

# Annual Report 2014-15



Government of India  
**Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs**





# ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS

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# INDIA, DIASPORA AND MIGRATION: AN OVERVIEW

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India has an estimated 25 million strong Overseas Indian community. Recognising the importance of its overseas population an independent Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs was created with the objective to establish an institutional framework for a sustainable and mutually beneficial engagement with its Diaspora.

## Richness of Indian 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.

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 journey 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.

## The Connection

The new Government at the Centre is looking at the Indian Diaspora in a new perspective. Policies have been revised with the objective to harness the technical expertise and the willingness of the Indian Diaspora to be part of the India's growth path in



a bid to involve Indian Diaspora in her signature programmes including cleaning of Ganga River, Swatch Bharat etc. The Diaspora is being urged to contribute time, expertise and investment in all the endeavors of their country of origin. The long term goal is to strengthen the link between the Indian Diaspora and India.

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.

Over the years the Ministry gained the understanding of the Diaspora. 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. Over the years 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 MIGRATION

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Globalization 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 2014, international migrants from India residing in the United Arab Emirates are 20,01586 and that in Saudi Arabia are 2801410.

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 liberalization 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 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

## 1. 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 'research think tank of MOIA on matters relating to migration, 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 strengthen economic engagement with PIOs and NRIs.
- The **India Development Foundation (IDF)**, a not-for-profit trust to facilitate Diaspora philanthropy into India and lead Overseas Indian philanthropic capital into India's social and national development efforts.
- **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.

#### 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:

- 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 twenty SSAs with 18 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 Australia and an Understanding on Social Security (USS) with Quebec (a province of Canada). Out of these India has signed one Social Security Agreement (SSA) with Australia during the year so far. 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.

## LOOKING BACK AT 2014-15

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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.

The year 2014-2015 has been an eventful and productive year for the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

The milestones of the year, in brief, are:

- (i) An Indian delegation visited Tokyo (Japan) from 21-23 April, 2014 for 5th round of negotiation to finalize the Forms and procedure for implementation of Social Security Agreement between India and Japan.
- (ii) Social Security Agreements between India and Sweden; and between India and Finland came into force with effect from 1st August, 2014.
- (iii) Instruments of Ratification exchanged between the Government of India and Government of the Czech Republic on 6th August, 2014. The Agreement on Social Security between India and the Czech Republic came into force with effect from 1st September, 2014.
- (iv) A Japanese delegation visited India from 17-19 September, 2014 for 6th round of negotiation to finalize the Forms and Procedure for implementation of Social Security Agreement between India and Japan.
- (v) A Norwegian delegation visited India from 22-24 September, 2014 for 2nd round of negotiation to finalize the Forms and procedure for implementation of Social Security Agreement between India and Norway.
- (vi) A Canadian delegation visited India from 29th September-1st October, 2014 to finalize the Forms and procedure for implementation of Social Security Agreement between India and Canada.
- (vii) A delegation from Quebec visited India from 13-15 October, 2014 to finalize the Forms and procedure for implementation of Understanding on Social Security between India and Quebec.
- (viii) Social Security Agreement between India and Australia was signed on 18th November, 2014 in Canberra (Australia).
- (ix) Fresh registration certificate have been issued to 24 Recruiting Agents under the Emigration Act, 1983
- (x) From 1/1/2014 to 31/12/2014, Emigration clearance has been granted to 804878 emigrants going for overseas employment to Emigration Check Required countries.
- (xi) Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting with Kingdom of Saudi Arabia(KSA) and Oman were held during current year 2014 and Standard Employment Contract for Domestic Sector Workers in respect of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been introduced and enforced and for other category of workers in respect of KSA has also been circulated. An exclusive provision in the affidavit to be submitted by the RAs has been incorporated to ensure that employment contract having the provisions for protection and welfare of the emigrants is a genuine one and it was duly signed by the Foreign Employer (FE) and intending emigrant and the same will be submitted to the labour authorities in the host country.
- (xii) Open House forums with the Recruiting Agents during inspection of Protector or Emigrants offices have been made.
- (xiii) From the crisis ridden countries like Iraq and Libya, a total of 6977 Workers and 3200 workers, respectively have been facilitated to return to their respective destinations, in 2014.
- (xiv) Citizen Charter for each item of work in the PGE and Emigration Division like Registration of Recruiting Agents, Renewal of Registrations,



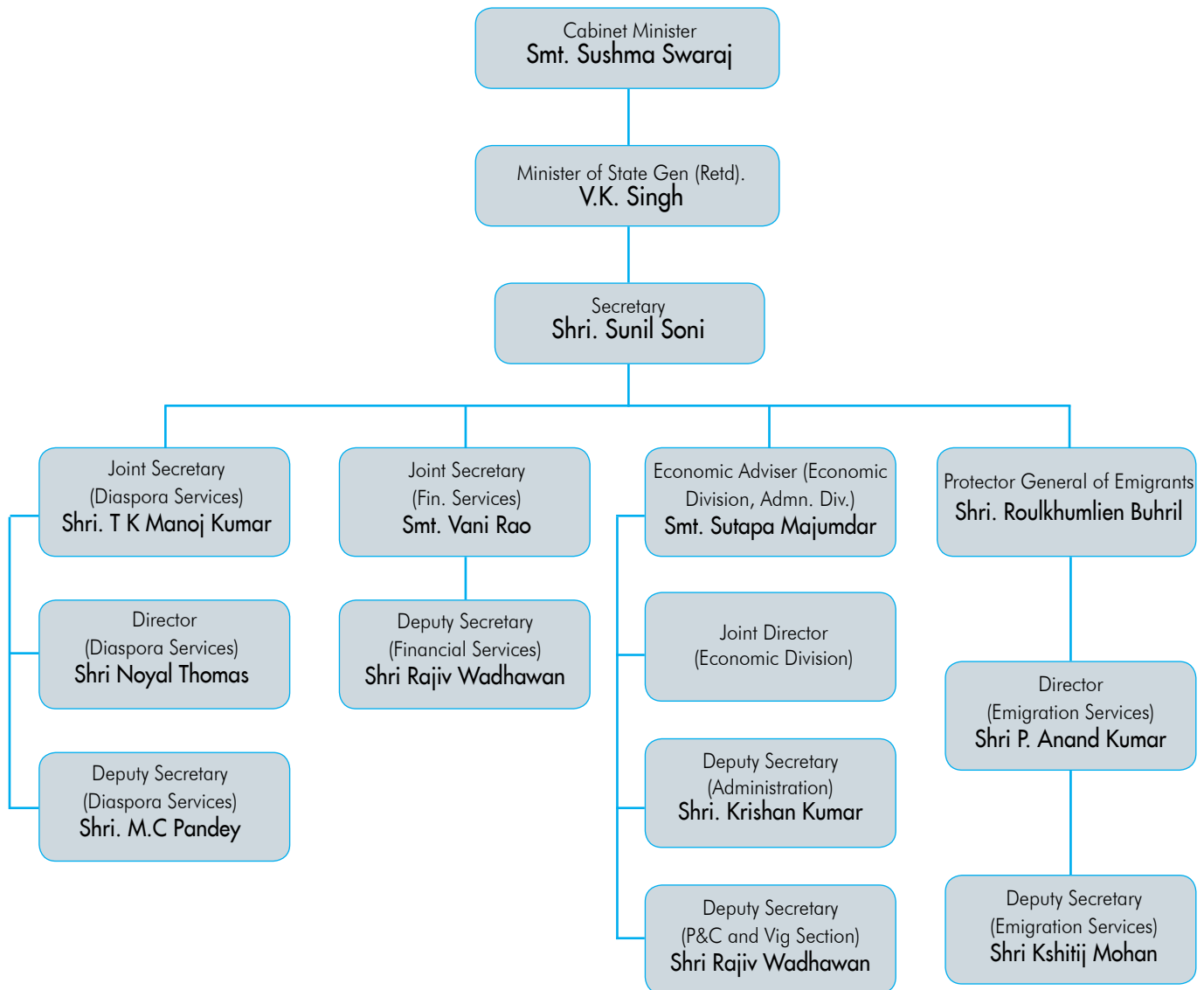
Permission for opening Branch Office or new office premises and also for its subordinate offices like processing of applications for emigration clearance and according emigration clearance by Protector of Emigrants, has also been finalised.

- (xv) Ministry has launched a soft-ware module in the Ministry's website in which dependents of deceased emigrant can make entries relating to deceased emigrants and the concerned Indian Mission immediately acts on such requests in order to facilitate transportation of mortal remains and Ministry has also been keeping a close watch over this issue through this module. During 12th August, 2014 to 5th December, 2014, total number of death cases registered is 640. Out of which, 493 case have been disposed of in respect of 418 cases mortal remains were brought back to India and in respect of 75 cases, last rites were performed in the destination country.
- (xvi) The Ministry is now engaged in an e-Migrate Project which aims at comprehensive transformation of the emigration process. e-Migrate is a web-based portal to provide on-line services to facilitate safe, legal and transparent emigration process for Overseas

Employment of ECR passport holders. It is a common platform for the emigrants RAs, Fes, Bureau of Immigration, Indian Missions and all other stakeholders.

- (xvii) The 13th PBD was held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat during 7th - 9th January, 2015. This year's PBD was special as it was the centenary year of the return of Mahatma Gandhi to India in 1915. More than 5000 persons from India and abroad participated in the event.
- (xviii) Fifteen (15) NRIs/ PIOs were conferred with PBS Award 2015 for their contribution in their fields of activities and also for fostering ties between India and their countries of residence.
- (xix) The 8th Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) was held at London during 16th - 18th October, 2014 with large participation of diaspora from United Kingdom and from other European countries.
- (xx) Four (4) Know India Programmes (KIPs) were held during the year 2014-15 with participation of 144 PIO youths from various diaspora countries. In addition, a Francophone KIP was also held with 7 participants during the PBD 2015.

## MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (MOIA) TEAM





## ENGAGEMENT WITH INDIAN DIASPORA

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.

### 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.

Thirteen PBDs have been held so far in various places of India as mentioned hereunder:

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
2015	7-9 January, 2015	Gandhinagar



Hon'ble Prime Minister at Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, 2015

The 13th edition of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention was held at Mahatma Mandir Convention Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 7th– 9th January, 2015. This year's PBD was special being the centenary year of the return of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa to India. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports was the Partner Ministry for the PBD 2015 and Gujarat was the partner State. The theme of this year's PBD was 'Apna Bharat, Apna Gaurav'. The Prime Minister inaugurated this annual flagship event of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 8th January and the Hon'ble Vice-President

delivered the Valedictory Address and conferred the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards on 9th January to 15 distinguished overseas Indians for their notable contributions in different fields.

H.E. Donald Ramotar, the Hon'ble President of Guyana was the Chief Guest of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas held at Gandhinagar in January, 2015. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation was the Guest of Honour of the PBD-2015.



**Hon'ble Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs at Youth Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, 2015**

PBD 2015 had special sessions on youth on 7th January called the "Youth PBD" and there were special sessions on "Bharat ko Jano", "Bharat ko Mano" and "Gandhian Thought in Context of the 21st Century: A youth perspective". Further on 8th January, there were various sessions on Opportunities in India: Thrust on Important Initiatives, Namami Gange, Smart Cities and Urban Planning, Skill Development and Tourism Development, a session with Achievers of Indian Diaspora, Soft Power in India's Global Engagement, the PBD Oration on Relevance of Gandhian Philosophy over the Century, sessions on Investment Opportunities in States,

Innovation and Technology, Issues of Labour and Employment in Gulf Countries, Session on Girmityas, Session on the Francophone Diaspora, Role of Indian Diaspora Organization etc. on the 2nd and 3rd day of PBD. Enthusiastic participation of nearly 5000 delegates from heterogeneous and diverse overseas Indian community spread across the globe and India made PBD 2015 a hugely successful one. Some special features of this year's PBD were a Book Exhibition on works by writers from the Diaspora, a painting exhibition on Mahatma Gandhi, release of a commemorative stamp and coins to mark the centenary year of return of Mahatma Gandhi.



## 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 have made significant contribution in any one of the following fields:

- (a) Better understanding abroad of India;
- (b) Support to India's causes and concerns in a tangible way;
- (c) Building closer links between India, the

overseas Indian community and their country of residence;

- (d) Social and humanitarian causes in India or abroad;
- (e) Welfare of the local Indian community;
- (f) Philanthropic and charitable work;
- (g) Eminence in one's field or outstanding work, which has enhanced India's prestige in the country of residence; or
- (h) Eminence in skills which has enhanced India's prestige in that country (for non-professional workers).



Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awardees 2015

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, 179 Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards have

been conferred on PIOs and NRIs. During PBD 2015 the following 15 prominent Overseas Indians were given PBSAs for their notable contributions in different fields:

Sl. No.	Awardees Name	Country
1.	Mrs. Mala Mehta	Australia
2.	H.E. Mr. Donald Rabindernauth Ramotar	Guyana
3.	Dr. Rajaram Sanjaya	Mexico
4.	Mr. Kanwaljit Singh Bakshi	New Zealand
5.	Mr. Rajmal Parakh	Oman
6.	Mr. Doraikannu Karunakaran	Seychelles
7.	Dr. Essop Goolam Pahad	South Africa
8.	Mr. Shah Bharathkumar Jayantilal	UAE
9.	Mr Ashraf Palarakunnummal	UAE
10.	Mr. Mahendra Nanji Mehta	Uganda
11.	Prof. Nathu Ram Puri	UK
12.	Lord Raj Loomba	UK
13.	Mr. Satyanarayana Nadella	USA
14.	Dr. Lulla Kamalesh	USA
15.	Dr. (Mrs.) Nandini Tandon	USA

## 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, 8 Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas have been held at New York, Singapore, The Hague, Durban, Toronto, Mauritius, Sydney and London. Those have elicited enthusiastic support from the Indian diaspora and the local Governments and have been highly successful.

The 8th Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) Convention was organized by MOIA in London, from 16th - 18th October, 2014 to have interaction & discussion with Indian Diaspora to ensure their connectivity with their ancestral motherland as well to know their expectations & concerns. HMOIA and the Secretary, MOIA addressed the members and leaders gathered during RPBD. About 150 delegates from UK (Wales, Scotland, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol areas), besides Norway, France, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, USA, India, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Malaysia and Caribbean attended the RPBD.

The sessions at RPBD were well conceived. Speakers represented a cross-section of society and were good. There was no registration fee culminating in a maximum participation of Indian diaspora across the continents. To show their support for the RPBD the

British Foreign & Commonwealth Office organized a reception on 17.10.2014 for the delegates. The Deputy Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Nicholas William Peter Clegg was also present at this function. The Government of India's agenda mainly the Mission to Clean Ganga, Smart Cities, Skill Development, Solid Waste Management and infrastructure development were also discussed in various sessions there. RPBD London has set the stage for enhancing the engagement and renewing the partnership with the Diaspora.

## 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 31 editions of KIPs so far and a total of 972 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 airfare from their respective countries to India. The programme content broadly includes the following:

- Presentations on India, the Constitution, the political process, etc.
- Interaction with faculty and students at a prestigious University / College / Institute
- Presentation on industrial development and visit to some Industries
- Visit to a village to better understand the typical village life in India
- Exposure to Indian media and cinema
- Interaction with NGOs and organizations dealing with women's issues
- Visits to places of historical importance or monuments
- Participation in Cultural programmes
- 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 KIPs were organised. The 28th KIP was held from 9th June to 30th June, 2014 with Jammu & Kashmir as the partner state. 39 participants from 10 countries took part in it. The 29th KIP was held from 29th August to 18th September, 2014 in partnership with Himachal Pradesh and 37 overseas youths of Indian origin from 13 countries took part in the programme. 30th Know India Programme (KIP) was organised from 23rd December, 2014 to 12th January, 2015 with 32 participants from 8 countries. 31st Know India Programme (KIP) was organised from 2nd January, to 22nd January, 2015 and 36 participants from 6 countries took part. Gujarat was the partner state for the 30th & 31st KIPs.

A separate KIP for Francophone countries has also been started this year from 6th January to 26th January, 2015 with 7 participants from 2 countries.

The participants of 30th, 31st KIP and the KIP participants from Francophone countries participated in the Youth Pravasi Bhartiya Divas-2015 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat and got a unique experience of the opportunities, growth and progress made by the country.



Participant of 30th KIP

### 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.

3rd SIP is under progress from 3rd January, 2015 to 3rd February, 2015 at the Symbiosis University, Pune, Maharashtra with the participation of 18 youths of Indian origin.



Participants of 3rd Study India Programme

### 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 760 candidates have availed the scholarship since inception of the scheme. 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.

## 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 19th January, 2015, a total number of 16,91,058 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 various further benefits. The following benefits are now available to the OCI cardholders:

- (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 non-resident Indians in respect of

practicing as chartered accountants subject to the conditions mentioned in the Scheme for enrolment of Overseas Citizen of India Professional Accountants notified on 22.07.2014 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

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](http://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.

A Citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 has been issued by MHA on 06.01.2015 vide which the existing PIO card holders will be deemed to be OCI card holders. The Ordinance makes the foreign national minor of NRIs and foreign spouse of NRI/OCI card holder eligible for OCI card. Besides, Indian origin upto 4th generation has been recognized for OCI registration. The Ordinance has since been replaced by a Bill which has been passed by Parliament in March, 2015.

## 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.

The last meeting of the PMGAC was held on January 8, 2014. No meeting of PMGAC has been held as the reconstitution of PMGAC is under process.

### **Voting Rights for NRIs**

The Representation of Peoples Amendment Act, 2010 was passed conferring voting right 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 11,846.

### **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 Rs.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 Rs.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.

### **Scheme for Legal/Financial Assistance to Indian Women Deserted / Divorced by their NRI Husbands**

Issues related to 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 such 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 proactive steps by launching in 2007 The Scheme of providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses, . The scheme was revised in 2011 and its scope 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 scheme provides financial assistance to needy women in distress due to being deserted/divorced by their overseas spouses, for getting access to counseling and legal services, 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 Rs.1.61 crore has been disbursed by the Indian Missions/Posts to the NGOs overseas to provide assistance to Indian women deserted/facing divorce proceedings in foreign countries.

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

### 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 June, 2015.

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



Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, (PBK) New Delhi



## OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

India's population will consist of 83% of its total population of 1.4 billion in 2026 in the age group of 15-59. The growth rate of labour force in India will continue to be higher than the population growth rate until 2021. According to the Team Lease, Indian Institute of Job Training's (IIJT) Indian Labour Report 2009, 308 million youth would enter the labour force by 2025 and 25 % of the world's workers by 2025 would be Indians. While the developed nations will have ageing populations, India will have the youngest population by 2050, with a median age of 31 years. India will have only 19% of population above the age of 60 years by 2050, as compared to 39% for US; 53% for Germany; and 67% for Japan. According to a US Census Bureau estimate, by 2022, countries like USA, UK and China will fall short of skilled labour by 17 million, 2 million and 10 million respectively while India will have a surplus of almost 47 million in the age group of 19 -59 years.

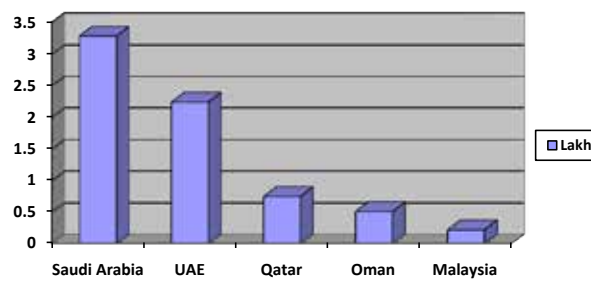
This changing demography of the world can work in India's favour. However, there is a need to train the millions of "working age" youth, willing or wanting to seek employment abroad, to meet internationally acceptable skill standards.

### 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 14**, about **8.04 lakh** workers emigrated from India after obtaining emigration clearance. Out of this, about **3.29 lakh** went to Saudi Arabia, about **2.24 lakh** workers to UAE, about **0.75 Lakhs** to Qatar, about **0.51 lakhs** to Oman, and about **0.22 lakhs 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.

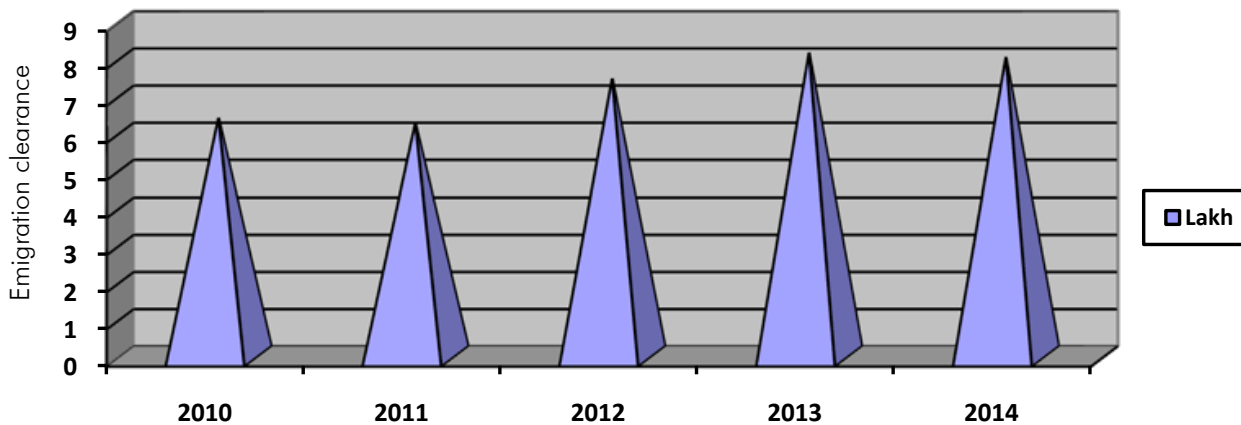
Workers emigrated (Nos Lakh)

		Year-2014
1	Total	8.04
2	Saudi Arabia	3.29
3	UAE	2.24
4	Qatar	0.75
5	Oman	0.51
6	Malaysia	0.22



Major outflow of emigrant workers in the last few years from India has been to the Gulf countries where more than five 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 2014. The number of emigration clearances granted by offices of the Protector of Emigrants was 6.41 lakhs in 2010, in the year 2011 the figure was 6.27 lakhs. During the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 emigration clearances granted were 7.47lakh, 8.17 lakhs and 8.05 lakh respectively as below :

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. of emigration clearances granted by PGE	6.41	6.27	7.47	8.17	8.05



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 B and C respectively.

### 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 Ministry has also signed the Standard Employment Contract regarding domestic sector working with kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The following broad principles have been built into these MoUs:

- Declaration of mutual intent to enhance employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and welfare of workers.
- Host Country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in organized sector.
- Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian workers.
- The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity of the laws of both the Countries.
- 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 proposal for a MoU on labour between the Government of India and the Government of Heshemite, Kingdom of Jordan is under process.

### **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.

### **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/she 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 Australia 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:

1. 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.
2. Those who contribute under the host country law will be entitled to the export of the social security benefits should they relocate to the home country or a third country on completion of their contract or on retirement.
3. These benefits will also be available to workers posted by an employer of the home country to the host country from a third country.
4. Periods of employment in both the countries will be totalized in order to determine the eligibility for pension.

5. Corporates in both countries will become more competitive since avoidance of double payment of social security substantially reduces costs.

Negotiations are in progress with Russia, Thailand, Spain and Sri Lanka. Two rounds of exploratory talks have been held with the USA.

## Protector General of Emigrants

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 a 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 Table. A.

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 – Sections 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.

## 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, the 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 at the OWRC in Abu Dhabi 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 2014 to December, 2014 total number of 1,32,722 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 precautions to be taken during recruitment and overseas employment.

The OWRC centre also trained personnel from the 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 OWRCs website and via

mail. The OWRC has been integrated with MRCs at Kochi and Hyderabad.

### **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 ECNR 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 has rolled out eMigrate project in all PoE (Protector of Emigrants) offices. As the emigration clearances are now available electronically in Bureau of Immigration's system at the Immigration Check Posts it has been decided to do away with the issuance of stickers for granting Emigration with effect from 16th January, 2015.

## **SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES**

For simplification of procedures through e-Migrate System for online filing of applications for demand approval, emigration clearance, Registration, Renewal and modifications to Registration Certificates of Recruiting Agents (RAs), online applications for granting of permits to Project Exporters and Foreign Employers, the following steps have been taken up:

### **Foreign Employers (FE)**

1. All Foreign Employers (FE) are to register on the eMigrate system. It will start with those who have recruited 150 or more (in 2014) from 01.04.2015. This will be followed in a phased manner and cover all the FEs who have recruited minimum 10 workers (2014). FEs will be validated by the Indian Missions before they get registered in the eMigrate system. These FEs will raise demand on eMigrate. The smaller FEs will get initially registered through Power of Attorney

(POA) holder for a period of one year, and raise demand through POA holder. By this process, all the FEs will be on the eMigrate data base.

2. Manpower Supply companies in foreign countries to be allowed to register as RAs to recruit on behalf of FEs whose requirement is less than ten Indian workers.
3. All the FEs are to register on the e-Migrate system, for grant of permit for recruiting Indian workers from the competent authority .
4. eMigrate system to rate FEs.

### **Recruiting Agents (RA)**

Online filing of applications through e-Migrate System for Registration, Renewal and Modifications to the Registration Certificates has been introduced.

RAs to be made country specific where they have their presence and based on recommendation given by the Indian Mission\Requirement of RA having proven experience of manpower recruitment and in a specific sector for about 3 years.

e-Migrate system to rate RAS.

### **Project Exporters (PE)**

All the Project Exporters (PE) are to register on the e-Migrate system, for grant of permits from the competent authority for recruiting Indian workers for foreign projects. .

### **Employment Agreement / Contract**

1. Country specific Employment contract to be finalized in consultation with the Indian Missions. This contract will have The Minimum Referral Wages (MRW) for various job categories to be finalized through eMigrate system. It will also contain all other conditions of employment, including insurance, repatriation, security deposit etc.
2. This will eliminate submission of false employment documents at the origin and also eliminate the need for attestation by the Indian Missions.

### **Grievance Redressal System**

Comprehensive Grievance redressal system by which the grievances registered with the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) or Migration Resource



Centres (MRC) are forwarded to the RAs/ Indian Missions /PoEs/PGE etc. (wherever required) directly and action taken are forwarded to the complainant directly. Wherever Ministry's intervention is required to initiate appropriate action against RAs, the same will be forwarded for appropriate action. The Ministry is also working at a mechanism to integrate OWRC with MADAD of MEA.

## Others

1. Physical submission of employment documents in hard copies along with online application for demand approval and emigration clearance will be dispensed with.
2. Emigration clearance requirement based on "type of work/nature of employment" instead of educational qualifications.
3. Online Purchase of Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) through e-Migrate system from empanelled insurance companies to be introduced.
4. Filing Insurance claim as well as monitoring progress of the same.
5. Database of all the emigrants going abroad for employment/work to be collected through eMigrate system
6. Database of students going abroad for further studies to be collected through eMigrate system
7. To safeguard the interests of Nurses, they would be brought under the emigration clearance system, initially confined to state run institutions like NORKA/ODEPC etc.
8. 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.
9. 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 no Required (ECNR) countries.

## 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. 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 Emigration Clearance Not Required (ECNR) countries. There are only **18 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 Iraq, Libya and Yemen has been suspended due to unfavorable conditions there.

## 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 Rs.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](http://www.moia.gov.in). The applicant is required to deposit Bank Guarantee for an amount of Rs. Twenty lakhs on being found eligible for grant of Registration Certificate.

The criteria laid down for issuing Registration Certificate includes antecedent verification of the applicant and office premises by the appropriate Police Authorities, applicant should possess qualification of bachelor's degree or two years diploma or equivalent from a recognized university or institute, minimum 50 Sq. Meter area for the office premises, financial soundness etc.

The registration of Recruiting Agents under the Emigration Act, 1983, commenced from January, 1984, and as on 31-10-2014, there were **1347 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.

## 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.

- (a) 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;
- (b) Foreign Employer should deposit a security deposit of \$2500 if he recruits the worker directly.

- (c) Embassy attestation has been made mandatory in respect of all women and unskilled category workers in respect of all ECR countries;
- (d) Under the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, the recruiting agents have been entrusted with specific duties and responsibilities with a view to safeguard the interests of the emigrant worker. They will also have to maintain certain basic facilities.
- (e) Specific duties of the foreign employers have been laid down under the Rules with a view to safeguard the interests of the emigrants.

## PRAVASI BHARATIYA BIMA YOJNA (PBBY)

1. On the occasion of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in 2003, the compulsory Insurance Scheme for the emigrants going abroad for employment was announced.
2. The PBBY, 2003 was upgraded in 2006 and was further modified in 2008 to provide broader coverage to the emigrant workers reducing the premium rates from the Rs. 450/- to Rs. 275 & Rs. 375 for 2 and 3 years policy period respectively. The emigrant workers get a minimum insurance cover of Rs. 10 lakhs (instead of Rs. 5 lakhs) and the policy is for the entire period of employment contract of 2/3 years respectively. The reduced premium along with other benefits has been made effective from 01.04.08.
3. Coverage and benefits under the PBBY Policy 2008 are as under:
  - (i) Maximum sum for which insured under the PBBY: Rs.10.00 lakhs
  - (ii) Hospitalization (Medical Expenses) covering injuries / sickness / ailment / diseases: Rs. Rs.75,000/-
  - (iii) Repatriation covers for medically unfit: Actual one-way economy class air fare.
  - (iv) Family Hospitalization in India: Rs. 50,000/-
  - (v) Maternity: Rs. 25,000/-
  - (vi) Attendant: Actual One way economy class air fare.
  - (vii) Legal expenses: Rs. 30,000/-



## 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 Rs. 1000 per annum per subscriber by MOIA will be provided to all eligible subscribers who save between Rs.1000 and Rs.12000 per year towards their pension savings.
  - i. An additional contribution of Rs.1000 per annum by MOIA will be provided to all women subscribers who meet the above criteria.
  - ii. All eligible workers (both male and female) will get an additional contribution of Rs. 1000 per annum from the Swavalamban scheme of Government of India.
- (b) An annual government contribution of Rs.900

per annum by MOIA will be provided to all eligible subscribers who save at least Rs.4000 per annum towards Return and Resettlement fund (UTI-MIS under MGPSY).

- (c) 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.

Since its inception in 2012-13 and till date, 1279 workers have got enrolled in Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) Record Keeping System. Out of these 473 workers have been enrolled in India, whereas 806 workers were enrolled from overseas locations so far. 196 Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) subscribers have received benefits under Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY).

## **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 invariably also fall back on our Missions in the respective countries.. In such instances, the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) also steps in and asks the concerned Recruiting Agent (RA) (if recruited through Ras) 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 and current year (up to 31-10-2014), a total of 96 Registration Certificates were suspended and 93 Registration Certificates had been cancelled. A total of 38 Prosecution Sanctions were issued during the same period, 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. As on 31st December, 510 foreign employers have been blacklisted till date.

## **Annual Conference of Heads of Missions:**

The 8th Annual conference of the Heads of Missions (HOMs) of Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries was held on 10th January, 2014. The suggestions received during the conference mainly related to flexible ICWF guidelines, medium to long term outlook on the extent of Emigration happening from India, the policy is required to manage migration process, revisiting regulations providing for emigration clearances and smooth implementation of eMigrate. The matter regarding convening of next HOMs Conference is under process

## **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) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Duties and responsibilities of key players: Specific duties and responsibilities of the RAs and employers will be laid down.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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.
- (i) 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.

- (i) 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.

- (k) 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.



## FINANCIAL SERVICES

### Engaging the Global Indians

As per data received from the RBI in 2013-14, India receive remittances of \$69.6 billion. 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.

### 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 Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2014, effective from 17 April 2014, some of the important changes made in the existing FDI Limits which are relevant to NRIs are given below:

As a part of the FDI policy (FDI circular 2014), NRIs get preferential treatment in the following sectors:

NRIs do not have to fulfill conditionalities otherwise applicable on foreign investments in construction and development sector.

Further NRIs are also allowed to invest upto 100% FDI on the automatic rout in scheduled Air Transport Service? Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline (otherwise a cap of 49% on FDI), non – scheduled Air transport service (otherwise a cap of 74% in FDI), ground handling service (otherwise a cap of 74% in FDI).

### Awareness Cum Publicity campaign

The Ministry has been running an awareness campaign since 2007 to enhance 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:

- Problems faced by emigrant workers and legal emigration process;
- Problems relating to Indian housemaids overseas;
- Problems relating to NRI marriages; and,
- Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)

Helpline (1800-11-3090)

During the year 2014-15, MOIA has run an awareness campaign in newspapers and television aimed at potential migrant seeking information and clarification on the OWRC Helpline has increased substantially since the awareness campaign was initiated.

### 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 countries. Overseas Indian workers face a number of risks, such as . 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 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 33370 overseas Indians benefited from ICWF. The scheme has been extended to all Indian Missions across the globe. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs provides budgetary support for setting up ICWF to the tune of Rs. 5 lakh per year, . for a period of 3 years or till the period the fund becomes self sustaining, whichever is earlier. A total of 7116 workers were evacuated from Iraq and 3200 workers were evacuated from Libya till January 2015 . The Ministry has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5.00 crore each to our Missions in Venezuela, Ulanbattar and Ramallah..



## THINK-TANK INSTITUTIONS

To fulfill the objective of serving the overseas Indian community in the best possible way the Ministry has established institutions, namely, India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians, Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) and The Indian Center for Migration (ICM). The organizations give recommendations on the basis of intense research and studies conducted as per the requirements and the directions of the Ministry.

### Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre

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 :

- i. Promote Overseas Indian investments into India and facilitate business partnerships,;
- ii. Establish and maintain a Diaspora Knowledge Network;
- iii. Function as a clearing house for all investment related information
- iv. Assist Indian States to project investment opportunities to Overseas Indians ;and,
- v. Provide advisory services to PIOs and NRIs.

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

- (a) Dissemination of information in the public domain - through its i) business networking portal ([www.oifc.in](http://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 97430 unique visitors, 40376 registrations for the newsletter and 4968 registrations for the publication of OIFC.

- (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.

- (c) OIFC Webinars Series

- Online interactions with the Overseas Indians, OIFC knowledge partners and subject matter experts through Webinar series focusing on specific issues of interest to overseas Indians
- OIFC organized 4 webinar during the year, covering a wide range of subjects like Impact of Union Budget on NRIs, investment opportunities in real estate, securities market and immovable property in India.

- (d) OIFC has six Associate Partners and twelve State Partners – Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

- (e) OIFC's 9 knowledge partners are Axis Bank, EZY Laws, Jones Lang LaSalle, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Life Insurance Corporation of India, State Bank of India, UCO Bank, Win Corporation Advisors Ltd. and Yes Bank Ltd.

- (f) 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.

- (g) OIFC organizes meetings between global Indians, senior representatives of the Government and Indian industry expert, which showcase potential business opportunities in India and providing a platform for business facilitation in India

(h) OIFC actively participated in Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) in January 2015 and organized "OIFC Market Place" to business meetings between Overseas Indian delegations, PBD delegates and the Indian industry. OIFC also facilitated business delegations from Bahrain, UK and Overseas Indians

## India Center for Migration (ICM)

In a rapidly globalizing world characterized by mobility of people across borders, there is a need to bring a strategic dimension to the process of emigration of Indians in search of employment and 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). Therefore, Ministry set up India Centre for Migration (ICM- formerly known as Indian Council of Overseas Employment) as a 'not for profit' society under the Societies Registration Act 1860, in July, 2008. The Centre serves as a research think-tank to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Govt. of India, on all matters relating to 'International Migration' and overseas employment of Indians.

The Centre undertakes empirical, analytical and policy related research, and provides inputs to MOIA as per requirements. ICM also partners with individuals, institutions and governments on matters related to international migration and its governance and overseas employment of Indians.

### Objectives:

1. To devise and execute medium to long term strategies on emigration of Indians overseas for education, employment, business or as independent professionals.
2. To monitor, study and analyze the trends in the International Labour Markets.
3. To develop and sustain a national strategy to be globally competitive as a country of origin.
4. To devise strategies to facilitate legal and safe migration of Indians overseas.
5. To position India as a preferred country of origin for skilled, trained and qualified workers.
6. To design and develop specialized programmes, products and facilities for emigrants.
7. To adapt training material developed by

International Labour Organization and International Organization for Migration for specific states/countries.

8. To monitor and analyse problems faced by emigrant Indians and returnees and suggest corrective measures.
9. To partner with International and Inter-Governmental organisations as well as institutions in the public and the private sectors to undertake collaborative work on matters relating to International Migration.

The Centre has a two-tier body comprising of a Governing Body and an Executive Directorate. The Governing Body is headed by Secretary, MOIA who is the Chairman, while the other Members include the Secretaries or their representatives from Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; Secretaries of three State Governments by rotation and four experts as external nominees by the Government. The Chief Executive Officer functions as Member Secretary of the Governing Body. The Governing Body provides the broad policy framework for the programmes and activities of the Council.

Currently the Centre has MoUs with the European Commission (EC); European University Institute (EUI), Florence, Italy; International Labour Organisation (ILO), New Delhi; UN Women, New Delhi; Overseas Diaspora Initiative (ODI), New Delhi; Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, and International Organization for Migration (IOM), New Delhi. The Centre so far has published 10 research papers on the India-EU migration, 4 proceedings of workshops conducted on various aspects of migration, labour market assessment report of 6 EU countries, and compiled a report on Remittances from the GCC countries to India.

## India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians

The India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI) is a not for profit Trust established to serve as a credible institutional avenue to enable overseas Indians to engage in philanthropy to supplement India's social development efforts. IDF-OI facilitates 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.

The Trust has a two-tier structure comprising the Board of Trustees and the Executive Directorate. The Foundation is chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs.

**The broad objectives of the Trust are:**

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 is also partnering with international, national and state level NGOs as well as State Governments and local self government institutions, for effective implementation. IDF-OI has facilitated funding by Indian diaspora of projects related to 33 NGOs (Non- Governmental Organizations who are FCRA approved by MHA) from 7 States have officially confirmed their participation to IDF- OI with their projects. Besides these, State Govts have also confirmed their participation to IDF-OI.

## ECONOMIC DIVISION

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Economic Division provides economic and analytical inputs in policy matters pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs 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 for making policy decision. 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.

### 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.

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 Witwatersand, Johannesburg partial grant under second tranche of funds of Rand 11,50,800 (₹70 lakh) for the year 2013-14 was released. CISA has submitted eight working papers which are being developed for publication as MOIA's research study.

## BUDGET AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Budget Estimate (BE) of the Ministry for 2014-15 was ₹ 128.98 crore. The Revised Estimate (RE) of the Ministry for 2014-15 was ₹ 94 crore. The Budget Estimate for the year 2015-16 has been approved at ₹ 118.17 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 2015-16

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**.

### Central Sector Scheme for Skill Development

The Planning Commission has accorded 'in principle' approval to the New Plan Scheme of MOIA to be launched in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). 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 total project cost is ₹ 137 crore. The Scheme has since been renamed as Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

RE for 2014-15 for the Scheme is ₹ 5 crore. A financial provision of ₹ 20 crore has been allocated in the BE of 2015-16.

## 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 Bareli 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 Bareli 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.

### 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.

### Vigilance Framework

1. 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.
2. 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 inter-face, the Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 27th October, 2014 to 1st November, 2014, 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.
3. 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 thereunder, 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. An online sparrow account as per the directions of DOP&T has also been opened for all the IAS Officers to fill their APARs and submit through online system from the year 2013-14.

4. 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.
5. During the financial year 2014-15, 19 cases of Appeals which have been filed under Section 23 of the Emigration Act, 1983, by various Recruiting Agents have been received in the Vigilance Section and efforts are made to fix the hearings of the Appeals by the Appellate Authority as early as possible.

### 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.

The Ministry organized the "Hindi Pakwara" from 15th to 30th September, 2014. During this period a Hindi work shop was organized for the officers/ employees to impart basic knowledge on writing notes 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. The Officers and staff of the Ministry were also encouraged to use Hindi language in their communications.

### 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 period (from 1.4.2014 to 31.12.2014) 363 applications were received and 8 applications were carried over from previous year. Out of this 122 transferred to other relevant authorities. 229 were disposed off and 20 are in the process of disposal. During this period 14 appeals were received, 19 appeals have been disposed off including 5 carried over from previous year.

### **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 and 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 against the targets set to fulfill its objectives.

### **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 Rs. 26.85 lakh lakhs for 2014-15. Expenditure on female participants of Know India Programme (KIP) has been 51% of the total budget allocated for the programme.



## ANNEXURES, TABLES & FIGURES

ANNEXURE A	Functions of the Ministry
ANNEXURE B	Offices of the Protector of Emigrants
ANNEXURE C	List of Persons/Categories of workers in whose case migration Check Not Required (ECNR categories)
ANNEXURE D	List of countries for which Emigration Check is Not Required (ECNR countries)
TABLE B	State-wise figures of Workers Granted Emigration Clearance/ECNR Endorsement (2009-2013)
TABLE C	Private Remittances
TABLE D	Detailed Budget Allocation & Expenditure Statement
TABLE E	Result Framework Document 2013-14
FIGURE A	Budget Estimates and Expenditure
ABBREVIATIONS	

## 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 having major concentration of Overseas Indians in consultation and coordination with the Ministry of External Affairs.
6. Policy regarding employment assistance to PIO/NRIs excluding reservations in Government service.
7. Collection and dissemination of information concerning admission of NRI/PIO students to various educational, technical and cultural institutions in India wherever discretionary quota for NRI/PIO students exists, in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Culture.
8. Scholarship to NRI/PIO students for study in India under different schemes in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.
9. Development of marketing and communication strategies to ensure strong links between the Overseas Indian community and India.
10. Matters relating to NRI/PIO contributions to the Government and parental organizations in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs.
11. Guidance to and cooperation with the State Governments and coordination with them on matters related to Overseas Indians.
12. To be represented in the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.
13. Establishment of institutions to impart vocational and technical training to meet the requirements of skilled manpower abroad with the concurrence of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
14. External Publicity relating to Overseas Indians' Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and in consonance with foreign policy objectives.
15. New initiatives for interaction by Overseas Indians with India in the fields such as Trade, Culture, Tourism, Media, Youth Affairs, Health, Education, Science and Technology in consultation with concerned Ministries.
16. Exercise of powers conferred by the Section 7B(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955).
17. Work relating to totalization agreements, protection and welfare of Overseas Indians and exemption from payment of Social Security.
18. 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.
19. To be represented in the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and the Foreign Investment Implementation Authority.
21. To interact with the Investment Commission and to be consulted by the said Commission and to be kept informed of all matters relating to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by Overseas Indians.

*Source: Allocation of Business Rules*



## ANNEXURE - B

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, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, DF Block, Salt Lake, Kolkata- 700 084	Tel: 033 - 23343407 Fax: 033 - 23343407
3.	POE, Chandigarh	5 <sup>th</sup> 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	3 <sup>rd</sup> 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                   | 32. Chad                         | 62. Georgia       |
| 2. Algeria                   | 33. Chile                        | 63. Germany       |
| 3. Andorra                   | 34. China                        | 64. Ghana         |
| 4. Angola                    | 35. Colombia                     | 65. Greece        |
| 5. Antigua & Barduda         | 36. Comoros                      | 66. Grenada       |
| 6. Argentina                 | 37. Congo                        | 67. Guatemala     |
| 7. Armenia                   | 38. Costa Rica                   | 68. Guinea        |
| 8. Australia                 | 39. Cote d'Ivoire                | 69. Guinea-Bisau  |
| 9. Austria                   | 40. Croatia                      | 70. Guyana        |
| 10. Azerbaijan               | 41. Cuba                         | 71. Haiti         |
| 11. Bahamas                  | 42. Cyprus                       | 72. Honduras      |
| 12. Bangladesh               | 43. Czech Republic               | 73. Hungary       |
| 13. Barbados                 | 44. DPR Korea                    | 74. Iceland       |
| 14. Belarus                  | 45. Democratic Republic of Congo | 75. Iran          |
| 15. Belgium                  | 46. Denmark                      | 76. Ireland       |
| 16. Belize                   | 47. Djibouti                     | 77. Israel        |
| 17. Benin                    | 48. Dominica                     | 78. Italy         |
| 18. Bhutan                   | 49. Dominican Republic           | 79. Jamaica       |
| 19. Bolivia                  | 50. Ecuador                      | 80. Japan         |
| 20. Bosnia & Harzegovina     | 51. Egypt                        | 81. Kazakhstan    |
| 21. Botswana                 | 52. El Salvador                  | 82. Kenya         |
| 22. Brazil                   | 53. Equatorial Guinea            | 83. Kiribati      |
| 23. Brunei                   | 54. Eritrea                      | 84. Kyrgystan     |
| 24. Bulgaria                 | 55. Estonia                      | 85. Laos.PDR      |
| 25. Burkina Faso             | 56. Ethiopia                     | 86. Latvia        |
| 26. Burundi                  | 57. Fiji                         | 87. Lesotho       |
| 27. Cambodia                 | 58. Finland                      | 88. Liberia       |
| 28. Cameroon                 | 59. France                       | 89. Liechtenstein |
| 29. Canada                   | 60. Gabon                        | 90. Lithuania     |
| 30. Cape Verde               | 61. Gambia                       | 91. Luxemburg     |
| 31. Central African Republic |                                  | 92. Madagascar    |

## ANNEXURE - D

### List of Countries for which Emigration check is not required (Ecnr Countries)

93. Malawi	122. Paraguay	150. Swaziland
94. Maldives	123. Peru	151. Sweden
95. Mali	124. Philippines	152. Switzerland
96. Malta	125. Poland	153. Tajikistan
97. Marshall Islands	126. Portugal	154. The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia
98. Mauritania	127. Rep of Korea	155. Timor-Leste
99. Mauritius	128. Romania	156. Tonga
100. Mexico	129. Russian Federation	158. Trinidad & Tobago
101. Micronesia	130. Rwanda	159. Tunisia
102. Moldova	131. Saint Kitts and Nevis	160. Turkey
103. Monaco	132. Saint Lucia	161. Turkmenistan
104. Mongolia	133. St Vincent and the Grenadines	162. Tuvalu
105. Montenegro	134. Samoa	163. Uganda
106. Morocco	135. San Marino	164. Ukraine
107. Mozambique	136. Sao Tome and Principe	165. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island
108. Myanmar	137. Senegal	166. United Republic of Tanzania
109. Namibia	138. Serbia	167. USA
110. Nauru	139. Seychelles	168. Uruguay
111. Nepal	140. Sierra Leone	169. Uzbekistan
112. Netherlands	141. Singapore	170. Vanuatu
113. New Zealand	142. Slovakia	171. Venezuela
114. Nicaragua	143. Slovenia	172. Vietnam
115. Niger	144. Solomon Islands	173. Zambia
116. Nigeria	145. Somalia	174. Zimbabwe
117. Norway	146. South Africa	175. Vatican
118. Pakistan	147. Spain	
119. Palau	148. Sri Lanka	
120. Panama	149. Suriname	
121. Papua New Guinea		





## TABLE – B

### State-Wise figures of workers granted Emigration Clearance/Ecnr Endorsement During the last five years 2010-2014

SN	State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	A&N Islands	80	93	97	194	84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72220	71589	92803	103049	53104
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	188	175	153	248	69
4.	Assam	2133	2459	3384	3794	4073
5.	Bihar	60531	71438	84078	96894	98721
6.	Chandigarh	831	861	823	1150	1328
7.	Chhattisgarh	81	114	111	131	203
8.	Daman & Diu	11	13	31	33	23
9.	Delhi	2583	2425	2842	2890	2642
10.	DNH/UT	11	53	20	35	15
11.	Goa	1380	1112	1338	1953	1775
12.	Gujarat	8245	8369	6999	8853	7893
13.	Haryana	958	1058	1196	1735	2178
14.	Himachal Pradesh	743	739	847	1256	1288
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	4080	4137	4737	4532	4441
16.	Jharkhand	3922	4287	5292	6782	7837
17.	Karnataka	17295	15394	17960	17798	15054
18.	Kerala	104101	86783	98178	85909	66058
19.	Lakshadweep	18	11	13	70	15
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1564	1378	1815	1993	1683
21.	Maharashtra	18123	16698	19259	19579	19110
22.	Manipur	22	11	07	18	10
23.	Meghalaya	11	16	39	78	7
24.	Mizoram	4	0	03	05	1
25.	Nagaland	2	39	03	12	9
26.	Orissa	7344	7255	7478	10608	13046
27.	Pondicherry	223	211	257	347	427
28.	Port Blair	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Punjab	30974	31866	37472	48836	48431
30.	Rajasthan	47803	42239	50295	41676	48123
31.	Sikkim	8	8	13	20	16
32.	Tamil Nadu	84510	68732	78185	83087	83202
33.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	38531
34.	Tripura	454	465	514	530	964
35.	Uttar Pradesh	140826	155301	191341	218292	229444
36.	Uttarakhand	1177	1441	2470	2828	3512
37.	West Bengal	28900	29795	36988	41916	51561
38.	Others	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>641356</b>	<b>626565</b>	<b>747041</b>	<b>816655</b>	<b>804878</b>

## TABLE – C

### Emigration Clearance Granted Destination Wise From 2010-2014

SN	Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Afghanistan	256	487	125	153	127
2	Bahrain	15101	14323	20150	17269	14220
3	Indonesia	3	22	11	38	29
4	Iraq	390	1177	917	6577	3054
5	Jordan	2562	1413	1819	1462	2133
6	Kuwait	37667	45149	55868	70072	80419
7	Lebanon	765	534	288	281	313
8	Libya	5221	477	01	293	122
9	Malaysia	20577	17947	21241	22388	22926
10	Oman	105807	73819	84384	63398	51318
11	Qatar	45752	41710	63096	78367	75935
12	S. Arabia	275172	289297	357503	354169	329937
13	Sudan	957	1175	491	144	255
14	Syria	2	118	0	10	0
15	Thailand	05	27	09	15	53
16	U. A. E.	626575	138861	141138	202016	224033
17	Yemen	208	29	0	3	4
TOTAL		641355	626565	747041	816655	804878



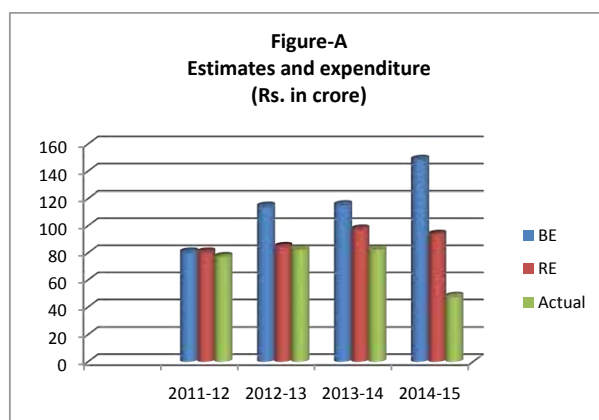
## TABLE – D

### Object Head Wise Summary of Non – Plan Estimates Vis-A-Expenditure (Rs. in Thousand)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Object Head		BE 2014-15	RE 2014-15	Actual 2013-14	BE 2015-16
00.106	Entertainment charges (Minor Head)				
01	Entertainment of Dignitaries				
01.00	Entertainment of Dignitaries				
01.00.20	Other Administrative Expenses	3000	500	0.11	2300
00.800	Other Expenditure (Minor Head)				
03	Other Schemes (Sub-Head)				
03.03	Other Items				
03.03.31	Grant-in-aids	10000	4000	0.12	7600
03.03.50	Other Items-Other Charges	60000	50000	2.71	15000
03.04	Overseas Citizenship of India				
03.04.50	Other Charges	28500	17500	2.38	5000
03.05	Know India Programme				
03.05.50	Other Charges	45000	20000	2.20	80000
03.06	Scholarship scheme for Diaspora children				
03.06.50	Other Charges	85600	65000	8.81	65000
03.07	Promotion of cultural ties				
03.07.50	Other Charges	50000	6500	0.28	95000
03.08	Awareness campaign/media plan				
03.08.50	Other Charges	125000	48300	4.96	95000
03.09	India Development Foundation				
03.09.50	Other Charges	20000	2000	0.40	8500
03.10	Overseas India Facilitation centre				
03.10.50	Other Charges	45000	25000	3.18	13000
03.11	Overseas Workers Resource Centre				
03.11.50	Other Charges	15000	11000	1.22	12000
03.13	Labour Mobility Partnership				
03.13.50	Other Charges	500	400	0	4000
03.20	Pre-departure Orientation and Skill Upgradation of Emigrant Workers				
03.20.50	Other Charges	10000	100	0	5000
03.22	Overseas Indian Centres				
03.22.50	Other Charges	48600	29700	3.76	36900
03.24	Indian Council of Overseas Employment/ICM				
03.24.50	Other Charges	40000	1000	0	30400
03.25	Legal Assistance to Women Facing Problems in NRI Marriage				

TABLE – D

1	2	3	4	5	6
03.25.50	Other Charges	10000	700	0.06	1000
03.30	Plan Scheme for skill development for overseas employment				
03.30.50	Other Charges	200000	50000		20000
	<b>Total - Other Schemes (Sub Head)</b>	<b>593200</b>	<b>281200</b>	<b>30.19</b>	<b>469800</b>
15	Celebration of Parvasi Bhartiya Divas				
15.00	Celebration of Parvasi Bhartiya Divas				
15.00.50	Other Charges	130000	170000	9.75	75300
	<b>Total - Other Expenditure</b>	<b>723200</b>	<b>451200</b>	<b>39.94</b>	<b>745100</b>
	<b>Total - Major Head "2061"</b>	<b>736200</b>	<b>452700</b>	<b>40.54</b>	<b>755000</b>
	<b>Total - Revenue Section</b>	<b>1139800</b>	<b>740000</b>	<b>64.78</b>	<b>1061773</b>
	<b>Capital Section</b>				
4059	<b>Capital Outlay On Public Works (Major Head)</b>				
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	150000	200000	20.00	120000
24	Construction/purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs				
24.00	Construction/purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs				
24.00.53	Major Works				
	<b>Total – Construction</b>	<b>150000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>120000</b>
	<b>Total - Other Buildings</b>	<b>150000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>120000</b>
	<b>Total - Major Head "4059"</b>	<b>150000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>120000</b>
	<b>Total - Capital Section</b>	<b>150000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>120000</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1489800</b>	<b>940000</b>	<b>84.78</b>	<b>1181773</b>



**For 2014-15 Actual as on 31-01-2015**  
**Source: Finance & Budget Division, MOIA**



प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs  
[www.overseasindian.gov.in](http://www.overseasindian.gov.in)



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**R F D**

**(RESULTS-FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT)**

**FOR**

**MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIANS AFFAIRS**

**(2014-2015)**

## 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 four 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, Protecting the rights of emigrants to avoid their exploitation.

#### 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 Effective management of emigration and safeguarding the welfare of the emigrants through appropriate domestic intervention 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.	24.00	[1.1] Issue of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) cards to overseas Indians	[1.1.1] Number of cards issued	No	5.00	235000	230000	225000	220000	215000
		[1.2] Interaction with Overseas Indians through Pravasi Bhartiya Divas and Regional PBD	[1.2.1] No of fee paying delegates attending PBD	No	2.00	900	800	700	600	500
			[1.2.2] Publication of ATR on accepted suggestions of PBD	Date	2.00	30/09/2014	31/10/2014	30/11/2014	31/12/2014	31/01/2015
			[1.2.3] Finalization of PBSA award by Award Committee	Date	2.00	15/12/2014	20/12/2014	25/12/2014	30/12/2014	05/01/2015
			[1.2.4] Circulation of ATR within number of days of holding RPBD	Days	2.00	60	70	80	90	100
		[1.3] Engaging the Diaspora	[1.3.1] Number of diaspora Youth covered under Know India Program	No	2.00	120	115	110	105	100



## SECTION 2:

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
			[1.3.2] Number of diaspora youth covered under Study India Program	No	2.00	30	25	20	17	14
			[1.3.3] Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children	No	3.00	100	95	85	75	65
			[1.3.4] 2 Seminars on raudulent (Non- Resident Indians) NRI marriages	Date	2.00	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
			[1.3.5] Approval of scheme for inviting academicians and scholars from the diaspora for lecturing in the Indian Universities / colleges	Date	1.00	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
			[1.3.6] Prepare a directory of experts and top achievers among NRIs/PIOs	Date	1.00	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
		[1.4] Establishment of Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra (PBK)	[1.4.1] Get the PBK Society registered	Date	1.00	01/09/2014	15/09/2014	01/10/2014	15/10/2014	01/11/2014
			[1.4.2] Commissioning of PBK	Date	1.00	31/12/2014	15/01/2015	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015



Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

SECTION 2:

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	
[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	1.00	4	3	2	1	0	
			[2.1.2] Number of participants	No	1.00	1200	1000	800	600	400	
				[2.1.3] Holding two Meets abroad	Date	1.50	31/12/2014	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	03/03/2015	18/03/2015
				[2.1.4] Number of participants	No	1.50	600	500	400	300	200
				[2.1.5] Circulation of ATR (Action Taken Report) on meets held	Date	2.00	01/02/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	01/03/2015	31/03/2015
				[2.1.6] Analysis of feedback from the Overseas Indians regarding the services provided by OIFC	Date	1.00	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	15/03/2015	31/03/2015
				[2.1.7] Number of Overseas Indians who expressed interest in State level projects promoted by OIFC	No	2.00	60	50	40	30	20
				[2.1.8] Number of new registrations on OIFC business networking portal	No	1.00	5000	4000	3000	2000	1000

## SECTION 2:

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
			[2.1.9] Publications of studies/reports/surveys to facilitate diaspora investment	No	1.00	4	3	2	1	0
		[2.2] PM's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians Meeting and up Action	[2.2.1] Holding of Inter- Ministerial meeting for follow up action	Date	2.00	31/10/2014	15/11/2014	30/11/2014	15/12/2014	31/12/2014
			[2.2.2] Timely follow-up in Steering Group meeting of PMGAC	Date	2.00	31/10/2014	15/11/2014	30/11/2014	15/12/2014	31/12/2014
		[2.3] Generating analytical & empirical research on Diaspora & migration related subjects	[2.3.1] Number of research papers generated under research partnership	No	2.00	8	6	4	3	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	4.00	80	60	40	30	20
			[2.4.2] ATR on Assessment of the awareness campaign of 2013-14	Date	2.00	30/09/2014	31/10/2014	30/11/2014	31/12/2014	31/01/2015
[3] Effective management of emigration and safeguarding the welfare of the emigrants through appropriate domestic intervention and international cooperation.	36.00	[3.1] Managing e-migrate project offer go live	[3.1.1] Expected service level compliance in e-migrate	%	3.00	95	90	85	75	60
			[3.1.2] Refresher training of e-migrate users	No	2.00	6	5	4	3	2



Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

**SECTION 2:**

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
		[3.2] Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) for Overseas Indian Workers	[3.2.1] Rollout in 3 ECR countries	Date	3.00	30/11/2014	31/12/2014	31/01/2015	28/02/2015	31/03/2015
			[3.2.2] Conduct Awareness Camps in ECR countries	No	1.00	50	40	30	20	10
			[3.2.3] Conduct trainings of trainers of six service providers	Date	2.00	31/08/2014	30/09/2014	31/10/2014	30/11/2014	31/12/2014
			[3.2.4] Enrolling subscribers under the scheme	No	1.00	5000	4000	3000	2500	2000
		[3.3] ISO Certification of remaining 2 POE offices	[3.3.1] Timely certification of remaining 2 POE offices	Date	2.00	31/12/2014	15/01/2015	31/01/2015	15/02/2015	28/02/2015
		[3.4] Social security agreements (SSAs)	[3.4.1] Signing of two new agreements	Date	1.00	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	07/03/2015	15/03/2015	22/03/2015
			[3.4.2] Operationalising SSAs	No	2.00	4	3	2	1	0
			[3.4.3] Analysis of Impact Assessment of SSAs	Date	1.00	30/09/2014	31/10/2014	30/11/2014	31/12/2014	31/01/2015
		[3.5] Human Resource Mobility Partnerships (HRMPs)	[3.5.1] Finalising draft of two HRMPs	Date	2.00	15/02/2015	28/02/2015	07/03/2015	15/03/2015	22/03/2015
		[3.6] Country manuals for emigrants	[3.6.1] Updating country manuals	No	2.00	4	3	2	1	0

## SECTION 2:

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
			[3.6.2] Translating current manuals into minimum four vernacular languages	No	3.00	10	8	6	4	2
		[3.7] Effective utilization of Indian Community Welfare Fund Scheme (ICWF).	[3.7.1] Revised guidelines for greater flexibility and delegation under ICWF	Date	3.00	30/09/2014	31/10/2014	30/11/2014	31/12/2014	31/01/2015
		[3.8] Workshop for Registered Agents	[3.8.1] No of workshops organized	No	3.00	5	4	3	2	1
		[3.9] Implementation of Swarnaprasav Yojana	[3.9.1] Establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU)	Date	1.00	31/08/2014	30/09/2014	31/10/2014	30/11/2014	31/12/2014
			[3.9.2] Partnership with State Level Institutions	No	1.00	10	8	6	4	2
			[3.9.3] Number of trainees	No	1.00	10000	8000	6000	4000	2000
		[3.10] Safe Migration	[3.10.1] Number of emigration cases processed through formal channels of registered recruiting agencies/emigrati on authorities	No	1.00	820000	800000	750000	700000	650000



Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

SECTION 2:

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft RFD for 2015-2016 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	05/03/2015	06/03/2015	09/03/2015	10/03/2015	11/03/2015
		Timely submission of Results for 2013-2014	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2014	02/05/2014	03/05/2014	06/05/2014	07/05/2014
* Enhanced Transparency / Improved Service delivery of Ministry/ Department	3.00	Rating from Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens' / Clients' Charter (CCC)	Degree of implementation of commitments in CCC	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
		Independent Audit of implementation of Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system	Degree of success in implementing GRM	%	1.0	100	95	90	85	80
* Reforming Administration	8.00	Update departmental strategy to align with revised priorities	Date	Date	2.0	01/11/2014	02/11/2014	03/11/2014	04/11/2014	05/11/2014
		Implement agreed milestones of approved Mitigating Strategies for Reduction of potential risk of corruption (MSC).	% of Implementation	%	1.0	100	90	80	70	60
		Implement agreed milestones for implementation of ISO 9001	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80
		% of Responsibility Centres with RFD in RFMS	Responsibility Centres covered	%	1.0	100	95	90	85	80

## SECTION 2:

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Implement agreed milestones of approved Innovation Action Plans (IAPs).	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60
* Improve compliance with the Financial Accountability Framework	1.00	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
		Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60



## SECTION 3:

### Trend Values of the Success Indicators

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
[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	243063	230000	230000	210000	220000
	[1.2] Interaction with Overseas Indians through Pravasi Bhartiya Divas and Regional PBD	[1.2.1] No of fee paying delegates attending PBD	No	1500	560	800	1000	1100
		[1.2.2] Publication of ATR on accepted suggestions of PBD	Date	--	--	31/10/2014	30/09/2015	30/09/2016
		[1.2.3] Finalization of PBSA award by Award Committee	Date	31/10/2012	31/10/2013	20/12/2014	30/11/2015	30/11/2016
		[1.2.4] Circulation of ATR within number of days of holding RPB	Days	--	--	70	70	70
	[1.3] Engaging the Diaspora	[1.3.1] Number of diaspora Youth covered under Know India Program	No	109	127	115	120	120
		[1.3.2] Number of diaspora youth covered under Study India Program	No	9	14	25	25	30



## SECTION 3:

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
		[1.3.3] Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children	No	100	100	95	150	150
		[1.3.4] 2 Seminars on fraudulent (Non-Resident Indians) NRI marriages	Date	--	--	15/02/2015	31/01/2016	31/01/2017
	[1.4] Establishment of Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra (PBK)	[1.4.1] Get the PBK Society registered	Date	--	30/06/2013	15/09/2014	--	--
		[1.4.2] Commissioning of PBK	Date	--	31/10/2013	15/01/2015	--	--
[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	2	2	3	4	4
		[2.1.2] Number of participants	No	700	1000	1000	1200	1200
		[2.1.3] Holding two Meets abroad	Date	31/12/2014	31/01/2015	31/01/2015	03/03/2016	18/03/2017
		[2.1.4] Number of participants	No	300	762	500	600	600
		[2.1.5] Circulation of ATR (Action Taken Report) on meets held	Date	--	15/02/2014	15/02/2015	01/02/2016	01/02/2017



Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

**SECTION 3:**

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
		[2.1.6] Analysis of feedback from the Overseas Indians regarding the services provided by OIFC	Date	28/02/2013	31/01/2014	15/02/2015	31/01/2016	31/01/2017
		[2.1.7] Number of Overseas Indians who expressed interest in State level projects promoted by OIFC	No	--	--	50	150	200
		[2.1.8] Number of new registrations on OIFC business networking portal	No	4200	4600	4000	5500	6000
		[2.1.9] Publications of studies/reports/surveys to facilitate diaspora investment	No	2	4	3	5	5
	[2.2] PM's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians Meeting and up action	[2.2.1] Holding of Inter- Ministerial meeting for follow up action	Date	--	--	15/11/2014	31/10/2015	31/10/2016
		[2.2.2] Timely follow-up in Steering Group meeting of PMGAC	Date	--	--	15/11/2014	31/10/2015	31/10/2016
	[2.3] Generating analytical & empirical research on Diaspora & migration related subjects	[2.3.1] Number of research papers generated under research partnership	No	--	--	6	9	10

## SECTION 3:

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
	[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	60	80	60	80	80
		[2.4.2] ATR on Assessment of the awareness campaign of 2013-14	Date	--	--	31/10/2014	30/09/2015	30/09/2016
[3] Effective management of emigration and safeguarding the welfare of the emigrants through appropriate domestic intervention and international cooperation.	[3.1] Managing e-migrate project after go live	[3.1.1] Expected service level compliance in e-migrate	%	--	--	90	90	90
		[3.1.2] Refresher training of e-migrate users	No	--	--	5	5	5
	[3.2] Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) for Overseas Indian Workers	[3.2.1] Rollout in 3 ECR countries	Date	--	--	31/12/2014	31/12/2015	31/12/2016
		[3.2.2] Conduct Awareness Camps in ECR countries	No	--	--	40	40	40
		[3.2.3] Conduct trainings of trainers of six service providers	Date	--	--	30/09/2014	30/09/2015	30/09/2016
		[3.2.4] Enrolling subscribers under the scheme	No	--	--	4000	4500	5000



Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

**SECTION 3:**

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
	[3.3] ISO Certification of remaining 2 POE offices	[3.3.1] Timely certification of remaining 2 POE offices	Date	--	--	15/01/2015	--	--
	[3.4] Social security agreements (SSAs)	[3.4.1] Signing of two new agreements	Date	--	--	28/02/2015	28/02/2016	28/02/2017
		[3.4.2] Operationalising SSAs	No	--	--	3	4	4
		[3.4.3] Analysis of Impact Assessment of SSAs	Date	--	--	31/10/2014	31/10/2015	31/10/2016
	[3.5] Human Resource Mobility Partnerships (HRMPs)	[3.5.1] Finalising draft of two HRMPs	Date	--	--	28/02/2015	28/02/2016	28/02/2017
	[3.6] Country manuals for emigrants	[3.6.1] Updating country manuals	No	--	--	3	3	3
		[3.6.2] Translating current manuals into minimum four vernacular languages	No	--	--	8	6	6
	[3.7] Effective utilization of Indian Community Welfare Fund Scheme (ICWF).	[3.7.1] Revised guidelines for greater flexibility and delegation under ICWF	Date	--	--	31/10/2014	--	--
	[3.8] Workshop for Registered Agents	[3.8.1] No of workshops organized	No	--	--	4	4	4
	[3.9] Implementation of Swarnaprasav Yojana	[3.9.1] Establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU)	Date	--	--	30/09/2014	--	--

## SECTION 3:



Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
		[3.9.2] Partnership with State Level Institutions	No	--	--	8	9	10
		[3.9.3] Number of trainees	No	--	--	8000	10000	20000
	[3.10] Safe Migration	[3.10.1] Number of emigration cases processed through formal channels of registered recruiting agencies/emigration authorities	No	770000	790000	800000	820000	825000
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	Timely submission of Draft RFD for 2015-2016 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	--	--	06/03/2015	--	--
	Timely submission of Results for 2013-2014	On-time submission	Date	--	30/04/2014	02/05/2014	--	--
* Enhanced Transparency / Improved Service delivery of Ministry/Department	Rating from Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens' / Clients' Charter (CCC)	Degree of implementation of commitments in CCC	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Independent Audit of implementation of Grievance Redress Management (GRM) system	Degree of success in implementing GRM	%	--	--	95	--	--
* Reforming Administration	Update departmental strategy to align with revised priorities	Date	Date	--	--	02/11/2014	--	--

Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

**SECTION 3:**

Objective	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Actual Value for FY 12/13	Actual Value for FY 13/14	Target Value for FY 14/15	Projected Value for FY 15/16	Projected Value for FY 16/17
	Implement agreed milestones of approved Mitigating Strategies for Reduction of potential risk of corruption (MSC).	% of Implementation	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Implement agreed milestones for implementation of ISO 9001	% of implementation	%	--	--	95	--	--
	% of Responsibility Centres with RFD in RFMS	Responsibility Centres covered	%	--	--	95	--	--
	Implement agreed milestones of approved Innovation Action Plans (IAPs).	% of implementation	%	--	--	90	--	--
* Improve compliance with the Financial Accountability Framework	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sect. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014.	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--
	Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2014	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	--	--	90	--	--

Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

## SECTION 4:

### Acronym

Sl.No	Acronym	Description
1	ATR	Action taken Report
2	ECR	Emigration Check Required
3	HRMPs	Human Resource Mobility Partnerships
4	ICWF	Indian Community Welfare Fund
5	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
6	KIP	Know India Programme
7	MGPSY	Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana
8	NRI	Non-Resident Indians
9	OCI	Overseas Citizenship of India
10	OIFC	Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre
11	PBD	Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
12	PBK	Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra
13	PBSA	Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award
14	PMGAC	PMs Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians
15	PMU	Project Management Unit
16	PoEs	Protector of Emigrants
17	RAs	Registered Agents
18	RPBD	Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
19	SIP	Study India Programme
20	SSAs	Social Security Agreements
21	SSDC	Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora children

## SECTION 4:

### Description and Definition of Success Indicators and Proposed Measurement Methodology

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	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 number of Overseas Indians requiring OCI cards is demand based	Number of cards issued is being kept at 200,000	The response of Overseas Indians for OCI cards is very good as it entitles them for a multi entry life long visa to come to India. The demand is increasing year by year. However, given the number of eligible persons for OCI cards, the demand is likely to reach a plateau now. Measures taken by Ministry to make OCI card scheme more attractive include notifications dated 5th January 2007, 5th January 2009 and 23rd March 2012 vide which OCI card holder has been granted parity with NRIs for inter-country adoption of Indian children for airfares in domestic sector, entry fee to national park and wild life sanctuaries in India, for visiting national monuments, historical sites and museums in India, to appear in APMT in India or such other tests, to file an affidavit to declare their address in India
2	[1.2.1] No of fee paying delegates attending PBD	Number of delegates who pay registration fees for attending PBD as opposed to those given gratis entry	Number of delegates who pay registration fees for attending PBD as opposed to those given gratis entry	The number of fee paying delegates will be as per actuals	No comments



## SECTION 4:

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
3	[1.2.2] Publication of ATR on accepted suggestions of PBD	Action Taken Report on Suggestions made during PBD to be approved by Minister	Action Taken Report on Suggestions made during PBD to be approved by Minister	Submission of Report for Approval	Approval of Minister on the action taken regarding the suggestions of the PBD
4	[1.2.3] Finalization of PBSA Award by Award Committee	Completion of Processing of PBSA Award applications & dispatch to Chairperson of Jury cum Award Committee	Completion of Processing of PBSA Award applications & dispatch to Chairperson of Jury cum Award Committee	Processing of PBS Awards with all procedural formalities should be completed by the end of November, 2014	Jury cum Award Committee should be given all inputs to finalise their recommendations before the time-frame proposed.
5	[1.3.1] Number of diaspora Youth covered under Know India Program	Number of diaspora youth covered under Know India Program	Number of diaspora youth covered under Know India Program. Adequate publicity to the programme in Indian Missions / Posts	Maximum participation from diaspora youth with visit to partner State and required exposure about India.	Award of Certificate after successful completion of the three week programme.
6	[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.	The "number" of diaspora youths covered will be as per the actuals.	The total number of students during the 1st Programme was 9. There was more participation (14 participants) in 2nd SIP. Wide publicity given for increasing the participation.
7	[1.3.3] Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children	Scholarship scheme for Diaspora Children.	Scholarship scheme for Diaspora Children.	The scheme has been approved to provide 100 scholarships.	Proposals under implementation to increase the number of scholarships from 100 to 200 from the academic year 2014-15
8	[1.4.2] Commissioning of PBK	Commissioning of PBK	To commemorate the trials and tribulations as well as the subsequent evolution and achievements of the Indian Diaspora, it has been decided to establish a Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK).	Commissioning of PBK would mean completion of building, civil works, interiors and its first use among all the proposed uses	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



Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

SECTION 4:

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
9	[2.1 .5] Circulation of ATR (Action Taken Report) on meets held	Suggestions received in meets in India and abroad are compiled and ATR prepared	Suggestions received in meets in India and abroad are compiled and ATR prepared	Date for such circulation has been fixed	This will help in improving the meets to be held next year
10	[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.	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 2014-15.	Due to reduction in budget, spreading limited resources over a long period of time may not lead to optimum results.
11	[2.4.2] ATR on Assessment of the awareness campaign of 2013-14	The Ministry has awarded the assessment study of the Impact of Awareness Campaign to an independent organisation. Ministry will take necessary	The objectives of the campaign is to create wider awareness among the general public about the processes of legal immigration; cautioning	To provide information to emigrants/intending emigrants to ensure legal, safe and orderly migration.	The objectives of the campaign is to create wider awareness among the general public about the processes of legal immigration; cautioning
12	[2.4.2] ATR on Assessment of the awareness campaign of 2013-14	action on the report.	people about illegal practices followed by fraudulent Recruiting Agencies;	To provide information to emigrants/intending emigrants to ensure legal, safe and orderly migration.	people about illegal practices followed by fraudulent Recruiting Agencies;

## SECTION 4:

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
13	[3.1.] Expected service level compliance in e-migrate	e-Migrate will provide certain services regarding emigration clearance for ECR Passport holder going to ECR countries for employment. These services would be available online and there will be specified parameters like timelines for delivery of such services, fee collection etc. The actual services provided will be measured against the norms set in the project	e-Migrate will provide certain services regarding emigration clearance for ECR Passport holder going to ECR countries for employment. These services would be available online and there will be specified parameters like timelines for delivery of such services, fee collection etc. The actual services provided will be measured against the norms set in the project	95% compliance will be acceptable since the project will begin operation for the first time	The project will make emigration services online.
14	[3.2.4] Enrolling subscribers under the scheme	MGPSY is a pension, return rehabilitation and insurance scheme.	MGPSY is a pension, return rehabilitation and insurance scheme.	5000 subscribers is a reasonable number to start with.	Subscribers will be enrolled in ECR countries
15	[3.4.2] Operationalising SSAs	At present, India has entered into SSAs with 17 countries, out of which agreements with - Belgium, France, Denmark, South Korea, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany (Social Insurance), and Hungary are in force.	Coming in force of Social Security Agreement	Negotiating SSA is a long drawn process. Hence target is kept at 4	No comments



Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

SECTION 4:

Sl.No	Success indicator	Description	Definition	Measurement	General Comments
16	[3.9.1] Establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU)	A Project Management Unit will be established to launch and implement the Swarnaprasav Yojana, a Central Sector Plan Scheme. The Plan scheme will adhere to the broad objectives of skill development in India, as envisioned by the National Skill Development Policy 2009 as MOIA has been identified to train 5 Million people by 2022 under this policy.	The key objectives of the scheme are as under: (i) Position India as a preferred source country for skilled and trained workers in select that face skill shortages in the international labour market, and in which India enjoys competitive advantage (ii) Diversify our destination country base with focus on geographies/countries that will experience significant labour supply gaps & skill shortages and are of strategic interest to India (iii) Enhance employability of Indian Youth abroad and move them up the wage chain by providing training and certification which will be internationally recognized	Partnership states and number of trainees have been fixed keeping in view that this would be the first year of scheme.	No comments
17	15 [3.9.1] Establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU)	A Project Management Unit will be established to launch and implement the Swarnaprasav Yojana, a Central Sector Plan Scheme. The Plan scheme will adhere to the broad objectives of skill development in India, as envisioned by the National Skill Development Policy 2009 as MOIA has been identified to train 5 Million people by 2022 under this policy.		Partnership states and number of trainees have been fixed keeping in view that this would be the first year of scheme.	No comments

## SECTION 5:

### Specific Performance Requirements from other Departments

Location Type	State	Organisation Type	Organisation Name	Relevant Success Indicator	What is your requirement from this organisation	Justification for this requirement	Please quantify your requirement from this Organisation	What happens if your requirement is not met.
Central Government		Ministry	Ministry of Labour and Employment	[1.1.1] Number of cards issued	MHA sanctions the application for issue of OCI card, the card cannot be provided by Ministry	MHA sanctions the application for issue of OCI card, the card cannot be provided by Ministry	Necessary sanction be given	OCI cards cannot be issued



Result - Framework Document (RFD) for Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - (2014-15)

**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 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
1 Implementation of the accepted recommendations of the PMs Global advisory council of overseas Indians	All Ministries with whom recommendation is related	Implementation of the action points	number	2	2	2	2	2
2 Issue of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) cards to overseas Indians	Ministry of External Affairs/Home	Number of cards issued	number	243063	230000	230000	210000	222000
3 Safe Emigration	Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs	Number of emigration cases processed through formal channels of registered recruiting agencies/emigration authorities	No	770000	790000	800000	820000	825000
4 Enhanced transparency in emigration through e-Migrate project	Ministry of External Affairs/Ministry of Home Affairs	Expected service level compliance in e-migrate	%			90	90	90



## ABBREVIATIONS

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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

