization’s governance capacity and structure. In particular:

- Is the organization generally in charge of its own “destiny” i.e., can it dissolve itself, set and change its by-laws and alter its mission or internal structure without having to secure permission from any other authority than the normal registration officials? If yes, then the organization is an NPI.
- If government or corporate representatives sit on the governing body of the organization, do they exercise veto power, and if so do they serve in their official capacities or as private citizens? If the representatives serve in an official capacity and have veto power, the organization is not considered self-governing. The presence of government or corporate representatives on the board of a non-profit organization does not, therefore, disqualify the organization. The question is the degree of authority they wield and the degree of autonomy the organization retains. That means that a corporate foundation tightly controlled by its parent corporation should be excluded. However, a corporate foundation that controls its own activities and is not subject to the day-to-day control of its affiliated corporation could be included;
- Do governments or corporate entities select the executive director of the organization or is the executive director a government or corporate official? If either is true, the organization is probably not an NPI.

Of course, the self-governing criterion should be applied with care and should not disqualify NPIs in countries with less-democratic governance structures in which the state may close down organizations that oppose it.

**(e) Non-compulsory** means that membership and contributions of time and money are not required or enforced by law or otherwise made a condition of citizenship. As noted above, non-profit organizations can perform regulatory functions that make membership in them necessary in order to practice a profession (e.g., bar associations that license lawyers to practice law), but as long as membership- is not a condition of citizenship, as opposed to a condition of practicing a chosen profession, the organization can still be considered non-compulsory. By contrast, organizations in which membership, participation or support is required or otherwise stipulated by law or determined by birth (i.e., tribes or clans) would be excluded from the non-profit sector.

1.20 The “non-profit sector” as defined above includes NPIs that meet those five basic criteria, regardless of the sector to which the SNA assigns them. Included, therefore, are NPIs that may be market producers and that sell any

part of their products or services at an economically significant price; they would be found in either the non-financial corporations sector or the financial corporations sector of the SNA, depending on their principal activity. Also included are entities within the general government sector of the SNA, should also be included.

1.21 The non-profit sector so defined includes NPIs that meet those five basic criteria regardless of the sector to which SNA assigns them. Included, therefore, are NPIs that may be market producers and that sell any part of their products or services at an economically significant prices; they would be found in either the non-financial corporations sector or the financial corporations sector of SNA, depending on their principal activity. Also included are entities within the general government sector of the SNA that are self-governing and institutionally separate from government, even if they are mainly financed by government and may have public appointees on their boards. Finally, NPIs that receive the bulk of their income from households, which would be found in either the households of NPISH sectors of SNA should also be included. Within the satellite account, therefore, we can show both the NPI and non-NPI components of the SNA sectors as well as a separate non-profit sector.

**Table 2.1: Treatment of NPI in the NPI satellite account**

Type of institutional unit	SNA sectors					
	Non-financial corporations sector S.11	Financial corporations sector S.12	Central government sector S.13	Households sector S.14	NPISH sector S.15	Non-profit sector
Corporation	C1	C2				
Government Units			G			
Households				H		
Non-profit institution	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N= N1to5

1.22 Thus, by applying the SNA sectoring rules to the institutional units identified as NPIs by the working definition, it is possible to define sub sectors for the NPI and non-NPI components of the SNA sectors other than NPISH-non-financial corporations, financial corporations, general government and households.

## Classifications

1.23 SNA identified two basis for classifying NPIs-one according to the economic activity in which they engage and the other in terms of their function or purpose:

- The economic activity classification is the more general one. NPIs are essentially classified into industries on the basis of the chief or characteristic product that they produce using the same classification scheme that is applied to economic activities generally in SNA-i.e., the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3 (ISIC,Rev.3). ISIC is designed to be a classification for production statistics. The unit to which it is applied-the establishment, is intended to be the smallest unit from which it is possible to collect information on outputs, inputs and the processes by which inputs are transformed into the outputs.
- The purpose classification is more specific and relates to the “objectives that institutional units aim to achieve through various kinds of outlays” (United Nation, 2000). A particular economic activity can serve any of a number of objectives. A special classification system-the Classification of the Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (COPNI), has been designed for non-profit institutions, at least for those serving households.

1.24 Neither of those classification schemes alone can serve as the primary classification for the broad non-profit sector defined above. ISIC, Rev. 3, has very limited detail on the service industries-particularly the services that NPIs typically provide. In addition, there are potentially some problems with the SNA purpose classification used for non-profits. That classification, the Classification of the Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (COPNI) is applicable only to NPISH and may be inappropriate for classifying the purpose of NPI activity outside that sector.

1.25 To address those problems, the present Handbook uses a classification system built fundamentally on ISIC as the primary classification scheme to detail the NPI sector in the satellite account when the focus of the analysis or data presentation is chiefly or exclusively the NPI sector. That elaborated classification, the International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (ICNPO), was originally developed through a collaborative process involving the team of scholars working on the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-Profit Sector Project'. ICNPO has been used successfully to collect and structure data in a broad cross-section of countries that vary by level of economic development; by political, cultural and legal system; and by size, scope and role of their non-profit sector. In the process, refinements have been made in the basic scheme. The revised version was further tested by 11 countries that participated in a field test of the present Handbook and was found to work. Based on those experiences, it is possible to conclude that ICNPO effectively accommodates the major differences among non-profit group in a wide

assortment of countries. By and large, ICNPO neither excludes nor misrepresents crucial subdivisions of the non-profit sector in various countries. ICNPO is presented at annexure II.

### **Extension of the Production boundary**

1.26 Although the NPI satellite account presents data on NPIs that are fully comparable with SNA, it also takes advantage of the flexibility of satellite accounting to extend the production boundary to include the non-market output of market NPIs and the output attribute to inputs of volunteer labour. The presentation of measures incorporating those boundaries is discussed below in the sector on the tables and their entries.

1.27 **Non-market output of market NPIs:** In the SNA, the source of financing matters considerably in the valuation of output, which creates a problem in valuing the output of which the SNA considers market NPIs, i.e., those that cover the preponderance of their operating expenses from market sales. Although the market output of such NPIs is counted, any non-market output they produce is not counted under SNA conventions. Yet such non-market output can be significant because such NPIs also produce output supported by charitable contributions or other transfers that do not show up in sales revenue.

1.28 **Volunteer labour:** As noted above, SNA does not count most volunteer effort. However, volunteer labour constitutes a significant input to many, if not most, non-profit organizations. In many such organizations, the voluntary contribution of time exceeds in value the voluntary contribution of money. Although people volunteer for other organizations, such as government agencies and even business, most voluntary work takes place in non-profit organizations.

1.29 Because volunteer labour is so critical to the output of the NPIs that employ it and to their ability, to produce the level and quality of services that they provide, it is important to capture that activity in the NPI satellite account. Doing so will give a more complete picture of service actually produced and consumed in the economy and in particular fields. The inclusion of volunteer labour input also permits more accurate comparisons of input structure and cost structure between NPI producers and those in other sectors.

### **Volunteerism through NPIs in India**

1.30 Volunteerism is an integral part of all communities. Its expression, definition and understanding vary according to history, politics, religion and culture. What may be seen as volunteering in one country may be treated as low paid or labor intensive work in another. However, despite the wide variety of volunteerism expressions, it is possible to identify some core characteristics.



1.31 The most obvious question raised is “Why does volunteerism matter?” Volunteering is a means for social inclusion and integration, and a powerful resource for reconciliation in divided communities. It can contribute to a cohesive society by creating bonds of trust and solidarity and, thus, social capital. Volunteerism can create opportunities for different people to contribute to positive change regardless of their nationalities, religions, socio-economic backgrounds or age.

1.32 Through volunteering, people can gain and exercise skills such as leadership, communication and organization skills, and extend their social networks. It can provide informal learning opportunities and can be therefore a crucial instrument for continuous personal development.

1.33 On the other hand, the economic value and share of volunteering as “economic” activity in the Gross Domestic Product is significant and needs to be clearly identified in National Statistical Accounts<sup>4</sup>. Moreover, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a powerful tool for promoting local development and better access to services and service delivery.

### **The legal framework for registering Non-profit institutions in India**

1.34 Prior to the enactment of the Societies Registration Act of 1860, voluntary action was guided mainly by religious and cultural ethos. Subsequently, a series of legislations addressing the non-profit sector were adopted. The starting point in this respect was Article 19 of the Indian Constitution which recognized a number of civic rights including the right “....to form associations or unions”. It constitutes the legal basis of relevant legal provisions applicable to the non-profit sector. There are also non mandatory provisions that allow any group with the intention of starting a non-profit, voluntary or charitable work to organize itself into a legally registered entity. However, given the optional nature of these provisions, there is a large group of voluntary bodies which are not registered.

1.35 The non profit institutions in India can be registered as **societies, Trusts, Religious Endowments and Waqfs**, or a **private limited non profit companies** under section-25 companies of Indian Companies Act, 1956<sup>5</sup>. The brief description of the laws for registering these are given below.

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<sup>4</sup> The UNV/John Hopkins University initiative for profiling volunteerism in the system of national accounts in India with the framework of the UN Handbook on Non-profit institutions.

<sup>5</sup> “Social Capital”, 9<sup>th</sup> Report, Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Government of India, August 2008

## **Societies**

### *Societies Registration Act, 1860*

1.36 The following societies can be registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, namely, Charitable societies; Military orphan funds or societies; Societies established for promotion of science, literature, or for fine arts; Societies established for instruction and diffusion of useful knowledge; diffusion of political education; Societies established for maintenance of libraries or reading rooms for general public; Societies established for Public museums and galleries for paintings or other works of art; and collections of natural history, mechanical & philosophical inventions, instruments or designs [section 20]. Any seven or more persons associated for literary, scientific or charitable purpose can register a society by subscribing their names to memorandum of association.

1.37 Purpose of the Act is to provide for registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies. Societies Registration Act is a Federal Act. However, 'unincorporated literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations' is a State Subject (Entry 32 of List II of Seventh Schedule to Constitution, i.e. State List). Thus, normally, there should have been only State Laws on this subject. However, Societies Registration Act was passed in 1860, i.e. much before bifurcation of power between State and Centre was specified. Though the Act is still in force, it has been specifically repealed in many States and those States have their own Acts. In certain states, which have a charity commissioner, the society must not only be registered under the Societies Registration Act, but also, additionally, under the Bombay Public Trusts Act.

## **Trusts, Religious Endowments and Wakfs**

1.38 *Trust* is a special form of organisation which emerges out of a will. The will maker exclusively transfers the ownership of a property to be used for a particular purpose. If the purpose is to benefit particular individuals, it becomes a Private Trust and if it concerns some purpose of the common public or the community at large, it is called a Public Trust. Religious Endowments and Wakfs are variants of Trusts which are formed for specific religious purposes e.g. for providing support functions relating to the deity, charity and religion amongst Hindus and Muslims respectively. Unlike Public Trusts, they may not necessarily originate from formal registration, nor do they specifically emphasize on a triangular relationship among the donor, Trustee and the beneficiary. Religious endowments arise from dedication of property for religious purposes. The corresponding action among the Muslim community leads to the creation of Wakfs.

### *The Indian Trusts Act, 1882*

1.39 This is the first law on Trusts which came into force in India in 1882 known as the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; it was basically for management of

Private Trusts. Trust and trustees is a concurrent subject [Entry 10 of List III of Seventh Schedule to Constitution]. Different states in India have different Trusts Acts in force, which govern the trusts in the state; in the absence of a Trusts Act in any particular state or territory the general principles of the Indian Trusts Act 1882 are applied.

#### *Public Trust Act, 1950*

1.40 Public Trust means an express or constructive trust for either public or charitable purpose or both and includes a temple, a math, a wakf, church, synagogue, agiary or any other religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for religious or charitable purpose or both and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

1.41 In order to be a public trust, it is not essential that the trust should benefit the whole of mankind or all the persons living in a particular state or city. It is said to be a public trust if it benefits a sufficiently large section of the public as distinguished from specified individuals. Also if the beneficiaries of the trust are uncertain or fluctuating, then the fact that the beneficiaries belong to a certain religion/caste does not make any difference.

1.42 The first legislation on this subject was enacted by the then State of Bombay in 1950. Known as the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, it was meant to deal with an express or constructive Trust for either public, religious or charitable purposes or both and included a temple, a math, a Wakf, or any other religious or charitable endowment and a Society formed either for a religious or a charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 – Section 2(13).

#### *The Charitable and Religious Trust Act, 1920*

1.43 This is an Act to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trusts. It recognizes the existence of religious bodies as entities different from Endowment Trusts formed for social and charitable purposes. Trustees of such bodies were made accountable for disclosure of the income and the values of the Trust. Civil courts were given proactive powers with regard to management of the property. But any direct intervention of the government through its own functionaries viz. Deputy Commissioners/ Collectors and other officials was not allowed.

1.44 The scenario changed after 1947. With a view to preventing abuse of funds and to ensure uniform organisational framework for the management of such religious and charitable institutions, many State Governments enacted their own Endowments Acts and virtually took over their management installing government officials as Trustees and managers. The examples are the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951; the Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act 1950; the Bodh Gaya Temple Act, 1949, the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments

Act, 1966; and the Karnataka Hindu Religious Institutions and Charitable Endowments Act, 1997.

1.45 *Wakf* implies the endowment of property, moveable or immovable, tangible or intangible to God by a Muslim, under the premise that the transfer will benefit the needy. As a legal transaction, the Waqif (settler) appoints himself or another trustworthy person as Mutawalli (manager) in an endowment deed (Waqfnamah) to administer the Wakf (charitable Trust).

1.46 There are several important legislations enacted on the subject between 1913 and 1995 such as Mussalman Wakf Act 1923, Central Wakf Act, 1954, The Wakf Act, 1995, etc.

1.47 *The Wakf Act, 1995* is applicable throughout the country except for Jammu and Kashmir and Dargah Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer. The management structure under the Act consists of a Waqf Board as an apex body in each State. Every Wakf Board is a quasi-judicial body empowered to rule over Wakf-related disputes. At the national level, there is Central Wakf Council which acts in an advisory capacity.

### ***Private Limited Non Profit Companies under Section 25 of The Indian Companies Act, 1956***

1.48 Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides for a mechanism through which an Association can be registered as a Company with a limited liability, if such association is formed for promoting commerce, art, science, religion or any other useful object provided the profits, if any, or other income is applied for promoting only the objects of the company and no dividend is paid to its members. The objective of this provision is to provide corporate personality to such Associations but at the same time exempting them from some of the cumbersome legal requirements.

### **Pilot Survey on NPISHs by National Sample Survey Organisation**

1.49 Though several attempts were made to get information on NPIs in the past, no such attempt was made to get data on NPISH's separately. An independent estimate of private final consumption expenditure is not separately available for NPISH and other important aggregates required to prepare separate accounts could not be compiled for this sector. The National Statistical Commission, in its report recommended that periodic surveys/type studies may be conducted to collect data on income and expenditure of NPISH's. The commission also recommended for preparation of a list frame for NPISHs.

1.50 Considering this growing need of data on NPISH's, the NSSO conducted a pilot survey of NPISH's during July-December 2004 in 11 districts in 6 States of India to understand the magnitude and problems of conducting a full

fledged nationwide survey on NPISHs. A Working Group was formed to prepare the modalities of the survey procedures and instruments, laying particular stress on the methods of identifying the NPISH's among the NPI's. The Working Group while formulating survey methodology for the pilot survey, analysed the data of NSSO 57<sup>th</sup> round and pre-tested the proposed schedule of enquiry. On the basis of recommendations of the Working Group, the pilot survey was launched and the field-work was taken up during July – December 2004.

1.51 NPI's engaged mainly in non-market production and providing non-market goods and services to households, financed mainly by transfers from non-governmental sources - households, corporations or non-residents, are described as "NPI's serving households" (NPISH's) and treated as constituting the specific fifth institutional sector in the System of National Accounts (SNA).

1.52 In view of constraints of resources, the sample size of the Pilot Survey was kept small. A dual frame approach was adopted in the survey with a view to improving the reliability of the overall estimates by considering apparently large units into one frame (list frame) and covering the entire gamut of remaining smaller units through the area frame. The list frame was constructed mainly from the frames maintained by FCRA division of Ministry of Home Affairs. The largest source of NPIs viz. those registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 could not be considered for preparation of the list frame because of the manually maintained list thereby curtailing the use of list frame in estimating the aggregate value addition. In the area frame, the sampling design was stratified multi-stage. Villages and UFS blocks were fsu's in rural and urban areas, respectively.

1.53 Two districts of a State in each FOD Zone were selected for the survey. The districts selected were Cachar and Kamrup (Assam), Delhi (Delhi Statutory Town), Indore and Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), Mumbai and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Trichur and Kannur (Kerala) and Kolkata and Medinipur (West Bengal).

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## Chapter Two

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### Present Study of CSO on Non Profit Institutions in India

#### **Present status of coverage of NPIs in the National Accounts**

2.1 In the National Accounts Statistics of India, all institutional units in the economy are grouped together under three institutional sectors, namely, (i) Public Sector (ii) Private corporate sector and (iii) Household sector. The NPIs, however, are not shown explicitly as a separate sector, due to paucity of data. The NPIs serving public sector and private corporate sector are integrated into the respective sectors and the NPIs serving households (NPISHs) are being accounted under the Household Sector in the national accounts.

2.2 The NPIs serving households, in fact, have a special status in the SNA in the sense that they are treated as a separate institutional sector on par with other four institutional sectors of SNA, namely, the general government, financial corporations, non-financial corporations and households. While, inclusion of the contribution of NPIs serving general government and corporations within general government and corporations, respectively in the national accounts, is in line with the SNA, it is the requirement of presenting separate accounts for NPISHs in the national accounts as per SNA, which is not being met at present. The contribution of NPISHs is, therefore, gets included implicitly in the household sector of national accounts.

#### **Other Requirements in respect of NPIs**

2.3 Although SNA recommends compilation of separate accounts only for the NPISHs, there has been a demand from several users for the accounts of all NPIs at one place with suitable break-downs, irrespective of whether they are serving government or corporations or households. Such a presentation will depict the role and structure of NPIs in totality, which is absent if one strictly follows the SNA recommendation of presenting separately only the accounts for NPISHs.

#### **Indian Initiative towards preparation of accounts of Non- profit institutions**

2.4 The ESCAP, UNV Programme and John Hopkins University Centre for Civil Society had organized a workshop to discuss the implementation of United Nations Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts<sup>6</sup> during 22-23 September, 2005 at United Nations Conference Centre at Bangkok, Thailand. As a follow up action, UNDP had organized a forum for

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<sup>6</sup> Extracts from the Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts, Department of Economic & Social Statistics Division, United Nations, 2003 are reproduced in Annexure I.

discussions on 23 January, 2006 at New Delhi, to inform Indian Civil Society and Philanthropy leaders on the implementation on Handbook on NPI and to enlist their support. India participated in this Forum and consented to implement the UN Handbook on NPIs.

2.5 In the light of this, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India constituted a Task Force on April 13, 2006 under the chairmanship of Additional Director General, National Accounts Division with the objective of compilation of satellite accounts for NPIs in India.

### **Constitution of Task Force on “Compilation of Satellite Accounts for NPIs in India”**

2.6 The Task Force had decided to involve the various State Directorates of Economics and Statistics to enable collection and compilation of data and preparation of accounts. A provision of Rs 9.0 crore was envisaged for the scheme during the first two years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for funding the states for computerization of the records of the Registrar of Societies in respect of NPIs and collection and compilation of data on their financial parameters. The composition of the Task Force and its terms of reference are given at annexure III.

2.7 The Task Force met four times and the minutes of the meetings are given at annexure-IV to VII. On the basis of the decisions taken in these meetings, the survey was planned to be conducted covering all the States and UTs. Although, NPIs are registered under various Acts/ authorities in India, the Task Force decided to initially cover only the societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 or the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 or its state variants. The survey, launched in April, 2008, was planned to be conducted in two phases with the collaboration of State Governments. In the first phase, the manual records on societies available with their registering authorities in all States/UTs of the country are to be computerized so that the frame of the registered societies in the country is available at one place. In the second phase, all the listed societies are to be visited by investigators to physically verify their existence and simultaneously collect employment and financial data. The details of the survey are given below.

#### **First phase: Preparation of List of societies from Registrar of Societies**

2.8 For developing the list frame of all the registered societies upto March 2008 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/ Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 or its variants as applicable in the States, a form (Schedule 1.0) was designed and sent to all the States, along with the software for data entry in MS Access. The schedule and instructions for filling up the schedule are given at annexure-VIII.

2.9 The data was collected for each society from the respective registering authority offices of the States/UTs in respect of the following variables:

- i. State /UT name and code
- ii. Place of location of registering office
- iii. Name of society & abbreviated name
- iv. Registration number
- v. Year of registration
- vi. Location code of the society (rural-1, urban-2)
- vii. Complete address & telephone no. of society
- viii. Act under which society is registered (Societies Registration Act 1860, Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950)
- ix. Main activity / purpose (code)
- x. Number of governing body members
- xi. Date of collection of information
- xii. Name of officer who collected information

2.10 The following purposes and codes were adopted based on the ICNPO classification recommended by the handbook on NPI.

culture and recreation : 01	environment : 05	international activities : 09
education and research : 02	development and housing : 06	religion : 10
health : 03	law, advocacy and politics : 07	business and professional associations, unions : 11
social services : 04	philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion : 08	not elsewhere classified : 12

2.11 The report on the findings of the first phase survey, namely, "Compilation of Accounts for Non Profit Institutions in India in the framework of System of National Accounts, Report of Phase-1 of the Survey, 2009" has already been released.

### **Second phase: Physical verification of Societies and collection of Financial and Employment Data**

2.12 After completing the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the survey with the help of the States' DES, the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the survey was launched in all the States and UTs during the year 2009-10 with the following objectives:

- To estimate the number of live societies
- To know their distribution
  - By location – Rural/Urban
  - By purpose – Health, education, cultural, recreation etc.
  - By sectors they serve – Government, industries, household



- To estimate the number of workers serving in these institutions.
- As paid employees – Male and Female
- As volunteers – Male and Female
- To estimate monetary value of output generated by these institutions
- To estimate Gross value addition including value of volunteer services
- To estimate the value of investments done in physical assets during the year
- To estimate the value of capital stock
- To know the financing mix of their activities
- Expenditure distribution
  - by purposes
  - by serving sectors.
- Construction of Macro Economic Accounts suggested in UN Handbook on NPI

2.13 Keeping the above objectives of the survey in consideration, the listed societies were physically visited by investigators to verify their existence and simultaneously collect employment and financial data for the reference period April 2007 – March 2008. For this, the CSO designed a set of data collection schedules to be canvassed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase along with its data tabulation software. These schedules along with the instructions for filling them are given at annexure IX. A brief description of the schedules is given below:

**a) Identification schedule 2.0: I** contained information on, name of society, year of registration, location code of the society (rural-1, urban-2), complete address of society, activity / purpose and code, serving which institution/sector, number of governing body members, accounting status-accounts are prepared and available, accounts prepared but not available, accounts are not maintained.

**b) Detailed Data Schedule 2.0: D** If, for a society, the accounting status code was 1: i.e. accounts are prepared and available then data was to be collected in this schedule, containing items of data regarding employment - information on paid employment and volunteers; and financial information like sources of funds, composition of expenditure, additions to physical assets and stock of physical assets, for the society, for the reference period April 2007-March 2008.

**c) Key Data Schedule 2.0: K** If, for a society, the accounting status code was 2 or 3: i.e. accounts are prepared but not available or accounts are not maintained then data was to be collected in this schedule, for the reference period April 2007-March 2008. This schedule contains lesser number of items for data on employment, expenditures and income of the society.

2.14 The report namely, "Report on Non Profit Institutions in India – A Profile and Satellite Accounts in the framework of System of National Accounts, March 2011" presenting all India results of the second phase survey based on 4.65 lakh traced societies has been released in March 2011.

2.15 The present report presents the financial results of 6.94 lakh traced societies as compared to 4.65 lakh societies. Further, it also presents the State-wise distribution of 6.94 traced societies and its workforce.

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**Section B**  
**PROFILE OF REGISTERED SOCIETIES**  
**AT ALL INDIA LEVEL**

## Chapter Three

### Key Findings of First phase of the present Survey at All India level

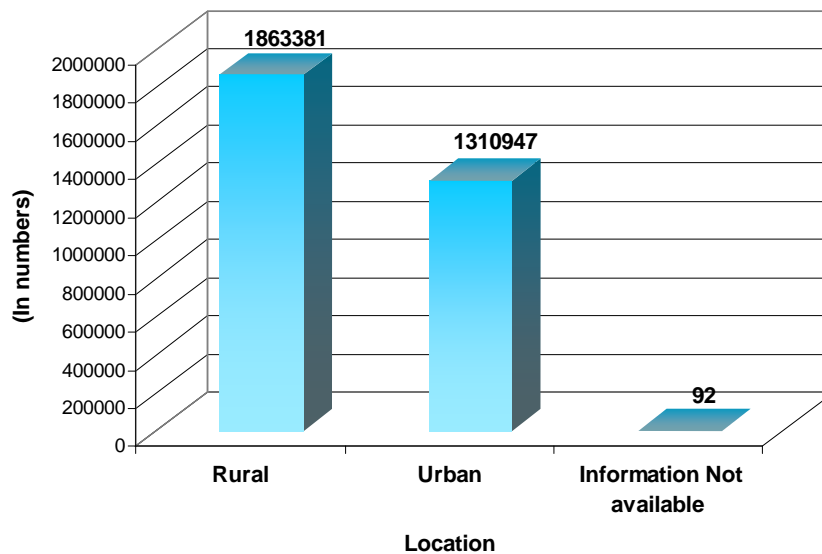
3.1 The first phase of the survey involved the preparation of the State-wise computerized list from the original records of societies available with their registering authorities in different States. States DESs liaised with the respective Registrar Commissioners/ Commissioners of Stamps and Registration/ Commissioners of Charity etc. to undertake the computerization of the records relating to NPIs.

#### Key Findings

3.2 The results presented in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase report relate to 31,74,420 societies received from the States and Union Territories. Some of its findings are presented in this chapter.

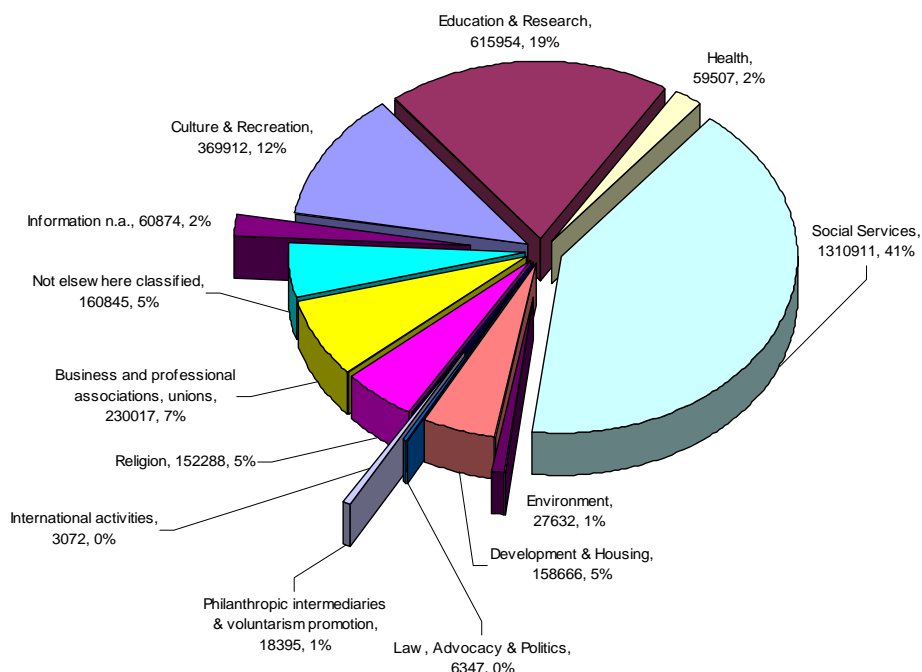
3.3 **The distribution of registered societies by location (rural-urban)** depicted in Figure 3.1 indicates that 18,63,381 societies, comprising of 58.7% of total registered societies, are located in rural areas. This percentage share is highest in the State of Himachal Pradesh (93%) and lowest in the UTs of Chandigarh (5%) and Delhi (0%).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Societies by Location



3.4 **The distribution of registered societies by activities** viz. i) culture and recreation, ii) education and research, iii) health, iv) social services, v) environment, vi) development and housing, vii) law, advocacy and politics, viii) philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion, ix) international activities, x) religion, xi) business and professional associations, unions and xii) not elsewhere classified is exhibited in Figure 3.2.

**Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Societies registered under various activities/purposes**



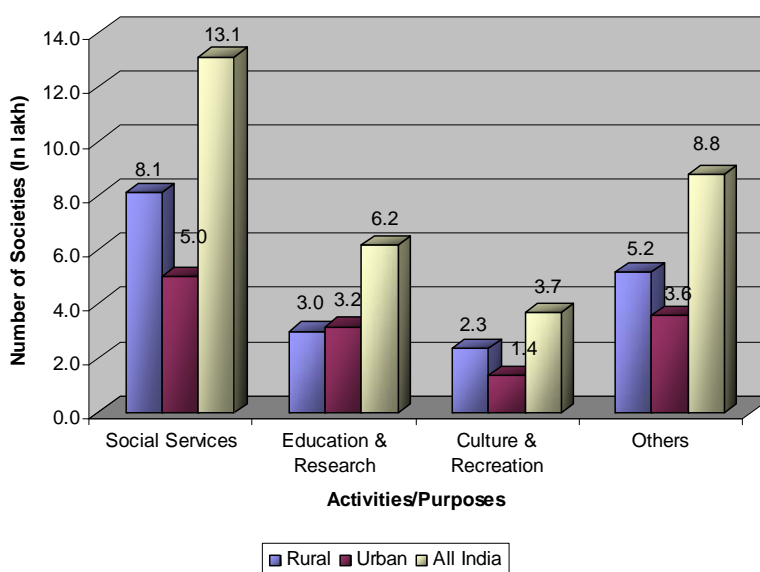
3.5 The above figure indicates that out of the total registered societies, 13,10,911 (41%) are under Social Services activities, 6,15,954 (19%) under Education & Research, 3,69,912 (12%) under Culture & Recreation, 2,30,017 (7%) under Unions, 1,58,666 (5%) under Development & Housing, 1,52,288 (5%) under Religion, 59,507 (2%) under Health, with the remaining societies under Environment, 27,632 (1%) and Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion, 18,395 (1%), Law, Advocacy & Politics, 6,347 (0.20%), International activities, 3,072 (0.10%) and others. This information is not available for 60,874 (2%) societies. The top three activities account for 72% of the registered societies.

3.6 **The distribution of registered societies under various activities/purposes by location:** The distribution of registered societies under various activities/purposes by rural and urban is given in Table 3.1. The 13.1 lakh societies registered under the Social Services activity are mainly concentrated in rural areas (8.1 lakh) and the remaining 5 lakh societies in urban areas. However, 6.2 lakh societies under Education and Research are equally distributed in rural and urban areas. Out of total of 3.7 lakh societies under Culture & Recreation, 2.3 lakh societies are located in rural areas. The remaining 8.8 lakh societies registered under other activities constitutes 5.2 lakh societies located in rural areas and 3.6 lakh societies in urban areas. This comparison is depicted pictorially in Figure 3.3.

**Table 3.1: Distribution of Societies registered under various activities/purposes by location (Rural/Urban)**

Activity Code	Activity	No. of Societies		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	Culture & Recreation	2,34,583	1,35,327	3,69,912
2	Education & Research	2,99,858	3,16,085	6,15,954
3	Health	30,553	28,953	59,507
4	Social Services	8,09,920	5,00,949	13,10,911
5	Environment	18,661	8,970	27,632
6	Development & Housing	91,640	67,011	1,58,666
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	2,508	3,838	6,347
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	9,809	8,586	18,395
9	International activities	1,188	1,884	3,072
10	Religion	88,667	63,619	1,52,288
11	Business and professional associations, unions	1,33,311	96,701	2,30,017
12	Not elsewhere classified	1,09,692	51,144	1,60,845
	Information Not available	32,991	27,880	60,874
	Total	18,63,381	13,10,947	31,74,420

**Figure 3.3: Distribution of Societies (in lakh) registered under various activities/purposes by location (Rural/Urban)**



3.7 In rural areas, nearly 44% of the societies are registered in Social Services, followed by 16% in Education & Research, and 13% in Culture &

Recreation. Similarly, of all the societies registered in urban areas, nearly 38% of the societies are registered in Social Services, followed by 24% in Education & Research, and 10% in Culture & Recreation. The overall trend of society registration across activities is more or less same for the entire country as well as separately for rural and urban areas.

3.8 The percentage distribution of societies registered in rural/urban areas by activities/purposes is given in Table 3.2. It is observed that the share of societies registered in rural areas is higher than urban areas in almost all activities except Law, Advocacy & Politics and International activities. In Education & Research, the registrations are equally distributed in rural and urban areas.

**Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Societies registered in Rural/Urban areas by activities/purposes**

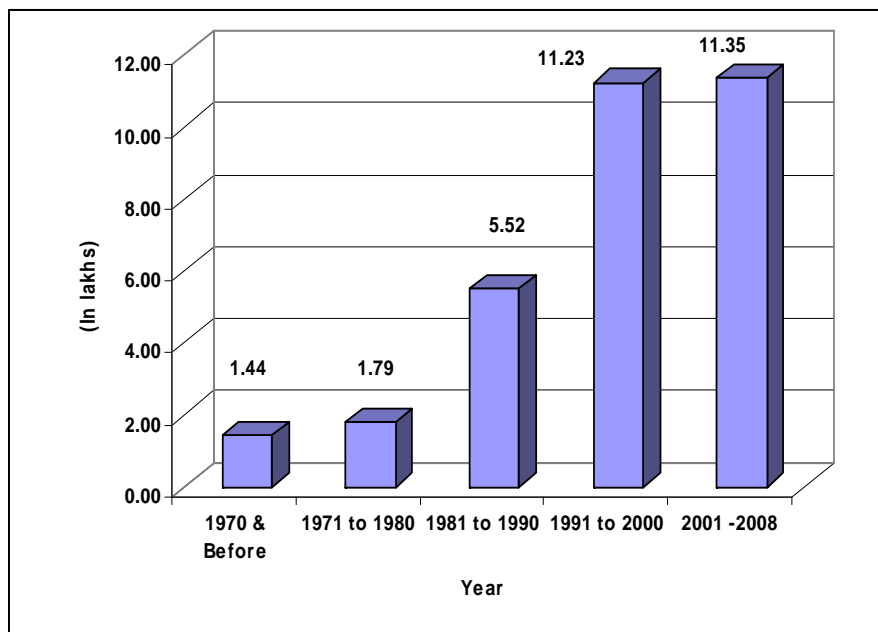
Code	Purpose	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Culture & Recreation	63.42	36.58	100.00
2	Education & Research	48.68	51.32	100.00
3	Health	51.34	48.65	100.00
4	Social Services	61.78	38.21	100.00
5	Environment	67.53	32.46	100.00
6	Development & Housing	57.76	42.23	100.00
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	39.51	60.47	100.00
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	53.32	46.68	100.00
9	International activities	38.67	61.33	100.00
10	Religion	58.22	41.78	100.00
11	Business and professional associations, unions	57.96	42.04	100.00
12	Not elsewhere classified	68.20	31.80	100.00
	Information Not available	54.20	45.80	100.00
	Total	58.70	41.30	100.00

**3.9 The distribution of societies registered in different periods of time:** The year wise distribution for the periods, before 1970, 1971 to 1980, 1981 to 1990, 1991 to 2000, after 2001 to 2008 is shown in Figure 3.4.

3.10 It may be seen that the number of NPIs formed after 1990 has increased manifold. The pattern of increase in the societies over the years is almost same in all the States. There were only 1.44 lakh societies registered till the year 1970, followed by 1.79 lakh registrations in the period 1971 to 1980, 5.52 lakh registrations in the period 1981 to 1990, 11.22 lakh registrations in

the period 1991 to 2000, and as many as 11.35 lakh societies were registered after 2001 to 2008.

**Figure 3.4: Distribution of Societies registered in different periods**



**3.11 Distribution of societies registered in different periods of registration by location:** The year wise distribution for the periods, before 1970, 1971 to 1980, 1981 to 1990, 1991 to 2000, after 2001 in rural and urban areas is given in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Distribution of Societies registered in different periods by location (Rural/Urban)**

	Period of Registration	No. of Societies (in lakh)		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	1970 & Before	0.72	0.72	1.44
2	1971 to 1980	0.97	0.82	1.79
3	1981 to 1990	3.51	2.01	5.52
4	1991 to 2000	6.73	4.50	11.23
5	2001 -2008	6.66	4.68	11.35
	Information Not available	0.05	0.37	0.42
Total		18.63	13.11	31.74

3.12 The above table shows that of all the 31.7 lakh registered societies, as many as 18.6 lakh societies are located in rural areas and 13.1 lakh societies in urban areas. In rural areas, about 6.7 lakh societies are registered in each of



the periods 1991 to 2000 and 2001 to 2008. There are 3.5 lakh societies registered in 1981-1990 and only 1.7 lakh before 1981. In urban areas, as many as 4.7 lakh societies are registered after 2000, 4.5 lakh societies in 1991-2000, 2.0 lakh societies in 1981-1990. In urban areas, the number of societies registered before 1981 are 1.5 lakh. The percentage distribution of societies registered in different periods of registration by location is given in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Societies registered in different periods by location (Rural/Urban)**

	Period of Registration	Rural	Urban	Total
1	1970 & Before	3.85	5.52	4.54
2	1971 to 1980	5.18	6.28	5.64
3	1981 to 1990	18.83	15.33	17.38
4	1991 to 2000	36.11	34.32	35.37
5	2001 to 2008	35.76	35.71	35.74
	Information Not available	0.27	2.83	1.33
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

**3.13 The distribution of societies registered under various activities/purposes by period of Registration:** The distribution of societies under various activities/purposes during different periods is given in Table 3.5. The registrations are highest for Social Services during all the periods of registrations except in the period prior to 1970. For the societies registered before 1970, the registration was highest for Religion activity (0.5 lakh societies) followed by Social Services (0.4 lakh) and Education & Research (0.2 lakh). Culture & Recreation (0.1 lakh) was the fourth major activity prior to 1970.

**3.14** In all the periods of registration post 1970 Social Services, Education & Research and Culture & Recreation are the three top-most activities with Social Services taking the first rank. Religion is the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> most important activity having only about 3% to 6% registrations in these periods.

**Table 3.5: Distribution of Societies registered under various activities/purposes by period of Registration of Societies**

Code	Purpose	Period of Registration of Societies						Total
		1970 & Before	1971 to 1980	1981 to 1990	1991 to 2000	2001 & after	Info. n.a.	
1	Culture & Recreation	13,254	31,661	92,070	1,25,504	1,04,849	2,574	3,69,912
2	Education & Research	23,510	30,020	94,130	2,20,026	2,42,855	5,413	6,15,954
3	Health	1,683	2,311	6,014	16,641	32,718	140	59,507
4	Social Services	40,306	71,324	2,41,601	4,72,162	4,55,175	30,343	13,10,911
5	Environment	958	318	1,135	7,039	18,136	46	27,632
6	Development & Housing	2,596	6,193	20,091	61,621	67,725	440	1,58,666

Code	Purpose	Period of Registration of Societies						
		1970 & Before	1971 to 1980	1981 to 1990	1991 to 2000	2001 & after	Info. n.a.	Total
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	206	556	938	2,088	2,529	30	6,347
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	1,091	1,881	3,002	4,129	8,112	180	18,395
9	International activities	173	210	528	1,025	1,131	5	3,072
10	Religion	51,032	10,667	21,846	33,371	35,318	54	1,52,288
11	Business and professional associations, unions	6,044	13,141	36,762	83,266	89,444	1,360	2,30,017
12	Not elsewhere classified	2,264	9,138	27,387	65,850	54,710	1,496	1,60,845
	Information not available	1,007	1,516	6,333	30,060	21,950	8	60,874
	Total	1,44,124	1,78,936	5,51,837	11,22,782	11,34,652	42,089	31,74,420

3.15 The percentage distributions of societies registered under various activities/purposes by year of registration of societies given in Table 3.6 indicate registrations in Social Services are in the range of 28% to 44%, Education & Research in the range of 16% to 21% and Culture & Recreation in the range of 9% to 18% during different periods. As stated earlier, Religion activity dominates the period prior to 1970 having 35% share in the total societies registered. Thereafter, registrations in Religion activity are in the range of 3% to 6% only. There have been very few registrations under Health activity, ranging from 1.17% registrations before 1970 to 2.88% registrations in recent years.

**Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Societies registered under various activities/purposes by period of Registration of Societies**

Code	Purpose	Period of Registration of Societies						
		1970 & Before	1971 to 1980	1981 to 1990	1991 to 2000	2001 & after	Information not available	Total
1	Culture & Recreation	9.20	17.69	16.68	11.18	9.24	6.12	11.65
2	Education & Research	16.31	16.78	17.06	19.60	21.40	12.86	19.40
3	Health	1.17	1.29	1.09	1.48	2.88	0.33	1.87
4	Social Services	27.97	39.86	43.78	42.05	40.12	72.09	41.30
5	Environment	0.66	0.18	0.21	0.63	1.60	0.11	0.87
6	Development & Housing	1.80	3.46	3.64	5.49	5.97	1.05	5.00
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	0.14	0.31	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.07	0.20
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	0.76	1.05	0.54	0.37	0.71	0.43	0.58
9	International activities	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.10
10	Religion	35.41	5.96	3.96	2.97	3.11	0.13	4.80
11	Business and professional	4.19	7.34	6.66	7.42	7.88	3.23	7.25

Code	Purpose	Period of Registration of Societies						
		1970 & Before	1971 to 1980	1981 to 1990	1991 to 2000	2001 & after	Information not available	Total
	associations, unions							
12	Not elsewhere classified	1.57	5.11	15.31	36.80	30.58	3.55	5.07
	Information Not available	0.70	0.85	3.54	16.80	12.27	0.02	1.92
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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**Section C**  
**PROFILE OF TRACED SOCIETIES**  
**AT ALL INDIA LEVEL**

## Chapter Four

### Distribution of Traced Societies at All India level from Second Phase

4.1 The second phase of the study namely, "Compilation of Satellite Accounts in respect of NPIs in India" involved visiting the societies listed during the first phase, to physically verify their existence and simultaneously collect employment and financial data from the traced societies. One of the objectives of the survey was to know the distribution of traced societies viz. (i) by location i.e. rural or urban; (ii) by sectors they serve i.e. Government, Industries, and Household; and (iii) by purpose such as Health, Education, Culture & Recreation etc. These distributions of traced societies are presented in this chapter.

4.2 About 22.44 lakh societies have been visited during the second phase, i.e. 70.9% of the registered societies. Out of these, 6.94 lakh societies have been traced. Details are given in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Coverage of societies vis-à-vis registered societies**  
(in lakh)

Number of registered Societies as per First Phase	31.64
Number of Societies visited in Second Phase	22.44
Percentage of societies visited in second phase to registered societies	70.90
Number of Traced societies records received by CSO	6.94
Percentage of traced societies to societies visited in second Phase	30.90

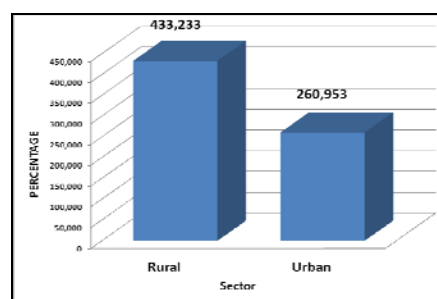
#### Distribution of traced societies by location (rural-urban)

4.3 During the survey, the investigators were asked to collect the information on, inter alia, the location of societies based on the addresses of the societies traced. Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1 indicate that 4,33,233 societies, comprising of 62.4% of all traced societies, are located in rural areas. This distribution is not significantly different from the first phase results.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of the traced societies by location**

	Traced Societies	Rural	Urban
<b>Number of Societies</b>	694,186	433,233	260,953
<b>Percentage distribution</b>	100	62.4	37.6

**Figure 4.1: Distribution of traced societies by location**



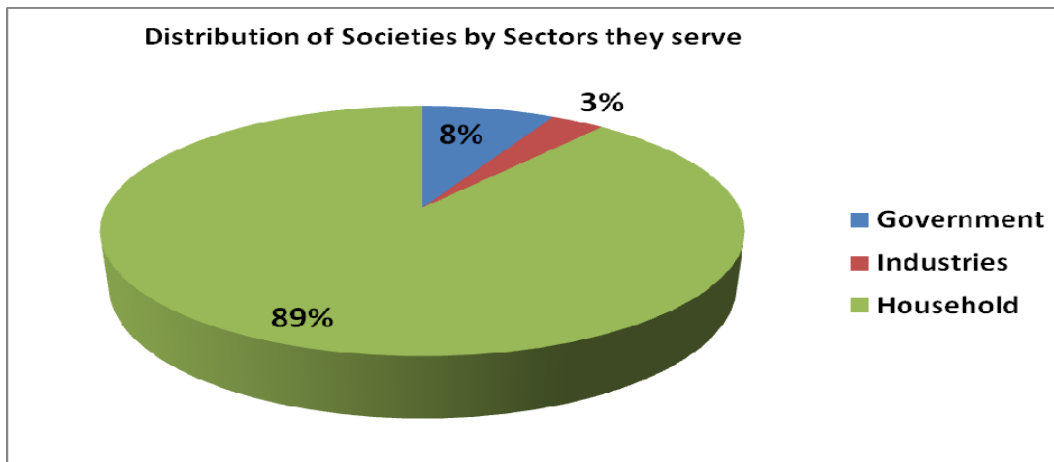
## Distribution of Societies by Sectors they serve

4.4 The non profit Institutions can also be classified according to the sectors they serve namely, Government, Industries and Household. This distribution is necessary to further classify its output as actual final consumption expenditure of the government, intermediate consumption expenditure of the industries and actual final consumption expenditure of the household. The criteria used for classification of societies into the three categories are:

- a. Serving Government: The societies which are **mainly financing** their activities through government aid/grants are classified as 'societies serving government'.
- b. Serving Industries: The societies created by farmers, manufacturers, traders, professionals like doctors, lawyers, auditors, etc. **for the benefit of their respective businesses/industries** are classified as 'societies serving industries'. They consist of chamber of commerce, trade associations, market associations, market federations, etc.
- c. Serving Households: The 'societies serving households' consist of societies which **provide or sell goods or services to households and are not mainly financed by government**. These societies include religious societies, social, cultural, recreational and sports clubs, trade unions, labour unions, consumers associations, resident welfare associations, parents teachers associations. These also include charities, relief and aid organizations financed by voluntary donations and offerings, in cash or in kind.

4.5 The distribution of societies by sectors they serve is given in Figure 4.2. Here, it is seen that 89% of the total societies cater to the household sector while 8% and 3% are serving Government and Industries sector respectively.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of Societies by Sectors they serve



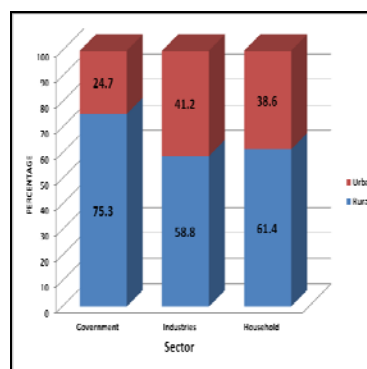
4.6 Further distribution of societies in rural/urban areas by sectors they serve is given in Table 4.3. It can be seen that out of the total number of traced societies serving the Government sector (55,486 societies), 75% are located in rural areas.

**Percentage Distribution of Societies in Rural/Urban areas by Sectors they serve**

**Table 4.3**

Code	Serving which Institutions	Rural		Urban		Total
		Number	(%)	Number	(%)	
1	Government	41789	75.3	13697	24.7	55486
2	Industries	13131	58.8	9197	41.2	22328
3	Household	378313	61.4	238059	38.6	616372
	<b>Total</b>	433233	62.4	260953	37.6	694186

**Figure 4.3**

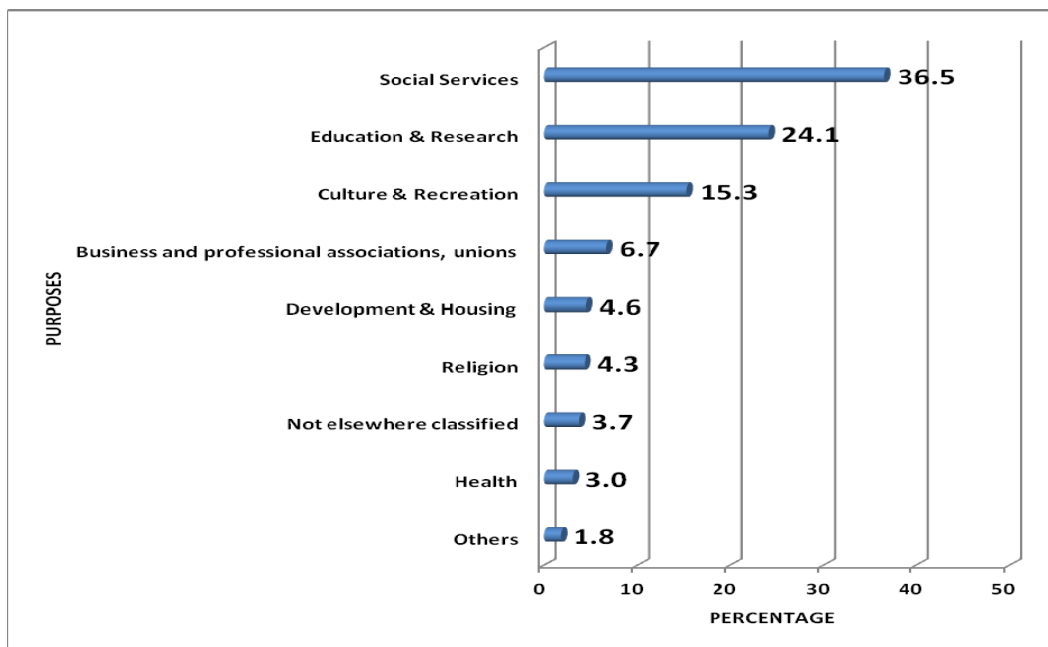


### Distribution of societies by purposes

4.7 The objective of classifying the societies by purposes is to differentiate between the various types of organizations covered in the survey for more meaningful and comprehensive analysis of this sector. The SNA 93 identifies two basis for classifying NPIs – one according to economic activity in which they engage and the other in terms of their functions or purposes. Purpose classification is more specific and relates to the objectives these institutional units aim to achieve through various kinds of outlays. Therefore, in this study, the purpose classification of the NPIs as per the International Classification for Non Profit Organizations (ICNPO) is used. Detailed classifications can be seen at Annexure II.

4.8 Figure 4.4 exhibits the distribution of societies by purposes i.e. i) culture and recreation, ii) education and research, iii) health, iv) social services, v) environment, vi) development and housing, vii) law, advocacy and politics, viii) philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion, ix) international activities, x) religion, xi) business and professional associations, unions and xii) not elsewhere classified. It is found that out of the traced societies, maximum number of societies, i.e., 2,53,537 (36.5%) are under Social Services activities, followed by Education & Research, 1,67,136 (24.1%), and Culture & Recreation, 1,06,147 (15.3%). The top three activities account for 76% of the traced societies.

**Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of societies by purposes**



#### 4.9 The distribution of societies under various purposes by location:

The distribution of societies under various purposes by location i.e. rural or urban is given in Table 4.4. The 2.53 lakh societies under the Social Services are mainly concentrated in rural areas (1.60 lakh) and only 0.93 lakh societies are located in urban areas. Under Education and Research, 0.95 lakh societies are located in rural areas and 0.72 lakh in urban areas. Out of total of 1.06 lakh societies under Culture & Recreation, 0.76 lakh societies are in rural areas. The remaining 1.67 lakh societies under other purposes constitute 1.01 lakh societies located in rural areas and 0.66 lakh societies in urban areas.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Societies under various activities/purposes by location**

Code	Purposes	Number of Societies (In Thousands)		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	Culture & Recreation	76.18	29.97	106.15
2	Education & Research	95.53	71.61	167.14
3	Health	11.59	9.53	21.12
4	Social Services	160.43	93.11	253.54
5	Environment	6.25	2.42	8.67
6	Development & Housing	20.59	11.08	31.67
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	0.53	0.86	1.39
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	0.84	0.81	1.65
9	International activities	0.24	0.27	0.51
10	Religion	16.33	13.81	30.14
11	Business and professional associations, unions	25.63	20.8	46.43
12	Not elsewhere classified	19.08	6.68	25.76
	<b>Total</b>	<b>433.22</b>	<b>260.95</b>	<b>694.17</b>



4.10 The distribution of traced societies located in rural/urban areas by purposes is given in Table 4.5. It is observed that the share of societies located in rural areas is higher than the share in urban areas for almost all purposes except Law, Advocacy & Politics.

**Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Societies registered in Rural/Urban areas by purposes**

Code	Purpose	Percentage of Societies		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	Culture & Recreation	71.8	28.2	100
2	Education & Research	57.2	42.8	100
3	Health	54.9	45.1	100
4	Social Services	63.3	36.7	100
5	Environment	72.1	27.9	100
6	Development & Housing	65.0	35.0	100
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	38.1	61.9	100
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	50.9	49.1	100
9	International activities	47.1	52.9	100
10	Religion	54.2	45.8	100
11	Business and professional associations, unions	55.2	44.8	100
12	Not elsewhere classified	74.1	25.9	100
	<b>Total</b>	62.4	37.6	100

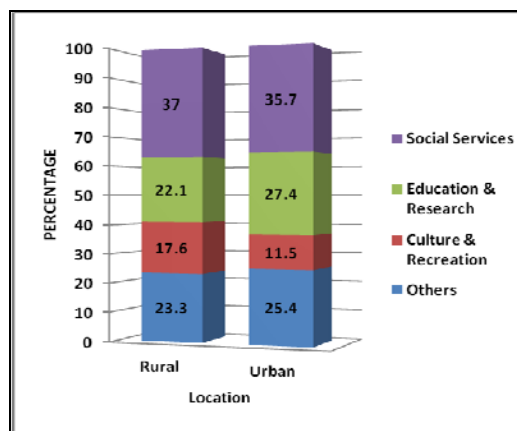
4.11 The purpose wise distribution of societies by location (rural/urban) is given in Table 4.6. In rural areas, 37% of the societies are registered in Social Services, followed by 22% in Education & Research, and 18% in Culture & Recreation. Similarly, of all the societies registered in urban areas, nearly 36% of the societies are registered in Social Services, followed by 27% in Education & Research, and 12% in Culture & Recreation.

**Percentage Distribution of Societies registered under activities/purposes by location (Rural/Urban)**

**Table 4.6**

Code	Purpose	Percentage of Societies		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	Social Services	37	35.7	36.5
2	Education & Research	22.1	27.4	24.1
3	Culture & Recreation	17.6	11.5	15.3
4	Others	23.3	25.4	24.1
	<b>Total</b>	100	100	100

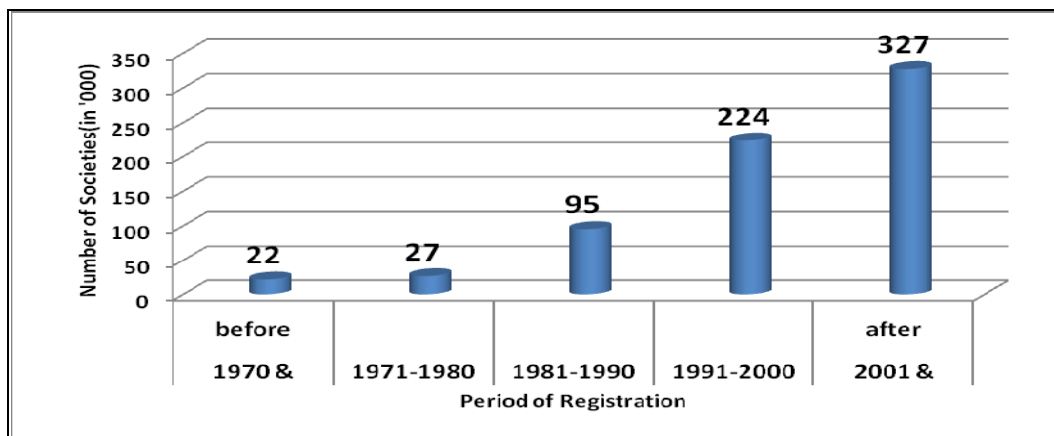
**Figure 4.5**



## The distribution of societies registered in different periods of registration by location

4.12 The distribution of traced societies in different periods is shown in Figure 4.6. It may be seen that the number of NPIs formed after 1990 has increased manifold. There were only 0.2 lakh traced societies registered till the year 1970, followed by 0.27 lakh registrations in the period 1971 to 1980, 0.95 lakh registrations in the period 1981 to 1990, 2.24 lakh registrations in the period 1991 to 2000, and as many as 3.27 lakh traced societies were registered after 2000.

**Figure 4.6: Distribution of Societies registered in different periods**



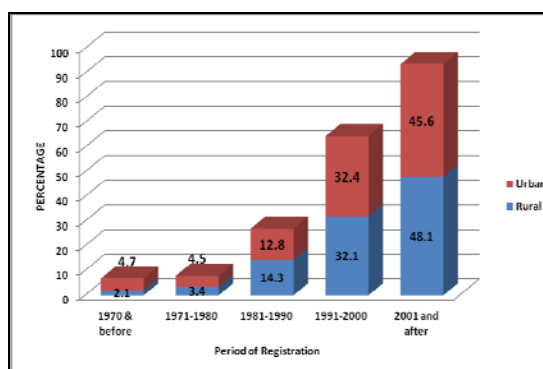
4.13 The percentage distribution of societies registered in different periods by location is given in Table 4.7. It is found that registration of societies for both rural and urban areas have increased almost in a similar manner after 1990. This is shown pictorially in Figure 4.7.

**Location wise Distribution of Societies registered in different periods**

**Table 4.7**

S.NO .	Year of Registration	Rural	Urban	Total
1	1970 & before	2.1	4.7	3.1
2	1971-1980	3.4	4.5	3.8
3	1981-1990	14.3	12.8	13.7
4	1991-2000	32.1	32.4	32.2
5	2001 and after	48.1	45.6	47.2
	<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Figure 4.7**



## Distribution of societies registered under various activities/purposes by period of Registration

4.14 The distribution of societies under various activities/purposes during different periods of registration is given in Table 4.8. The registrations are highest for Social Services during all the periods of registrations except in the period prior to 1970. For the societies registered before 1970, the registration was highest for Education & Research (6,833), Social Services (6,201), Religion (3,971) Culture & Recreation (2,372) Business and Professional associations (784) followed by Development & Housing (233) was the fifth major activity prior to 1970 for traced societies.

4.15 Post 1970, Social Services, Education & Research and Culture & Recreation are the three top-most activities with Education & Research taking the first rank.

**Table 4.8: Distribution of Societies under various purposes by period of Registration of Societies**

Activity	Year of Registration of Societies					
	1970 & before	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001 & after	Total
Culture & Recreation	2372	5271	21246	36244	41014	106147
Education & Research	6833	6681	21807	54205	77610	167136
Health	586	708	1608	4676	13543	21121
Social Services	6201	8708	34385	82846	121397	253537
Environment	90	116	586	2079	5801	8672
Development & Housing	233	670	2607	10385	17783	31678
Law, Advocacy & Politics	32	48	170	513	620	1383
Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	32	46	124	431	1027	1660
International activities	42	24	59	148	242	515
Religion	3971	1972	4347	7869	11982	30141
Business and professional associations, unions	784	1799	6082	16354	21411	46430
Not elsewhere classified	408	511	2194	7774	14879	25766
<b>Total</b>	21584	26554	95215	223524	327309	694186

4.16 The percentage distribution of societies registered under various activities/purposes by year of registration of societies is given in Table 4.9. It indicates that prior to 1971, registrations were maximum in Education & Research (31.7%) , Social Services (28.7%), Religion (18.4%), and Culture & Recreation(11.0%). For the period post 2000, registrations are maximum for Social Services (37.1%) followed by Education & Research (23.7%) and Culture & Recreation (12.5%). The percentage registration in Religion activity, which was the third most important activity in the period before 1971, has decreased from 18.4% to 3.7% in the period post 2000 for traced societies.

**Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Societies under various purposes by period of Registration of Societies**

Activity	Year of Registration of Societies					Total
	1970 & before	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001 & after	
Culture & Recreation	11.0	19.9	22.3	16.2	12.5	15.3
Education & Research	31.7	25.2	22.9	24.3	23.7	24.1
Health	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.1	4.1	3.0
Social Services	28.7	32.8	36.1	37.1	37.1	36.5
Environment	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.2
Development & Housing	1.1	2.5	2.7	4.6	5.4	4.6
Law, Advocacy & Politics	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
International activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Religion	18.4	7.4	4.6	3.5	3.7	4.3
Business and professional associations, unions	3.6	6.8	6.4	7.3	6.5	6.7
Not elsewhere classified	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.5	4.5	3.7
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.17 The percentage distributions of societies registered in different periods by various purposes given in Table 4.10 indicate registrations in Social Services are in the range of 2% to 48%, Education & Research in the range of 4% to 47% and Culture & Recreation in the range of 2% to 39% during different periods. For the period post 1990, registrations have tremendously increased in the Health, Environment, Education & Research activities and Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion. In the health sector, registrations have increased from mere 2.8% in the period before 1971 to 64% in the period post 2000. For the environment related activity, it has increased from 1% to 67% for the same period. In Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion, registrations have increased from 1.9% in the period before 1971 to 62% in the period post 2000.

**Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Societies registered under various activities/purposes by year of Registration of Societies**

Activity	Year of Registration of Societies					Total
	1970 & before	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001 & after	
Culture & Recreation	2.2	5.0	20.0	34.1	38.6	100
Education & Research	4.1	4.0	13.0	32.4	46.4	100
Health	2.8	3.4	7.6	22.1	64.1	100
Social Services	2.4	3.4	13.6	32.7	47.9	100
Environment	1.0	1.3	6.8	24.0	66.9	100

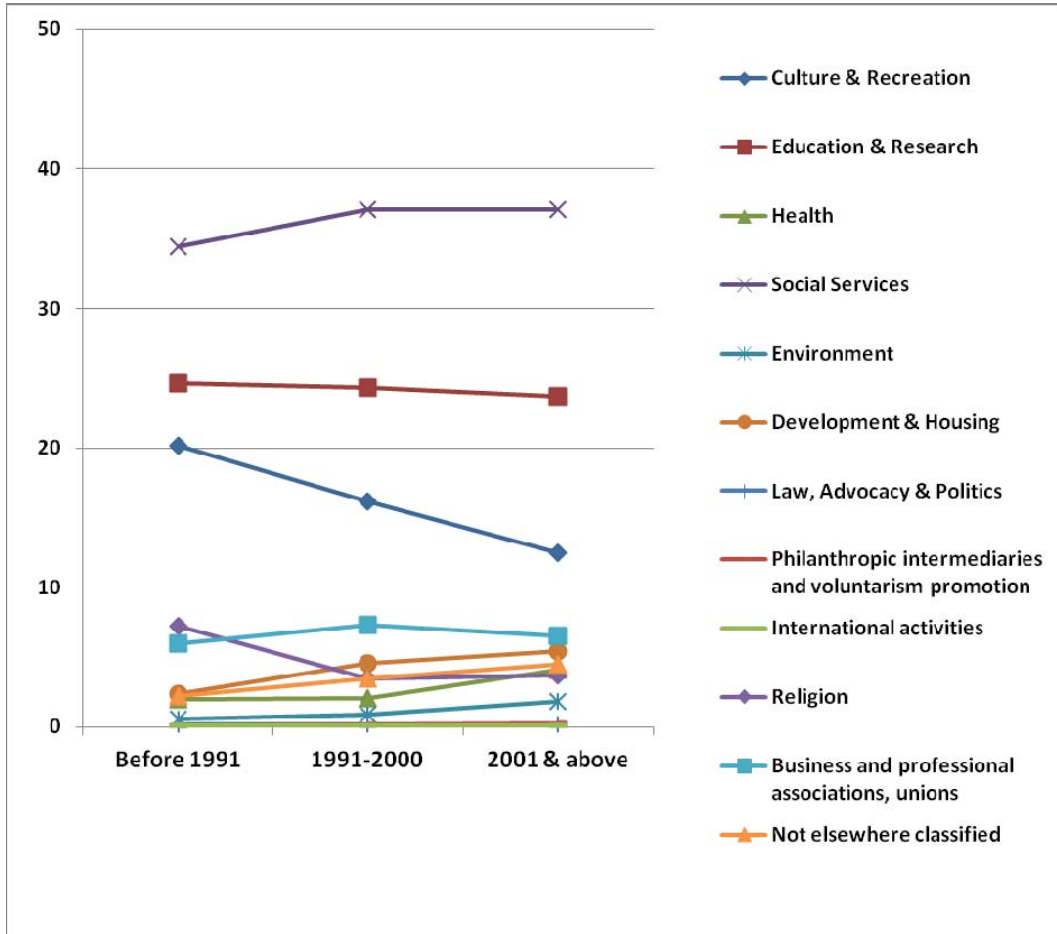
Development & Housing	0.7	2.1	8.2	32.8	56.1	100
Law, Advocacy & Politics	2.3	3.5	12.3	37.1	44.8	100
Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	1.9	2.8	7.5	26.0	61.9	100
International activities	8.2	4.7	11.5	28.7	47.0	100
Religion	13.2	6.5	14.4	26.1	39.8	100
Business and professional associations, unions	1.7	3.9	13.1	35.2	46.1	100
Not elsewhere classified	1.6	2.0	8.5	30.2	57.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>100</b>

4.18 To have a bird's eye view of the registration pattern of the societies, the periods have been grouped into three categories viz. Prior to 1991, 1991-2000 and 2001-2008 and is presented in Table 4.11 and Figure 4.8. It can be observed that the share of traced societies under social services is highest in all the periods of registration ranging from 34% to 38%. This is followed by societies under education & research with periods of registration ranging from 23% to 25%.

**Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Societies registered in different periods by various purposes**

Code	Activity	Before 1991	1991-2000	2001 & after	Total
1	Culture & Recreation	20.2	16.2	12.5	15.3
2	Education & Research	24.6	24.3	23.7	24.1
3	Health	2.0	2.1	4.1	3.0
4	Social Services	34.4	37.1	37.1	36.5
5	Environment	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.2
6	Development & Housing	2.4	4.6	5.4	4.6
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
9	International activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	Religion	7.2	3.5	3.7	4.3
11	Business and professional associations, unions	6.0	7.3	6.5	6.7
12	Not elsewhere classified	2.2	3.5	4.5	3.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Societies registered in different periods by various purposes



4.19 The next chapter in this report is dealing with the profile of workforce in the NPI sector.

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## Chapter Five

### Distribution of Workforce of Traced Societies at All India level

5.1 The list of key variables and tables of the NPI satellite account suggested in UN Handbook on NPIs in the SNA, also given in chapter Two of this report, includes, inter alia, two variables namely, paid employment number and voluntary employment number. Keeping these requirements of the UN handbook in consideration, data on paid employment and volunteers from each society has been collected during the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the survey. In this chapter, the distribution of such information is given by gender, location, serving sectors and purposes. In addition, the distribution of governing body members is also given.

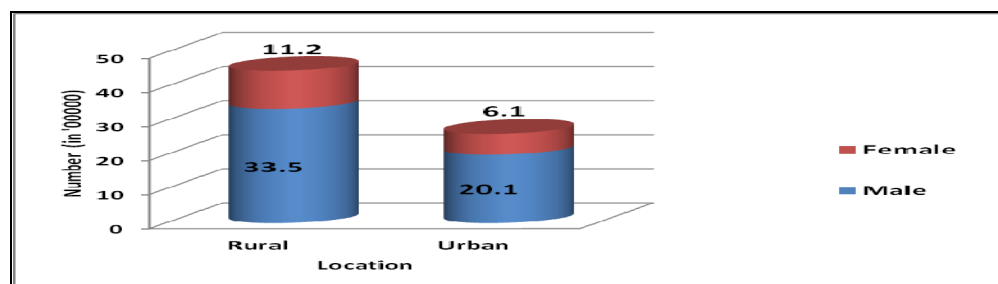
#### Distribution of Governing Body Members

5.2 The distribution of Governing Body members by gender and location is given in Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1. In both rural and urban areas, the number of male governing body members is significantly higher than their female counterpart. The average size of governing body per society is the same i.e. 10 persons, for both rural and urban areas. The overall male-female ratio of governing body members is 3:1. The male-female ratio is almost same in rural and urban areas.

**Table 5.1: Distribution of Governing Body Members by location (Rural/Urban)**

S.No	Location	No. of Societies	Number of governing body members				Total	Av. No. of GB/ Society
			Male		Female			
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)		
1	Rural	433233	3345687	75.0	1117684	25.0	4463371	10
2	Urban	260953	2006717	76.6	614245	23.4	2620962	10
	Total	694186	5352404	75.6	1731929	24.4	7084333	10

**Figure 5.1: Distribution of Governing Body members by location (Rural/Urban)**



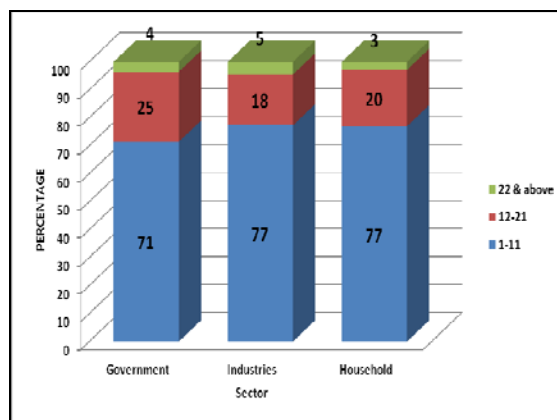
5.3 Table 5.2 shows the distribution of societies according to size of governing body over various institutions viz. Government, industries and household, they serve. Out of 6.94 lakh societies, 5.31 lakh societies have governing body members ranging from one to eleven, 1.42 lakh societies have 12-21 members and 21 thousand societies have members more than 22. Information is not available for 11 thousand societies.

### Distribution of Societies according to size of Governing Body

Table 5.2

S.NO.	Serving which Institutions	1-11	12-21	22 & above	Total
1	Government	40	14	2	56
2	Industries	17	4	1	22
3	Household	474	124	18	616
4	<b>Total</b>	531	142	21	694

Figure 5.2



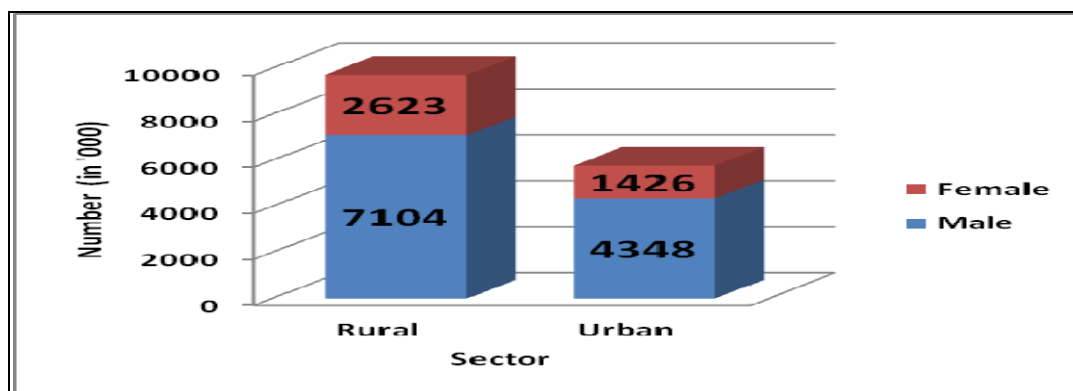
### Distribution of volunteers

5.4 The male-female ratio of volunteers is the same in both rural and urban areas. The actual and percentage distribution of male and female volunteers is given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Volunteers by location (Rural/Urban)

S.NO.	Location	No. of Societies (in '000s)	Number of volunteers(in '000s)				% Distribution of volunteers (including governing body members)		
			Male	Female	Total	Avg. No. of volunteers per society	Male	Female	Total
1	Rural	433	7104	2623	9727	22	73	27	100
2	Urban	261	4348	1426	5774	22	75	25	100
3	<b>Total</b>	694	11452	4049	15501	22	74	26	100

Figure 5.3: Distribution of male and female volunteers according to location (Rural/Urban)





5.5 Distribution of Volunteers by Sectors they serve is given in Table 5.4. 87% of the volunteers are engaged in the household sector while 9% and 4% are in the government and industries respectively. No information is available for 0.5% of total volunteer worker.

**Table 5.4: Distribution of Volunteers (including Governing Body Members) by Sectors they serve (in thousands)**

S.NO.	Sectors	No. of Societies	Male	Female	Total	% of total Volunteers to Sectors
1	Government	56	886	546	1432	9.2
2	Industries	22	441	84	525	3.4
3	Household	616	10125	3419	13544	87.4
	Total	694	11452	4049	15501	100

5.6 The distribution of volunteers over different activities is given in Table 5.5. The average number of volunteers per activity is highest in International activities (152) followed by Law, Advocacy & Politics (98). The average number of volunteers is lowest for Education & Research (16).

**Table 5.5: Purpose wise Distribution of Volunteers**

Sl No	Activity	No. of Societies	Total Volunteers in '000 (including governing body members)			Average No. of Volunteers (including governing body members)
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Culture & Recreation	106	2767	523	3290	31
2	Education & Research	167	1866	835	2701	16
3	Health	21	269	118	387	18
4	Social Services	254	3333	1463	4796	19
5	Environment	9	350	267	617	71
6	Development & Housing	32	452	260	712	22
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	1	122	13	135	98
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	2	25	21	46	28
9	International activities	1	62	16	78	152
10	Religion	30	594	105	699	23
11	Business and professional associations, unions	46	1070	265	1335	29
12	Not elsewhere classified	25	542	163	705	28
Total		694	11452	4049	15501	22

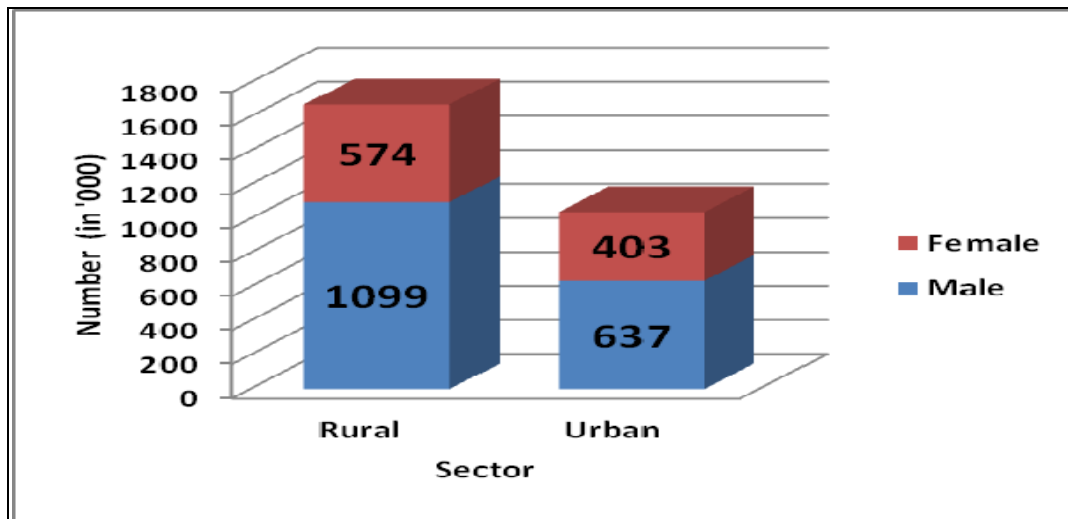
## Distribution of paid workers

5.7 The actual number and percentage distribution of paid workers is given in Table 5.6 and Figure 5.4.

**Table 5.6: Distribution of Employed Persons by location (Rural/Urban)**

S.No.	Location	No. of Societies ('000)	Number of employed persons ('000)			Avg. No. of employed persons per society	% Distribution of employed persons		
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1	Rural	433	1099	574	1673	3	66	34	100
2	Urban	261	637	403	1040	2	61	39	100
	<b>Total</b>	694	1736	977	2713	3	64	36	100

**Figure 5.4: Distribution of employed persons by location**



5.8 The distribution of employed persons according to institutions they serve is given in Table 5.7. Majority of the employed persons are in the household sector (89%).

**Table 5.7: Sector wise Distribution of Employed Persons (in thousands)**

S.NO.	Serving which Institutions	No. of Societies (in '000)	Male	Female	Total	% of employed persons per Institution
1	Government	56	61	150	211	8
2	Industries	22	32	46	78	3
3	Household	616	883	1541	2424	89
	<b>Total</b>	694	976	1737	2713	100

5.9 Distribution of employed persons according to different activities is given in Table 5.8. The average number of employed persons per activity is maximum in Education & Research (10 per society), followed by 4 persons in Health and 3 persons and Social Services & Environment both. The average number of employed persons for the remaining activities is same (1 to 2 members per activity).

**Table 5.8: Distribution of Employed Persons Activity wise**

S. No	Activity	No. of Societies (in '000)	Total Employed Persons (in '000)			Average Employed Persons per Society
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Culture & Recreation	106	103	52	155	1
2	Education & Research	167	985	610	1595	10
3	Health	21	54	39	93	4
4	Social Services	254	449	220	669	3
5	Environment	9	19	6	25	3
6	Development & Housing	32	23	12	35	1
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	1	2	1	3	2
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	2	3	1	4	2
9	International activities	1	1	0	1	2
10	Religion	30	35	10	45	1
11	Business and professional associations, unions	46	49	18	67	1
12	Not elsewhere classified	25	13	7	22	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>694</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>2713</b>	<b>4</b>

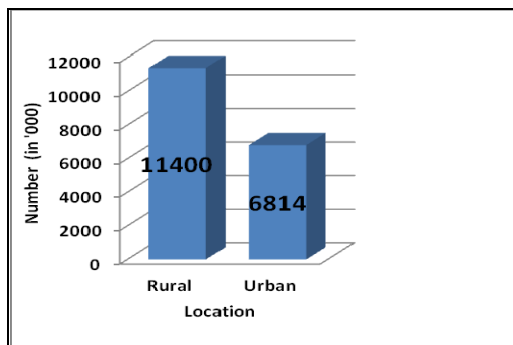
### Distribution of total work force of the societies

5.10 The total work force of the societies, as per data received, is around 182 lakh. Number of males engaged in these societies is 72% which is significantly higher than the female percentage. 63% of the workforce is engaged in the societies located in rural areas. The distribution of the total workforce in the societies in the rural and urban areas is given in Table 5.9.

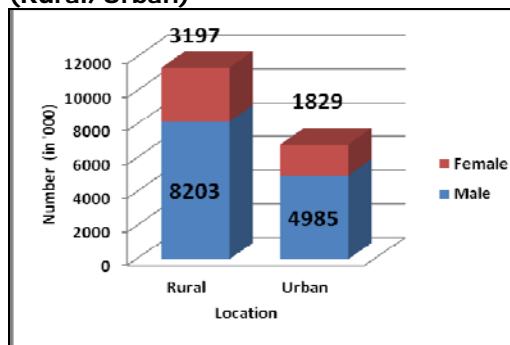
**Table 5.9: Location wise Distribution of Total Work Force of the Societies**

Location	No. of Societies (in '000)	Distribution of total Work Force (in '000)			% distribution on by location	Average work force per society	% Distribution of total Work Force		
		Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
Rural	433	8203	3197	11400	62.6	26	72	28	100
Urban	261	4985	1829	6814	37.4	26	73	27	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>13188</b>	<b>5026</b>	<b>18214</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 5.5: Distribution of total workforce by location (Rural/Urban)**



**Figure 5.6: Distribution of male and female workforce by location (Rural/Urban)**

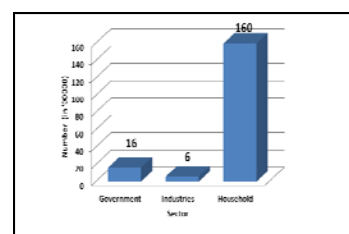


5.11 Distribution of total work force of the Societies by sectors they serve is given in Table 5.10 and Figure 5.7. The average workforce is maximum in the household sector (87.7%) and minimum in the industries sector (3%).

**Table 5.10: Distribution of total work force (in '000s)**

S. NO	Serving which Sector	No. of Societies	Male	Female	Total	% work force per Institution
1	Government	56	1036	607	1644	9
2	Industries	22	487	115	602	3.3
3	Household	616	11666	4303	15968	87.7
	<b>Total</b>	694	13189	5025	18214	100

**Figure 5.7: Distribution of total workforce (in lakh) by sectors they serve**



5.12 Distribution of total work force of the Societies by Purposes is given in Table 5.11. The average workforce is maximum for the purpose Law, Advocacy & Politics (100 persons per society engaged in this activity) followed by 74 for Environment. For the remaining activities, the average workforce varies between 20 and 40.

**Table 5.11: Purpose wise Distribution of total work force of the Societies**

S.No	Activity	No. of Societies (in '000)	Total work force (in '000)			Average Workforce
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Culture & Recreation	106	2871	575	3445	32
2	Education & Research	167	2851	1445	4295	26
3	Health	21	323	158	481	23
4	Social Services	254	3781	1683	5464	22
5	Environment	9	369	274	642	74
6	Development & Housing	32	475	272	747	24
7	Law, Advocacy & Politics	1	124	14	138	100
8	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	2	28	22	50	30
9	International activities	1	63	16	79	154
10	Religion	30	629	115	744	25
11	Business and professional associations, unions	46	1119	283	1402	30
12	Not elsewhere classified	25	549	162	711	28
13	Information Not available	1	8	8	16	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>13188</b>	<b>5026</b>	<b>18214</b>	<b>26</b>

5.13 After presenting the details of the human resources of the Societies, the details of its financial resources and its uses is given in the next chapter.

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**Section D**  
**MACRO-ECONOMIC AGGREGATES AND**  
**ACCOUNTS OF TRACED SOCIETIES**  
**AT ALL INDIA LEVEL**

## Chapter Six

### Macro economic aggregates for traced Societies registered under Societies Registration Act 1860

6.1 The study in respect of Non Profit Institutions in India was launched with the objective of preparation of Satellite Accounts of this sector. To fulfill this objective, the field survey of the societies registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 has been conducted. During the survey, financial data on sources of funds, uses of funds, capital expenditure during the year and stock of physical assets was collected from the societies, along with other information on their identification and workforce. In this chapter, the key results of the financial information collected during the survey are presented. The details are presented on the following financial aggregates:

- i. Composition of Total Output
- ii. Sources of Funds
- iii. Uses of Funds
- iv. Addition to Physical Assets during the year
- v. Stock of Physical Assets

These are given at aggregate level, by serving sectors viz. Government, Industries and Households and by purposes viz. Social Services, Education & Research, Culture & Recreation, Business and professional associations, unions, Development & Housing, Religion, Health and others. Results presented relates to 6.94 lakh societies, for which data is available.

#### Composition of Total Output

6.2 The Non Profit Institutions by nature are supposed to be providing the goods and services free or at a price significantly lower than the market price. Therefore, for valuation of output of these services, income received by sale of goods of services is not strictly applicable. To evaluate the value of their services and goods, the SNA suggests that the cost of goods and services provided by non-market producers may be calculated on the basis of their operational expenditure. By using this approach, the estimates of output of this sector have been prepared.

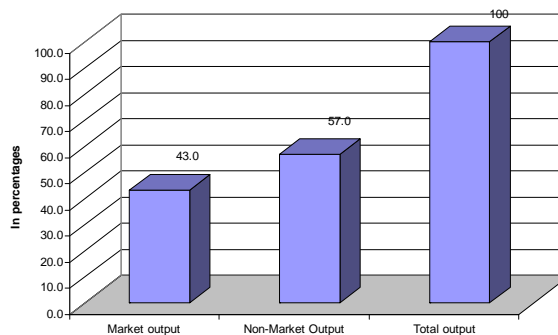
6.3 Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 give the value of output. The estimates of total value of output of the societies is ₹ 41292 crore which is sum of salary, wages and allowances, honorarium, interest, rent, other operating expenses (goods and services purchased for current activities of institution), provision for depreciation, taxes and consumption of stocks. The estimates of market output i.e. ₹ 17765 crore mainly consist of income/receipts from sale of goods and service produced by institution and miscellaneous incomes, comprising of 43% of the total output. The remaining i.e. ₹ 23527 crore is the non-market output.

### Composition of Total Output

Table 6.1

Output	Amount (₹ in crore)
Market output	17765
Non-Market Output	23527
Total output	41292

Figure 6.1

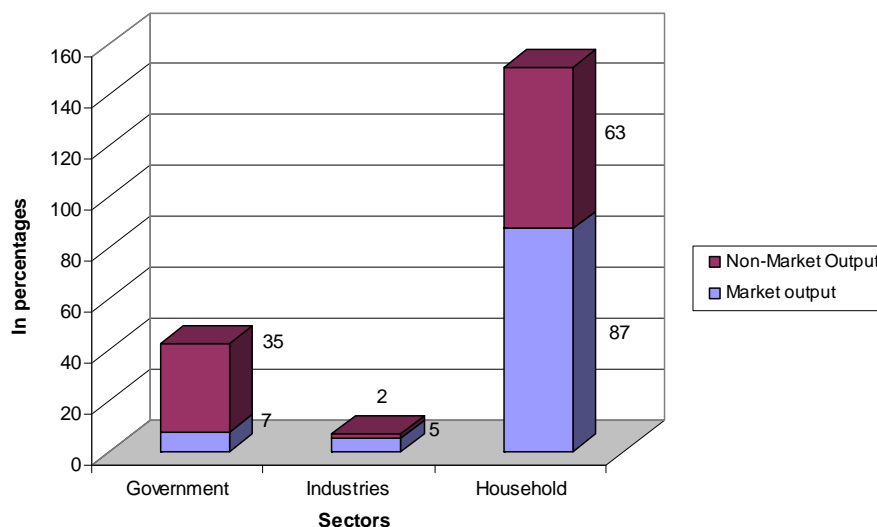


6.4 Table 6.2 and Figure 6.2 give sector wise composition of total output. It can be seen that 63% of the total non-market output is provided by the societies serving households, followed by 35% by the societies serving Government and remaining 2% by societies serving industries. The criteria used for classification of societies into these three categories are already given in chapter Four. It is obvious that the share of non-market output of the societies serving Government is much more than the market output. It is estimated to be 86.4% of the total output whereas, in the case of societies serving industries, the non-market output is only 28%.

Table 6.2: Sector wise Composition of Total Output

Sl No	Serving Sectors	₹ in crore		
		Market output	Non-Market Output	Total output
1	Government	1298 (13.6%)	8224 (86.4%)	9522 (100.0%)
2	Industries	943 (72.0%)	367 (28.0%)	1310 (100.0%)
3	Household	15525 (51.0%)	14936 (49.0%)	30461 (100.0%)
	Total	17765 (43.0%)	23527 (57.0%)	41292 (100.0%)

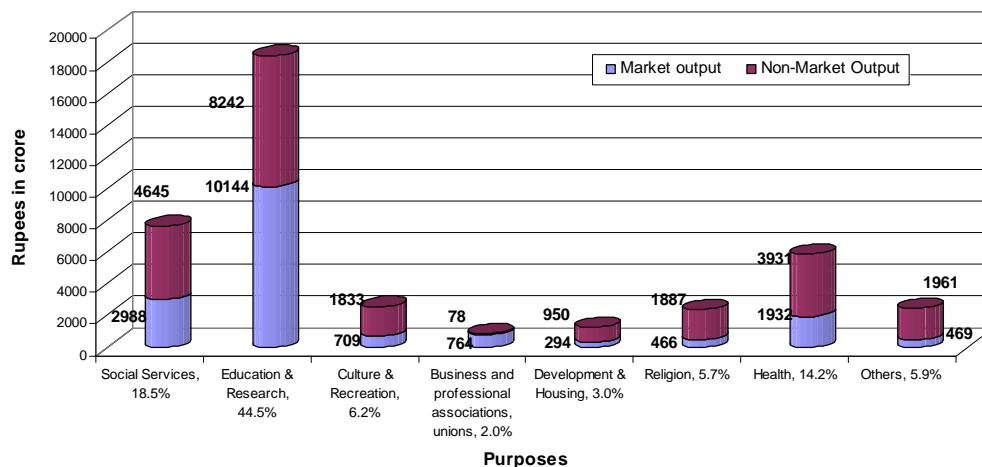
Figure 6.2: Sector wise Composition of Total Output





6.5 Purpose wise estimates of total output is shown in Figure 6.3. It is observed that the value of output for both market (₹ 10144 crore) and non-market (₹ 8242 crore) is maximum for the societies engaged in Education & Research which is 44.5% of the total output. This is followed by the output of the societies involved in Social Services which is 18.5% and share of Health Services is 14.2%. The non-market output is higher than the market output for all purposes except Education and Business & professional associations, unions where the market output is higher than the non-market output.

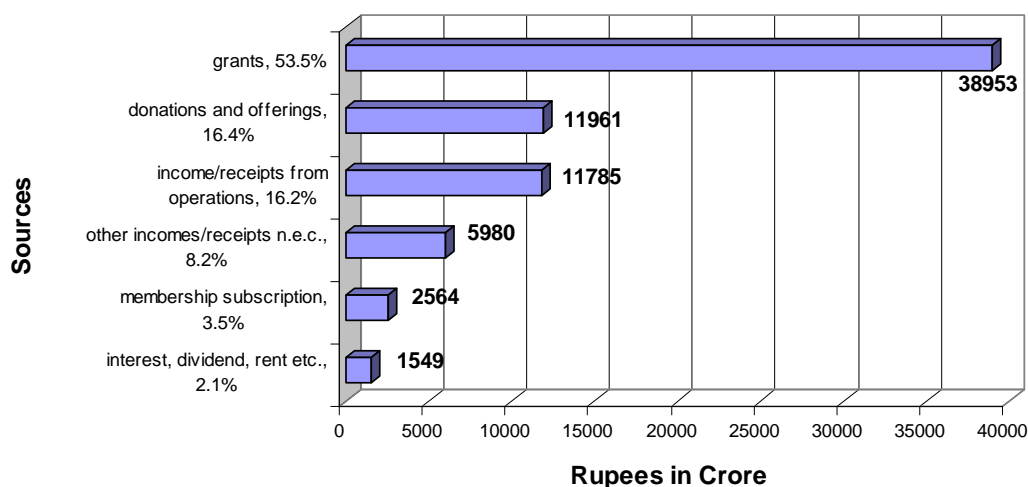
**Figure 6.3: Purpose wise Composition of Total Output**



### Sources of Funds

6.6 The activities of Non-Profit Institutions are being funded by various sources viz. (i) grants, (ii) donations and offerings, (iii) income/receipts from operations, (iv) other incomes/receipts n.e.c., (v) interest, dividend, rent etc. and (vi) membership subscription. The distribution of sources of funds is given in Figure 6.4. It may be seen that 53.5% of the funding for these societies comes from grants while 16.4% is from donations and offerings and 16.2% from income/receipts from operations. The remaining 13.8% comes from other sources viz. other incomes/receipts n.e.c., membership subscription and interest, dividend, rent etc.

**Figure 6.4: Distribution of Sources of Funds**



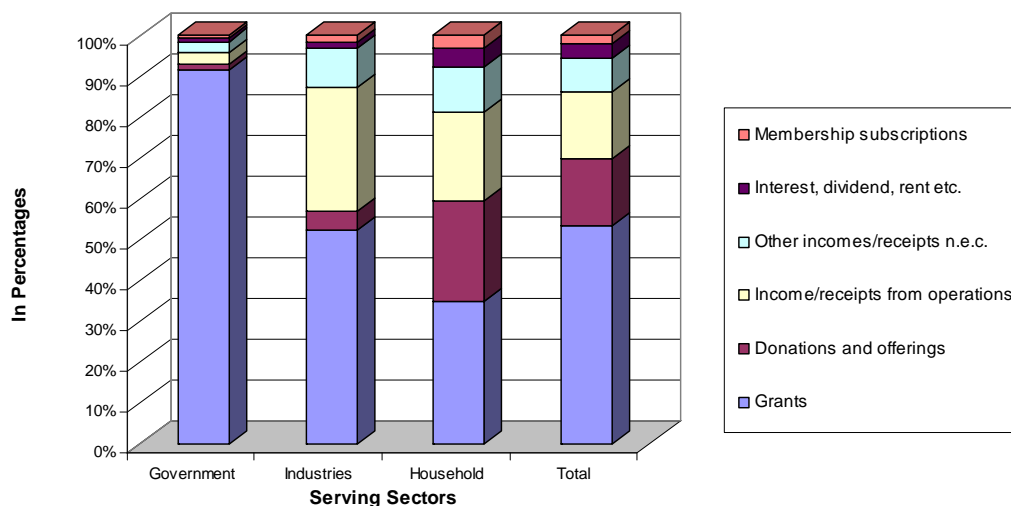
6.7 The sector wise distribution of sources of funds is given in Table 6.3 and Figure 6.5. It is evident from the table that 64.9% of the total funds is going to the societies serving household (₹47,271 crore), 31.8% to the societies serving Government and the remaining 3.3% to those serving industries sector. For all the sectors, maximum funding comes from grants. Especially for the societies serving Government and Industries, the main source of funds is from grants (91% for Government and 52% for industries). The second major source of funds for societies serving industries is the income/receipts from operations (30%). For the societies serving household sector, 59% of the funds are derived from grants and donations & offerings.

**Table 6.3: Sector wise Distribution of Sources of Funds**

(₹ in crore)

	Sources of Funds	Government	Industries	Household	Total
1	Grants	21173	1240	16540	38953
2	Donations and offerings	340	113	11507	11961
3	Income/receipts from operations	709	717	10359	11785
4	Other incomes/receipts n.e.c.	589	225	5166	5980
5	Interest, dividend, rent etc.	238	31	2295	2564
6	Membership subscription	103	43	1403	1549
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23152</b>	<b>2369</b>	<b>47271</b>	<b>72792</b>

**Figure 6.5: Sector wise Distribution of Sources of Funds**



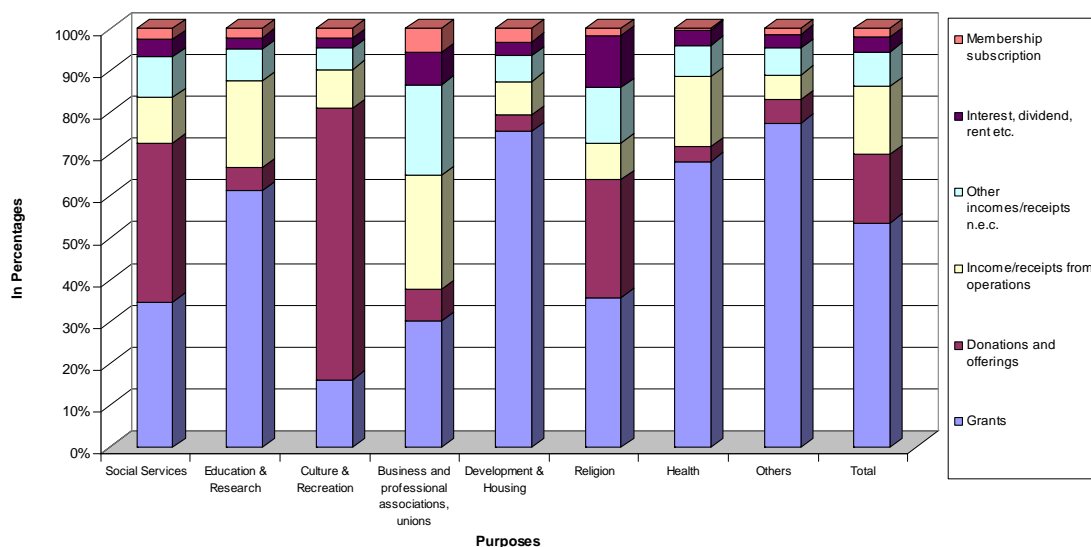
6.8 Purpose wise distribution of sources of funds is given in Table 6.4 and Figure 6.6. It is observed that maximum funds are available to the societies engaged in the Education & Research field (₹ 35,904 crore) followed by societies in Social Services (₹ 14,489 crore) and Health (₹ 7,952 crore). In percentage terms, 49% of the funds are being received by the societies engaged in Education and Research while the societies engaged in Social Services and Health are receiving 20% and 11% of the total funds, respectively. For the societies engaged in all activities/purposes except culture & recreation and social services, the main source of funds is grants. For societies engaged in culture and recreation, major proportion of funds i.e. 65% are from donations & offerings and only 16% from grants. This percentage for social services' societies is 38% from donations & offerings and 35% from grants.

**Table 6.4: Purpose wise Distribution of Sources of Funds**

(₹ in crore)

	Purposes	Grants	Donations and offerings	Income/receipts from operations	Other incomes/receipts n.e.c.	Interest, dividend, rent etc.	Membersh ip subscrip tion	Total
1	Social Services	5019	5508	1564	1423	588	386	14489
2	Education & Research	21989	2003	7419	2725	994	773	35904
3	Culture & Recreation	790	3173	459	249	112	117	4901
4	Business and professional associations, unions	471	117	426	338	120	90	1562
5	Development & Housing	1575	80	168	126	69	68	2087
6	Religion	756	596	185	281	262	36	2116
7	Health	5425	274	1339	593	293	27	7952
8	Others	2928	210	224	245	125	52	3783
	Total	38953	11961	11785	5980	2564	1549	72792

**Figure 6.6: Purpose wise Distribution of Sources of Funds**



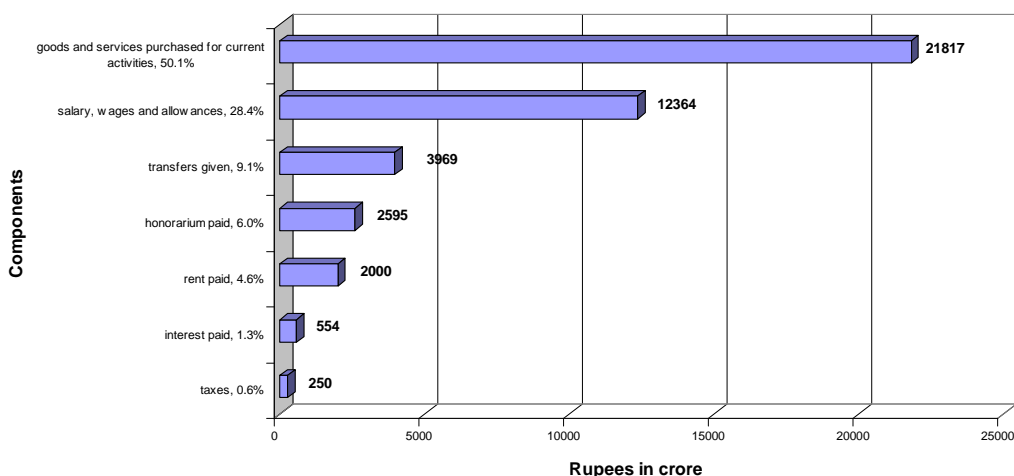
### Uses of funds

6.9 The various components of current expenditure incurred by the societies are (i) goods and services purchased for current activities, (ii) salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity and welfare expenditure etc.), (iii) honorarium paid, (iv) interest paid, (v) rent paid, (vi) taxes and (vii) transfers given. The distribution of current expenditure is given in Table 6.5 and Figure 6.7. From the table, it is clear that 50.1% of the expenditure is incurred on purchase of goods and services for current activities while 28.4% is on salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity, welfare expenditure and honorarium etc.). About 9.1% is given as a transfer to other institutions.

**Table 6.5: Distribution of Current Expenditure**

	Components of Expenditure	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage
1	Goods and services purchased for current activities	21817	50.1
2	Salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity and welfare expenditure etc.)	12364	28.4
3	Honorarium paid	2595	6.0
4	Interest paid	554	1.3
5	Rent paid	2000	4.6
6	Taxes	250	0.6
7	Transfers given	3969	9.1
	<b>Total expenditure - current</b>	<b>43549</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 6.7: Distribution of Current Expenditure**



6.10 The sector wise distribution of current expenditure is given in Table 6.6. The societies serving Government incur 68% of the total expenditure on purchase of goods and services for current activities, whereas it is 57% and 44% for societies serving industries and household sectors, respectively. This is followed by the component on salary, wages and allowances. The honorarium, interest paid, rent paid and taxes given by the societies serving the household sector are significantly higher in comparison with those serving government and industries sectors.

**Table 6.6: Sector wise Distribution of Current Expenditure**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Components of Expenditure	Government	Industries	Household	Total
1	Goods and services purchased for current activities	6646	734	14436	21817
2	Salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity and welfare expenditure etc.)	2446	419	9499	12364
3	Honorarium paid	158	32	2405	2595
4	Interest paid	20	19	515	554
5	Rent paid	35	12	1953	2000
6	Taxes	28	6	216	250
7	Transfers given	370	55	3544	3969
	<b>Total expenditure - current</b>	<b>9704</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>32568</b>	<b>43549</b>

6.11 Purpose wise distribution of components of current expenditure is given in Table 6.7. It is observed that maximum expenditure is incurred by societies engaged in Education & Research followed by those engaged in Social Services and Health. Out of the total salary, wages & allowances and honorarium, 64% is paid by the societies engaged in Education & Research followed by 13% by societies in Social Services. Table 6.8 indicates that for all societies except those engaged in Culture & recreation and Education & Research, higher expenditure is incurred on goods and services purchased for current activities.

For the societies in Culture & recreation and Education & Research, higher expenditure is on salary, wages & allowances and honorarium. The expenditure incurred on transfers given by societies engaged in all activities is 9.1%, the share of which is highest in Education & research (41%), followed by Social services (24%).

**Table 6.7: Purpose wise Distribution of Current Expenditure**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Purposes	Goods and services purchased for current activities	Salary, wages and allowances, honorarium	Interest, rent, taxes	Transfers given	Total expenditure - current
1	Social Services	4510	1997	841	970	8318
2	Education & Research	6358	9501	1620	1625	19103
3	Culture & Recreation	817	1611	43	96	2567
4	Business and professional associations, unions	468	266	67	207	1009
5	Development & Housing	839	328	26	204	1396
6	Religion	1926	310	19	230	2485
7	Health	4843	705	150	508	6206
8	Others	2056	242	37	131	2466
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21817</b>	<b>14960</b>	<b>2804</b>	<b>3969</b>	<b>43549</b>

**Table 6.8: Purpose wise Percentage Distribution of Current Expenditure**

(In percentages)

	Purposes	goods and services purchased for current activities	salary, wages and allowances, honorarium	interest, rent, taxes	Transfers given	total expenditure - current
1	Social Services	54.22	24.01	10.11	11.66	100.00
2	Education & Research	33.28	49.73	8.48	8.50	100.00
3	Culture & Recreation	31.82	62.78	1.68	3.72	100.00
4	Business and professional associations, unions	46.45	26.38	6.68	20.49	100.00
5	Development & Housing	60.07	23.48	1.88	14.58	100.00
6	Religion	77.51	12.47	0.77	9.25	100.00
7	Health	78.03	11.36	2.42	8.19	100.00
8	Others	83.38	9.82	1.50	5.30	100.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.10</b>	<b>34.35</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Addition to Physical Assets

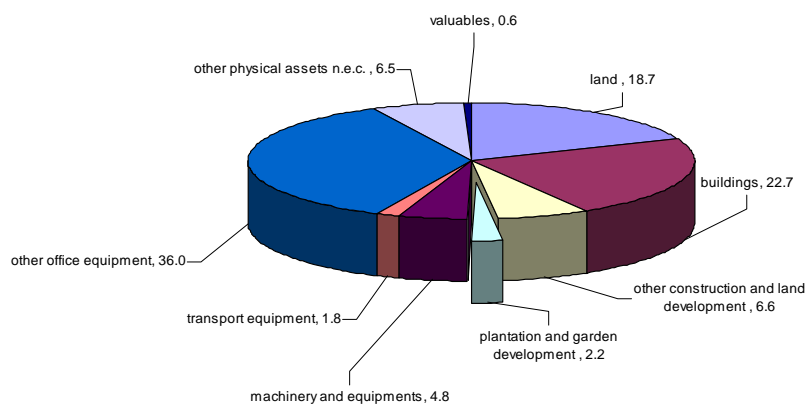
6.12 The funds received by the societies are partly utilised for addition to physical assets during the year. Expenditure on physical assets has several components viz. (i) land, (ii) buildings, (iii) other construction and land development, (iv) plantation and garden development, (v) machinery and equipments, and (vi) transport equipment. Table 6.9 shows that the total addition to physical assets was to the tune of ₹ 10,192 crore. Out of this total, asset wise details are only available for the amount of ₹ 7,771 crore which is 76.2% of the total additions. The asset wise distribution is also presented in the table for this amount. It can be seen that other office equipment comprises of 36% of the total additions followed by 22.7% of expenditure on buildings

and about 18.7% on land. The distribution of addition to physical assets during the year is also depicted in Figure 6.8.

**Table 6.9: Distribution of Addition to Physical Assets during the year**

Addition to Physical Assets during the year	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage Distribution of additions based on D Schedule
Land	1456	18.7
Buildings	1765	22.7
Other construction and land development	514	6.6
Plantation and garden development	173	2.2
Machinery and equipments	376	4.8
Transport equipment	137	1.8
Other office equipment	2796	36.0
Other physical assets n.e.c.	503	6.5
Valuables	50	0.6
Addition to Physical Assets for which asset-wise details are available	7771	100.0
Addition to Physical Assets for which asset-wise details are not available	2411	
Change in Inventories (closing stock – opening stock)	10	
Total Capital Expenditure	10192	

**Figure 6.8: Distribution of Addition to Physical Assets during the year**



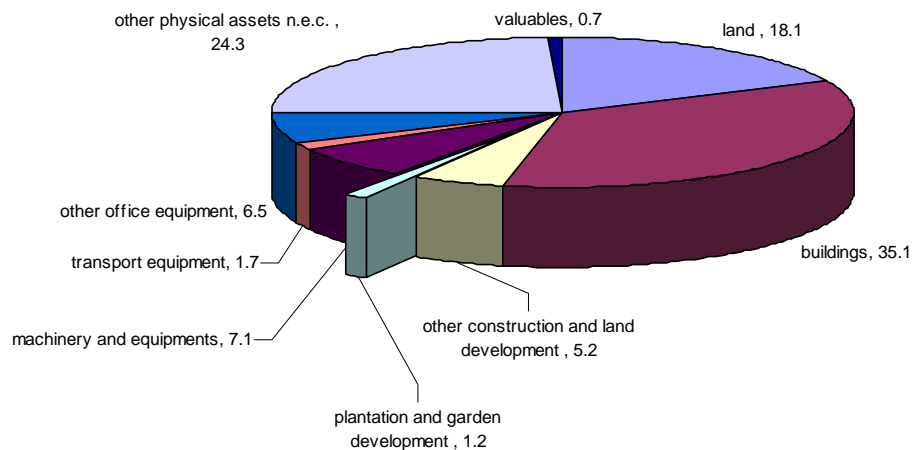
## Stock of Physical Assets

6.13 The distribution of stock of physical assets is given in Table 6.10 and Figure 6.9. The total stock of physical assets is to the tune of ₹ 52,749 crore. Out of this total, asset wise details are only available for an amount of ₹ 47,102 crore which is almost 89.3% of the total stock.

**Table 6.10: Distribution of Stock of Physical Assets during the year**

Stock of Physical Assets during the year	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage Distribution of additions based on D Schedule
Land	8536	18.1
Buildings	16534	35.1
Other construction and land development	2447	5.2
Plantation and garden development	583	1.2
Machinery and equipments	3352	7.1
Transport equipment	788	1.7
Other office equipment	3055	6.5
Other physical assets n.e.c.	11462	24.3
Valuables	347	0.7
Stock of Physical Assets for which asset-wise details are available	47102	100.0
Inventories (closing stock)	359	
Stock of Physical Assets for which asset-wise details are not available	5288	
Total Capital Stock	52749	

**Figure 6.9: Distribution of Stock of Physical Assets**



6.14 It can be seen that of all the components of physical assets, buildings comprises of 35.1% of the total stock and land comprises of 18.1%. The share of other physical assets including machinery & equipments, transport equipment, other office equipment, valuables, etc. is 46.8%. The sequence of accounts for 6.94 lakh societies, as suggested by the SNA, is discussed in the next chapter.

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## Chapter Seven

### Sequence of Accounts for traced Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860

7.1 Set of macro economic accounts suggested in the SNA are developed to provide a comprehensive picture of the economy, institutional units or institutional sectors. These accounts are broadly classified into current account, accumulation account and balance sheet. In these accounts, resources which increase the economic value of the unit are shown on the right side and the uses of these resources which decrease the economic value of the unit are shown on the left side. The balancing item of each account is a macro economic aggregate, such as gross value added, gross operating surplus, balance of primary income, disposable income, saving and net lending, for the unit, sector and economy as a whole. Based on the data collected during the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase survey of 6.94 lakh traced societies, the sequence of accounts have been prepared and presented below:

**Table 7.1: Sequence of Accounts** (Rupees in crore)

<b>Production Account</b>			
<b>Uses</b>		<b>Resource</b>	
Intermediate consumption	21817	Output	41292
		Market output	17765
<i>Value added, Gross</i>	<i>19475</i>	Non-market output	23526
<b>Generation of Income Account</b>			
<b>Uses</b>		<b>Resource</b>	
Compensation of employees	14960	<i>Value added, Gross</i>	<i>19475</i>
Other taxes on production	250		
<i>Operating surplus, Gross</i>	<i>4265</i>		
<b>Allocation of Primary Income Account</b>			
<b>Uses</b>		<b>Resource</b>	
Property income: Interest, Rent, Dividend Paid	2554	Operating surplus, Gross	4265
Balance of primary income, Gross	4276	Property income: Interest, Rent, Dividend Received	2564

### Secondary Distribution of Income Account

Uses		Resource	
Current transfers given	3969	Balance of primary income, Gross	4276
Disposable income, Gross	31997	Current transfers received	31691

### Use of Disposable Income Account

Uses		Resource	
Final consumption expenditure	23526	Disposable income, Gross	31997
Saving, Gross	8471		

### Capital Account (Changes in assets)

Uses		Resource	
Gross fixed capital formation	8676	Changes in liabilities and net worth	
Land	1456	Saving, Gross	8471
Changes in inventories	10	Capital transfers, receivable	
Acquisition less disposals of valuables	50	Capital grants	20772
Net lending (+) net borrowing (-)	19050	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	29243

## Notes on accounts

### 7.2 Production account

#### Output, ₹ 41292 crore

As the output of the non market producer is estimated using the cost approach, it is taken as the sum of salary, wages and allowances, honorarium paid, interest paid, rent paid, other operating expenses (goods and services purchased for current activities of institution), provision for depreciation, taxes paid, consumption of stocks.

#### Market output, ₹ 17765 crore

The estimates of market output mainly consist of income/receipts from sale of goods and service produced by institution and miscellaneous incomes.

#### Non-market output, ₹ 23526 crore

This is the difference between cost of output and the cost recovered by the NPIs through sale of goods and service produced by institution and miscellaneous incomes.

**Intermediate consumption, ₹ 21817 crore**

This is the other operating expenses (goods and services purchased for current activities of institution) which is the sum of current expenditure on purchase of medicines, food articles, stationery, books, printing, advertisements, transportation, audit fees, repairs and maintenance, electricity, water & telephone charges and any other service charges made to outside agencies.

**Value added, Gross, ₹ 19475 crore**

This is the balancing item of the production account.  
Value Added = Output - Intermediate consumption

**7.3 Generation of income account****Value added, Gross, ₹ 19475 crore**

This is the balancing item of the production account which is treated as the resource for Generation of Income account. Its uses are given below.

**Compensation of employees, ₹ 14960 crore**

Compensation of employees consist of salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity and welfare expenditure etc.) which is the emoluments paid in cash or kind to the employed persons in lieu of services rendered to the society including any contribution made by society on behalf of employee, such as insurance, gratuities and provident fund, etc.; and honorarium paid.

**Other taxes on production, ₹ 250 crore**

Taxes in the form of service tax, VAT, sales tax, stamp duties are included here.

**Operating surplus, Gross, ₹ 4265 crore**

This is the balancing item of the Generation of Income account.  
Operating surplus = Value added - Compensation of employees  
- Other taxes less subsidies on production

**7.4 Allocation of primary income account****Operating surplus, Gross, ₹ 4265 crore**

This is the balancing item of the Generation of Income account which is treated as one of the resource of Allocation of primary income account.

**Property income (Interest, Rent, Dividend Received), ₹ 2564 crore**

This includes receipts of income from financial investments in the form of interests, dividends rent of buildings, land, etc.

**Property income (Interest, Rent, Dividend Paid), ₹ 2554 crore**

This includes interest paid on loans and advances etc. and rent paid on land, etc.

**Balance of primary income, Gross, ₹ 4276 crore**

This is the balancing item of Allocation of primary income account.

**7.5 Secondary Distribution of Income Account****Balance of primary income, Gross, ₹ 4276 crore**

This is the balancing item of Allocation of primary income account which is treated as one of the resource of Secondary distribution of income account.

**Current transfers received, ₹ 31691 crore**

This includes financial grants received by institutions for meeting their current expenditure. This also includes the membership subscriptions, donations and offerings, value of goods and material received in kind

**Current transfers given, ₹ 3969 crore**

This includes transfers given to other institutions such as scholarships etc. This also includes value of goods given free.

**Disposable income, Gross, ₹ 31997 crore**

This is the balancing item of secondary distribution of income account.

**7.6 Use of Disposable Income Account****Disposable income, Gross, ₹ 31997 crore**

This is the balancing item of secondary distribution of income account which is treated as resource of use of disposable income account.

**Final consumption expenditure, ₹ 23526 crore**

This is the value of non-market output provided by NPIs to the final users and supposed to be treated as government final consumption in case of institutions serving government, intermediate consumption in case institutions serving industries and private final consumption in case of households.

**Saving, Gross, ₹ 8471 crore**

This is the balancing item of use of disposable income account.

**7.7 Capital Account (Changes in assets)****Saving, Gross, ₹ 8471 crore**

This is the balancing item of use of disposable income account which is treated as one of the resource of capital account.

**Capital transfers, receivable, ₹ 20772 crore**

This includes aid received by an institution for acquisition of assets such as buildings, land, machinery and equipment etc.

**Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers, ₹ 29243 crore**

This is the sum of Saving, Gross and Capital transfers, receivable.

**Gross fixed capital formation, ₹ 8676 crore**

This includes expenditure on construction, machinery, transport & other office equipment and other physical assets n.e.c. during the year.

**Land, ₹ 1456 crore**

This is the value of acquisition of land during the year.

**Changes in inventories, ₹ 10 crore**

This is the difference between the value of closing stock and opening stock of goods.

**Acquisition less disposals of valuables, ₹ 50 crore**

This includes the value of acquisition of valuables such as paintings, sculptors, precious metals, antiques and other art objects during the year.

**Net lending, ₹ (+) 19050 crore**

This is the balancing item of capital account.

Net lending= Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers

- Gross fixed capital formation
- Acquisitions less disposals of other non-financial assets

7.8 The financial account records net acquisition of financial assets, such as securities, bank deposits or accounts receivable and net incurrence of liabilities, such as mortgages, securities or account payable. However, as data in respect of flows required for preparation of financial account is not sufficient, this account has not been prepared.

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**Section E**  
**PROFILE OF TRACED SOCIETIES IN**  
**STATES/UTS OF INDIA**  
**Comparable Results**

## Chapter Eight

### State-wise Distribution of Traced Societies

8.1 The report released in March 2011 and chapter four of this report contains the results of the traced societies at a national level. The States/UTs prepared the list of the registered societies at district level and collected the second phase data from this district level list. Therefore, the States have been suggested to prepare the State level report containing district wise results. However, State level distribution of traced societies has been presented in this report for comparative analysis. These distributions are given by viz. (i) location i.e. rural or urban; (ii) sectors they serve i.e. Government, Industries, and Household; and (iii) purpose such as Health, Education, Culture & Recreation etc.

8.2 As mentioned in chapter four, about 22.4 lakh societies out of 31.6 lakh societies listed during the first phase were physically visited by the States/UTs during the second phase of the study. Out of these, 6.94 lakh societies have been traced. The State-wise numbers of registered societies, societies visited and traced from whom data could be collected during the second phase are given in Table 8.1.

**Table 8.1: State-wise Coverage of societies vis-à-vis registered societies**

S.No	State	Number of registered Societies as per First Phase	Number of Societies visited in Second Phase	Percentage of societies visited to registered societies	Number of Traced societies	Percentage of Traced societies to societies visited
		(RS)	(SV)	(SV/RS*100)	(TS)	(TS/SV*100)
1	A & N Islands	1140	1140	100.0	738	64.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	434294	434294	100.0	65045	15.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4173	1553	37.2	1059	68.2
4	Assam	73181	33899	46.3	8949	26.4
5	Bihar	22272	22272	10.00	3694	16.6
6	Chandigarh	3488	1826	52.4	367	20.1
7	Chhattisgarh	39901	13386	33.5	3607	26.9
8	D & N Haveli**	1742	--	--	--	--
9	Daman & Diu**	226	--	--	--	--
10	Delhi	60687	60687	100.0	10127	16.7
11	Goa	6598	6598	100.0	3267	49.5
12	Gujarat	172215	9109	5.3	9109	100.0
13	Haryana	60132	35051	58.3	20784	59.3
14	Himachal Pradesh	39642	39642	10.00	15917	40.2
15	Jammu & Kashmir	5452	5413	99.3	1573	29.1
16	Jharkhand	4141	4141	100.0	2867	69.2
17	Karnataka	192487	81263	42.2	20268	24.9
18	Kerala	326392	326392	100.0	44273	13.6
19	Lakshadweep	524	524	100.0	273	52.1
20	Madhya Pradesh	85752	84722	98.8	27472	32.4
21	Maharashtra	484004	80626	16.7	38319	47.5
22	Manipur	14692	14423	98.2	8793	61.0
23	Meghalaya	15449	15449	100.0	3904	25.3
24	Mizoram	2703	2294	84.9	799	34.8
25	Nagaland	7330	7330	100.0	2280	31.1

S.No	State	Number of registered Societies as per First Phase	Number of Societies visited in Second Phase	Percentage of societies visited to registered societies	Number of Traced societies	Percentage of Traced societies to societies visited
		(RS)	(SV)	(SV/RS*100)	(TS)	(TS/SV*100)
26	Odisha	133573	100013	74.9	38345	38.3
27	Puducherry	14986	14986	100.0	3583	23.9
28	Punjab	48933	48229	98.6	34436	71.4
29	Rajasthan	100272	40035	39.9	20336	50.8
30	Sikkim	2303	2303	100.0	1038	45.1
31	Tamil Nadu	141322	101602	71.9	39720	39.1
32	Tripura	5493	5449	99.2	1599	29.3
33	Uttar Pradesh	439740	439740	100.0	214981	48.9
34	Uttarakhand	49954	40495	81.1	11167	27.6
35	West Bengal	169136	169136	100.0	35497	21.0
	<b>All India Total</b>	<b>3164329</b>	<b>2244022</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>694186</b>	<b>30.9</b>
** Information regarding Traced Societies is not available for D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu.						
RS: Registered Societies; SV: Societies Visited; TS: Traced Societies						

### State-wise distribution of traced societies

8.3 In case of States/UTs namely, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Manipur, Meghalaya, Bihar, Puducherry, Goa, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Mizoram, A & N Islands and Lakshadweep, more than 65% of registered societies were visited during the second phase of the study. These States account for 20.34 lakh registered societies out of which 19.47 lakh societies were visited and 5.71 lakh societies were traced. The traced societies in these States amount to 82% of total traced societies in the country. As the survey in these States have been of wider coverage within the States, the comparative information in respect of State-wise distributions by location, institution they serve and purposes, are presented in this chapter in respect of these States only. These States are grouped together as Group-I States. The remaining States are grouped as Group-II States where percentage of societies visited to registered societies is less than 65%, for which the combined totals are presented.

### State-wise distribution of traced societies by location (rural-urban)

8.4 Table 8.2 and Figure 8.1 give State-wise distribution of the traced societies by location. As given in chapter four, 62.4% of traced societies in the country i.e. 4.3 lakh are located in rural areas, out of which the group I States together comprise of 85.6% i.e. 3.7 lakh and the remaining 14.4% of the traced societies in rural areas i.e. 0.6 lakh are in group II States.

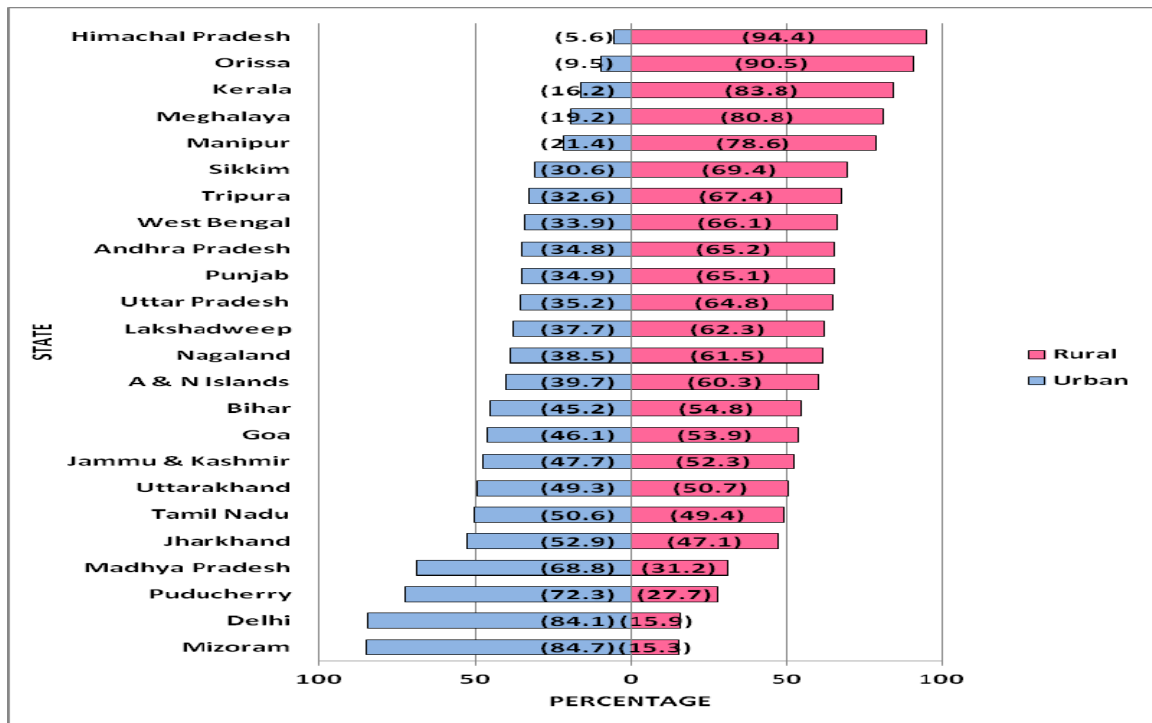
8.5 The percentage of traced societies in rural areas is highest in the States of Himachal Pradesh (94.4%), followed by Odisha (90.5%), Kerala (83.8%), Meghalaya (80.8%), Manipur (78.6%). The States namely, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Delhi and Mizoram have less than 50% of traced societies in rural areas.



Table 8.2: State-wise distribution of traced societies by location

S.No.	State	Number of Traced societies' records received by CSO				
		Total	Rural		Urban	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%: Group-I States</b>						
1	Uttar Pradesh	214981	139315	64.8	75666	35.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	65045	42388	65.2	22657	34.8
3	Kerala	44273	37118	83.8	7155	16.2
4	Tamil Nadu	39720	19635	49.4	20085	50.6
5	Odisha	38345	34707	90.5	3638	9.5
6	West Bengal	35497	23448	66.1	12049	33.9
7	Punjab	34436	22410	65.1	12026	34.9
8	Madhya Pradesh	27472	8566	31.2	18906	68.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	15917	15018	94.4	899	5.6
10	Uttarakhand	11167	5666	50.7	5501	49.3
11	Delhi	10127	1606	15.9	8521	84.1
12	Manipur	8793	6912	78.6	1881	21.4
13	Meghalaya	3904	3155	80.8	749	19.2
14	Bihar	3694	2024	54.8	1670	45.2
15	Puducherry	3583	993	27.7	2590	72.3
16	Goa	3267	1761	53.9	1506	46.1
17	Jharkhand	2867	1349	47.1	1518	52.9
18	Nagaland	2280	1403	61.5	877	38.5
19	Tripura	1599	1078	67.4	521	32.6
20	Jammu & Kashmir	1573	822	52.3	751	47.7
21	Sikkim	1038	720	69.4	318	30.6
22	Mizoram	799	122	15.3	677	84.7
23	A & N Islands	738	445	60.3	293	39.7
24	Lakshadweep	273	170	62.3	103	37.7
<b>Total (Group-I States)</b>		<b>571388</b>	<b>370831</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>200557</b>	<b>35.1</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%: Group-II States</b>						
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat						
<b>Total (Group-II States)</b>		<b>122798</b>	<b>62402</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>60396</b>	<b>49.2</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>694186</b>	<b>433233</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>260953</b>	<b>37.6</b>

Figure 8.1: Distribution of traced Societies by Location



### State-wise distribution of traced societies by sectors they serve

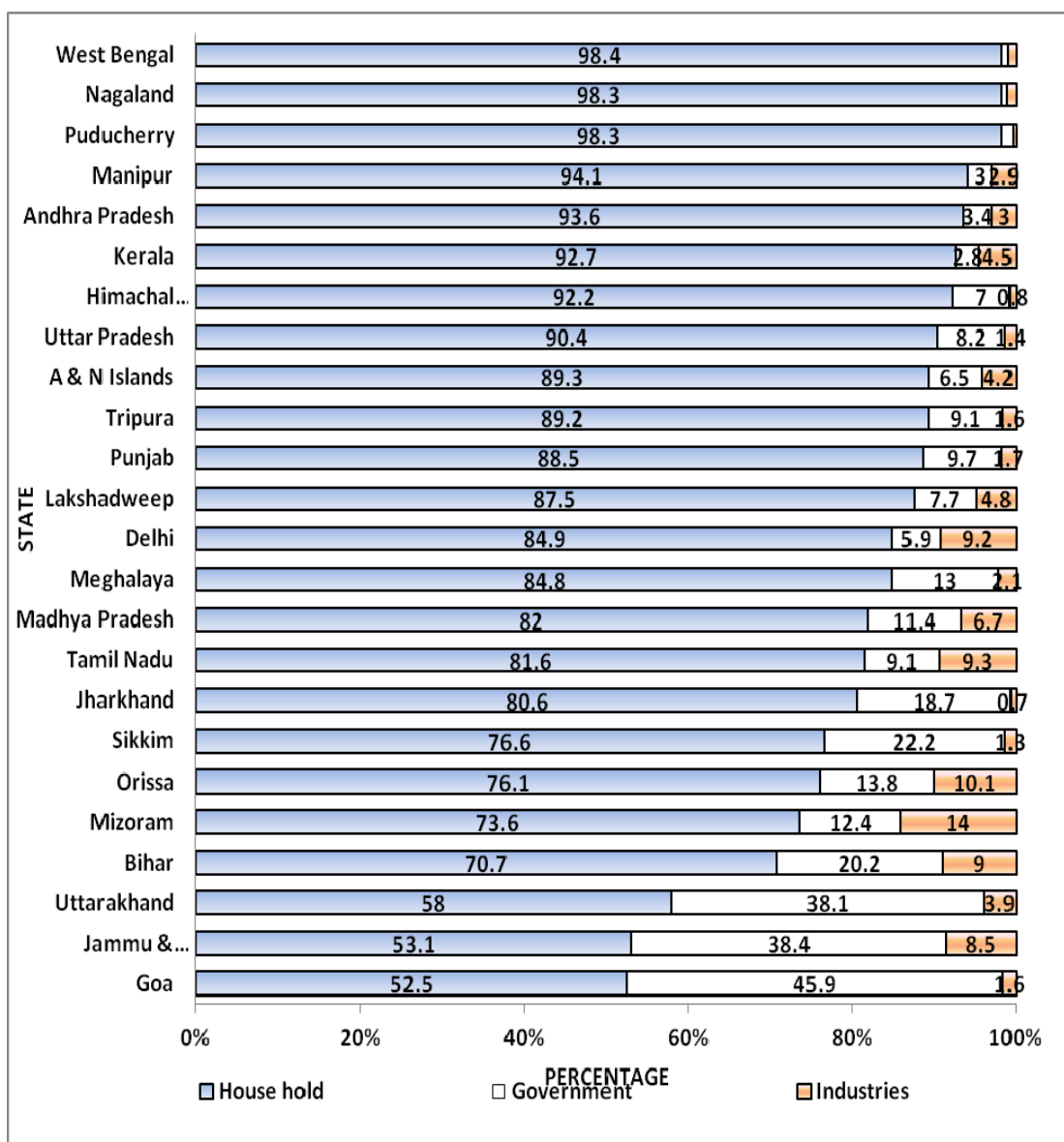
8.6 The criteria used for classification of societies according to the sectors they serve are given in chapter four. Accordingly, the State-wise distribution of societies by sectors they serve and corresponding percentage distribution is given in Table 8.3 and Figure 8.2.

Table 8.3: State-wise Distribution of Societies by Sectors they serve

S.No.	State	Traced societies records received by CSO						
		Total Number	Serving Government		Serving Industries		Serving House hold	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%: Group-I States</b>								
1	Uttar Pradesh	214981	17578	8.2	3004	1.4	194399	90.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	65045	2232	3.4	1945	3.0	60868	93.6
3	Kerala	44273	1236	2.8	1977	4.5	41060	92.7
4	Tamil Nadu	39720	3611	9.1	3697	9.3	32412	81.6
5	Odisha	38345	5298	13.8	3879	10.1	29168	76.1
6	West Bengal	35497	271	0.8	305	0.9	34921	98.4
7	Punjab	34436	3353	9.7	598	1.7	30485	88.5
8	Madhya Pradesh	27472	3121	11.4	1830	6.7	22521	82.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	15917	1110	7.0	128	0.8	14679	92.2
10	Uttarakhand	11167	4252	38.1	439	3.9	6476	58.0
11	Delhi	10127	599	5.9	932	9.2	8596	84.9
12	Manipur	8793	263	3.0	259	2.9	8271	94.1
13	Meghalaya	3904	509	13.0	83	2.1	3312	84.8
14	Bihar	3694	747	20.2	334	9.0	2613	70.7
15	Puducherry	3583	49	1.4	13	0.4	3521	98.3
16	Goa	3267	1500	45.9	53	1.6	1714	52.5
17	Jharkhand	2867	536	18.7	20	0.7	2311	80.6

S.No.	State	Traced societies records received by CSO						
		Total Number	Serving Government		Serving Industries		Serving House hold	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
18	Nagaland	2280	15	0.7	24	1.1	2241	98.3
19	Tripura	1599	146	9.1	26	1.6	1427	89.2
20	Jammu & Kashmir	1573	604	38.4	133	8.5	836	53.1
21	Sikkim	1038	230	22.2	13	1.3	795	76.6
22	Mizoram	799	99	12.4	112	14.0	588	73.6
23	A & N Islands	738	48	6.5	31	4.2	659	89.3
24	Lakshadweep	273	21	7.7	13	4.8	239	87.5
	<b>Total (Group-I States)</b>	<b>571388</b>	<b>47428</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>19848</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>504112</b>	<b>88.2</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>								
<b>Group-II States</b>								
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat								
	<b>Total (Group II States)</b>	<b>122798</b>	<b>8058</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2480</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>112260</b>	<b>91.4</b>
	<b>All India Total</b>	<b>694186</b>	<b>55486</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22328</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>616372</b>	<b>88.8</b>

Figure 8.2: State-wise Distribution of Societies by Sectors they serve



8.7 Here, it is evident from the above graph that in each of the group I states, the percentage of societies serving the household sector is the highest ranging from 52.5% in Goa to 98.4% in West Bengal. On the other hand, percentage of societies serving the Government is ranging from 0.7% in Nagaland to 45.9% in Goa and serving the Industries is ranging from 0.4% in Puducherry to 14.0% in Mizoram. Although the States are dominated by the societies serving households, the States such as Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand have significant number of societies which are serving sectors other than household sectors.

### State-wise distribution of traced societies by purposes

8.8 The purpose classification of the NPIs used is as per the International Classification for Non Profit Organizations (ICNPO) and is given in chapter four. It is observed that in most of the states the activities with sizeable presence in terms of number of societies are Social service, Culture and Recreation, Education and Research, Unions, Development and Housing, Religion and Health and very few societies are dealing with Environment, Law, advocacy & politics, Philanthropic, intermediaries & voluntarism promotion and International Activities. Hence for the sake of analysis in this chapter, all activities/purposes have been re-classified as (i) Culture & Recreation, (ii) Education & Research, (iii) Health, (iv) Social Services, (v) Development & Housing, (vi) Religion, (vi) Business and Professional associations, Unions, and (vii) Others. 'Others' include Environment, Law, advocacy & politics, Philanthropic intermediaries & voluntarism promotion, International Activities and not elsewhere classified. The State-wise distribution of traced societies by purposes is given in Table 8.4.1 and percentage distribution in Table 8.4.2.

**Table 8.4.1: State-wise distribution of Traced societies by purposes**

SNo	State	Number of Traced societies records received by CSO								
		Culture & recreation	Education & research	Health	Social services	Development & housing	Religion	Unions	Others	Total
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%:</b>										
<b>Group-I States</b>										
1	Uttar Pradesh	21841	82035	1674	94240	2909	1832	8757	1693	214981
2	Andhra Pradesh	3819	10956	2615	24565	6906	3827	7021	5336	65045
3	Kerala	11035	976	560	8062	8093	4853	5972	4722	44273
4	Tamil Nadu	2422	2811	2007	12433	3783	1987	9786	4491	39720
5	Odisha	15130	5749	710	4989	708	679	2951	7429	38345
6	West Bengal	15368	4039	1380	11096	290	497	2575	252	35497
7	Punjab	5198	3482	1350	17584	1205	3128	1430	1059	34436
8	Madhya Pradesh	3528	12239	1621	7440	501	417	586	1140	27472
9	Himachal Pradesh	2220	1179	308	9325	1344	381	185	975	15917
10	Uttarakhand	2244	2581	290	3806	328	341	734	843	11167
11	Delhi	1542	1849	404	3325	1200	630	692	485	10127
12	Manipur	2582	630	317	2320	987	241	482	1234	8793
13	Meghalaya	1786	215	83	1243	132	90	176	179	3904
14	Bihar	147	770	491	1890	104	31	54	207	3694
15	Puducherry	240	227	72	2117	421	97	213	196	3583
16	Goa	2043	176	25	745	19	82	120	57	3267
17	Jharkhand	147	820	253	1081	113	34	99	320	2867

SNo	State	Number of Traced societies records received by CSO								
		Culture & recreation	Education & research	Health	Social services	Development & housing	Religion	Unions	Others	Total
18	Nagaland	379	208	53	1267	63	41	160	109	2280
19	Tripura	373	200	152	529	55	173	63	54	1599
20	Jammu & Kashmir	239	220	462	295	67	60	95	135	1573
21	Sikkim	150	61	100	396	7	146	42	136	1038
22	Mizoram	122	88	48	137	149	37	170	48	799
23	A & N Islands	200	49	24	178	2	167	100	18	738
24	Lakshadweep	63	14	7	47	20	2	18	102	273
<b>Total (Group-I States)</b>		<b>92818</b>	<b>131574</b>	<b>15006</b>	<b>209110</b>	<b>29406</b>	<b>19773</b>	<b>42481</b>	<b>31220</b>	<b>571388</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>										
<b>Group-II States</b>										
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat										
<b>Total (Group-II States)</b>		<b>13329</b>	<b>35562</b>	<b>6115</b>	<b>44427</b>	<b>2272</b>	<b>10368</b>	<b>3949</b>	<b>6776</b>	<b>122798</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>106147</b>	<b>167136</b>	<b>21121</b>	<b>253537</b>	<b>31678</b>	<b>30141</b>	<b>46430</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>694186</b>

Table 8.4.2: State-wise Percentage distribution of Traced societies by purposes

S.No.	State	Number of Traced societies records received by CSO								
		Culture & recreation	Education & research	Health	Social services	Development & housing	Religion	Unions	Others	Total
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%:</b>										
<b>Group-I States</b>										
1	Uttar Pradesh	10.2	38.2	0.8	<b>43.8</b>	1.4	0.9	4.1	0.8	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	5.9	16.8	4.0	<b>37.8</b>	10.6	5.9	10.8	8.2	100
3	Kerala	<b>24.9</b>	2.2	1.3	18.2	18.3	11.0	13.5	10.7	100
4	Tamil Nadu	6.1	7.1	5.1	<b>31.3</b>	9.5	5.0	24.6	11.3	100
5	Odisha	<b>39.5</b>	15.0	1.9	13.0	1.8	1.8	7.7	19.4	100
6	West Bengal	<b>43.3</b>	11.4	3.9	31.3	0.8	1.4	7.3	0.7	100
7	Punjab	15.1	10.1	3.9	<b>51.1</b>	3.5	9.1	4.2	3.1	100
8	Madhya Pradesh	12.8	<b>44.6</b>	5.9	27.1	1.8	1.5	2.1	4.1	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	13.9	7.4	1.9	<b>58.6</b>	8.4	2.4	1.2	6.1	100
10	Uttarakhand	20.1	23.1	2.6	<b>34.1</b>	2.9	3.1	6.6	7.5	100
11	Delhi	15.2	18.3	4.0	<b>32.8</b>	11.8	6.2	6.8	4.8	100
12	Manipur	<b>29.4</b>	7.2	3.6	26.4	11.2	2.7	5.5	14.0	100
13	Meghalaya	<b>45.7</b>	5.5	2.1	31.8	3.4	2.3	4.5	4.6	100
14	Bihar	4.0	20.8	13.3	<b>51.2</b>	2.8	0.8	1.5	5.6	100
15	Puducherry	6.7	6.3	2.0	<b>59.1</b>	11.7	2.7	5.9	5.5	100
16	Goa	<b>62.5</b>	5.4	0.8	22.8	0.6	2.5	3.7	1.7	100
17	Jharkhand	5.1	28.6	8.8	<b>37.7</b>	3.9	1.2	3.5	11.2	100
18	Nagaland	16.6	9.1	2.3	<b>55.6</b>	2.8	1.8	7.0	4.8	100
19	Tripura	23.3	12.5	9.5	<b>33.1</b>	3.4	10.8	3.9	3.4	100
20	Jammu & Kashmir	15.2	14.0	<b>29.4</b>	18.8	4.3	3.8	6.0	8.6	100
21	Sikkim	14.5	5.9	9.6	<b>38.2</b>	0.7	14.1	4.0	13.1	100
22	Mizoram	15.3	11.0	6.0	17.1	<b>18.6</b>	4.6	21.3	6.0	100
23	A & N Islands	27.1	6.6	3.3	<b>24.1</b>	0.3	22.6	13.6	2.4	100
24	Lakshadweep	23.1	5.1	2.6	17.2	7.3	0.7	6.6	<b>37.4</b>	100
<b>Total (Group-I States)</b>		<b>16.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>										
<b>Group-II States</b>										
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat										
<b>Total (Group-II States)</b>		<b>10.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100</b>

8.9 As is given in chapter four, for all the traced societies of the country, most societies are engaged in Social services (36.5%), followed by Education & Research (24.1%) and Culture & Recreation (15.3%). This phenomenon is the same for the total societies of Group-I states and Group-II States. However, within the group I States, it is observed that the percentage of traced societies are maximum under Social Services except in the States of Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, A&N Islands and Lakshadweep. In these States, usually the major purpose/activity of the societies is Culture & Recreation, Education & research or health. In Mizoram, however, the major activity is professional associations, unions, followed by development & housing, social services and culture & recreation.

8.10 A lot of variation is visible in the States in the percentage distribution of traced societies by purposes. The percentage distributions for each of the Group I States have been exhibited in Figure 8.3 and Figure 8.4. Here all the graphs are at the same scale i.e. 0% to 70% of traced societies for comparability of distribution of all purposes amongst the States.

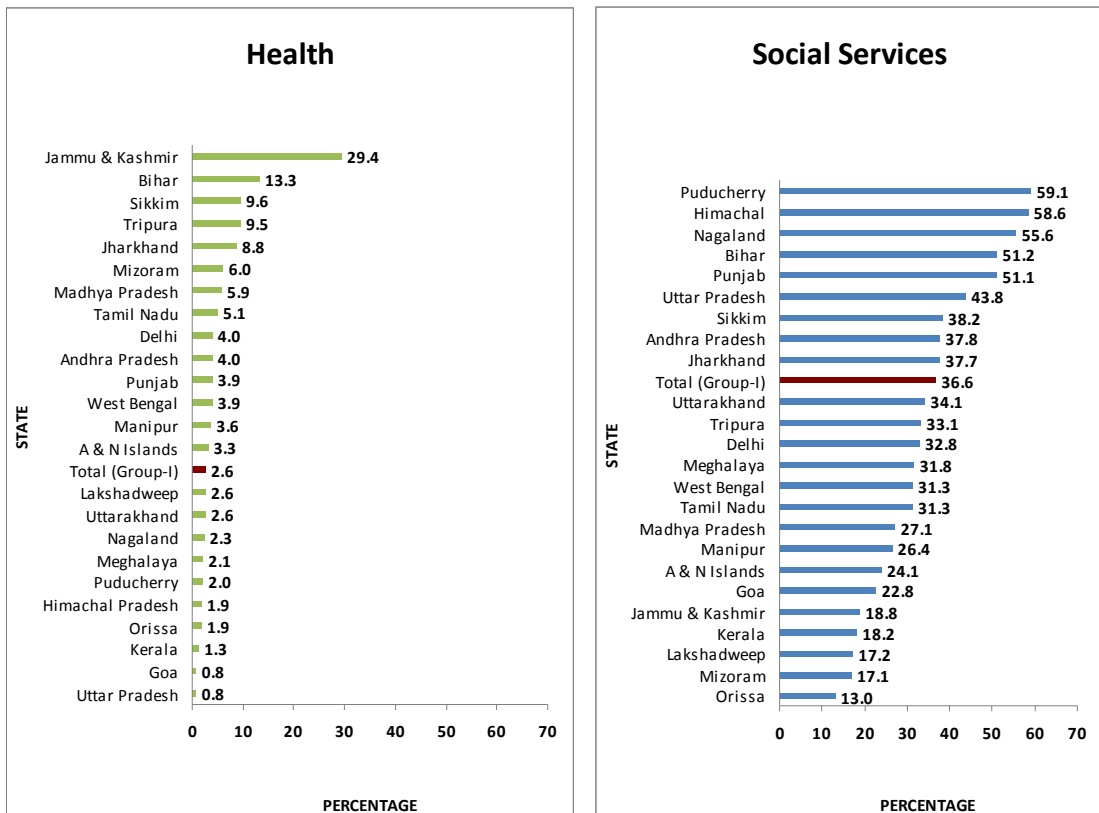
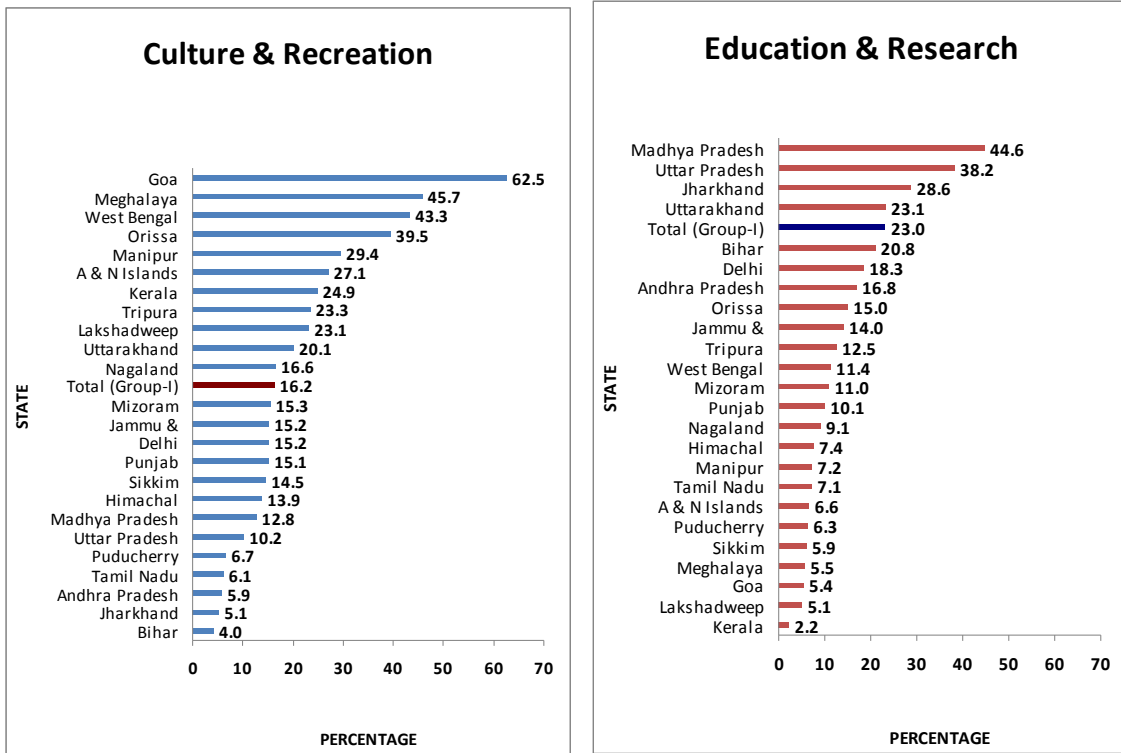
**Culture & recreation:** About 16.2% of traced societies in Group-I states are engaged in culture & recreation, whereas this percentage of traced societies is highest in Goa (62.5%), followed by Meghalaya (45.7%), West Bengal (43.3%), and so on, and lowest in Bihar (4.0%).

**Education & Research:** 23% is the average of Group-I States. Only four States are above this average namely, Madhya Pradesh (44.6%), Uttar Pradesh (38.2%), Jharkhand (28.6%) and Uttarakhand (23.1%). All others are less, Kerala having the lowest number of traced societies in Education & Research as compared to other Group-I states.

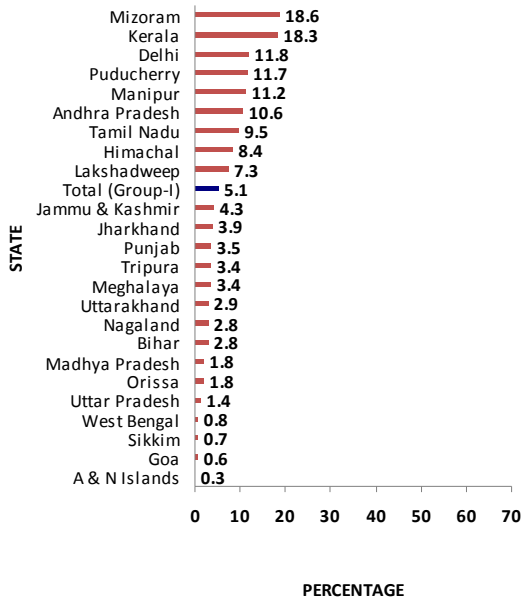
**Health:** About 2.6% of traced societies in Group-I states are engaged in health. Against this, Jammu & Kashmir has as much as 29.4% of its traced societies in this sector which is the major activity of the State as is visible from the results. UP and Goa have only 0.8% of its traced societies engaged in Health.

**Social Services:** 36.6% is the average of Group-I States which shows that large number of societies are engaged in this activity. Puducherry, HP, Nagaland, Bihar and Punjab have more than 50% of its traced societies engaged in this activity. Other States where a social service is the dominating activity are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

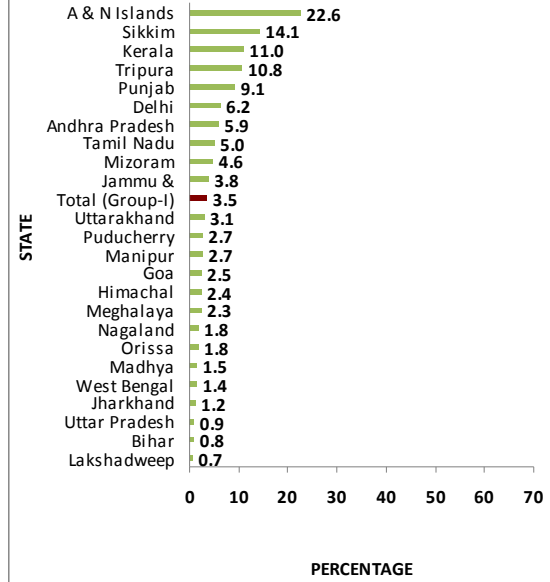
Figure 8.3: State-wise Distribution of Traced societies according to Purpose



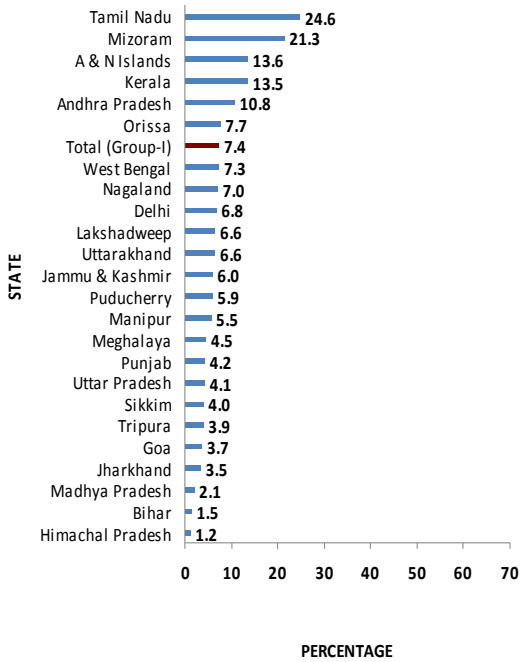
### Development & Housing



### Religion



### Business & Professional Associations, Unions



### Others

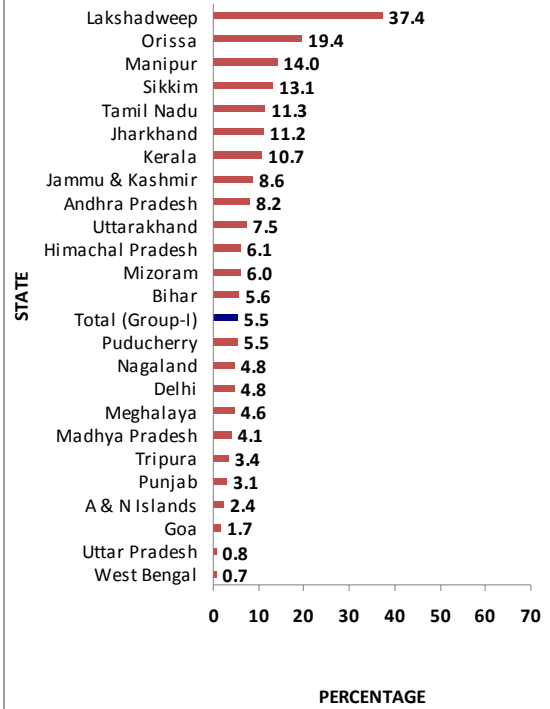
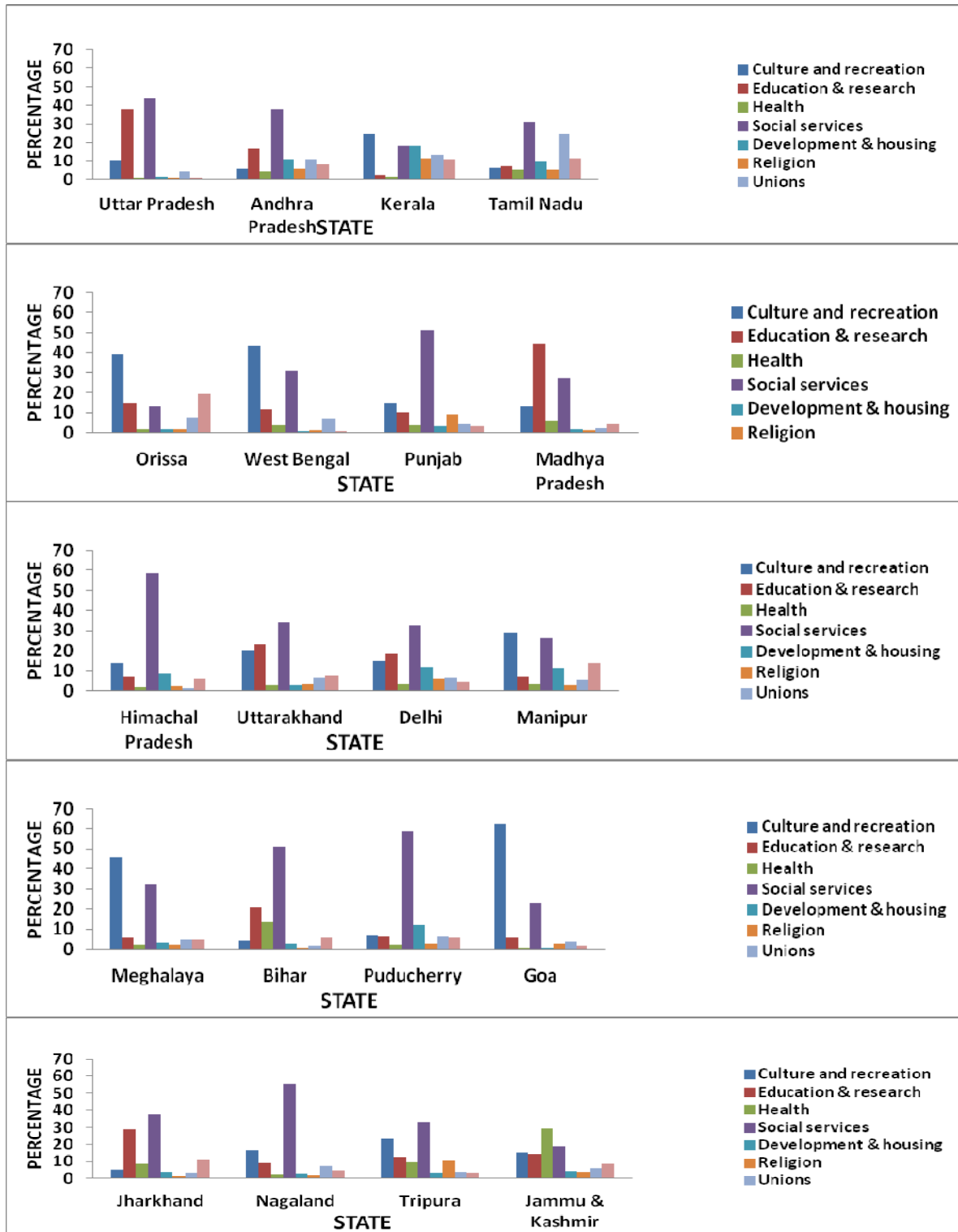
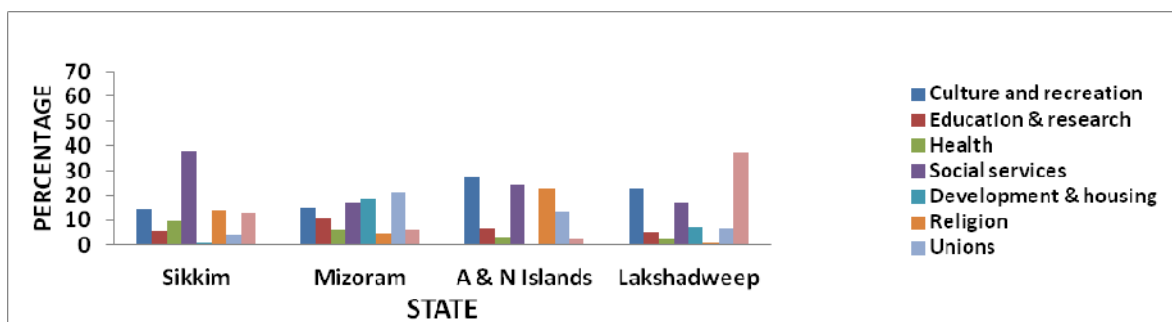




Figure 8.4: State-wise distribution of Traced societies by purposes





## The distribution of traced societies registered in different periods of registration

8.11 The distribution of societies registered in different periods is shown in Table 8.5.1 and Table 8.5.2. It may be seen that the number of Traced societies after 1990 has increased manifold in all states.

**Table 8.5.1: Distribution of State-wise Societies registered in different periods of registration**

S.No.	State	1970 & before	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001 & after	Total
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%:</b>							
<b>Group-I States</b>							
1	Uttar Pradesh	4575	7169	35229	75018	92990	<b>214981</b>
2	Andhra Pradesh	767	2152	6771	23571	31784	<b>65045</b>
3	Kerala	373	1264	5602	12779	24255	<b>44273</b>
4	Tamil Nadu	1652	1641	4722	15467	16238	<b>39720</b>
5	Odisha	597	1066	7208	17849	11625	<b>38345</b>
6	West Bengal	795	2666	6738	8115	17183	<b>35497</b>
7	Punjab	4	1	5	3746	30680	<b>34436</b>
8	Madhya Pradesh	305	914	2405	9448	14400	<b>27472</b>
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	198	1472	6571	7662	<b>15917</b>
10	Uttarakhand	238	378	1239	3093	6219	<b>11167</b>
11	Delhi	296	378	520	3263	5670	<b>10127</b>
12	Manipur	301	722	2738	3030	2002	<b>8793</b>
13	Meghalaya	3	216	642	1490	1553	<b>3904</b>
14	Bihar	29	202	592	930	1941	<b>3694</b>
15	Puducherry	10	63	183	450	2877	<b>3583</b>
16	Goa	69	124	356	918	1800	<b>3267</b>
17	Jharkhand					2867	<b>2867</b>
18	Nagaland		34	285	755	1206	<b>2280</b>
19	Tripura	17	135	253	573	621	<b>1599</b>
20	Jammu & Kashmir	27	126	257	324	839	<b>1573</b>
21	Sikkim	10	29	188	401	410	<b>1038</b>
22	Mizoram	3	29	89	367	311	<b>799</b>
23	A & N Islands	2	217	244	91	184	<b>738</b>
24	Lakshadweep		7	17	151	98	<b>273</b>
<b>Total (Group-I)</b>		<b>10087</b>	<b>19731</b>	<b>77755</b>	<b>188400</b>	<b>275415</b>	<b>571388</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>							
<b>Group-II States</b> Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat							
<b>Total (Group-II)</b>		<b>11497</b>	<b>6823</b>	<b>17460</b>	<b>35124</b>	<b>51894</b>	<b>122798</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>21584</b>	<b>26554</b>	<b>95215</b>	<b>223524</b>	<b>327309</b>	<b>694186</b>

**Table 8.5.2: Percentage distribution of State-wise Societies registered in different periods of registration**

S.No.	State	1970 & before	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001 & after	Total
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%:</b>							
<b>Group-I States</b>							
1	Uttar Pradesh	2.1	3.3	16.4	34.9	43.3	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.2	3.3	10.4	36.2	48.9	100
3	Kerala	0.8	2.9	12.7	28.9	54.8	100
4	Tamil Nadu	4.2	4.1	11.9	38.9	40.9	100
5	Odisha	1.6	2.8	18.8	46.5	30.3	100
6	West Bengal	2.2	7.5	19.0	22.9	48.4	100
7	Punjab	0	0	0	10.9	89.1	100
8	Madhya Pradesh	1.1	3.3	8.8	34.4	52.4	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.1	1.2	9.2	41.3	48.1	100
10	Uttarakhand	2.1	3.4	11.1	27.7	55.7	100
11	Delhi	2.9	3.7	5.1	32.2	56.0	100
12	Manipur	3.4	8.2	31.1	34.5	22.8	100
13	Meghalaya	0.1	5.5	16.4	38.2	39.8	100
14	Bihar	0.8	5.5	16.0	25.2	52.5	100
15	Puducherry	0.3	1.8	5.1	12.6	80.3	100
16	Goa	2.1	3.8	10.9	28.1	55.1	100
17	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	100.0	100
18	Nagaland	0	1.5	12.5	33.1	52.9	100
19	Tripura	1.1	8.4	15.8	35.8	38.8	100
20	Jammu & Kashmir	1.7	8.0	16.3	20.6	53.3	100
21	Sikkim	1	2.8	18.1	38.6	39.5	100
22	Mizoram	0.4	3.6	11.1	45.9	38.9	100
23	A & N Islands	0.3	29.4	33.1	12.3	24.9	100
24	Lakshadweep	0	2.6	6.2	55.3	35.9	100
<b>Total (Group-I States)</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>							
<b>Group-II States</b>							
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat							
<b>Total (Group-II States)</b>		<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>100</b>

The next chapter gives the State-wise profile of workforce in the traced societies.

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## Chapter Nine

### State-wise Distribution of Workforce of Traced Societies

9.1 All India distributions on paid employment and volunteers, data on which was collected from the traced societies by the States/UTs during the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the survey, has been presented in chapter five of this report and in the report released in March 2011 at the all India level. In this chapter, the state-wise distribution of such information by gender, location, serving sectors and purposes are presented in this chapter.

#### State-wise Distribution of work-force (Paid workers and Volunteers)

9.2 Distribution of work-force by paid workers and volunteers is given in Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1. At national level 85.1% of the total work-force engaged in 6.94 traced societies are volunteers and the remaining are paid workers (14.9%). This percentage is 84.9 for the Group-I States and 86.8% for the Group-II States. In the entire Group-I States, the percentage of volunteers is high ranging from Goa (99.5%) to Uttar Pradesh (64.2%). Out of the 24 Group-I states, 17 States namely, Goa, West Bengal, Kerala, Manipur, A & N Islands, Puducherry, Tripura, Lakshadweep, Odisha, Punjab, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi have 90% or more volunteers.

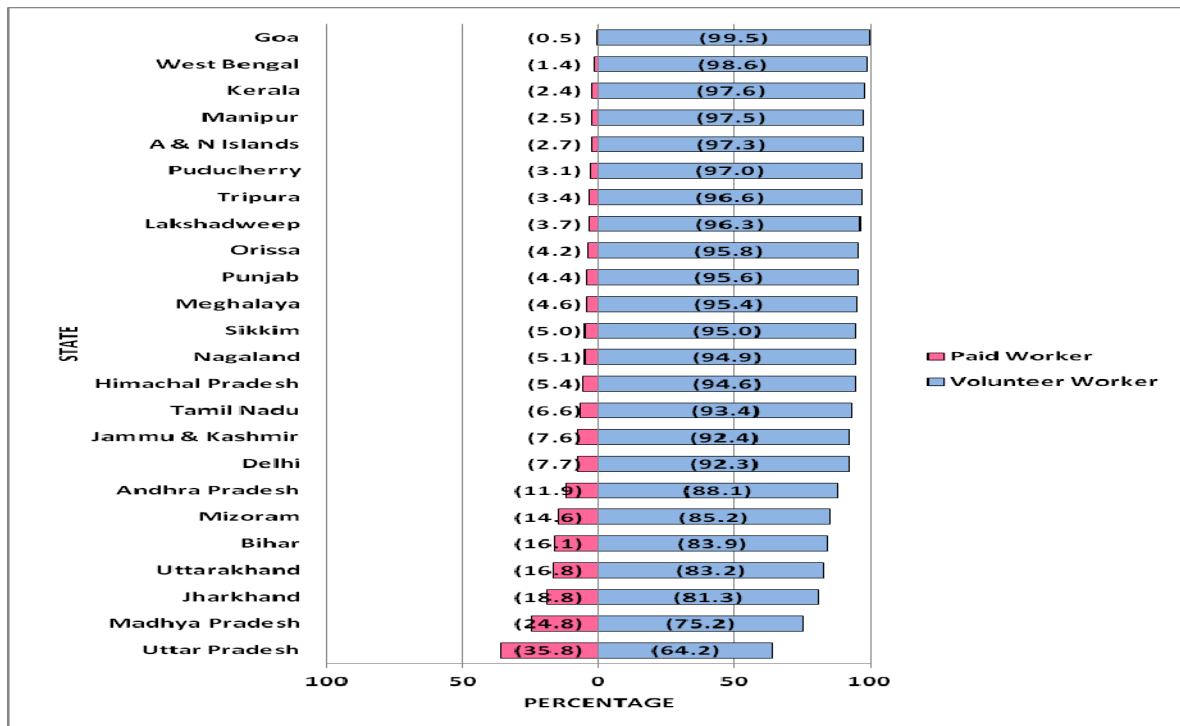
**Table 9.1: State-wise Distribution of work-force (Paid workers/Volunteers)**

Number in '000

S.No.	State Name	Total workers	Paid Worker		Volunteer Worker	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%: Group-I States</b>						
1	Uttar Pradesh	4876.2	1744.7	35.8	3131.4	64.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	1538.1	182.9	11.9	1355.2	88.1
3	Kerala	1470.7	36.0	2.4	1434.7	97.6
4	Tamil Nadu	1472.6	96.6	6.6	1376.0	93.4
5	Odisha	1251.4	52.1	4.2	1199.2	95.8
6	West Bengal	1990.5	27.9	1.4	1962.6	98.6
7	Punjab	743.0	32.9	4.4	710.1	95.6
8	Madhya Pradesh	296.3	73.4	24.8	222.9	75.2
9	Himachal Pradesh	345.0	18.6	5.4	326.4	94.6
10	Uttarakhand	165.1	27.8	16.8	137.3	83.2
11	Delhi	277.0	21.4	7.7	255.6	92.3
12	Manipur	454.8	11.5	2.5	443.4	97.5
13	Meghalaya	129.3	5.9	4.6	123.4	95.4
14	Bihar	164.8	26.6	16.1	138.2	83.9
15	Puducherry	93.1	2.9	3.1	90.3	97.0
16	Goa	76.9	0.4	0.5	76.5	99.5
17	Jharkhand	68.5	12.9	18.8	55.7	81.3
18	Nagaland	139.1	7.1	5.1	132.0	94.9
19	Tripura	115.0	3.9	3.4	111.1	96.6
20	Jammu & Kashmir	105.9	8.0	7.6	97.9	92.4
21	Sikkim	16.1	0.8	5.0	15.3	95.0
22	Mizoram	39.8	5.8	14.6	33.9	85.2
23	A & N Islands	18.8	0.5	2.7	18.3	97.3
24	Lakshadweep	8.2	0.3	3.7	7.9	96.3
<b>Total (Group-I)</b>		<b>15856.2</b>	<b>2400.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13455.3</b>	<b>84.9</b>

S.No.	State Name	Total workers	Paid Worker		Volunteer Worker	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>						
<b>Group-II States</b>						
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat						
<b>Total (Group-II)</b>		<b>2358.2</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2046</b>	<b>86.8</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>18214.4</b>	<b>2713.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15501.3</b>	<b>85.1</b>

Figure 9.1: State-wise Distribution of work-force (Paid Workers/Volunteers)



### State-wise Distribution of work-force by gender

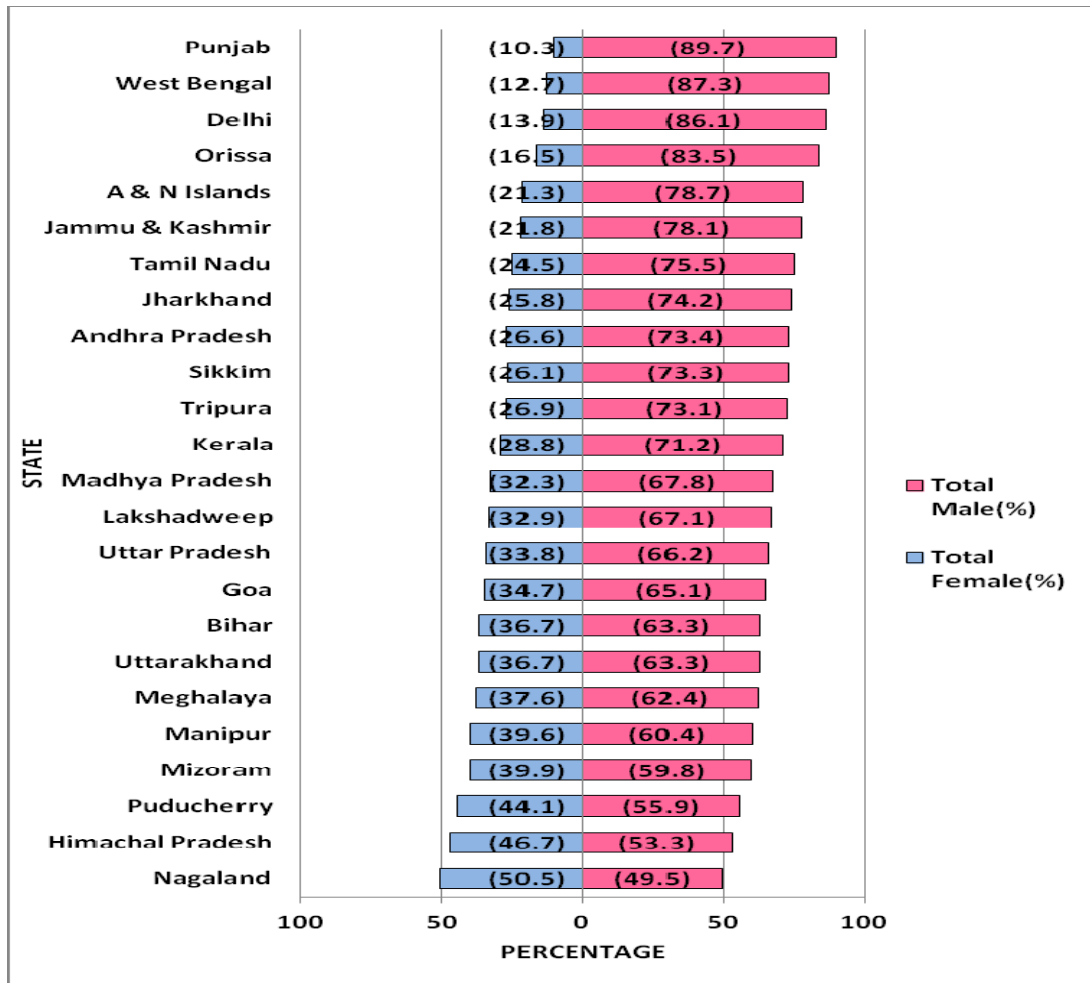
**9.3** Distribution of work-force in the societies on the basis of gender is given in Table 9.2 and Figure 9.2. At national level, 72.4% of the work-force engaged in all the traced societies are males and remaining 27.6% are females. This percentage is 73.1% in Group-I states and 67.6% in Group-II states. Few states such as Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry have relatively high percentage of female workers in the range of 40% to 50% as compared to other states. Nagaland has infact, almost equal number of male and female workers. Punjab, West Bengal, Delhi, Odisha, A&N Islands, Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu have more than 75% of male workers.

Table 9.2: State-wise Distribution of work-force by gender

Number in '000

S.No.	State	Total workers	Male		Female	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%: Group-I States</b>						
1	Uttar Pradesh	4876.2	3228	66.2	1648.2	33.8
2	Andhra Pradesh	1538.1	1128.4	73.4	409.6	26.6
3	Kerala	1470.7	1046.5	71.2	424.2	28.8
4	Tamil Nadu	1472.6	1111.8	75.5	360.7	24.5
5	Odisha	1251.4	1044.9	83.5	206.5	16.5
6	West Bengal	1990.5	1736.9	87.3	253.6	12.7
7	Punjab	743	666.4	89.7	76.6	10.3
8	Madhya Pradesh	296.3	200.8	67.8	95.6	32.3
9	Himachal Pradesh	345	183.9	53.3	161.1	46.7
10	Uttarakhand	165.1	104.5	63.3	60.6	36.7
11	Delhi	277	238.6	86.1	38.4	13.9
12	Manipur	454.8	274.7	60.4	180.2	39.6
13	Meghalaya	129.3	80.7	62.4	48.6	37.6
14	Bihar	164.8	104.3	63.3	60.5	36.7
15	Puducherry	93.1	52	55.9	41.1	44.1
16	Goa	76.9	50.1	65.1	26.7	34.7
17	Jharkhand	68.5	50.8	74.2	17.7	25.8
18	Nagaland	139.1	68.9	49.5	70.2	50.5
19	Tripura	115	84.1	73.1	30.9	26.9
20	Jammu & Kashmir	105.9	82.7	78.1	23.1	21.8
21	Sikkim	16.1	11.8	73.3	4.2	26.1
22	Mizoram	39.8	23.8	59.8	15.9	39.9
23	A & N Islands	18.8	14.8	78.7	4	21.3
24	Lakshadweep	8.2	5.5	67.1	2.7	32.9
<b>Total (Group-I)</b>		<b>15856.2</b>	<b>11594.9</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>4260.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%: Group-II States</b>						
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat						
<b>Total (Group-II)</b>		<b>2358.2</b>	<b>1593.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>764.9</b>	<b>32.4</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>18214.4</b>	<b>13188.2</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>5025.8</b>	<b>27.6</b>

Figure 9.2: State-wise Distribution of work-force by gender



### State-wise Distribution of Volunteers by gender

9.4 As 85% of total workforce is volunteers, the male-female distribution of volunteers is more or less same as that of the total workforce in the Group-I States. The state-wise distribution of male and female volunteers is given in Table 9.3 and pictorially depicted in Figure 9.3.

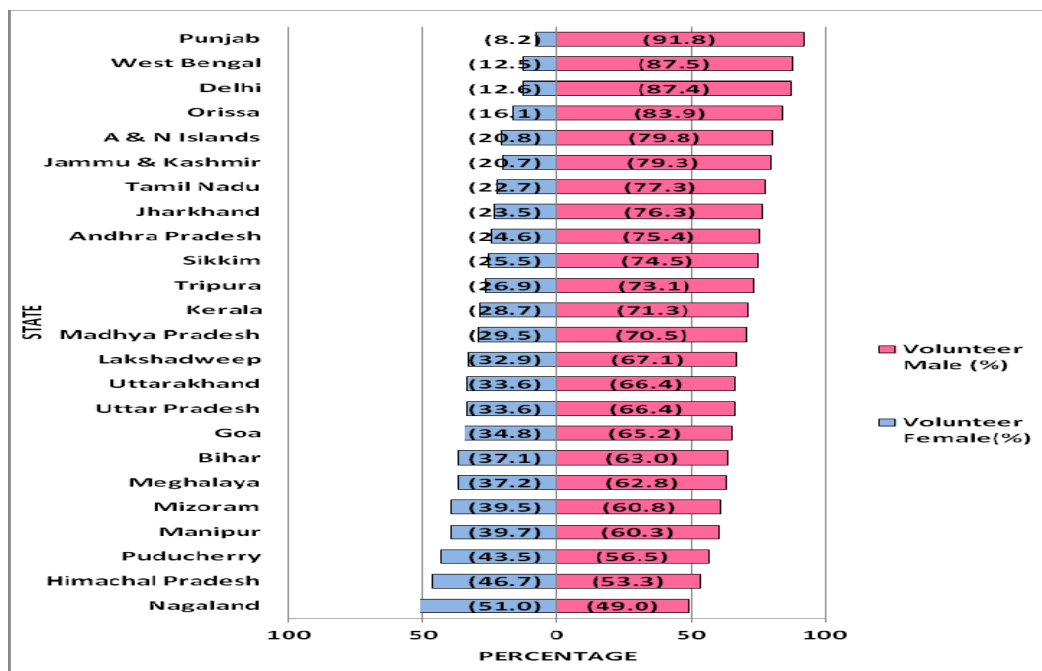
Table 9.3: State-wise Distribution of Volunteers (M/F)

Number in '000

S.No.	State Name	Total Volunteers	Male Volunteers		Female Volunteers	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%: Group-I States</b>						
1	Uttar Pradesh	3131.4	2077.9	66.4	1053.5	33.6
2	Andhra Pradesh	1355.2	1021.4	75.4	333.8	24.6
3	Kerala	1434.7	1022.5	71.3	412.1	28.7
4	Tamil Nadu	1376	1064	77.3	312	22.7
5	Odisha	1199.2	1006.7	83.9	192.5	16.1
6	West Bengal	1962.6	1718	87.5	244.6	12.5

S.No.	State Name	Total Volunteers	Male Volunteers		Female Volunteers	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
7	Punjab	710.1	652	91.8	58.1	8.2
8	Madhya Pradesh	222.9	157.1	70.5	65.8	29.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	326.4	174	53.3	152.4	46.7
10	Uttarakhand	137.3	91.1	66.4	46.2	33.6
11	Delhi	255.6	223.5	87.4	32.1	12.6
12	Manipur	443.4	267.3	60.3	176	39.7
13	Meghalaya	123.4	77.5	62.8	45.9	37.2
14	Bihar	138.2	87	63	51.3	37.1
15	Puducherry	90.3	51	56.5	39.3	43.5
16	Goa	76.5	49.9	65.2	26.6	34.8
17	Jharkhand	55.7	42.5	76.3	13.1	23.5
18	Nagaland	132	64.7	49	67.3	51
19	Tripura	111.1	81.2	73.1	29.9	26.9
20	Jammu & Kashmir	97.9	77.6	79.3	20.3	20.7
21	Sikkim	15.3	11.4	74.5	3.9	25.5
22	Mizoram	33.9	20.6	60.8	13.4	39.5
23	A & N Islands	18.3	14.6	79.8	3.8	20.8
24	Lakshadweep	7.9	5.3	67.1	2.6	32.9
<b>Total (Group-I)</b>		<b>13455.3</b>	<b>10058.8</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>3396.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>						
<b>Group-II States</b>						
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat						
<b>Total (Group-II)</b>		<b>2046</b>	<b>1393.6</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>652.3</b>	<b>31.9</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>15501.3</b>	<b>11452.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>4048.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>

Figure 9.3: State-wise Distribution of Volunteer by gender





## State-wise Distribution of Paid Workers by gender

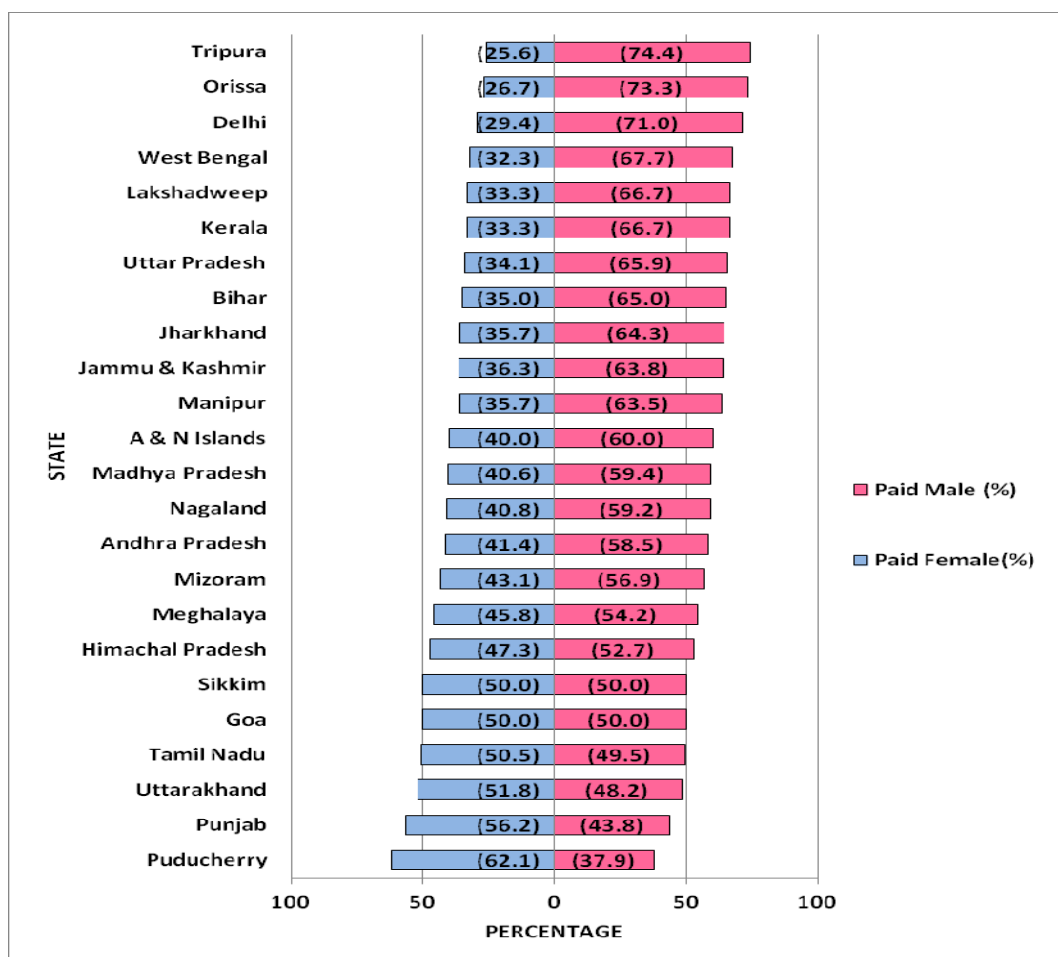
9.5 Although, the male-female ratio of total workers and of volunteers is 3:1 at national level, this ratio is 2:1 for paid workers at national level. This means that contribution of female workforce is relatively higher in employed workforce. The state-wise actual and percentage distribution of male and female paid workers is given in Table 9.4. Pictorially it has been shown in Fig.9.4. In some states viz. Sikkim, Goa and Tamil Nadu, the almost equal number of males and females are employed. In States namely, Puducherry, Punjab and Uttarakhand, the number of female employees exceed the number of male employees.

**Table 9.4: State-wise Distribution of Paid Workers by gender**

Number in '000

	State Name	Paid Worker	Male		Female	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%: Group-I States</b>						
1	Uttar Pradesh	1744.7	1150.1	65.9	594.7	34.1
2	Andhra Pradesh	182.9	107	58.5	75.8	41.4
3	Kerala	36	24	66.7	12	33.3
4	Tamil Nadu	96.6	47.8	49.5	48.8	50.5
5	Odisha	52.1	38.2	73.3	13.9	26.7
6	West Bengal	27.9	18.9	67.7	9	32.3
7	Punjab	32.9	14.4	43.8	18.5	56.2
8	Madhya Pradesh	73.4	43.6	59.4	29.8	40.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	18.6	9.8	52.7	8.8	47.3
10	Uttarakhand	27.8	13.4	48.2	14.4	51.8
11	Delhi	21.4	15.2	71	6.3	29.4
12	Manipur	11.5	7.3	63.5	4.1	35.7
13	Meghalaya	5.9	3.2	54.2	2.7	45.8
14	Bihar	26.6	17.3	65	9.3	35
15	Puducherry	2.9	1.1	37.9	1.8	62.1
16	Goa	0.4	0.2	50	0.2	50
17	Jharkhand	12.9	8.3	64.3	4.6	35.7
18	Nagaland	7.1	4.2	59.2	2.9	40.8
19	Tripura	3.9	2.9	74.4	1	25.6
20	Jammu & Kashmir	8	5.1	63.8	2.9	36.3
21	Sikkim	0.8	0.4	50	0.4	50
22	Mizoram	5.8	3.3	56.9	2.5	43.1
23	A & N Islands	0.5	0.3	60	0.2	40
24	Lakshadweep	0.3	0.2	66.7	0.1	33.3
<b>Total (Group-I)</b>		<b>2400.9</b>	<b>1536.2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>864.7</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%: Group-II States</b>						
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat						
<b>Total (Group-II)</b>		<b>312.3</b>	<b>199.8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>36.1</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>2713.2</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>977.3</b>	<b>36</b>

Figure 9.4: State-wise Distribution of Paid Workers by gender



### State-wise distribution of workforce in Traced Societies by Sectors they serve

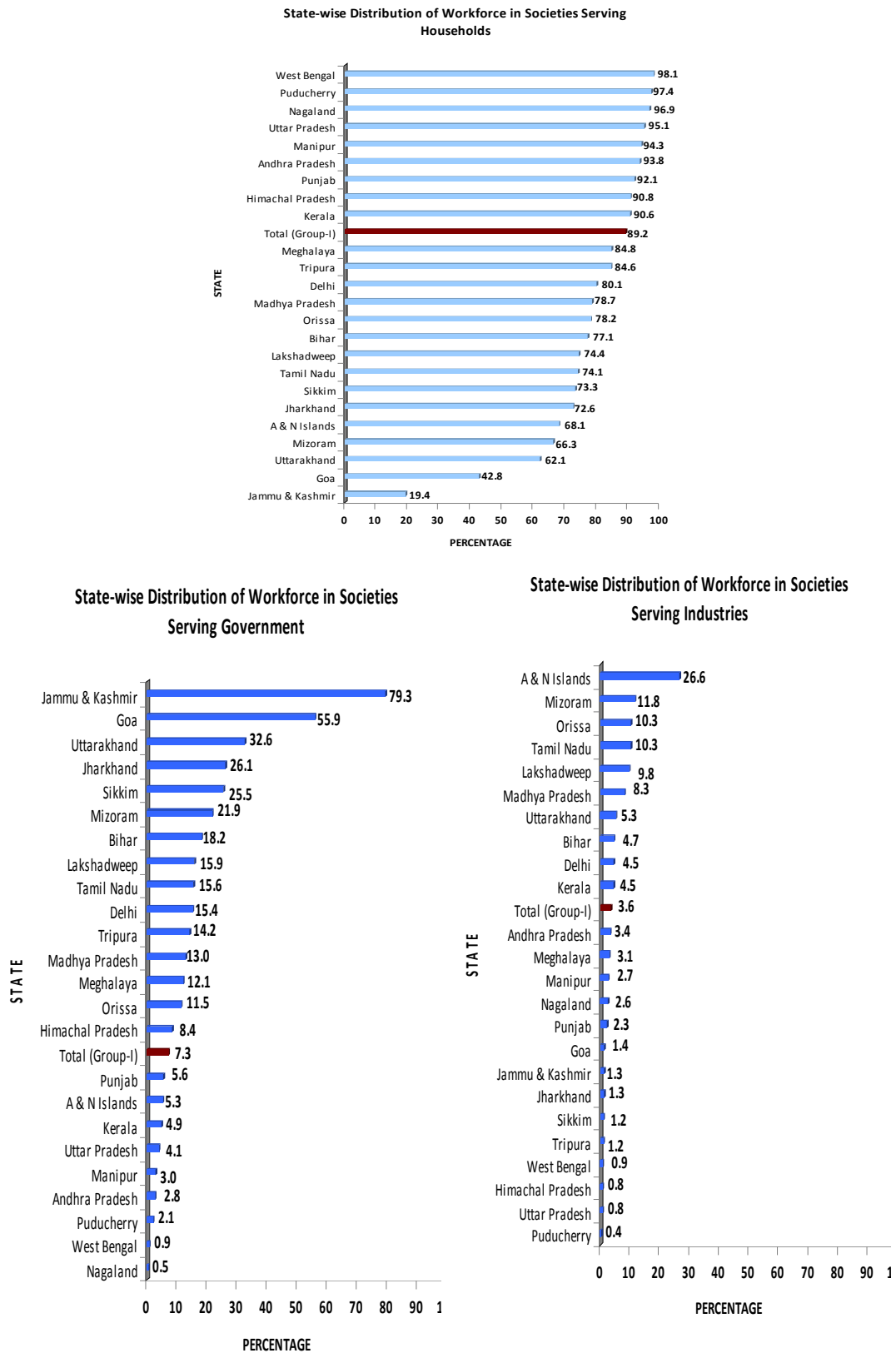
9.6 State-wise distribution of workforce according to institutions they serve is given in Table 9.5 and corresponding pictorial representation has been given in Figure 9.5. In all states except Goa and Jammu & Kashmir, majority of the workforce is in the societies serving households. Top eight States namely, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry, West Bengal and Kerala having 90% or more of its traced societies in serving households sector also have a large percentage of its workforce in serving household sector. Therefore, it is observed that this distribution is similar to the State-wise distribution of traced societies by serving sectors, given in previous chapter.

9.7 In Jammu & Kashmir, about 79.3% of its workforce is engaged in societies serving Government and 19.4% in societies serving household. In Goa, 55.9% of its workforce is engaged in societies serving Government and 42.8% in societies serving household. Workforce in societies serving industries is very few, with A&N Islands topping the list and Puducherry at the lowest.

**Table 9.5: State-wise distribution of workforce in Traced Societies by Sectors they serve**

Number in '000								
S.No.	State Name	Distribution of Work force by institutions they serve	Government		Industries		House hold	
			Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%: Group-I States</b>								
1	Uttar Pradesh	4876.2	200.9	4.1	38.8	0.8	4636.5	95.1
2	Andhra Pradesh	1538.1	43.2	2.8	52	3.4	1442.9	93.8
3	Kerala	1470.7	72.4	4.9	65.7	4.5	1332.6	90.6
4	Tamil Nadu	1472.6	229.5	15.6	151.1	10.3	1091.9	74.1
5	Odisha	1251.4	144.2	11.5	128.9	10.3	978.3	78.2
6	West Bengal	1990.5	18.4	0.9	18.5	0.9	1953.6	98.1
7	Punjab	743	41.9	5.6	16.9	2.3	684.3	92.1
8	Madhya Pradesh	296.3	38.6	13	24.6	8.3	233.1	78.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	345	29	8.4	2.9	0.8	313.1	90.8
10	Uttarakhand	165.1	53.8	32.6	8.7	5.3	102.5	62.1
11	Delhi	277	42.7	15.4	12.6	4.5	221.8	80.1
12	Manipur	454.8	13.5	3	12.4	2.7	428.9	94.3
13	Meghalaya	129.3	15.7	12.1	4	3.1	109.6	84.8
14	Bihar	164.8	30	18.2	7.8	4.7	127	77.1
15	Puducherry	93.1	2	2.1	0.4	0.4	90.7	97.4
16	Goa	76.9	43	55.9	1.1	1.4	32.9	42.8
17	Jharkhand	68.5	17.9	26.1	0.9	1.3	49.7	72.6
18	Nagaland	139.1	0.7	0.5	3.6	2.6	134.8	96.9
19	Tripura	115	16.3	14.2	1.4	1.2	97.3	84.6
20	Jammu & Kashmir	105.9	84	79.3	1.4	1.3	20.5	19.4
21	Sikkim	16.1	4.1	25.5	0.2	1.2	11.8	73.3
22	Mizoram	39.8	8.7	21.9	4.7	11.8	26.4	66.3
23	A & N Islands	18.8	1	5.3	5	26.6	12.8	68.1
24	Lakshadweep	8.2	1.3	15.9	0.8	9.8	6.1	74.4
<b>Total (Group-I)</b>		<b>15856.2</b>	<b>1152.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>564.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14139</b>	<b>89.2</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%: Group-II States</b>								
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat								
<b>Total (Group-II)</b>		<b>2358.2</b>	<b>490.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1829.3</b>	<b>77.6</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>18214.4</b>	<b>1643.7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>602.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>15968.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>

**Fig. 9.5: State-wise distribution of Workforce in Traced Societies by Sectors they serve**



## State-wise distribution of Workforce in Traced Societies by Purposes

9.8 Distribution of Work-force according to different activities is given in Table 9.6.1 and its percentage distribution is given in Table 9.6.2.

**Table 9.6.1: State-wise distribution of workforce in Traced societies by Purposes**

in '000

	State Name	Culture & recreation	Education & research	Health	Social services	Development & housing	Religion	Unions	Others	Totals
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%:</b>										
<b>Group-I States</b>										
1	Uttar Pradesh	387.4	2497.1	29.4	1770.7	33.4	30.6	108.3	19.3	4876.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	85.7	222.1	69.1	626.3	113.5	90.3	230	101.2	1538.2
3	Kerala	422	66.3	29.8	229.8	218.3	211.3	136.7	156.5	1470.7
4	Tamil Nadu	78.5	142.8	57.3	416.2	104.4	65.9	353.8	253.6	1472.5
5	Odisha	501.9	127.6	15.7	140.7	20.7	37.8	165.2	241.7	1251.3
6	West Bengal	1000.4	143.5	63.6	524.2	37.6	43.4	164.4	13.5	1990.6
7	Punjab	92.2	69	20.7	350.4	21	51.3	41.9	96.5	743
8	Madhya Pradesh	42.8	138.4	17.6	59	15.4	5.2	3.7	14.2	296.3
9	Himachal Pradesh	49.1	28.4	7.4	189.2	24.6	12.2	5.3	28.8	345
10	Uttarakhand	30.8	42.6	5.5	56.6	4.3	4.7	8.5	12	165
11	Delhi	107.3	46.7	11.8	49.3	23.1	14.9	11.7	12.3	277.1
12	Manipur	137.4	27.5	12.2	110.1	55.8	25.5	30.6	55.8	454.9
13	Meghalaya	52.4	16.5	3.2	35.2	4.2	3	9.4	5.3	129.2
14	Bihar	4.7	87.6	12.9	47.9	2.5	1	1.2	7.1	164.9
15	Puducherry	3.7	5.5	1.2	57.4	8	2.7	5.8	8.9	93.2
16	Goa	44.1	3.8	1	18.2	0.6	3.6	4.1	1.6	77
17	Jharkhand	2.6	37.7	10	7.5	1.5	0.5	0.7	8	68.5
18	Nagaland	27.3	20.3	2.1	51.3	7.7	2.1	15.9	12.4	139.1
19	Tripura	20.7	21.3	5.9	32	2	17.4	6.6	9	114.9
20	Jammu & Kashmir	5	4.8	4.7	5	0.6	7.8	0.3	77.6	105.8
21	Sikkim	1.9	0.7	1.6	6.1	0.1	2	0.1	3.5	16
22	Mizoram	9.3	6.2	3.2	10.3	3.2	0.7	5.4	1.5	39.8
23	A & N Islands	6.9	0.4	0.3	1.9	0	5.5	3.7	0.1	18.8
24	Lakshadweep	4.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.3	8.2
<b>Total (Group-I)</b>		<b>3118.2</b>	<b>3757.3</b>	<b>386.3</b>	<b>4797</b>	<b>702.7</b>	<b>639.5</b>	<b>1313.5</b>	<b>1141.7</b>	<b>15856.2</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>										
<b>Group-II States</b>										
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat										
<b>Total (Group-II)</b>		<b>326.9</b>	<b>538.1</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>666.9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>2358.1</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>3445.1</b>	<b>4295.4</b>	<b>480.5</b>	<b>5463.9</b>	<b>746.7</b>	<b>743.7</b>	<b>1402.3</b>	<b>1636.7</b>	<b>18214.3</b>

**Table 9.6.2: State-wise distribution of workforce in Traced societies by Purposes**

S.No.	State Name	Culture & recreation	Education & research	Health	Social services	Development & housing	Religion	Unions	Others	Totals
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is greater than or equal to 65%:</b>										
<b>Group-I States</b>										
1	Uttar Pradesh	7.9	51.2	0.6	36.3	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.4	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	5.6	14.4	4.5	40.7	7.4	5.9	15	6.6	100
3	Kerala	28.7	4.5	2.0	15.6	14.8	14.4	9.3	10.6	100
4	Tamil Nadu	5.3	9.7	3.9	28.3	7.1	4.5	24.0	17.2	100
5	Odisha	40.1	10.2	1.3	11.2	1.7	3.0	13.2	19.3	100
6	West Bengal	50.3	7.2	3.2	26.3	1.9	2.2	8.3	0.7	100
7	Punjab	12.4	9.3	2.8	47.2	2.8	6.9	5.6	13	100
8	Madhya Pradesh	14.4	46.7	5.9	19.9	5.2	1.8	1.2	4.8	100
9	Himachal Pradesh	14.2	8.2	2.1	54.8	7.1	3.5	1.5	8.3	100
10	Uttarakhand	18.7	25.8	3.3	34.3	2.6	2.8	5.2	7.3	100
11	Delhi	38.7	16.9	4.3	17.8	8.3	5.4	4.2	4.4	100
12	Manipur	30.2	6.0	2.7	24.2	12.3	5.6	6.7	12.3	100
13	Meghalaya	40.6	12.8	2.5	27.2	3.3	2.3	7.3	4.1	100
14	Bihar	2.9	53.1	7.8	29.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	4.3	100
15	Puducherry	4.0	5.9	1.3	61.6	8.6	2.9	6.2	9.5	100
16	Goa	57.3	4.9	1.3	23.6	0.8	4.7	5.3	2.1	100
17	Jharkhand	3.8	55.0	14.6	10.9	2.2	0.7	1.0	11.7	100
18	Nagaland	19.6	14.6	1.5	36.9	5.5	1.5	11.4	8.9	100
19	Tripura	18	18.5	5.1	27.9	1.7	15.1	5.7	7.8	100
20	Jammu & Kashmir	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	0.6	7.4	0.3	73.3	100
21	Sikkim	11.9	4.4	10.0	38.1	0.6	12.5	0.6	21.9	100
22	Mizoram	23.4	15.6	8.0	25.9	8.0	1.8	13.6	3.8	100
23	A & N Islands	36.7	2.1	1.6	10.1	0.0	29.3	19.7	0.5	100
24	Lakshadweep	50.0	6.1	1.2	20.7	2.4	1.2	2.4	15.9	100
<b>Total (Group-I)</b>		<b>19.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>States where percentage of societies visited (SV) to registered societies (RS) is less than 65%:</b>										
<b>Group-II States</b>										
Haryana, Chandigarh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat										
<b>Total (Group-II)</b>		<b>13.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>18.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>

9.9 As is given in chapters four and five, it is observed that the national level distribution of traced societies by purposes is almost similar to that of the workforce engaged in the traced societies. 30% of the total workforce is engaged in Social services, followed by 23.6% in Education & Research and 18.9% in Culture & Recreation. This trend is almost the same as the workforce engaged in Group-I states and Group-II States. Within the group I States also, it is observed that the percentage of workforce is maximum in the societies engaged in Social Services for most of the States.

9.10 As is seen in the distribution of traced societies by purposes, a lot of variation is visible in the workforce distribution also. Table 9.6.3 gives the Top three activities for each state as per Work Force engaged in the traced societies.

**Table 9.6.3: Top Three activities in the Group-I States in terms of its Workforce**

State	Top Three Activities in term of % share of Work Force (Descending order from Right to Left)			Sum of % share of Workforce engaged in the societies in top 3 activities
Uttar Pradesh	Culture & recreation	Social services	Education & research	95.4
Andhra Pradesh	Education & research	Unions	Social services	70.1
Kerala	Development & housing	Social services	Culture & recreation	59.1
Tamil Nadu	Others	Unions	Social services	69.5
Odisha	Unions	Others	Culture & recreation	72.6
West Bengal	Unions	Social services	Culture & recreation	84.1
Punjab	Education & research	Culture & recreation	Social services	68.9
Madhya Pradesh	Culture & recreation	Social services	Education & research	81
Himachal Pradesh	Education & research	Culture & recreation	Social services	77.2
Uttarakhand	Culture & recreation	Education & research	Social services	78.8
Delhi	Education & research	Social services	Culture & recreation	73.4
Manipur	Development & housing	Social services	Culture & recreation	66.7
Meghalaya	Education & research	Social services	Culture & recreation	80.5
Bihar	Health	Social services	Education & research	90
Puducherry	Unions	Development & housing	Social services	76.5
Goa	Unions	Social services	Culture & recreation	86.3
Jharkhand	Social services	Health	Education & research	80.6
Nagaland	Education & research	Culture & recreation	Social services	71.1
Tripura	Culture & recreation	Social services	Education & research	67.7
Jammu & Kashmir	Culture & recreation	Social services	Religion	16.7
Sikkim	Culture & recreation	Religion	Social services	62.6
Mizoram	Education & research	Culture & recreation	Social services	64.9
A & N Islands	Unions	Religion	Culture & recreation	85.5
Lakshadweep	Education & research	Social services	Culture & recreation	77.5
Total	Culture & recreation	Education & research	Social services	72.4

**'Others' include Environment, Law, advocacy & politics, Philanthropic intermediaries & voluntarism promotion, International Activities and not elsewhere classified.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Section F**  
**FINDINGS, LIMITATIONS, OPERATIONAL  
DIFFICULTIES AND FUTURE ACTION**



## Chapter Ten

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### Findings, Limitations, Operational Difficulties and Future action

#### Findings

10.1 In India, although there are number of Acts under which non-profit institutions are registered, the CSO's study covered only the societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860/Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 and companies registered under section 25 of Indian Companies Act, 1956. The macro-economic aggregates for companies registered under Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956 are given in report on "Non Profit Institutions in India- A profile and satellite accounts in the framework of System of National Accounts" released in March 2011.

10.2 From the results available from 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the survey on societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860/Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, there are about 31.7 lakh NPIs registered in India. On the basis of the data available from the 1<sup>st</sup> phase, it is found that 58.7% societies are located in rural areas. Also, a maximum number of NPIs are involved in the community, social and personal services, cultural services, education and health services. It is observed that the number of NPIs formed after 1990 has increased manifold. There were only 1.44 lakh societies registered till the year 1970, followed by 1.79 lakh registrations in the period 1971 to 1980, 5.52 lakh registrations in the period 1981 to 1990, 11.22 lakh registrations in the period 1991 to 2000, and as many as 11.35 lakh societies were registered after 2000.

10.3 Since there is no clause in the Act for the de-registration of the defunct societies, the 1<sup>st</sup> phase survey results gives the number of societies and their distribution on the basis of records available with the registering authorities. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the survey, the listed societies were visited to collect information on their activities, employment and financial details.

10.4 About 22 lakh societies have been visited during the second phase, i.e. 71% of the registered societies. Out of these, the results are available for 6.94 lakh i.e. 31% of the societies visited. The distribution of these societies by location and purpose, their workforce composition and financial parameters has been analysed. It is found that 62.4% of the societies are located in rural areas. This distribution is not significantly different from the first phase results. Out of the total societies, 89% finance their activities from the transfers mainly from the household sector. It is found that maximum number of societies, i.e., 37% is engaged in Social Services, followed by Education & Research, (24%), and Culture & Recreation, (15%). The top three activities account for 76% of the traced societies.

10.5 The data on total work force includes the volunteers and paid workers. Out of 182 lakh work force, only 27 lakh are paid workers. However, the share

of male workers in these societies is 72% which is significantly higher than the female workers. Of the total workforce, 63% of the workforce is engaged in the societies located in rural areas.

10.6 The Non Profit Institutions by nature are supposed to be providing the goods and services free or at a price significantly lower than the market price. Therefore, for valuation of output of these services, income received by sale of goods of services is not strictly applicable. To evaluate the value of their services and goods, the SNA suggests that the cost of goods and services provided by non-market producers may be calculated on the basis of their operational expenditure of these institutional units. By using this approach, the estimates of output of this sector have been prepared.

10.7 The estimates of total value of output of the societies is ₹ 41292 crore which is sum of salary, wages and allowances, honorarium paid, interest paid, rent paid, other operating expenses (goods and services purchased for current activities of institution), provision for depreciation, taxes paid, consumption of stocks. The estimates of market output mainly consist of income/receipts from sale of goods and service produced by institution and miscellaneous incomes, comprising of 43% of the total output.

10.8 The results show that 54% of the funding for these societies comes from grants while 16% is from donations and offerings and 16% from income/receipts from operations. It is found that maximum funds are available to the societies engaged in the Education & Research, 49%, followed by societies in Social Services, 20% and Health, 11%. The distribution of current expenditure shows that 50% of the expenditure is incurred on purchase of goods and services for current activities while 28% is on salary, wages and allowances. The funds received by the societies are partly utilised for addition to fixed assets during the year. Out of addition to the fixed assets by these societies, a significant amount i.e. 36% is spent on the purchase of office equipment followed by 23% of expenditure on buildings and about 19% on land.

10.9 In case of States/UTs namely, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Manipur, Meghalaya, Bihar, Puducherry, Goa, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Mizoram, A & N Islands and Lakshadweep, more than 65% of registered societies were visited during the second phase of the study. The traced societies in these States amount to 82% of total traced societies in the country. The percentage of traced societies in rural areas is highest in the States of Himachal Pradesh (94.4%), followed by Odisha (90.5%), Kerala (83.8%), Meghalaya (80.8%), Manipur (78.6%).

10.10 The percentage of societies serving the household sector is the highest in all the States, ranging from 52.5% in Goa to 98.4% in West Bengal. On the other hand, percentage of societies serving the Government is ranging from 0.7% in Nagaland to 45.9% in Goa and serving the Industries is ranging from

0.4% in Puducherry to 14.0% in Mizoram. Although the States are dominated by the societies serving households, the States such as Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand have significant number of societies which are serving sectors other than household sectors.

10.11 A lot of variation is visible in the States in the percentage distribution of traced societies by purposes. The percentage of traced societies are maximum under Social Services except in the States of Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, A&N Islands and Lakshadweep. In these States, usually the major purpose/activity of the societies is Culture & Recreation, Education & research or Health.

10.12 About seventeen States namely, Goa, West Bengal, Kerala, Manipur, A & N Islands, Puducherry, Tripura, Lakshadweep, Odisha, Punjab, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi have 90% or more volunteers. In all states except Goa and Jammu & Kashmir, majority of the workforce is in the societies serving households. Top eight States namely, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry, West Bengal and Kerala having 90% or more of its traced societies in serving households sector also have a large percentage of its workforce in serving household sector. In Jammu & Kashmir, about 79.3% of its workforce is engaged in societies serving Government and 19.4% in societies serving household. In Goa, 55.9% of its workforce is engaged in societies serving Government and 42.8% in societies serving household.

### ***Contribution of NPIs in National Income Estimates during 2007-08***

10.13 Gross Value Added of 6.9 lakh traced societies is estimated to be Rs. 19,475 crore, during the year 2007-08. Hence, the GVA of NPIs excluding the value of volunteering is estimated to be 6.8% of GVA from community, recreation & entertainment services.

10.14 Further, the results of the study indicate that about 2.94 lakh traced societies are engaged in Health, Education & Research and Culture & Recreation. The estimated consumption expenditure of the household sector produced by these societies is estimated to be Rs. 26,791 crore during the year 2007-08. Hence, 12.6% of household consumption expenditure for 'medical care & health services', and 'recreation, education & cultural services' is provided by NPIs engaged in Health, Education & Research and Culture & Recreation during 2007-08.

### **Limitations of the Study**

10.15 Coverage of the Study: There are number of Acts under which the Non-Profit Institutions can be registered in India. The Task Force constituted to guide CSO for conducting the study on NPIs deliberated on the issue of coverage of the study. It was decided to limit the coverage to the Societies registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, Bombay Public Trust Act and

companies registered under the Indian Companies Act (Section 25), 1956. This was mainly for the reason that majority of the NPIs are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

### **Operational Difficulties in conducting this Study**

10.16 Some of the major operational difficulties faced during the study are:

i. The study was conducted with the cooperation of Directorate of Economics & Statistics of all state governments and UTs. They found it extremely difficult to accommodate this additional work in their already heavy work schedule. Due to this, the time taken to complete the study was much more than it was anticipated at the initial stages.

ii. The funds provided for the study of this magnitude were found to be inadequate as compared to the work involved. Therefore, it became difficult for the State governments to engage/hire external agencies to take up this job.

iii. As most of the states have no computerized records on the societies registered, the list frame during 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the study was prepared on the basis of the manual records made available by the Registrar of Societies.

iv. In most of the States, the provision of submitting financial statements is not enforced strictly. Even if the societies file their financial statements to the registrar office, there is no mechanism to maintain this database. Therefore, the data on their financial parameters had to be collected by physically visiting these societies.

v. The field staff had to visit some of the societies a number of times in order to get the detailed data as the functionaries were not willing to provide time or share the requisite information.

vi. Other problems and difficulties faced during the collection of data from the societies include incomplete/partial addresses available from the records of the Registrar offices, shifting of the societies from the registered addresses, and absence of any sign boards to locate the societies. It is also observed that some registered societies have different popular names or have changed their names later. Several societies, although traced, were also unwilling to fully cooperate with data collection due to some apprehensions about the survey.

### **Suggested Future Action**

10.17 Based on the results of the study on Non Profit Institutions, the following future actions are suggested:

i. Since the scope and coverage of the study is limited, the present practice of covering this sector in household sector in National Accounts Statistics may continue.

- ii. This study provides only base line information. Comprehensive surveys are needed to firm up the methodology for estimating the share of NPIs to the total economy in NAS.
- iii. The comprehensive survey on NPIs may be conducted periodically by NSSO to provide the benchmark estimates.
- iv. Attempt may be made to measure the value of volunteerism by suitably developing methodology for the purpose.
- v. It is suggested that district level functionaries may be appointed by the State administration to update the list frame of non profit institutions registered in the district by various authorities.
- vi. Different acts under which the registration takes place may include chapter on maintenance of mandatory set of uniform financial accounts by all societies and its regular submission to the authorities.
- vii. Authorities in receipt of such accounts need to consolidate these statements in some suitable database software.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**



## **List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

CSO	Central Statistics Office
DES	Directorates of Economics and Statistics
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ICNPO	International Classification of Nonprofit Organizations
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
NAS	National Accounts Statistics
NGO	Non Government Organizations
NPI	Non-profit institution
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRA	Societies Registration Act
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VAT	Value added tax
VO	Voluntary Organizations

# **ANNEXURES**

## The Framework of U.N. Hand book on Non-Profit Institutions<sup>1</sup>

1.1 The Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts recommends statistical standards and guidelines for the development of data on nonprofit institutions (NPIs) within the 1993 System of National Accounts, (SNA). The framework, concepts and classifications are designed as an extension and clarification of those underlying the SNA. The objective of developing NPI data is to improve and make available data on a sector that is growing in importance and that is often ignored or little developed as part of the economy-wide compilation of data on national accounts.

1.2 SNA provides an integrated framework of concepts, definitions, accounting rules, classifications and accounts and tables—all designed to organize, in an analytically useful way, the transactions, other flows and stocks that make up the accounting record of the economy.

1.3 In order to maximize its usefulness, the guidelines and methodologies of SNA are necessarily of a general nature. The universality of the SNA approach is one of its major advantages and indeed served as a guiding principle for its development and design. At the same time, SNA guidelines suggest the expansion of SNA through the development of satellite accounts and more targeted handbooks in order to offer additional instructions and provide specific approaches and technical advice to national accountants, statisticians and other users of national accounts data on specialized topics (see 1993 SNA, Chap. XXI).

1.4 SNA satellite accounts are developed and used in order to shed further light on data features needed for specialized analyses that are not contained or are not well represented in the central SNA framework but nonetheless reflect important economic, social and political concerns. They expand the capacity and utility of SNA without overburdening and disrupting the logical frame and integrity of the system as a whole.

1.5 The use of satellite accounts in the case of NPIs is needed because the central framework of SNA does not focus on an exhaustive identification of NPIs. To the extent that it focuses on NPIs, the SNA's primary objective is to develop the criteria for the allocation of NPIs to the appropriate institutional sectors of SNA, i.e., government and financial and non-financial corporations sectors. As to the remaining units serving the household sector, a separate sector—i.e., non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)—is created in order to bring out the revenues and final consumption expenditures of households, as distinct from those of NPISHs. Thus, SNA does not seek to develop a comprehensive picture of NPIs but rather focuses on allocating NPIs to other sectors based on certain characteristics that NPIs share with other units assigned to those sectors.

1.6 The Handbook, however, is concerned with the identification of all NPIs in order to permit better understanding of a sector of the economy that has been growing in

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<sup>1</sup> Extracts from Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division, United Nations, 2003 are reproduced in this chapter.

many countries but was not considered as important at the time the 1993 SNA was prepared. The emphasis on NPIs in the Handbook is reflected in three ways. One is the presentation of a detailed definition of NPIs, which makes it possible to identify them as a group. Second is the valuation of volunteer labour, which is significant in the activities of NPIs. Third is the introduction of a detailed classification of NPIs by function. None of those elements is available in the concepts and classifications of the central framework of the SNA.

1.7 The Handbook thus seeks to provide additional guidance for coverage within SNA of a set of institutions about which it is often difficult to gather data—namely, the wide assortment of institutions that operate in some sense separate from both the market and the state. It also seeks to organize the material on such organizations using a satellite account within the SNA structure so that it is more accessible to those with an interest in it. In the process, it helps to clarify the composition of the sectors to which NPIs are assigned in the basic SNA by separately identifying their NPI and non-NPI component.

### **Why separate accounts are needed for NPI sector**

1.8 A clearer overview of the broad NPI sector is increasingly important for a variety of reasons:

**NPIs constitute a significant and growing economic force in countries throughout the world.** NPIs have recently come to be recognized as a major economic presence in countries throughout the world. Indeed, what one analyst has termed a “global associational revolution”, a massive upsurge of organized private voluntary activity, seems to be under way in many parts of the world at the present time as a product of changes in communications, new popular pressures and growing questioning of the capabilities of government to solve pressing social and economic problems on its own. Indeed, recent research has demonstrated that non-profit organizations account for 8 to 12 per cent of non-agricultural employment in many developed countries and even larger shares of formal employment in many developing regions.

**NPIs have distinct features that justify treating them as a separate sector for many analytical purposes.** The placement of the economically most important NPIs into the corporate or government sectors not only obscures the size of the NPI sector but also complicates the picture that is provided of the corporate and government sectors. Given the distinctive features of NPIs, a case can be made for splitting them out from the other entities in those sectors, at least for some analytical purposes. Among the distinctive features of NPIs that justify such special identification are the following:

**(i) Not-for-profit character.** Although they may earn profits, NPIs are not organized for profit and cannot distribute any profits earned to their directors or managers. They therefore have different objective functions from the for-profit firms with which some of them are grouped. Non-profit entrepreneurs are often driven by social or ideological impulses, not primarily pecuniary ones;

**(ii) Public-goods production.** Although they often produce private goods that are sold on the market, NPIs also typically produce collective goods that are financed

through other means (e.g., charitable contributions, volunteer effort). NPIs often arise where “free rider” problems impede the emergence of market producers yet where lack of sufficient political support also keeps government from becoming involved;

**(iii) Governance structures.** The governance structures of NPIs differ from those of both corporations and governmental units. Non-profit boards are not publicly elected and are rarely paid. Non-profits are therefore different types of units to manage;

**(iv) Revenue structure.** The sources of non-profit revenue also differ from those of government and for-profit firms. In particular, they include important voluntary donations of time and money that are not available to for-profit producers and that are also far less extensively utilized by government agencies, which in turn requires different revenue-raising strategies and different orientations to the market;

**(v) Staffing.** The staffing of non-profit organizations is also different, often including substantial numbers of volunteers;

**(vi) Capital sources.** Since they cannot distribute profits, NPIs cannot attract equity capital. As a result, the composition of their payments of property income differ from those of for-profit enterprises;

**(vii) Tax treatment.** NPIs are typically exempt from corporate income taxes, and may also be exempt from other taxes, such as sales taxes and property taxes. In addition, they are often exempt from provisions that apply to for-profit corporations;

**(viii) Legal treatment.** NPIs are often subject to special legal provisions relating to the composition of their boards, their purposes, their revenues, their involvement in political activities, the compensation of their staff, and their reporting and accounting standards. In addition, they are often exempt from provisions that apply to for-profit corporations;

**(ix) Lack of sovereign powers.** Although they often receive government financial support, NPIs lack the defining feature of a governmental entity, i.e., “compulsory powers over all those dwelling or carrying on activities within a given area”;

**(x) Relative detachment** from political pressures. NPIs operate with considerably more detachment from political pressures than regular units of government. Indeed, that is one of the reasons acknowledged by the 1993 SNA for Governments to rely on NPIs for certain functions rather than carrying out the functions themselves;

**(xi) Characteristic types of transactions.** NPIs have two characteristic transactions that cannot be accommodated in the corporations sectors of SNA: they have final consumption expenditure and they receive transfer payments in the form of philanthropic donations;

**(c) NPIs are increasingly a focus of concern in public policy.**

A third reason for separating NPIs out and focusing attention on them is that those institutions have recently attracted increased attention from policy makers, who have been searching for ways to improve the quality of public services and reduce the size of

the state. Because of their distinctive features as private institutions serving public purposes, non-profit organizations offer important advantages in that regard.

(d) **Need for improved coverage.** Because NPIs as a whole are not separately identified in SNA, there is little incentive for statistical offices to take the special steps often needed to identify and collect data on them. Sample frames may not adequately reflect the NPI components of the various sectors to which NPIs are allocated (e.g., corporations and governments). As a consequence, significant portions of the NPI sector may not be adequately represented in existing data. In addition, the existing SNA sectoring guidelines are often difficult to apply. Those guidelines stipulate that NPIs must be both *financed by* and *controlled by* government in order to be included in the government sector. However, difficulties arise when only one of those two criteria is met, in large part because the definition of “control” offered by SNA does not always apply easily to institutional arrangements within a given country. That is especially true in the case of hospitals, clinics, universities and schools, where government provides a significant part of the organizations’ financing but has varying degrees of control over their management and operations. Therefore, different countries are likely to include different types of NPIs.

1.9 The strategy of the Handbook is to work within the SNA framework, to leave NPIs where they are in existing SNA aggregates and institutional accounts but create a satellite account that consolidates the information on NPIs found in the other sectors and, hopefully, improves on that information by developing more refined ways of gathering data on the non-profit entities (e.g., through special surveys of organizations and of individual giving and volunteering). In addition, to facilitate a cross-walk with the standard SNA structure, the proposed satellite account structure reports both on the newly created aggregate NPI sector and on the NPI and non-NPI components of the individual sectors to which the existing SNA structure allocates NPIs.

### **Definition of NPI**

1.10 The first task in developing a meaningful satellite account for non-profit institutions is to formulate a clear definition of the entities to be covered by such an account. The 1993 SNA distinguishes NPIs from other institutional units principally in terms of what happens to any profit that they might generate. In particular:

“Non-profit institutions are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit, or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units.”

1.11 That basis for defining NPIs, which focuses on the common characteristic that they do not distribute their profits, is a central feature of most definitions of “the non-profit sector” in law and social science literature

1.12 Non-profit institutions, differ from the other three major types of institutional units defined within SNA—corporations (financial and non-financial), government agencies and households. Thus:

**(a) Corporations** differ from NPIs in that they are “are set up for purposes of engaging in market production” and “are capable of generating a profit or other financial gain for their owners”;

**(b) Government units** differ from NPIs in that they are “unique kinds of legal entities established by political processes which have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a given area,” including “the authority to raise funds by collecting taxes or compulsory transfers from other institutional units”;

**(c) A household** differs from an NPI in that it is “a small group of persons who share the same living accommodations, who pool some or all of their income and wealth, and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food....”.

### **“Structural-Operational” definition of NPI**

1.13 As a first step in addressing the need for better information on NPIs, it is important to identify an appropriate definition of an NPI and of the NPI sector. Such a definition must be able to accommodate all entities currently embraced within the existing SNA definition of an NPI, while clarifying the differences between NPIs and both government and pure market producers. In addition, it must be neutral enough to accommodate the array of legal systems, patterns of financing, and types of purposes associated with NPI-type institutions in different national settings.

1.14 Within SNA, non-profit institutions (NPIs) form a class of institutional units. SNA distinguishes NPIs from other institutional units principally in terms of what happens to any profit that NPIs might generate. In particular:

*“Non-profit institutions are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice, their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits, but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units.”*

1.15 That basis for defining NPIs, which focuses on the common characteristic that they do not distribute their profits, is a central feature of most definitions of the non-profit sector in law and social science literature.

1.16 The NPI satellite account utilizes a mid-range concept of the non-profit institutions sector that uses components of the “structural-operational” definition used in the Johns Hopkins Comparative Non-Profit Sector Project to clarify the SNA definition, particularly with respect to the borders between NPIs and both corporations and governments. Three of the components of the structural-operational definition can provide the needed clarification:

- (i) In the first place, the “institutionally separate from government” criterion places additional emphasis on the non-governmental nature of NPIs, a crucial feature in most understandings of that set of institutions;

- (ii) In the second place, the “self-governing” criterion usefully distinguishes NPIs from organizations that are essentially controlled by other entities, whether government or corporations;
- (iii) Finally, the “non-compulsory” element of the “voluntary” criterion distinguishes NPIs from entities that people belong to by birth or legal necessity. That distinguishes NPIs from families, tribes and other similar entities, and represents another central feature of the common understanding of those organizations.

1.17 Thus, for the purpose of the NPI satellite account, the non-profit sector has been defined as consisting of: (a) Organizations that, (b) non-for-profit and, by law or custom, do not distribute any surplus they may generate to those who own or control them, (c) are institutionally separate from government, (d) are self-governing and (e) are non-compulsory. The details are as follows:

**(a) Organization** means that the entity has some institutional reality. Institutional reality can be signified by “some degree of internal organizational structure; persistence of goals, structure, and activities; meaningful organizational boundaries; or a legal charter of incorporations. Excluded are purely ad hoc and temporary gatherings of people with no real structure or organizational identity”. Specifically included, however, would be informal organizations that lack explicit legal standing but otherwise meet the criteria of being organizations with a meaningful degree of internal structure and permanence. This is consistent with the 1993 SNA definition of NPIs: “Most NPIs are legal entities created by process of law whose existence is recognized independently of the persons, corporations, or government units that establish, finance, control or manage them.” Those entities can take the legal form of associations foundations or corporations. “The purpose of the NPI is usually stated in the articles of association or similar document drawn up at the time of establishment.” In addition, however, an “NPI may be an informal entity whose existence is recognized by the society but which does not have any formal legal status”.

**(b) Not-for profit** means that NPIs are organizations that do not exist primarily to generate profits, either directly or indirectly, and that are not primarily guided by commercial goals and considerations. NPIs may accumulate surplus in a given year, but any such surplus must be plowed back into the basic mission of the agency and not distributed to the organizations; owners, members, founders or governing board. This is consistent with the 1993 SNA definition of an NPI, which acknowledges that, in practice, NPIs’ “productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units”. The SNA goes on to note that “The term ‘non-profit institution; derives from the fact that the member...are not permitted to gain financially from its operations and cannot appropriate any surplus which it may make. It does not imply than an NPI cannot make an operating surplus on its production”. In that sense, NPIs may be profit-making but they are non-profit distributing, which differentiates NPIs from for-profit businesses.

**(c) Institutionally separate** from government means that the organization is not part of the apparatus of government and does not exercise governmental authority in its own right. The organization may receive significant financial support from



government and it may have public officials on its board; however, it has significant discretion with regard to the management of both its production and its use of funds that its operating and financing activities cannot be fully integrated with government finances in practice. "What is important from the point of view of this criterion is that the organization has an institutional identity separate from that of the state, that it is not an instrumentality of any unit of government, whether national or local, and that it therefore does not exercise governmental authority:. That means that an organization may exercise the authority that has been delegated to it by the state or administer a set of rules determined by the state, but it has no sovereign authority on its own. Thus, for example, a trade association might be given authority to set and even to enforce industry standards, but that authority could be withdrawn if misused or no longer necessary. Along different lines, an NPI might be empowered to distribute government subsidies, grants or contracts to individuals or other organizations, but within a given set of regulations determined by government. In those cases, the institution is still considered an NPI.

**(d) Self-governing** means that the organization is able to control its own activities and is not under the effective control of any other entity. To be sure, no organization is wholly independent. To be considered self-governing, however, the organization must control its management and operations to a significant extent, have its own internal governance procedures and enjoy a meaningful degree of autonomy. The emphasis here is not on the origins of the organization, i.e., what institution "created" it; or on the degree of government regulation of its activities or on the dominant source of its income. The emphasis is instead placed on the organization's governance capacity and structure. In particular:

- Is the organization generally in charge of its own "destiny" i.e., can it dissolve itself, set and change its by-laws and alter its mission or internal structure without having to secure permission from any other authority than the normal registration officials? If yes, then the organization is an NPI.
- If government or corporate representatives sit on the governing body of the organization, do they exercise veto power, and if so do they serve in their official capacities or as private citizens? If the representatives serve in an official capacity and have veto power, the organization is not considered self-governing. The presence of government or corporate representatives on the board of a non-profit organization does not, therefore, disqualify the organization. The question is the degree of authority they wield and the degree of autonomy the organization retains. That means that a corporate foundation tightly controlled by its parent corporation should be excluded. However, a corporate foundation that controls its own activities and is not subject to the day-to-day control of its affiliated corporation could be included;
- Does government or corporate entities select the executive director of the organization or is the executive director a government or corporate official? If either is true, the organization is probably not an NPI.

Of course, the self-governing criterion should be applied with care and should not disqualify NPIs in countries with less-democratic governance structures in which the state may close down organizations that oppose it.

**(e) Non-compulsory** means that membership and contributions of time and money are not required or enforced by law or otherwise made a condition of citizenship. As noted above, non-profit organizations can perform regulatory functions that make membership in them necessary in order to practice a profession (e.g., bar associations that license lawyers to practice law), but as long as membership- is not a condition of citizenship, as opposed to a condition of practicing a chosen profession, the organization can still be considered non-compulsory, By contrast, organizations in which membership, participation or support is required or otherwise stipulated by law or determined by birth (i.e., tribes or clans) would be excluded from the non-profit sector.

1.18 The “non-profit sector” as defined above includes NPIs that meet those five basic criteria, regardless of the sector to which the 1993 SNA assigns them. Included, therefore, are NPIs that may be market producers and that sell any part of their products or services at an economically significant price; they would be found in either the non-financial corporations sector or the financial corporations sector of the 1993 SNA, depending on their principal activity. Also included are entities within the general government sector of the 1993 SNA, should also be included.

1.19 The non-profit sector so defined includes NPIs that meet those five basic criteria regardless of the sector to which SNA assigns them. Included, therefore, are NPIs that may be market producers and that sell any part of their products or services at an economically significant prices; they would be found in either the non-financial corporations sector or the financial corporations sector of SNA, depending on their principal activity. Also included are entities within the general government sector of the SNA that are self-governing and institutionally separate from government, even if they are mainly financed by government and may have public appointees on their boards. Finally, NPIs that receive the bulk of their income from households, which would be found in either the households of NPISH sectors of SNA should also be included. Within the satellite account, therefore, we can show both the NPI and non-NPI components of the SNA sectors as well as a separate non-profit sector.

**Table 2.1 Treatment of NPI in the NPI satellite account**

Type of institutional unit	SNA Sectors					
	Non-financial corporations sector S.11	Financial corporations sector S.12	Central government sector S.13	Households sector S.14	NPISH sector S.15	Non-profit sector
Corporation	C1	C2				
Government Units			G			
Households				H		
Non-profit institution	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N= N1to5

1.20 Thus, by applying the SNA sectoring rules to the institutional units identified as NPIs by the working definition, it is possible to define sub sectors for the NPI and non-NPI components of the SNA sectors other than NPISH-non-financial corporations, financial corporations, general government and households.

### Key variables and tables of the NPI satellite account

1.21 The key variables in the fully elaborated satellite account, the extensions and the short form are summarized in Table below.

Table 2.2 Key variables and measures for NPIs

Variable	Fully elaborated satellite account	Extensions	Short form	Comments
<b><i>Core monetary variables</i></b>				
Market output [P.11]a	X		X	Revenue from sales, fees, charges etc.
<i>Of which:</i> Third-party payments from government	X		X	
Output for own final use [P.12]	X		X	
Other non-market output [P.13]	X		X	Operating expenses, total
Imputed value of non-market output of market NPIs	X		X	
Compensation of employees [D.1]	X		X	Link to employment, labour input, labour force characteristics
<i>Of which:</i> Wages and salaries [D.11]	X			
<i>Of which:</i> Employers' social contributions [D.12]	X			
Imputed value of volunteer employment at average wage	X			
Intermediate consumption [P.2]	X		X	
Consumption of fixed capital [K.1]	X		X	
Taxes on production (net) [D.2, D.3]	X		X	Taxes on production net of subsidies on production
Property income [D.4]	X		X	Property income received and Paid
<i>Of which:</i> Interest [D.41]	X			
<i>Of which:</i> Distributed income of corporations [D.42]	X			
<i>Of which:</i> Rent [D.45]	X			
Other current transfers [D.7]	X		X	Transfers received and

Variable	Fully elaborated satellite account	Extensions	Short form	Comments
<i>Of which:</i> Private philanthropy <i>Of which:</i> Government grants and transfers <i>Of which:</i> Foreign grants and transfers	X X X		X X X	made Link to giving, members/ membership.
Capital transfers [D9] <i>Of which:</i> Private philanthropy <i>Of which:</i> Government grants and transfers <i>Of which:</i> Foreign grants and transfers	X X X X		X X X X	Transfers received and made Link to giving, members/ membership.
Final consumption expenditure [P.3]	X		X	
Social transfers in kind [D.63]	X		X	
Actual final consumption [P.4]	X		X	
Gross capital formation [P.5] Acquisitions less disposals of Non-produced non-financial assets[K.2]	X X		X X	Acquisition of non-financial assets
Net acquisition of financial assets [F] Net incurrence of liabilities [F]	X X		X X	Acquisition of financial assets and incurrence of liabilities
Other changes in volume of assets [K.3–K.10, K.12] Holding gains [K.11]	X X			
Balance sheet items: Nonfinancial assets [AN] Financial assets [AF] Liabilities [AF]	X X X			Non-financial assets have link to capacity measures
<i>Addendum:</i> Population	X		X	
<i>Addendum:</i> Labour input	X		X	
<b>Structure variables</b>				
Entities, number	X	X	X	
Paid employment, number and FTE	X	X	X	Link to compensation of employees
Volunteer employment, number and FTE	X	X		Link to volunteer employment in core
Members, number	X	X		Link to transfers received

Variable	Fully elaborated satellite account	Extensions	Short form	Comments
Memberships, number	X	X		
Giving	X	X		Link to transfers received
<b><i>Output and capacity variables</i></b>				
Physical measures of capacity and output	X	X		Link to monetary measures of output and non-financial assets, NPIs
Share of NPIs in total capacity and output	X	X		Link to monetary measures of output and non-financial assets, NPIs and other sectors
<b><i>Clients and users variables</i></b>				
Client and user profiles, NPIs and other sectors		X		
Involvement of users, clients, members, NPIs and other sectors		X		
Satisfaction of users, clients, members, NPIs and other sectors		X		
<b><i>Impact and performance variables</i></b>				
Efficiency, NPIs and other sectors		X		Link to monetary measures of output, productivity, and non-financial assets, NPIs and other sectors
Equity—redistributional aspects		X		Link to household income
Equity—social inclusion		X		

1.22 The key variables are of four types. **One type** of variable consists of the core monetary variables of the 1993 SNA, which are to be provided, in principle, for each institutional unit in the NPI sector and each institutional unit in the other SNA sectors. A **second type** of variable consists of the additional monetary variables of analytic use specific to NPIs, including detail on government transactions with NPIs, the non-market output of market NPIs and volunteer labour. The **third type** of variable consists of the

core quantitative social and economic indicators of NPI structure, capacity and output. The **fourth type** of variable consists of additional quantitative and qualitative measures that extend the analytical range of the NPI satellite account. The extensions in the last two groups further elaborate the structure of the NPI sector, its output and capacity, the users and clients of its services, and its performance and impact by including data on the characteristics of households/individuals as consumers of NPI services, as members of and/or volunteers in non-profit organizations and as employees of NPIs.

1.23 The content of each group is discussed below, and a brief definition targeted to NPIs is given for each variable. Most of the variables of interest in the NPI satellite account are those of the 1993 SNA. Although some detail is suppressed, the major building blocks of the integrated economic accounts are all key variables in the NPI satellite account.

### **Definitions of variables**

1.24 The definitions of those variables below thus draw on standard SNA usage, with elaborations, where necessary, to call attention to features that are especially relevant to NPIs.

#### **(i) Core monetary Variables of the 1993 SNA**

**Market output** consists of goods and services produced during the accounting period that are sold at prices that are economically significant or are otherwise disposed of on the market. It is measured by revenue from sales, fees, charges etc., including third-party payments. Included here, for example, are university tuition receipts and admissions fees for performances by arts organizations.

**Output for own final use** consists of goods or services that are retained for final consumption or gross fixed capital formation by the same unit, such as construction of a new facility by the NPI's own staff or volunteers.

**Other non-market output** consists of goods and services that are supplied free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to other institutional units. It is measured by operating expenses, which are the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, taxes on production (less subsidies) and consumption of fixed capital. It is total output for the so-called "non-market NPIs" in the government and NPISH sectors of the 1993 SNA. (The 1993 SNA does not generally define non-market output for market producers;

**Compensation of employees** is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It is an indicator of the labour cost of NPI output, and it also measures the NPI contribution to household income. Compensation consists of **wages and salaries** in cash and in kind—wages and salaries payable at regular intervals, allowances for working overtime, holiday pay, ad hoc bonuses etc., and commissions, gratuities and tips—and **employers' social contributions**—payments by employers that are intended to secure for their employees the entitlement to social benefits in the

event of certain adverse circumstances (e.g., sickness, accidents, redundancy, retirement).

**Intermediate consumption** is the value of goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production—office supplies, travel expenses, legal services etc.

**Consumption of fixed capital** represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. In concept, it is similar to the depreciation charges recorded in business or NPI accounts, but it is given the name “consumption of fixed capital” because it is valued in current prices rather than the historical costs used in commercial accounts.

**Taxes on production (net)** is taxes (less subsidies) that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production. They may be payable on land, fixed assets or labour employed in the production process or on certain activities or transactions. NPIs are often exempted from many of those taxes.

**Property income** is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds to or placing assets at the disposal of another institutional unit. Receipts of property income, such as dividends and interest, represent the return on endowment that the NPI can use to finance its current activities. NPIs may also be payers of property income to those who have lent them funds. Three major types of property income are distinguished: **interest**, the amount that the debtor becomes liable to pay to the creditor over a given period of time without reducing the amount of principal outstanding, under the terms of the financial instrument agreed between them; **distributed income of corporations**, dividends plus withdrawals from income or quasi-corporations; and **rent**, the sum of amounts paid to landowners by tenants for the use of the land and payments made to the owners of the subsoil assets for the right to extract the subsoil deposits over a specified period.

**Transfers** are transactions in which one institutional unit provides goods, services, assets or labour to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return as counterpart. Those donations are a common source of revenue for NPIs, and NPIs often provide such transfers to other units.

**Other current transfers** are transfers that directly affect the level of disposable income, and may therefore be presumed to influence the consumption of goods or services.

**Capital transfers** are transactions, either in cash or in kind, in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash and inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another. For both current and capital transfers, detail is provided on the source or recipient of the transfer—private philanthropy, government grants and transfers, and foreign grants and transfers.

**Final consumption expenditure** consists of goods and services used up by individual households, non-market NPIs or government to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants (by SNA convention, corporations and market NPIs do not

have final consumption: their consumption is used to produce goods and services consumed by other units, and it is therefore considered to be intermediate consumption.) The final consumption expenditure of NPIs and of government units consists of their non-market output, which equals their operating expenses less any market receipts they may have.

**Social transfers in kind** consist of individual goods and services provided as transfers in kind to individual households by government units and non-market NPIs, whether purchased on the market or produced by them as non-market output.

**Actual final consumption** is final consumption expenditure plus social transfers in kind receivable less social transfers in kind payable. Thus, the actual final consumption of households includes goods and services provided to them by government and NPIs in addition to the goods and services that they purchase for themselves. And the actual final consumption of NPIs is zero, reflecting the fact that the entire purpose of their activity is not their own benefit but the benefit of the individuals and households whom they serve.

**Gross capital formation** is acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets (such as structures and equipment), changes in inventories and acquisition less disposals of precious metals, art objects and other valuables. Examples of such assets for NPIs include clinic or school buildings, office equipment and pieces of sculpture or other works of art.

**Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets** is acquisitions less disposals of natural assets over which ownership rights are enforced and of intellectual property and other intangible assets that are constructs of society evidenced by legal or accounting actions. Examples of such assets for NPIs include the land, flora and fauna of nature preserves and patents resulting from university research.

**Net acquisitions of financial assets** is acquisitions of assets that are financial claims on other units, such as bank deposits, securities or accounts receivable.

**Net incurrence of liabilities** is incurrence of obligations to other units in the form of financial claims, such as mortgages, debt securities or accounts payable.

**Other changes in volume of assets** are changes in assets, liabilities and net worth that do not result from transactions between institutional units and that represent changes in the volume or quantity of the asset held rather than changes in its price. Examples include discovery and depletion of natural assets, destruction of assets in major disasters, uncompensated seizures and the creation of intangible assets.

**Holding gains** are changes in the value of an asset (or a liability) as the result of a change in its price.

**Balance sheet items** are stock positions in financial assets and liabilities and non financial assets, such as hospital buildings and equipment, museum collections, intellectual property and securities portfolios.



## **(ii) Additional monetary variables specific to NPIs**

1.25 In addition to the standard SNA variables, the particular characteristics of NPIs make it highly desirable to include additional variables or additional detail in the NPI satellite account. Thus, for example, the non-governmental character of non-profits makes it especially important to have an accurate picture of all revenues flowing to them from government, regardless of the form they take. It is also important to include the non-market output of so-called market NPIs, which is not currently captured. Finally, there is a need to include volunteer inputs as part of the labour force of NPIs, and correspondingly part of the revenue base and output of the sector.

*Detail on government payments.* The NPI satellite account asks for detail on transactions between NPIs and general government that is normally not presented in SNA tables. That detail permits the derivation of a broad measure of NPI revenue from public sector payments. It consists of grants and contracts in support of specific organizational activities or services; statutory transfers mandated by law in support of an organization's general mission or activities; and vouchers and other third-party payments, i.e., indirect government payments to households for reimbursement to another organization for services rendered to individuals. Such a measure conforms well to NPIs' own perceptions of their funding sources. In addition, it is analytically useful because it captures all the channels by which government conducts policy.

*Non-market output of market NPIs.* The 1993 SNA values the output of market producers by their sales revenue, which creates a problem in valuing the output of what the 1993 SNA considers to be market NPIs—those that cover the preponderance of their operating expenses from market sales. Although the market output of such NPIs is counted, any nonmarket output they produce is not counted under SNA conventions. Yet such non-market output can be significant because such NPIs also produce output supported by charitable contributions or other transfers that do not show up in sales revenue.

1.26 To cope with that problem, the NPI satellite account recommends valuing the output of market NPIs that cover part of their costs by charitable contributions and other donations in the same way that the SNA values the output of non-market NPIs—i.e., on an operating expense basis. That means the expenses associated with the non-market output of market NPIs must be added in to the measures of NPI output. Where cost exceeds sales, the difference between cost and sales is taken to be the measure of non-market output. However, where sales exceed cost, non-market output is assumed to be zero. This is a practical alternative to the ideal way to value the non-market output of market producers—i.e., defining separate market and non-market producing units and allocating costs separately to the market and non-market output of the respective units.

1.27 Implementing the extension of the production boundary requires no data beyond those contained in the 1993 SNA. Output is simply defined to be measured by costs for all NPIs where cost exceeds sales, whatever the sector to which the SNA would assign them. Only market NPIs in the corporations sectors will be affected, but

the additional output will require entries for the corporations sectors and for the household sector. In the case of market NPIs serving households, gross domestic product (GDP) is affected: the additional output becomes household final consumption expenditure, and a transfer of equivalent amount from NPI corporations to households will be required to balance the accounts of both sectors. In the case of market NPIs serving business, GDP is unchanged: the additional output is intermediate consumption by the sponsoring businesses.

*Volunteer labour.* The third modification required by the special characteristics of nonprofit institutions concerns the treatment of volunteer labour. The 1993 SNA does not count most volunteer effort. However, volunteer labour constitutes a significant input to many if not most non-profit organizations. In many such organizations, the voluntary contribution of time exceeds in value the voluntary contribution of money. Although people volunteer for other organizations, such as government agencies and even businesses, most voluntary work takes place in non-profit organizations.

1.28 Because volunteer labour is so critical to the output of the NPIs that employ it and to their ability to produce the level and quality of services that they provide, it is important to capture that activity in the NPI satellite account. Doing so will give a more complete picture of services actually produced and consumed in the economy and in particular fields. The inclusion of volunteer labour input also permits more accurate comparisons of input structure and cost structure between NPI producers and those in other sectors.

1.29 Implementing this extension of the production boundary to include the imputed value of volunteer work requires additional information beyond that regularly collected and used for SNA purposes. More specifically, information is needed both on the number of hours volunteered and on the wage at which to value those hours. Information on the amount of volunteer time contributed to NPIs can be secured from household surveys or from surveys of NPIs themselves.

1.30 The additional output due to volunteer labour is non-market output and is therefore valued by expenses. It also becomes part of final consumption expenditure of non-market NPIs. Household income is increased by the additional imputed compensation of employees, but the increase is offset by an equivalent transfer payment to the NPIs that incurred the additional "expense" of that compensation.

1.31 The two extensions of the SNA production boundary discussed above, plus the additional detail on government payments that will be possible with additional data sources, yield the additional variables in the full elaboration of the satellite account described below.

**Third-party payments** are government payments to an organization as reimbursement for services rendered to individuals. Examples include vouchers and insurance reimbursements.

**Imputed value of the non-market output of market NPIs** is a measure of the portion of the output of market NPIs not captured by market sales. As noted earlier, that non-market output is measured by the difference between operating expenses and

sales, where such expenses exceed sales (where sales cover or exceed such costs, non-market output is zero).

**Imputed value of volunteer employment** is a measure of the cost of the volunteer labour used by NPIs as well as a measure of the value of the donation—a transfer payment—by the household providing the labour services. The estimation procedure recommended is valuing volunteer time by the average gross wage for the community, welfare and social service occupation category as a proxy for the wages paid in the actual occupations in which the volunteers are engaged.

### **(iii) Core quantitative social and economic indicators of NPI structure, output and Capacity**

1.32 To put the financial dimensions of the NPI sector into better perspective, the satellite account adds a number of additional measures of NPI scale and operations. Those additional variables include those described below.

**Population** is “the annual average number of persons present in the economic territory of a country. . . .by convention, economic territory includes embassies, military bases and ships and aircraft abroad...”

**Labour input** is measured by total hours worked, the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the year in employee and self-employment jobs. Although that typically refers to work for compensation, it is also possible to define a measure of volunteer labour input on those same terms.

**Number of NPI entities** is an actual count of the number of non-profit organizations, classified in the full elaboration and in the short form by International Classification of Non-profit Organisations (ICNPO) field, activity and function. That variable is a measure of associational activity and an indicator of social capital. In the extensions, it is to be classified also by size groupings of employment, volunteers or members; by type of organization and by age of the entity.

**Paid employment (number and FTE)** covers all persons—both employees and self employed— engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system. (Employees are all persons who, by agreement, work for another resident institutional unit and receive a remuneration in cash or in kind; self-employed workers are persons who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprises in which they work.) Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment is the number of full-time equivalent jobs, defined as total hours worked divided by average annual hours worked in full-time jobs. Employment, classified in the full elaboration and in the short form by ICNPO field (or ISIC, Rev. 3 industry), is a measure of paid labour input. In the full elaboration, it also is to be classified by occupation, age and gender. In the extensions, it is to be classified also by full-time, part-time and average hours worked; by skill level, by gender, by age categories and by average wage. The concept of employment used in the NPI satellite account is consistent with that of the International Labour Organization (ILO) as specified in the resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

**Volunteer employment (number and FTE)**, classified in the full elaboration by ICNPO field (or ISIC, Rev. 3 industry), is the number of people performing voluntary work, which is defined as “work without monetary pay or legal obligation provided for persons living outside the volunteer’s own household”. Volunteer employment is a measure of unpaid labour input. In the full elaboration, it is to be classified by occupation, age and gender. In the extensions, it is also to be classified by educational standard, by skill level, by gender, by age categories, by average replacement wage and by the ratio of paid to unpaid work. The definition of voluntary work - and, implicitly, of the volunteers engaged in it—is uncompensated hours that are spent in the following categories of the United Nations Trial International Classification for Time-Use Statistics:

- i. Community organized construction and repairs: buildings, roads, dams, wells etc.
- ii. Community organized work: cooking for collective celebrations etc.
- iii. Volunteering with/for an organization (which does not involve working directly for individuals).
- iv. Volunteer work through organizations extended directly to individuals and groups.

**Members and membership (number)**, classified in the full elaboration by ICNPO field, are measures of associational activity and indicators of social capital. A member is one that belongs to an organization; data on number of members can be obtained from organizations. A membership is the state of being a member; a single individual may hold multiple memberships. Data on number of memberships are more typically obtained from individuals, who may be members of more than one organization. Memberships are to be classified by occupation, age and gender. In the extensions, they also are to be classified by skill level of the member’s job, by gender, by age categories of members, by income categories and by membership dues.

**Giving** is a voluntary contribution of money that is unrelated to the purchase of goods and services for the use of the giver. The indicators of giving measure participation in private philanthropy by individuals or households. In the full elaboration, individual or household giving is to be classified by the occupation, age and gender of the key household member responsible for the giving. In the extensions, such giving is also to be classified by income class.

**Physical measures of output and capacity**, classified by ICNPO field, are field-specific measures that correspond to the quantity dimension of NPI output or holdings of assets used in its production. Examples include number of attendees/visitors to cultural institutions; enrolment in educational institutions; patient days in hospitals; number of residents in residential care facilities for juveniles; and acreage under environmental protection.

**Share data**, classified by ICNPO field, are field-specific measures of the share of nonprofits in the field’s measures of total output or total capacity specified above.

**(iv) Additional quantitative and qualitative extensions of the NPI satellite account**

1.33 In addition to the variables identified above, the NPI satellite account seeks to shed light as well on a number of additional features that relate to the performance of NPIs. These variables are as follows:

- **Client and user profiles**, including number of clients/users classified by age, income, disability etc.
- **Involvement of users, clients, members.**
- **Satisfaction of users, clients, members and other stake-holders.**
- **Efficiency (input/output measures)**, classified by activity and function.
- **Equity**, which measures the distribution of benefits and costs of NPI activity among income, ethnic, gender, racial and related groups.

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**The International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (ICNPO)  
GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS**

Groups		Subgroups
1.	Culture and recreation	1 100 Culture and arts
		1 200 Sports
		1 300 Other recreation and social clubs
2.	Education and research	2 100 Primary and secondary education
		2 200 Higher education
		2 300 Other education
		2 400 Research
3.	Health	3 100 Hospitals and rehabilitation
		3 200 Nursing Homes
		3 300 Mental health and crisis intervention
		3 400 Other health services
4.	Social services	4 100 Social services
		4 200 Emergency and relief
		4 300 Income support and maintenance
5.	Environment	5 100 Environment
		5 200 Animal Protection
6.	Development and Housing	6 100 Economic, Social and community development
		6 200 Housing
		6 300 Employment and Training
7.	Law, advocacy and politics	7 100 Civic and advocacy organizations
		7 200 Law and legal services
		7 300 Political Organizations
8.	Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion	8 100 Grant-making Foundations
		8 200 Other Philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion
9.	International	9 100 International activities
10.	Religion	10 100 Religious congregations and associations
11.	Business and professional associations, unions	11 100 Business associations
		11 200 Professional associations
		11 300 Labour unions
12	Not elsewhere classified	12 100 Not elsewhere classified

**No.U-11011/9/2005-NAD-4**  
**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**  
**Central Statistical Organisation**  
**National Accounts Division**

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**Sardar Patel Bhavan,**  
**Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110 001.**  
**Dated 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2006**

**Office Memorandum**

**Subject : Task force on compilation of Satellite Accounts in respect of Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs) in India.**

With a view to compile Satellite Accounts on NPIs (NPI accounts) as recommended in the United Nations Handbook on Non Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts, it has been decided to constitute a Task Force with the following composition and terms of reference:

**Composition :**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Additional Director General, National Accounts Division, CSO  | Chairman         |
| 2. Deputy Director General, Industrial Statistics Division, CSO  | Member           |
| 3. Deputy Director General, Coordination and Publications Division, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) | Member           |
| 4. Deputy Director General, Survey Design and Research Division, NSSO  | Member           |
| 5. Deputy Director General, Field Operations Division, NSSO  | Member           |
| 6. Deputy Director General, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology                    | Member           |
| 7. Director (Evaluation and Monitoring), Department of Rural Development                                       | Member           |
| 8. Chief Director, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare   | Member           |
| 9. Adviser (Statistics), Ministry of Human Resource Development  | Member           |
| 10. Deputy Adviser (VAC), Planning Commission  | Member           |
| 11. Representative of UNDP   | Member           |
| 12. Chief Executive Officer, Voluntary Action Network, India   | Member           |
| 13. Executive Director, SEARCH, Bangalore  | Member           |
| 14. Representative from FICCI  | Member           |
| 15. Representative from PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry   | Member           |
| 16. Directors of State DESs – 3 States on rotation basis, every year   | Member           |
| 17. Director, National Accounts Division in charge of NPI accounts   | Member-Secretary |

### Terms of Reference:

- To review the current status of statistics on NPIs and identify the gaps and requirements in the information system for the purpose of compiling the NPI accounts;
  - To suggest and implement a mechanism for the preparation of a frame on NPIs and collection of requisite data on the NPIs; and
  - To monitor and finalise the compilation of NPI accounts.
2. The Task Force may, if necessary, co-opt other members for dealing with the specific issues and problems relating to different subjects.
  3. The National Accounts Division in Central Statistical Organisation will provide secretarial assistance to the Task Force.
  4. The task force will submit its final report by October, 2008.
  5. The non-official members will draw TA/DA and other expenses for attending the meetings of the Task Force in accordance with the relevant rules and orders in force and the expenditure will be met within the Budget Grant of the CSO, Ministry of Statistics & P.I.

(M.V.S.Ranganadham)  
Director, MOS&PI  
13.4.2006

- (i) Copy to all members, except Directors, DES of selected States.
- (ii) Director, DES, Andhra Pradesh, Director, DES, Himachal Pradesh and Director, DES, West Bengal States will attend the meeting as Members during the year 2006.
- (iii) Director, DES, Rajasthan, Director, DES, Tamil Nadu and Director, DES, Assam States shall attend the meetings of the Task Force during the year 2007.
- (iv) Director, DES, Karnataka, Director, DES, Delhi and Director, DES, Gujarat States shall attend the meetings of the Task Force during the year 2008, by rotation.
- (v) PPS to ADG, for information
- (vi) PPS to Special Secretary, for information
- (vii) PPS to Secretary for information
- (viii) US (Budget and Finance) for information. The OM is issued with reference to the financial approval obtained vide Dy.No.457(B&F), dated 29.3.06.

(M.V.S.Ranganadham)  
Director, MOS&PI



**Annexure-IV**

**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
Central Statistical Organisation  
National Accounts Division**

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**Subject: Minutes of the First Meeting of the Task Force on  
Compilation of Satellite Accounts for the NPIs in India**

The first meeting of the Task Force on compilation of Satellite Accounts of the NPIs in India was convened on 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Shri Vishnu Kumar, ADG (NAD). List of participants is at annex.

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed all the participants and explained briefly background, the terms of reference of the Task Force. He also gave an account of data sources available and their limitations as far as the requirement of NPI data for preparation of frame and satellite accounts was concerned.

3. Thereafter, Shri K.S.Prasadarao, Director, NAD made a power point presentation on the concept paper relating to NPI Sector. In his presentation the following points were highlighted.

- i) The importance of NPI Sector in India and its evolution over the time.
- ii) Various concepts and definitions involved and the linkages with the SNA framework;
- iii) Non-market output of market NPIs;
- iv) Volunteer contribution;
- v) Classification of NPIs;
- vi) Core variables required for preparation of NPI accounts'
- vii) Various data sources and their limitations for preparation of frame and compilation of estimates in the NPI sector;
- viii) Activities that are to be taken up by the Task Force.

4. After the presentation, the Chairman requested all the participants to give their views on the issues highlighted, to enable the NAD to finalise the modalities. Ms. Kinuko Mitani, UNDP representative while expressing her happiness in participation, had informed that the UNV can spare one or two UN volunteers for the assistance of NAD. On inquiry, she replied that the cost will be borne by the UNV/UNDP.

5. Dr. S.S. Srivastava opined that there are two important issues connected with the NPIs, (i) definition (ii) preparation of frame and data collection. He said that the definition could be formalized looking at the earlier experiences. However, preparation of frame would be a difficult task which needed to be addressed with much attention. He suggested that the Society Act could be a suitable benchmark from where a frame can be generated as most of the NPIs (more than 95%) were registered with this Act, as per the earlier studies.

6. Dr. Pooran Pandey had welcomed the initiative of the Government in constituting the Task Force and suggested that the Ministry should take this opportunity and prepare a sound data base for NPI sector for effective policy formulation. The role of Planning Commission was appreciated. He opined that the states need to play a significant part in this exercise and suggested that the CSO should formulate a plan scheme assisting the states in collecting a suitable frame and data on NPIs. He cautioned that while preparing the frame work of NPIs in the existing registers need to be validated, as mortality rate was very high among the NPIs.

7. Dr. Yogi, DDG (FOD) underlined the need for a realistic definition to be followed for the NPIs. It was informed to the Task Force by the representative of the SDRD that the results of the pilot study were being compiled and a draft report would be finalized and released soon. Shri Ramesh Kolli, DDG (NAD) suggested that while preparing the frame of NPIs, the States may have to look into all the available lists in the States, with the list of Registrar of Societies as the starting point. Once the frame is prepared, depending upon the need, a short or detailed schedule might be canvassed for the NPIs.

8. After extensive discussions, the following decisions were taken:

- (i) The CSO would send a letter to DES, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal requesting them to furnish cost estimates for conducting the study on NPIs taking into account the following components.
  - Preparation of a frame of NPIs and computerizing the same starting from the list available with the Registrar of Societies and consulting all other lists available at State level on NPIs including Economic Census, 2005 list frame;
  - Canvassing a schedule and collecting data from the NPIs listed in the frame
  - Data processing, tabulation and presentation of results.
- (ii) Based on the cost estimates furnished by the three states, the CSO would prepare a Plan Scheme under the 11<sup>th</sup> plan for executing the project;
- (iii) The CSO would undertake a comparative study to estimate the industry wise number of NPIs identified in the NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round, NSS 60<sup>th</sup> round (pilot survey on NPISH) and the fourth & fifth Economic Census, 2005.
- (iv) VANI would provide a list of experts on NPIs for co-opting them in the Task Force;
- (v) The CSO would convene the next meeting of the Task Force for finalizing the schedule of enquiry, after the plan scheme had been formulated.

9. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

## Annexure V

### **Subject: - Minutes of the Second meeting of the Task Force on Compilation of Satellite Accounts for the NPIs held on 21.5.2007 at New Delhi**

The Second meeting of the Task Force on NPI was held as scheduled on 21.5.2007 under the Chairmanship of Shri Ramesh Kolli, ADG (NAD). The list of the participants of the meeting is enclosed.

2. The Chairman welcomed all the members and the participants from State Directorates of Economics & Statistics. He briefed the States regarding the inclusion of the proposal of Compilation of the Satellite Accounts NPI by the CSO in the Eleventh Plan. Further, he outlined the agenda for the meeting and requested the participants to help the Task Force to decide on the issues regarding the coverage of NPIs under various Acts, finalization of time targets and sought cooperation of the States DES for implementation of the scheme, which will be funded by the CSO.

3. Thereafter, Dr. Savita Sharma, DDG (NAD) presented the action taken report as a follow-up of the first meeting of the Task Force. It was informed that based on estimates given by three States, the CSO had submitted a plan proposal to the Planning Commission for preparation of Satellite Accounts of the NPIs, which was in-principal approved by the Planning Commission. NSSO had also conducted a pilot survey on NPISHs, the results of which would be discussed in this meeting. However, since the results of Economic Census 2005 were not yet released, a comparative study in this regard could not be undertaken. Dr. Pooran Pandey, CEO, VANI informed that the list of experts on NPIs was earlier sent by VANI to the CSO.

4. Shri Naresh Kumar, Consultant made a representation on the NPI Satellite Accounts briefing about definitions, types of organizations, sources of information, classification for the NPIs, proposed frame of NPI register and future action plan.

5. Dr. Lalit Kumar, Deputy Advisor, Planning Commission informed that the registration of the NPIs is primarily under three legislation viz. (a) Societies registration Act 1860 (b) Bombay Trust Act (c) Companies Act Section(25) for Non Profit Companies. He stated that though 90-95 per cent of NPIs may be registered under Societies Act, a large number of foundations which are non profit organization are under the Companies Act and are well organized.

6. The CEO, VANI stated that there are about 2 million NGOs who have very diverse activities and out of this half are not registered under any act. The Task Force should, therefore, discuss as to how these charitable volunteer organizations can be identified and brought into the proposed framework for NPI. A large number of Corporates have entities with substantial budgets engaged in charitable activities.

7. Dr. S.K. Nath, DG, CSO reflected on the experience of Economic Census 2005 and advised the Task Force to involve the Economic Census Unit. He also advised to focus on what exactly would be the purpose of the exercise whether we want only the estimate of numbers of NPI or their accounts. The information on whether they are evenly distributed, issues regarding having proper codes for identifications, how to take care of non response etc needs to be addressed. He cautioned that the action taken part needs to be deliberated seriously and at least six months time would be required for processing of data, hence this needs to be build up in time frame.

8. It was observed by the representative of CAPART that data can be obtained from Income Tax Authorities, as Section 12(A) of Income Tax Act allows tax benefits for NPIs. Shri P.H. Khopkar, DDG, Computer Centre clarified that the present data base from Income Tax does not capture whether an entity is an NPI or not. The issue regarding re-engineering of Income Tax data base was discussed but it was found that this may not be feasible for the next 2-3 years. Shri P. Srivastava Director, Health & Family Welfare stated that the Department of IT has an e-governance cell, hence a tripartite agreement can be made between CSO, Department of IT and Registrar of Societies to computerize the data of the Registrar of Societies for purposes of NPIs Accounts.

9. Discussions were held on the format of computerization of data of the Registrar of Societies and it was felt that apart from identification particulars, information on number of workers type of activity, type of funding can be obtained in the beginning. It was also observed that foundations like Times of India Foundation, Baharti Foundation, Infosys Foundation and other such voluntary organisations can also be involved to help the Task Force with their expertise.

10. DDG (SDRD) presented the results of the NSS pilot survey on NPISH conducted during July to December 2004 and discussed its methodology and key findings. He observed that a large number of NPIs are not registered hence for a complete coverage some methodology needs to be planned to capture such NPIs. Deputy Adviser, Planning Commission informed that it has formulated a policy for the voluntary sector, which will be made public shortly.

11. The various State DESs voiced their concern with respect to clear directions on what is expected of them and the shortage of manpower as well as the difficulty in getting the information from the Registrars of Societies. They expressed their willingness to undertake the project and requested to take up the matter at the highest level so that other charitable organizations can be covered.

Based on various discussions, the following decisions were taken by the Task Force;

- (a) In first phase of the exercise for preparation of Satellite Accounts of NPIs the records of the Registrars of Societies and

Bombay Public Trust will be computerized based on a standardized format.

- (b) CSO would finalize the standard formats regarding (i) computerization of records of the Registrars of Societies at listing stage, (ii) collection of financial parameters for developing the Satellite accounts and (iii) format for submitting the proposals for undertaking the project by the states. These would be sent to various States within ten days.
- (c) The State DESs will send to the CSO the project proposals giving details of financial assistance for undertaking the entire project.
- (d) The CSO would address letters to Chief Secretaries of all States with copies to respective Planning Secretaries and Directors of DESs and the Registrars of Societies, requesting the cooperation of charitable foundations and societies in this project.
- (e) The Plan of Action for the project would be as per the details circulated in the meeting viz (i) 3 weeks for the CSO to screen the proposals and allocation of funds (ii) 4 weeks for release of funds and (iii) 16 weeks for computerization of the list frame for NPI. The third meeting of the Task Force will be held in December to review the progress of the project.

12. The meeting ended with the Vote of Thanks to the Chair.

## Annexure VI

### **Subject: Minutes of Third meeting of the Task Force on “Compilation of Satellite Accounts in respect of Non-Profit Institutions in India” held on 01.05.2009 at CSO, New Delhi.**

The Third meeting of the Task Force on Compilation of Satellite Accounts for the Non Profit Institutions (NPIs) was held on 01.05.2009 under the Chairmanship of Shri Ramesh Kolli, ADG(NAD). The list of participants in the meeting is annexed.

2. Welcoming the members of the Committee and other participants, Chairman briefly appraised the progress of the ongoing survey on NPIs in collaboration with the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (State DESs) and the agenda items.

3. The summary record of deliberations on the agenda items is given below:

#### **Agenda Item No. 3: Action taken on the Minutes of the last meeting**

4. Dr. Savita Sharma, DDG, NAD and convener of the Task Force, presented the action taken report on the minutes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the task force. It was informed that as per the directions of the task force, the list frame to be prepared for the NPIs was to be restricted to the list of societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Mumbai Public Trust Act. Accordingly, the CSO had prepared a project for implementing in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with the objective of compiling satellite accounts for the NPIs in the country, as per the guidelines laid down in the UN Handbook. The outlay of the project was Rs. 9 crore.

5. The project has been planned to be conducted in two phases with the collaboration of State Governments. In the first phase, the manual records on NPIs available with their registering authorities in different States, are to be computerized so that the frame of the registered societies in the country is available at one place. In the second phase, all the listed societies are to be visited by investigators to physically verify their existence and simultaneously collect employment and financial data from the functioning societies.

6. The Task Force was further apprised that funds earmarked for the first phase could only be released to the states in March 2008, due to several administrative reasons. However, in the meanwhile, the CSO had finalized the standard formats and software for computerization of the records of the societies and circulated the same to the states. Subsequently, trainings were conducted and the data collection in the first phase was started by June/July, 2008 in most of the states.

#### **Agenda Item No. 4: Progress of 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of NPIs Satellite Account**

7. Further DDG, NAD informed that the first phase of the project is more or less complete and the earmarked funds for the second phase have also been released to the States. The efforts of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) of all the states/UTs in undertaking the first phase of the project were duly appreciated. The activities of the DESs in this project included liaising with the Registrar of Societies, examining the records and feasibility of compilation of data from manual registers/files, identification of agencies to prepare and computerize the list frame, scrutiny and validation of the data as well as the computerization of these records. It was informed that a total of 34.28 lakh societies are reported as "societies registered under the Societies Registration Act/Bombay Public Trust Act". Out of these DESs have collected 22.58 lakh records, computerized about 21 lakh records and 19 lakh records have been scrutinized and received in the CSO. It was informed that 18 states have completed the first phase and rest of the states are in the final stages of completion. The items on which information is collected in the list frame of the first phase were presented to the members, alongwith the key results of the societies, particularly on their activity-wise and rural-urban distribution.

8. The members appreciated the mammoth task undertaken by the states under the guidance of NAD, CSO. Ms Shachi Uppal, Systems Manager CAPART was of the view that upon completion of the project, this data should be put on the website of CSO. Other members also agreed and stated that there should be an ongoing exercise to update this information. The Chairman informed that the basic custodians of the data are the Registrars of Societies, who have been requested to adopt the format of CSO and keep the computerized data updated. The DESs have also been requested to transfer the software and data to the registrars. However, the CSO will further examine this issue in consultation with the State DESs and the State Registrars of Societies. Mrs. Sudha P Rao, Adviser Planning Commission informed that Planning Commission has a list on its website of about 16500 NGOs who get grant from the Govt. Further PMO has a separate on line portal for registration of NGOs. The Ministry of Home Affairs also has a list of 37500 NGOs getting foreign contribution under the FCRA.

#### **Agenda Item No. 5: Discussions on the schedule for 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase**

9. The schedule for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase was discussed under this agenda item. It was informed that the objective of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase is collection of data on number of volunteers and number of workers besides data on financial parameters like current expenditure, capital expenditure and income/receipts of the societies. The schedule comprises of blocks on identification particulars, employment parameters and financial parameters.

10. Regarding the block on identification particulars, Dr S.S. Srivastava, ex-DG CSO suggested that item no.11: serving institutions/sectors, should include all institutional sectors as per 1993 SNA classification. It was clarified that

collection of data on more institutions/sectors would be difficult for the surveyors and hence only three broad sectors namely government, industries and households are included. The sector 'industries' would cover both financial and non-financial corporations of 1993 SNA, and therefore, would take care of 1993 SNA requirements.

11. Regarding the block on employment, Dr. Srivastava informed that a large no. of workers in the NPI sector are contractual workers and it would be beneficial to know the number of such workers. Shri Paresh Tewary, CEO, VANI suggested that the duration of part time activity could be incorporated in the schedule, so that full-time equivalents of employment could be estimated. While agreeing with the suggestions of the members to have a detailed profile of employment, it was informed that in the present statistical system, such data is not being generated. The part time workers are also treated as workers in the enterprise surveys of the NSSO. Further, the scope of the project is to estimate a broad profile of the NPI sector. Detailed disaggregation of the employment profile in the NPIs could be built up by launching a sample survey focusing on larger NPIs, as part of a possible third phase of the project.

12. Regarding the block on financial parameters, it was felt that donations and offerings could be further segregated in terms of the agencies giving the donations. It was informed that collecting such information from the financial records of the societies is not feasible and hence no change was recommended. The Chairman felt that closing or opening stock of physical assets of the societies would be an important indicator to assess the capital deployed in the NPIs and could be obtained from the records, just as in the case of 'additions/deletions'. This might be done in lieu of the item 'deletions', as data obtained on this item was not found to be usable in the case of corporations. It was informed that collecting the stock figures was not originally incorporated as most of the information relates to the flow during the reference year. The Chairman agreed that the matter would be discussed separately and appropriate amendments would be made in the schedule.

13. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the chair.



## Annexure VII

### **Subject: Minutes of Fourth meeting of the Task Force on “Compilation of Satellite Accounts in respect of Non-Profit Institutions in India” held on 15.03.2011 at CSO, New Delhi.**

The fourth meeting of the Task Force on Compilation of Satellite Accounts for the Non Profit Institutions (NPIs) was held on 15.03.2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashish Kumar, ADG (NAD). The list of participants in the meeting is annexed.

2. Welcoming the members of the Committee and other participants, Chairman briefly appraised the progress of the ongoing survey on NPIs in collaboration with the State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (State DESs).

3. The summary record of deliberations on the agenda items is given below:

#### **Agenda Item No. 4: Progress of 2<sup>nd</sup> phase data collection.**

4. Dr. Savita Sharma, DDG, NAD and convener of the Task Force informed that data in respect of 4.64 lakh traced societies has been received out of 18 lakh societies visited by the field staff of State Governments. 17 States have completed the survey and submitted the complete data to NAD. Remaining States have given partial data and the work is in progress.

#### **Agenda Item No. 5: Presentation on the key results of the data received so far.**

5. Dr. Savita Sharma made a presentation regarding the objectives, coverage and the results of the data collected, compiled by the States/UTs during the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the Survey on Non-profit Institutions. In this presentation, distribution of traced societies by location, by sectors they serve and by activities in which they are engaged was discussed. The details of the distribution of workforce by paid employees and volunteers were also presented.

6. In respect of macro economic aggregates of the surveyed societies, the estimates of total expenditure and its composition in current and capital expenditure; income and its components in transfers and other receipts; capital expenditure and capital stock by type of assets were discussed.

7. The presentation covered estimation of total live societies and share of gross value addition (GVA) of this sector in the GVA of community, recreation & entertainment services as estimated in NAS for the year 2007-08. An attempt was also made to estimate Share of output of total live societies in the Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) of services sector comprising of health,

education, recreation & cultural services. The committee also discussed the method adopted for valuation of volunteerism. The macro economic aggregates in respect of companies registered under Section 25 of The Companies Act 1956 were also presented.

8. The members appreciated the enormous work done by the states under the guidance of NAD, CSO. However, some of the members suggested that in future attempt should be made to cover the un-registered NGOs also. It was informed that there may be a large number of unregistered NGOs in India but there is no administrative mechanism having data on these NGOs. Therefore, it was decided to cover only registered institutions for the purpose of this survey in the earlier meetings of the Task Force. However, information on unregistered societies can be collected through other surveys.

9. As regards valuation of services provided by volunteers, detailed deliberations took place in the meeting. Some members of the Group were of the opinion that volunteers in this sector are most of the times experienced professional people, it is, therefore, not appropriate to value their contribution on the basis of average compensation of employed workers which are supposed to be mainly unskilled lower level workers. One of the members suggested to evaluate the contribution of the specialists engaged in various activities separately. However, no decision could be taken on the methodology to be followed for valuation of these services. Hence, it was decided not to provide valuation of voluntary services in the report.

10. State representatives who participated in the meeting informed the group about the problems and difficulties they faced during the collection of data from the societies such as incomplete/partial addresses available from the records of the Registrar offices, shifting of the societies from the registered addresses, non availability of the office bearers, and undue apprehensions about the survey.

#### **Agenda Item No. 6: Future Agenda**

11. Most of the members were of the view that computerized database should be given to the offices of the registering authorities for updation of the list and for their administrative use. It was also suggested that a mechanism should be developed to get their financial and other details online.

12. Regarding preparing annual estimates of this sector which could be integrated with the national accounts, members were of the view that such type of survey needs to be conducted periodically, on a smaller scale, by providing sufficient financial resources to the surveying agencies. The participating NGOs offered their services in collection of data in subsequent surveys.

13. Members were of the view that an attempt may also be made to gradually cover the institutions registered under Acts other than the Societies Act, 1860, Public Trust Act and Section 25 of The Companies Act 1956.

14. The Task Force recommended that Shri Ramesh Kolli, ex-ADG and Dr. Savita Sharma, ex-DDG, NAD and Member-Secretary of the Task Force may be taken as members of the Task Force.

15. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the chair.



**Government of India  
Central Statistical Organisation  
National Accounts Division**

***Instructions for filling information in Schedule 1***

**General**

1. Information is to be filled in capital letters clearly without overwriting.
2. Registrar General of India (RGI) has given unique codes for each State and district. These codes are to be used in item 1 and 8.5 of Schedule 1. In case some new district has been created which does not figure in the RGI code list, running serial number after the last distinct code in the state may be given

**Items of Schedule 1**

3. **Running serial number of schedule:** At the top of Schedule-1, seven boxes have been given. A running serial number is to be given to each schedule while printing. For example, the first two printed schedules, will

0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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 and 

0	0	0	0	0	0	2
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bear the seven-digit numbers

4. **Item 1: State/UT name and code:** Name of the State /UT in the space provided and 2-digit code in the two boxes, are to be printed the schedule.
5. **Item 2: Place of location of registering office:** Name of the city / town where the registering office is located is to be given.
6. **Item 3: Name of society:** Full name of the society as per records is to be given in the space provided.
7. **Item 4: abbreviated name if any:** Some societies are better known by their short name. For example, Directorate of Economics and Statistics is known as DES. Such a name, if any, of the society is to be given in the space provided against this item.
8. **Item 5: registration number:** Complete registration no. as per the records of the registering authority is to be given.
9. **Item 6: Year of registration:** The year of registration of the society is to be given.
10. **Item 7: Location code of the society:** The code will be '1' if the society is located in rural areas and '2' if located in urban areas.
11. **Items 8.1 to 8.6: Complete address of the society:** The items are self explanatory. Against item 8.5, district name is to be written in the space provided and district code is to be entered in the three boxes. District code 20 will be entered as:

0	2	0
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12. **Item 9: telephone no. with STD code:** separate boxes have been provided for writing the STD code and telephone number. For example, 011-23345096 is to be written as

		0	1	1	-	2	3	3	4	5	0	9	6
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13. **item 10: Act under which society is registered:** If the society is registered under societies registration act 1860, the code will be '1', if registered under 'public trust act', the code will be '2'. In case the society is registered under both these Acts, the code will be '3'.

14. **Item 11: Main Activity / purpose:** Main activity of the society is to be decided based on the information given in the memorandum of association and other related documents available with the registering authority. The name of the Two-digit code is to be given according to the main activity of the society. The codes are:

<b>culture and recreation</b> : 01	<b>environment</b> : 05	<b>international activities</b> : 09
<b>education and research</b> : 02	<b>development and housing</b> : 06	<b>religion</b> : 10
<b>health</b> : 03	<b>law, advocacy and politics</b> : 07	<b>business and professional associations, unions</b> : 11
<b>social services</b> : 04	<b>philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion</b> : 08	<b>not elsewhere classified</b> : 12

14. **Items 12.1 to 12.3: number of governing body members:** Number of male, female and total members of the governing body is to be given in items 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3 respectively.

15. **Item 13: Date of collection of information:** Date is to be given in the specified boxes. For example if the information is collected on 10.09.2007, the entry will be as under:

1	0	0	9	2	0	0	7
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16. **Item 14: Name of officer who collected information** is to be given in the space provided.

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**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**  
**Central Statistical Organization**  
**National Accounts Division**

Please read the instructions before filling up this schedule.

Running serial number of schedule

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**IDENTIFICATION SCHEDULE 2.0: I**

All items must be filled in capital letters

(O)	descriptive identification of surveyed institute										
item no	item					description and code					
1	state /ut name and code (to be printed on each schedule by state DES)										
2	location of registering office										
3	name of society										
4	registration no.										
5	year of registration										
6	location code of the society (rural-1, urban-2)										
7.1	complete address of society	house no.									
7.2		street / colony/ward									
7.3		city / village									
7.4		block /taluk									
7.5		district name and code									
7.6		PIN code									
8.1	telephone no. with STD code of society			STD code			telephone no.				
8.2	telephone no. of key contact person										
9	act under which society is registered (code) (societies registration act 1860-1, public trust act-2, both-3)										
10	activity / purpose and code (maximum three main activities or purpose; item 'i' will be the major activity)			activity/purpose			code				
10.1				i							
10.2				ii							
10.3				iii							
11	serving which institution/sector; govt - code 1, industries - code 2, household - code 3			code							
12	number of governing body members			12.1 male		12.2 female					
				12.3 total							
13	date of collection of information					d	d	m	m	y	y
14	name & designation of informant/key contact person										
<p><b>codes for item 10:</b> culture and recreation-01, education and research-02, health-03, social services-04, environment-05, development and housing-06, law, advocacy and politics -07, philanthropic intermediaries &amp; voluntarism promotion-08, international activities-09, religion-10, business and professional associations, unions-11, not elsewhere classified-12.</p> <p><b>Details may be seen on page ii.</b></p>											
15	<b>accounting status</b>			code			specify code				
	accounts are prepared and available			1							
	accounts prepared but not available/audited			2							
	accounts are not maintained			3							
<p><b>If accounting status is code 1: data may be collected in schedule 2.0: D - Detailed Data Schedule</b>  <b>If accounting status is code 2 or 3: data may be collected in schedule 2.0: K - Key Data Schedule</b></p>											

## **Item 10 : Details of activities and codes**

### **culture and recreation** code 01

includes theaters, museums, zoos, aquariums, performing arts, historical and cultural societies sports clubs, social clubs, service clubs like the Lions, Rotary etc.

### **education and research** code 02

includes primary, elementary and secondary schools, higher education, vocational schools, adult and continuing education, research institutes.

### **health** code 03

includes hospitals, rehabilitation, nursing homes, mental health institutions, preventive health care, emergency medical services, volunteer ambulances.

### **social services** code 04

includes child welfare services, day care, youth welfare, family welfare, services for the handicapped, services for the elderly, assistance to refugees and homeless people, shelters, food distribution.

### **environment** code 05

includes environmental protection, conservation, cleanup and beautification, animal and wildlife protection, and veterinary services.

### **development and housing** code 06

includes community and neighborhood organizations, domestic economic and social development activities, housing associations and housing assistance

### **law, advocacy and politics** code 07

includes civic associations, civil liberty groups, human rights organizations, advocacy organizations, legal services, crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders, consumer protection.

### **philanthropic intermediaries & voluntarism promotion** code 08

includes foundations, volunteer bureaus, fund-raising organizations.

### **international activities** code 09

includes exchange, friendship and cultural programs, international disaster and relief, international human rights and peace promotion, development assistance and aid.

### **religion** code 10

includes churches, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship

### **business and professional associations, unions** code 11

includes associations among businesses, business people, professionals, and unions

**not elsewhere classified** [please specify] .....code12.....



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<b>DETAILED DATA SCHEDULE 2.0: D</b>
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(1)	employment particulars of the society (as on date)		d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y
		male	female				total			
1	number of volunteers (including governing body members)	1.1 with honorarium								
		1.2 without honorarium								
		1.3 total								
2	number of employed persons	2.1 full time								
		2.2 part time								
		2.3 total								
3	total	3.1 total (1.3 + 2.3)								
		3.2 of which specialists, namely:								
		3.2.1 doctors								
		3.2.2 teachers								
		3.2.3 advocates								

(2)	financial information (in Rs.) about the society for the reference period (April 2007-March 2008) or for the period for which accounts are available (mention the period) _____ - _____ (yyyy-yy)				
1	income/receipts	amount (Rs.)	source of data		
1.1	capital grants from	1.1.1 government bodies		Balance Sheet liabilities side	Receipts & Payments account
		1.1.2 foreign bodies		Balance Sheet liabilities side	Receipts & Payments account
		1.1.3 others		Balance Sheet liabilities side	Receipts & Payments account
1.2	current grants from	1.2.1 government bodies		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
		1.2.2 foreign bodies		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
		1.2.3 others		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
1.3	subsidies		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account	
1.4	membership subscription		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account	
1.5	donations and offerings		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account	
1.6	value of goods and material received in kind		Income & Expenditure account	Oral enquiry	
1.7	value of stock of goods	closing stock		Balance Sheet	Income & Expenditure account
1.8		opening stock			
1.9	income/receipts from operations (sale of goods and service produced by institution)		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account	

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1.10	<b>income from investments/rent</b>	amount (Rs.)	source of data	
1.10.1	interest, dividend, etc.		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
1.10.2	rent of buildings, land park, etc.		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
1.11	other incomes/receipts n.e.c.		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
	<b>total income/receipts [sum(1.2 to 1.7) – 1.8 + sum(1.9 to 1.11)]</b>			

2	<b>expenditure</b>	amount (Rs.)	source of data	
2.1	salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity and welfare expenditure etc.)		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
2.2	honorarium paid		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
2.3	interest paid		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
2.4	rent paid		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
2.5	other operating expenses (goods and services purchased for current activities of institution)		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
2.6	grants given to other institutions		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
2.7	value of goods given free		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
2.8	provision for depreciation		Income & Expenditure account	
2.9	taxes paid	2.9.1 indirect (service tax, vat, sales tax etc. )	Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
		2.9.2 direct (income/ corporate tax /cess on income)	Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
	<b>total expenditure - current (2.1 to 2.9)</b>			

3	<b>investment in physical assets</b>	amount (Rs.)		source of data	
		additions during the year	closing balance		
3.1	land			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
3.2	buildings			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
3.3	other construction and land development			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
3.4	plantation and garden development			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
3.5	machinery and equipments			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
3.6	transport equipment			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
3.7	other office equipment			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
3.8	other physical assets n.e.c.			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account

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3.9	valuables			Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
	<b>total (3.1 to 3.9)</b>				
4	<b>investment in financial assets</b> (change during the accounting year)	amount (Rs.)	source of data		
4.1	government securities		Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account	
4.2	public sector securities		Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account	
4.3	private sector shares and debentures		Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account	
4.4	investment in bank fixed deposits		Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account	
4.5	other investments n.e.c.		Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account	
5	<b>cash in hand</b>		Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account	
6	<b>bank balance</b>		Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account	

7	<b>other balance sheet items</b> (change during the accounting year)	amount (Rs.)			
7.1	funds (excluding item 7.4 and 7.7)		Balance sheet liabilities side		
7.2	loans and advances (received)		Balance sheet liabilities side		
7.3	other financial liabilities n.e.c.		Balance sheet liabilities side		
7.4	excess of income over expenditure		Balance sheet liabilities side		
7.5	loans and advances (given)		Balance sheet assets side		
7.6	other financial assets n.e.c.		Balance sheet assets side		
7.7	excess of expenditure over income		Balance sheet assets side		
8	<b>total funds (closing balance)</b>		Balance sheet liabilities side		

<b>(3) remarks by investigator</b>			
name of person canvassing the schedule			telephone number
remarks			
date of collecting information		signature	

<b>(4) remarks by supervisory officer</b>			
name of supervisory officer			telephone number
remarks			
date of collecting information		signature	

**KEY DATA SCHEDULE 2.0: K**

(1)	employment particulars of the society (as on date)	d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y
		total		male		female			
1	number of volunteers (including governing body members)								
2	number of employed persons								
3	total (1+ 2)								

(2)	financial information (in Rs.) about the society for the reference period (April 2007-March 2008) or for the period for which accounts are available (mention the period) _____ - _____ (yyyy-yy)			
	financial information	amount (Rs.)	source of data	
1	total funds (at the end of the financial year)		Balance Sheet liabilities side	
2	total fixed assets (at the end of the financial year)		Balance Sheet assets side	
expenditure during the reference period				
3	total expenditure including expenditure on purchase of fixed assets		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
<i>of which expenditure on</i>				
3.1	salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity and welfare expenditure etc.)		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
3.2	honorarium		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
3.3	purchase of fixed assets		Balance Sheet assets side	Receipts & Payments account
income during the reference period				
4	total income including grants received for purchase/acquisition of fixed assets			Receipts & Payments account
<i>of which</i>				
4.1	total grants received including grants received for purchase/acquisition of fixed assets			Receipts & Payments account
4.2	membership subscription		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
4.3	donations and offering		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
4.4	income received from operations (sale of goods and services)		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account
4.5	other incomes including income from interest and dividend, rent etc.		Income & Expenditure account	Receipts & Payments account

(3) remarks by investigator		(4) remarks by supervisory officer	
name		name	
remarks		remarks	
date	sign	date	sign
telephone number		telephone number	

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**  
**Central Statistical Organisation**  
**National Accounts Division**

**Compilation of Satellite Accounts in respect of Non-Profit Institutions in India - Instructions for collection of data in Second Phase**

1. For collection of employment and financial parameters of the societies, one of the schedules **Detailed Data Schedule 2.0: D** or **Key Data Schedule 2.0: K** may be used. Schedule 2.0: D is to be used in case of those societies where accounts are prepared and are available whereas, Schedule 2.0: K may be used in case of those societies where accounts are prepared but not available or accounts are not maintained. However for identification particulars of societies, **Identification Schedule 2.0: I** is to be filled for all societies.

2. **Running serial number of schedule** is the same as that filled in the first phase of the NPI survey and will be used as a key to identify the society listed in the first phase. This is to be filled in the space provided on top of every page of Schedule 2.0: I, Schedule 2.0: D and Schedule 2.0: K.

**Instructions for filling information in Identification Schedule 2.0: I**

3. **Schedule 2.0: I** contains Block 0: descriptive identification of surveyed institute. In block 0, items are to be filled in **capital letters** clearly without overwriting. The items of block 0 are same as in Schedule 1.0 of the first phase except items 8.2, 10, 11, 14 and 15, which are described below. In this block, all items may be re-filled correctly based on actual visit to the society.

i) **Item 8.2: telephone no. of key contact person:** In this item, telephone number of a member of the institution, who can answer further queries if any, is to be recorded. Separate boxes have been provided for writing the STD code and telephone number of the key contact person in the institution. For example, 011-23345096 is to be written as

		0	1	1	-	2	3	3	4	5	0	9	6
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ii) **Items 10: activity/purpose and code:** Here the main activity of the society is to be decided based on the information given by the key informant of the society. A total of three such activities can be given in case multiple activities are undertaken by the society, in terms of the codes listed at the bottom of the block 0. Amongst these, the activity on which maximum expenditure has been incurred or maximum number of volunteers/workers is engaged in the reference year will come as activity 'i' then 'ii' and 'iii'.

iii) **Item 11: serving which institutions/sectors:** govt-code 1, industries-code 2, household-code 3: Criteria for classification of societies into above three categories:

a. The societies which are **mainly financing** their activities through government aid/grants may be classified as 'societies serving government' and code 1 may be given.

- b. The societies created by farmers, manufacturers, traders, professionals like doctors, lawyers, auditors, etc. **for the benefit of their respective businesses/industries** may be classified as 'societies serving industries'. They consist of chamber of commerce, trade associations, market associations, market federations, etc. and code 2 may be given.
- c. The 'societies serving households' consist of societies which **provide or sell goods or services to households and are not mainly financed by government**. These societies may include religious societies, social, cultural, recreational and sports clubs, trade unions, labour unions, consumers associations, resident welfare associations, parents teachers associations. These also include charities, relief and aid organizations financed by voluntary donations and offerings, in cash or in kind. Code 3 may be given to these societies.

*Only one of the three codes should be given depending upon the above-mentioned criteria.*

**iv) Item 14: name & designation of informant/key contact person** is to be given in the space provided.

**v) Item 15: Accounting status:** Societies may or may not be maintaining the financial statements in a standardized format. Accordingly the investigator may ascertain whether:

- a. accounts are prepared and available: Code 1
- b. accounts prepared but not available/audited: Code 2
- c. accounts are not maintained: Code 3

The code of accounting status is to be specified in the given box.

Note that:

**If accounting status is code 1: data may be collected in schedule 2.0: D - Detailed Data Schedule and if accounting status is code 2 or 3: data may be collected in schedule 2.0: K - Key Data Schedule**

**Instructions for filling information in Detailed Data Schedule 2.0: D: Employment and Financial Parameters of Societies**

- 4. Schedule 2.0: D contains the following blocks:  
 Block 1: employment particulars of the society (as on date)  
 Block 2: financial information (in Rs.) about the society  
 Block 3: remarks by investigator  
 Block 4: remarks by supervisory officer

5. **Items of Block 1:** Block 1 contains employment particulars of the society as on the date of collection of data and not in respect of reference year of the survey.

employment particulars of society			Description
1	number of volunteers (including governing	1.1 with honorarium	Number of volunteers receiving honorarium, segregated into number of males and females, maybe recorded.
		1.2 without	Number of volunteers not receiving any

	body members)	honarium	honarium, segregated into number of males and females, maybe recorded.
		1.3 total	Total (1.1 and 1.2)
2	number of employed persons	2.1 full time	Total number of persons employed i.e. receiving salaries/wages. Against this, first fill the last row i.e. 'total', then segregate into males and females, and if possible, further segregate into full time or part-time workers. In this respect, the information given by the informer may be treated as correct and need not be verified from records.
		2.2 part time	
		2.3 total	
3	total	3.1 total (1.3+2.3)	Total of persons working as volunteers or as employees.
		3.2 of which specialists, namely:	Item 3.1 is to be segregated into the following 3 categories of specialists, if available:
		3.2.1 doctors	Volunteers or employed worker providing medical services to the society
		3.2.2 teachers	Volunteers or employed worker providing teaching services to the society
		3.2.3 advocates	Volunteers or employed worker providing legal services to the society

6. **Items of Block 2:** Block 2 contains financial information about the society. Brief description of items 1 to 8 is given below. **Financial data in this block is to be given in rupees.**

**Reference period of the survey** is April 2007-March 2008. In case the financial information is not available for this year then this information may be collected for the latest year.

*The data pertaining to income/receipts, expenditure and investment is to be collected from audited/unaudited financial statements of societies. The source of data for each item is specified in the schedule, priority may be given to the first data source mentioned against each item.*

1	income/receipts	Description	
1.1	capital grants from	1.1.1 government bodies	Financial aid that is received by an institution for acquisition of capital assets such as buildings, land, machinery and equipment etc.  The source of the grant i.e. government bodies, foreign bodies and others is to be identified and accordingly filled in the desired row.
		1.1.2 foreign bodies	
		1.1.3 others	
1.2	current grants from	1.2.1 government bodies	Financial aid that is received by an institution for meeting their current expenditure such as salaries, consumables etc.  The source of the grant i.e. government bodies, foreign bodies and others is to be identified and accordingly filled in the desired row.
		1.2.2 foreign bodies	
		1.2.3 others	
1.3	subsidies	Aid received from government, by an institution	

		on the basis of per unit of goods or services produced maybe shown here. Subsidy should be taken only if it is clearly mentioned in the accounts.
1.4	membership subscription	As available in Income & Expenditure accounts.
1.5	donations and offerings	As available in Income & Expenditure accounts.
1.6	value of goods and material received in kind	As available in Income & Expenditure accounts.
1.7	value of stock of goods	Closing stock of goods and opening stock of goods is to be filled up from either the Balance sheet or Income & Expenditure account.
1.8	closing stock opening stock	
1.9	income/receipts from operations (sale of goods and service produced by institution)	This item should include the income on account of goods or services provided by the institutions to others, such as sale of books or periodicals, medicines, food items, investigation charges, fees, registration charges, hostel charges, guest house charges, hall booking charges, theatre charges etc.
1.10	<b>income from investments/rent</b>	
1.10.1	interest, dividend, etc.	Receipts of income from financial investments in the form of interests, dividends etc. to be recorded here.
1.10.2	rent of buildings, land park, etc.	Receipt of income from rent of buildings, land, etc is to be recorded here.
1.11	other incomes/receipts n.e.c.	Any other items of income not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) may be recorded here.
	<b>total income/receipts</b>	This item may be calculated as <b>[sum(1.2 to 1.7) – 1.8 + sum(1.9 to 1.11)]</b>

2	<b>expenditure</b>	<b>Description</b>
2.1	salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity and welfare expenditure etc.)	Any emolument paid in cash or kind to the employed persons in lieu of services rendered to the society including any contribution made by society on behalf of employee, such as insurance, gratuities and provident fund, etc.
2.2	honorarium paid	As available in Income & Expenditure accounts.
2.3	interest paid	Includes interest paid on loans and advances etc.
2.4	rent paid	Rent paid on land, building, machinery etc.
2.5	other operating expenses (goods and services purchased for current activities of institution)	Sum of current expenditure on purchase of medicines, food articles, stationery, books, printing, advertisements, transportation, audit fees, repairs and maintenance, electricity, water & telephone charges and any other service charges made to outside agencies maybe recorded.



2.6	grants given to other institutions	Some of the societies may be giving grants or scholarships etc. to others and may be reporting in their income & expenditure account. Such expenditure may be recorded here.	
2.7	value of goods given free	As available in Income & Expenditure accounts.	
2.8	provision for depreciation	Depreciation provision as provided in books of accounts may be taken.	
2.9	taxes paid	2.9.1 indirect (service tax, vat, sales tax etc. )	Taxes in the form of service tax, VAT, sales tax, stamp duties may be recorded.
		2.9.2 direct (income/ corporate tax /cess on income)	Any income tax/cess paid by the institution other than the tax paid on behalf of employees may be noted.
	<b>total expenditure-current (2.1 to 2.9)</b>	Sum total of items 2.1 to 2.9.	

3	investment in physical assets	Description
3.1	land	The value of acquisition of land during the year may be recorded in additions; and the value of land at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
3.2	buildings	The value of acquisition/construction of buildings during the year may be recorded in additions; and the value of buildings at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
3.3	other construction and land development	Any expenditure made on other construction such as roads, swimming pools, stadiums, stands, rope-ways, etc. and land development & improvement during the year may be recorded in additions and the value of these assets at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
3.4	plantation and garden development	Any expenditure made on plantation and garden development during the year may be recorded in additions and the value of these assets at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
3.5	machinery and equipments	The value of acquisition of machinery and equipments during the year may be recorded in additions; and the value of these assets at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
3.6	transport equipment	The value of acquisition of transport equipment

		during the year may be recorded in additions; and value of these assets at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
3.7	other office equipment	The value of acquisition of other office equipment such as computers, fax machines, printers, etc. during the year may be recorded in additions; and value of these assets at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
3.8	other physical assets n.e.c.	The value of acquisition of other physical assets n.e.c. during the year may be recorded in additions; and the value of these assets at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
3.9	valuables	The value of acquisition of valuables such as paintings, sculptors, precious metals, antiques and other art objects during the year may be recorded in additions; and the value of these assets at the end of the reference period may be recorded in closing balance column.
	total (3.1 to 3.9)	Sum total of items 3.1 to 3.9.

4	<b>investment in financial assets</b> (change during accounting year)	<b>Description</b>
4.1	government securities	Investments made during the year by the society in the government securities such as National Saving Certificates, Kisan Vikas Patra, etc. may be recorded here.
4.2	public sector securities	Investments made during the year by the society in the public sector securities such as shares, bonds of public sector cooperations such as power finance cooperation, banks etc. may be recorded here.
4.3	private sector shares and debentures	Investments made during the year by the society in the private sector companies such as IDBI, ICICI, etc. may be recorded here.
4.4	investment in bank fixed deposits	Investment in fixed deposits in the banks during the year may be recorded here
4.5	other investments n.e.c.	Other investments not elsewhere classified during the year may be recorded here.
5	<b>cash in hand</b>	Here, change in the balance of cash in hand i.e. closing balance (-) opening balance may be recorded.

6	<b>bank balance</b>	Change in the bank balance i.e. closing balance (-) opening balance may be recorded.
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7	<b>other balance sheet items</b> (change during the accounting year)	<b>Description</b>
7.1	funds (excluding item 7.4 and 7.7)	Change in all funds like general fund, capital fund, endowment fund, etc. Changes in these items during the year must exclude item 7.4 (excess of income over expenditure) and item 7.7 (excess of expenditure over income) if included in funds in the balance sheet.
7.2	loans and advances (received)	Change in the head 'loans and advances' secured as well as unsecured on the liability side of the balance sheet may be taken.
7.3	other financial liabilities n.e.c.	Change in 'other financial liabilities' such as sundry creditors, amounts payable, miscellaneous provisions, provisions for gratuity, etc. on the liability side of the balance sheet may be taken.
7.4	excess of income over expenditure	As available in Balance sheet (liabilities side).
7.5	loans and advances (given)	Change in the head 'loans and advances' made to other institutions/employees on the asset side of the balance sheet may be taken.
7.6	other financial assets n.e.c.	Change in 'other financial assets' such as sundry debtors, amounts receivable, etc. on asset side of the balance sheet may be taken.
7.7	excess of expenditure over income	As available in Balance sheet (assets side).
8	<b>total funds (closing balance)</b>	Total of all funds like general fund, capital fund, endowment fund, etc. at end of the reference period.

**7. Items of Block 3:** The investigator may give his/her remarks regarding the following:

- i. partial data collection in the schedule and reasons thereof
- ii. difficulties faced by him in collection of data

**8. Items of Block 4:** The officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule may scrutinize the schedule keeping in view the general instructions and inter-block consistency and give his/her comments here.

## Instructions for filling information in Key Data Schedule 2.0: K: Employment and Financial Parameters of Societies

9. **Schedule 2.0: K** is to be used only for those societies where accounts are prepared but not available or accounts are not maintained. It requires data to be filled in only against 15 items. It contains the following blocks:

Block 1: employment particulars of the society (as on date)

Block 2: financial information (in Rs.) about the society

Block 3: remarks by investigator

Block 4: remarks by supervisory officer

10. **Items of Block 1:** Block 1 contains employment particulars of the society as on the date of collection of data and not in respect of reference year of the survey.

(1)	<b>employment particulars of society</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	number of volunteers (including governing body members)	Number of volunteers, segregated into number of males and females, maybe recorded.
2	number of employed persons	Total number of persons employed i.e. receiving salaries/wages. Against this, first fill the first column i.e. 'total', then segregate into males and females. In this respect, the information given by the informer may be treated as correct.
3	total (1+2)	Total number of persons working as volunteers or as employees.

11. **Items of Block 2:** Block 2 contains financial information about the society. Brief description of items 1 to 4 is given below. **Financial data in this block is to be given in rupees.**

**Reference period of the survey** is April 2007-March 2008. In case the financial information is not available for this year then this information may be collected for the latest year.

(2)	<b>financial information</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	total funds (at the end of the financial year)	Total of all funds like general fund, capital fund, endowment fund, etc. at the end of the reference period.
2	total fixed assets (at the end of the financial year)	Total value of all fixed assets like land, building, machinery and equipment etc. at the end of the financial year may be recorded.
expenditure during the reference period		
3	total expenditure including expenditure on purchase of fixed assets	Total operational expenditure incurred by the society and expenditure incurred on purchase of fixed assets like land, building, etc. may be recorded. It may be noted that this is not the total of items 3.1 to 3.3.
<i>of which expenditure on</i>		

3.1	salary, wages and allowances (incl. PF, gratuity and welfare expenditure etc.)	Any emolument paid in cash or kind to the employed persons in lieu of services rendered to the society including any contribution made by society on behalf of employee, such as insurance, gratuities and provident fund, etc.
3.2	honorarium	Any amount, in cash or kind, given to governing body members/volunteers or other workers, in lieu of work done for the society, which is not classified as salary, wages and allowances, may be recorded.
3.3	purchase of fixed assets	Expenditure incurred on purchase or development of assets like land, building, machinery, transport equipment and plantation etc. may be recorded.
income during the reference period		
4	total income including grants received for purchase/acquisition of fixed assets	Here, total income should be sum total of items 4.1 to 4.5.
<i>of which</i>		
4.1	total grants received including grants received for purchase/acquisition of fixed assets	This item should include financial aid received by an institution for meeting their current expenditure such as salaries, consumables etc. and financial aid received by an institution for acquisition of capital assets such as buildings, land, machines etc. from any other institution like government, corporations, foreign bodies, etc.
4.2	membership subscription	Any amount received as a membership fees or subscription may be recorded.
4.3	donations and offering	Any amount received as donations or offerings may be recorded.
4.4	income received from operations (sale of goods and services)	This item should include the income on account of goods or services provided by the institutions to others, such as sale of books or periodicals, medicines, food items, investigation charges, fees, registration charges, hostel charges, guest house charges, hall booking charges, theatre charges etc.
4.5	other incomes including income from interest and dividend, rent etc.	All other incomes including income from interest, dividend, rent etc. may be recorded.

**12. Items of Block 3:** The investigator may give his/her remarks regarding the following:

- i. partial data collection in the schedule and reasons thereof
- ii. difficulties faced by him in collection of data

**13. Items of Block 4:** The officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule may scrutinize the schedule keeping in view the general instructions and inter-block consistency and give his/her comments here.

### State-wise List of Registering Authorities

Sl. No	State/UT:	Registrar Offices
1	A & N Islands	Deputy Commissioner (South Andaman) Registrar of Societies and Joint Stock Company, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
2	Andhra Pradesh	Commissioner and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Deputy Commissioner (Legal), Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
4	Assam	Registrar of Firm and Societies, Govt. of Assam
5	Bihar	Inspector General of Registration, Utpaad and Madya Nishaid Vibhag, Govt. of Bihar
6	Chandigarh	Deputy Commissioner-cum-Registrar , Firms & Societies, UT, Chandigarh
7	Chhatisgarh	Registrar of Firms and Societies, Govt. of Chhattisgarh
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	The Registrar of Societies and Resident Deputy Collector, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
9	Daman & Diu	The Registrar of Societies, Daman & Diu
10	Delhi	Registrar of Firms and Societies, Department of Industries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
11	Goa	The State Registrar cum Head of Notary Services, Govt. of Goa
12	Gujarat	Charity Commissioner & Registrar of Societies, O/o the Charity Commissioner, Govt. of Gujarat
13	Haryana	Registrar, Firms and Societies, Govt. of Haryana
14	Himachal Pradesh	Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Registrar of Societies, Industries and Commerce Department, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir
16	Jharkhand	Office of the Inspector General, Registration, Govt. of Jharkhand
17	Karnataka	Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Govt. of Karnataka
18	Kerala	Inspector General of Registration, Govt. of Kerala

19	Lakshadweep	Registrar, Cooperative Society , Union Territory of Lakshadweep
20	Madhya Pradesh	Registrar Firms & Societies, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
21	Maharashtra	Charity Commissioner, Office of the Charity Commissioner, Govt. of Maharashtra
22	Manipur	Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Lamphelpat, Govt. of Manipur
23	Meghalaya	Registrar of Societies and Commissioner of Taxes, Govt. of Meghalaya
24	Mizoram	Registrar Firms and Societies, Govt. of Mizoram
25	Nagaland	Registrar, Registration of Societies, Registration Cell, Home Department, Govt. of Nagaland
26	Odisha	Secretary Board of Revenue-cum-I.G. of Registrar of NPI, Govt. of Odisha
27	Puducherry	Registrar of Companies and Societies, Puducherry
28	Punjab	Registrar of Firms & Societies, Govt. of Punjab
29	Rajasthan	Registrar, Cooperative Department, Govt. of Rajasthan
30	Sikkim	Law Department, Govt. of Sikkim
31	Tamil Nadu	Insp. General of Registration, Department of Registration, Govt. of Tamil Nadu
32	Tripura	Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Govt. of Tripura
33	Uttar Pradesh	Registrar, Firms Societies & Chits, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
34	Uttarakhand	Secretary (Finance) and Registrar, Firm Society and Chits, Govt. of Uttarakhand
35	West Bengal	Registrar of Firms, Societies & Non-Trading Corporations, Govt. of West Bengal

### Feedback from States' Directorates of Economics & Statistics

#### A) Difficulties and Problems faced by the States/UTs during data collection from Societies

##### Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- i. No computerized records on the societies registered are available in the office of Registrar of Societies.
- ii. Field staff had to visit some of the societies a number of times in order to get the detailed data as the functionaries were not willing to provide time or share the requisite information.
- iii. Incomplete/partial addresses are available from the records of the Registrar office.
- iv. Shifting of the societies from the registered addresses was a quite common feature.

##### Andhra Pradesh

In the first phase, the records of societies available with the registering authorities were collected in physical form and computerized at DES as computerization was not done by the registering authorities. Record of registered societies also were not maintained properly due to which the addresses of the societies could not be entered correctly at the time of computerization of NPI Phase-I survey.

In the second phase, the listed societies were to be visited physically to collect their employment and financial data. But, at the time of physical verification of NPI's the field staff have faced lot of difficulties in tracing the NPI's due to incorrect addresses entered at NPI phase-I survey. Further, many societies initially registered with some name and subsequently were running the organizations with different names which caused much difficulty in tracing the organizations.

As a result, out of 4, 34,294 NPI's of Phase-I survey only 65,045 NPI's were traced out by the field staff. Even the traced NPI's did not maintain the employment and financial data properly.

##### Arunachal Pradesh

- i. Most of the NPI's of Arunachal Pradesh are located in far-flung areas. So for total coverage of all active NPI's, sufficient fund under Travel Expenses would be necessary.
- ii. Some of the village level NPI's were created for utilization of fund under specific project. In absence of proper addresses at the registration office and system of non-renewal, some NPI's could not be traced out.



- iii. Due to engagement of staff for conducting First and Second phase of Population Census 2011 and preparation of NPR, field survey could not be completed in time.
- iv. Though there was provision for outsourcing, but NGO's/other local agencies of the State do not have skilled manpower to conduct such ad-hoc survey.

### **Assam**

- i. Location of NPIs, proper address were not available and sometimes the locations were changed which was not notified to the registering authority or even if it was notified, the change was not incorporated by the authority.
- ii. Some NPIs were registered only for namesake and were not actually functioning.
- iii. The NPIs, except a few large organizations, do not maintain their annual accounts properly. There was no system of audit of the accounts. Only a few registers were maintained where the receipt and expenditure were shown in crude form.
- iv. It was very difficult to contact the office bearers. Even when they were contacted after repeated visits, they declined to divulge the required information.
- v. Most of the NPIs have not renewed their registration.

### **Bihar**

- i. Difficulties were faced in tracing out the institutions mentioned in the frame due to non-availability of their full addresses.
- ii. Requisite information has not been given by the Competent Authority of the institutions due to lack of awareness.
- iii. In spite of registration till the reference date (31.03.2008), data for some institutions could not be collected as there was no mention of these institutions in the list frame.
- iv. Even when the listed institutions were traced, there was no co-operation from their competent authority in providing the information.

### **Chandigarh**

During the NPI survey it has been observed that Registrar of Firm & Societies has not updated the NPI's registered with them. Most of them either do not exist or have shifted to other addresses. Further most of the NPI's did not disclose their source of Income and Expenditure and no proper accounts have been maintained by the NPIs.

### **Chattisgarh**

- i. Many registered societies were not found in their specified places.
- ii. Some societies were either not functioning or had been shifted to other places, due to which problems occurred in the collection of data.

- iii. Schedule D could not be filled for some societies as they did not provide the financial information.

## **Delhi**

- i. NPI's are not in the habit of intimating the changes in the address of their registered office/address for communication, change in the composition of their officer bearers, change in the name of institutions etc though it is mandatory under the Act. In some cases even though they inform the Registrar there is no systematic mechanism to take stock of the changes in the post registration period for various administrative reasons. As a result some of the NPI's could not be traced despite best efforts by the survey agency though they may be in existence.
- ii. Registration of NPI's under the Act is a one-time affair in Delhi. Subsequently some of them become non functional/defunct. However registration authorities did not undertake any measures to update the registration record and it is not representative of true picture prevailing at the ground level.
- iii. Some societies are in the healthy habit of submitting the annual accounts regularly to Registrar required under the act and it was observed during the course of our survey that no arrangement what so ever is available either to take stock of those returns & their preservation in an orderly manner for the benefit of any users. Defaulters are hardly taken to task resulting in poor compliance of provisions of the act.
- iv. Though the Department of Industries have taken early initiatives to computerize the records and also introduced the online registration of societies in Delhi ahead of other States/UT's, the quality and accuracy of computerization of old records was observed to be very poor due to the absence of proper supervision over the operations of outsourced agency. This resulted in avoidable gaps & glaring omissions like incomplete format, absence of complete address& related details, no provisions for activity classification etc., which are available in the hard copy of format used for registration.

## **Gujarat**

- i. Many trusts/societies operate various activities and keep their statement of affairs separately for different activities- this takes lot of time for the investigator to reconcile.
- ii. The records maintained by the office of the Deputy/ Assistant Charity Commissioner are not uniform and sometimes the accounts for the required year are bundled in different bunches. This poses lot of difficulties and consumes considerable time in searching.

- iii. Information on employment is not available in the statement of accounts- for this particular item a visit of trust is required to be made- adding more time for completion.

### **Haryana**

- i. Proper financial records were not maintained by several NPIs surveyed under the project.
- ii. The proper addresses of societies were not available with the registration authority.
- iii. Many of the NPIs change their address after registration and their new addresses are not available with the registration authority.
- iv. The funds provided for the field survey work of NPIs under the project were not sufficient.
- v. The field survey of NPIs on census basis was very difficult due to lack of manpower.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

As the survey has census approach therefore it was difficult task in hilly area like our state because the data was not collected in first visit due to many reasons such as

- i. Non existence of NPI as per the database list.
- ii. Non availability of accounts at first visit.
- iii. The governing body members specially in rural areas were not familiar about the rules and regulations for framing NPIs and not aware about the field functions and provisions made by the government to benefit the people through the NPIs.

### **Jammu & Kashmir**

- i. Incomplete /un-updated address

A major problem encountered by all the investigators deputed for field survey in the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of study/survey on NPI's in Jammu & Kashmir State was that of incomplete /un-updated address of the Societies. In the list frame of Societies prepared in phase-1 of the study/survey on NPI's in Jammu & Kashmir State which was prepared from the records of Registrar of Societies, a large number of Societies had incomplete address e.g. the name of District and Tehsil (taluka) is given as their address or sometimes only the name of district is given as their address. This kind of problem was mostly with the societies which are registered up to 1995.

Again, a number of societies having recorded complete address with Registrar of Societies could not be located on the given address as most of them had shifted their offices to other places without informing the Registrar of Societies about change of address.

It is pertinent to mention that a Society once registered with Registrar of Societies does not require renewing its registration on any periodical basis say yearly. This is because the Act governing the registration of Societies in Jammu & Kashmir State which is known as "The Jammu & Kashmir Societies Registration Act of 1998 (1941 AD)" does not provide for renewal of registration or does not have any provision of de-registering a Society. As a result of this lacuna, the promoters of the Societies after registering their Societies never convey the status of their Societies or update the identity particulars of their Societies with their registering authority. As a result of all this, in most of the cases, the Registrar of Societies is not kept, updated about the whereabouts or fate of a Society after registering it. Authorities do not have any information other than what is available in records submitted by the Society at the time of registration.

ii. Non-cooperation from Societies in providing the data

A large number of societies did not cooperate in providing the requested data to the field staff and even questioned the authority of field staff asking for such data. These include some of the major societies and even such societies fully funded and run by the Government. In absence of any legal backup, the required information could not be taken from the Societies in spite of vigorous persuasion by the field staff.

iii. Un-audited/ Non-maintenance of Accounts by Societies

Barring major Govt. /Private NPIs, majority of the NPIs did not have audited accounts available or had not maintained account properly. A large number of societies did not even maintain accounts at all. As a result of this, it became very difficult or sometimes impossible for the field staff to retrieve the required information from the concerned societies.

It is pertinent to mention that in every Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) of Health Department in Jammu & Kashmir State, there is a society registered under the name Rogi Kalyan Samithi which is fully funded by the Govt. under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) scheme. The in charge of the concerned PHC or CHC is the Chairman of the society. However, it came to our observation that they too are not keeping the proper records of their accounts as a result of which field staff could not get all the information required as per the schedule from majority of these societies.

iv. Financial hindrance

Most of the societies did not provide the required information to the field staff on their very first visit but insisted to come on some other day. Sometimes a field investigator had to take two to three visits for collecting information from the concerned Society. Since the Societies in Jammu & Kashmir State are spread across the length and breadth of the State and keeping in view the topography of the state, it was unviable to undertake such survey in the absence of sound financial help. In such an assignment in the Jammu & Kashmir State, a field investigator becomes entitled to TA/DA as per the rules in vogue in the Jammu & Kashmir state.

## **Jharkhand**

- i. Addresses of the institutions were not clear in the list of institutions provided by the Registration Department.
- ii. Requisite cooperation was not given by the co-coordinators of the institutions in the survey task.
- iii. Shortage of employees in the district poses a problem in collecting data.
- iv. Difficulty was faced in conducting survey task in the naxalite area because of fear. Due to this, coordinator of the institution was called in the District Headquarters through the medium of advertisement in newspaper.

## **Karnataka**

Before 01.06.2008, the department of Stamps and Registration was the agency to supervise the Societies Registration Act, 1960. The Government of Karnataka transferred the activities of registering the societies under Karnataka Societies Registration Act 1960 to the department of Co-operation from 01.06.2008.

The transfer of these activities from one department to another during the survey period has hampered the progress achieved in the survey.

## **Kerala**

- i. In the first phase of the survey, the details of registered societies were collected from the District Registrar offices. In some registrar offices the registers were not proper and required details for survey. Name of Institutions, Local body name, postal address etc were missing in the records. Old records were not available in all registrar offices and some of the available records were damaged.
- ii. The main task of the second phase of the survey was the tracing of registered NPIs. Unfortunately the Investigators could not trace majority of the societies registered even after repeated visits. One of the reasons for this is the false addresses given at the time of registration. Another reason is that all the registered NPIs were not working at the period of the survey. Further it is found that some of the NPIs registered were "paper organizations", i.e. such NPIs were registered only for getting assistance from Government and other agencies, hence the out put and services of these societies were nil. The investigators had taken much effort to trace out these NPIs by visiting the places repeatedly.
- iii. Some of the traced NPIs were not operating systematically, e.g., they did not have any records in connection with their operations, no responsible person was available to give correct information about the society etc. The investigators had difficulties in collecting details from such societies with

multiple visits. The information thus collected may sometimes become less reliable.

- iv. In the case of NPIs with proper accounts, the audited financial statements did not have uniform formats. The terms given in the account statement of societies were different from the terms given in detailed survey schedules (D schedules) prescribed for collecting the details. Investigators felt difficulties and confusions in transferring details from the audit statement to the D schedules. The supervisors had taken extra efforts to check whether the transfer of information was proper or not.
- v. The non co-operation of governing body members was another problem faced by the investigators when collecting details from societies. Some strange events have occurred such as attacks to the investigators from the society members while enquiring details from them, especially when asking financial details. These events had been reported to the Government and solved under proper direction.

### **Lakshadweep**

The main problem encountered during the survey was to locate the society/institutions. The second problem was faced in getting the details of Accounts from the office bearers.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

- i. Since 1956 to 2008 there have been major changes in the addresses of the institutions and no updated list of the address of the institutions was available prior to the survey hence, during the survey the main problem was to trace the institutions on their given addresses.
- ii. Earlier there were only four places where registrations were made. So in most of the addresses of institutions only these four places were mentioned and that is why it became very difficult to trace the institution on those old addresses.
- iii. Investigators had to visit the institutions several times in order to collect the information.

### **Maharashtra**

- i. Register of registration is maintained but the information is incomplete.
- ii. No updation of register of registration subject to address, activity, de-registration etc was done. No system or mechanism exists to update register/accounts.
- iii. There is no timely or regular submission of accounts by NPIs, though compulsory. No follow-up action is taken. Only submitted accounts are scrutinized.

- iv. No computerization of registration data (now done by DES but needs updation) and accounts is done.
- v. The staff of office of Charity Commissioner was of the opinion that the work was of DES only and not at all concerned with them and hence, they were non-co-operative.

## **Manipur**

- i. One of the commonly faced inconveniences is difficulty in tracing the societies at its registered addresses where the society name is not displayed. Incomplete or partial addresses of the societies available from the records of registering offices are also hindrances in locating the societies.
- ii. Further, there are also some cases where the society is traced but the office bearer(s) or functionary(ies) are not available for discussion with our Investigators. They are reluctant to give the information related to the survey, particularly the financial statement of the organisation.
- iii. Most of the societies do not maintain the financial transaction in written, if not the book of accounts.
- iv. Some of the societies are found to be defunct or non -operational at the time of survey.
- v. Most of the societies are to be visited more than once for collecting the complete data.
- vi. A few societies shifted from the registered office addresses, even outside the district.
- vii. More than 25 percent of the societies are in the remote and the hill areas of the state. It takes one day or more in reaching some of the societies from the District headquarters.
- viii. In some cases, the societies insisted for official letter addressed to them for furnishing the information. In such instances, the Director of Economics & Statistics, Manipur had to write specific official letters individually to the societies for furnishing the information in the prescribed Schedules.
- ix. Lastly, the pace of field visit is hampered by occasional general strike and blockade called by different organizations in the state.

## **Meghalaya**

The main problem faced while conducting the NPI Survey in Meghalaya is the non co-operation of the Societies. There are cases where, when the Societies are traced, yet they refused to divulge information relating to the NPI Survey. This problem exists even with some prominent Societies in the State. Another problem relates to tracing of the listed Societies which is a very difficult task. There is also a problem where most of the Societies could not be traced as they have become defunct or even if they are traced, they did not maintain proper accounts.

## **Mizoram**

- i. Shifting of the society from their Registrar address- Some of the societies shifted from their original registrar address without informing the registrar office as such locating these societies was exceptionally difficult.
- ii. Absence of signboard- Since many of the societies did not put any sign board, as such locating the society was very difficult and therefore, enumerators could not trace these societies in some cases.
- iii. Incomplete address- It was found that 33% of the societies registered in Firms & Societies had incomplete/vague address causing inconvenience for the enumerators.
- iv. Absence of Office bearers - Often the office of the societies do not have a complete required information. Under such circumstances the enumerators have to visit the society many times and in many cases meet the office bearers at their home.

## **Nagaland**

- i. About 95% of Non-Profit Institutions/office buildings in the state do not exist physically, therefore it is difficult to locate the members of the institutions.
- ii. Many NPIs are not properly maintaining the record according to the requirement of the survey.

## **Odisha**

- i. The funds provided for the study was found to be inadequate as compared to the work involved. Therefore, it was not possible to engage/hire external agencies to take up this job.
- ii. DES Odisha has conducted the NPI Survey through its own manpower.
- iii. Manpower constraint is one of the major problems for conducting the survey.
- iv. It was extremely difficult to accommodate this additional work with already heavy work schedule of State Income unit of DE&S as well as field functionaries of the district offices.
- v. Difficulties faced during the collection of data from the societies due to incomplete/partial addresses available from the manual records of the Registrar offices.
- vi. In spite of rigorous training imparted by State Income unit, it was very difficult for collection of information or Xeroxing the Accounts Report of traced NPIs by the enumerator (field surveyor of districts) due to lack of proper educational background to understand the prescribed schedule (specifically the 'D' schedule) for data collection.
- vii. The field staff had to visit some of the societies a number of times in order to get the detailed data as the functionaries were not willing to provide time or share the requisite information.



- viii. In some of the societies either they do not maintain any record or they do not maintain records properly. In those cases the field enumerators face much difficulty to fill up the required information in the financial schedules-K & D due to lack of accounting skill.

### **Puducherry**

- i. The Registrar office of the Union territory of Puducherry has no computerised records. The list frame during the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the study was prepared on the basis of the manual records made available by the Registrar of Societies, which took a long time for the Officials to cull out the required particulars.
- ii. Specific order might be issued for remuneration for data entry, scrutiny, supervisors and hiring of vehicle, etc. for getting Government (Finance) approval.
- iii. Non-response from the Institution to furnish the details was a very big impediment. Frequent and repeated advertisements at local dailies helped a lot in collecting the details.

### **Punjab**

- i. It has been observed that the funds provided by the GOI under NPI scheme are not adequate to cope up with the expenditure involved in the investigation survey. The shortage of staff was another big problem while conducting this survey.
- ii. In the 1<sup>st</sup> phase NPI survey, the numbers of societies were intimated on the basis of registered societies in Punjab. While conducting 2<sup>nd</sup> phase NPI survey, the main problem was faced to trace out these societies.

### **Rajasthan**

- i. Changed address of Registered Societies has not been recorded in registrar offices. Thus some societies could not be significantly traced during the field survey.
- ii. NPIs have financial records but they hesitate to give records to enumerators.
- iii. It was difficult to collect data from field even after five to seven visits to the NPIs office.
- iv. There was limitation of funds. Therefore only eight districts have been covered out of the 33 districts of the State.
- v. Looking at the volume of the work the remuneration was not found to be sufficient.
- vi. The printed forms were in English language, so enumerators felt difficulty in understanding the schedule properly.
- vii. The need for training from CSO was also felt.
- Viii. The available software was not designed to generate desired reports. In future appropriate software should be designed to facilitate report generation.

## Tamil Nadu

- i. Most of the Institutions, about 70%, are not traceable.
- ii. Many of the Institutions have shifted their operations from the address where it has been apparently registered and the new address could not be traced.
- iii. Many of the addresses cannot be located as the location has entirely changed topographically due to urbanization.
- iv. Whereabouts of the Non-profit Institutions are difficult to locate as they have no name board and proper address.
- v. Some of the traced institutions refused to furnish the audited accounts.
- vi. Most of the Institutions do not co-operate.
- vii. Repeated visits have to be made.
- viii. Recreation clubs are hostile to the field staff especially women field worker.
- ix. Door numbers have been re-numbered and hence locating the old numbers are highly impossible as only new door numbers are available. This takes a toll on the time.
- x. Those institutions which do not receive funds from statutory bodies refuse to furnish any information.
- xi. Incomplete and irrelevant addresses are furnished in the list. There are instances that the institutions are not furnishing the yearly audited accounts. After registration, institutions have changed their activities and hence they could not segregate the accounts to furnish.
- xii. Many of the societies registered are defunct sooner they are registered.

## Tripura

Incase of confirming 'not-live' NPIs difficulties were faced since in some cases NPIs shifted their operational place to another place. Incase of financial information, some NPIs were not ready to give their accounts.

## Uttar Pradesh

- i. During the collection of data for the first phase the outsourced agency had to face problems in receiving the records from the office of the Registrar. Records were not properly maintained. Old records were not available.
- ii. The addresses mentioned in the list frame of the first phase were not traceable. The data of the office of the Registrar of firms, societies and chits had not been updated since the year 1860. Therefore, almost 80% of the NPI addresses (based on the correspondence done by working institutions) are changed.
- iii. The proprietors of the traced NPIs were providing inadequate information and it seemed that they had some inhibitions in sharing their information. Based on the suggestions provided by CSO, Govt of India, issue of the necessary circular

(authority letter) by the office of the Registrar and time to time issuance of directions to district authorities and divisional area authorities by the Director of Directorate of Economics & Statistics and issuance of circular to the regional offices at Registrar level proved very useful to the outsourced agency in receiving the information.

- iv. It was a tough task to trace the units located in remote area across the state. Besides this, these units had to be visited more than once to get the data.
- v. Obtaining physical & financial information from certain NPIs in the field of education was especially difficult.
- vi. Getting information from institutions related to bar associations was also difficult by UPDESCO.
- vii. Generally, NPI units provided verbal information only. Balance sheets were not received from most of the institutions. Only a few were received, that too only after continuous efforts of the office of the Registrar.

## **Uttarakhand**

- i. Addresses furnished by the societies at the time of registration or addresses available with the Registrar are seldom found incomplete. This has hampered the field work. Incompleteness in following terms is critically observed:
  - a) Rural Societies- Village Name, Post Office and Block Name are found missing
  - b) Urban Societies- House Number and Street Number are found missing.
- ii. It is very difficult to locate the societies situated in the interior villages of hill districts. Even in certain cases a village itself is dispersed in a very large area.
- iii. Many of the societies have been found at the addresses other than what is mentioned by them in the Registration Form or available with the Registrar.
- iv. In some of the cases societies have not even placed signboards, and hence are not known even to the locals.
- v. Some of the societies are furnishing incomplete or incorrect addresses at the time of registration, which needs to be checked at the time of registration itself or renewal. However, most of the societies are not taking interest in renewal of the registration.
- vi. Given the topography of the region, the task of tracing societies in the hill districts has consumed too much of time and effort. As there has been no provision of payment for untraced societies, field workers have possibly taken lesser pains in locating the societies.

- vii. Small (financially) societies are not maintaining their accounts properly whereas bigger societies are maintaining accounts. However, in certain cases both have been found to be hesitant to share their accounts (information).
- viii. True assessment of number of persons in the Managing Committee (MC) has been difficult as there is discrepancy between the current MC and the one proposed at the time of registration. Similarly, information about the paid-staff is not appropriately communicated and maintained by the societies. Further, as there has been no instruction to look into the registers (Minutes of the Meeting) of the society, the current status of the MC could not be assessed appropriately.
- ix. Funds made available for the conduct of field work (census) were insufficient. Due to this reason following strategy has been chosen as compulsion:
  - a) Conducting field work in limited manner i.e. restricting to select districts first and extending to other districts based on availability of funds
  - b) Engaging locally available field functionaries/officials those may not be fully suitable for conduct of such a specialized field work.
- x. Provision of meagre honorarium, compared to the efforts required has failed to motivate field functionaries appropriately. Similarly, due to same reason supervisors have also not taken interest suitably, and that-is-why quality of supervision work has been observed very low.

## **West Bengal**

In this State the Study on Non Profit Institutions (Phase I & Phase II) has been undertaken by outsourcing the job to an NGO, namely, Society for Socio-Economic Studies and Services (SSESS), registered under West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. In West Bengal there is a single centralized registering authority located at Kolkata where all the NPIs of this State are registered. This created some administrative as well as logistic problem in listing around 1.69 lakh registered societies during the first phase of the study. Further, the information required at the time of listing was not available completely in the soft form. Only partial information, that too from 1990 onwards was available in soft form. This made the listing of NPIs a time consuming task as the entire information regarding identification particulars, activities and employment characteristics were to be transcribed in a schedule from the office records and then ultimately converted it into database for list frame of NPIs. Finally, the task of complete enumeration had been executed and the unit level information collected during second phase. On consolidation envisages the overall picture of the NPI sector in West Bengal as a whole. In the effort to trace the listed units, major problem faced was non-response and also closure and relocation of units.

## Feedback from States' Directorates of Economics & Statistics

### B) Suggestions/Recommendations by the States Directorates of Economics & Statistics

#### Andaman and Nicobar

- i. Awareness is required to be created among the people about the importance of compilation of Satellite Accounts in respect of NPI.
- ii. The subsequent financial statements and other related information may be collected through funding authority.

#### Andhra Pradesh

- i. Instructions may be issued to all the registering authorities for proper maintenance of data regarding registered societies.
- ii. CSO may directly communicate the Proforma of required information to the registering authorities. So that at the time of registration of NPIs itself, the information may be obtained from the society.
- iii. The details of institutions running under one NPI should be maintained by the registration authorities only along with proper address and identification particulars.

#### Arunachal Pradesh

From filled-in schedules data entry made in software supplied by National Accounts Division of CSO. But from loaded data, tables could not be generated for preparation of State report on NPI.

#### Assam

The NPIs from all over India having commendable activities in many fields may be highlighted in the Report.

#### Bihar

- i. Regular evaluation of the non-profit institution by the Registration Authority is necessary so that the information about the institutions being working/non-working gets updated.
- ii. With the registration of the non-profit institutions it is also necessary to update their full address/details on the website of Registration Authority.
- iii. Provision of a system for proper filling-up of the accounts of registered institutions by the Registration Authority is necessary so that no problem arises during purposeful collection of the data.

- iv. Regular survey is necessary for covering the registered institutions.

### **Chandigarh**

The NPIs registered with the Registrar firms and societies may be asked to renew their registration after two years with updated addresses and members.

### **Delhi**

To remedy the situation and promote effective compliance & monitoring of the Act and proper utilization of annual reports submitted, a statistical unit with one Statistical Officer and one Statistical assistant may be set up under proposed India statistical Strengthening Project (IISP) sponsored by M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, G.O.I. Further, Registrar (Firms & Societies) may also delegate certain powers to statistical unit to collect Annual Reports regularly from societies under the act as is being proposed in other States/UT's.

### **Gujarat**

- i. Instead of preparing list frame of registered Societies/Trust, the same may be compiled for live Societies/Trust. The list frame may be maintained by the office of the Registrar of Societies/Charity Commissioner.
- ii. Apart from three acts, viz., (i) Societies Registration Act, 1860 (ii) The Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 and (iii) The Companies Act 1956, the Wakf Act, and other such acts under which Non Profit Institutions are registered may also be covered.
- iii. The prescribed schedule may be circulated through office of the Registrar of Societies/Charity Commissioner and the same may be filled in by the concerned Societies/Trust.
- iv. Survey may be conducted at the interval of five years.

### **Haryana**

It is suggested that it should be made compulsory for all NPIs to get their registration renewed with the registration authority, so that, the registration authority could get the required feedback regarding funds, updated addresses etc.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

- i. NPIs whose scale of operation is limited to a small geographical location and are not listed/registered with any authorities should also be covered in future surveys.

- ii. Comprehensive list of NPIs is not maintained by the states registering authorities. Therefore the existing list of Societies is required to be updated by involving District level registrars on a regular basis.
- iii. This kind of study can be taken up annually adopting sample survey. Census may be conducted quinquennially. If this type of survey is to be conducted in future it should be on Sampling approach for Annual and Census approach for Quinquennial.

### **Jharkhand**

- i. Physical verification of the institutions should be done in future in order to detect the fraud and closed institutions.
- ii. Directions should be given to the coordinators of the institutions by the Registration Department to cooperate.
- iii. More field staff is required for conducting such surveys.
- iv. Registration office should be given directions from the Central authorities.

### **Karnataka**

According to section 11 of the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, each society shall hold every year a general body meeting called Annual General Meeting at which the report of the management of the society for the previous year together with an audited copy of the balance sheet, income and expenditure account and the auditor's report are submitted for approval. These reports shall be filed with the Registrar on or before the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the annual general meeting a society is held as per section 13 of the said Act. Where a society has failed to file such records for a consecutive period of five years, the Registrar, may after a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the society, by an order cancel the registration of such society and direct dissolution of the society, and thereupon the assets of the society shall be distributed, and the liabilities discharged in the same manner as of the society had been dissolved under section 22. This has not been monitored by the Registrars since they are occupied with other works and there is no proper renewal system. Therefore less than 20 percent of the societies registered are in existence. About 40 percent of the existing societies are maintaining audited accounts. It implies that the societies are registered for the sake of getting the grants from government or other agencies and vanish afterwards.

A proper mechanism should be developed at the registering level (district level) to monitor the progress of these societies on annual basis.

### **Kerala**

The computerized list of NPIs prepared as a part of the survey is a valuable record of registered societies and is useful for the state as a whole. But the discussion with the

officials of Registration Department reveals that some of the details useful for them are not available in the data set. Their requirements maybe considered for future surveys.

### **Maharashtra**

- i. The provision of de-registration should be implemented so that the non-functioning NPIs (not submitting the annual accounts for more than 10 years or so) can be eliminated from the listing. Declaration in the News Papers and media regarding the de-registration could be helpful for the awareness of the NPIs.
- ii. If the annual information on the accounts and manpower of NPIs is required to be collected every year, separate mechanism should be developed so that wider coverage and accuracy of the data can be achieved.
- iii. The Schedules for collecting information should be placed on the official web-site of the registering authority and should be made mandatory to the NPIs registered either to fill it online (electronic) or in hard copy format, so that the annual information can be compiled.
- iv. Since the registering authority is the owner of the information and have direct control on the NPIs, the regular collection of information mechanism should be functioning under the same authority. Technical support or guidance can be extended by DES.

### **Odisha**

- i. Computerization of list of societies with complete address at registering Authority level is essential.
- ii. Updation of the list with changed addresses and deletion of defunct societies is very much essential and maybe carried out by the registering authorities atleast once every 3 years.
- iii. Suitable mechanism should be developed to get their financial parameters and other details online. Small format, suitable for national accounting should be developed for them.
- iv. Activity wise sample survey of small units should be conducted periodically. There is a need to define small v/s large units.
- v. Large units should be identified and covered every year.
- vi. A small cell for maintaining NPI accounts of large units in each DES should be formed from central funding.



- vii. The periodic sample survey may be conducted by this cell.

### **Punjab**

- i. It is suggested that the information regarding registered societies with State Govt. should be made available on line on the website.
- ii. There should be such mechanism that after every few years a review of Registered Societies can be done. This will help to recognize the non active societies.

### **Tamil Nadu**

- i. Only those institutions which are regularly submitting their accounts shall be taken for the study, periodically.
- ii. Registrar General may be requested to update the list of NPIS which are annually submitting their accounts.
- iii. State/District directory may be created.
- iv. Those institutions whose annual turnover exceeds more than Rs.15,00,000/- shall alone be taken for survey.

### **Tripura**

The NPI Survey may be done with the help of Registrar Office for effective co-ordination.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

- i. Any kind of survey/study conducted to estimate the national income/state income can bear fruitful outcome only if the institutions concerned with the survey/study, be given clear directions and complete details prior to conduct of survey/study.
- ii. It will be easy for the surveyor to collect the data if the survey is promoted among the common mass through newspaper and other media etc.

### **Uttarakhand**

- i. In future, various options between census and types of surveys should be decided in advance.
- ii. It will be better to get the information collected through the office of the Registrar:
  - a) Sampling may be adopted if focus is on the societies regularly submitting audit statements to the Registrar
  - b) Census may be done if focus is on the other type of societies as well.

- iii. If this kind of work is to be continued or replicated in future, there will be need for collaborative efforts between the Treasury and Office of Economic and Statistics Officer. Treasury Officer has been entrusted with the responsibility of registering the Societies in the district. However, this will require suitable manpower in district and divisional offices of the DES, as supervision is also required to be done by the division.
- iv. Financial resources will also need to be enhanced/arranged in future, depending upon the decision about the sampling or the census.

### **West Bengal**

- i. Registration operations should be decentralized with opening up of registration centre at district level instead of having single registration office at Kolkata.
- ii. Keeping pace with the popular IT applications manual recording of registered NPIs should be replaced by online computerized registration to achieve greater scope, greater speed and greater accuracy in coverage and contents.
- iii. Suitable mechanism should be firmly put in place to update the frame periodically so as to reduce the number of non-existent units to the barest minimum by resorting to the process of deregistration. A suitable live-register for the NPIs may be maintained.
- iv. NPIs should be encouraged to maintain their regular accounts with due auditing so that important financial parameters and employment characteristics are available for compilation of National/State Accounts.