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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET

2010-2011

MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

OUTCOME BUDGET : 2010-11

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

India, today, stands at a unique point in its development history. With a population of nearly 1.1 billion, one third of which is below the age of 15, the country has a vast reservoir of young, working age population, which is unmatched. With its large skilled workforce, India has the potential to become a global manufacturing hub, a Knowledge economy and a global service provider. With an annual GDP growth of about 8% and an expanding middle class with an appetite for consumption, there is a huge opportunity for investment in all sectors of the economy. The last decade has witnessed investments flowing into the country from overseas in the form of both direct investment and Institutional investment through the stock market. India's share in global FDI went up from \$4.3 billion in 2003-04 to \$24.58 billion in 2007-08. Under the FII route, \$ 20.92 billion has entered the country this year. Remittances from Overseas Indians have gone up to \$46.9 billion in 2008-09, the highest received by any country in the world.

The role played by the Overseas Indian Community in the country's development process is crucial and salutary. The Overseas Indian Community constitutes the second largest Diaspora in the World. Numbering over 25 million and spread over 110 countries, the OI Community comprises Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Non-Residents Indians (NRIs). In most countries where the Indian Diaspora has made its home, it has become a significant economic and knowledge Force and has contributed to the economic and social development of the country of residence. Their extraordinary courage

and enterprise, hard work, and inherent values are much lauded and appreciated.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs was established in 2004 to build closer and wide ranging ties between India and its Overseas Indian community. The symbiotic connection of India and the Diaspora works in both directions – the Diaspora's engagement with India as well as India's engagement with the Diaspora. The strands of their '*Indianness*' and common heritage can be further strengthened to create a resilient bond of robust exchange.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is a young Ministry. The year 2009—2010 was the sixth Budget year of this Ministry with BE of Rs. 80 Crores and RE of Rs. 60 Crores. For the year 2010-11, the Budget Estimate for the Ministry is Rs. 81 crores. This Outcome Budget seeks to highlight the specific objectives and programmes of the Ministry, the Schemes/activities designed and implemented in the year 2009-10 to realize these objectives and the targeted performance for the ensuing Financial Year 2010-11.

Chapter– I is a brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry, its Organizational set up, its mandate, goals, policy framework and its major programmes/Schemes implemented.

Chapter –II contains details of the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes. The main objective is to establish a one-to-one correspondence between the Budget Estimates, 2010-11 and the outcomes targeted by the Ministry during 2010-11.

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

Chapter – IV provides an analysis of the past performance during 2008-09 and of the 2009-10 in terms of targets set and physical performance in various Schemes and Programmes undertaken by the Ministry.

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

For ensuring effective implementation of the Schemes/ Programmes and to achieve the mandate of the Ministry, regular multi-

level reviews are undertaken. The Budget Division conducts a bi-monthly Review of the physical and financial progress and a Quarterly budget Review is done at the level of Secretary. Detailed information on Budget Estimates and allocations for Schemes being implemented are placed on the Ministry's web site for information of General public.

Website of the Ministry: [http\\www.moia.gov.in](http://www.moia.gov.in)

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

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, established in September 2004, comprises the erstwhile Emigration Division of the Ministry of Labour & Employment and the NRI Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, which now functions as the Diaspora Division. In addition, a new division called the Financial Services and Emigration Policy Division was established. The objective behind establishing the Ministry was to create a focal point interface for Overseas Indians including Persons of Indian origin and to give them mainstream attention.

Vision:

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

Mission:

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

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

- Through multi-skilled market driven entities promoted by the

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

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

Objectives:

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

The mandate of the Ministry has been defined under the Allocation of Business Rules wherein the Ministry has been assigned 20 specific functions. These are listed at **Annexure-I**.

To fulfill its mandate, the Ministry has formulated several Schemes and Programmes designed to meet the wide ranging needs and expectations of the Overseas Indian Community. The more important of these initiatives are:

- Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC).
- Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC).
- Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI).
- Know India Programme (KIP).
- Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children (SSDC).
- India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI).
- Pre-departure Orientation and Skill Upgradation for Emigrant Workers.
- Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE).
- Legal Assistance to women facing problems in NRI Marriages
- Overseas Indian Centres (OIC).
- Awareness/ Publicity Campaign for potential emigrants.
- India Healthcare Initiative in collaboration with American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin (AAPI).
- E-governance in Emigration.
- MoUs with State Governments.
- Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians to draw upon experience and knowledge of eminent people of Indian Origin in diverse fields.
- Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK).

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

- ❖ Address the needs, problems and concerns of the diverse overseas Indian community through public-private partnerships.
- ❖ Facilitate sustained interaction of overseas Indians with India and offer them a wide variety of services in economic, social and cultural matters.
- ❖ Extend institutional support for individual initiatives and community action to harness the expertise of overseas Indians.

- ❖ Strengthen the bond between India and its diaspora by recognizing and celebrating its success and achievements.
- ❖ Act as a single window for Overseas Indians in their dealings with India.

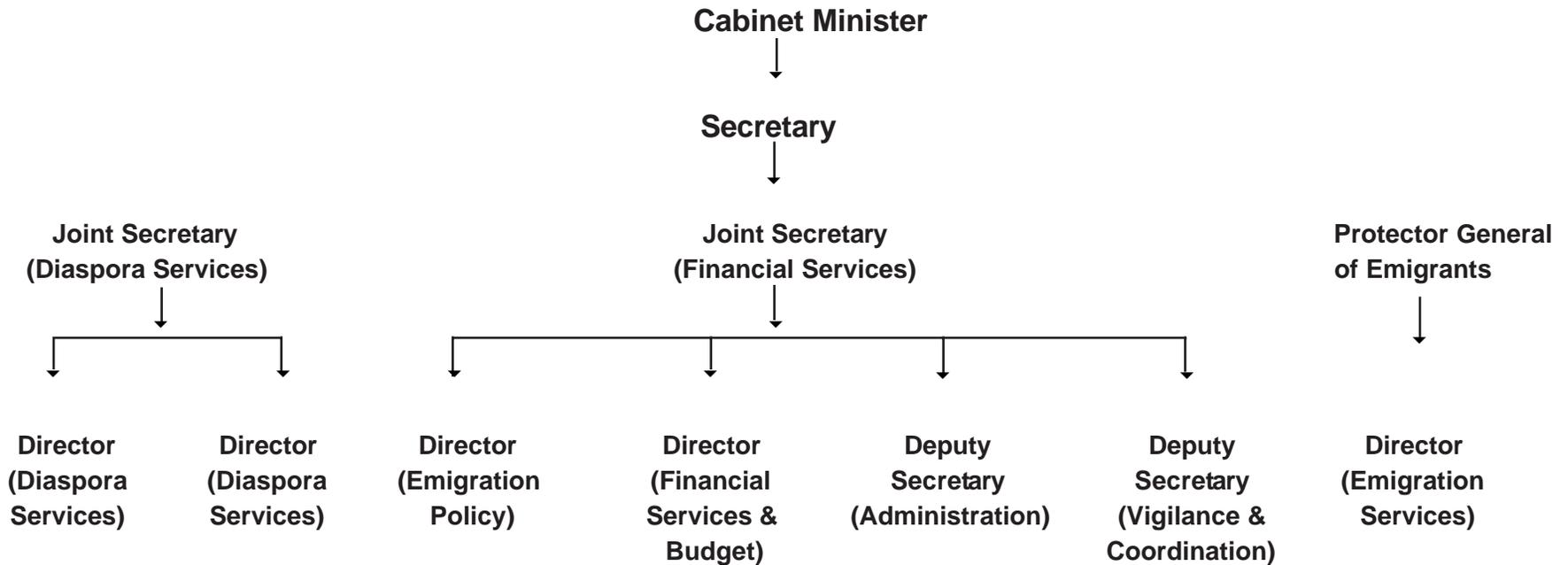
The Ministry organizes the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas with a view to provide a platform for bringing the expertise and knowledge of the Overseas Indian community and integrating it with the country's development process. The Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is the annual flagship event of the Ministry and is held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

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

- a. Heads of Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad.
- b. Chairman of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.
- c. Prominent Overseas Associations with nation-wide character as may be decided by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.
- d. Awardees of Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award.

An eminent Jury headed by the Vice President of India finalizes the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards, which are conferred by the President of India in the concluding session of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas.

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



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

CHAPTER – II

This chapter provides an overview of the Financial Outlays and the projected Outcomes of different Schemes/Programmes being undertaken by the Ministry during the financial year 2010-11, with a view to establish a one-to-one correspondence between Financial Budget (2010-11) and Outcome Budget 2010-11.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective Outcomes	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Secretariat - General Services (2052)	To meet, monitor and control the expenditure of the Secretariat of the Ministry. Provision has been made for Pay and Allowances, Office Expenses, Rents, Rates and Taxes, Printing & Publications, Office equipments, Professional services, Travel expenditure, etc.	1575	Timely payment of committed expenditure on salaries, statutory dues and other expenditure relating to the operation and maintenance of the offices of the Ministry.	Ensure efficient work environment through automation resulting in higher productivity and better quality of work.	Recurrent/ Need based	Emphasis is being laid on economy in office expenditure
1.1	Minor Head 34						
1.2	POE Offices Minor Head 40	The provision has been made for the field offices of PGE for pay & allowances, office expenses,					

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.3	Holding Seminars and Studies	Rents, Rates and Taxes, Office equipments etc. For incurring expenditure on Seminars	508 17	Grant of timely clearance to the workers To achieve the objective of Ministry	Ensure efficient work environment through computerization Draw guidelines for future actions to be taken by the Ministry	Recurrent & need based Recurrent & need based	Emphasis is on expeditious clearance of workers For better functioning
2 External Affairs (2061)							
2.1	International Conferences/ Meetings	To provide for expenditure on international conferences	100	Two Conferences on International Migration are proposed	Better understanding of the dynamics of migration to facilitate policy formulation in this regard.	Between April 2010 to March, 2011	Finalize the Policy on International Migration and bilateral labour co-operation, etc.
2.2	Entertainment of Dignitaries	To meet expenditure on visiting dignitaries as per protocol.	30	As per requirement basis.	Generate goodwill and create better mutual understanding	Recurrent & need based	Improve the image of the country.
2.3 Other Expenditure –							
a. Other Schemes							
(i)	Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)	To fulfill the aspirations and expectations of Overseas Indians.	177	2.00 lakh cards	This will bring the Overseas Indian Community closer to the country and will	Recurrent	Fulfill the aspirations and expectations of the Overseas

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					enable them to participate in the development programmes more effectively.		Indians
(ii)	Know India Programme (Internship Programme for Diaspora Youth)	To bring the young overseas Indians closer and bond with contemporary India.	144	3 programmes	Helps the younger generation of overseas Indians understand India better. It also provides a forum for students and young professionals of Indian origin to share their views, expectations and experience and bond with contemporary India.	Recurrent	Improving image of the country and bringing the young generation of Overseas Indian Community closer to India.
(iii)	Labour Mobility Partnership	Pilot project jointly managed by India & UAE for migration of Indians to UAE	200	About 1500 workers will benefit	Improve the management of the migration of workers	Recurrent	Develop & demonstrate good practices in International migration
(iv)	Scholarship Scheme for	To improve the relationship between	538	100 scholarships	Students selected for such scholar-	Recurrent	Providing opportunity for

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Diaspora Children	India and overseas Indian Community and help the deserving students			ships would become brand ambassadors for India and its educational institutions and accelerate the development and recognition of India globally as a sought after educational hub. This would also help in deepening the relationship between India and the OI community.		the youth among the OIs to avail the advanced educational facilities in India.
(v)	Promotion of Cultural ties with Diaspora	Strengthen and nourish the cultural bonds between India and its Diaspora	100	Organize performance in India by Diaspora cultural troupes and bridge the gap between the needs and resources for meeting the cultural aspirations of the Diaspora	Help reinforce the cultural identity of people of Indian origin	Recurrent	Strengthening cultural interaction between India and overseas Indians

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(vi)	Awareness Campaign/ Media Plan	To promote legal migration To create awareness among potential emigrants on the risks of irregular migration.	871	Sustained Awareness Campaign through the Electronic and Print Media for spreading awareness through out the year	(i) Spreading awareness among the masses about the legal Emigration process, fraudulent practices of touts and RAs. (ii) Making prospective brides of NRIs aware of of the fraudulent marriages. (iii) Decline of fraudulent marriages.	Recurrent	Protecting Indian workers and Indian Brides from exploitation.
(vii)	India Development Foundation	To involve Overseas Indians in the social development of India	200	Promotion of philanthropy among the Overseas indian community for the development of India	To Channelise Overseas Indian philanthropic resources into social sectors	Recurrent	Utilizing the knowledge and resources of Overseas Indians.
(viii)	Overseas Indian Facilitation	To promote Investment in India by overseas	600	The Center will provide a host of investment advisory	Promotion and facilitation of a two way flow of	Recurrent	Providing online information to overseas Indians

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Center (OIFC)	Indians		services efficiently and on a real time basis. It will operate the Global Indian Network of Knowledge and the Business Networking . platform	Overseas Indian Investment into India as well as business-to-business partnerships of Indian business houses with Overseas Indians.		
(ix)	Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)	To create awareness among potential emigrants and disseminate information.	50	24X7 Help line with a toll free number 1800 11 3090 accessible from anywhere in India, functioning in seven languages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information dissemination on matters relating to emigration. ▪ Registering, responding to and monitoring complaints received from emigrant workers. ▪ Grievance redressal and follow up with various stakeholders. 	Recurrent	Grievance redressal of overseas Indian workers as well as potential migrants.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(x)	Grant in aid to other Institutions	To promote empirical research in Diaspora and migration studies	700	Migration & Diaspora research centers in 3 academic institutions	Empirical research relating to Overseas Indians.	Recurrent	
(xi)	Overseas Indian Centres	To extend a host of counselling services to Overseas Indian Workers.	300	To meet the expenditure on the Overseas Indian Centres in Abu Dhabi, Washington.	The Centres will provide Legal, Medical and Financial counselling services to the Indian workers in these countries.	Recurrent	Provide in-situ welfare services for Overseas workers.
(xii)	Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE)	Forecasting of future opportunities for overseas employment, projections and plans for overseas deployment of workers, disseminating information and upgrading skills of intending emigrants.	400	The Council would and be the policy 'think tank' provide strategic inputs for promotion of overseas employment of Indians	Benchmarking, testing and certification of skills, imparting foreign language skills and on-site welfare measures for emigrants.	Recurrent	Positioning India as a supplier of skilled and trained manpower

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(xiii)	Legal assistance to women facing problems in NRI marriages	To help the Indian women deserted by their Overseas Indian Husbands	70	To assist the deserted women seeking assistance	Enable the deserted women to seek legal remedies and fight for justice	Recurrent	Protecting Indian women from fraudulent marriages.
b)	Celebration of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas	To organize annual PBD in India and a mini regional PBD outside India	600	For creating a platform for bringing overseas Indians from various countries together to share their experiences, and integrating it with the Country's development process.	Developing a bond and unity of purpose.	Annual	Net outflow from the budget is being reduced through increased sponsorship
3	Public Works(4059)	(i) Construction of the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra to commemorate the evolution and achievements of the Indian Diaspora.	900	(i) Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra will include a Convention Centre, a permanent Exhibition Centre, Lecture rooms, a well-stocked Library	(i) Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra would become the hub of various activities aimed at harnessing the talent pool among the Indian	Over next 3 years	The proposed drawings are under submission to the local authorities for approval and will be Implemented

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Outlay 2010-11 (Non-Plan)	Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				and Documentation Centre.	Diaspora and developing a sense of pride in the achievements of India and the Diaspora.		after approval of the DPR by competent authority.
		(ii) Construction/ Purchase of Buildings for PGE/POE offices.	20	(ii) Suitable office accommodation for the POE offices and adequate facilities for the emigrant workers who frequent them.	(ii) This will provide better work environment to the staff and better facilities to the general public.		

CHAPTER – III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

In the context of the rapid growth of Indian Economy and the success of the Indian Diaspora with many Overseas Indians occupying pivotal positions across the Globe, economic engagement with the Overseas Indian Community has become the central theme of the Ministry's agenda. To facilitate investment in key infrastructure sectors, the Ministry has undertaken a number of policy initiatives. These initiatives are based on the feedback received from Associations of overseas Indians and other forums and are constantly fine-tuned to make them effective instruments that can best address the needs of overseas Indians as well as India's needs as an emerging economic power. Some of the major initiatives include:

Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC):

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

The objectives of the Centers are:

- Promote Overseas Indian investment into India and facilitate business partnership, by giving authentic and real time information.
- Function as clearinghouse for all investment related information. This would be done by processing information

on a real time basis through ICT platform.

- Establish and maintain a Diaspora Knowledge Network (DKN) by creating a database of Overseas Indians, who would act as knowledge Diaspora and whose knowledge resources could be using ICT platform.
- Assist States in India to project investment opportunities to overseas Indians in the infrastructure and social sectors. The objectives of the OIFC will be to bring the Indian States, Indian Business and potential Overseas Investors on the same platform and to facilitate the investors to identify the investment opportunities.
- Provide a host of advisory services to PIO and NRIs. These could include matters such as consular questions, stay in India, investment and financial issues etc.

During PBD-2010 held at New Delhi, Prime Minister inaugurated an online portal. The electronic portal comprises a series of online platforms such as an end-to-end information portal for updated information on sector and state specific investment opportunities and forthcoming events to invite diaspora's participation, a comprehensive networking platform for communication and group formation needs to foster collaborations, an online business directory of verified Indian and diaspora businesses, a customized query and solutions platform and an investment tool-kit to ease the process of investing into India. OIFC also organized a market place at New Delhi during PBD-2010. One to one meetings were held with the prospective investors at the Market place. The OIFC can be reached at <http://www.oifc.in>.

India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians:

India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians is a not-for-profit trust registered by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India to provide a credible window for Overseas Indian Philanthropy in India's Social development. The objective of the foundation is to facilitate philanthropic activities by Overseas Indians including through innovative projects and instruments such as micro credit for rural entrepreneurs, self help groups for economic empowerment of women, best practice interventions in primary education and technology interventions in rural health care delivery.

The foundation is at 'arms length' from Government and is managed by an eminent Board of Trustees. The mandate of the foundation is to lead Overseas Indians philanthropic capital into India's Social Sector by forging partnerships between donors and credible non-government and non-profit voluntary organisations working in the Social Sector in India.

The broad objectives of the Trust will be to:

1. Lead overseas Indian philanthropy into India, facilitate partnerships through single window facilitation and by building public private partnerships.
2. Establish and maintain a "Social Capital and Philanthropy Network" in India that can provide a list of credible institutions, projects and programmes.
3. Function as a clearinghouse for all philanthropy related information.
4. Partner with states in India and encourage credible Indian philanthropic organizations to project social development opportunities to overseas Indians in the sectors that best match national priorities including empowerment of rural women.

5. Promote accountability and 'good practices' in diaspora philanthropy.

The First meeting of the Board of Trustees of India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians was held on 4th November 2009. The Ministry is in the process of registering the India Development foundation as a non-profit organization in USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Germany and Gulf to qualify for exemption from federal income taxes. The portal for receiving online donations is also under development.

GLOBAL-INDIAN NETWORK OF KNOWLEDGE (GLOBAL INK)

The Ministry has developed a Diaspora knowledge network called -Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK), an electronic platform that will connect people of Indian Origin from a variety of disciplines, recognized as leaders in their respective fields, not just in their country of residence but globally as well, with knowledge users at the national and sub-national levels in India. The network will serve as a high level electronic platform to facilitate knowledge transfer from wherever it may be based without the overseas expert having to relocate. The network will serve as a strategic 'virtual think tank'. The outcome targeted will be the germination of ideas on development, identification of the key elements in addressing the challenges to development and articulating and mapping out solutions through innovation and technological interventions.

Global-INK will identify specific sectors and fields of activity that will broadly correspond with the development priorities set out in the eleventh five-year plan 2007-12. The focus of the knowledge transfer programme will be on social sector development and innovation (ideas to market) thus enabling India's rural/urban middle class youth to become entrepreneurs as opposed to job-seekers.

The Global INK is operational since January 1, 2010. The Global INK can be reached at **www.globalink.in**.

Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians

The Ministry has constituted the Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of People of Indian Origin to draw upon the experience and knowledge of eminent people of Indian origin in diverse fields from across the world. The Council will be chaired by the Prime Minister and the renowned people of Indian Origin across the world have been selected as its Members.

The functions of the Council are:

- (i) Serve as a platform for the Prime Minister to draw upon the experience, knowledge and wisdom of the best Indian minds wherever they may be based;
- (ii) Develop an inclusive agenda for two-way engagement between India and Overseas Indians;
- (iii) Consider ways and means for accessing the skills and knowledge of the Indian diaspora for meeting India's development goals and facilitating investments by Overseas Indians into India; and
- (iv) Institution and capacity building in India to respond to the economic, social and cultural needs of the Overseas Indian community.

The advice of the Council will be recommendatory in nature and serve as a valuable inputs for policy formulation and programme planning.

The first Council meeting chaired by Prime Minister was attended by eminent Overseas Indians including: Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati, Shri Karan F. Bilimoria, Shri Swadesh Chatterjee,

Ms. Ela Gandhi, Shri Rajat K. Gupta, Lord Khalid Hameed, Dr. Renu Khator, Shri Kishore Mahbubani, Shri PNC Menon, Shri L. N. Mittal, Lord Bhiku Chotalal Parekh, Dr. Sam Pitroda, Tan Sri Dato' Ajit Singh, Mr. Neville Joseph Roach, Prof. Srinivasa SR Varadhan and Mr. Yusuffali M.A.

Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)

The Ministry has set up an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) as a Helpline for assistance and protection of Indians working abroad and those who are desirous of going abroad for jobs. The mandate of the OWRC is to provide the following:

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

The OWRC consists of a 24 x 7 Helpline with number **1800 11 3090** which can be accessed on toll free basis, anywhere from India. The OWRC will also provide walk-in-counseling to potential emigrant workers. The OWRC was made operational on 20 x 7 basis w.e.f. 1st May, 2009. An international Toll Free number (**8000 911 913**) has been activated for information seekers from UAE. The ISD toll free number is currently operating for Dubai and will be extended to Saudi Arabia & Kuwait, after the requisite service lines are available.

Migrant Resource Centers (MRCs)

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

- Information about legal migration and the risks involved in illegal migration;

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

The Ministry has set up one MRC at Kochi, Kerala which provides various services to the potential migrant workers from Kerala. Similar MRC has also been set up at Hyderabad has become functional since 18th December 2009. One more MRC is proposed to be set up at Chandigarh. These MRCs are proposed to be linked with the national OWRC.

SCHEME OF SKILL UPGRADATION AND PRE-DEPARTURE ORIENTATION OF EMIGRANT WORKERS

The Ministry has undertaken a scheme of Skill up-gradation and pre-departure orientation training to emigrant workers since 2007. The Scheme is being implemented through State Governments, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Industry Associations (CII and ASSOCHAM) etc. A Core Group set up in the Ministry monitors the scheme with a view to develop an appropriate framework for encouraging development of skills for intending emigrants at par with international standards through the market in a sustainable and commercially viable mode based on standardization, accreditation and skill recognition.

The objective of the Scheme is to institutionalize the process of Skill development of emigrant Indian Workers and to equip them with the basic knowledge about laws, language and culture of the destination countries for the purpose of overseas employment. The ultimate objective is to promote overseas employment of Indian workers and to improve productivity and prosperity amongst overseas

Indian workers with consequent positive impact on remittances and national development.

The Scheme also aims at capacity building in the country in the area of development of standards, curricula, learning material, assessment standards, testing and certification on par with Global Standards. The scheme has been proposed to be Plan scheme.

MODERNISING THE EMIGRATION LAW:

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

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

1. The law should provide an enabling environment for promotion of overseas employment and welfare of workers.
2. The emigration process should be simple and transparent.
3. Roles and responsibilities of critical stakeholders including

Central Government, Indian Missions, Protector General of Emigrants and Recruiting Agencies and Employers should be laid down.

4. A robust mechanism for protection of emigrants and intending emigrants should be provided to save them from exploitation by the recruiting agencies and the employers.
5. A framework for welfare of emigrants should be provided, including enabling provisions for creation of a welfare fund.
6. Penalties for violation of the Law should be more stringent and the offence of “human smuggling” should be brought under the penal provisions.

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

LIBERALIZATION OF THE EMIGRATION SYSTEM

The number of ECNR countries has been increased from 53 to 175 recently. Emigration check is now required only for 17 countries, out of which emigration to Iraq is banned because of the uncertainty about protection and welfare of our workers in that country. The Ministry has relaxed the eligibility criteria for ECNR passport. Now, anybody who is class 10 pass or above can proceed on overseas employment without any emigration check.

REVAMPING OF THE RECRUITMENT SYSTEM

The Ministry is taking steps to revamp the recruiting agent system to ensure better enforcement of the emigration laws on ground and curb illegal recruitments. Under this initiative, the eligibility criteria for registration of recruiting agents will be made stringent, performance standards will be prescribed and monitoring will be

strengthened. The Emigration Rules are being amended to implement this initiative.

E- GOVERNANCE IN THE EMIGRATION SYSTEM

The Ministry has already computerized offices of Protector General of Emigrants and 8 offices of Protector of Emigrants for E-Governance in emigration in a comprehensive manner. The objective is to bring about greater user convenience, transparency and accountability in the emigration system, facilitation of legal emigration and prevention of illegal emigration and effective protection and welfare of the emigrant workers. This has resulted in automatic emigration clearance, computerize registration of RAs and employers’ permits, eliminate discretion, mitigate harassment of emigrants and remove corruption. It would also provide useful tools and data for policy analysis, information dissemination and speedy grievance redressal.

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

E-Governance in emigration is being implemented with technical assistance from the National Institute of Smart Governance, Hyderabad.

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR WOMEN EMIGRANTS

Special measures are being taken in consultation with Ministry

of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development, the National Commission for Women and other relevant Ministries for better protection and welfare of our workers especially the vulnerable sections like women emigrants. These include:

1. Installation of a 24x7 Helpline in the host countries.
2. Application of the age restriction of 30 years to all women emigrating on ECR passports.
3. Defining a minimum wage for emigrants.
4. Stipulation of a security deposit per worker from the foreign employer directly hiring Indian worker.
5. Compulsory attestation of employment documents for all women emigrants with ECR passport.
6. Opening of Overseas Indian Workers Resource Centre in host countries to serve as a one stop service outlet for addressing the information and assistance needs of emigrants.
7. Operating shelters for distressed emigrants.
8. Putting diplomatic pressure on host countries to extend the protection of labour laws to the workers in the informal sector.

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT(ICOE)

A Council for Overseas Employment has been established through a Government Resolution. The Council has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Council functions as think tank for the government on emigration matters. It will devise medium to long term strategies for optimizing benefits from overseas employment and undertake policy interventions for preparing the Indian workers to avail emerging opportunities in the

international labour market. Secretary, MOIA is the chairman of the Council. Representatives of the key Ministries and domain experts are members of the Council. The Council is taking up market research and studies on migration.

INDIAN COMMUNITY WELFARE FUND (ICWF)

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up the 'Indian Community Welfare Fund' (ICWF) in 17 Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) Countries and the Maldives to provide on-site welfare activities for the Overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress. The proposal was approved by the Union Cabinet on 20th August, 2009. The proposed Fund (ICWF) is aimed at providing the following welfare services on a means tested basis in the most deserving cases:

- (a) Boarding and lodging for distressed overseas Indian workers in Household / domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;
- (b) Extending emergency medical care to the overseas Indians in need;
- (c) Providing air passage to stranded overseas Indians in need;
- (d) Providing initial legal assistance to the overseas Indians in deserving cases;
- (e) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased overseas Indian in such cases where a sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.

Overseas Indian workers duped by unscrupulous intermediaries in the host countries, runaway house maids, those who become victim of accidents, deserted spouses of overseas Indians or undocumented overseas Indian workers in need of emergency assistance or any other overseas Indian citizens who

are in distress would be the main beneficiaries of the Fund. The Fund will also be utilized to meet the expenditure for airlifting the mortal remains of overseas Indian citizens to India on a means tested basis, on the recommendation of respective Heads of Missions.

The ICWF would be funded through budgetary support from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, funds raised by the Indian Missions by levying a service charge on consular services and through Voluntary contributions from the Indian community. The Fund will be administered by the respective Heads of Missions and would enable them in the 17 ECR Countries and the Maldives to provide various on-site welfare services to the Indian citizens who are in dire distress.

BILATERAL LABOUR COOPERATION

Protection of emigrants against exploitation and abuse is not possible in the absence of explicit commitment of the Government of the host country. To secure such commitment, India signed labour agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. However, no further progress was made in this direction for many years.

After its creation in 2004, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs made concerted efforts to enter into Memorandum of Understanding with the major labour receiving countries for bilateral cooperation towards protection and welfare of our emigrants. The Ministry has been negotiating bilateral labour MOUs with important destination countries to secure their cooperation in ensuring protection and welfare of Indian workers. MOUs have been signed with Kuwait, UAE, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain. An Additional Protocol has been signed with Qatar to supplement the existing bilateral labour agreement. Efforts are being made to commence negotiations with the other major destination countries also.

The following broad principles have been built into the MOUs:

1. Declaration of mutual intent to enhance employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and welfare of workers.
2. The host country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in unorganized sector.
3. Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian workers.
4. The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity of the laws of both the countries.
5. A Joint Working Group to be constituted to ensure implementation of the MOU and to meet regularly to find solutions to bilateral labour problems.

It is the policy of the Ministry to diversify the overseas destination base for the Indian workers and secure labour market access for them in the countries where employment opportunities would emerge in future. For this purpose the Ministry is pursuing Labour Mobility Partnership Agreements (LMPA) with several countries and one has been already signed with Denmark. Negotiations are likely to commence with Sweden, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Norway and Romania etc in the near future. The LMPA aims at facilitating mobility of Indian workers for taking up employment in these countries and curbing irregular migration to these countries from India.

BILATERAL SOCIAL SECURITY COOPERATION

Most of the developed countries have an umbrella social security system mandated by law and funded through mandatory periodic contribution in the form of tax from all working people and their employers (in a prescribed ratio) in order to provide multiple benefits like old age pension, disability insurance, health insurance

and unemployment insurance etc. Generally this social security tax is in the form of a fixed percentage of income subject to a maximum lumpsum limit. All expatriate workers are also required to pay social security tax as per the law of that country.

Often our workers are professionals who are sent to these countries by their Indian employers on short term contract. During this period, they continue to make social security contribution in India as per the Indian law. As such, they are compelled to pay contribution in both countries under their respective laws during this period. Indian workers often do not get any benefit from the social security contribution made abroad after they return to India or relocate elsewhere on completion of the term of contract. This happens because most countries do not allow export of social security benefits. There is also loss of contribution paid under the host country system for want of fulfilling the minimum insurance period under their law. Another disadvantage is that due to the high rate of social security tax, the Indian companies become less competitive while bidding for projects in these countries. All these issues, in varying degree, affect the expatriates working in India too.

Bilateral social security agreements can protect the interests of such expatriate workers on a reciprocal basis by providing for exemption from social security contribution in case of short-term contracts (provided the worker is covered under the home country's social security system), exportability of pension in case of relocation to the home country or any third country and totalization of the contribution periods pertaining to both countries. Such agreements would also make companies more competitive in each other's territory since exemption from social security contribution in respect of their employees substantially reduces costs.

In November 2006 the Ministry signed bilateral social security

agreement with Belgium. During November 2007 negotiations with the Belgian delegations were held in India for finalizing the Administrative Arrangements. The two sides agreed to a common draft, which was initialed. The Arrangements will be signed shortly and thereafter the social security agreement will come into force on mutual confirmation of the completion of ratification procedures.

Social Security Agreements eliminate double payment of social security contribution, exempt detached workers from host country legislation, enable portability of pension and prevent loss of benefits by providing for totalization of contribution periods. India has recently signed bilateral SSA with Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Hungary and Denmark. Negotiations have been completed with the Czech Republic, Norway and South Korea. Negotiations have commenced with Sweden, Australia, Canada. Negotiations with UK and Spain are also expected to begin in the near future. Two rounds of exploratory talks have been held with USA.

ASIA-EU PROJECT

An MOU was signed on 31 July 2007 between the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for implementation of the project "Regional Dialogue and Program on Facilitating Managed and Legal Migration between Asia and the European Union (EU)". The project is sponsored by the European Union (EU) and covers 10 Asian countries (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; for some activities Afghanistan) and 5 European countries (Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain and UK).

The project is already under implementation and will provide an opportunity for capacity building towards emigration management,

to develop overseas employment market in the strategically important European countries and upgrade the Indian workers in the wage chain. The Project is aimed at facilitating development of legal migration, enhancing regional cooperation on legal migration management, reducing irregular migration, enhancing placement capacity amongst recruiting agencies and dissemination of information relating to employment opportunities and procedures to intending emigrants.

A migrant resource centre has been established in Kochi, Kerala under the Asia-EU Project on legal migration. The objective of the MRC is to provide information and counseling services to the seekers of overseas employment in European countries. Similar MRCs are going to be established in other parts of the country in a phased manner.

PARTNERING WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

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

- Promoting legal migration from the States.
- Rooting out fraudulent emigration practices by unscrupulous Recruiting Agents.
- Creating Awareness among workers in the States for Overseas Employment opportunities.

- Upgrading the skills of potential emigrant workers and giving them pre-departure orientation through State run Training Institutes.
- Providing advice and information support to the migrant workers in foreign countries through regional OWRCs.
- Conducting Awareness campaign on problems faced by Emigrant workers, Overseas housemaids and Indian women married to NRIs.

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI) SCHEME

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

Overseas Citizens of India have been granted parity with Non-resident Indians in areas such as inter-country adoption of Indian children, entry fees to national parks and wildlife sanctuaries; and in domestic airfares within India. As on 24.02.2010, a total of 5,49, 610 OCI documents have been issued. Some more benefits conferred on registered OCIs include parity with non-resident Indians in the entry fee charged for national monuments, historical sites and museums, besides an enabling framework for OCI professional to practice in India as doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, advocates, architects and chartered accountants under the respective acts of

Parliament. The Ministry is in the process of working out further benefits that could be extended to registered Overseas Citizens of India.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PIO / NRI UNIVERSITY

In keeping with the recommendations made by the High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora (HLCID) and commitments made at the highest level, the Ministry is in the process of setting up a PIO/ NRI University for the benefit of children of overseas Indians. The University was expected to be accorded the status of “Deemed University” de-novo under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The University would be set up by Manipal Academy of Higher Education Trust(MAHET), Manipal at Bangalore, Karnataka. MAHET had submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR). An Advisory Board was constituted to evaluate the DPR with a view to ensure that it conforms to the academic and infrastructure standards prescribed by the concerned authorities like the UGC, AICTE, MCI etc. The board held two meetings and approved, in principle, the DPR submitted by the MAHET. As per the recommendations of the Advisory Board, work is underway to prepare a Bill to enact an Act of Parliament for setting up the university and four more such universities in different cities in India. 59 proposals for setting up of four more universities have been received in response to advertisements published by the Ministry in February and June 2009 calling of Expressions of Interest (EOIs). These EOIs are being examined.

AWARENESS-CUM-PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN THROUGH MEDIA

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

- i) Problems faced by emigrant workers and the legal Emigration Process;
- ii) Problem relating to NRI Marriages;
- iii) Problems relating to Indian Housemaids overseas; and
- iv) Overseas Workers Resource Centre.

The Awareness Campaign has been necessitated by the fact that the outflow of potential Emigrants going overseas in search of jobs has substantially increased in the last five years. This number is expected to increase further in the coming years as demand of Indian labour is increasing. The objectives of the Awareness Campaign is to create wider awareness among the potential emigrants about the Legal Emigration Process, precautions to be taken against illegal practices by fraudulent recruiting Agencies, problems faced by Housemaids abroad and problems in NRI marriages. The campaign strives to provide information to those who are facing such problems.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS ARISING FROM MARRIAGES WITH OVERSEAS INDIANS

(a) Scheme to provide legal and financial assistance to women deserted by their overseas Indian Spouses

The Ministry has launched a scheme to provide legal and counseling services to women in need and facing desertion/divorce proceedings in courts overseas through Indian Missions abroad. Under the scheme, funds have been placed at the disposal of Indian Missions in USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the countries in Gulf which will be released to the Indian Women's Associations, NGOs etc empanelled with the Missions to provide legal and counseling services to Indian women victims of NRI marriages.

(b) Information Pamphlets

The Ministry has brought out information pamphlets in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Malayalam and Telugu to make Indian women aware of their rights and responsibilities and the precautions to be taken before entering into marital alliance with overseas Indians. These pamphlets have been sent to the State Governments concerned for distribution through Village Panchayats, Anganwadis, Railway Stations, Airports, Hospitals /Dispensaries, NGOs/Self Help Groups etc. The Ministry has also brought out information pamphlets in English, Hindi and various regional languages on the scheme to provide legal and financial assistance to women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses.

(c) Guidance Booklet on NRI Marriages

The Ministry has brought out a guidance booklet on “Marriages to Overseas Indians” for the benefit of prospective brides and their families. The guidance booklet was released by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on the eve of PBD, 2007. This booklet contains information on safeguards available to women deserted by their NRI spouses, legal remedies available, authorities that can be approached for redressal of grievances and non governmental organizations which can provide assistance. The guidance booklet has been sent to all States/UTs and the Indian Missions in the countries having high concentration of Indian diaspora for wide dissemination of information among the groups concerned. The Ministry has also brought out the guidance booklet in Hindi, Punjabi and Telugu.

CHAPTER-IV

REVIEW OF THE PAST PERFORMANCE

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

2052 - Secretariat-General Services

2061 - External Affairs and

4059 - Capital Outlay on Public Works

BE 2009-10 of MOIA is Rs. 80 crores and RE 2009-10 is Rs.60 crores, as against BE of Rs. 65 crores and RE of Rs. 45 crores during the Financial Year 2008-09. In this Chapter, a Budget Head-wise review of the financial performance with reference to BE and RE during FY 2008-09 and of 2009-10 has been done. The Object Head wise Summary of Non-plan Estimates vis-à-vis Expenditure during the FY 2009-10 is indicated in **Annexure-II**.

REVENUE SECTION

1. Major Head 2052- Secretariat General Services

The actual expenditure under this Head in 2008-09 was Rs.17.46 crores. The Budget Estimate was Rs.16 Crores, Revised Estimate was Rs. 16.78 crores.

For the year 2009-10, the expenditure is Rs. 11.97 crores up to January 2010 under this head against the Budget Estimate of Rs.21 crores and Revised Estimate of Rs. 20.07 crores.

2. Major Head 2061- External Affairs

The actual expenditure under this Head in 2008-09 was Rs.26.54 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 39 crores and Revised Estimate of Rs. 27.22 crores.

For the year 2009-10, the expenditure is Rs. 15.73 crores up to January 2010 against the Budget estimate of Rs. 38 crores and Revised Estimate of Rs. 37.70 crores. Since the flagship project of the Ministry, namely Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is held annually in January, major expenditure is incurred in the fourth quarter of the year.

CAPITAL SECTION

3. Major Head 4059 - Capital Outlay on Public Works

The expenditure in 2008-09 under this head was Rs. 55 Lakhs against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 10 crores and Revised Estimate of Rs. 1.00 Crores. In the year 2009-2010, the expenditure is Rs. 5 lakhs up to January 2010 against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 21 crores and the Revised Estimate of Rs. 2.23 crores.

PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

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

The scope and objectives of individual Schemes/Programmes formulated are given below with the financial and physical targets for 2009-10 and the expected outcomes indicated in brief.

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliberables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement 2009-10	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i)	Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)	To support Indian Missions abroad to process OCI applications To issue OCI cards to applicants To bring the Overseas Indian Community closer to the country	186	2.00 lakh cards	One year	1,50, 477 OCI Cards have been issued till 24.02.2010	
ii)	Know India Programme (Internship Programme for Diaspora Youth)	To select deserving young overseas Indians from across the globe To organize Know India Programme in India To help the younger generation of overseas Indians to understand India better.	125	3 Programmes	One year	3 Know India Programmes have been arranged this year. 98 Overseas Indian youth attended the programme.	Bringing Overseas Indian Community closer to India.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement 2009-10	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
iii)	Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children	To select deserving candidates through test To disburse scholarship to selected Overseas Indians To improve the relationship between India and young overseas Indian Community	350	100 scholarships	One year	268 NRIs/PIOs are presently studying in India under SPDC	Improving image of the country.
iv)	Awareness Campaign/ Media Plan	To create awareness among potential emigrants To prepare video spots and jingles for electronic media campaign To prepare creative for print media campaign To promote legal migration	10000	Awareness Campaign in the electronic and print media for 75 days	One year	Ten video spots and audio spots have been produced and released on private national regional DD and private regional TV channels The audio spots have been released on regional AIR channels The campaign on print media was also done.	Protecting Indian workers and Indian Brides from exploitation out side

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement 2009-10	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
v)	Overseas Indian Facilitation Center (OIFC)	To promote Investment in India by overseas Indians To establish Diaspora Knowledge Network (DKN)	400	Operationalizing Business networking platform and Global INK	One year	The Overseas Indian Facilitation Center has been established in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) at Gurgoan.	Providing online information to Overseas Indians
vi)	Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC)	To create awareness among potential emigrants. Launch of 24X7 multilingual OWRC	24	Establish one 24x7 multilingual Helpline	One year	24X7 Help line with a toll free number 1800 11 3090 accessible from anywhere in India is functioning in seven languages.	Promoting legal migration
vii)	E-Governance in Emigration	Developing the E-migrate project	140	Establishing e-governance of the migration	One year	All POE offices at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai,	Transparency and increase in efficiency.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement 2009-10	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				process .		Chandigarh, Kolkata, Cennai, Cochin and Thiruvananthapuram have been computerized	
viii)	Pre-departure Orientation and Skill Up-gradation for Emigrant workers	To prepare the Indian workers to take up skilled jobs in Overseas Employment market Certification of the Indian Workers	100	Skill upgradation of 2000 workers for employments overseas	One year	The scheme have been approved by the Standing Finance Committee for a period of two years. The workers are being trained through Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), by the State Govts., FICCI and CII etc.	This will facilitate the potential emigrant workers to move up the wage chain.
ix)	Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE)	Forecasting of future opportunities for overseas employment,	300	Commissioning empirical studies and building research	One year	A Study has been conducted on (i) Impact assessment of	The Council would be the policy 'think tank' and provide

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement 2009-10	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Projections and plans for overseas deployment of workers, Disseminating information and upgrading skills of intending emigrants.		partnerships in migration		recession on Indian migrants in GCC countries. (ii) Overseas workers welfare fund to alleviate the distress of overseas Indian migrant workers.	strategic inputs for promotion of overseas employment of Indians
x)	Legal assistance to women facing problems in NRI marriages	To help the Indian women deserted by their Overseas Indian Husbands.	15	6 cases	One year	The Scheme to be implemented during the 11th Plan period has been recommended by the CNE. The Scheme is under implementation.	Protecting Indian women from fraudulent marriages.
xi)	Celebration of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas	To establish a platform for bringing overseas Indians from various countries together to share	600	Organize the annual event	One year	Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is organized in January every year. 8th PBD was organized on 7-9 January 2010	This year the event was organized in New Delhi. Efforts are being made to increase

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement 2009-10	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<p>their experiences, and integrating it with the Country's development process</p> <p>Developing a bond and unity of purpose.</p>				in New Delhi. Over 1500 persons attended the Convention	sponsorships so that the out go from the Budget is less.
xii)	Construction of the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK)	To commemorate the evolution and achievements of the Indian Diaspora. Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra will include a Convention Centre, a permanent Exhibition, lecture rooms, a well-stocked library and documentation centre.	200	Commencement of Construction work	One year	NBCC has been selected as partner and MoU had been signed.	The proposals are under submission for approval of the local authorities and approval of the CNE.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcomes	Outlay 2009-10 (Non-Plan)	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/ Timelines	Achievement 2009-10	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xiii)	Construction/ Purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs	Modernization of POE Offices	23	All POE offices	One year	Modernization of all eight POE offices at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Cochin, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram has been carried out to facilitate the automation process.	Better facility for the workers

Chapter-V

Financial Review

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

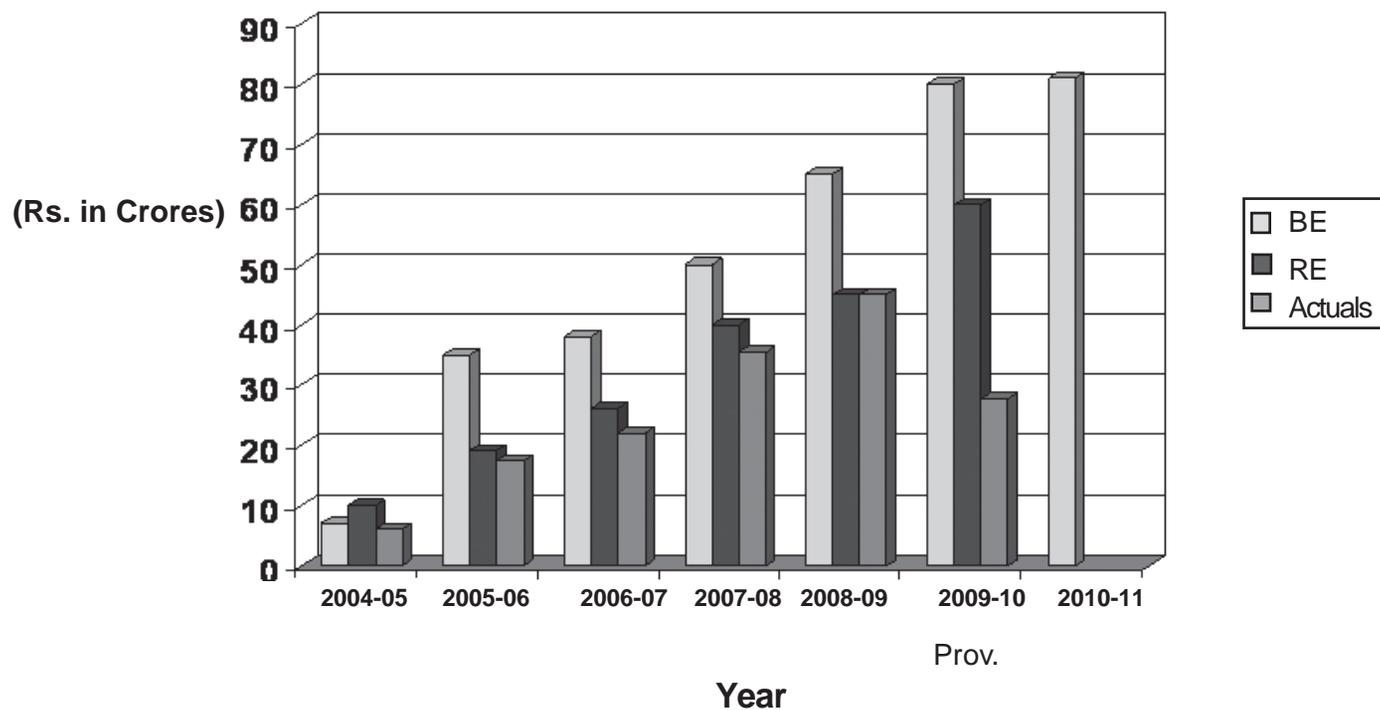
The Budget of the Ministry is fully on the Non Plan side. Though in the first four budget years the Ministry was not able to fully utilize the budget allocation, it is now well placed to ensure that the financial and physical targets are achieved and the targeted outcomes of its programmes and schemes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

The focus of the Ministry to achieve its mandate has been the following three parameters:

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

The overall trend in expenditure in the last six years is in keeping with this focus and is depicted in the figures A to C below. The net budgetary outflow on the Flagship programme, Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas (PBD) is being reduced through better expenditure management as well as better resource mobilization through sponsorships. The effort of the Ministry is to make this annual event revenue neutral and self-sustaining in the future (figure C).

Figure-A
Estimates and Expenditure



(Rs. in Crores)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
BE	7	35	38	50	65	80	81
RE	10	19	26	40	45	60	
Actual	6	17.4	22	35.4	45	27.75*	

*Upto January, 2010.

Figure-B

Administrative Expenditure* vis-à-vis Scheme Expenditure in the

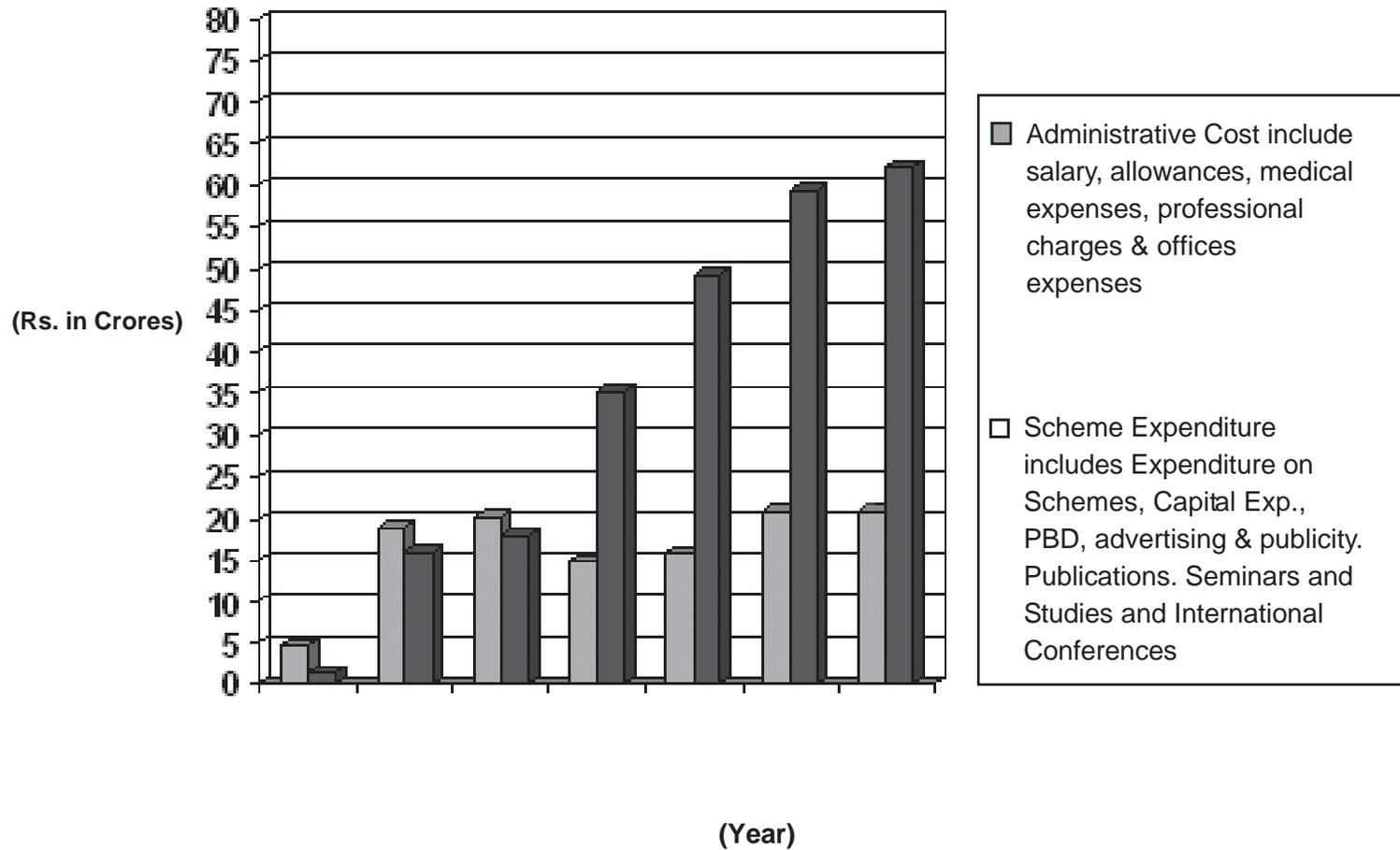
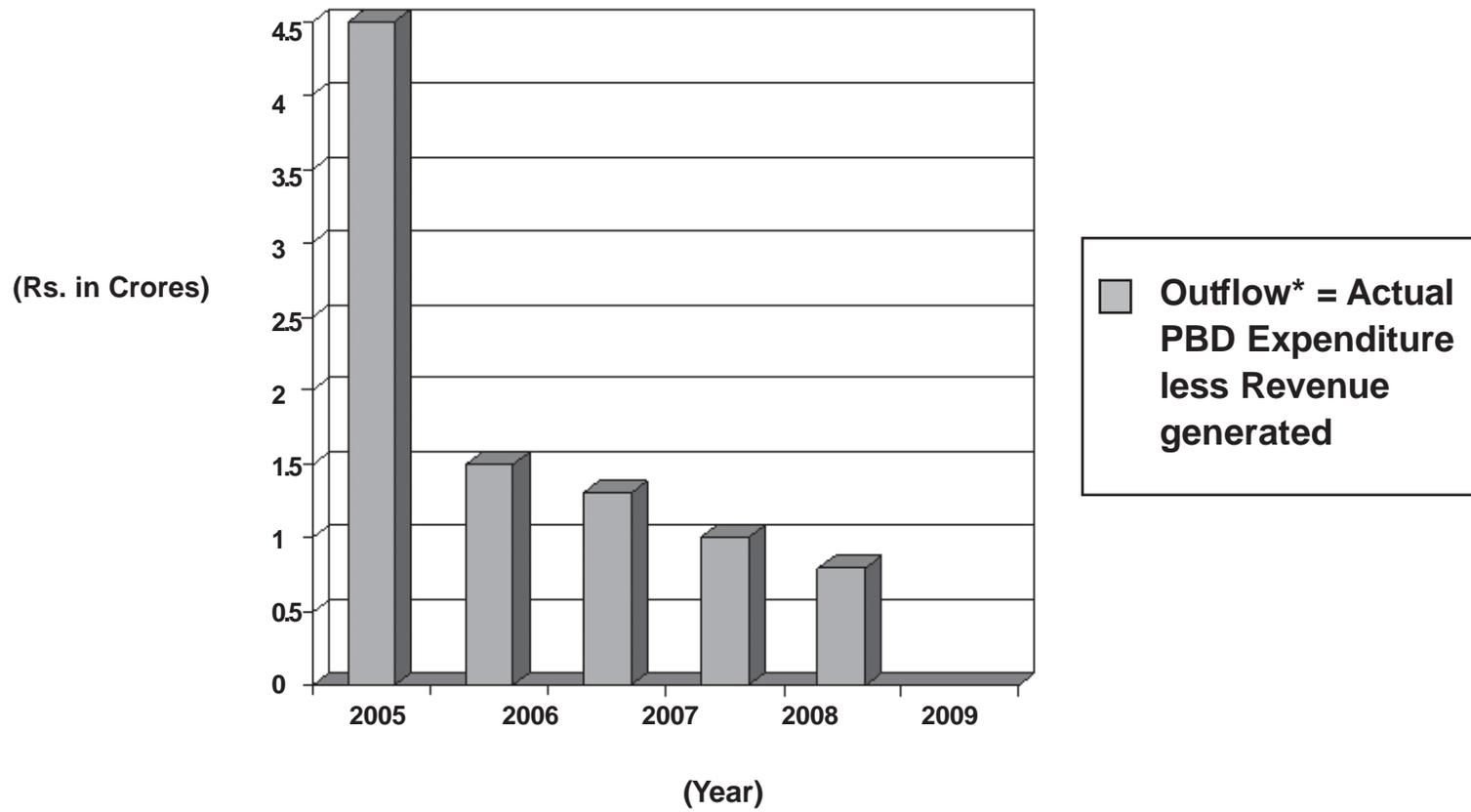


Figure-C

Reduction in Net Budget Outflow* on PBD



FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY

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. 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.
3. To be represented in the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and the Foreign Investment Implementation Authority.
4. 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.
5. All emigration under the Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983) from India to overseas countries and the return of emigrants.
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.

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

ANNEXURE – II
(Referred to in Chapter – IV)

Sl.No.	Object Head	BE 2009-10	Actuals for 2009-10 upto January 2011	RE 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
	Revenue Section			
2052-	Secretariat- General Services (Major Head)			
0.090	Secretariat (Minor Head)			
34	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs			
34.01.01	Salaries	4.30	4.52	4.93
34.01.02	Wages	0.003	0.01	0.003
34.01.03	Overtime Allowance	0.028	0.02	0.027
34.01.06	Medical Treatment	0.07	0.05	0.13
34.01.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	1.00	0.75	0.90
34.01.12	Foreign Travel Expenses	1.49	1.09	1.34
34.01.13	Office Expenses	1.70	1.35	1.53
34.01.14	Rents, Rates, Taxes	2.05	0.02	2.05
34.01.16	Publications	0.18	0.04	0.16
34.01.17	Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0	0	0
34.01.26	Advertising and Publicity	1.45	1.30	1.31
34.01.27	Minor Works	0.30	0.13	0.30
34.01.28	Professional Services	0.56	0.32	0.51
99 34.99.13	Information Technology Office Expenses	2.03	0.71	1.40
	Total Secretariat	15.16	10.31	14.59
40	Protector General of Emigrant			
40.01.01	Salaries	2.70	1.27	2.70
40.01.02	Wages	0.02	0.01	0.02

40.01.03	Overtime Allowance	0	0.00	0
40.01.06	Medical Treatment	0.08	0.01	0.08
40.01.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	0.06	0.03	0.054
40.01.12	Foreign Travel Expenses	0	0.00	0
40.01.13	Office Expenses	0.30	0.18	0.27
40.01.14	Rents, Rates, Taxes	1.01	0.04	1.01
40.01.16	Publications	0	0.00	0
40.01.26	Advertising and Publicity	0	0.00	0
40.01.27	Minor Works	0.01	0.00	0.01
40.01.28	Professional Services	0.35	0.01	0.096
99 40.99.13	Information Technology Office Expenses	1.00	0.01	0.96
	Total Protector General of Emigrant	5.53	1.56	5.20
00.800 07 07.00.20	Other Expenditure (Minor Head) Expenditure on Holding Seminars & Studies Other Administrative Expenses Total-Other Expenditure	0.31	0.10	0.28
	Total -Secretariat General Services	21.00	11.97	20.07
2061	External Affairs (Major Head)			
0.14 01 01.00.20	International Conferences/Meetings (Minor Head) International Conferences/Meetings Other Administrative Expenses	1.00	0.78	0.90
0.106 01 01.00.20	Entertainment Charges (Minor Head) Entertainment of Dignitaries Other Administrative Expenses	0.30	0.07	0.10
	Total - International Conferences/Meetings	1.30	0.85	1.00
0.800 03 03.03.50	Other Expenditure (Minor Head) Other Schemes Other Charges	30.70	11.9	30.70

15.00	Celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas			
15.00.50	Other Charges	6.00	2.98	6.00
	Total-Other Expenditure	36.70	14.88	36.70
	Total External Affairs (Major Head)	38.00	15.73	37.70
	Total-Revenue Section	59.00	27.70	57.77
4059	Capital Outlay on Public Works: (Major Head)			
60	Other Buildings(Sub Major Head)			
60.051	Construction (Minor Head)			
23	Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra	20.00	0.05	2.00
23.00.53	Major Works			
24				
24.00.53	Construction/Purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs	1.00	0.00	0.23
	Total Capital Outlay on Public Works	21.00	0.05	2.23
	Total Capital Section	21.00	0.05	2.23
	Total-Grant No. 68	80.00	27.75	60.00