



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET

2013-2014

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MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET, 2013-14

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

India, today, stands at a unique point in its developmental history. With a population of nearly 1.24 billion, one third of which is below the age of 15, the country has a vast reservoir of young, working age population. With its large skilled workforce, India has the potential to become a global manufacturing hub, a Knowledge economy and a global service provider. With an annual GDP growth of about 6.9% and an expanding middle class with an appetite for consumption, there is a huge opportunity for investment in all sectors of the economy. The last decade has witnessed investments flowing into the country from overseas in the form of both direct investment and Institutional investments. Remittances from Overseas Indians stood at \$55.61 billion in 2010-11.

The role played by the Overseas Indian Community in the country's development process is crucial and full of possibilities. The Overseas Indian Community constitutes the second largest Diaspora in the world. Numbering around 25 million and spread all over the world, the Overseas Indian Community comprises Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Non-Residents Indians (NRIs). In most countries where the Indian Diaspora has made its home, it has become a significant economic and knowledge force and has contributed to the economic and social development of the country of residence where their extraordinary courage and enterprise, hard work, and inherent values are much lauded and appreciated.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs was established in 2004 to build closer and wide ranging ties between India and its Overseas Indian community. The symbiotic connection of India and the Diaspora

works in both directions – the Diaspora's engagement with India as well as India's engagement with the Diaspora. The strands of their 'Indianness' and common heritage can be further strengthened to create a resilient bond of robust exchange.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is a young Ministry. The year 2012—2013 was the ninth Budget year of the Ministry with BE ₹ 114.77 Crore and RE of ₹ 85 Crore. For the year 2013-14, the Budget Estimate for the Ministry is ₹ 115.79 Crore. This Outcome Budget seeks to highlight the specific objectives and programmes of the Ministry, the schemes/activities designed and implemented in the year 2012-13 to realize these objectives and the targets for performance for the ensuing Financial Year 2013-14.

Chapter– I is a brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry, its organizational set up, its mandate, goals, policy framework and it's major programmes/schemes being implemented.

Chapter – II contains details of the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes. The main objective is to establish a one-to-one correspondence between the Budget Estimates, 2013-14 and the outcomes targeted by the Ministry during 2013-14.

Chapter– III details the reform measures and policy initiatives undertaken by the Ministry in areas such as public-private partnerships, alternate delivery mechanisms, social and gender empowerment processes, transparency etc.

Chapter– IV provides an analysis of the past performance during 2011-12 and of the 2012-13 in terms of targets set and physical performance

in various Schemes and Programmes undertaken by the Ministry.

Chapter– V gives a financial review covering overall trends in expenditure vis-a-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates in recent years including the current year.

For ensuring effective implementation of the Schemes/ Programmes and to achieve the mandate of the Ministry, regular multi-level reviews are undertaken. The Budget Division conducts a bi-monthly review of the physical and financial progress and a Quarterly budget Review is done at the level of Secretary. Detailed information on Budget Estimates and allocations for Schemes being implemented

are placed on the Ministry's website for general awareness.

Website of the Ministry: www.moia.gov.in

The Ministry handles all queries received under the Right to Information Act, 2005, promptly. In terms of section 19(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, **Protector General of Emigrants** is the **Appellate Authority** in matters relating to Protector General of Emigrants and offices of Protectors of Emigrants. For matters other than Emigration, **Joint Secretary (FS) & CVO** is the **Appellate Authority**.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, established in September 2004, comprises the erstwhile Emigration Division of the Ministry of Labour & Employment and the NRI Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, which now functions as the Diaspora Division. Two Divisions namely, Financial Services and Emigration Policy Division were established later. A new Economic Division has been created in the Ministry in September, 2011. The objective behind establishing the Ministry was to create a focal point of interface for Overseas Indians including Persons of Indian origin and to give them mainstream attention.

Vision:

Foster sustainable, symbiotic and strategic engagement between India and Overseas Indians across the economic, social and cultural space that will best serve India as an emerging global power and meet the expectations of the overseas Indian community as a significant constituency across the world.

Mission:

Establish a robust and vibrant institutional framework to facilitate and support mutually beneficial networks with and among Overseas Indians to maximize the development impact for India and to enable Overseas Indians to invest in and benefit from the economic, social, cultural and above all intellectual and emotional opportunities in India.

This will be sought to be achieved based on three value propositions:

- Through multi-skilled market driven entities promoted by the

Ministry but managed at 'arm's length' by knowledge partners from the private sector.

- Enlisting the states as stake-holder partners since Overseas Indian related initiatives need to be anchored in the states.
- Stay small, drive policy changes and facilitate activity on ground.

Objectives:

1. Facilitate sustained interaction of Overseas Indians with India and offer them a wide variety of services in economic, social and cultural matters.
2. Extend institutional support for individual initiatives and community action to harness the knowledge, skills and investible resources of Overseas Indians to supplement the national development efforts.
3. Strengthen the bond between India and its Diaspora by recognizing and celebrating its success and achievements.
4. Transform management of emigration through appropriate domestic interventions and international cooperation.

Therefore, to promote and nurture a mutually beneficial and dynamic relationship between India and the Overseas Indians, the Ministry is driven by four key **policy imperatives**:

- Offer customized solutions to address the varied expectations of the diverse Overseas Indian community.

- Lend a strategic dimension to India's engagement with its overseas community.
- Tap the investible diasporic community in terms of knowledge and resources.
- Anchor diasporic initiatives in the States.

The mandate of the Ministry has been defined under the Allocation of Business Rules wherein the Ministry has been assigned 21 specific functions. These are listed at **Annexure-I**.

For achieving the mandate, the Ministry has formulated many Schemes and Programmes besides institutional framework to engage Overseas Indians. These initiatives are:

- Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC)
- Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)
- Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)
- Know India Programme (KIP)
- Study India Programme (SIP)
- Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children (SSDC)
- India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI)
- Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojna
- Pre-departure Orientation and Skill Upgradation for Emigrant Workers
- India Centre for Migration (ICM)
- Legal Assistance to women facing problems in NRI Marriages
- Overseas Indian Centres (OICs)
- Awareness/ Publicity Campaigns for potential emigrants

- Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)
- E-governance in Emigration
- Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians to draw upon experience and knowledge of eminent people of Indian Origin in diverse fields.
- Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK)

Through these Schemes and Programmes, the Ministry aims to achieve the following:

- ❖ Address the needs, problems and concerns of the diverse Overseas Indian community through public-private partnerships.
- ❖ Facilitate sustained interaction of Overseas Indians with India and offer them a wide variety of services in economic, social and cultural matters.
- ❖ Extend institutional support for individual initiatives and community action to harness the expertise of Overseas Indians.
- ❖ Strengthen the bond between India and its Diaspora by recognizing and celebrating its success and achievements.
- ❖ Act as a single window for Overseas Indians in their dealings with India.

The Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is the annual flagship event of the Ministry and is held in January every year to commemorate the home coming of the greatest Pravasi, Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa to the shores of India on 9th January, 1915 to lead the National Freedom Movement. The Ministry organizes the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas with a view to provide a platform for bringing the expertise and knowledge of the Overseas Indian community and integrating it with the country's development process.

During the year 2012, 7,47,041 Emigration Clearances were granted.

The Ministry has instituted the Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Awards (PBSA) to recognize the achievements made by the Overseas Indians and their contributions in fostering India's prestige and interests abroad. The Awards were instituted in 2003 and the nominations of deserving persons, organizations of institutions are made by one of the following:

- a. Governors of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in India.
- b. Heads of Indian Diplomatic Mission/ Heads of Indian Diplomatic Posts abroad.
- c. Chairman and Members of the Parliamentary Standing

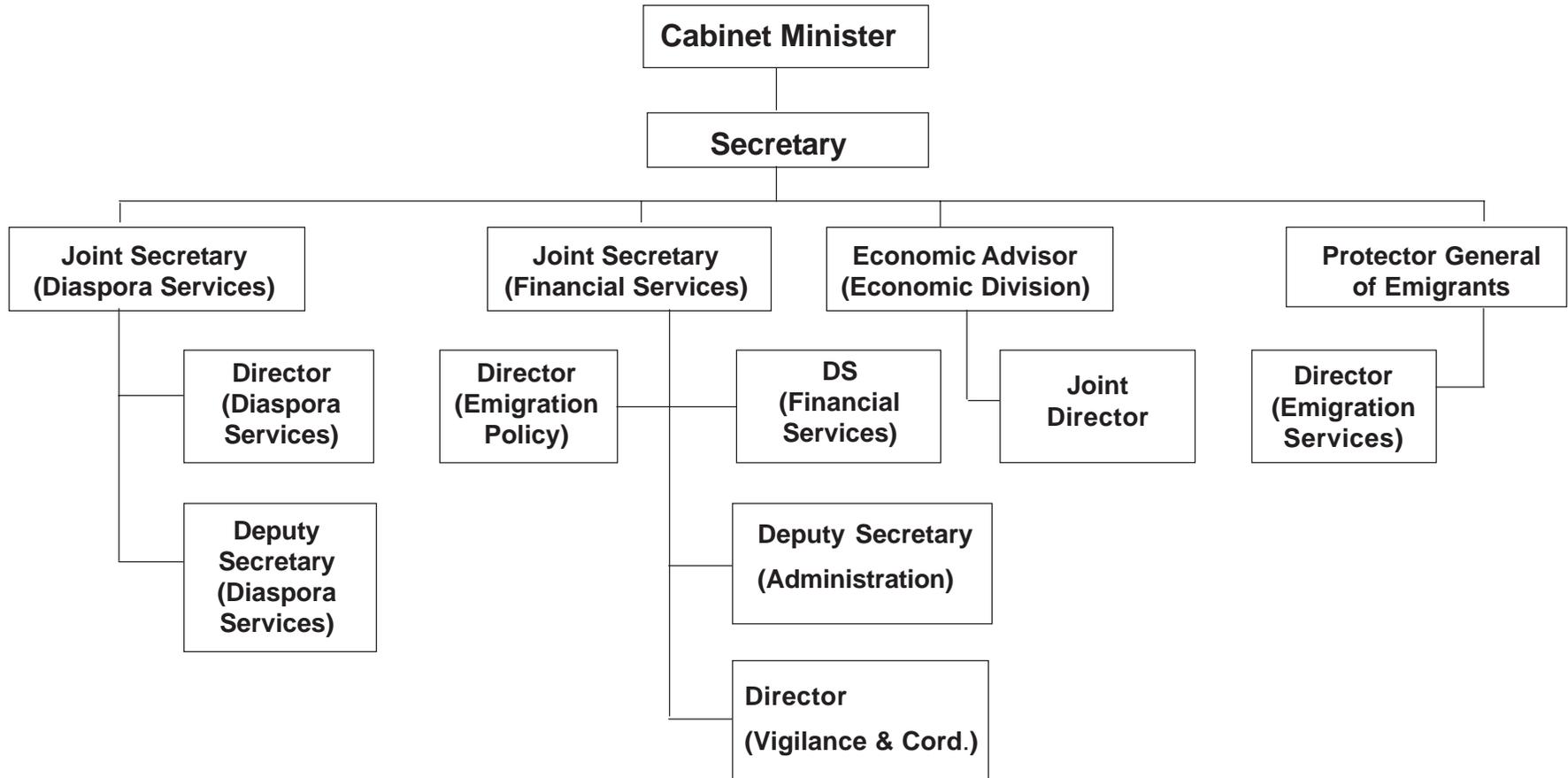
Committee dealing with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

- d. The Executive Head of Prominent Overseas Indian Associations with nation-wide character as may be decided by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The associations should not nominate their own office bearers.
- e. Previous awardees of Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Award.

An eminent Jury headed by the Vice President of India makes recommendation for the award. The recommendation of the Jury-cum Award Committee shall be submitted to the Prime Minister and President for approval.

Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Award is conferred by President of India in the valedictory session of Pravasi Bhartiya Divas.

The Ministry is headed by a Cabinet Minister and is organized into five functional service Divisions: Diaspora Services, Financial Services, Emigration Services, Economic Division and Management Services. The Organizational Chart of the Ministry is depicted below:



A small team of twenty five officers (Under Secretary and above) is working in the Ministry in a de-layered and multi-task mode leveraging the power of partnerships and outsourcing. The Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) administers the Emigration Act, 1983 and oversees nine field offices of Protectors of Emigrants (POEs) located at Chandigarh, Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram.

CHAPTER – II

This chapter provides an overview of the Financial Outlays and the projected Outcomes of different Schemes/Programmes being undertaken by the Ministry during the financial year 2013-14, with a view to establish a one-to-one correspondence between Financial Budget (2013-14) and Outcome Budget 2013-14.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Secretariat - General Services (2052)	To meet, monitor and control the expenditure of the Secretariat of the Ministry. Provision has been made for Pay & Allowances, Office Expenses, Rents, Rates and Taxes, Printing & Publications, Office equipments, Professional services, Travel expenditure, etc.	2184	Timely payment of committed expenditure on salaries, statutory dues and other expenditure relating to the operation and maintenance of the offices of the Ministry.	Ensure efficient work environment through automation resulting in higher productivity and better quality of work.	Recurrent/ Need based	Emphasis is being laid on economy in office expenditure.
1.1	Minor Head 34						

(₹in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.2	POE Offices Minor Head 40	The provision has been made for the field offices of PGE for pay & allowances, office expenses, Rents, Rates and Taxes, Office equipments etc.	697	Grant of timely emigration clearance to the workers.	Ensure efficient work environment through computerization which is being done through e-migrate project	Recurrent & need based	Emphasis is on expeditious emigration clearance of workers.
1.3	Holding Seminars and Studies	For incurring expenditure on Seminars.	10	Provides evidence based inputs for policy making and calibration of scheme.	Enables a more realistic policy change and meaningful formulation	Recurrent & need based	Quality of seminars and proper use of Outcome needs to be ensured.
2 External Affairs (2061)							
2.1	International Conferences/ Meetings	To provide for expenditure on international conferences.	100	Conferences on International Migration and destination countries are held.	Better understanding of the dynamics of migration to facilitate policy formulation in this regard.	Recurrent & need based	Quality of seminars, and proper use of Outcome needs to be ensured.
2.2	Entertainment of Dignitaries	To meet expenditure on visiting dignitaries as per protocol.	30	On requirement-basis.	Generate goodwill and create better mutual understanding.	Recurrent & need based	Nil

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.3 Other Expenditure –							
a.	Other Schemes						
(i)	Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)	To fulfill the aspirations and expectations of Overseas Indians.	238	230000 cards	This will bring the Overseas Indian community closer to the country and will enable them to participate in the development programmes more effectively.	Recurrent	There may not be enough applicants.
(ii)	Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojna	To provide old age pension, return and resettlement and life insurance to ECR category (Emigration Check Required) Indian workers in ECR countries	700	10,000 Overseas Indian Worker targeted for the scheme	The scheme will help migrant workers with ECR Passport to save for return and resettlement, life insurance and pension for old age.	Recurrent	Workers may not show sufficient interest in the initial stage of the scheme.
(iii)	Know India Programme (Internship Programme for Diaspora Youth)	To bring the young Overseas Indians closer and bond with contemporary India.	400	3 programmes	Helps the younger generation of Overseas Indians understand India better. It also	Recurrent	Response/ interest in the programme may not be adequate.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					provides a forum for students and young professionals of Indian origin to share their views, expectations and experience and bond with contemporary India.		
(iv)	Labour Mobility Partnership	To enable partnership on mobility and migration on bilateral basis	5	Enable safe and legal migration	Improve the management of the migration.	Recurrent	Considering the complex process involved agreement may not be reached.
(v)	Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children	To improve the relationship between India and Overseas Indian Community and help the deserving PIO/NRI students.	760	100 scholarships	Students selected for such scholarships would become brand ambassadors for India and its educational institutions and accelerate the development and recognition of India	Recurrent	Adequate admissions may not take place.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					globally as a sought after educational hub. This would also help in deepening the relationship between India and the Overseas Indian community.		
(vi)	Promotion of Cultural ties with Diaspora	Strengthen and nourish the cultural bonds between India and its Diaspora.	50	To increase exposure of Diaspora to the cultural heritage of India, and in evolution, and gain exposure & vice-versa.	Help reinforce the cultural identity of people of Indian origin.	Recurrent	Nil
(vii)	Awareness Campaign/ Media Plan	To promote legal migration and to create awareness among potential emigrants on the risks of irregular migration.	1000	Awareness Campaign through the Electronic and Print Media for spreading awareness throughout the year.	(i) Making prospective brides of NRIs aware of the likely risk factors in such marriages. (ii) Decline of fraudulent marriages.	Recurrent	Protecting Indian workers and Indian brides from exploitation and to promote legal migration.

(₹ in lakh)

SI. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(viii)	India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians	To involve Overseas Indians in the social development of India.	200	Will promote philanthropy among the Overseas Indian community for the development of India.	To channelise additional resources into social sectors in India.	Recurrent	Philanthropy depends on several unforeseeable factors.
(ix)	Overseas Indian Facilitation Center (OIFC)	To promote economic engagement with Overseas Indians.	700	The Center provides a host of investment advisory services efficiently and on a real time basis. It has also established Diaspora Knowledge Network.	Promotion and facilitation of Overseas Indian Investment into India, as well as business-to-business partnerships of Indian business houses with Overseas Indians, by providing the information required by Overseas Indians	Recurrent	Providing online information to Overseas Indians to facilitate their economic engagement with Indians to promote knowledge transfer
(x)	Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)	To create awareness among potential emigrants and to disseminate information.	125	24X7 Help line with a toll free number 1800 11 3090 accessible from anywhere in India, functioning in eight languages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information dissemination on matters relating to emigration. ▪ Registering, responding to and monitoring 	Recurrent	Grievance redressal of Overseas Indian workers as well as potential migrants.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					complaints received from emigrant workers. ▪ Grievance redressal and follow up with various stakeholders.		
(xi)	Grant in aid to other Institutions	To promote empirical research in Diaspora and migration related studies.	100	Migration and Diaspora research centers in academic institutions.	Empirical reserach relating to Overseas Indians.	Recurrent	Quality of research study needs to be ensured.
(xii)	Overseas Indian Centres	To extend a host of counseling services to Overseas Indian Workers.	400	To meet the expenditure on the Overseas Indian Centres at Abu Dhabi and Washington.	These Centre are performing their assigned role of engaging with the Overseas Indian Community, and of providing Overseas Indian Workers assistance/guidance with regard to issues such as health, or legal & financial matters as well as obtaining benefits from the various scheme of the country.	Recurrent	Very large areas & communities need to be covered.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(xiii)	India Centre for Migration (ICM)	Forecasting of future opportunities for overseas employment, projections and plans for overseas deployment of workers, disseminating information and upgrading skills of intending emigrants.	500	The Centre is the policy 'think tank' and provides strategic inputs for promotion of overseas employment of Indians.	Benchmarking, testing and certification of skills, imparting foreign language skills and on-site welfare measures for emigrants, skill-training in the North-East India. Empowerment of women emigrant workers from India to Gulf through a Pilot Project launched in collaboration with UN Women.	Recurrent	Attracting and retaining good quality academics & researchers.
(xiv)	Legal assistance to women facing problems in NRI marriages	To provide assistance to Indian women deserted by their Overseas husbands.	75	As per need and subject to budgetary outlay.	Enable the deserted women to seek legal remedies and fight their cases in foreign courts through empanelled NGOs	Recurrent	Funding may not be sufficient for high legal cost in some countries
(xv)	Indian Community Welfare	To provide on site welfare activities for overseas Indian	500	To assist needs overseas Indians in need of emergency	The not so well-to-do will not be left stranded.	Recurrent	Laying down uniform "means-testing" criteria may not be possible.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2013-14 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Fund (ICWF)	citizens who are in distress		assistance, including expenditure for airlifting mortal remains of Indians on a means tested basis.			
b.	Celebration of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas (PBD)	To organize annual PBD in India and a mini regional PBD outside India.	800	For creating a platform for bringing Overseas Indians from various countries together to share their experiences, and integrating it with the country's development process.	Developing a bond and unity of purpose.	Annual	Persuable new ideas may not emerge.
3	Public Works (4059)	(i) Construction of the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra to commemorate the evolution and achievements of the Indian Diaspora.	2000	(i) Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra will include a Convention Centre, a permanent Exhibition Centre, Lecture Rooms, a well-stocked Library and a Documentation Centre.	(i) Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra would aim to become the hub of various activities aimed at harnessing the talent pool among the Indian Diaspora and developing a sense of pride in the achievements of India and the Diaspora.	To be completed during 2013-14	There may be delays in construction.

CHAPTER – III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

The Indian Diaspora, the 2nd largest in the world and considered to be to the tune of 25 million and spread all across the globe consists of People of Indian Origin and Non-Resident Indians who have made outstanding contributions to their country of residence with many of them holding leadership positions, both in government and industry. Global Indians, serve in building bridges between the country of residence and the country of origin by providing market access, sources of expertise, knowledge, investment and technology. Hence, they are considered as a strategic resource by the Government of India.

To facilitate and enhance the economic and intellectual engagement of the Diaspora with India, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is constantly taking measures to create opportunities for the Diaspora in India's development. Some of the major initiatives include the following:

OVERSEAS INDIAN FACILITATION CENTRE

Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC), an initiative of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, is a not-for-profit trust, set up in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). The Centre serves as a single point contact for the Overseas Indian community to facilitate their engagement with India.

The Centre has a five point mandate viz :

- (i) Promote Overseas Indian investments into India and facilitate business partnerships,;
- (ii) Establish and maintain a Diaspora Knowledge Network;

- (iii) Function as a clearing house for all investment related information ;
- (iv) Assist Indian States to project investment opportunities to Overseas Indians ;and,
- (v) Provide advisory services to PIOs and NRIs.

To achieve its mandate, OIFC's activities can be broadly divided into four categories:

- Dissemination of information in the public domain - through its i) business networking portal (www.oifc.in), which has updated information on the state-sector investment opportunities, trends, and economy overviews; ii) monthly e-newsletter – 'India Connect', which is theme specific and has state updates, success story, top news items; and, iii) research publications and reports. The portal has 6 lac unique visitors, 15,000 registrations and 35,000 + newsletter subscribers.
 - Outreach and Consulting - done in association with diaspora associations and bilateral chambers of commerce from various parts of the world to reach the diaspora membership and State Partners, which have a huge state specific diaspora population in various countries.
- OIFC has six Associate Partners and eleven State Partners— Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab and Rajasthan.
- Facilitation and Matchmaking – done through i) query

addressal, both online and offline on various topics like – banking, market entry, taxation, real estate, FEMA etc. through OIF’s Ask-the-Expert and Live Chat facilities; ii) diaspora engagement meets where opportunities of face-to-face connect between Global Indians, Senior representatives of the Government and Indian industry experts are provided; and, iii) OIFC Market Place at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in India, a showcase of investment opportunities of State Partners and services of Knowledge Partners from industry and pre-scheduled B2B meetings.

OIFC has organized 22 diaspora meets and connected over 6700 overseas Indians to India. It has answered 10000 + queries.

- Management of Diaspora Knowledge Network – through a virtual platform for knowledge exchange called Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global-INK) with the mission : To create a knowledge network by drawing on the knowledge and expertise of Global Indians, and of people with an affinity for India, who are outstanding in areas of Environment, Healthcare, Innovation and Science & Technology, without relocating them. The key features of the platform include :
 - Global-INK is an online secure platform managed by the OIFC and endorsed by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), Government of India.
 - The objective behind setting up Global-INK is to create a knowledge network by drawing on the knowledge and expertise of Global Indians, and of people with an affinity for India, who are outstanding in areas of Environment, Healthcare, Innovation and Science & Technology, without relocating them.
 - Being a member of the network provides them an opportunity: to provide or seek advice, contacts,

assistance and support in the focus sectors; to convert their ideas, research outputs into actions; to find research collaborators; and; to shape the future of India’s knowledge economy.

- Membership of this network is by invitation only. Interested candidates can visit <https://www.globalink.in/> and request for membership.
- As on date, 43 Hospitals and Indian Medical Associations in India; 35 Indian Diaspora Associations, super-specialty organizations and alumni organizations whose members are Physicians of Indian origin; and 35 Doctors and Scientists of Indian Origin in Africa, USA and Europe, have been invited by the MOIA/OIFC to join this network.

Organisations such as Cardiological Society of India, Sankara Nethralaya, Endourological Society, Malpani Infertility Clinic, Neurological Society of India, Narayana Hrudayalaya Hospitals and Sankara Nethralaya have accepted the invite to join the Global-INK network. The Centre, in its sixth endeavour at the annual Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2012, carried out its activities for expanding the economic engagement of the Pravasi Bharatiya delegates with India, with a difference. OIFC’s activities at the PBD such as: the Market Place Forum to build relationships between OIFC’s Partner Indian States, Knowledge Experts in various domains and PBD delegates in a relaxed environment conducive for business discussions; publication for ‘Now Returning Indians’; service for addressal of queries of Pravasi Bharatiya delegates; OIFC interview survey for understanding the expectations and concerns of Overseas Indians; and, a stall of Global INK at the Market Place, bagged the attention of over 1200 delegates.

OIFC also caters to Non-Resident Indians, Persons of Indian Origin, PIO card holders and OCI card holders with emphasis on small & mid-sized entrepreneurs, Professionals and those wishing to engage economically with India.

The Centre, in its endeavor to strengthen the diaspora's economic inter linkages with India, continues to seek to encourage the Overseas Indians to make use of its platform to connect with India. For more details OIFC's website www.oifc.in may be visited.

INDIA DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION OF OVERSEAS INDIANS

The India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI) is a not for profit Trust established to serve as a credible institutional avenue to enable overseas Indians to engage in philanthropy to supplement India's social development efforts. The focus of the IDF-OI is to channel the philanthropic propensities and resources of the overseas Indian community into the key sectors of Health Care, Education, Empowerment of Women and Sustainable Livelihood especially water and rural energy.

IDF-OI aims to provide a transparent and effective platform for volunteering and social entrepreneurship besides committing financial resources.

The Trust has a two-tier structure comprising the Board of Governors and the Executive Directorate. The Foundation is chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of MOIA. The Executive Directorate works towards realizing the objectives of the Foundation.

The broad objectives of the Trust are to:

1. Lead overseas Indian philanthropy into India and facilitate partnerships through single window facilitation and by building philanthropic partnerships.
2. Establish and maintain a 'Social Capital and Philanthropy Network' on India that can provide a list of credible institutions, projects and programmes.
3. Function as a clearing house for all philanthropy related information on India.

4. Partner with and encourage credible philanthropic organizations in India to project social sector development opportunities to overseas Indians in the sectors that best match need based philanthropy.
5. Promote accountability and 'good practices' in Overseas Indian philanthropy.

IDF-OI is in the process of being registered as a not-for-profit charity in countries with a significant overseas Indian population, viz. the USA, Canada, the UK, Germany, Australia and in the GCC States. In India, IDF-OI has identified 09 states- Gujarat, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu- for state level partnership, in the first phase.

At the backend, IDF-OI associates international, national and state level NGOs as well as state governments and local self government institutions like the Panchayati Raj, for effective implementation. Since projects are to be implemented by partner institutions, independent evaluation and feedback will be undertaken by IDF-OI to ensure transparency and performance.

PRIME MINISTER'S GLOBAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (PMGAC)

The Ministry has constituted the Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of People of Indian Origin (PMGAC-OI) to draw upon the experience and knowledge of eminent people of Indian origin in diverse fields from across the world. The Council is chaired by the Prime Minister.

The functions of the Council are:

- (i) Serve as a platform for the Prime Minister to draw upon the experience, knowledge and wisdom of the best Indian minds wherever they may be based;
- (ii) Develop an inclusive agenda for a two-way engagement between India and Overseas Indians;

- (iii) Consider ways and means for accessing the skills and knowledge of the Indian Diaspora for meeting India's development goals and facilitating investments by Overseas Indians into India; and,
- (iv) Institution and capacity building in India to respond to the economic, social and cultural needs of the Overseas Indian community.

The advice of the Council is recommendatory in nature and serves as a valuable input for policy formulation and programme planning. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh presided over the fourth meeting of the Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians on January 8, 2013 at Kochi, Kerala. Also present were Shri Vayalar Ravi, Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid, Minister of External Affairs, Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. M. M. Pallam Raju, Minister of Human Resource Development and Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of India, and Shri T.K.A. Nair, Advisor to PM as special invitee besides Secretary MOIA.

The Council meeting was attended by eminent Overseas Indians, including Lord Karan F. Bilimoria, Shri Swadesh Chatterjee, Ms. Ela Gandhi, Lord Khalid Hameed, Dr. Renu Khator, Prof. Kishore Mahbubani, Shri L.N. Mittal, Lord Bhikhu Chotalal Parekh, Dr. Sam Pitroda, Tan Sri Dato' Ajit Singh, Shri Neville Joseph Roach, Prof. Srinivasa S.R. Varadhan and Shri Yusuffali M.A.

During the meeting, the participants exchanged view on key international issues and their implications for India, including the global economic situation, developments in West Asia and the Gulf region, energy security, and trends in the Asia Pacific region. The members also gave their perspectives on strengthening engagements between India and the Overseas Indians as well as between India and various countries in the bilateral sphere. Prime Minister thanked the members for their perspective and constructive suggestions.

OVERSEAS WORKERS RESOURCE CENTRE (OWRC):

The Ministry has set up an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) as a Helpline for assistance to emigrants and prospective emigrants. The mandate of the OWRC is to provide the following:

- Information dissemination on matters relating to emigration.
- Registering, responding to and monitoring complaints received from emigrant workers.
- Grievance redressal and follow-up with the stakeholders.

The OWRC consists of a 24 x 7 Helpline with number **1800 11 3090** which can be accessed on toll-free basis, any where from India. The OWRC will also provide walk-in-**counselling** to potential emigrant workers. The OWRC was made operational on 24/7 basis w.e.f. 1st May, 2009. An international Toll Free number (**8000 911 913**) has been activated for information seekers from UAE. The ISD toll free number is currently operating for Dubai and will be extended to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, after the requisite service lines are available.

The scope of work of the OWRC at New Delhi has been linked with the Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) at Cochin and Hyderabad and since 31st December 2010, a user-friendly and interactive website to serve as a single window information source for various activities listed therein has also been started. The website will enable the Ministry to monitor various activities carried out by the Centre in terms of complaints, grievances, etc, act as an interface between the MOIA, OWRC and the MRCs to enable sharing of information, updations, etc. It would also facilitate appropriate interventions by MOIA through the medium of passwords and also enable the callers/querists to track the status of their query.

The OWRC is providing information in eight languages namely English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi and

Bengali. Further, based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, Marathi, Gujarati and Oriya are also being added as the additional regional languages for dissemination of information.

The Centre also provides walk-in counselling and value added services email, SMSes etc for providing information to the stakeholders.

MIGRANT RESOURCE CENTERS (MRCs):

The Migrant Resource Centre is meant to provide a wide range of services to the emigrant workers, which include the following:

- Information about legal migration and the risks involved in illegal migration;
- Information on job opportunities abroad, e.g. categories, countries and skill-sets required for overseas employment;
- Information about the registered Recruiting Agents / Foreign Employers, etc.
- Counselling to the emigrant workers before their departure.

The Ministry has set up one MRC at Kochi, Kerala which provides various services to the potential migrant workers from Kerala. Similar MRC has also been set up at Hyderabad which has become functional since 18th December 2009. One more MRC at Panchkula, Haryana has also been set up. The Ministry has provided fund to ICM for establishing more MRCs in Rajasthan, J&K and Karnataka. Existing MRCs at Kochi and Hyderabad have been linked up with OWRC, Delhi.

The OWRC at Delhi which has been integrated with the Regional MRCs at Kochi and Hyderabad will also be integrated with new MRCs to be opened in future in other states. It would also be integrated with the IWRC to be opened in the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and Malaysia in near future.

A pilot project is being proposed to be undertaken by the MRC, Hyderabad, in two districts of Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of educating the intending emigrants.

MODERNISING THE EMIGRATION LAW:

Emigration related complaints are often received by the Ministry about cheating of emigrant workers by touts and recruiting agents and about exploitation and ill-treatment by their foreign employers. Fraudulent practices like substitution of contract, underpayment and delayed payment of wages, denial of contractual facilities etc., are frequent. There is also a high incidence of misuse of visit visas for seeking employment abroad. These complaints have necessitated a fresh look at the emigration process as enshrined in the Emigration Act, 1983, particularly with reference to the need for redefining the role and responsibilities of key stakeholders so as to ensure protection and welfare of emigrant workers and prospective emigrants.

With a view to convert the Emigration Act into an effective instrument for promotion and facilitation of legal emigration and prevention of irregular emigration, the Ministry has initiated the process of modernizing the Emigration Law based on the following principles:

1. The law should provide an enabling environment for promotion of overseas employment and welfare of workers.
2. The emigration process should be simple and transparent.
3. Roles and responsibilities of critical stakeholders including Central Government, Indian Missions, Protector General of Emigrants and Recruiting Agencies and Foreign Employers should be laid down.
4. A robust mechanism for protection of emigrants and intending emigrants should be provided to save them from exploitation by the Recruiting Agencies and the Foreign Employers.
5. A framework for welfare of emigrants should be provided,

including enabling provisions for creation of a welfare fund.

6. Penalties for violation of the Law should be more stringent and the offence of “human smuggling” should be brought under the penal provisions.

Accordingly a proposal to introduce a new Employment Management Bill in Parliament has been sent to Ministry of Law for vetting and concurrence. After the concurrence of Ministry of Law is obtained the proposal will be placed before the Cabinet for approval.

LIBERALIZATION OF THE EMIGRATION SYSTEM:

The number of Emigration Clearance Not Required (ECNR) countries has been increased from 53 to 175 recently. Emigration check is now required only for 17 countries. The Ministry has relaxed the eligibility criteria for Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) passport. Now, anybody who is class 10 pass or above can proceed on overseas employment without any emigration check.

REVAMPING OF THE RECRUITMENT SYSTEM:

A web-based attestation system is being attempted out on pilot basis in the UAE with the active participation from the Ministry of Labour, UAE.

This system proposes to bring on electronic platform, the Foreign Employer, Recruiting Agent and the migrants for the first time. This shall result into digitization of data for better transparency and effective migration system. This shall also result into minimizing disputes between migrants and their respective employers. This shall minimize the interface between the Foreign Employers and the Foreign Missions, as well.

E- GOVERNANCE IN THE EMIGRATION SYSTEM:

The Ministry has already computerized offices of Protector General of Emigrants and nine offices of Protector of Emigrants for E-Governance in emigration in a comprehensive manner. The

objective is to bring about greater user convenience, transparency and accountability in the emigration system, facilitation of legal emigration and prevention of illegal emigration and effective protection and welfare of the emigrant workers. This has resulted in automatic emigration clearance, computerized registration of RAs and employers’ permits, eliminate discretion, mitigate harassment of emigrants and, remove corruption. It would also provide useful tools and data for policy analysis, information dissemination and speedy grievance redressal.

It will have phased interlinking with Recruiting Agents, Foreign Employers, Immigration counters, Indian Missions abroad, insurance companies and State Governments etc. It envisages real-time capture and updating of data, quick access to reliable emigrant data, customized management information system to support decision making, computerized management of Recruiting Agent system, performance rating of Recruiting Agents and Foreign Employers, effective monitoring of emigration offences, interlinking of stakeholders and online validation of information across stakeholders.

E-Governance in emigration is being implemented with technical assistance from the Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Delhi. The contract between MOIA and TCS was signed on 30.12.2011. The project is expected go live during 2013. New initiatives like Open House meeting with the Recruiting Agents, electronic filing of applications for registration, POEs conference were also taken up during the year. During the year three POE offices, viz, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai were accorded ISO Certification.

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR WOMEN EMIGRANTS:

Special measures are being taken in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development, the National Commission for Women and other concerned Ministries for better protection and welfare of our workers especially the vulnerable sections like women emigrants. These include:

1. Installation of a 24/7 Helpline in the host countries.
2. Application of the age restriction of 30 years to all women emigrating on ECR passports.
3. Defining a minimum wage for emigrants.
4. Prepaid mobile phone to be provided at expense of foreign employer.
5. Stipulation of a security deposit per worker from the foreign employer directly hiring an Indian worker.
6. Compulsory attestation of employment documents for all women emigrants with ECR passport.
7. Opening of Overseas Indian Workers Resource Centre in host countries to serve as a one stop service outlet for addressing the information and assistance needs of emigrants.
8. Operating shelters for emigrants in distress.
9. Putting diplomatic pressure on host countries to extend the protection of labour laws to the workers in the informal sector.

INDIA CENTRE FOR MIGRATION (ICM):

In a rapidly globalizing world characterized by competition amongst the labour sending countries for optimizing benefits from international labour migration, there is a need to bring a strategic dimension to the process of emigration of Indians in search of employment and to forge partnerships that will best serve India as a supplier of skilled and trained manpower and meet the expectations of the Overseas Indian Workers (OIW) as a significant constituency across the world.

In order to make Indian workers globally competitive there was an urgent need for a proactive national body to lead the following key interventions:

- (i) Commission studies on the International labour markets and identify emerging overseas employment opportunities for the Indian youth.
- (ii) Positioning of potential Overseas Indian Workers as “consumers” of employment services provided by the private recruitment industry.
- (iii) Projecting India as a supplier of skilled, trained and qualified workers.
- (iv) Adapting training material developed by International Labour Organization (ILO)/ International Organization for Migration (IOM) for specific States/country and gender.

The Ministry has therefore established the “Indian Council of Overseas Employment”, now India Centre for Migration as a Society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Centre is a two-tier body comprising a Governing Council and an Executive Directorate. The Governing Council is headed by Secretary, MOIA and comprises experts, state Government nominees and central government nominees. It provides the broad policy framework for the programmes and activities of the Centre in consonance with its objectives. The day-to-day management of the Centre is vested in the Executive Directorate headed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Centre.

The Centre performs the following broad functions:

- (i) Build and maintain a database on emerging country/sector specific employment opportunities abroad.
- (ii) Identify labour supply gaps in overseas labour markets and the skill sets required by Indian workers to fill those gaps.
- (iii) Initiate programs for skill development and skill upgradation in consultation with professional bodies and the private sector and promote employment opportunities abroad.
- (iv) Initiate pre-departure orientation programs for various categories of workers.

- (v) Coordinate with other employment promotion agencies, including the state manpower development corporations, project manpower suppliers and foreign employers.
- (vi) Initiate and support the study, monitoring and analysis of the trends and dynamics of international labour market, problems faced by the emigrant Indian workers in India and abroad, benchmark the best practices of other labour sending countries and recommend policy initiatives/strategies.

The Centre is functioning at an 'arm's-length' from Government and has the autonomy and flexibility to build strong public-private partnerships, engage proactively in capacity building across stakeholders and best implement well calibrated strategies for better market access for Indian workers to benefit from overseas employment opportunities in the medium to long-term.

The Centre has signed MOU with European University Institute regarding research on migration of labour between EU and India and MOU with Hellenic Migration Policy Institute, Athens. India EU Scientific Group on Migration Policy has been formed. Two meetings had already been held in Florence and Bangalore. ICM had also launched a scheme of research Internship Programme with JNU and Bangalore University.

The Centre has also started a project on Skill Development Initiative in North East for Potential Migrants from the North-Eastern States of India since August 2011. This will provide gainful employment opportunities for the youth and women in the North-Eastern region, in all the eight states. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) is the principal anchor of this project. International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been identified to implement this prestigious Project under the guidance of the Indian Centre for Migration (ICM). The Knowledge Partners (KPs) include India Skills and Aspire.

Under the Project, seven international vocational qualifications (IVQs) are being developed with focus on short, relevant and effective modules that will help potential migrants in the overseas job markets.

The IVQs will cover hospitality, healthcare and education sectors training 10,000 youth and women. The Project will work on the basis of two models, franchise and university embedded models which will use standard training, testing and certification to increase the effectiveness of the proposed framework. This internationally recognized certification will ensure that trainees are employable anywhere in the world.

INDIAN COMMUNITY WELFARE FUND (ICWF) :

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up the 'Indian Community Welfare Fund' in all Indian Missions to provide on-site welfare activities for the Overseas Indian citizens who are in distress. The Fund (ICWF) aims to provide the following welfare services on a means tested basis in the most deserving cases:

- (a) Boarding and lodging for distressed Overseas Indian workers in household / domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;
- (b) Extending emergency medical care to the Overseas Indians in need;
- (c) Providing air passage to stranded Overseas Indians in need;
- (d) Providing initial legal assistance to the Overseas Indians in deserving cases; and
- (e) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased Overseas Indian in such cases where a sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.
- (f) Providing the payment of penalties in respect of Indian Nationals for illigle stay in the host country where prima facie the worker is not at fault.
- (g) Providing the payment of small fines/penalties for the release of Indian Nationals in Jail/detention centre;

- (h) Providing support to local Overseas Associations to establish Overseas Indian Community Centres in countries that have population of Overseas Indians exceeding 100000 and
- (i) Providing support to start and run Overseas Indians Community based student welfare centre in Countries that have more than 20000 Indian students presence.

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Overseas Indian workers duped by unscrupulous intermediaries in the host countries, runaway house-maids, those who become victim of accidents, deserted spouses of Overseas Indians or undocumented Overseas Indian workers in need of emergency assistance or any other Overseas Indian citizens who are in distress would be the main beneficiaries of the Fund. The Fund will also be utilized to meet the expenditure for airlifting the mortal remains of Overseas Indian citizens to India on a means tested basis, on the recommendation of respective Heads of Missions. It is also meant for release of Overseas Indian nationals from detention centres as well as serve as support to Overseas Indian community centres and student welfare centres.

SOURCE OF FUNDING

The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) set up in the Missions will have the following source of funding:

- I Funds raised by the Indian Missions by levying a service charge on Consular Services as under:
 - (i) For passport, visa, OCI and PIO Cards- Rs.100/- per document rounded off in local currency.
 - (ii) For attestation of employment document- Rs.100/- per document rounded off in local currency.
 - (iii) Attestion of other documents and other miscellaneous consular services rendered by Mission (other than in

death cases)- Rs.100/- per worker.

II Voluntary contribution by Indian community

The Missions issues proper receipt for the contributions received from Indian Community, giving the names and the address of such contributors.

III Budgetary support from the Government of India, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA)

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs would provide budetary support for setting up the ICWF to the tune of Rs.5 lakh. The MOIA contribution will be initially for three years or till the Fund becomes self sustaining, whichever is earlier. The amount will be released annually and would be limited to meet the deficit in the financial recources of the Missions, with due regard to the utilization of the amount released during previous years.

BILATERAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON LABOUR

India had signed labour MOUs with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s However, no further progress was made in this direction for many years. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, has therefore made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with all the major destination countries to enlist the commitment of the host governments to ensure better protection and welfare of Indian emigrants. The MoU witht the UAE was signed in December 2006; with Qatar in April, 2007; with Kuwait in April 2007 with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009 and with Bahrain in June 2009. An additional protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed on 20th November 2007 The revised MOU on labour was signed with the UAE in September 2011 the following broad principles have been built into these MoUs:

- (I) DecelARATION of mutual intent to enhace employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and

welfare of workers.

- (II) The host country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in organized sector.
- (III) Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian Workers.
- (IV) A Joint Working group (JWG) to be constituted to ensure implementation of the MoU and to meet regularly to find solutions to bilateral labour problems.

Efforts are underway to sign MoUs with Yemen, Libya and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Regular meetings of JWG are important for resolving bilateral labour issues arising from time to time and also monitoring the implementation of the MOU. The JWG serves as a platform to deal with issues such as model contract, minimum wages, documentation requirements, labour dispute redressal retention of passports, substitution of contracts, dealing with recalcitrant employers, practical solutions to problems of exploitation and abuse of workers, regulation of intermediaries, sharing of experience in manpower deployment, exchange of information on legislative and administrative measures and exchange of labour market information etc. One of the success stories of the JWG has been the resolution of the work contract format problem with Kuwait. Similarly, a model labour contract is being finalized by the Indo-Malaysia JWG. The first round of JWG meetings has been held with all the countries with which Labour MOUs have been signed. This has been followed by 2nd and 3rd round of JWG with Kuwait in February 2010 and January 2012 in a very cordial atmosphere. JWG meeting was held with Malaysia in December 2011 and with Oman in November 2012

BILATERAL SOCIAL SECURITY COOPERATION:

Most countries have an umbrella social security system mandated by law. It is funded through a mandatory social security tax

collected from all workers and their employers (in a prescribed ratio). The system provides multiple benefits like old age pension, disability insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance. Typically the contribution is in the form of a fixed percentage of income subject to a maximum lumpsum limit. All expatriate workers are also required to pay social security tax as per the law of that country. India has similar mandatory social security coverage for all establishments that employ more than 20 employees (proposed to be reduced to 10 employees soon). All employers and employees in such establishments or any of the establishments notified as one amongst the list of 187 types of establishments under the Employees Provident Fund Act 1952 are required to mandatorily contribute (in a prescribed ratio) towards social security.

Professionals are mostly posted (detached) to destination countries by their employers. While they continue to make social security contribution in the home country as per the local law, they are compelled to pay social security tax in the host country too, leading to double contribution. Expatriate workers (whether detached or otherwise) often do not get any benefit from the social security contribution paid abroad on their return home on completion of the term of contract because most countries do not allow export of social security benefits. Often the host countries have a minimum contribution period under their law and so the worker does not qualify to receive social security benefits if he stays and pays in the host country for a lesser period, thereby losing the entire contribution. Another disadvantage is that due to the high rate of social security tax, double taxation erodes the competitive edge of companies on both sides.

Bilateral Social Security Agreements (SSA) can, on a reciprocal basis, protect the interests of such workers by exempting the posted workers from social security contribution under the host country legislation for a certain period of time (provided the worker continues to pay his contribution under the home country system during the period of detachment) and by providing for portability of pension in case of those who have to contribute under the host country

legislation. In order to prevent loss of contribution on account of the minimum contribution period, the SSAs provide for totalization of contribution periods covered under the two legislations. Such agreements also make companies of both contracting States more competitive since exemption from social security contribution in respect of their employees substantially reduces costs.

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has signed bilateral social security agreements with Belgium, France, Germany (Social Insurance), Switzerland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, The Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Germany (comprehensive SSA), Norway, Finland, Canada, Sweden, Japan Austria and Portugal. These agreements provide for the following benefits to professionals, skilled workers and corporates on reciprocal basis:

1. Those posted for upto sixty months will be exempted from social security contributions under the host country law provided they continue to make social security payments in the home country.
2. Those who contribute under the host country law will be entitled to the export of the social security benefits should they relocate to the home country or a third country on completion of their contract or on retirement.
3. These benefits will also be available to workers posted by an employer of the home country to the host country from a third country.
4. Periods of employment in both the countries will be totalized in order to determine the eligibility for pension.
5. Corporates in both countries will become more competitive since avoidance of double payment of social security substantially reduces costs.

Similar agreements have been signed with Portugal and understanding on Social Security is likely to be signed with Quebec

(a province of Canada) shortly. Negotiations are in progress with Spain, Russia and Australia. Two rounds of exploratory talks have been held with the USA.

HUMAN RESOURCE MOBILITY PARTNERSHIPS (HRMP):

India's strength in terms of availability of young and highly skilled workforce is widely acknowledged. This strength can be leveraged by countries of destination to meet their labour and skill shortages. Labour mobility is the only long term solution for sustaining global growth rates in the face of factors like demographic asymmetry and globalization of economies. A Human Resources Mobility Partnership can lay down an effective framework for bilateral cooperation for maximizing benefits from labour mobility and minimizing its risks. It can also effectively address the concerns of the countries of destination such as irregular migration and integration problems. It provides an opportunity to both partners to jointly develop and implement good practices in labour migration.

It is important to position international labour mobility as a win-win for the countries of origin, the countries of destination and the migrant workers. It is in this context that the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is taking steps to build human resources mobility partnerships with key countries of destination in the European Union. A human resources mobility partnership has been signed with Denmark. The Ministry has initiated the process for negotiating human resources mobility partnership agreements with The Netherlands, Australia, France, Poland, The Czech Republic, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Sweden, Belgium, Romania, Mauritius, Italy and European Union.

Since India and the EU countries have complementary needs, the proposed Human Resources Mobility Partnerships will immensely help both sides. It will also provide a model that could be replicated elsewhere. The social security agreements that the Ministry is pursuing with the EU countries provide excellent support to the Human Resources Mobility Partnerships by protecting the workers against

dual contribution for social security and loss of contributions. In fact, the two agreements together would pave the way for a lasting and mutually rewarding relationship between India and the EU Member States in the arena of international labour migration. Since India is fast emerging as a country of destination also on account of its rapid economic growth and investment from overseas, the Human Resources Mobility Partnership would greatly benefit the EU nationals in the times to come.

ASIA-EU PROJECT:

An MOU was signed on 31 July 2007 between the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for implementation of the project "Regional Dialogue and Program on Facilitating Managed and Legal Migration between Asia and the European Union". The project is sponsored by the European Union (EU) and covers 10 Asian countries (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; and for some activities in Afghanistan) and five European countries (Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain and UK).

The project is already under implementation and provides an opportunity for capacity building towards emigration management, to develop overseas employment market in the strategically important European countries and upgrade the Indian workers in the wage chain. The Project is aimed at facilitating development of legal migration, enhancing regional cooperation on legal migration management, reducing irregular migration, enhancing placement capacity amongst Recruiting Agencies and dissemination of information relating to employment opportunities and procedures to intending emigrants.

A Migrant Resource Centre has been established in Kochi, Kerala under the Asia-EU Project on legal migration. The objective of the MRC is to provide information and counseling services to the seekers of overseas employment in European countries. Based on this example, MRCs have been set up at Hyderabad and Panchkula while three more are being proposed.

CONSULTATIONS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS:

The State Governments are crucial stakeholders in many of the initiatives taken up by the Ministry and without the active co-operation and partnership of the State Governments, these initiatives cannot be accomplished. Many State Governments have already set up specialized Departments/Nodal authorities to handle the Grievances/ Welfare of the Migrant workers from the respective states. Consultative meeting with the major labour sending States are being organized every year to facilitate the following:

- ❖ Promoting legal migration from the States.
- ❖ Rooting out fraudulent emigration practices by unscrupulous Recruiting Agents.
- ❖ Creating awareness among workers in the States for Overseas Employment opportunities.
- ❖ Upgrading the skills of potential emigrant workers and giving them pre-departure orientation through State run training institutes.
- ❖ Providing advice and information support to the migrant workers in foreign countries through regional OWRCs.
- ❖ Conducting awareness campaign on problems faced by Emigrant workers, Overseas housemaids and Indian women married to NRIs.

Being one of the major initiatives of the Ministry, this has become an annual two-day feature to discuss the issues related to Overseas Indians. The meetings are attended by representatives of the major labour sending state governments and stakeholder ministries / departments of the Central Government. Setting of grievance redressal mechanism, MRCs, state intervention on skill development, partnering with the OIFC, schemes for PIOs etc. are some of the issues which carry forward the objective for facilitating promotion of legal migration and prevention of irregular migration for overseas employments.

Based on the recommendations of the 2nd consultations with the State Governments, an Inter-Ministerial Core Group on illegal migration was constituted including representatives of the stakeholder Ministries/departments of the central Government and the major labour-sending states. The Core Group has already met 4 times under the chairmanship of Secretary, MOIA on 17th November 2009, 11th October 2010, 8th August 2011 and 28th February 2012. The objectives of the core group is to deal with the irregular migration and is mandated to direct and monitor actions for combating and preventing irregular migration. The Core Group has also recommended strategies for implementation by the State Governments which include identification of high risk areas, carrying out targeted information campaigns, development of institutional mechanism for coordination and concerted efforts including a single point of contact / nodal agency. A template for facilitating the Action Plan by the State Governments was drawn up and circulated by the Ministry to all the major labour sending states.

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI) SCHEME:

In response to the demand from the Overseas Indian community for dual citizenship, the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme was launched in January, 2006. Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) of all countries (except Pakistan and Bangladesh) who were citizens of India or were eligible to become citizens of India on or after 26 January, 1950 are covered under the Scheme. Registered Overseas Citizens are eligible to multiple entry, multi-purpose life-long visa, and are extended certain financial, economic, educational benefits specifically notified by the Ministry. The OCI Scheme does not confer political rights.

PIO card is given to the PIOs who or either of whose parents/grand parents/great grand parents were born and permanently resident in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 and other territories that became part of India thereafter provided neither was at any time a citizen of any of the specified countries i.e. Pakistan, Sri

Lanka, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal and China. PIO card is not given to nationals of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal and China. OCI card is not given to nationals of Bangladesh and Pakistan. The PIO card is valid for 15 years, whereas an OCI card entitles one for a life-long visa.

Overseas Citizens of India have been granted parity with Non-Resident Indians in areas such as inter-country adoption of Indian children, entry fees to national parks and wildlife sanctuaries; and in domestic airfares within India besides an enabling framework for OCI professionals to practice in India as doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, advocates, architects and chartered accountants under the respective acts of Parliament. The Ministry is in the process of working out further benefits that could be extended to registered Overseas Citizens of India. As on 22.02.2012, a total of 1261933 OCI documents have been issued.

AWARENESS-CUM-PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN THROUGH MEDIA:

The Ministry has launched an Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign through the electronic Media on the following four issues:

- i) Problems faced by emigrant workers and the legal Emigration Process;
- ii) Problem relating to NRI Marriages;
- iii) Problems relating to Indian Housemaids overseas; and
- iv) Overseas Workers Resource Centre.(Help line no. 1800-11-3090)

The Awareness Campaign has been necessitated by the fact that the outflow of potential emigrants going overseas in search of jobs has substantially increased in the last five years. This number is expected to increase further in the coming years as demand of Indian labour is increasing. The objectives of the Awareness Campaign is to create wider awareness among the potential emigrants about the legal immigration Process, precautions to be taken against illegal

practices by fraudulent Recruiting Agencies, problems faced by housemaids abroad and problems in NRI marriages. The campaign strives to provide information to those who are facing such problems. Besides, the Ministry is also bring out country specific manuals with the help of Indian Missions to enable the workers to have better idea of the system in the countries where they choose to emigrate for works.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS RELATING TO OVERSEAS INDIAN MARRIAGES :

Issues related with desertion of Indian women by their overseas spouses are complex and sensitive. They also fall within the purview of private international law. The approach of the Ministry in addressing these issues has been to create awareness among prospective brides and their families regarding their rights and responsibilities and the safeguards to be adopted while entering into matrimonial alliances with grooms residing overseas. The Ministry has taken proactive steps in this direction during the year 2012-13:

I. Scheme of providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted / divorced by their overseas spouses:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to needy women in distress due to being deserted/divorced by their overseas spouses, for getting access to counseling and legal

services. The counseling and legal services are provided through credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations and NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions /Posts abroad in the countries like USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand Bahrain and Qatar.

- II. The scheme has been revised with effect from 30th November, 2011 and its scope has been widened to include marriages solemnized in India or overseas, with an Indian or foreign husband. Besides, the quantum of assistance under the scheme has been almost doubled. The scope of the scheme has also been liberalized to over certain categories of Indian women married to overseas husband who had not been included earlier.
- III. Under the scheme, Indian Missions in the countries concerned empanel credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations/NGOs and their member advocates, preferably women, to provide legal aid to victims whose names have been approved by MOIA for assistance.
- IV. So far 27 (twenty seven) NGOs have been empanelled by the Indian Missions/ Posts abroad to provide the assistance. A sum of Rs. 80 Lakhs approximately has been disbursed under the scheme till date to provide assistance to Indian women deserted / facing divorce proceedings in foreign countries.

CHAPTER-IV

REVIEW OF THE PAST PERFORMANCE

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs operates three Major Heads of expenditure:

- 2052 - Secretariat-General Services**
- 2061 - External Affairs and**
- 4059 - Capital Outlay on Public Works**

BE 2012-13 of MOIA was ₹114.77 Crore, the RE 2012-13 is ₹ 85 Crore. Against BE of ₹ 81 Crore, RE was ₹ 85 Crore even during the Financial Year 2011-12. In this Chapter, a Budget Head-wise review of the financial performance with reference to BE and RE during FY 2011-12 and of 2012-13 has been done. The Object Head-wise Summary of Non-plan Estimates vis-à-vis Expenditure during the FY 2012-13 is indicated in **Annexure-II**.

REVENUE SECTION

1. Major Head 2052- Secretariat General Services

The actual expenditure under this Head in 2011-12 was ₹ 21.83 Crore. The Budget Estimate was ₹ 22 Crore, Revised Estimate of ₹ 24.49 Crore.

For the year 2012-13, the expenditure was ₹15.94 crore up to January, 2013 under this head against the Budget Estimate of ₹ 38.10 Crore and Revised Estimate of ₹ 25.33 Crore.

2. Major Head 2061- External Affairs

The actual expenditure under this Head in 2011-12 was ₹ 42.13 Crore against the Budget Estimate of ₹ 49.80 Crore and Revised Estimate of ₹42.81 Crore.

For the year 2012-13, the expenditure was ₹ 38.82Crore up to January, 2013 against the Budget estimate of ₹ 56.67 Crore and Revised Estimate of ₹ 49.67Crore. Since the flagship project of the Ministry, namely Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is held annually in January, major expenditure is incurred in the fourth quarter of the year.

CAPITAL SECTION

3. Major Head 4059 - Capital Outlay on Public Works

The expenditure in 2011-12 under this head was ₹ 13.53 Crore against the Budget Estimate of ₹9.20 crores and Revised Estimate of ₹ 13.70 Crore. In the year 2012-2013, the expenditure was ₹10.00 Crore up to January 2013 against the Budget Estimate of ₹ 20.00 Crore and the Revised Estimate of ₹10.00 Crore.

PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has formulated a number of Schemes for achieving the mandate of the Ministry. Three important Schemes, providing legal Assistance to Indian Women facing problems in marriages with NRIs and Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children have been finalized with the approval of Committee on Non-plan Expenditure (CNE).

The scope and objectives of individual Schemes/ Programmes formulated are given below with the financial and physical targets for 2012-13 and the outcomes indicated in brief.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2012-13 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2012-13	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i)	Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)	To support Indian Missions abroad to process OCI applications. To issue OCI cards to applicants. To bring the Overseas Indian Community closer to the country.	145	2.30 lakh cards	One year	201357 OCI Cards have been issued till 22.02.2013	There may not be enough applicants
ii)	Know India Programme (Internship Programme for Diaspora Youth)	To help the younger generation of overseas Indians to understand India better.	500	3 Programmes	One year	Three Know India Programmes were conducted and 89 Overseas Indian youth participated in the programme.	Response/ interest in the programme may not be adequate
iii)	Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children (SSDC)	To disburse scholarship to selected Overseas Indians. To improve the relationship between India and young Overseas Indian Community.	500	100 scholarships	One year	366 NRIs/PIOs are presently studying in India under SSDC.	Adequate admissions may not take place.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2012-13 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2012-13	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
iv)	Awareness Campaign/ Media Plan	<p>To create awareness among potential emigrants.</p> <p>To prepare video spots and jingles for electronic media campaign.</p> <p>To prepare creative for print media campaign.</p> <p>To promote legal migration.</p>	943	<p>Sixteen video spots.</p> <p>Sixteen audio-spots.</p> <p>Sustained electronic media campaign for two /three months.</p>	One year	<p>Video spots and audio spots have been produced and released on private national, regional DD and private regional TV channels.</p> <p>The audio spots have been released on regional AIR channels.</p> <p>The campaign on print media is also done.</p>	Protecting Indian workers and Indian brides from exploitation and to promote legal migration
v)	Overseas Indian Facilitation Center (OIFC)	<p>To select a partner for establishing OIFC.</p> <p>To establish OIFC as a not-for-profit Trust under public-private-partnership.</p> <p>To promote Investment in India by overseas Indians.</p>	700	Invester Meet/ Diaspora Meetl	One year	OIFC has organized three investor meets. OIFC also compiled a book 'India Support'-a Handbook for Overseas Indians' to facilitate economic engagement' during the 11 th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, held from 7 th -9 th January, 2013 in Kochi.	

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2012-13 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2012-13	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		To establish Diaspora Knowledge Network (DKN).				OIFC organized a Market Place Forum during the 11 th PBD from 7-9 January 2013 at Kochi.	Providing online information to Overseas Indians
vi)	Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)	To create awareness among potential emigrants. To select partner for establishing OWRC. Launch of 24X7 multilingual OWRC.	100	24x7 multilingual Helpline.	One year	24X7 Help line with a toll free number 1800 11 3090 accessible from anywhere in India is functioning in eight languages. 43569 calls were received from January, 2012 to December, 2012.	Promoting legal migration.
vii)	Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojna	To provide old age pension return and resettlement and life insurance to Overseas Indian Workers in (ECR) country	200	10,000 workers	One year	The Scheme will help migrant worker with ECR passport to save for return and resettlement, life insurance and pension for old age.	Workers may not show sufficient interest in the initial stage of the scheme.

(₹in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2012-13 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2012-13	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
viii)	India Centre for Migration (ICM)	Forecasting of future opportunities for overseas employment. Projections and plans for overseas deployment of workers. Disseminating information and upgrading skills of intending emigrants.	700	Commissioning empirical studies and building research.	One year	Studies are being conducted. (i) By ICM on 'labour market assessment' in European countries – France, Denmark, Czech Republic, Sweden, Romania and Germany . (ii) Skill initiatives in the North-East.	Attracting and retaining good quality academics & researchers.
ix)	Legal assistance to women facing problems in NRI marriages	To assist the Indian women deserted by their Overseas Indian husbands.	75	18 cases	One year	An amount of ₹ 65 lakh was released to the NGOs/Indian Women Organisation for disbursement to deserted Indian women towards initial assistance for legal costs.	Funding may not be sufficient for high legal cost in some countries.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2012-13 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2012-13	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
x)	Celebration of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas	To, establish a platform for bringining overseas Indians from various countries together to share their experiences, and integrating it with the Country's development process. Developing a bond and unity of purpose.	600	Organize the annual event	One year	Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is organized in January every year. 11 th PBD was organized on 7-9 January 2013 in Kochi, Kerala. Over 2,000 persons attended the Convention.	Persuable new ideas may not emerge.
xi)	Construction of the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK)	To commemorate the evolution and achievements of the Indian Diaspora. Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra will include a Convention Centre, a permanent Exhibition, lecture rooms, a well-stocked library and documentation centre.	2000	Construction of PBK	Two year	The Construction work of the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK) at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi has commenced from April, 2011 and the building is expected to be completed this year.	There may be delay in construction

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2012-13 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2012-13	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xii)	Construction/ Purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs	Modernization of POE Offices.	0	All POE offices	One year	Modernization of all eight POE offices at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Cochin, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram has been carried out.	Better facility for the emigrant workers.

The scope and objectives of individual Schemes / Programmes formulated are given below with the financial and physical targets for 2011-12 and the outcomes indicated in brief.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2011-12	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i)	Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)	To support Indian Missions abroad to process OCI applications. To issue OCI cards to applicants. To bring the Overseas Indian Community closer to the country.	177	2.45 lakh cards	One year	2,65,918 OCI Cards issued	There may not be enough applicants
ii)	Know India Programme (Internship Programme for Diaspora Youth)	To help the younger generation of overseas Indians to understand India better.	160	3 Programmes	One year	Three Know India Programmes were conducted and 63 Overseas Indian youth participated in the programmes.	Response/ interest in the programme may not be adequate.
iii)	Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children (SSDC)	To disburse scholarship to selected Overseas Indians. To improve the relationship between India and young Overseas Indian Community.	500	100 scholarships	One year	366 NRIs/PIOs are presently studying in India under SSDC.	Adequate admissions may not take place.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2011-12	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
iv)	Awareness Campaign/ Media Plan	<p>To create awareness among potential emigrants.</p> <p>To prepare video spots and jingles for electronic media campaign.</p> <p>To prepare creative for print media campaign.</p> <p>To promote legal migration.</p>	873	<p>Sixteen video spots.</p> <p>Sixteen audio-spots.</p> <p>Sustained electronic media campaign for two /three months.</p>	One year	<p>Video spots and audio spots have been produced and released on private national, regional DD and private regional TV channels.</p> <p>The audio spots have been released on regional AIR channels.</p> <p>The campaign on print media is also done.</p>	Protecting Indian workers and Indian brides from exploitation and to promote legal migration.
v)	Overseas Indian Facilitation Center (OIFC)	<p>To select a partner for establishing OIFC. To establish OIFC as a not-for-profit Trust under public-private-partnership.</p> <p>To promote Investment in India by overseas Indians.</p>	600	To run a center at National Capital Region of Delhi.	One year	<p>OIFC has organized three investor meets.</p> <p>OIFC also compiled 'Homeward Bound- a regulatory & investment Handbook- for Overseas Indians'</p>	Providing online information to Overseas Indians

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2011-12	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		To establish Diaspora Knowledge Network (DKN).				during the 10 th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, held from 7 th -9 th January 2012 in Jaipur. OIFC organized a Market Place Forum during the 10 th PBD from 7-9 January 2012.	
vi)	Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)	To create awareness among potential emigrants. To select partner for establishing OWRC. Launch of 24X7 multilingual OWRC.	50	24x7 multilingual Helpline.	One year	24X7 Help line with a toll free number 1800 11 3090 accessible from anywhere in India is functioning in eight languages.	Promoting legal migration.
vii)	E-Governance in Emigration	Automation and computerization of POE offices.	5	All POE offices	One year	All POE offices at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Chennai, Kochi and	Transparency and increase in efficiency.

(₹in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2011-12	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Thiruvananthapuram have been computerized	
viii)	India Centre for Migration (ICM)	Forecasting of future opportunities for overseas employment. Projections and plans for overseas deployment of workers. Disseminating information and upgrading skills of intending emigrants.	500	Commissioning empirical studies and building research.	One year	Studies conducted. (i) By ICM on 'labour market assessment' in European countries – France, Denmark, Czech Republic, Sweden, Romania and Germany . (ii) Skill initiatives in the North-East.	Attracting and retaining good quality academics & researchers.
ix)	Legal assistance to women facing problems in NRI marriages	To assist the Indian women deserted by their Overseas husbands.	50	13 cases	One year	An amount of ₹ 15.6 lakh was released to the NGOs/Indian Women Organisation for disbursement to deserted Indian women towards initial assistance for legal costs.	Funding may not be sufficient for high legal cost in some countries.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2011-12	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
x)	Celebration of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas	To establish a platform for bringing overseas Indians from various countries together to share their experiences, and integrating it with the Country's development process. Developing a bond and unity of purpose.	600	Organize the annual event	One year	Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is organized in January every year. 10 th PBD was organized on 7-9 January 2012 in Jaipur. Over 2,000 persons attended the Convention.	This year the event was organized in Jaipur. Efforts were made to increase sponsorships so that the out-go from the Budget is less.
xi)	Construction of the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK)	To commemorate the evolution and achievements of the Indian Diaspora. Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra will include a Convention Centre, a permanent Exhibition, lecture rooms, a well-stocked library and documentation centre.	900	Construction of PBK	Two year	The Competent Authority approved the proposal for construction of PBK at an estimated cost of ₹ 79.19 Crore. The drawings of the building cleared by the authorities concerned.	The NBCC (turn key consultant and the project manager) invited the tenders for the work. The Construction commenced in April 2011 and is likely to be completed in 2013-14

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2011-12 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement up to 2011-12	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xii)	Construction/ Purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs	Modernization of POE Offices.	20	All POE offices	One year	Modernization of all eight POE offices at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Cochin, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram has been carried out.	Better facility for the emigrant workers.

Chapter-V

Financial Review

The Ministry was established in the year 2004. Over the last five years, the Ministry has undertaken a number of policy initiatives and has taken up a wide variety of programmes and schemes to fulfill its mandate. The Ministry has also grown with the posting of the sanctioned strength of Officers and staff.

The Budget of the Ministry is entirely on the Non Plan side. Though in the first five budget years, the Ministry was not able to fully utilize the budget allocation, it is now well placed to ensure that the financial and physical targets are achieved and the targeted outcomes of its programmes and schemes are met.

The focus of the Ministry to achieve its mandate is on the following three parameters:

- (a) Contain Administrative Expenditure.
- (b) Increase allocations for Programmes and Schemes.
- (c) Maximize the productivity of scheme expenditure through efficiencies and partnerships.

The overall trend in expenditure in the last five years is in keeping with this focus and is depicted as under:

Estimates and Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
BE	80	81	81	114.77	115.79
RE	60	73	81	85	
Actual	56.23	67.87	77.13	64.76*	

* For 2012-13 Actuals as on 31.01.2013

FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY AS PER ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS

1. All matters relating to Overseas Indians comprising Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) excluding entries specifically allotted to other Departments.
2. All emigration under the Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983) from India to overseas countries and the return of emigrants.
3. Matters relating to Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards and Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra.
4. Matters relating to programmes in India for Overseas Indian Volunteers.
5. Setting up and administration of Centres for Overseas Indians' Affairs in countries having major concentration of Overseas Indians in consultation and coordination with the Ministry of External Affairs.
6. Policy regarding employment assistance to PIO/NRIs excluding reservations in Government service.
7. Collection and dissemination of information concerning admission of NRI/PIO students to various educational, technical and cultural institutions in India wherever discretionary quota for NRI/PIO students exists, in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Culture.
8. Scholarship to NRI/PIO students for study in India under different schemes in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.
9. Development of marketing and communication strategies to ensure strong links between the Overseas Indian community and India.
10. Matters relating to NRI/PIO contributions to the Government and parental organisations in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs.
11. Guidance to and cooperation with the State Governments and coordination with them on matters related to Overseas Indians.
12. To be represented in the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.
13. Establishment of institutions to impart vocational and technical training to meet the requirements of skilled manpower abroad with the concurrence of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
14. External Publicity relating to Overseas Indians' affairs in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and in consonance with foreign policy objectives.
15. New initiatives for interaction by Overseas Indians with India in the fields such as Trade, Culture, Tourism, Media, Youth Affairs, Health, Education, Science and Technology in consultation with concerned Ministries.
16. Exercise of powers conferred by the section 7B(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955).
17. Work relating to totalization agreements, protection and welfare of Overseas Indians and exemption from payment of Social Security.
18. Induct economic dimension into the work of the Ministry, generate analytical & empirical research on Migration related subjects by collaborating with institutions and Universities, both within and outside India, convergence and dovetailing of various research studies to ensure synergy, ex-post facto evaluation of the resources of the Ministry.
19. Promotion of investment by Overseas Indians in India including innovative investments and policy initiatives consistent with the overall Government policies particularly in areas such as exclusive Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for Overseas Indians.
20. To be represented in the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and the Foreign Investment Implementation Authority.
21. To interact with the Investment Commission and to be consulted by the said Commission and to be kept informed of all matters relating to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by Overseas Indians.

Note:- The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs will be consulted by the concerned Ministries in all matters concerning Overseas Indians handled by them such as PIO Card Scheme, dual citizenship issues, FCRA matters of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) of Overseas Indians. Similarly Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will consult Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs while framing policies and schemes governing deposits by Overseas Indians.

ANNEXURE – II
(Referred to in Chapter –IV)

OBJECT HEAD WISE SUMMARY OF NON-PLAN ESTIMATES VIS-a-VIS EXPENDITURE

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.No.	Object Head	BE 2012-13	Actual for 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012	RE 2012-13	BE 2013-14
		Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
	Revenue Section				
2052	Secretariat - General Services(Major Head)				
00.090	Secretariat(Minor Head)				
34	Ministry Of Overseas Inadian Affairs				
34.01	Establishment				
34.01.01	Salaries	5.00	4.18	5.00	5.50
34.01.02	Wages	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
34.01.03	Overtime Allowance	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
34.01.06	Medical Treatment	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.20
34.01.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	0.90	0.48	0.65	1.00
34.01.12	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.75	0.82	1.00	0.85
34.01.13	Office Expenses	2.08	1.95	2.64	2.50
34.01.14	Rents, Rates And Taxes	1.00	1.06	2.47	3.63
34.01.16	Publications	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.22
34.01.17	Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.01.26	Advertising And Publicity	0.50	0.49	2.00	2.75
34.01.27	Minor Works	0.05	0.00	0.86	0.94
34.01.28	Professional Services	0.20	0.29	0.20	0.20
	Total - Establishment	10.86	9.48	15.20	17.82
34.99	Information Technology				
34.99.13	Office Expenses	22.40	1.20	2.59	4.12
	Total - Ministry Of Overseas Indian Affairs	33.26	10.68	17.79	21.94

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.No.	Object Head	BE 2012-13	Actual for 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012	RE 2012-13	BE 2013-14
		Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
40	Protector General of Emigrants				
40.01	Establishment				
40.01.01	Salaries	2.00	1.76	2.52	2.52
40.01.02	Wages	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
40.01.03	Overtime Allowance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.01.06	Medical Treatment	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.12
40.01.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	0.36	0.09	0.16	0.14
40.01.12	Foreign Travel Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.01.13	Office Expenses	1.00	0.83	1.08	1.48
40.01.14	Rents, Rates And Taxes	0.50	0.62	1.20	1.14
40.01.16	Publications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.01.26	Advertising And Publicity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.01.27	Minor Works	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
40.01.28	Professional Services	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.22
	Total - Establishment	4.09	3.40	5.19	5.64
40.99	Information Technology				
40.99.13	Office Expenses	0.75	0.70	2.22	1.23
	Total - Protector General Of Emigrants	4.84	4.10	7.41	6.87
	Total - Secretariat	38.10	14.78	25.20	28.81
00.800	Other Expenditure(Minor Head)				
07	Expenditure on Holding Seminars and Studies				
07.00	Expenditure on Holding Seminars and Studies				
07.00.20	Other Administrative Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.10
	Total - Major Head "2052"	38.10	14.78	25.33	28.91
2061	External Affairs(Major Head)				
00.104	International Conference/meetings(Minor Head)				

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.No.	Object Head	BE 2012-13	Actual for 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012	RE 2012-13	BE 2013-14
		Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
01	International Conferences/meetings				
01.00	International Conferences/meetings				
01.00.20	Other Administrative Expenses	1.00	0.22	0.22	1.00
00.106	Entertainment charges (Minor Head)				
01	Entertainment of Dignitaries				
01.00	Entertainment of Dignitaries				
01.00.20	Other Administrative Expenses	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.30
00.800	Other Expenditure (Minor Head)				
03	Other Schemes (Sub Head)				
03.03	Other Items				
03.03.31	(object Head) Grants-in-aid	2.00	0.25	1.00	1.00
03.03.50	Other Charges	5.50	2.75	3.00	12.00
03.04	Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)				
03.04.50	Other Charges	1.45	2.44	4.41	2.38
03.05	Know India Programme (KIP)				
03.05.50	Other Charges	5.00	0.34	2.97	4.00
03.06	Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children (SSDC)				
03.06.50	Other Charges	5.00	4.97	5.00	7.60
03.07	Promotion of Cultural Ties with Diaspora Children				
03.07.50	Other Charges	0.80	0.29	0.50	0.50
03.08	Awareness Campaign/Media Plan				
03.08.50	Other Charges	9.43	0.00	9.20	10.00
03.09	India Development Foundation				
03.09.50	Other Charges	2.00	0.00	0.01	2.00
03.10	Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC)				
03.10.50	Other Charges	7.00	0.00	5.25	7.00

(₹ in Crore)

SI.No.	Object Head	BE 2012-13	Actual for 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012	RE 2012-13	BE 2013-14
		Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
03.11	Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)				
03.11.50	Other Charges	1.00	0.53	0.53	1.25
03.13	Labour Mobility Partnership				
03.13.50	Other Charges	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
03.20	Pre-departure Orientation and Skill Upgradation of Emigrant Workers				
03.20.50	Other Charges	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
03.22	Overseas Indian Centres				
03.22.50	Other Charges	2.34	1.44	3.00	4.00
03.24	India Centre for Migration (ICM)				
03.24.50	Other Charges	7.00	6.00	6.00	5.00
03.25	Legal Assistance to Women Facing Problems in NRI Marriages				
03.25.50	Other Charges	0.75	0.02	0.65	0.75
	Total - Other Schemes (Sub Head)	49.37	19.03	41.52	57.58
15	Celebration of Parvasi Bhartiya Divas				
15.00	Celebration of Parvasi Bhartiya Divas				
15.00.50	Other Charges	6.00	5.86	7.83	8.00
	Total - Other Expenditure	55.37	24.89	49.35	65.58
	Total - Major Head "2061"	56.67	25.21	49.67	66.88
	Total - Revenue Section	94.77	39.99	75.00	95.79
	Capital Section				
4059	Capital Outlay On Public Works(Major Head)				
60	Other Buildings(Sub Major Head)				
60.051	Construction(Minor Head)				
23	Parvasi Bhartiya Kendra				

(₹ in Crore)

Sl.No.	Object Head	BE 2012-13	Actual for 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012	RE 2012-13	BE 2013-14
		Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan	Non-Plan
23.00	Parvasi Bhartiya Kendra				
23.00.53	Major Works	20.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
24	Construction/purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs				
24.00	Construction/purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs				
24.00.53	Major Works				
	Total - Construction	20.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
	Total - Other Buildings	20.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
	Total - Major Head "4059"	20.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
	Total - Capital Section	20.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
	Grand Total	114.77	49.99	85.00	115.79