

Annual Report 2013 - 2014



Government of India
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs



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INDIA, DIASPORA AND MIGRATION: AN OVERVIEW

India is one of the pioneers in recognising the importance of its overseas population and establishing an institutional framework for a sustainable and mutually beneficial engagement with its Diaspora. By creating an independent Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, India has given mainstream attention to its estimated 25 million strong Overseas Indian community. The experience gained from bilateral and multilateral engagement with the Diaspora, and with migration related institutions has helped us develop appropriate and well-calibrated institutional responses both for Diaspora engagement and migration management.

INDIA AND ITS DIASPORA

The Indian Diaspora, comprising People of Indian origin and Non-Resident Indians, as India itself, constitutes a heterogeneous and global community, representing diversity of forms, types, geographies and times of formation. It, therefore, requires diverse and distinct approaches to engage them and connect with India. The common thread that binds them together is the idea of India and its intrinsic values.

Historically, the dispersion of people from India and the formation of Indian Diaspora communities is the result of different waves of migration over hundreds of years driven by a variety of reasons: slavery under mercantilism, indentured labour under colonisation, and guest work programmes post colonialism. This transnational engagement of people, riding on the processes of globalisation has been reinforced through global networks of families, friends and

businesses, which are symbiotic and which enable the exchange of shared ideas of cultural, social and economic interests.

In retrospect, the formation of the Indian Diaspora makes up an engaging saga of trials, tribulations and the eventual triumph of determination and hard work. It pleases all Indians when the Overseas Indian community is respected for its work culture, discipline, and successful integration with the local community as much as being counted for its outstanding contributions in their countries of residence. This community having overcome considerable adversity represents an eminently successful Diaspora in the host countries with several of its representatives occupying leadership positions there. We could look at them as a significant strategic resource for India as they have considerably added to knowledge, innovation and development across the globe.

Contemporary flows from India are of two kinds: the first is the emigration of highly skilled professionals, workers and students with tertiary and higher educational qualifications migrating to developed countries, particularly to the USA, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This flow started after Indian independence and gathered momentum with the emigration of IT professional in the 1990s. The second is the flow of unskilled and semi-skilled workers going mostly to the Gulf countries and Malaysia, following the oil boom in the Gulf countries, mainly from Kerala and other south Indian states. Of late, however northern states in India like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have also emerged as the leading states of origin for such migration.

Put together, these migratory flows have resulted in diverse communities of people of Indian origin in various parts of the world: East Asia, the Middle-East Asia, South and Eastern Africa, Europe, North America, Australia, the northern part of South America and the Caribbean Islands. These distinct communities of people of Indian origin as well as Indian nationals living abroad constitute the vast Indian Diaspora. There is no single homogeneous Overseas Indian community; there exist diversities within them, including in the level and degree of their engagement with India, defined by the lapse of time, generations and distance that separate them from their country of origin.

The Diasporas provide important links and contact points between home and host societies by building transnational networks which transact not only emotional and familial bonds, but also cultural, social and economic interests. With advances in information technology and cheaper transport services, the Diaspora, as compared to situations prevailing earlier, are able to maintain connections with people and networks back home more effectively. Such Diaspora associations in host countries impact and influence local businesses, even political decisions, thereby ensuring a friendlier environment and outcomes for the existing and prospective migrants. At the same time, these Diaspora associations also help to channel remittances, capital and investments to benefit not only home communities, but also by developing partnerships with host country counterparts, benefiting both. The same can be said of the exchange of skills, cuisines, ideas, knowledge and technology.

As such, we can assume that such exchanges between host and home countries, leveraged through the Diaspora, are never unidirectional or temporary or limited in scope. What remains a work in progress, however, is the formation of mechanisms or patterns to engage the Diasporas to its full potential.

We cherish our relationship with the Indian Diaspora. Engaging with the Diaspora in a sustainable and mutually rewarding manner across the economic, social and cultural space is at the heart of the policy of the Ministry. The endeavor of MOIA, is, to create conditions, partnerships and institutions that will best enable

India to connect with its Diaspora in a meaningful and mutually rewarding way.

Such engagement has to take into account the fact that it is not necessary for all Overseas Indians to be a part of the development process. Not all of them need to make financial contributions, nor do they need to relocate to India. 'Global Indians' can serve as bridges by providing access to markets, sources of investment, expertise, knowledge and technology; they can shape, by their informed participation, the discourse on migration and development, and help articulate the need for policy coherence in the countries of destination and origin.

All of this requires not only the home country to establish conditions and institutions for a sustainable, symbiotic and mutually rewarding engagement with the Diaspora-which are central to our programmes and activities; but for the Diaspora to project themselves as intrinsically motivated and progressive communities as well.

INDIA AND MIGRATION

Globalisation has been a major factor influencing the international movement of people. According to the United Nations, Department of Social and Economic Affairs, Population Division, more people than ever are living abroad. In 2013, 232 million people, or 3.2 per cent of the world's population, were international migrants, compared with 175 million in 2000 and 154 million in 1990. Globally, women account for 48 per cent of all international migrants. According to International Organization of Migration's World Migration Report 2013, India is among the top four migrant-sending and -receiving countries after the United States, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. In 2013, persons from Bangladesh residing in India constituted the single largest "bilateral stock" of international migrants in the South (3.2 million) and 2.9 million (approx) international migrants from India were residing in the United Arab Emirates and 1.8 million in Saudi Arabia.

A wide range of considerations shape the public discourse on international migration: the growing mobility of labour in a globalising economy, emerging population and demographic dynamics, integration issues as well as enhanced security concerns. It is difficult to envision a world

progressively integrating with the flow of capital, goods and services any movement of people. The question is no longer whether to allow migration, but rather how to manage migration effectively to enhance its positive aspects. The challenge is to maximise the benefits from migration and transform it into a win-all process for the countries of origin, destination and the migrants themselves. Yet, realities, such as internal concern and economic downturns, the barriers to the movement of people also crop up.

In India, the migratory flows of the both skilled and the unskilled, have undergone changes due to the pervasive economic restructuring under globalization that creates opportunities as well as challenges. In the case of unskilled migrants, the policy responses from public administration, both in the countries of origin and destination, towards safe and adequate legal protection to the migrants, continue to maintain its salience. At the same time, limiting the scope of irregular migration primarily by ensuring transparent systems and regulation for the transnational movement of people continues. While there are scattered good practices internationally, these need not only documentation but also customised application and wider replication.

While there is a growing recognition of the opportunities that migration offers for economic growth, development and stability in host and home countries; the public perception of migrants remains hostage to powerful and misinformed assumptions and negative stereotypes of migrants in host countries. Lower skilled migrants, in particular, are often seen as displacing local workers and abusing social welfare systems and this mistrust grows with economic insecurity. Following the global economic downturn, the discourse on migration has again become victim to populist and ill-informed debate with rising anti-immigrant sentiments spouted by fringe parties in many countries. Even amongst moderates, the issue of integration of the overseas community with the host society continues to be a concern.

The truth is that migrants of all skill levels considerably contribute to societies. They spawn creativity, nourish the human spirit and spur economic growth. They bring diversity, provide innovation and bring about economic development and growth in the host societies.

Even by a modest liberalisation of the temporary movement of persons to provide services under Mode 4 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)-which by all accounts is only a small percentage of annual cross-border movements-has been projected to produce annual global welfare gains of between US\$150 billion to US\$200 billion, outstripping gains expected from a further liberalization of the trade in services. Despite the potential benefits of liberalizing the temporary movement of persons under GATS Mode 4, most countries have made relatively limited commitments under Mode 4, for reasons brought out above. Thus, there remains a substantial incoherence between the trade and migration regimes (both within and between countries).

One misinformed assumption is that migration takes place primarily in a South-North direction. According to the classification used by the World Bank, in 2010, South-North movements represented the largest migratory flow (45% of the total), followed by South-South (35%), North-North (17%) and North-South (3%). This is likely to strengthen as developing countries grow at a faster rate. India itself is as much a country of origin as that of destination and transit: a fact which places us in a unique position in the discourse on human resource mobility. It is in this context that MOIA engages with a wide range of academia to collaborate on empirical and analytical work to enable evidence-based policymaking.

Therefore, there is as much a need to foster international cooperation amongst countries of origin and destination, as also for greater policy coherence amongst various departments of government, to enhance our ability to manage migration better in the medium to long term. The approach has been to work towards building a consensus that can transform migration into an orderly and mutually beneficial economic process that is a win-all for all stakeholders in both the countries of origin and destination. India is well placed to contribute to developing a robust, harmonious and efficient migration framework.

The primary motivation for migration is economic and, at the heart of migration management, is the imperative to maximise the development impact of international migration for all. The scale and spread of the Indian experience



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www.Overseasindian.in, www.moiia.gov.in

of managing Migration as well as Development and the intimate interplay of these two complex processes is substantial. With the second-largest overseas population, its status as the country that receives amongst the highest remittances, its experience in effectively addressing the problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment in an unfailingly democratic manner, India can provide the much needed impetus to meaningfully reinforce the symbiotic development-migration paradigm.

India exemplifies the strengths of a large, tolerant, secular, live democracy with a pluralistic society in which people of different faiths, languages, ethnicities and political persuasions co-exist and thrive. Indeed, this milieu is the 'sine qua non' of any society that can create conditions for positive migratory movements and labour mobility for the benefit of all.

THE MINISTRY AND ITS MANDATE

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) aspire to be a one-stop address for Overseas Indians. Established in May, 2004 as the 'Ministry of Non-Resident Indians' Affairs, it was renamed as the 'Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs' (MOIA) in September, 2004. The Emigration Division of the Ministry of Labour and Employment was attached to the new Ministry in December 2004 and now functions as the Emigration Services Division which also has within the Protectorate General of Emigrants (PGE). The erstwhile NRI Division of the Ministry of External Affairs now functions as the Diaspora Division in the Ministry. The functions allocated to the Ministry is at Annexure-A.

Small and unconventional, the Ministry is headed by a Cabinet Minister and has five functional divisions: Diaspora Services, Financial Services, Emigration Services, Economic Division and Management Services. A small team of 22 officers (Under Secretaries and above) works at the Ministry in a de-layered and multitask mode, leveraging the power of partnership and outsourcing.

The Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) administers the Emigration Act, 1983. He oversees the field offices of the Protectors of Emigrants located at Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Rae Bareli and Thiruvananthapuram. The Rae Bareli office was opened in 2013.

The Ministry has physical presence in Abu Dhabi and Washington in the form of Counsellors Community Development and Community Affairs respectively.

II. POLICY FRAMEWORK

The MOIA is the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to Overseas Indians, comprising Persons

of Indian Origin (PIO), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Citizens of Indian (OCI). India's engagement with its overseas community has been mainstreamed with the establishment of MOIA. Its Mission is to establish a robust and vibrant institutional framework to facilitate and support mutually beneficial networks with and among Overseas Indians to maximise the development impact for India and enable overseas Indians to invest and benefit from the opportunities in India.

In accomplishing this mission, the Ministry is guided by four key policy imperatives:

- Offer customised solutions to meet the varied expectations of the Overseas Indian community.
- To bring a strategic dimension to India's engagement with its Diaspora.
- Tap the investible diasporic community in terms of knowledge and resources in diversified economic, social and cultural areas.
- Anchor diasporas' initiatives in the States.

III. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

In line with the policy focus of the Ministry, an institutional framework has been established that can support sustainable engagement with and among Overseas Indians based on three value propositions:

- Engaging with multi-skilled, market-driven entities, promoted by MOIA, and knowledge partners from the private sector;
- Engaging with States and academic institutions as stakeholder partners, for initiatives related to Overseas Indians to be anchored in the States; and
- MOIA to stay small, facilitate activity on the ground, and drive policy changes.

To fulfill its mandate, the focus of the Ministry is now strengthening the institutional arrangements already established by it to promote sustainable and mutually beneficial engagement between Overseas Indians and India across the economic, social and cultural spaces. The following institutional arrangements have been established by the Ministry:

- The Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council (PMGAC), that serves as a high-level body to draw upon the talent of the best Overseas Indian minds.
- The India Center for Migration (ICM), earlier called Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE), a not-for-profit society, to serve as a 'strategic think tank on matters relating to overseas employment markets for Indians and overseas Indian workers.
- The Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC), a not-for-profit trust in partnership with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), to serve as a one stop shop for economic engagement, investment and business.
- The India Development Foundation (IDF), a not-for-profit trust to serve as a credible single window to facilitate Diaspora philanthropy and lead Overseas Indian philanthropic capital into India's social development effort.
- The Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global-INK), an electronic platform to facilitate transfer of knowledge with the objective of leveraging the expertise, skills and experience of Overseas Indians.
- Overseas Indian Centres (OIC) at the Indian Missions in Washington and Abu Dhabi, to begin with, to serve as field formations on matters relating to Overseas Indians.
- Awareness campaign on the risks of illegal migration
- E-governance in Emigration
- India Center for Migration
- India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians
- Know India Programme
- Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana
- Overseas Citizenship of India
- Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre
- Overseas Workers Resource Centre
- Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana
- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
- Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra
- Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children
- Study India Programme

Overseas Indian workers constitute an important segment of the Indian Diaspora. International migration is, therefore, a strategic focus area for the Ministry. Policy interventions as well as bilateral cooperation with destination countries constitute important focus areas of work of the Ministry. India has already signed nineteen SSAs with 17 countries. These are Belgium, Germany (for Posted Workers), Switzerland, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, the Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Norway, Germany (Comprehensive SSA), Finland, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Portugal and an Understanding on Social Security (USS) with Quebec (a Province of Canada). Out of these, India has signed one Understanding on Social Security (USS) with Quebec (a Province of Canada) during the year. We are likely to sign agreement on Social Security with Australia in the near future. The aim of the agreement is to avoid double social security contribution by Indian Workers, totalization of contribution and exportability of benefits.

In addition, the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD), along with the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards, continues to be the flagship event of the Ministry. PBD commemorates the return of Mahatma Gandhi - the first great Pravasi, from South Africa to India to lead a successful non-violent struggle for India's freedom. This programme also seeks to bring the expertise and knowledge of Overseas Indians on a common platform and integrate it into the country's development process.

IV PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

Besides dealing with several matters relating to PIOs and NRIs, the Ministry is engaged in several initiatives with Overseas Indians in the promotion of trade and investment, emigration, education, culture, health, and science & technology, among other areas. MOIA has policies, programmes and schemes that seek to meet the varied expectations and needs of the diverse Overseas Indian community under the following rubric:

LOOKING BACK AT 2012-2013

In the past year, India continued to reach out and connect with its vast Diaspora through a host of schemes, programmes and initiatives besides effectively carrying out the previous initiatives in a meaningful way. As per World Bank Report October 2013, India remained the largest recipient of inward remittances with estimated US \$ 71 billion in 2013. The labour outflow in the Emigration check required category from India amounted to 8.16 lakh people in 2013 compared to 7.74 lakh in 2012.

The year 2013-2014 has been an eventful and productive year for the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

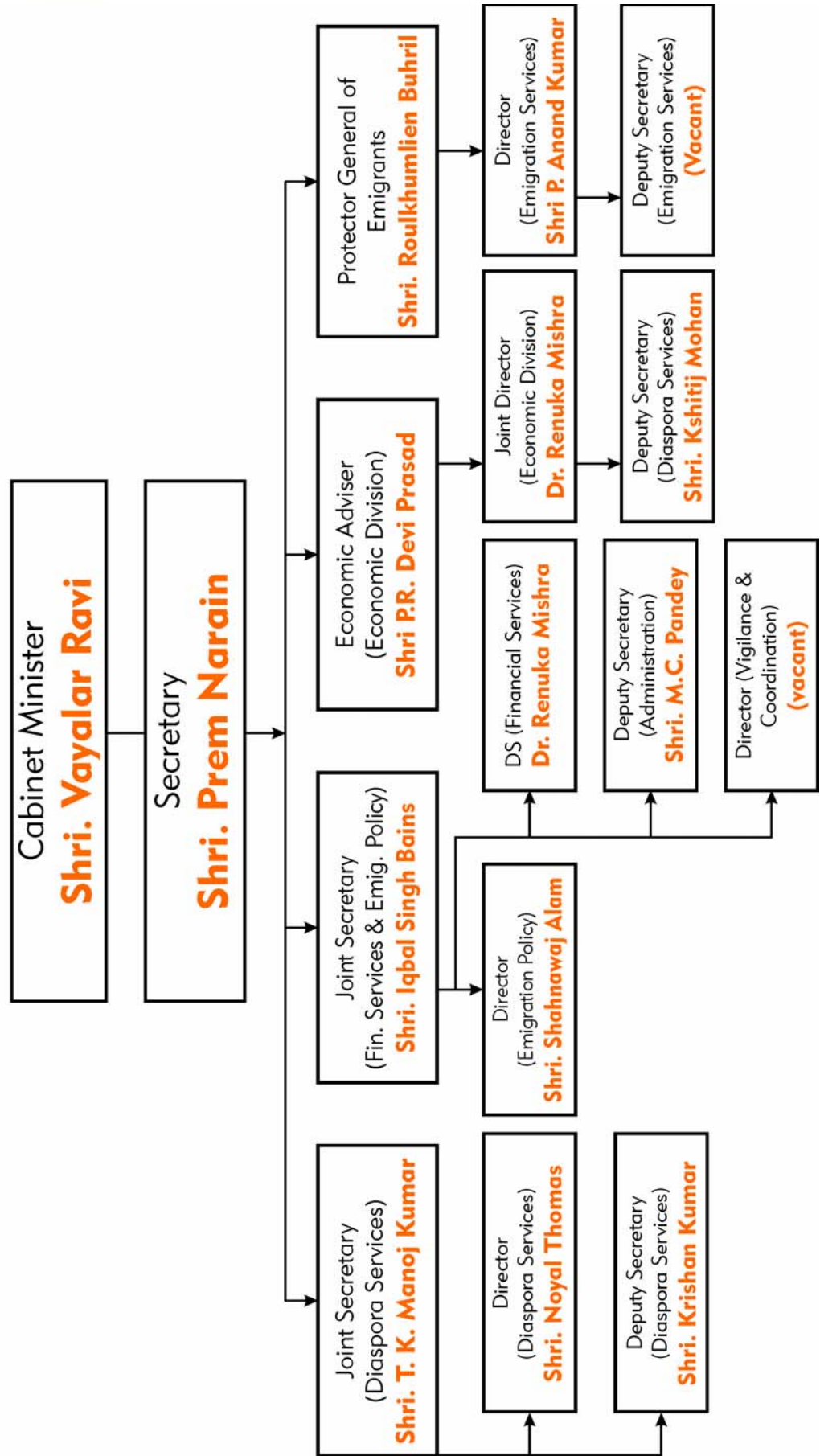
The milestones of the year, in brief, are:

1. An Australian delegation visited India from 15-18 April, 2013 for 3rd round of negotiations for finalization of Social Security Agreement between India and Australia.
2. First round of exploratory talks on possibility of Social Security Agreement between India and Thailand were held in New Delhi on 6th May, 2013.
3. An Indian delegation visited Madrid, Spain from 15-17 May, 2013 for 1st round of exploratory talks on possibility of Social Security Agreement between India and Spain.
4. An Indian delegation visited Stockholm, Sweden from 22-23 May, 2013 for finalization of forms for implementation of Social Security Agreement between India and Sweden.
5. An Indian delegation visited Tokyo, Japan from 26-28 June, 2013 for 3rd round of negotiations for discussion of remaining issues of Administrative Arrangement and finalization of forms between India and Japan.
6. First round of exploratory talks on possibility of Social Security Agreement between India and Sri Lanka were held in New Delhi from 15-17 July, 2013.
7. First round of negotiations to discuss Administrative Arrangements and forms were held through video conference on 9th September, 2013 between Indian delegation and Australian delegation from the High Commission of Australia in New Delhi.
8. A German delegation visited India from 23-25 September, 2013 for finalization of Administrative Arrangement for implementation of Article 6-10 of the Agreement, Administrative Protocol between the liaison agencies of the two countries and forms for the implementation of the Agreement.
9. On 26th November, 2013 Understanding on Social Security (USS) between India and Quebec (a province of Canada) was signed in Quebec City, Canada by Shri Vayalar Ravi, Hon'ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs on behalf of Government of India.
10. A Japanese delegation visited India from 17-19 December, 2013 for 4th Round of negotiations for discussion of remaining issues of Administrative Arrangement and finalization of forms between India and Japan.
11. An Austrian delegation visited India from 29-31 January, 2014 for finalization of forms for implementation of Social Security Agreement signed between India and Austria on 4th February, 2013.
12. The 8th Annual Conference of the Heads of Missions of Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries was held on 10th January, 2014 in New Delhi. The Conference was also attended by senior officials from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and representatives from the major labour sending States such as Andhra Pradesh,

Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Goa.

13. The Ministry had introduced a Pension and Life Insurance Fund scheme called "Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) for the Overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports. The scheme was started on pilot basis at Kerala on 1 May 2012. It was launched in UAE on 28th October, 2013. The objective of the scheme is to encourage and enable such overseas Indian workers and by giving Government contribution to save for their Return and Resettlement (R&R), save for their old age and obtain a Life Insurance cover against natural death during the period of coverage. It is planned to extend the scheme throughout India and in all ECR countries in a phased manner.
14. The work on implementing comprehensive e-governance project on migration - E-Migrate continued during the year. It will result in significant improvement in the quality of services to emigrant workers since it would simplify different processes in the emigration cycle and improve effectiveness. The project will be operationalised in early 2014-15.
15. The second Overseas Employers conference was held at Dubai on 27th-28th October, 2013. It was attended by Ambassadors of India of GCC Countries, major employers, officials from various counties representatives of State Government from India and Ministries. The conference was inaugurated by Shri Vayalar Ravi, Hon'ble Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs and the keynote address was delivered by Shri Dilip Chenoy, Managing Director of National Skill Development Agency.
16. India has already signed nineteen SSAs with 17 countries. These are Belgium, Germany (for Posted Workers), Switzerland, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, the Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Norway, Germany (Comprehensive SSA), Finland, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Portugal and an Understanding on Social Security (USS) with Quebec (a Province of Canada). Out of these, India has signed one Understanding on Social Security (USS) with Quebec (a Province of Canada) during the year. We are likely to sign agreement on Social Security with Australia in the near future. The aim of the agreement is to avoid double social security contribution by Indian Workers, totalization of contribution and exportability of benefits.
17. An International Conference on India-EU Mobility Partnership in mobility was organized by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs in New Delhi from 21-23 February, 2009. The conference was attended by migration experts from all over the world, representatives of the EU Member states and the civil society. The aim of this conference was to facilitate legal migration, combat irregular migration and proactively pursue bilateral and multilateral cooperation for maximizing benefits and minimizing risks from migration. To take the official engagement forward, EU has proposed Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM) with India. The draft CAMM is under examination in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.
18. The 12th edition of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Convention was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 7th - 9th January, 2014. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports was the Partner Ministry for the PBD 2014. The theme of this year's PBD was 'Engaging Diaspora: Connecting Across Generations'. PBD 2014 had special sessions on youth on 7th January called the "Youth PBD".
19. 7th Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) Convention was organized by MOIA in Sydney, from 10th - 12th November, 2013 to have interaction and discussion with Indian Diaspora to ensure their connectivity with their ancestral motherland as well to know their expectations and concerns. The theme of the PBD Convention in Sydney was "Connecting for a Shared Future: The Indian Diaspora, India and the Pacific".
20. This year four editions of Know Indian Programme were organized in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Odisha and Rajasthan. There were 127 youth participants in these programmes.

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) Team



DIASPORA SERVICES DIVISION

The Diaspora Services Division deals with all matters relating to Overseas Indians comprising Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Overseas Citizenship of India matters, Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards, Scholarships to NRI/PIO students in India and new initiatives to promote interaction of overseas Indians with India in tourism, media, youth affairs, education, culture among other areas.

I. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD)

To connect India to its vast overseas diaspora and bring their knowledge, expertise and skills on a common platform, the PBD Convention - the flagship event of MOIA is organized from 7th-9th January every year since 2003.

Twelve PBDs have been held earlier in various places of India so far as follows:

YEAR	Dates	Venue
2003	9-11 January, 2003	New Delhi
2004	9-11 January, 2004	New Delhi
2005	7-9 January, 2005	Mumbai
2006	7-9 January, 2006	Hyderabad
2007	7-9 January, 2007	New Delhi
2008	7-9 January, 2008	New Delhi
2009	7-9 January, 2009	Chennai
2010	7-9 January, 2010	New Delhi
2011	7-9 January, 2011	New Delhi
2012	7-9 January, 2012	Jaipur
2013	7-9 January, 2013	Kochi
2014	7-9 January, 2014	New Delhi



(12th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 'Engaging Diaspora Connecting Across Generation' in New Delhi on January 7-9, 2014)

The 12th edition of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 7th - 9th January, 2014. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports was the Partner Ministry for the PBD 2014. The theme of this year's PBD was 'Engaging Diaspora: Connecting Across Generations'. The Prime Minister inaugurated the annual flagship event of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 8th January and the Hon'ble President delivered the Valedictory Address and conferred the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards on 9th January to 13 distinguished overseas Indians for their notable contributions in different field.

Dato' Seri G. Palanivel, Federal Minister for National Resources and Environment, Government of Malaysia was the Chief Guest of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas held at New Delhi in January, 2014.

PBD 2014 had special sessions on youth on 7th January called the "Youth PBD". Further, there were various sessions on India's Growth and Development, India's Soft Power, Issues of NRIs in the Gulf, Media and Entertainment Industry, Meeting of Diaspora Organisations, the PBD Oration, and sessions on Investment Opportunities in States, Innovation and Technology, Healthcare Opportunities in India etc. on the 2nd and 3rd days of PBD. Enthusiastic participation of nearly 2000 delegates from different heterogeneous and diverse overseas Indian community spread across the globe and India had made PBD Convention 2014 a hugely successful one.

II. Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards (PBSA)

The Award is conferred on a Non-Resident Indian, Person of Indian Origin or an organization or institution established and run by Non-Resident Indians or Persons of Indian Origin, who has made significant contribution in any one of the following fields:

- Better understanding abroad of India;
- Support to India's causes and concerns in a tangible way;

- Building closer links between India, the overseas Indian community and their country of residence;
- Social and humanitarian causes in India or abroad;
- Welfare of the local Indian community;
- Philanthropic and charitable work;
- Eminence in one's field or outstanding work, which has enhanced India's prestige in the country of residence; or
- Eminence in skills which has enhanced India's prestige in that country (for non-professional workers).

It is conferred by the President of India as a part of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Convention. PBSA is the highest honour conferred on overseas Indians. So far, 164 Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards have been conferred on PIOs and NRIs. During PBD 2014, 13 prominent Overseas Indians were given PBSAs for their notable contributions in different fields. PBSA 2014 was conferred on the following:

Sr. No.	Awardees Name	Country
1.	Ms. Senator Lisa Maria Singh	Australia
2.	Mr. Kurian Varghese	Bahrain
3.	Mr. Vasdev Chanchlani	Canada
4.	Ramakrishna Mission, Fiji	Fiji
5.	Mr. Bikas Chandra Sanyal	France
6.	Mr. Satnarainsing Rabin Baldewsingh	The Netherlands
7.	Mr. Sasindran Muthuvel	Papua New Guinea
8.	Shri Shihabudeen Vava Kunju	Saudi Arabia
9.	Mrs. Ela Gandhi	South Africa
10.	Dr. Shamsheer Vayalil Parambath	UAE
11.	Mr. Shailesh Lakhman Vara	UK
12.	Dr. Parthasarathy Chiramel Pillai	USA
13.	Ms. Renu Khator	USA



(The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee with the awardees of the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman, at the Valedictory Session of the 12th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 'Engaging Diaspora Connecting Across Generation', in New Delhi on January 09, 2014. The Union Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs, Shri Vayalar Ravi and the Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Shri Prem Narain are also seen)

III. Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD)

This Ministry organizes Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) to allow participation of the Indian diaspora who are unable to attend annual Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in India. So far, 7 Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas have been held at New York, Singapore, The Hague, Durban, Toronto, Mauritius and Sydney. These have elicited enthusiastic support from the Indian diaspora and the local Government and have been highly successful.

7th Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) Convention was organized by MOIA in Sydney, from 10th - 12th November, 2013 to have interaction & discussion with Indian Diaspora to ensure their connectivity with their ancestral motherland as well to know their expectations and concerns. Secondly, the guiding spirit of the decision to hold the 7th RPBD in Australia was on account of the sentiments of the Indian diaspora in the region. Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea represent an important region for our diaspora, and the Indian community has been taken note of by the leadership of all political parties, there.

The theme of the PBD Convention in Sydney was "Connecting for a Shared Future: The Indian

Diaspora, India and the Pacific". This was appropriate, as the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas seeks to reach out to both members of the Indian origin community as well as all those persons who are interested in plugging into India's growing relationship with Australia and its neighbouring countries.

The programme for the event included an inaugural session on Sharing Experiences and breakout sessions on different topics including Bilateral Business Opportunities in Services, Resources, Primary Commodities, Engagement through Culture, Indian Languages, Skills, Infrastructure (Airports, Ports, Road and Construction), Manufacturing, Education, Culture and Youth Dialogue. There were breakout sessions also on Sharing Experiences, The Indian Diaspora in the Pacific, Honouring the Success Stories, Scientists and Academics, Women in Business and Community, Power of Media in the Asian Century and India Australia Strategic Partnership.

IV. Know India Programme (KIP)

The objective of the Ministry's Know India Programme is to help familiarize Indian Diaspora youth, in the age group of 18-26 years, with developments and achievements made by the country and bringing them closer to the land of their ancestors. KIP provides a unique forum for

students and young professionals of Indian origin to visit India, share their views, expectations and experiences and to bond closely with contemporary India. The Ministry has conducted 27 editions of KIPs so far and a total of 827 overseas Indian youth participated in these programmes.

The participants are selected based on nominations received from Indian Missions/ Posts abroad. They are provided hospitality and are reimbursed 90% of their economy class return air fare from their respective countries to India. The programme content broadly includes the following:

- (a) Presentations on India, the Constitution, the political process, etc.
- (b) Interaction with faculty and students at a prestigious University / College / Institute
- (c) Presentation on industrial development and visit to some Industries
- (d) Visit to a village to better understand the typical village life in India
- (e) Exposure to Indian media and cinema
- (f) Interaction with NGOs and organizations dealing with women's issues

- (g) Visits to places of historical importance or monuments
- (h) Participation in Cultural programmes
- (i) Exposure to Yoga
- (j) Call on high dignitaries, which may include the President of India, the Chief Election Commissioner of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, and Ministers in-charge of Overseas Indian Affairs, Youth Affairs and Sports, etc.

This year four editions of KIP were organized. The 24th Know India Programme was held from 25 April to 15 May, 2013 with Uttar Pradesh as a Partner State. 29 participants from 7 countries took part in it. The 25th KIP was held from 26 August to 18 September, 2013 in partnership with the State of Punjab. 27 overseas youths of Indian origin from 8 countries took part in the Programme. The 26th KIP was held in the State of Odisha from 23 December to 12 January, 2014 in which 37 participants from 13 countries participated. 27th Know India Programme (KIP) was organized from 3 January to 23 January 2014 in the State of Rajasthan. 34 participants from 5 countries took part in it. Participants of the 26th and 27th KIP also attended the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2014 at New Delhi.



(Participants of 27th Know India Programme at Agra)

V. Study India Programme (SIP)

The first 'Study India Programme' (SIP) was organized from 25 September to 23 October, 2012 in Symbiosis University, Pune, Maharashtra with participation of 9 youths of Indian origin from four countries like Trinidad & Tobago, Malaysia, Fiji and South Africa. Like KIP, SIP has immense potential of connecting youth Indian Diaspora with India through the channel of educational institutions.

The SIP enables Overseas Indian youth to undergo short term course in an Indian University to familiarize them with the history, heritage, art, culture, socio-political, economic developments etc. of India. The focus of the programme is on academic orientation and research. Cost of boarding, lodging, local transportation, course fee during the programme and 90% of the cost of air-ticket by economy class is borne by Govt. of India. Gratis Visas by Indian Missions are granted to the participants.

The 2nd SIP was conducted from 01.11.2013 to 28.11.2013 at the Symbiosis University, Pune, Maharashtra with the participation of 14 youths of Indian origin.

VI. Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)

A scheme called 'Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)' was launched in the academic year 2006-07. Under the scheme 100 scholarships upto US\$ 4000 per annum are granted to PIO and NRI students for undergraduate courses in Engineering/Technology, Humanities/Liberal Arts, Commerce, Management, Journalism, Hotel Management, Agriculture/Animal Husbandry etc. The scheme is being implemented by Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed. CIL), a Government of India Enterprise under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme is open to NRIs / PIOs/ OCIs from 40 countries with substantial Indian Diaspora population. A total of 660 candidates have availed the scholarship since inception of the scheme. SPDC scheme has been modified and it has been decided to do away with the "Common Entrance Test (CET)" for selecting PIO/ OCI and NRI students for the award of scholarships. The applications from students who meet the prescribed eligibility criteria are evaluated and short listed by a selection committee

consisting of officers from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ed.CIL (India) Ltd. and MOIA and recommended for selection to the competent authority.

VII. Know Goa Programme (KGP)

The Government of Goa, Department of NRI Affairs organizes Know Goa Programme (KGP) on the model of KIP programme of MOIA. This Programme is organized by the Government of Goa for NRI/PIO youths (in the age group of 18-28 years) whose forefathers have migrated from Goa and are presently residing overseas. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs hosts the overseas youth participants of Know Goa Programme for their Delhi and Agra part for five days. Six such programmes have been organized from 2008 to 2013 during the month of December. During the 6th Know Goa Programme, a delegation of 14 Diaspora Youths from Australia, Canada, Kenya, Tanzania and U.K. visited Delhi from 5th to 8th December, 2013.

VIII. Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme

Keeping in view Government's deep commitment of engaging Persons of Indian Origin with the land of their ancestors in a mutually beneficial relationship, the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme was launched in August, 2005 by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955. The OCI Scheme is operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme provides for registration as Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) of all Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26 January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26 January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The Scheme provides for the issue of OCI documents consisting of OCI registration certificate and universal visa sticker to PIOs. The Scheme has been operational since January 2006 and as on 31 March, 2014, a total number of 15,25,890 PIOs had been registered as OCIs.

A registered Overseas Citizen of India is granted multiple entry, multi-purpose, life-long visa for visiting India, and is exempted from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office for

any length of stay in India. As mandated under the Allocation of Business, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has issued notifications granting registered OCIs further benefits as under:

- (i) Parity with Non-Resident Indians in the matter of inter-country adoption of Indian children;
- (ii) Parity with resident Indian nationals in matters of tariffs in domestic airfares;
- (iii) Parity with domestic Indian visitors in respect of entry fee for visiting national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India;
- (iv) Parity with non-resident Indians in respect of:
 - (a) entry fee for visiting the national monuments, historical sites and museums in India;
 - (b) practicing the following professions in India, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the relevant Acts, namely:
 - Medicine, dentists, nursing and pharmacy;
 - Law;
 - Architecture; and
 - Chartered Accountancy; and
- (v) Entitlement to appear for the All India Pre-Medical Test or such other tests to make them eligible for admission in pursuance of the provisions contained in the relevant Acts.

However, the OCI is not 'dual nationality'. OCI does not confer political rights. Detailed instructions and procedures concerning the OCI Scheme are available in the MHA's website: www.mha.nic.in.

An on-line OCI miscellaneous service is now available for issuance of duplicate OCI documents, in case of issuance of new passports, change of personal particulars, such as nationality, name, change of address/occupation etc. and loss/damage of OCI registration certificate/visa.

IX. Voting Rights for NRIs

The Representation of Peoples Amendment Act, 2010 was passed conferring voting rights on overseas Indian passport holders. A notification dated 3rd February, 2011 was issued allowing overseas electors' names to be included in the roll pertaining to the locality in which their place of residence in India as mentioned in their passport is located. Overseas electors are required to apply

in the requisite form along with copies of all the documents mentioned in the said form to the concerned registration officer directly or send the application to the registration officer (RO) by post. The rules allow self-attestation of documents by the applicants. The total number of overseas Indian electors is 11,747.

X. Tracing the Roots

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is running a scheme since October 2008 known as "Tracing the Roots" to facilitate PIOs in tracing their roots in India. PIOs who intend to trace their roots in India need to apply in a prescribed Form, through the Indian Mission/Post in the country of their residence. Application Form for this purpose is available on the website. Persons of Indian origin desirous of tracing their roots in India would be required to fill up the prescribed application form and deposit it with the concerned Indian Mission/Post located in the country of their residence along with a fee of ₹ 30,000 (Rupees Thirty Thousand only) in equivalent US \$, Euro or any other foreign currency acceptable to the Indian Mission/Post. The traced details of roots in India, i.e. name of close surviving relative(s); place of origin of their forefathers (paternal and maternal side); and a possible family tree, are made available to the applicant.

In case the attempt is not successful, the Indian Mission is authorized to refund ₹ 20,000 (Rupees Twenty Thousand only) to the applicant. For further details/information regarding the Scheme, the nearest Indian Embassy/High Commission/Consulate General may be contacted.

XI. Scheme for Legal/Financial Assistance to Indian Women Deserted / Divorced by their NRI Husbands

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 is to create awareness amongst 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 various proactive steps in this direction during the year 2011-12. Scheme of providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses, launched by the Ministry in 2007, 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 foreigner husband. Besides, the quantum of assistance under the scheme has been almost doubled. The scope of the scheme has also been liberalized to cover certain categories of Indian women married to overseas husbands who had not been included earlier.

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 counselling and legal services. The counselling and legal services are provided through credible Indian Women's Organisations/

Indian Community Associations and NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions/Posts abroad in the countries like USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore (included in 2013-14) and the Gulf countries.

Twenty seven (27) NGOs have been empanelled by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad to provide the assistance. A sum of nearly ₹1.34 crore has been disbursed by the Indian Missions/Posts to the NGOs overseas and 136 Indian women have been assisted.

As part of awareness campaign to appreciate legal, social and related issues in the context of marriages falling in cross-country jurisdiction, a Seminar was organized in Bengaluru in December, 2013 which was attended by the officers of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Maharashtra, Lawyers, Researchers and some NGOs.

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

I. Legislative Reforms

The Ministry realizes that there is a need to redefine the scope of regulation, redesign the emigration process by setting standards and defining the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in the emigration process with the objective of making emigration an orderly economic process. There is a need to modernize the legislative framework as in the Emigration Act, 1983 and the Emigration Rules that governs emigration of Indians for overseas employment. It will facilitate legal migration, preventing irregular migration and empowerment of emigrants. The Ministry continued with the process of inter-ministerial consultation on proposed Emigration Management Bill (EMB) embodying a paradigm shift in the management of emigration.

The bill under consideration also provides for:

- (a) Emigration Management Authority (EMA) - will replace the existing institutional framework of the Protector General of Emigrants assisted by several Protectors of Emigrants in the field. It will be an autonomous institution headed by a Chairman and will consist of two full time Members and one part-time Member. The Chairman and Members will be selected by a high level selection committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary.
- (b) Regulation of all Recruiting Agencies: Under the 1983 Act only those Recruiting Agents fall within the purview of the Act who recruit low-skilled workers, while those who recruit high-skill workers and professionals remain outside the ambit of law. Under the new Bill, entire recruitment industry for overseas employment, irrespective of the nature of employment for which they recruit workers, will be regulated.
- (c) Accreditation of Employers in case of recruitment for notified countries: There is a provision under the existing act for the attestation of employment documents by Indian missions abroad. This may lead to forging of such documents. To address this issue, the proposed Bill seeks to replace the attestation system by a system of accreditation of employers who recruit emigrant workers in the low skilled category / workers holding passports that require emigration checks for certain countries (that have been notified by the Government) in which emigrants are at a particularly high risk of exploitation or abuse.
- (d) Automatic registration of Recruiting Agencies (RAs): The registration of RAs will be automatic so that there is no scope for discretion and malpractices in the registration process. For this purpose, an enabling provision has been made to empower the EMA to lay down minimum eligibility criteria for the registration of RAs. Further, the certificate of registration has to be issued by the EMA within a period not exceeding six months.
- (e) Duties and responsibilities of key players: Specific duties and responsibilities of the RAs and employers will be laid down.
- (f) Regulation of Enrolment Agencies: Agencies in the business of enrolment of citizens of India for studying at foreign educational institutions or providing consulting services for such enrolment will also have to register with the EMA in the same manner as the RAs with adaptations and modifications as appropriate.
- (g) Emigration Clearance to be replaced by registration of emigrants With a view to facilitate emigration: and capture data relating to all categories of emigrants to avoid malpractices, every citizen of India leaving the country for overseas employment will be required to register with the Authority before

his departure. Similarly, every student leaving the country for studies at a foreign educational institution will intimate his particulars to the Authority before his departure by filling an online form.

- (h) Blacklisting of employers: Under the existing Act, there is no provision to debar unscrupulous employers who indulge in the exploitation of high-skill emigrants. To address this, the proposed Bill has a provision for the blacklisting of such employers with a view to debarring them from future recruitments from India.
- (i) Sub-Agents: Under the existing law the RAs are not permitted to employ sub-agents. However, in reality thousands of sub-agents are regularly employed by RAs to assist them in recruiting workers from the remote villages and towns of the country. Due to the prohibition on employment of sub-agents, there is little scope for improving their functioning and subjecting them to any standards. The proposed Bill addresses this by allowing the RAs to engage sub-agent subject to compliance of certain standards.
- (j) Performance Standards and rating: The proposed Bill seeks to enable the recruitment market to encourage ethical recruitment practices and eliminate unethical practices. For this purpose, the new Bill provides for laying down performance standards, regular performance monitoring and periodical rating of RAs and employers. Poor ratings will lead to the cancellation of the registration certificate of RAs and the cancellation of the accreditation of employers. The ratings will be placed in the public domain to empower the society and the potential emigrants to marginalize unethical recruiters.
- (k) Enabling provisions for welfare and other schemes and bilateral MoUs: Under the proposed Bill enabling provisions have been made for formulating welfare schemes and insurance schemes, skill upgradation, pre-departure orientation etc. An enabling provision has also been made for the smooth implementation of bilateral labour MoUs, international treaties etc.
- (l) Penal provisions: Penal provisions have been strengthened in the proposed Bill. A new chapter has been added for the prevention of human smuggling and exploitation of

emigrants. Specific provisions have been made criminalizing the production or possession of fake and fraudulent travel and other documents with a view to curbing illegal emigration and human smuggling. The maximum penalty has been enhanced from two years to five years' imprisonment. The quantum of fine has also been enhanced from ₹ 2,000 to 1,00,000 rupees. In the case of the exploitation of women and minors, a punishment of not less than five years' imprisonment and fine not less than Rs. 1 lakh has been provided.

- (m) Creation of a Grievance Redressal Authority: A new provision has been added for the appointment of a Grievance Redressal Authority who shall hear grievances arising out of recruitment, emigration and overseas employment under this Act. The Grievance Redressal Authority shall hear and dispose of complaints within a specified time and its orders shall be binding.

The Ministry has done away with the requirement of "ECR Suspension" to enable ECR passport holders to travel on visit visa without obtaining any clearance from the POE.

The Ministry has also liberalized the emigration system by restricting the application of the emigration process only to those possessing educational qualification below Class-X (ECR passport) and those going for work to only 18 countries (ECR countries). All the remaining countries have been notified as Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) countries.

II. E-Governance in Emigration (eMigrate) Project:

eMigrate project is designed for facilitating emigration of ECR category emigrants going to notified countries for employment purpose. The project will help in making the recruitment of workers hassle free process and curtail malpractices adopted by Recruiting Agents and employers.

eMigrate will provide MOIA, a comprehensive and online database of emigrants, Recruiting Agents, Foreign Employers to make the whole emigration cycle faster and authentication of credentials of above mentioned stakeholders quicker. Comprehensive database will auto detect any

foreign employers with complaint cases pending against them and alert POE officials at the time of clearances of new recruitment for these foreign employers.

eMigrate will be integrated with Passport Seva Project (PSP) of MEA for validation of passport details of the ECR category workers being registered. This integration will help in detecting fake passport cases and checking data entry error at registration stage itself. eMigrate is also integrated with Bureau of Immigration system of MHA, used at Immigration Check Post (ICP) at airports for online validation of the emigration clearance granted by POEs. Integration with Bol system would also enable eMigrate system to record departure details of the ECR category workers. It could also reduce the time needed for verification at ICP at airports for ECR category workers. The three ministries MEA, MOIA, and MHA play a pivotal role in regulating the mobility of Indian emigrants and take care of their welfare. Therefore the integration of eMigrate with these two systems will make the system more effective and provide the enhanced capability to Govt of India in helping its overseas citizen. eMigrate will be the first system of the country to be integrated with PSP and Bol systems.

eMigrate system is also integrated with insurance agencies providing PBBY (Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojna) so that the genuineness of the PBBY insurance policy details being submitted at the time of emigration clearance will be verified and prevent submission of fake details. Therefore in case of any emigrant eventuality, emigrant/dependent will be able to make the claim against such policy and avail the benefits of the policy. The eMigrate system will also allow to raise insurance claims in case of emigrant eventuality by OWRC (Overseas Workers Resource Center) personnel, emigrant himself/herself, friends or relatives of emigrant etc. Emigrants themselves or their kins/relatives will also be able to raise grievances against employers, recruiting agents etc through eMigrate system and help MOIA to analyze the problems faced by Indian workers and provide them necessary support.

Comprehensive database of eMigrate system will help India Center for Migration (ICM) to study and analyze the trend of migration of Indian workers.

eMigrate project also has a provision for registration of Indian students travelling abroad for study and ECR category of Indian workers travelling for work for non-notified countries. However these provisions will be enabled once the legislative ambit is provided for the same.

The Ministry is currently rolling out eMigrate project for PoE (Protector of Emigrants) office Delhi. After POE Delhi, the project is expected to be rolled out for rest of the POE offices located in different parts of the country by July 2014.

III. Bilateral Memoranda of Understanding on Labour

The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, has made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral MoUs 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 with 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. Considering the fact that the largest number of Indian expatriates are working in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, an Agreement on Labour Co-operation for Domestic Service Workers (DSWs) Recruitment between the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and the Ministry of Labour of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has been signed on 2nd January, 2014. The Agreement is a stepping stone in paving the way for entering into a broad MOU on manpower.

The following broad principles have been built into these MoUs:

- (a) Declaration of mutual intent to enhance employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and welfare of workers.
- (b) Host Country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in organized sector.
- (c) Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian workers.
- (d) The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity of the laws of both the Countries.



(The Union Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs, Shri Vayalar Ravi and the Minister of Labour of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Adel bin Mohammed Fakeih signing an agreement on Labour Cooperation for Domestic Service Workers Recruitment between India and Saudi Arabia, in New Delhi on January 02, 2014)

(e) 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.

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 a variety of issues such as model contract, minimum wages, documentation, redress of labour disputes, retention of passports by employers, substitution of contracts, dealing with recalcitrant employers, 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. The 2nd and 3rd rounds of JWG meetings were held with Kuwait in February, 2010 and January, 2012 in a very cordial atmosphere. JWG meeting was also held with Malaysia in March, 2009; April, 2010 and April, 2012. The JWG meetings were also held with Oman in June, 2010; May, 2011 and September, 2012. The second JWG was held with Qatar in October, 2013.

The Ministry is also finalising the standard employment contract regarding domestic sector working with kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

IV. Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)

Overseas Indian Workers are estimated at over 6 million, with a net outflow of about a million each year, excluding returnees. A significant number of them are women. The vast majority of these workers are temporary migrants and 90 percent of them work in the Gulf. The framework for their protection and welfare needs to be institutionalized

with emphasis on delivery of innovative, financially sustainable social security and support services to the vulnerable emigrant workers and those in distress. Overseas Indian workers face a number of risks. The nature of risks include high costs of migration, non/delayed/under payment of salaries, poor living and working conditions, physical abuse, fraudulent recruitment practices, difficulties in resettlement on return, financial insecurity, and vulnerability against emergencies.

The scope of the ICWF has been expanded in September 2012, in consultation with the Indian missions, to further provide for welfare of the Overseas Indian Citizens in distress. The revised Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) Scheme provides the following 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;
- (e) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/ burial of the deceased Overseas Indians in such cases where the 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 illegal 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 Indian Associations to establish Overseas Indian Community Centers in countries that have population of Overseas Indians exceeding 1,00,000; and
- (i) Providing support to start and run overseas Indian Community-based student welfare centers in Countries that have more than 20,000 Indian students presence.

Over 22,860 overseas Indians benefited from ICWF and an amount of ₹ 50.99 crore has been spent during the last three years. The scheme has been extended to all Indian Missions across the globe. The Ministry has sanctioned an amount of AED 5.00 lakh equivalent to ₹ 70,42,000/- for Crematorium and Burial ground Projects in Sharjah. Similarly for the multipurpose centre and Crematorium in Ajman AED 3.00 lakh equivalent to ₹ 42,25,000/- was sanctioned . The Ministry also sanctioned an amount of AED 7.5 lakh for the construction of an Auditorium and Social Centre at Umm-AI-Quwain, UAE. The Ministry is in the process of further amending the ICWF guidelines keeping in view the needs of the Missions. Necessary inter-ministerial consultation is underway.

V. Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY)

Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) is a specially designed social security scheme for the unskilled and semi-skilled Overseas Indian workers, with ECR passports working in ECR countries. The scheme was initially launched in India by this Ministry on 1st May 2012 and was subsequently launched by the HMOIA in United Arab Emirates on 28th October 2013 at CGI Dubai. The scheme is presently available for workers to subscribe across India and in UAE.

The objective of MGPSY is to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers by giving co-contribution to:

- (a) Save for their return and resettlement in India
- (b) Save for their pension
- (c) Obtain complimentary life insurance cover during the period of overseas employment.

MGPSY offers a specially designed bouquet of three well-regulated and independently managed existing schemes in market, namely:

- (a) National Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite
- (b) UTI's Monthly Income Scheme (Mutual Fund) and
- (c) LIC of India's Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)

The main attraction of the scheme is the government contribution which is offered to the subscribers for a maximum period of 5 years or till the return of workers to India (whichever is earlier), and is subject to following criteria:

- (a) A contribution of ₹ 1000 per annum per subscriber by MOIA will be provided to all eligible subscribers who save between ₹ 1000 and ₹ 12000 per year towards their pension savings.
- An additional contribution of ₹ 1000 per annum by MOIA will be provided to all women subscribers who meet the above criteria.
 - All eligible workers (both male and female) will get an additional contribution of ₹1000 per annum from the Swavalamban scheme of Government of India.
- (a) An annual government contribution of ₹ 900 per annum by MOIA will be provided to all eligible subscribers who save at least ₹ 4000 per annum towards Return and Resettlement fund (UTI-MIS under MGPSY).
- (b) A free of cost Life Insurance cover (group insurance premium paid by MOIA) is provided to all subscribers who join MGPSY so that the families of these workers receive a reasonable compensation in case of uneventful death or disability of the wage earner.

The MGPSY scheme is distributed through a network of Service Providers appointed by Ministry. These service providers are existing NPS-Lite aggregators appointed by the PFRDA and are authorized AMFI registered distributors of the UTI-Mutual Fund. As on date, Ministry has appointed 5 public sector banks (Bank of Baroda, Indian Bank, State Bank of Travancore, Canara Bank, and Corporation Bank), and 3 private sector entities (ESAF Microfinance and Investment Pvt Ltd, IFMR Rural Finance Pvt Ltd. and Alankit Assignments Ltd) having a large network of branches/offices across India and in the ECR countries, to distribute MGPSY and provide maintenance services to these overseas Indian workers. Apart from above, Ministry is continuously adding more service providers under the scheme to promote healthy competition among them to implement the scheme in a better way.

In order to get information about the scheme, how to enroll or about the subscribers investment details the Indian overseas workers can also reach out to the toll free numbers of Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) - 1800 113 090 (toll free in India) and Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) - 800 46342 (toll free in UAE).

Further to ensure hassle free registration of subscribers and the recordkeeping of subscriber vital

data, Ministry has appointed NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Ltd to put in place the MGPSY Recordkeeping System (MRKS). The system is already in use and other than providing online registration facility it also ensure the seamless portability to the workers enrolled in MGPSY irrespective of their employment or country of work.

For secure transaction of the investment amount and channelizing contributions to the scheme partners, the Ministry has appointed Bank of Baroda as their banking partner. The investment in the scheme is done by directly debiting the NRE/ NRO account of the subscribers. The same account can be used for disbursement of the benefits in the scheme.

Having established the complete enrollment processes under MGPSY, Ministry is currently focusing upon creating mass scale awareness about the scheme among Indian overseas workers. In this regard, Ministry plans to carry out a comprehensive media camps supported by subscriber awareness programs in various labour camps in all major labour receiving countries. This will in turn facilitate the enrollment of the subscriber in the scheme by making the scheme available to him at the door step of the Indian overseas workers.

The Ministry is looking forward to rollout MGPSY in other ECR countries in a phased manner to ensure that the overseas Indian workers working in ECR countries are able benefit from it.

VI. Information Dissemination on Legal Migration

One of the problems faced by the intending emigrants is difficulty in accessing authentic and timely information relating to overseas employment, Recruiting Agencies and emigration procedures etc. Non-availability of such information makes the emigrants dependent on intermediaries and vulnerable to exploitation.

To overcome this difficulty, Ministry launched the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) to provide information and assistance to intending emigrants, overseas workers as well as their family members relating to all aspects of overseas employment. The OWRC was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India during the 6th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in New Delhi in January, 2008. The OWRC is operating with a 24x7x365 toll free helpline (1800 11 3090) to provide need-based information to emigrants and their families. The

workers can also access the helpline from anywhere in the world at 91-11-40503090. With a view to extend the services to support the Indian emigrants, an international toll-free line (8 000 911 913) has been established, which is currently available for calls from UAE. The complaints or grievances received on the toll-free helpline are promptly attended to and feedback provided to the complainant. The helpline numbers are disseminated as a part of the multimedia awareness campaign organised by the Ministry. From January 2011 to March, 2014 total number of 3,11,806 calls were received.

The Ministry has also set up Migrant Resource Centre, (MRC) at Kochi in Kerala, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh and Panchkula in Haryana. The MRC performs functions similar to that of OWRC. The Ministry intends to replicate the MRC model in other states as well. Ministry regularly carries out multi-media awareness campaigns for educating the emigrants about emigration procedures, the pitfalls of illegal emigration and the precautions to be taken during recruitment and overseas employment.

The OWRC centre also trained the personnel from different MRC's to make them understand and

learn the functioning of the Call Flow System which helped the emigrants to utilize knowledge in the best possible manner.

The scope of work of the OWRC Helpline has been enhanced to provide walk in counseling, development of interactive web-site, namely, www.owrc.in with effect from 31 December, 2010. Complaints can also be lodged through the OWRCs website and via mail. The centre has been integrated with MRCs at Kochi and Hyderabad.

VII. Annual Conference of the Heads of Missions

The 8th Annual Conference of the Heads of Missions of Emigration Check Required countries was held on 10th January, 2014 in New Delhi. Senior officials from other Ministries including the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, and representatives from the major labour-sending States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal participated in the Conference. The broad suggestions received in the Conference related to flexible ICWF guidelines, medium to long term outlook on the extent of emigration happening from India, the policies



(Eighth Annual Conference of Heads of Missions-2014 held on 10th January 2014)

required to manage migration process, revisiting regulations providing for emigration clearances, sharing of the list of service providers with the HOMs for smooth launching of the MGPSY, providing necessary assistance to Missions for the smooth implementation of eMigrate, translation of country manual into vernacular language.

VIII. Human Resources Mobility Partnership (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. Negotiations with the Netherlands have also been concluded. The Ministry has initiated the process for negotiating human resources mobility partnership with Australia, France, Switzerland, Sweden 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.

IX. Bilateral Social Security Agreements (SSA)

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 lump-sum 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. All employers and employees in such establishments or any of the establishments notified under the Employees Provident Fund Act 1952 are required to mandatorily contribute (in a prescribed ratio) towards social security. Presently there are 187 types of establishments so notified.

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, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Portugal and an Understanding on Social Security with Quebec (a Province of Canada). These agreements provide for the following benefits to professionals, skilled workers and corporates on reciprocal basis:

- (a) Those posted for upto sixty months (except 24 months in case of Sweden, 48 months in Germany and 72 months in Switzerland) will be exempted from social security contributions under the host country law provided they continue to make social security payments in the home country.
- (b) 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.
- (c) These benefits will also be available to workers posted by an employer of the home country to the host country from a third country.
- (d) Periods of employment in both the countries will be totalized in order to determine the eligibility for pension.
- (e) Corporates in both countries will become more competitive since avoidance of double payment of social security substantially reduces costs.

Similar agreement finalized with Australia is expected to be signed shortly. Negotiations are in progress with Russia, Thailand, Spain and Sri Lanka. Two rounds of exploratory talks have been held with the USA.

X. India Center for Migration (ICM)

ICM was set up in 2007 as a not-for-profit society. It was initially established as Council for Promotion of Overseas Employment (CPOE) which was later christened Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE) which was later re-christened as ICM in 2012. 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:

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

The Ministry has therefore established the "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. The Executive Director is the Chief Executive Officer of the Centre.

The Centre performs the following broad functions:

- (a) Build and maintain a database on emerging country/sector specific employment opportunities abroad.
- (b) Identify labour supply gaps in overseas labour markets and the skill sets required by Indian workers to fill those gaps.
- (c) Initiate programs for skill development and skill upgradation in consultation with professional bodies and the private sector and promote employment opportunities abroad.
- (d) Initiate pre-departure orientation programs for various categories of workers.
- (e) Coordinate with other employment promotion agencies, including the state manpower development corporations, project manpower suppliers and foreign employers.
- (f) 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 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, MOU with Hellenic Migration Policy Institute, Athens. India EU Scientific Group on Migration Policy was formed. 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 India Centre for Migration (ICM).

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 cover hospitality, healthcare and education sectors training 10,000 youth and women. The Project works on the basis of two models, franchise and university embedded models which 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.

PROTECTOR GENERAL OF EMIGRANTS

Introduction:

The operational matters relating to emigration, the provision of emigration services to emigrants and the enforcement of Emigration Act, 1983 are under the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE). The PGE is the statutory authority under the Emigration Act who is responsible for the welfare and protection of emigrant workers. He also oversees the ten field offices of the Protectors of Emigrants, listed in Annexure B.

The Emigration Act, 1983, which came into effect from 30th December, 1983 embodies the guidelines enunciated by the Supreme Court of India in its judgment and order dated 20.03.1979 (Kanga Vs. Union of Indian & Others) and provides a regulatory framework in respect of emigration of Indian workers for overseas employment and seeks to safeguard their interests, and ensure their protection and welfare. The Act provides for:

1. Duties of Protectors of Emigrants	- Sections 3 and 4
2. Regulation of Recruiting Agents	- Sections 9-14
3. Direct recruitment by employers	- Sections 15-21
4. Mandatory emigration clearance	- Section 22
5. Emigration offences and penalties	- Sections 24-26
6. Power to exempt certain countries or employers	- Section 41

Procedural safeguards have been provided under the law for protection of emigrants. The Act regulates recruitment for overseas employment and departure of the intending emigrants from India. It provides for penalties against offences.

I. Registration of Recruiting Agents

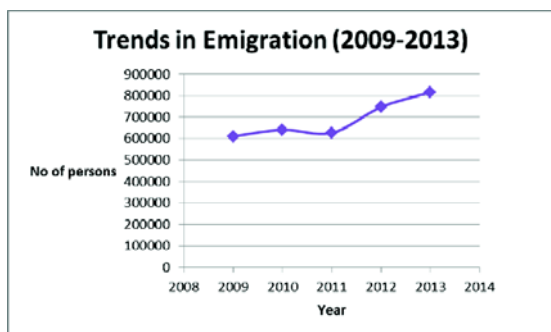
The Emigration Act, 1983 (Section 10) requires that those who wish to recruit Indian citizens for employment abroad shall register themselves with the registering authority, i.e., the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE). The fee prescribed under Rule (7) (2) for registration is ₹ 25,000/-. Initially, the Registration Certificate (RC) is valid for a period of five years.

The form for applying for registration as recruiting agent may be obtained, free of charge which may also be downloaded from the website www.moia.gov.in. The applicant is required to deposit Bank Guarantee for an amount of ₹ 20 lakhs on being found eligible for grant of Registration Certificate.

The registration of Recruiting Agents under the Emigration Act, 1983, commenced from January, 1984, and as on 31-12-2013, there were 1377 existing recruiting agents. This figure includes seven State Manpower Export Corporations established in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Punjab. Major concentration of Recruiting Agents is at Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kerala.

II. Trends in Emigration

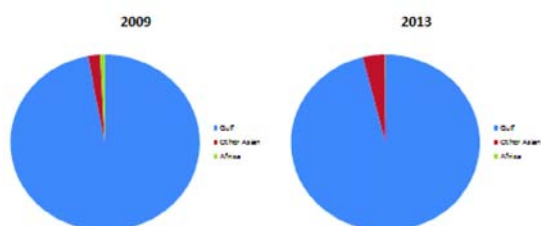
There are about five million overseas Indian workers all over the world. More than 90% of these workers are in the Gulf countries and South East Asia. During 2013, about 8.66 lakh workers emigrated from India with emigration clearance. Out of this, about 3.54 lakh went to Saudi Arabia, about 2.02 lakh workers to UAE, about 0.78 lakhs to Qatar, about 0.63 lakh to Oman, and about 0.22 lakh to Malaysia.



States of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, West Bengal and Rajasthan were the leading sourcing states in that order of the numbers who emigrated.

Major outflow of emigrant workers in the last few years from India has been to the Gulf countries where about four million workers are estimated to be employed. A vast majority of migrants to the Middle East, including Gulf countries, are semi-skilled and unskilled workers and most of them are temporary migrants who return to India after expiry of their contractual employment. There had been a consistent and steady increase in the number of persons emigrating for employment abroad from the year 2009 onwards till 2013. The number of emigration clearances granted by the eight offices of the Protector of Emigrants was 6.41 lakhs in 2010, in the year 2011 the figure was 6.26 lakhs. One office of Protector of Emigrants, Jaipur (Rajasthan) was inaugurated on 7th January, 2012 and the number of emigration clearance granted by nine offices of Protector of Emigrants was 7.47 lakhs. Subsequently, one more office of Protector of Emigrants, Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) was inaugurated on 15th May, 2013. The year 2013 registered an increase in the number of emigrants at the rate of 15.92% if compared with the previous year i.e. 2012 and the absolute number of emigrants is 8.66 Lakhs for 2013 and 7.47 Lakhs for 2012.

Region-wise Labour Outflow in 2009 and 2013



Employment for Indian workers abroad holds a great potential. The number of workers who were given emigration clearance for contractual employment abroad during the last five years destination country wise and source State-wise are detailed in Tables A and B respectively.

III. Recruitment by Foreign Employer directly or through Project Exporter

Section 16 of the Emigration Act, 1983 provides that recruitment for overseas employment can be done either by a recruiting agent by obtaining a Registration Certificate from the Registering authority or by an employer directly by obtaining a Permit from the competent Authority. Foreign Employer also recruits workers from India for a specific project through Project Exporter. The Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) has been empowered by the Central Government to function as the Registering Authority to regulate the recruitment through recruiting agents and also as Competent Authority to regulate direct recruitment by employers. The recruiting agents are required to obtain the Demand Letter, Power of Attorney and Specimen Employment Contract from the foreign employers in order to recruit workers and obtain emigration clearance for their departure. The specimen employment contract lays down the basic terms and conditions of employment including salary, accommodation, medical cover, transport, etc. In case of vulnerable categories of workers, i.e. unskilled labour and women emigrants the employment documents are required to be attested by the Indian Mission concerned.

Section 22 of the Emigration Act, 1983, provides that no citizen of India shall emigrate for any work falling under section 2(1)(o), unless he obtains emigration clearance from the Protector of Emigrants. Persons having 'Emigration Check Not Required' passports (also called ECNR passport) are not required to obtain emigration clearance from the Protector of Emigrants. List of persons/categories of workers in whose case ECNR is not required is given at Annexure C. Broadly, any person who has passed class X is entitled to an ECNR passport. An ECNR passport holder does not need any emigration clearance for going to "any" country. Further, even those holding ECR passport (bearing ECR stamp) are exempted from

emigration check formalities while going to 175 countries, which are termed as ECNR countries (Annexure-D). There are only 17 ECR countries for which emigration clearance is required (only in respect of ECR passport holders). Insurance of the intending emigrant under the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojna (PBBY) is compulsory for emigration clearance. The Emigration Clearance to Yemen has been suspended due to unfavourable condition there.

For granting emigration clearance for persons going for Libya, guidelines have been issued to the Protector of Emigrants to get Life insurance policy for an amount of Rs.20 lakhs per applicant in case of an ECR passport holder where emigration clearance is obtained by them.

Advisory has been issued vide Ministry's order No.Z.11025/161/2012-Emig., dated 04.12.2012 regarding deployment of domestic workers to Kuwait for double check and ensure that persons seeking domestic work visa are actually willing to work at the residence of the sponsor and such persons are duly warned and sensitized that if they violate conditions of their visa, they will face problems of being jailed/deported etc.

IV. Enforcement and Grievance Redressal

Complaints are received about exploitation of overseas Indian workers. Such complaints often pertain to non-payment/ delayed payment of wages, unilateral changes in the contract of workers, changing the jobs arbitrarily etc. In extreme cases, the workers are not given any employment at all and are left in the lurch in the foreign country. Such workers, besides suffering, also become a liability on our Missions. In such instances, the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) steps in and asks the concerned Recruiting Agent (RA) to get the workers repatriated at his expense. If the RA fails to do so, action is taken to suspend/cancel his registration and forfeit his Bank Guarantee to pay for the repatriation expenses.

Complaints against Recruiting Agents are enquired into with the help of POEs and the concerned Indian Missions. Complaints against un-registered agents are referred to the concerned State Governments for investigation and action under the law of the land.

All State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to instruct all Police Stations to keep a strict vigil on the activities of unscrupulous agents. Complaints against foreign employers are taken up with the Indian Missions and if need be the employer is blacklisted. During the last three years 83 Registration Certificates were suspended and 76 Registration Certificates had been cancelled. Prosecution sanctions were issued in 05 cases in 2013 based on police reports. It is relevant to mention here that prosecution sanction from the Central Government is not required if the complaint against the unregistered agent is by an emigrant/intending emigrant or his relatives. 511 foreign employers have been blacklisted till date.

V. Simplification of Procedures

- Number of ECR countries have been reduced to 18 from earlier 153 countries with effect from December, 2006. The number has been further reduced to 17 w.e.f 12.8.2008.
- Earlier, powers for bulk permission to POEs were very limited. This was liberalized in May, 2007. Now the Deputy Secretary level POEs in Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai have been delegated full powers without any limit for granting permission. The Under Secretary level POEs in Jaipur, Rae Bareilly, Hyderabad and Trivandrum have been delegated powers upto 500 workers permissions and Section Officer level POEs in Chandigarh, Kolkata and Cochin entrusted powers upto 300 workers.
- Emigration Clearance Books (EC Books) are issued to the recruiting agents through the Offices of the Protector of Emigrants from January, 2008.
- Applications for opening of Branch office, change/shifting of office, change of Managing Director/Managing Partner, under the Emigration Act are submitted by the recruiting agents to the office of the respective POE with complete documents/information from January, 2008.
- The existing Emigration Rules 1983 have been amended through the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 2009 which have come into force w.e.f. 09.07.2009. Copies of the Emigration Act and Rules thereof have been uploaded on the Ministry's website for information to general public and recruiting

agents/intending recruiting agents/intending emigrants/emigrants.

- Emigration clearance process had been computerized. During the year three POE offices, viz, Hyderabad, Cochin and Chandigarh were declared ISO certified and three POE offices viz. Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai have already been ISO certified. Permission has been granted for ISO Certificates for the office of Jaipur, Kolkata, Trivandrum and Rae Bareilly during the current year.

VI. Protection and Welfare of Emigrants

Of all the emigrant workers, the housemaids and the unskilled workers are the most vulnerable categories. Therefore, to avoid their exploitation, the Ministry has taken some of the following measures.

- the age restriction of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all women emigrants emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries irrespective of the nature/category of employment;
 - Foreign Employer should deposit a security deposit of \$2500 if he recruits the worker directly.
 - Embassy attestation has been made mandatory in respect of all women and unskilled category workers in respect of all ECR countries;
- Under the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, the recruiting agents have been entrusted with specific duties and responsibilities with a view to safeguard the interest of the emigrant worker. They will also have to maintain certain basic facilities.
 - Specific duties of the foreign employers have been laid down under the Rules with a view to safeguard the interests of the emigrants.
 - Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting with Qatar for welfare and safeguarding the interest of emigrants were held during the year 2013.
 - New initiative 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 international crisis/labour dispute in the ECR/ECNR countries the Indian evacuees have always been provided various kinds of services free of cost, such as air lifting, food, medical assistance, shelter and emergency exit certificates. On arrival to India, these evacuees have been provided free transit accommodation and free domestic travel facilities as well.
 - Malaysia, Kuwait and UAE declared amnesty scheme for the illegal workers in those countries. Many Indians availed the scheme and returned to India. Further, with implementation of 'Nitaqat' programme in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a number of Indian workers availed the facility by getting their stay regularized or returned to India without any penalty.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

I. Engaging the Global Indians

As per World Bank Report October 2013, India remained the largest recipient of inward remittances with estimated US \$ 71 billion in 2013. Where the share of remittances going for private consumption purposes has been the highest, Diaspora investments, though not a significant fraction, have largely been concentrated in land, property and securities.

II. Investment by Non-Resident Indians

To facilitate and enhance the economic and intellectual engagement of the Diaspora with India, the Government of India is constantly taking measures to create opportunities for the Diaspora in India's development. The general policy and facilities for Foreign Direct Investment are applicable to NRIs as well. Government has extended additional facilities to NRIs, which include investments in the real-estate and civil aviation sectors up to 100 percent, besides a liberal investment regime on a non-repatriation basis. Besides, various liberal deposits related facilities, an NRI may acquire any immovable property in India other than agricultural/ plantation/ farm house, and transfer any immovable property in India to a person resident in India and transfer any immovable property other than agricultural or plantation property or farm house to a person resident outside India who is a citizen of India or to a person of Indian origin resident outside India. Further, in the event of sale of immovable property other than agricultural land/farm house /plantation property in India by NRI or a PIO, the Authorized Dealer may allow repatriation of the sale proceeds outside India (for not more than two properties in case of sale of residential properties) provided certain conditions are satisfied.

As per revised FDI policy notified by DIPP vide its Press Note dated 22nd August 2013, some of the important changes made in the Existing FDI Limits are given below:

- (a) FDI Limit in Telecom Sector is increased from 74 per cent to 100 percent, out of which up to 49 per cent will be allowed under automatic route and the remaining through Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) approval. A similar dispensation would be allowed for asset reconstruction companies and tea plantations.
- (b) FDI in 4 sectors i.e. gas refineries, commodity exchanges, power trading and stock exchanges have been allowed via the automatic route. In case of PSU oil refineries, commodity exchanges, power exchanges, stock exchanges and clearing corporations, FDI will be allowed up to 49 per cent under automatic route as against current routing of the investment through FIPB.
- (c) FDI in single brand retail is to be allowed up to 49 percent under the automatic route and beyond that shall be through FIPB.
- (d) In credit information firms, 74 per cent FDI under automatic route will be allowed.
- (e) In respect of courier services, FDI of up to 100 per cent will be allowed under automatic route. Earlier, similar amount of investment was allowed through FIPB route.

III. Awareness Cum Publicity campaign

The Ministry has been running an awareness campaign since 2007. The objectives of the campaign is to create wider awareness among the general public about the processes of legal immigration; cautioning people about illegal practices followed by fraudulent Recruiting

Agencies; and, to provide Information to emigrants/intending emigrants to ensure legal, safe and orderly migration.

The awareness campaign is on the following issues:

- (a) Problems faced by emigrant workers and legal emigration process;
- (b) Problems relating to Indian housemaids overseas;
- (c) Problems relating to NRI marriages; and,
- (d) Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) Helpline (1800-11-3090)

The awareness campaign is necessary because the outflow of potential emigrants going overseas in search of jobs has substantially increased in the last five years. This is expected to increase further in the coming years as demand for Indian labour has been increasing.

During the year 2013-14, MOIA has run an awareness campaign through the following media:

- (a) Doordarshan
- (b) Lok Sabha TV
- (c) Private National as well as Regional Channels
- (d) National as well as Regional Dailies

The period of campaign was ranged for 70 to 80 days during this year. It aims to cover the complete length and breadth of the country. The number of potential migrants seeking information and clarification on the OWRC Helpline has increased substantially since the awareness campaign was initiated.

IV. Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians (PMGAC-OI)

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:

- (a) 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.

- (b) Develop an inclusive agenda for a two-way engagement between Indian and Overseas Indians;
- (c) Consider ways and means for accessing the skills and knowledge of the Indian Diaspora engaging it in India's development effort; and
- (d) 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 fifth meeting of the Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indian on January 8, 2014 at New Delhi. 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, Shri Pallam Raju, Minister of Human Resource Development, Dr Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of India, Shri T.K.A.Nair, Advisor to PM, Shri Pulok Chatterji, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, and Shri Shivshankar Menon, National Security Advisor besides Secretaries to the Government of India.

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, Lord Bhikhu Chotalal Parekh, Dr Sam Pitroda, Tan Sri Dato' Ajit Singh, Shri Neville Joseph Roach, and Shri Yusuffali M.A.

During the meeting the participants exchanged views on key international issues and their implication for India, including strategies for enhancing FDI inflow, energy security, measures to encourage foreign governments to conclude Social Security Agreements with India, enhancing participation of Overseas Indians in skill development and knowledge transfer initiatives, and leveraging the Diaspora for technology and innovation for industrial growth and development challenges. The members also gave their perspectives on strengthening engagement between India and the Overseas Indians as well as between India and various countries in the bilateral sphere.

V. India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI)

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 organisations 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.

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.

IDF-OI will partner with international, national and state level NGOs as well as State Governments and local self government institutions, for effective

implementation. Since projects will be implemented by partner institutions, independent evaluation and feedback will be undertaken by IDF-OI to ensure transparency and performance.

VI. Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC)

The Ministry has set up an Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) as a not-for-profit trust in partnership with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). The Centre is a 'one-stop shop' and seeks to serve the interests of the Overseas Indian community and has the mandate to cover two broad areas viz: Investment Facilitation and Knowledge Networking.

The Centre has a five point mandate viz :

- (a) Promote Overseas Indian investments into India and facilitate business partnerships,;
- (b) Establish and maintain a Diaspora Knowledge Network;
- (c) Function as a clearing house for all investment related information ;
- (d) Assist Indian States to project investment opportunities to Overseas Indians ;and,
- (e) Provide advisory services to PIOs and NRIs.

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

- (a) 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 11 lakh unique visitors, 21,850 portal registrations and 38,000 + newsletter subscribers.

- (b) Outreach and Consulting- that is 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 twelve State Partners - Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana,

Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(c) Facilitation and Matchmaking -which is done through i) query addressal, both online and offline on various topics like - banking, market entry, taxation, real estate, Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) etc. through OIFC'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 29 diaspora meets and connected over 8000 overseas Indians to India. It has answered 12000 + queries.

In 2011, OIFC commissioned a survey to understand the expectations and concerns of Overseas Indians in their economic engagement with India. The survey was conducted by ICRA Management Consulting Services Ltd (iMaCS) and covered the regions of Singapore, UAE and USA, during November 2011. The key outcomes targeted were to get a clear understanding of the Indian diaspora's expectations and concerns, relating to their engagement with India and significant policy / procedural recommendations for strengthening the diaspora's economic engagement with India, which can then be put up for consideration to the Government of India. The second phase covering the regions of Africa, Europe and South East Asia was concluded recently.

OIFC 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.

VII. Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK)

To commemorate the evolution and achievements of the Indian Diaspora, Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK) is being established at Chankayapuri, New Delhi, at an estimated cost of Rs.94 crore. The National Building Construction Corporation has been appointed turnkey Consultant and Project Manager.

The Kendra, over time, is expected to become the focal point for interaction -social, cultural and economic- with and among all Overseas Indians. It will also serve as a research and documentation centre and host a permanent exhibition.

The Kendra would, among others, have the following facilities:

- (a) A Library/Research Centre
- (b) Flexible capacity meeting rooms
- (c) An Indian Cultural Centre
- (d) A state of the art 500-seater auditorium
- (e) A permanent exhibition space
- (f) Fully serviced guest rooms
- (g) Full-fledged Business Centres
- (h) A restaurant & adequate basement parking
- (i) 100 percent power back-up

The project Started on 1st May, 2011. It is likely to be completed by end of 2014.

The Ministry is in the process of establishing a society which will be responsible for day to day functioning of the Kendra.

ECONOMIC DIVISION

Economic Division has been mandated to provide economic and analytical inputs in policy matters pertaining to the Ministry and generate analytical and empirical research on migration related subjects and surveys. A proper ex-post facto evaluation of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry is also necessary to ensure that the resources earmarked for different purposes are optimally used and sufficient research material and data-base is generated to help improve policy. The Ministry is collaborating with a number of institutions and universities, both within and outside India, to help generate research on subjects such as migration and remittances. The Economic Division will also facilitate convergence and dovetailing of various research studies to ensure synergy. A data base of human resources at all levels, collating their potential and capabilities, has to be built for effective implementation of MOIA's mandate. The Economic Division will help facilitate this task.

I. Academic Engagements

As part of its mandate of conducting research on Diaspora related subject, MOIA is engaged with or has entered into MoAs with the following eminent research organisations/associations on a variety of topics of interest:

1. Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
2. Research Partnership with Centre for Indian Studies in South Africa (CISA), University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.
3. Centre for the Advanced Study of India CASI, University of Pennsylvania.
4. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Development Studies (RGIDS), Thiruvananthapuram.

Under the Research Partnership with CDS, partial grant under third tranche of funds of ₹ 12.26 lakhs

for the year 2013-14 was released. Third Annual Seminar on Migration and Development was held at Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore on December 2nd, 2013. Tenth Short term training on 'Methods and approaches to Research on Migration Issues' was held from March 24-28, 2014.

Under the Research Partnership with Centre for Indian Studies in South Africa (CISA), University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg partial grant under second tranche of funds of Rand 11,50,800 (₹ 70 lakh) for the year 2013-14 was released. CISA submitted working papers on the following topics:

- (i) Indian Capital and Changing Geographies in Ethiopia.
- (ii) Land Politics and Indigenous Resistance in Ethiopia
- (iii) Early Immigration and Settlement of People of South Asian Origins
- (iv) Investment and immigration from India to Botswana and the case of the Choppies Group
- (v) Indian Generic Drugs and Pharmaceutical Capital in South Africa
- (vi) The Moral Economy of Health and the Implications of Generic Drugs in South Africa
- (vii) Fordsburg, Flea market and Foreigners: An ethnographic study of Indian business district in Johannesburg
- (viii) Indian labour migration in Johannesburg: Arguments on region, religion, journey and asylum

II. Central Sector Scheme for Skill Development

The Planning Commission has accorded 'in principle' approval to the New Plan Scheme of



प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
www.OverseasIndian.in, www.moia.gov.in

MOIA to be launched in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) vide its letter dated 12th June 2012. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) meeting held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 7th June 2013 to consider the Plan Scheme for

Skill Development for overseas employment recommended the Scheme. The scheme has also received approval of Honourable Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs on 1st November 2013. The total project cost is ₹ 137 crore. A financial provision of ₹ 20 crore has been made for launch and implementation of the Scheme in 2014-15.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Outcome Budget of the Ministry for the year 2013-14 was presented to Parliament on 20th March, 2013 in Lok Sabha and on 21st March, 2013 in Rajya Sabha. The Budget Estimate (BE) of the Ministry for 2013-14 was ₹ 115.79 crore. The Revised Estimate (RE) of the Ministry for 2013-14 was ₹ 92.94 crore. The Budget Estimate for the year 2014-15 has been approved at ₹ 148.98 crore. The detailed Budget allocation and Revised Estimates are given in Table-D. The entire allocation of the Ministry is on the Non-plan side. A Plan head has been opened for New Plan Scheme for Skill Development for overseas employment with the budget provision of ₹ 20.00 crore for 2014-15

The Ministry operates three major heads of Expenditure as under:

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

The focus of the Ministry during the year, as in previous years, was on three aspects:

- To contain administrative expenditure;
- To increase allocation for Programmes and Schemes to achieve the objectives of the Ministry; and,
- To maximize the productivity of expenditure on Schemes through partnerships

The broad trend in expenditure during the last five years are depicted in Bar Diagrams in Figures A.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Management Services Division provides support services to the Ministry and deals with matters pertaining to Human Resource Management, Infrastructure and logistics support, Parliamentary matters and coordination with various Divisions of the Ministry as well as other Ministries. This Division also exercises vigilance oversight and handles all vigilance related cases involving officials working in the Ministry besides being responsible for implementation of the use of Official Language. This Division is to facilitate smooth and effective operation of the Ministry.

The Office of Protector of Emigrants (POE) at Rae Bareilly was inaugurated by Shri Vayalar Ravi, Hon'ble Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs on 15th May, 2013 and the office was made functional on the same day. The jurisdiction of the office of POE, Rae Bareilly is Uttar Pradesh (excluding NCR of Uttar Pradesh). The Ministry takes earnest efforts to make the Office of Protector of Emigrants at Guwahati functional during 2014-15.

I. Overseas Indian Centers

The Government sanctioned three posts of Counsellors, Community Affairs (Development) at the Indian Missions of Washington DC, Abu Dhabi and Kuala Lumpur as field organizations of MOIA in these countries. The Counsellor at Washington looks after the interests of the Overseas Indian Community in the USA; the one in Abu Dhabi covers the UAE while the Counselor at Kuala Lumpur looks after Malaysia. The Counsellors are supported by professionals to be appointed locally to provide assistance in the field of health, legal and financial matters. The Counsellor at Washington is assisted by professionals in the field of Community Development and Legal assistance.

The Counsellors at Abu Dhabi and Washington are posted by the Ministry drawn from All India Services/Central Civil Services of Director level officers with the approval of Appointment Committee of the Cabinet. However, the Counselor at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia is posted by the Ministry of External Affairs. Based on the experience of these offices and seized of the requirement, Ministry is considering setting up one more Overseas Indian Centre at London, United Kingdom.

II Vigilance Framework

The Vigilance Wing of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the rank of Joint Secretary, who functions as the focal point for all vigilance matters in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Investigation Agencies like Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). Complaints on the corruption and malpractices in the functioning of the Offices of the Protector of Emigrants and the Recruiting Agents, received from the general public, are dealt with in a time bound manner. In all cases, where CBI sought sanction for prosecution in respect of officials working under this Ministry and also in all the Offices of Protector of Emigrants, the same has been duly conveyed within time.

The Ministry is implementing the guidelines/instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training (DOP&T) and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on creating greater awareness of vigilance among the users. In order to bring about awareness about vigilance and transparency in the functioning of offices that have public interface, the Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 28th October, 2013 to 2nd November, 2013, starting with a pledge taking on 28th October, 2013. All the Offices of the Protector of Emigrants

observed the Vigilance Awareness Week in their respective offices on similar lines.

With a view to bring about maximum transparency in the working of the Ministry through effective use of websites in discharge of regulatory enforcement, the Emigration Act and the Rules framed there under, downloadable forms, guidelines for registration, status of Appeal filed under Section 23 of the Emigration Act, 1983, etc., have been uploaded on the website. The information on the APARs of officers of Under Secretaries and above level from the financial year 2012-13, have been uploaded on the website of the Cadre Management System of DOP&T, before forwarding them to DOP&T and the Parent Cadre Offices for the All India Service Officers.

MOIA has been pro-actively taking preventive action against any corrupt practices in the Ministry as well as in the Offices of Protector of Emigrants. Prompt action has been taken against the employees against whom recommendations have been received either from CBI or CVC.

During the period from 1st April 2013 to 31st March, 2014, 30 cases of Appeals which are filed under Section 23 of the Emigration Act, 1983, by various Recruiting Agents have been received. Efforts are made to fix the hearings of the Appeals by the Appellate Authority as early as possible.

III Progressive use of Hindi

Official Language Section of the Ministry has the responsibility for effective implementation of the

Official Language Act and Rules made there under. Efforts were made to increase the use of Hindi in the ministry during the period under report. Provisions of Section 3 (3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 were complied with fully. All papers covered by these provisions were issued bilingually, i.e., in Hindi and English. Letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi in all cases. Besides this, Hindi translation of Social Security Agreements/MOUs with foreign countries was also done. Second Sub-Committee of Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected the Ministry on 25th January, 2014 regarding Progressive use of Hindi.

The Ministry organized the "Hindi Pakwara" from 10th to 27th September, 2013. During this period, a Hindi work shop was organized for the officers/employees to impart basic knowledge on writing noting/drafting and preparing drafts in Hindi on routine subjects. Competitions in Noting and Drafting in Hindi as well as Hindi Essay were organized and cash prizes and certificates were awarded to the 27 participants.

IV Right to Information Act (RTI)

For information under the RTI Act, 2005, citizens may approach the designated Public Information Officer (RTI) of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The following officers are designated as the Public Information Officers and the Appellate Authorities in respect of matters pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs:

Matter	Public Information Officer	Appellate Authority
All matters relating to the office of Protector General of Emigrants and offices of Protectors of Emigrants.	Deputy Secretary (Emigration Services) & CPIO	Protector General of Emigrants & First Appellate Authority
All matters relating to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, other than emigration related issues	Deputy Secretary (Admn.) & CPIO	Joint Secretary (Financial Services) & First Appellate Authority

During the financial year 2013-14 (from 1st April, 2013 to 31st March, 2014), 339 applications were received and 20 applications were carried over from previous year. 61 applications were transferred to other concerned authorities. 290 were disposed off and 8 are in the process of disposal. During this period, 38 appeals were received and 02 applications were carried over from previous year, 35 have been disposed off and 05 are in the process of disposal.

V Results Framework Document (RFD):

The Cabinet Secretariat has introduced the concept of RFD in the year 2009 to measure the performance of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India. Since then, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has been preparing the RFDs every year and placing them on its website for greater transparency and public scrutiny. The RFD of the Department for the year 2014-15 has been prepared. RFD 2013-14 is placed at Table E. Though the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has been set up only in 2004 yet the performance of the Ministry has been impressive over the years against the targets set to fulfill its objectives.

VI. Gender Budget

Ministry has constituted a Gender Budget Cell with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To come up with specific schemes benefiting women.
- (ii) To make an assessment of the benefits reaching women through the existing programmes and schemes of the Department.
- (iii) To clearly bring out scheme -wise provisions and physical targets for benefiting women in the Performance Budget of the Department.
- (iv) To provide inputs for the Detailed Demands for Grants every Year.

The total expenditure on scheme for legal assistance to NRI women in fraudulent marriages is ₹ 52.51 lakhs for 2013-14. Expenditure on female participants of Know India Programme (KIP) has been 64% of the total budget allocated for the programme.

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ANNEXURE- A

FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

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 with major concentrations of Overseas Indians in consultation & 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 at 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 fields such as Trade, Culture, Tourism, Media, Youth Affairs, Health, Education, Science and Technology in consultation with the Ministries concerned.
16. Exercise of powers conferred by Section 7B (1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955).
17. Work relating to totalisation agreements, protection and welfare of Overseas Indians and exemption from payment of Social Security.
18. Promotion of investment by Overseas Indians in India, including innovative investments and policy initiatives consistent with overall government policies, particularly in areas such as exclusive Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for Overseas Indians.
19. To be represented on the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and the Foreign Investment Implementation Authority.
20. 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.

**Source: Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961
as amended from time to time.**

ANNEXURE- B

OFFICES OF THE PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS (POES)

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Address	Tel & Fax
1.	POE, Delhi	Jaisalmer House, Canteen Block, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110 011	Tel: 011-23382472 Fax: 011-23073908
2.	POE, Kolkata	Room No.18, A-Wing, MSO Building, 3rd Floor, DF Block, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 084	Tel : 033-23343407 Fax: 033-23343407
3.	POE, Chandigarh	5th Block, Ground Floor, Kendriya Sadan, Sector-9A, Chandigarh-160 017	Tel : 0172 - 2741790 Fax : 0172 - 2741790
4.	POE, Mumbai	Building E, Khira Nagar, S.V. Road, Santa Cruz (West), Mumbai-400 039	Tel : 022 - 26614393 Fax : 022 - 26614353
5.	POE, Hyderabad	Gruha Kalpa Building, M.J. Road, Hyderabad - 500 001	Tel : 040 - 24652557 Fax : 040 - 24652557
6.	POE, Chennai	TNHB, Ashok Nagar, Shopping Complex (Annexe), Ashok Nagar, Chennai - 600 083	Tel : 044 - 24891337 Fax : 044 - 24891337
7.	POE, Trivandrum	Suganthi, TC 24/846(1), Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014	Tel : 0471 - 2324835 Fax : 0471 - 2324835
8.	POE, Cochin	3rd Floor, Putherickal Building, Market Road, Cochin - 682 035	Tel: 0484 - 2360187 Fax: 0484 - 2360187
9.	Vacant POE (Jaipur)	CFC Building, RICO, Sitapura Industrial Area, Tonk Road, Jaipur.	Tel. 0141-2771528 Fax 0141-2771529
10.	POE, Rae Bareilly	Rudra Plaza, Hospital Road, Opp. Reform Club, Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)	Tel. 0535-2211122 Fax 0535-2211123

ANNEXURE- C

LIST OF PERSONS/CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN WHOSE CASE EMIGRATION CHECK IS NOT REQUIRED (ECNR CATEGORIES)

1. All holders of Diplomatic/Official Passports.
2. All Gazetted Government servants.
3. All Income-tax payers (including agricultural income-tax payees) in their individual capacity.
4. All professional degree holders, such as Doctors holding MBBS degree or degrees in Ayurveda or Homoeopathy; Accredited Journalists; Engineers; Chartered Accountants; Lecturers; Teachers; Scientists; Advocates etc.
5. Spouses and dependent children of category of persons listed from (2) to (4).
6. Persons holding Class 10 qualification or higher degrees.
7. Seamen who are in possession of CDC or Sea Cadets, Desk Cadets (i) who have passed final examination of three year B. Sc. Nautical Sciences Courses at T.S. Chanakya, Mumbai; and (ii) who have undergone three months of pre-sea training at any of the Government approved training Institutes such as T.S. Chanakya, T.S. Rehman, T.S. Jawahar, MTI (SCI) and NIPM, Chennai, after production of identity cards issued by the Shipping Master, Mumbai/Kolkata/Chennai.
8. Persons holding permanent immigration visas such as those for UK, USA and Australia.
9. Persons possessing two-year diplomas from any institute recognised by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) or State Council of Vocational Training (SCVT) or persons holding three-year diploma/equivalent degree from institutions like Polytechnics recognised by Central/State Governments.
10. Nurses possessing qualifications recognised under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947.
11. All persons above the age of 50 years.
12. All persons who have been staying abroad for more than three years (the period of three years could be either in one stretch or broken) and their spouses.
13. Children below 18 years of age.

ANNEXURE- D

LIST OF COUNTRIES FOR WHICH EMIGRATION CHECK IS NOT REQUIRED (ECNR COUNTRIES)

1. Albania	40. Croatia	78. Italy
2. Algeria	41. Cuba	79. Jamaica
3. Andorra	42. Cyprus	80. Japan
4. Angola	43. Czech Republic	81. Kazakhstan
5. Antigua & Barduda	44. DPR Korea	82. Kenya
6. Argentina	45. Democratic Republic of Congo	83. Kiribati
7. Armenia	46. Denmark	84. Kyrgystan
8. Australia	47. Djibouti	85. Laos.PDR
9. Austria	48. Dominica	86. Latvia
10. Azerbaijan	49. Dominican Republic	87. Lesotho
11. Bahamas	50. Ecuador	88. Liberia
12. Bangladesh	51. Egypt	89. Liechtenstein
13. Barbados	52. El Salvador	90. Lithuania
14. Belarus	53. Equatorial Guinea	91. Luxemburg
15. Belgium	54. Eritrea	92. Madagascar
16. Belize	55. Estonia	93. Malawi
17. Benin	56. Ethiopia	94. Maldives
18. Bhutan	57. Fiji	95. Mali
19. Bolivia	58. Finland	96. Malta
20. Bosnia & Harzegovina	59. France	97. Marshall Islands
21. Botswana	60. Gabon	98. Mauritania
22. Brazil	61. Gambia	99. Mauritius
23. Brunei	62. Georgia	100. Mexico
24. Bulgaria	63. Germany	101. Micronesia
25. Burkina Faso	64. Ghana	102. Moldova
26. Burundi	65. Greece	103. Monaco
27. Cambodia	66. Grenada	104. Mongolia
28. Cameroon	67. Guatemala	105. Montenegro
29. Canada	68. Guinea	106. Morocco
30. Cape Verde	69. Guinea-Bisau	107. Mozambique
31. Central African Republic	70. Guyana	108. Myanmar
32. Chad	71. Haiti	109. Namibia
33. Chile	72. Honduras	110. Nauru
34. China	73. Hungary	111. Nepal
35. Colombia	74. Iceland	112. Netherlands
36. Comoros	75. Iran	113. New Zealand
37. Congo	76. Ireland	114. Nicaragua
38. Costa Rica	77. Israel	115. Niger
39. Cote d'Ivoire		116. Nigeria



ANNEXURE- D

117. Norway	137. Senegal	158. Trinidad & Tobago
118. Pakistan	138. Serbia	159. Tunisia
119. Palau	139. Seychelles	160. Turkey
120. Panama	140. Sierra Leone	161. Turkmenistan
121. Papua New Guinea	141. Singapore	162. Tuvalu
122. Paraguay	142. Slovakia	163. Uganda
123. Peru	143. Slovenia	164. Ukraine
124. Philippines	144. Solomon Islands	165. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island
125. Poland	145. Somalia	166. United Republic of Tanzania
126. Portugal	146. South Africa	167. USA
127. Rep of Korea	147. Spain	168. Uruguay
128. Romania	148. Sri Lanka	169. Uzbekistan
129. Russian Federation	149. Suriname	170. Vanuatu
130. Rwanda	150. Swaziland	171. Venezuela
131. Saint Kitts and Nevis	151. Sweden	172. Vietnam
132. Saint Lucia	152. Switzerland	173. Zambia
133. St Vincent and the Grenadines	153. Tajikistan	174. Zimbabwe
134. Samoa	154. The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia	175. Vatican
135. San Marino	155. Timor-Leste	
136. Sao Tome and Principe	156. Tonga	

TABLE - A

**EMIGRATION CLEARANCE GRANTED
DESTINATION WISE FROM 2009-2013**

SN	Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Afghanistan	395	256	487	125	153
2	Bahrain	17541	15101	14323	20150	17269
3	Indonesia	9	3	22	11	38
4	Iraq		390	1177	917	6577
5	Jordan	847	2562	1413	1819	1462
6	Kuwait	42091	37667	45149	55868	70072
7	Lebanon	250	765	534	288	281
8	Libya	3991	5221	477	01	293
9	Malaysia	11345	20577	17947	21241	22388
10	Oman	74963	105807	73819	84384	63398
11	Qatar	46292	45752	41710	63096	78367
12	S. Arabia	281110	275172	289297	357503	354169
13	Sudan	708	957	1175	491	144
14	Syria	0	2	118	0	10
15	Thailand	5	05	27	09	15
16	U. A. E.	130302	626575	138861	141138	202016
17	Yemen	421	208	29	0	3
	TOTAL	610270	641355	626565	747041	816655

Source: Emigration Services Division, MOIA

TABLE - B

STATE-WISE FIGURES OF WORKERS GRANTED EMIGRATION CLEARANCE DURING THE YEARS 2009-2013

SN	State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	A&N Islands	75	80	93	97	194
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69233	72220	71589	92803	103049
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	188	175	153	248
4.	Assam	1788	2133	2459	3384	3794
5.	Bihar	50227	60531	71438	84078	96894
6.	Chandigarh	966	831	861	823	1150
7.	Chhattisgarh	51	81	114	111	131
8.	Daman & Diu	8	11	13	31	33
9.	Delhi	2501	2583	2425	2842	2890
10.	DNH/UT	3	11	53	20	35
11.	Goa	1659	1380	1112	1338	1953
12.	Gujarat	9185	8245	8369	6999	8853
13.	Haryana	1052	958	1058	1196	1735
14.	Himachal Pradesh	776	743	739	847	1256
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	4307	4080	4137	4737	4532
16.	Jharkhand	3545	3922	4287	5292	6782
17.	Karnataka	18565	17295	15394	17960	17798
18.	Kerala	119384	104101	86783	98178	85909
19.	Lakshdeep	19	18	11	13	70
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1897	1564	1378	1815	1993
21.	Maharashtra	19128	18123	16698	19259	19579

TABLE - C

PRIVATE REMITTANCES (2001 TO 2013)

Year	In US \$ billion
2001	14.27
2002	15.73
2003	20.99
2004	18.75
2005	22.12
2006	28.33
2007	37.21
2008	49.97
2009	49.20
2010	53.48
2011	63.01
2012	67.25
2013	71.00

Source: World Bank Annual remittances data updated as on October 2013

TABLE - D

OBJECT HEAD WISE SUMMARY OF NON - PLAN ESTIMATES VIS-A-EXPENDITURE (₹ Crores) 1 Crores = 10 million

1 Object Head	2	3 BE 2013-14	4 RE 2013-14	5 Actual 2013-14	6 BE 2014-15
00.106	Entertainment charges (Minor Head)				
01	Entertainment of Dignitaries				
01.00	Entertainment of Dignitaries				
01.00.20	Other Administrative Expenses	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.30
00.800	Other Expenditure (Minor Head)				
03	Other Schemes (Sub-Head)				
03.03	Other Items				
03.03.31	Grant-in-aids	1.00	1.00	0.12	1.00
03.03.50	Other Items-Other Charges	12.00	2.10	2.71	6.00
03.04	Overseas Citizenship of India				
03.04.50	Other Charges	2.38	2.52	2.38	2.85
03.05	Know India Programme				
03.05.50	Other Charges	4.00	3.00	2.20	4.50
03.06	Scholarship scheme for Diaspora children				
03.06.50	Other Charges	7.60	8.83	8.81	8.56
03.07	Promotion of cultural ties				
03.07.50	Other Charges	0.50	0.26	0.28	5.00
03.08	Awareness campaign/media plan				
03.08.50	Other Charges	10.00	10.00	4.96	12.50
03.09	India Development Foundation				
03.09.50	Other Charges	2.00	0.40	0.40	2.00
03.10	Overseas India Facilitation centre				
03.10.50	Other Charges	7.00	3.18	3.18	4.50
03.11	Overseas Workers Resource Centre				
03.11.50	Other Charges	1.25	1.22	1.22	1.50

TABLE - D

1 Object Head	2	3 BE 2013-14	4 RE 2013-14	5 Actual 2013-14	6 BE 2014-15
03.13	Labour Mobility Partnership				
03.13.50	Other Charges	0.05	0	0	0.05
03.20	Pre-departure Orientation and Skill Upgradation of Emigrant Workers				
03.20.50	Other Charges	0.05	0	0	1.00
03.22	Overseas Indian Centres				
03.22.50	Other Charges	4.00	3.73	3.76	4.86
03.24	Indian Council of Overseas Employment/ICM				
03.24.50	Other Charges	5.00	0	0	4.00
03.25	Legal Assistance to Women Facing Problems in NRI Marriage				
03.25.50	Other Charges	0.75	0.53	0.06	1.00
03.30	Plan Scheme for skill development for overseas employment				
03.30.50	Other Charges				20.00
	Total - Other Schemes (Sub Head)	57.88	36.88	30.19	79.62
15	Celebration of Parvasi Bhartiya Divas				
15.00	Celebration of Parvasi Bhartiya Divas				
15.00.50	Other Charges	8.00	10.50	9.75	13.00
	Total - Other Expenditure	65.88	47.38	39.94	92.62
	Total - Major Head "2061"	66.88	47.98	40.54	93.62
	Total - Revenue Section	95.79	72.94	64.78	133.98
	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				
23.00	Parvasi Bhartiya Kendra				
23.00.53	Major Works	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00



TABLE - D

1 Object Head	2	3 BE 2013-14	4 RE 2013-14	5 Actual 2013-14	6 BE 2014-15
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	20.00	20.00	15.00
	Total - Other Buildings	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
	Total - Major Head "4059"	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
	Total - Capital Section	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
	Grand Total	115.79	92.94	84.78	148.98

Section 1:

Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions

Vision

Proactively engage with Overseas Indians to meaningfully serve India.

Mission

Establish a vibrant institutional framework based on three value propositions: Through multi-skilled market driven entities promoted by the Ministry and managed by knowledge partners. Policy coherence in strategic engagement with Overseas Indians. Enlisting the States as partners in emigration management and Overseas Indian related initiatives.

Objectives

1. Facilitate sustained, symbiotic and strategic engagement 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 resources of Overseas Indians to supplement the national development efforts.
3. Transforming management of emigration through appropriate domestic interventions and international cooperation.

Functions

1. All emigration under the Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983) from India to overseas countries and the return of emigrants.
2. All matters relating to Overseas Indians comprising Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) excluding entries specifically allotted to other Departments.
3. 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.

4. To be represented in the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and the Foreign Investment Implementation Authority.
5. 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.
6. Matters relating to Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards and Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra.
7. Matters relating to programmes in India for overseas Indian Volunteers.
8. 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.
9. Policy regarding employment assistance to PIO/NRIs excluding reservations in Government service.
10. 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.
11. Scholarship to NRI/PIO students for study in India under different schemes in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.
12. Development of marketing and communication strategies to ensure strong links between the Overseas Indian community and India.
13. Matters relating to NRI/PIO contributions to the Government and parental organizations in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs.

- 14 Guidance to and Cooperation with the State Governments and coordination with them on matters related to Overseas Indians.
- 15 To be represented in the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.
- 16 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.
- 17 External Publicity relating to Overseas Indians' affairs in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and in consonance with foreign policy objectives.
- 18 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.
- 19 Exercise of powers conferred by the section 7B(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955).
- 20 Work relating to totalization agreements, protection and welfare of Overseas Indians and exemption from payment of Social Security.

Section 2:

Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
[1] Facilitate sustained, symbiotic and strategic engagement of Overseas Indians with India and offer them a wide variety of services in economic, social and cultural matters.	26.00	[1.1] Issue of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) cards to overseas Indians	[1.1.1] Number of cards issued	No	5.00	230000	200000	190000	170000	150000
		[1.2] Interaction with Overseas Indians through Pravasi Bhartiya Divas and Regional PBD	[1.2.1] No of fee paying delegates attending PBD	No	3.00	1200	1050	900	800	750
			[1.2.2] Analysis of Feedback from delegates	Date	2.00	25/06/2013	25/07/2013	25/08/2013	30/09/2013	15/12/2013
			[1.2.3] Completion of process for PBSA awards	Date	2.00	31/10/2013	15/11/2013	30/11/2013	10/12/2013	15/12/2013
		[1.3] Engaging the Diaspora	[1.3.1] ATR on the findings of study	Date	2.00	30/09/2013	30/10/2013	15/11/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013
			[1.3.2] Number of diaspora youth covered under Study India Program	No	3.00	25	22	20	18	16



Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
			[1.3.3] Scholarships Scheme for Diaspora Children	No	3.00	100	95	85	75	65
			[1.3.4] Seminar on fraudulent NRI marriages	No	2.00	2	1	0	0	0
			[1.3.5]	No	0.00	--	--	--	--	--
		[1.4] Establishment of Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra (PBK)	[1.4.1] Completion of civil work of PBK	Date	2.00	30/06/2013	30/07/2013	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013
			[1.4.2] Completion of furnishing of interior work of PBK	Date	2.00	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	28/02/2014
[2] Extend institutional support for individual initiatives and community action to harness the knowledge, skills and resources of Overseas Indians to supplement the national development efforts	25.00	[2.1] Economic Engagement Meets	[2.1.1] Number of meets in India	No	1.50	4	3	2	1	0
			[2.1.2] Number of participants	No	1.50	1200	1000	800	600	400
			[2.1.3] Number of Meets abroad	No	1.50	3	2	1	0	0
			[2.1.4] Number of participants	No	1.50	600	500	400	300	200



Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
			[2.1.5] Circulation of ATR (Action Taken Report) on meets held	Date	2.00	15/02/2014	20/02/2014	01/03/2014	20/03/2014	31/03/2014
			[2.1.6] Analysis of feedback from the Overseas Indians regarding the services provided by OIFC	Date	2.00	31/01/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014
		[2.2] P M ' s Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians Meeting recommendations follow up action	[2.2.1] Holding of Inter-Ministerial meeting for follow up action	No	2.00	3	2	1	0	0
			[2.2.2] Holding of Steering Group meeting of PMGAC	No	2.00	2	1	0	0	0
		[2.3] Generating analytical & empirical research on Diaspora & migration related subjects	[2.3.1] Number of research partnerships/ Studies commissioned on matters related to Overseas Indians	No	2.00	3	2	1	0	0
		[2.4] Awareness campaign on legal migration avenues and the risks of illegal migration from India	[2.4.1] National campaign - No. of days	No	5.00	80	60	40	30	20

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
			[2.4.2] Rural campaign - no. of districts	No	2.00	5	4	3	2	1
			[2.4.3] Assessment of the impact of awareness campaign	Date	2.00	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	25/03/2014	31/03/2014
[3] Transforming management of emigration through appropriate domestic interventions and international cooperation.	34.00	[3.1] E-Governance in emigration	[3.1.1] Commissioning of E-migrate software	Date	3.00	08/01/2014	09/01/2014	10/01/2014	15/01/2014	20/01/2014
			[3.1.2] Go live	Date	3.00	15/10/2013	15/11/2013	15/12/2013	15/01/2014	15/02/2014
		[3.2] Rollout of Pension and life insurance fund (PLIF) now called as Mahtma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) for Overseas Indian Workers	[3.2.1] Appointment of three additional service providers	Date	2.00	01/07/2013	30/07/2013	01/08/2013	30/08/2013	01/09/2013
			[3.2.2] Rollout of 2 (Two) enrolment centres in states in India	Date	2.00	14/11/2013	28/11/2013	12/12/2013	26/12/2013	01/01/2014



Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
			[3.2.3] Rollout of enrolment centres in at least one ECR country	Date	2.00	15/10/2013	29/10/2013	12/11/2013	26/11/2013	30/11/2013
		[3.3] Introduction of new legislation on emigration replacing existing emigration Act.	[3.3.1] Submission of draft Emigrant Management Bill to the Cabinet	Date	4.00	30/06/2013	31/07/2013	15/08/2013	31/08/2013	15/09/2013
		[3.4] ISO Certification of POE offices	[3.4.1] ISO certification of POEs	No	2.00	2	1	0	0	0
		[3.5] Social security agreements	[3.5.1] Number of new agreements	No	4.00	3	3	2	1	0
			[3.5.2] Impact assessment of Social Security Agreement	Date	2.00	01/02/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014
		[3.6] Human Resource Mobility Partnerships	[3.6.1] Number of new agreements	No	2.00	2	1	0	0	0
		[3.7] Setting up of web-based attestation system for Migrant workers	[3.7.1] Opening of new web-based attestation system	No	2.00	2	1	0	0	0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
		[3.8] Country manuals for emigrants	[3.8.1] Release of manual	No	2.00	3	2	1	0	0
		[3.9] Skill initiative in N.E for enhancing employability abroad	[3.9.1] Opening of two vocational training centres in each N.E. States	No	2.00	10	8	6	4	2
		[3.10] Review of Indian Community Welfare Fund Scheme.	[3.10.1] Enhancing the scope of activities under the scheme	Date	2.00	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	28/02/2014
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2014-15 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	05/03/2014	06/03/2014	07/03/2014	08/03/2014	11/03/2014
		Timely submission of Results for 2012-13	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2013	02/05/2013	03/05/2013	06/05/2013	07/05/2013
* Improving Internal Efficiency/ Responsiveness/Transparency/ Service delivery Ministry/ Department	6.00	Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens'/ Clients' Charter (CCC)	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Independent Audit of implementation of Public Grievance Redressal System	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80



Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent (100%)	Very Good (90%)	Good (80%)	Fair (70%)	Poor (60%)
		Update departmental strategy to align with 12th Plan priorities	Timely updation of the strategy	Date	2.0	10/09/2013	17/09/2013	24/09/2013	01/10/2013	08/10/2013
* Administrative Reforms*	6.00	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	1.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Implement Innovation Action Plan (IAP)	% of milestones achieved	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Identification of core and non-core activities of the Ministry/ Department as per 2nd ARC recommendations	Timely submission	Date	1.0	27/01/2014	28/01/2014	29/01/2014	30/01/2014	31/01/2014

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Section 3: Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
[1] Facilitate sustained, symbiotic and strategic engagement of Overseas Indians with India and offer them a wide variety of services in economic, social and cultural matters.	[1.1] Issue of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) cards to overseas Indians	[1.1.1] Number of cards issued	No	266458	243063	230000	230000	230000
	[1.2] Interaction with Overseas Indians through Pravasi Bhartiya Divas and Regional PBD	[1.2.1] No of fee paying delegates attending PBD	No	1014	1500	1200	1000	1000
		[1.2.2] Analysis of Feedback from delegates	Date	30/04/2011	25/04/2012	30/04/2013	30/04/2014	30/04/2015
		[1.2.3] Completion of process for PBSA awards	Date	30/09/2011	31/10/2012	31/10/2013	31/10/2014	30/10/2015
	[1.3] Engaging the Diaspora	[1.3.1] ATR on the findings of study	Date	--	31/12/2012	11/12/2013	31/12/2014	--
		[1.3.2] Number of diaspora youth covered under Study India Program	No	--	9	30	30	30



Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
		[1.3.3] Scholarships Scheme for Diaspora Children	No	100	--	100	100	100
		[1.3.4] Seminar on fraudulent NRI marriages	No	1	--	2	2	2
		[1.3.5]	No	--	--	--	--	--
	[1.4] Establishment of Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra (PBK)	[1.4.1] Completion of civil work of PBK	Date	--	15/06/2012	31/08/2013	--	--
		[1.4.2] Completion of furnishing of interior work of PBK	Date	--	31/10/2012	31/10/2013	--	--
[2] Extend institutional support for individual initiatives and community action to harness the knowledge, skills and resources of Overseas Indians to supplement the national development efforts.	[2.1] Economic Engagement Meets	[2.1.1] Number of meets in India	No	3	2	3	3	--
		[2.1.2] Number of participants	No	--	--	1200	--	--
		[2.1.3] Number of Meets abroad	No	4	2	3	3	--
		[2.1.4] Number of participants	No	--	--	600	--	--
		[2.1.5] Circulation of ATR (Action Taken Report) on meets held	Date	31/01/2012	15/02/2013	15/02/2014	15/02/2015	--
		[2.1.6] Analysis of feedback from the Overseas Indians regarding the services provided by OIFC	Date	--	15/03/2013	15/02/2014	--	--

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
	[2.2] PM's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians Meeting recommendations follow up action	[2.2.1] Holding of Inter-Ministerial meeting for follow up action	No	3	2	3	3	--
		[2.2.2] Holding of Steering Group meeting of PMGAC	No	--	1	2	2	--
	[2.3] Generating analytical & empirical research on Diaspora & migration related subjects	[2.3.1] Number of researchpartnerships/ Studies commissioned on matters related to Overseas Indians	No	2	3	2	2	--
	[2.4] Awareness campaign on legal migration avenues and the risks of illegal migration from India	[2.4.1] National campaign - No. of days	No	90	60	150	150	--
		[2.4.2] Rural campaign - no. of districts	No	5	0	5	5	--
		[2.4.3] Assessment of the impact of awareness campaign	Date	15/02/2012	--	15/02/2014	15/02/2015	--
[3] Transforming management of emigration through appropriate domestic interventions and international cooperation.	[3.1] E - Governance in emigration	[3.1.1] Commissioning of E-migrate software	Date	--	--	08/01/2014	--	--
		[3.1.2] Go live	Date	--	--	15/01/2014	15/10/2015	--



Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
[3] Transforming management of emigration through appropriate domestic interventions and international cooperation.	[3.1] E - Governance in emigration	[3.1.1] Commissioning of E-migrate software	Date	--	--	08/01/2014	--	--
		[3.1.2] Go live	Date	--	--	15/01/2014	15/10/2015	--
	[3.2] Rollout of Pension and life insurance fund (PLIF) now called as Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) for Overseas Indian Workers	[3.2.1] Appointment of three additional service providers	Date	07/01/2013	30/07/2013	08/01/2013	30/08/2013	09/01/2013
		[3.2.2] Rollout of 2 (Two) enrolment centres in states in India	Date	09/01/2013	23/10/2013	14/11/2013	12/05/2013	27/01/2014
		[3.2.3] Rollout of enrolment centres in at least one ECR country	Date	09/01/2013	10/01/2013	15/10/2013	30/10/2013	30/11/2013
	[3.3] Introduction of new legislation on emigration replacing existing emigration Act.	[3.3.1] Submission of draft Emigrant Management Bill to the Cabinet	Date	--	--	30/06/2013	--	--
	[3.4] ISO Certification of POE offices	[3.4.1] ISO certification of POEs	No	2	2	2	0	0
	[3.5] Social security agreements	[3.5.1] Number of new agreements	No	1	6	3	3	3
		[3.5.2] Impact assessment of Social Security Agreement	Date	--	--	15/02/2014	--	--

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
	[3.6] Human Resource Mobility Partnerships	[3.6.1] Number of new agreements	No	0	0	2	2	2
	[3.7] Setting up of web-based attestation system for Migrant workers	[3.7.1] Opening of new web-based attestation system	No	1	0	2	2	--
	[3.8] Country manuals for emigrants	[3.8.1] Release of manual	No	4	0	3	3	--
	[3.9] Skill initiative in N.E for enhancing employability abroad	[3.9.1] Opening of two vocational training centres in each N.E. States	No	--	--	10	--	--
	[3.10] Review of Indian Community Welfare Fund Scheme.	[3.10.1] Enhancing the scope of activities under the scheme	Date	--	30/09/2012	30/11/2013	--	--
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2014-15 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	--	--	06/03/2014	--	--
	Timely submission of Results for 2012-13	On-time submission	Date	--	--	02/05/2013	--	--
* Improving Internal Efficiency/Responsiveness/Transparency/Service delivery/Ministry/Department	Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens'/Clients' Charter	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Independent Audit of implementation of Public Grievance Redressal System	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
* Administrative Reforms	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--



Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 2011-2012	Actual Value for 2012-2013	Target Value for FY 2013-2014	Projected Value for FY 2014-2015	Projected Value for FY 2015-2016
	Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Implement Innovation Action Plan (IAP)	% of milestones achieved	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Identification of core and non-core activities of the Ministry/ Department as per 2nd ARC recommendations	Timely submission	Date	--	--	15/10/2013	--	--

Section 4: Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Defination	Measurement	General Comments
1.	[1.1.1] Number of cards issued	Till date we have already issued 13 lakh OCI cards, so an increase in numbers is not expected.	The total numbers of Overseas Indians requiring OCI Cards is demand based	No. of Cards issued is being kept at 230,000.	Hence, it will not be possible to increase the target under this component.
2.	[1.2.2] Analysis of Feedback from delegates	Analysis of Feedback from Delegates of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.	Analysis of Feedback from Delegates of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.	Analysis	Analysis
3.	[1.3.2] Number of diaspora youth covered under Study India Program	Number of Diaspora Youth covered under SIP	Study India Programme was introduced during year 2012-13 for the first time.	The "number" of diaspora youths covered, the delegates who attend the PBD and the delegates who attend the seminar on property disputes etc listed under the success criteria under various "Actions" will be as per the actuals.	The total number of students during the 1st Programme was 9. We will explore possibilities of advertising the SIP in overseas TV channels, subject to costs.
4.	[1.3.3] Scholarships Scheme for Diaspora Children	Scholarship scheme for Diaspora Children.	Scholarship scheme for Diaspora Children.	The scheme has been approved to provide 100 scholarships.	Funds are limited. Hence, it cannot be increased beyond 100.
5.	[2.1.5] Circulation of ATR (Action Taken Report) on meets held	Circulation of ATR(Action Taken Report) on Economic Engagement Meets .	Circulation of ATR (Action Taken Report) on Economic Engagement Meets .	Circulation of ATR (Action Taken Report) on Economic Engagement Meets .	No comments
6.	[2.2.2] Holding of Steering Group meeting of PMGAC	PM's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians	The Council is chaired by the Prime Minister and renowned persons of Indian Origin across the world have been selected as its Members.	Holding of (i) Steering Group Meeting (ii) inter-ministerial meeting for follow-up action	PMGAC has been set up to draw upon the experience and knowledge of eminent people of Indian origin in diverse fields from across the world.



Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
7.	[2.4.1] National campaign - No. of days	National campaign - No. of days. However, due to cut in budget, this amount has been kept at Rs.10 crore. Spreading limited resources over a long period of time may not lead to optimum results.	National campaign on awareness generation regarding Ministry's schemes to ensure safe and legal migration .	The number of days in excellent category is 80 days for 2013-14. This is less than 150 days indicated in targeted value FY 2013-14 at point 2.4.1 of section 3.	This is because Ministry had sought an allocation of Rs.12 crore for Awareness and Media Campaign. However, due to cut in budget, this amount has been kept at Rs.10 crore. Spreading limited resources over a long period of time may not lead to optimum results.
8.	[2.4.3] Assessment of the impact of awareness campaign	The Ministry has been running an awareness campaign since 2007.	The objectives of the campaign is to create wider awareness among the general public about the processes of legal immigration; cautioning people about illegal practices followed by fraudulent Recruiting Agencies;	To provide information to emigrants/intending emigrants to ensure legal, safe and orderly migration.	Assessment of the impact of this campaign is required.
9.	[3.5.1] Number of new agreements	Number of new Social Security Agreements.	To avail of exemption from contributing to the host country social security, an employee is required to obtain a certificate of coverage from the home country. This is possible if the home country has entered into a Social Security Agreement with host country.	Potential number of countries with which SSAs are targeted are Australia, Russia and Quebec (a province of Canada).	No comments
10.	[3.5.2] Impact assessment of Social Security Agreement	At present, India has entered into SSAs with 17 countries, out of which 8-Belgium, France, Denmark, Korea, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxe mbourg and Germany are in force.	Impact assessment of Social Security Agreement	Impact assessment of Social Security Agreement	No comments
11.	[3.9.1] Opening of two vocational training centres in each N.E. States	'Skills initiative in North East' now changed to 'Development of skill for improving employability overseas'	Development of skill for improving employability overseas	An amount of Rs.1.6 crore was spent in N.E. region under scheme.	No comments

Section 5: Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organisation Type	Organisation Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirements from organisation	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this organisation	What happen if your requirement is not meet
Central Government		Ministry	Ministry of Home Affairs	[1.1.] Number of cards issued	MOIA Implements the OCI scheme - Citizenship Act implemented by MHA.	MOIA Implements the OCI scheme - Citizenship Act implemented by MHA.	In matters related to law, rules, etc and for implementation of the scheme - the Ministry is dependent on MHA/MEA	OCI cards cannot be issued.

Section 6: Outcome/Impact of Department/Ministry

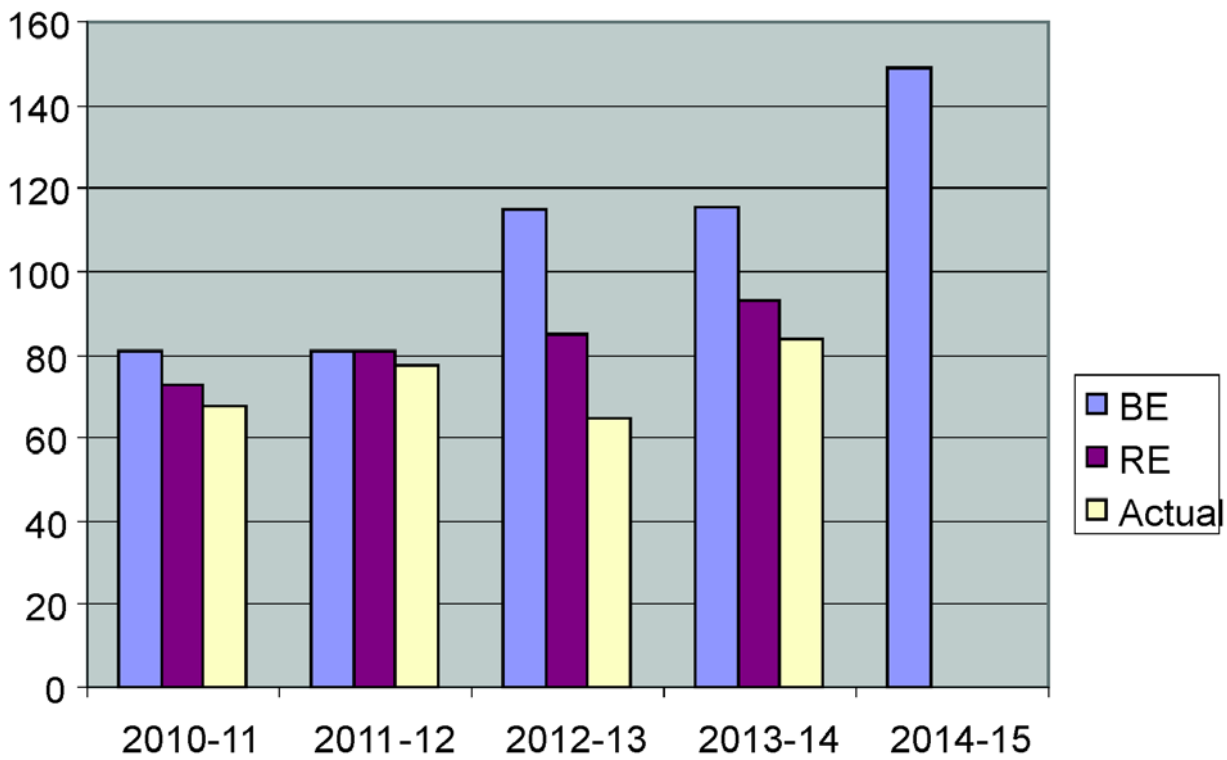
OutCome/Impact of Department/Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome / impact with the following department (s) / ministry(ies)	Success Indicator	Unit	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14
1 Implementation of the recommendations of the PMs Global advisory council of overseas Indians	Ministry of External affairs/Finance/Commerce&Industry/HR D/ICCR	Implementation of the action points	number	2	2	2	2	2
2 Social security agreements	Ministry of Labour & Employment/ External Affairs/Commerce/ Finance	No. of agreements implemented	number	3	4	4	4	4
3 Issue of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) cards to overseas Indians	Ministry of External affairs/Home	Number of cards issued	number	210000	220000	225000	230000	230000
4 Enhanced engagement of Overseas Indians with India	Ministry of External affairs/ Labour/ Finance/Commerce&Industry	Investment by Overseas Indians in India (In rupees)	number		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
5 Improved Institutional support for overseas indians to supplement the national development efforts	Ministry of External Affairs/Home/ HRD/ I&B/ Finance	Interactions in India	number	3	3	3	3	3
		Face to face deliberations outside India	number	4	4	4	4	4
		Analysis of feedback from the overseas indians regarding the services provided by OJFC	%	100	100	100	100	100



OutCome/Impact of Department/Ministry	Jointly responsible for influencing this outcome / impact with the following department (s) / ministry(ies)	Success Indicator	Unit	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14
		Steering group meetings & high level diaspora consultations & strategy meetings	number	2	2	2	2	2
		Number of research partners/studies commissioned on matters relating to Overseas Indians	number	2	2	3	2	2
		National campaign- No. of days	number	150	150	80	150	150
		Rural campaign-No. of districts	number	5	5	5	5	5
		Assessment of the impact of awareness campaign	%	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD



Figure-A
ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURE
(₹ In Crores)



For 2013-14 Actual as on 31-12-2013
Source : Finance & Budget Division, MOIA

ABBREVIATIONS

CDS Centre for Development Studies
CGI Consulate General of India
DMIS Data Management Information System
ECR Emigration Clearance Required
ECNR Emigration Clearance Not Required
FEMA Foreign Exchange Management Act
FERA Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
HCI High Commission of India
HOM Head of Mission
HRMP Human Resource Mobility Partnership
ICM India Center for Migration
ICWF Indian Community Welfare Fund
IDF-OI Indian Development Fund of Overseas Indians
IOM International Organization for Migration
JWG Joint Working Group
KIP Know India Programme
MGPSY Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojna
MOIA Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
MRC Migration Resource Centre
NPS National Pension Scheme
NRI Non-Resident Indian
OWRC Overseas Workers Resource Centre
OCI Overseas Citizen of India
PBD Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
PBK Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra
PBSA Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award
PFRDA Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority
PGE Protector General of Emigrants
PIO People of Indian Origin
PLIF Pension Life Insurance Fund
PMGAC Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians
POE Protector of Emigrants
RA Recruiting Agent
RC Registration certificate
RAC Research Advisory Committee
RGIDS Rajiv Gandhi Intitutional of Development Studies
RUIM Research Unit on International Migration
SSA Social Security Agreement