

ANNUAL REPORT

2010 - 2011



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS**

'Last year I had the opportunity of visiting many countries with large Indian communities—to renew our contacts and bonds of affections. I visited Saudi Arabia, Canada and Malaysia. In Malaysia I had the privilege of inaugurating the Little India district in Kuala Lumpur with Prime Minister Dr. Najib.

It was a very emotional experience for me. It was a symbolic acknowledgement of the contributions that have been made by many other 'little Indias' to local communities across the world. I felt very proud when leaders of these countries praised and appreciated the role of Indian communities in their nation- building efforts and processes.

The welfare of the large number of workers that emigrate from India is a matter of special concern to us. To improve the conditions for migration overseas, we have signed Social Security Agreements with twelve countries and finalised Labour Mobility Partnerships with two others. We are negotiating a generic arrangement with the European Union. As a further measure we have now extended the facility of the Indian Community Welfare Fund to all Indian Missions. I take this opportunity to commend the efforts of my colleague, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, in this matter.

India has a message for the world. It is the message of pluralism, of tolerance, of the balance between individual rights and collective responsibilities. It is this message that every daughter and son of this great Motherland of ours symbolises. Each one of you—living in different countries, different faiths, different languages, different beliefs—is a symbol of that great idea of "unity in diversity" that India represents.'

From the Inaugural Address of
Prime Minister
Dr. Manmohan Singh
At the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas,
New Delhi,
January 8, 2011

MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

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INDIA AND OVERSEAS INDIANS – AN OVERVIEW

The size, spread and the growing influence of Overseas Indians today are truly impressive. The Indian Diaspora spans the globe and stretches across all oceans and continents. It is so widespread that the sun never sets on the Indian Diaspora. Estimated at over 27 million, India has the world's second largest Overseas community—next only to China, characterized as far more diverse when compared to the Chinese counterparts. Overseas Indians constitute a significant and successful economic, social and cultural force in the world. The Overseas Indian community is the result of different waves of migration over hundreds of years driven by a variety of reasons—mercantilism, colonialism and globalization. Its early experiences make up a saga of trials, tribulations and the eventual triumph of determination and hard work. In the last three decades of the 20th century the character of migration began to change and a 'new Diaspora' led by high skilled professionals moving to the western world and semi-skilled contract workers moving to the Gulf, West and South East Asia emerged.

In a rapidly globalizing world the diasporic community is both the result as well as the driver of globalization. The Indian Diaspora is characterized by distinct communities across the globe whose uniqueness has been determined by their separation from the home country by space and time. Thus we have the 'old Diaspora' represented by People of Indian Origin who are the

decedents of those who migrated in the 19th century as part of the indentured/Kangani system of labour. This community has overcome considerable adversity and today represents an eminently successful Diaspora in the host countries. Several of the representatives of this community today occupy a leadership position in several walk of life and exercise considerable influence on the 'political- economy' as well as the development of their host countries. We count among them; several heads of state as well as heads of Government. This old Diaspora therefore constitutes a significant strategic resource.

Equally we have a large 'new Diaspora' that is essentially a 20th century phenomenon wherein workers—blue, grey and white—as well as professionals went in search of opportunities to the western world. Today the Indo-American, Indo-Canadian, Indo-British, Indo-Australian communities etc. represent remarkable and pioneering success in the knowledge-based sectors as scientists, technologists, academics and entrepreneurs. They are beginning to exercise in recent years visible political influence and shape policies that might impact on India. The role of the Indo-American community in the conclusion of the Indo-US civil nuclear deal is an important example of Diaspora advocacy. There are many of Indian origin who are serving in the higher echelons of government in these countries and can, if engaged

sagaciously, provide India a relative competitive advantage.

The Overseas Indian community constitutes a diverse, heterogeneous and eclectic global community representing different regions, languages, cultures and faiths. The common thread that binds them together is the idea of India and its intrinsic values. Overseas Indians comprise People of Indian Origin and Non Resident Indians, who today are amongst the best educated and successful communities in the world. In every part of the world, the Overseas Indian community is recognised and respected for its hard work, discipline, non-interference and for successfully integrating with the local community. Overseas Indians have made significant contributions to the economy of the country of residence and have added in considerable measure to knowledge and innovation.

The emergence of significant Diasporas has in recent years brought into sharp focus two key facts. First, there is a large expatriate population of skilled people from emerging economies in the developed world. Second, Overseas communities can constitute a significant resource for the development of the countries of origin. The movement of the high skilled and low skilled workers from less to more developed economies and back opens several new opportunities for development. To view the Diaspora only through the looking glass of remittances and financial flows is to take a myopic view. Not all expatriates need to be investors and

their development impact measured only in terms of financial contributions to the home country.

An Overseas community can and does serve as an important 'bridge' to access knowledge, expertise, resources and markets for the development of the country of origin. The success of this bridge is often predicated upon two conditions: the ability of the Diaspora to develop and project a coherent, intrinsically motivated and progressive identity and the capacity of the home country to establish conditions and institutions for sustainable, symbiotic and mutually rewarding engagement. Home countries are now beginning to recognize the need to pursue and promote the dynamic of the Diaspora and development.

India's engagement with its Diaspora is symbiotic: the strands of both sides of the relationship are equally important to create a resilient and robust bond. To engage 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. To create conditions, partnerships and institutions that will best enable India to connect with its Diaspora comprehensively is central to all our programmes and activities. As a new India seeks to become a global player of significance, the time has come for a strong and sustained engagement between India and Overseas Indians. The time has also come for Overseas Indians to benefit from the exciting opportunities that India provides.

THE MINISTRY AND ITS MANDATE

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) is the one-stop address for the overseas Indians. Established in 2004 as the 'Ministry of Non-Resident Indians' Affairs, it was renamed 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 Protectorate General of Emigrants. The erstwhile NRI division of the Ministry of External Affairs now functions as the Diaspora division in the Ministry.

Small and unconventional, the Ministry is headed by a Cabinet Minister and has four functional service divisions: Diaspora Services, Financial Services, Emigration Services and Management Services. A small team of eighteen officers (Under Secretaries and above) is working in 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 eight field offices of the Protectors of Emigrants located at Chandigarh, Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram.

II. POLICY IMPERATIVES

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 the Ministry. The Mission is to 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 enable overseas Indians to invest in and benefit from the opportunities in India.

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

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

III. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The policy focus of the Ministry therefore is to establish an institutional framework that can support sustainable engagement and can benefit from networks with and among Overseas Indian based on three value propositions:

- Through multi-skilled market-driven

entities promoted by MOIA and with knowledge partners from the private sector.

- The States and other academic institutions as stakeholder partners since Overseas Indian-related initiatives have to be anchored in the States.
- MOIA will stay small, facilitate activity on the ground and drive policy- changes.

To fulfill its mandate, the focus of the Ministry has been on establishing a robust institutional arrangement to promote sustainable and mutually beneficial engagement between Overseas Indians and India across the economic, social and cultural space. Towards this end the institutional arrangements established include:

- The Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC), a not-for-profit trust in partnership with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), to serve as a one-stop shop for economic engagement, investment and business.
- The India Development Foundation (IDF), a not-for-profit trust to serve as a credible single window to facilitate Diaspora philanthropy and lead Overseas Indian philanthropic capital into India's social development effort.
- The Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE), a not for profit society to serve as a strategic 'think-tank' on matters relating to overseas employment markets for Indians and overseas Indian workers.
- The Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global-INK), a robust electronic platform that will facilitate transfer of knowledge with the objective of leveraging the expertise, skills and experience of overseas Indians.

- The Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council, to serve as a high level body to draw upon the talent of the best overseas Indian minds wherever they might reside.
- Overseas Indian Centres (OIC) at the Indian Missions at 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 all matters relating to PIOs and NRIs, the Ministry is engaged in several initiatives with OIs in promotion of trade and investment, emigration, education, culture, health and science & technology among others. Given the region and country specific ethos and expectations of the diaspora, MOIA has policies, programmes and schemes that seek to meet the varied expectations and needs of the diverse Overseas Indian Community under the following rubrics:

- Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)
- Awareness Campaign on the risks of illegal migration
- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
- Know India Programme
- Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana
- Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra
- Tracing the Roots
- Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)
- Setting up of a PIO University
- Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre
- Overseas Workers Resources Centre
- India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians
- E-governance in Emigration

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. Besides concluding Labour Welfare and Protection Agreements with the Gulf countries and Malaysia for the benefit of the skilled and semi-skilled workers, the Ministry has successfully entered into bilateral Social Security Agreements with Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, Republic of Korea and Norway. The Ministry is also negotiating and concluding bilateral Society Security Agreements with countries in Europe, North America and the Asia Pacific for the benefit of Indian professionals. The Ministry has initiated the process for negotiating Human Resource Mobility Partnership Agreements to enhance overseas employment avenues with the Poland, Czech Republic, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Sweden and France while such an agreement has been signed it has finalised with Denmark; it is finalised with The Netherlands.

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

LOOKING BACK AT 2010-2011

The year 2010-2011 has been an eventful and productive year for the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA). We have together made

progress on several fronts, economic, social and cultural.

The highlights of the year, in brief, are:

14th Know India Programme (KIP) was held in partnership with the States of Maharashtra and Haryana from 28th March to 17th April, 2010 in which 39 participants from 14 countries took part.

The Social Security Agreement between India and the Czech Republic was signed on 9th June 2010. The Agreement provides Indians working in the Czech Republic, on a reciprocal basis, exemption from social security payment by the detached workers who are on a short term contract.

First meeting of the Joint Working Group under the MoU signed on Labour Mobility Partnership between India and Denmark was held at Copenhagen on 8-9th June, 2010. Possibilities of bilateral co-operation in facilitating mobility of workers between the two countries were discussed.

First meeting of the Joint Committee between India and Oman under the Labour MoU in respect of manpower between the two countries was held in New Delhi on 24th and 25th June, 2010. Various issues relating to the protection of Indian workers in Oman including standarisation of the work contract were discussed.

Administrative Arrangements for implementation of the Social Security Agreement between India and France were signed on 30th June, 2010.

For greater transparency and convenience to the public at large, new features were added to the website of the Ministry i.e. <http://poeonline.gov.in/> in September, 2010. Anybody can get the details about the registered agents. The system has been devised in such a

way that even with partial detail, information can be retrieved by the user.

A delegation from the Portuguese Republic visited for negotiations on the proposed Social Security Agreement (SSA) from 8th to 10th September, 2010. Both sides agreed to finalise SSA and the administrative arrangements during the next round of discussions.

The Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE) signed an MoU with the Migration Policy Institute (MPI), Washington for joint research on migration issues in Washington in September, 2010.

A delegation led by Secretary, MOIA visited USA and Canada from 12th to 17th September, 2010 for promotion of PBD 2011 and interactive meets with Overseas Indians.

The meeting of the Steering Group of the PM's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians on economic engagement was held on 23.9.2010. The Committee deliberated on the issues extensively and put forward some recommendations in the FDI/FIPB dispensations to PIO/OCI cards at par with NRIs.

15th Know India Programme was held from 10th to 26th September, 2010 in which 28 participants from nine countries participated. A two week programme to Assam and Meghalaya was arranged to acquaint the PIO students with the culture followed by a visit to Delhi.

Mini PBD IV in the series called 'PBD Africa' was held at Durban, South Africa on 1st and 2nd October 2010. The event was inaugurated on 1st October, 2010 by Hon'ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs. The President of South Africa, Mr. Jacob Zuma graced the closing session on 2nd October, 2010.

The convention was attended by more than 400 delegates from about 12 countries across Africa (besides South Africa).

A delegation from Finland came to India from 4-6th October, 2010 to discuss and finalise Social Security Agreement.

2nd Core Group meeting on prevention of illegal migration was held on 11th October, 2010. Major labour-sending States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan participated in the deliberations and made valuable suggestions.

A delegation from India visited Brussels on 22nd October, 2010 for a High Level Dialogue with European Union on Human Resource Mobility Partnership (HRMP) framework agreement to enable that other member States of EU to bilaterally sign HRMP Agreements.

A delegation from The Netherlands visited New Delhi from 25-29th October, 2010 to discuss the Human Resource Mobility Partnership Agreement.

Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) that is operative in the Indian Missions in 17 Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) countries and the Maldives was extended to the Indian Missions in 24 more countries taking the total number of countries covered under the scheme to 42. Since this scheme is found to be very useful by the Indian Missions in mitigating the suffering of Overseas Indian community, particularly workers and women, it has been decided to extend this fund to all the Missions around the world.

Third Consultation Meeting with the major labour-sending States was held on 29th and 30th October, 2010 at New Delhi. The meeting was attended by 20 States,

representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Human Resource Development etc. Some major recommendations regarding setting up of Pravasi Bharatiya Bhawan in State capitals as multi-disciplinary centre for grievance redressal, skill identification, training and certification etc. were made.

The Social Security Agreements (SSAs) were signed with Republic of Korea on 19th October and with Norway on 27th October 2010 to protect the interests of Indian workers.

A delegation from the Kingdom of Sweden visited New Delhi during 16th and 17th November, 2010 for the 2nd round of negotiations on the proposed SSA between India and Sweden. Draft text of the SSA between the two countries was finalised,

The Hon'ble President of India inaugurated the first Indian Workers Resource Centre at Dubai on 23rd November 2010 for the benefit of Indian workers on 24x7 basis. This Centre will be managed by professionally trained counsellors on the idea of Consumer Relationship Management and also one-to-one counseling session if required for by such workers. It has a helpline where workers can seek information, seek legal assistance and setting up of a shelter for the workers who are in distress. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs plans to set up similar centres in other major Indian labour receiving countries.

Fifth Annual Conference of the Heads of Missions of GCC countries along with other major labour destination countries was held on 29th and 30th November, 2010 at new Delhi. It was attended by 11 Heads of Missions and seven major labour sending States. Important decisions for the welfare of labour in those countries including extension of ICWF to all Indian Missions,

universal attestation of all documents by the Indian Missions, operationalisation of IWRC etc. were taken in the meeting.

A joint-ministerial delegation from India visited Vienna, Austria on 9th and 10th December, 2010 for first-round negotiation on Social Security Agreement.

The competent authority approved construction of the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK) at an estimated cost of Rs. 79.19 crore. The PBK over a time would become the focal point for interaction—social, cultural and economic—with and between all Overseas Indians. It will serve as a research and documentation centre and host a permanent exhibition. The PBK is proposed to be a composite structure to cater to all the expectations and aspirations of the Overseas Indians.

The scope of work of the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) Helpline has been enhanced to provide walk-in counseling and development of interactive web-site, namely, www.owrc.in. with effect from 31st December 2010. The lodging of complaints can now be done through the OWRC web-site, email, etc. The centre has been integrated with Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) at Kochi and Hyderabad. The SMS services are expected to become operational very soon.

16th Know India Programme for Diaspora youths was organized from 5th to 26th January, 2011. This time 35 participants from 12 countries (Australia, Canada, Chile, Fiji, New Zealand, Peru, Surinam, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago, UK and Zimbabwe) participated.

The second meeting of PM's Global Advisory Council of Overseas **Indians** was held on 7th January, 2011 at New

Delhi. 14 eminent Overseas Indians, who are the member of the Council, attended the meeting and made a wide range of suggestions in the area of education, health and development issues underlining the role of Overseas Indians.

The Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre, an institution established by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has compiled 'Homeward Bound- a regulatory & investment handbook for Overseas Indians', which was released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, during the 9th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, held from 7th to 9th January, 2011 in New Delhi. This document would further facilitate Overseas Indian's economic engagements with India.

The 9th edition of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) convention was held at New Delhi from 7th to 9th January, 2011. Prime Minister inaugurated the event on 8th January, 2011 and the valedictory address was delivered by the President on 9th January, 2011. The President also conferred the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award on 15 distinguished PIOs/NRIs. Sir Anand Satyanand, Governor General of New Zealand was the Chief Guest.

Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs Shri Vayalar Ravi unveiled a memorial plaque for indentured workers at Kolkata Port Trust on 11 January 2011 to depict the emigration of indentured workers from Kolkata in the 19th and early 20th century. The plaque is an emotional on the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs, made in its 3rd Report on the Demand for Grants 2010-11 before the Lok Sabha symbol for the descendants of these indentured workers who are settled in different parts of the world. The function was attended by Smt Mamta Bannerji,

Minister of Railways, Shri Mukul Roy, Minister of State for Shipping several Persons of Indian Origin.

Due to sudden developments in Libya during the month of February, 2011, Government decided to evacuate Indian nationals therefrom, who were estimated to be 18,000. This was an onerous task to be completed at the shortest notice and within shortest period. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, in consultation and coordination with other Ministries, Departments and State Governments initiated the process of receiving the evacuees in India. Terminal-II at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi was specially readied for this purpose. Arrangements were also made at Mumbai. On their arrival in India, onward journey arrangements were made for the evacuees. Thereafter, they were taken to different Bhawans of State Governments for their stay till they left for their respective destinations. Till 11th March, 2011 more than 15,000 Indians has been brought back to India.

An Employers' Conference was organized on 21st and 22nd February, 2011 at Hyderabad by the Ministry in collaboration with the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enlighten the leading foreign employers about the availability of trained manpower in various sectors, schemes and initiatives of the Ministry and create awareness among them about the procedure adopted for promotion of regular migration and preventing irregular migration. The Conference, which was attended by 49 foreign employers and project exporters from GCC and South-East Asian countries and many State Governments, also provided a forum for the overseas employers to interact with the Government of India and the States and to raise issues of mutual concern.

MOIA has proposed to launch a new service / scheme for Pension and Life Insurance (PLI) coverage for the Overseas Indian workers having Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) passports, who have emigrated overseas on employment/contract visa. The scheme aims to accumulate savings for facilitating their resettlement on their return and also to provide pension and life insurance coverage in their old age. This would also be in line with the Government's policy of creating employment opportunities and a social security umbrella for India's vast informal sector workforce.

In the ensuing financial year, the MOIA will pursue two major initiatives: a) e-Migrate project, which is a comprehensive E-governance project to make the migration process simple, transparent and humane; and b) the enlargement of the Global Indian Network of Knowledge called Global – INK. This electronic platform will enable us to draw upon the reservoir of knowledge, expertise and skills that the Overseas Indian community possesses to catalyze the social development effort in India.

The MOIA Team (2010 - 11)

Shri Vayalar Ravi
Cabinet Minister

Dr. A. Didar Singh
Secretary

Shri Vinay K. Sahni Joint Secretary (Diaspora Services) (from January, 2011)	Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari Joint Secretary (Financial Services, Emigration policy, Administration and Chief Vigilance Officer) (from September, 2010)	Dr. Karan A Singh Protector General of Emigrants (Upto January, 2011)
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Smt. Gloria Kumar Deputy Secretary (Diaspora Services)	Shri Yogeshwar Sangwan Director (Diaspora Services)	Shri Anand Bardhan Director (Emigration Policy)	Shri Shiv Ratan Director (Financial Services & Budget)	Shri M. Sathya Babu Deputy Secretary (Admn)	Shri K.B. Arora Director (Vigilance & Coordination)	Shri K.C. Badhok Director (Emigration Services)
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DIASPORA SERVICES

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 etc.

I. VOTING RIGHTS TO NON-RESIDENT INDIANS

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had announced at PBD 2010 that we would take steps to grant voting rights to some 10 million Non-Resident Indians. Government has accordingly ensured approval of the Parliament to an Amendment to the Representation of Peoples Act, 1950. The Representation of People (Amendment) Act, 2010 was notified on 22nd September 2010 which provides for registration of Overseas Indian passport holders in the electoral roll in the constituency in which the address is mentioned in their passport falls. A notification was issued on 3rd February, 2011 to amend the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 allowing overseas electors to participate in the country's electoral processes. Overseas electors are required to apply in the requisite form to the concerned registration officer directly or send the application to him by post. The Rules allow self-attestation of documents by the applicants.

II. OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI)

Keeping in view persistent demand for 'dual nationality' from the Indian Diaspora, particularly from North America, West Europe, Australia and New Zealand, and the Government's deep commitment in 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 Scheme provides for the registration as Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) of all Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.

2. The Scheme was introduced in the financial year 2006-2007 and envisages 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 28th January, 2011, a total number of 7,57,740 PIOs have been registered as OCIs.

3. 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 Rules, the Ministry has issued

notifications granting registered OCIs further benefits as under:

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

However, the OCI is not 'dual nationality'. OCI does not confer political rights. Detailed instructions and procedures on the OCI Scheme are given in the website: www.mha.nic.in of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

An on-line OCI miscellaneous service is now available for issuance of duplicate OCI documents, in case of issuance of new passport, change of personal particulars, viz, nationality,

name, change of address/occupation, etc. and loss/damage of OCI registration certificate/visa.

III. PIO UNIVERSITY

The PIO University would be established by a private organization under the Innovation Universities Act (once it is approved), where the support to the said University would come in the form of research support and student scholarships. The proposed structure of the 'Universities of Innovation' would have the advantages of a world-class institution. Coming up through the private sector where PIO students could then gain admission through the scholarship scheme of this Ministry and such an arrangement would be accommodated within the reservation policy of the Government of India.

IV. PRAVASI BHARATIYA DIVAS (PBD)

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) convention is the flagship event of the Ministry organized every year since January 2003 with a view to connect India to its vast Indian Diaspora and bring their knowledge, expertise and skills on a common platform.

The 9th edition of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas convention was held in New Delhi from 7th to 9th January, 2011. The Convention was organized in partnership with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) was the institutional partner. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 8th January, 2011 and the valedictory address was delivered by the President on 9th January, 2011. The President also conferred the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award on 15 distinguished PIOs/NRIs. Sir Anand Satyanand, Governor General of New Zealand was the Chief Guest.

The three day Convention saw a record participation of over 1,700 delegates. These included 14 Members of the Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council and 3 PIO Ministers, besides Union Ministers, Chief Ministers and other Indian and PIO dignitaries.

The flagship event of the Ministry was widely acclaimed as a grand success for its organizational as well as substantive aspect, as also for the choice of speakers and the topicality of the themes chosen for deliberation at its various sessions. The two pre-conference seminars of education and healthcare drew enthusiastic participation of all stakeholders and came in for appreciation from several quarters. There was a separate and special session on 'Diapsora role models from the North East-success stories' since the focus of PBD 2011 were the North-Eastern States.

The Convention had four plenary sessions: Engaging Young Overseas Indians; Opportunity India: Interaction with Union Ministers; Investment Opportunities in North-Eastern Region; and Interaction with Chief Ministers on Inclusive Growth; four specific sessions on Information, Communication and Entertainment-Branding the Global Indian, Strengthening Cultural Bonds with the Global Indian, Gulf Session and Philanthropy-Diaspora initiative, separate State sessions and the PBD Oration, Prof. C.K. Prahalad Memorial Lecture on "Inclusive Growth for the Bottom of the Pyramid" by Dr. Gautam Ahuja from Michigan University, USA.

V. HIGHLIGHTS OF PBD 2011

- Record participation of over 1700 delegates
- Attendance by a host of dignitaries from abroad
- Four plenary sessions, four

concurrent sessions besides separate States sessions

- Two pre-conference seminars of education and healthcare
- A pre-conference seminar on 'Diapsora role models from the North East-success stories
- Unveiling of the foundation stone of the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra by the Prime Minister

VI. PRAVASI BHARATIYA SAMMAN AWARDS (PBSA)

The Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award (PBSA) is conferred on a Non-Resident Indian, Person of Indian Origin or an organization or institution established and run by the Non-Resident Indians or Persons of Indian Origin, who have excelled in one's field for outstanding work which has enhanced India's prestige in the country of residence and who has made (i) significant contribution towards better understanding abroad of India and support to India's causes and concerns in a tangible way; (ii) significant contribution for the welfare of the Diaspora; (iii) notable contribution in philanthropic and charitable work and for social and humanitarian causes in India and abroad; (iv) significant contribution in building closer links between India and its diaspora in the economic, cultural and scientific fields; and (v) for eminence in his skills which has enhanced India's prestige in that country (for non-professional workers). The Jury-cum-Awards Committee, comprising of Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, top civil servants and five eminent persons nominated by the Prime Minister, is chaired by the Vice President of India. As the highest honour for Overseas Indians, PBSA is conferred by the President of India as a part of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) conferences organized annually since 2003. PBSA

2011 were conferred on the following:

Sir Anand Satyanand
Ms. Veena Harbhagwan Sahajwalla
Ms. Lata Pada
Mr. Harindrapal Singh Banga
Mr. Mohammad Munir Nazir Hassan Ansari
Mr. Upjit Singh Sachdeva
Tan Sri Dato' Ajit Singh
Mr. Saleh Wahid
Indian Community Benevolent Forum, Qatar
Mr. Mohiaddin Syed Karimuddin
Mr. Mano Selvanathan
Mr. Mohan Jashanmal
Rt. Hon. Baroness (Dr.) Sandip Verma
Mr. Ashook Kumar Ramsaran
Mr. Rajiv Shah

VII. PBD AFRICA

The fourth in the series called 'PBD Africa' was held in Durban, South Africa from 1st and 2nd October 2010. The President of South Africa Mr. Jacob Zuma graced the closing session on 2nd October, 2010. The event was inaugurated on 1st October, 2010 by Hon'ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, Shri Vayalar Ravi. The event marked the 150th anniversary of the arrivals of Indians in South Africa. It coincided with the birth anniversary on 2nd October of the great Indian icon of peace and non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi.

VIII. TRACING THE ROOTS

The Ministry launched a Scheme called "Tracing the Roots" in October, 2008. In this regard, the Ministry signed an MOU with an organization called "Indiroots" to facilitate tracing the roots of PIO's in India. As per the Scheme, PIOs, who intend to trace the roots of their ancestors in India, have to apply in

a prescribed form through the Indian Mission/Post in the country of their residence. Under the Scheme, the roots of five PIOs (two from Trinidad, West Indies, two from Durban, South Africa, one from Brunei) have been successfully traced and the reports have been communicated to the concerned PIO through Missions/posts.

IX. KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME (KIP)

Know India Programme of the Ministry is organized with the objective of familiarizing 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. The Programme 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 participants are selected based on nominations received from Indian Missions/Posts abroad. They are provided with full hospitality and are reimbursed 90% of their economy class air-fare from their respective country to India and back.

The content of the programme broadly includes the following:

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

- (g) Visit to places of historical importance/Monuments.
- (h) Taking part in Cultural programmes.
- (i) Exposure to Yoga.
- (j) Call on high dignitaries, which may include President of India, Chief Election Commissioner of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, and Ministers in-charge of Overseas Indian Affairs, Youth Affairs and Sports.

During 2010-11, three (3) Know India Programmes were arranged with participation from 102 overseas youth of Indian origin.

The 14th KIP was held in partnership with the states of Maharashtra and Haryana, from 28th March to 17th April 2010. 39 participants from 14 countries took part in it.

The 15th KIP was held in partnership with the states of Assam and Meghalaya, from 6th September to 26th September 2010. 28 overseas youths of Indian origin from nine (9) countries took part in the programme.

The 16th KIP was held in partnership with the state of Bihar, from 6th January to 26th January, 2011. 35 participants from 12 countries participated in it. The participants also attended the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2011 event – a platform that brings together eminent overseas Indians from all over the world.

The Ministry also hosted 14 participants of the Know Goa Programme for their Delhi and Agra part of the programme in December 2010. The Know Goa programmes are organized by the Government of Goa for NRI/PIO youths whose forefathers migrated from Goa and are presently residing overseas.

Know India Program Website

made interactive: The social network on the Know India Program website, an initiative of the Ministry is now interactive and nearly 111 past participants of the Know India Programs have already become members of this social network. The Ministry has conducted sixteen KIPs so far and a total number of 502 overseas Indian youth have participated in these programs upto now.

X. 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\$ 3600/- per month are offered 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 M/s. Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL) India Limited, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme is open to NRIs/PIOs from 40 countries with substantial Indian Diaspora population.

A total of 378 candidates have availed of the scholarship scheme since its inception. Of the 126 candidates selected for the award of scholarship during the year 2009-10 only 72 have availed of the scholarship. With the result of the review of SPDC scheme, it has been decided to do away with the “Common Entrance Test (CET)” for selecting PIO and NRI students for the award of scholarship. A total of 100 candidates have availed of the scholarship scheme during the year of 2010-11. The applications from the students who meet the prescribed

eligibility criteria are to be evaluated and shortlisted by a selection committee consisting of officers from Ministry of HRD, EdCIL (India) Ltd. and MOIA.

XI. PROBLEMS RELATING TO OVERSEAS INDIAN MARRIAGES

The problem of Overseas Indian marriages is complex since it falls within the purview of private international law. It is also a social issue. The approach of the Ministry in addressing these issues has been to create awareness amongst prospective brides and their families regarding their rights and responsibilities. The Ministry has taken the following step in this direction during the year 2010-11:

- i. **Nowhere Brides:** A report on Problems Relating to NRI marriages prepared by the National Commission for Women, titled 'The "Nowhere Brides"' was circulated among the delegates who came to India to attend the PBD 2011 from various countries across the globe. The report contains common issues relating to NRI marriages, workshop on NRI marriages, relevant decisions of the courts in India etc.
- ii. **Scheme for giving legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their Overseas**

Indian spouses: The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to needy women in distress who have been deserted by their Overseas Indian spouses for obtaining counseling and legal services. The counseling and legal services would be provided through credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations and NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions /Posts abroad in the USA, the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Gulf.

So far 25 (Twenty Five) NGOs have been empanelled by the Indian Missions/ Posts abroad. During the year 2010, 'Good Human Foundation', 42 Eaton House, 39-40 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1K2NG was empanelled by the High Commission of India, London. Similarly, 'Federation of Indian Communities of Queensland Inc, (FICQ)', Brisbane was empanelled by the High Commission of India, Canberra, Australia.

So far a sum of Rs. 2,753,696 has been disbursed by the Indian Missions to the empanelled NGOs and 47 Indian women have benefited under the scheme.

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

I. LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

The Ministry has taken a fresh look at the entire emigration system as enshrined in the Emigration Act, 1983 and the Emigration Rules particularly with reference to the need for redefining the scope of regulation, redesigning the emigration process, 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. The need has been felt to modernize the legislative framework that governs emigration of Indians for overseas employment. It has been considered appropriate that the Emigration Act and the Emigration Rules need to be comprehensively overhauled to convert them into effective instruments for facilitating legal migration, preventing irregular migration and empowering emigrants.

The modernization of the legislative framework will seek to reflect the objective conditions of international migration as it obtains in the world today and will seek to address some of the key questions that countries of origin and destination are grappling with. The effort will be based on the following principles:

- The law should facilitate overseas employment of workers.
- The emigration process should be simple and transparent.
- The law should lay down the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in emigration

- The law should set appropriate performance standards for each stakeholder.
- The law should create an alternative and more effective paradigm for protection and welfare of emigrants.
- To establish a comprehensive data base on migration from India.
- The law should prescribe adequate penalties to effectively curb illegal recruitments, irregular migration and human smuggling.

In this regard, the Emigration Management Bill is under legal vetting before steps are taken to introduce it in the Parliament. It is proposed to establish an independent Emigration Management Authority.

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. This has eliminated a major avenue for rent seeking and harassment in the system.

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 17 countries (ECR countries). All other 175 countries have been notified as ECNR countries.

II. E-GOVERNANCE IN EMIGRATION (EMIGRATE) PROJECT

The Ministry has proposed implementing a comprehensive e-governance project on migration. The ultimate benefit of the project would be greater convenience, effective protection and better welfare of the emigrant. The subsidiary benefits would include greater levels of efficiency, transparency and accountability in the functioning of the offices of the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) and the Protectors of Emigrants (POE), real-time updation and quick access to reliable emigrant data, management information system to support decision making, computerized management of recruiting agent system, performance rating of protectors of emigrants, recruiting agents & employers, effective monitoring of emigration offences, interlinking of stakeholders and online validation of information across stakeholders. The project is expected to mitigate individual discretion, harassment of emigrants and corruption. It would also provide useful tools and data for policy functions, periodical publications and grievance redressal.

The project involves full automation of POE offices & PGE office, phased interlinking with recruiting agents, employers, immigration counters, Indian missions abroad, insurance companies and state governments etc and integration of labour market information with policy decisions through appropriate MIS. The project would develop integrated modules on recruiting agent system, emigration clearance system, immigration control system, complaint management system, RA rating system and the contract attestation system. Smart cards would be issued to the emigrants under the project after examining all pros and cons to ensure

that the benefits are commensurate with the cost to the emigrant.

After going through the detailed Bids Evaluation Process, the new Implementation Agency has been selected for the implementation of the project in consultation with National Institute of Smart Government (NISG) the consultant for the implementation of the Phase – II of the project. The project awaits the financial approval of the competent authority after which it will be implemented and with current state of progress it is likely to be completed by March, 2012.

III. BILATERAL LABOUR COOPERATION

India had signed labour agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. However, no further progress was made in this direction for many years. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, has therefore made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with all the major destination countries to enlist the commitment of the host governments to ensure better protection and welfare of Indian emigrants. The MoU with the UAE was signed in December, 2006; 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 following broad principles have been built into these MoUs:

- (i) Declaration of mutual intent to enhance employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and welfare of workers.
- (ii) The host Country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in organized sector.
- (iii) Statement of the broad procedure

that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian workers.

- (iv) The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity of the laws of both the Countries.
- (v) 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.

MOUs have been proposed with Yemen and Libya too. Efforts are underway to explore the possibility of a similar MoU with Saudi Arabia.

Regular meetings of JWG are important for resolving bilateral labour issues arising from time to time and also monitoring the implementation of the MOU. The JWG serves as a platform to deal with issues such as model contract, minimum wages, documentation requirements, labour dispute redressal, retention of passports, substitution of contracts, dealing with recalcitrant employers, practical solutions to problems of exploitation and abuse of workers, regulation of intermediaries, sharing of experience in manpower deployment, exchange of information on legislative and administrative measures and exchange of labour market information etc. The first JWG meeting between India and Qatar was held on 17th and 18th January 2011 at Doha. One of the success stories of the JWG has been the resolution of the work contract format problem with Kuwait. This was followed by 2nd round of JWG in Kuwait on 13-14th January, 2010 in a very cordial atmosphere. 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.

IV. HUMAN RESOURCE MOBILITY PARTNERSHIPS

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. Human resource 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 Resource 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 is taking steps to build Human Resource Mobility Partnerships with key countries of destination in the European Union. A labour mobility partnership has been signed with Denmark and it is finalized with The Netherlands. The Ministry has initiated the process for negotiating similar mobility agreements with Poland, Czech Republic, Norway, Switzerland and Hungary, Sweden and France.

Since India and the EU countries have complementary needs, the proposed Human Resource 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 Resource 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 Resource Mobility Partnership would greatly benefit the EU nationals in the times to come. In this regard, a High Level Delegation visited Brussels on 23rd and 24th October for discussion with the EU.

V. BILATERAL SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENTS

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

Professionals are mostly posted (detached) to destination countries by their employers. While they continue to make social security contribution in the

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

Bilateral Social Security Agreements (SSAs) 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, Switzerland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, Republic of Korea and Norway. These agreements provide for the following benefits to professionals, skilled workers and corporates on reciprocal basis:

- Those posted for upto sixty months will be exempted from social security contributions under the host country law provided they continue to make social security payments in the home country.
- 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.
- These benefits will also be available to workers posted by an employer of the home country to the host country from a third country.
- Periods of employment in both the countries will be totalized in order to determine the eligibility for pension.
- Corporates in both countries will become more competitive since avoidance of double payment of social security substantially reduces costs.

Similar agreements have been finalized with Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany and are expected to be signed shortly. Negotiations are in progress with Bulgaria, Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Italy and Australia. Two rounds of exploratory talks have been held with the USA.

VI. INDIAN COUNCIL OF OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

In a rapidly globalizing world characterized by competition amongst the labour sending countries for optimizing benefits from international

labour migration, there is a need to bring a strategic dimension to the process of emigration of Indians in search of employment and to forge partnerships that will best serve India as a supplier of skilled and trained manpower and meet the expectations of the Overseas Indian Workers as a significant constituency across the world.

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

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

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

The Council will perform the following broad functions:

- Build and maintain a database on emerging country/sector-specific employment opportunities abroad.
- Identify labour supply gaps in overseas labour markets and the skill-sets required by Indian workers to fill those gaps.
- Initiate programs for skill development and skill upgradation in consultation with professional bodies and the private sector and promote employment opportunities abroad.
- Initiate pre-departure orientation programs for various categories of workers.
- Coordinate with other employment promotion agencies, including the state manpower development corporations, project manpower suppliers and foreign employers.
- Initiate and support the study, monitoring and analysis of the trends and dynamics of international labour market, problems faced by the emigrant Indian workers in India and abroad, benchmark the best practices of other labour sending countries and recommend policy initiatives/strategies.

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

The Council has signed MOU with European University Institute regarding research on migration of labour between

EU and India, MOU with Hellenic Migration Policy Institute, Athens and, India EU Scientific Group on Migration Policy has been formed. Two meetings had already been held in Florence and Bangalore. ICOE had also launched a scheme of Research Internship Programme with JNU and Bangalore University.

VII. WELFARE FUNDS

Overseas Indian Workers are estimated at over 5 million, with a net outflow of about a million each year, excluding returnees. A significant number of them are women. The vast majority of these workers are temporary migrants and 90 percent of them work in the Gulf. The framework for their protection and welfare needs to be institutionalised with emphasis on delivery of innovative, financially sustainable social security and support services to the vulnerable emigrant workers and those in distress. Overseas Indian workers face a number of risks. The nature of risks include high costs of migration, non/delayed/under payment of salaries, poor living and working conditions, physical abuse, fraudulent recruitment practices, difficulties in resettlement on return, financial insecurity, and vulnerability against emergencies.

These risks can best be mitigated through the institutional mechanism of an Indian Community Welfare Fund that can, on a sustainable basis, support on-site, off-site and social security services for Overseas Indian workers. Such services are currently adhoc and sporadic, with the expenditure met on an unfunded 'pay as you go' basis with resources mobilized through community support. Overseas workers often face difficult living and working conditions. Instances of workers exploited by the foreign employer or by unscrupulous

intermediaries are often reported. Similarly there are cases of runaway house maids in need of assistance by way of shelter, food and medical facilities till the time of their repatriation. Besides, the Indian Missions sometimes have to meet expenditure on the repatriation of the mortal remains of deceased overseas workers.

In view of this, the Ministry has now set up the **Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)** at the disposal of the Indian Missions in all the Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) countries to meet contingency expenditure incurred by the Indian Missions for carrying out the activities related to welfare of Overseas Indian Citizens. Under this scheme, Ministry will provide funding support to the Indian Missions in all the 17 ECR countries for the welfare of the workers in distress in the host countries. The fund has been established in another 24 countries taking the total countries covered under the scheme to 42.

The ICWF will provide the following services to emigrants on a means-tested basis:

- Boarding and lodging for distressed Overseas Indians in household/ domestic sectors and unskilled workers;
- Expenditure on and incidental to airlifting of 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 costs;
- Extending emergency medical care to Overseas Indians in need;
- Providing air passage to stranded Overseas Indians in need; and
- Providing initial legal assistance to

Overseas Indians in deserving cases.

VIII. 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 thus vulnerable for exploitation. The ignorance of the intending emigrants is exploited by unscrupulous intermediaries.

To overcome this difficulty, the Ministry launched an **Overseas Workers' Resource Centre (OWRC)** to provide information and assistance to intending emigrants and the family members of overseas workers 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 24/7 toll-free helpline (**1800 11 3090**) to provide need -based information to emigrants and their families. The workers can also access the helpline from anywhere in the world at **91-11-40503090**. With a view to extend the services to support the Indian emigrants, an international toll-free line (**8 000 911 913**) has been established, which is currently available for calls from UAE only. 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.

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. The Ministry regularly carries out multi-media awareness campaigns for educating the emigrants about emigration procedures, the pitfalls of illegal emigration and the precautions to be taken during recruitment and overseas employment.

The OWRC centre also trained the personnels from different MRCs 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 OWRC team also participated in a conference held by the International Organisation of Migration (IOM), with a view to focus on building up a relationship between the MRCs and OWRC with an aim to provide efficient services to the emigrants.

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 31st December, 2010. The lodging of complaints can now be done through the OWRC web-site, email, etc. The Centre has been integrated with MRCs at Kochi and Hyderabad. The SMS services will also become operational very soon.

IX. CONSULTATION MEETING WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

3rd Annual Consultations with the State Governments were held in New Delhi from 28th to 29th October, 2010 to discuss issues relating to Overseas Indians, emigration and how best the

Ministry can partner with the State Governments to provide the required support in effectively addressing the concerns of Overseas Indians. The broad recommendations of the consultations were:

- Job fairs: Each State should identify at least one skill; its competitive advantage, like, nurses for Kerala; design curricula, skill-tests, independent certification and; how ICOE can help in this endeavour.
- Health, hospitality, construction and agricultural skills as the best areas to concentrate on.
- Pravasi Bharatiya Bhavans to be established by the States.
- Establishing a single focal point in the State Police Administration for prevention of illegal migration in each State, which many States have already done.
- Establishing a single focal point in the civil set up for grievance redressal.
- Establishing a multi-disciplinary Core Group for training, testing and certification in respect of pre-departure skills.
- The States to chalk out plans for establishing MRCs and furnish details thereof to the Ministry for all possible help.
- State Governments are welcome to utilize the ICWF, if need be. Ministry can also be contacted for taking up the matter with Indian Missions concerned.
- States to avail of the expertise and information available with ICOE and OIFC.
- Each State to have at least one public sector Recruitment Agency.

A revised broad template for facilitating the Action Plan by the State Governments has been drawn up and circulated by the Ministry to all major labour-sending States for further follow up action.

X. ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF MISSIONS

The 5th Annual Conference of the Heads of Missions of GCC Countries, Jordan, Libya, Yemen, Malaysia and Maldives was held on 29th and 30th November, 2010 at New Delhi. The Conference was attended by the Heads of Missions (HOM) from 11 Indian Missions, the representatives of MEA, Ministry of Labour & Employment and, the State Governments. Major recommendations/decisions taken by the Conference are the following:

- Extension of ICWF to all Indian Missions: A Committee was constituted to make fresh guidelines for the utilization of the ICWF. This would be rolled out shortly.
- Universal attestation of all documents by Indian Missions and using Kuwaiti model to finance welfare activities.
- Extension of Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) to cover natural death also. A meeting is proposed with the Insurance Companies to improve the functioning of PBBY.
- Fixation of reference wage for all categories of workers.
- Setting up and operationalization of IWRC in all Indian Missions.
- Signing of Labour MOUs with remaining countries and renegotiating with countries with which it was signed more than 10 years ago.
- Regular holding of Joint Working Groups (JWGs). The following

issues may be decided through bilateral JWGs:

- a. Payments to workers especially housemaids and unskilled through banks.
 - b. Passports of emigrant workers not to be kept by the employer.
 - c. Enforcement of a modal employment contract.
 - d. Workers may be allowed to change employer (End Sponsor System).
- Finalization of **Country Manuals** with inputs from Heads of Missions.
 - Organize an **Employers' Conference** at Hyderabad (February 2011) to discuss the common issues of concern.
 - **Registration of NRIs for voting** would need to be outsourced or alternate models found as Missions may not in a position to handle this with existing infrastructure.
 - Building database on illegal migration by Ministry.
 - Update list of Nodal Officers of different States in the Ministry's web-site.
 - Facts of deportation to be shared by Heads of Missions with the State Governments.
 - A policy on Police Clearance Certificate (PCC) to be finalized through inter-ministerial consultations among Ministries of Overseas Indian Affairs, Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) and External Affairs (Consular-Passport-Visa Division).
 - List of Overseas Indians who are in jail to be obtained from the Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs and circulated to the States.
 - Mechanism to receive mortal remains at Indian airports to be

firmed up in consultation with the States.

- Post arrival monitoring of housemaids for at least one year which must include their physical inspection/ presence.
- Sensitizing Immigration Agents who handle ECR departures.
- Setting up Transit Shelter Home at Mumbai with help of NORKA.
- Arranging of data through web-based attestation with all ECR countries.

XI. EMPLOYERS' CONFERENCE ON 21ST AND 22ND FEBRUARY, 2011, HYDERABAD

Ministry in partnership with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE) and the Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited (OMCAP), Andhra Pradesh, organized a first ever Employers' Conference on 21st and 22nd February, 2011 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

The principal aim of the Conference was to understand the concerns of the Foreign Employers in the Middle-East and South-East Asia employing Indian workers. It expected to provide a forum for the overseas employers to interact with the Government of India and the State Government representatives and put forward their point of view and raise issues related to recruitment of Indian workers for overseas employment. It was also hoped that the Conference would open fresh avenues for the recruitment of Indian workers for overseas employment and suggested ways to improve related mechanisms in India and overseas.

The broad objectives of the conference were:

- To discuss with leading foreign employers from GCC Countries and South-East Asian countries about the availability of trained manpower in various sectors, such as construction, hospitality and health care, etc. as well as to interact with States from where large number of workers are migrating to these countries.
- To showcase the schemes and initiatives taken by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and respective State Governments for Skill Up-gradation and Pre-departure Orientation programmes.
- Create awareness about the procedures adopted for promotion of regular migration and preventing irregular migration from India.

The Conference consisted of four sessions broadly on:

- Policy issues governing emigration for overseas employment
- Skill development for better employment opportunities overseas
- Improving the relations between the overseas employer and the worker
- Promotion of overseas employment for migrant workers

The participants to the Conference included employers from the GCC countries, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Maldives, as also officials and representatives from these countries, Project Exporters, senior State Government officials of the major labour-sending states, International Organisation of Migration (IOM) and concerned Central Ministries / Departments of the Government of India.

PROTECTOR GENERAL OF EMIGRANTS

I. OPERATIONS

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

The Emigration Act, 1983 came into effect from 30th December, 1983 and it embodies the guidelines enunciated by the Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 20th March, 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.

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. The Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) functions as the Registering Authority to regulate the recruitment through Recruiting Agents and 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 (all in original) 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, like unskilled labour and women emigrants, the employment documents are required to be attested by the Indian Missions 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. However, thirteen categories of persons have been exempted from this requirement (Annexure B). Such persons are entitled to the 'Emigration Check Not Required' passport (also called ECNR passport). 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 Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) passports (bearing ECR stamp) are exempted from emigration check formalities while going to 175 countries, which are termed as ECNR countries (Annexure C). There are only **17 ECR countries** for which emigration check is required (only by ECR passport-holders). Insurance of the intending emigrant under the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojna (PBBY) is compulsory for emigration clearance.

II. TRENDS IN EMIGRATION

There are about five million Overseas Indian workers all over the world. More than 90% of these workers are in the Gulf countries and South-East Asia. During 2010, about 641,000 workers emigrated from India with emigration clearance. Out of this about 275,000 workers went to Saudi Arabia, about 131,000 to the UAE, about 105,000 to Oman, about 46,000 to Qatar and about 20,000 to Malaysia. Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar were the leading sourcing States.

Major outflow of emigrant workers in the last few years from India has been to the Gulf countries where about four million workers are estimated to be employed. A vast majority of migrants to the Middle East, including Gulf countries, are semi-skilled and unskilled workers

and most of them are temporary migrants who return to India after expiry of their contractual employment. There had been a consistent and steady increase in the number of persons emigrating for employment abroad from the year 2004 onwards till 2008. The year 2009 has, however, registered a downtrend in the number of emigrants by about 28% as compared to the previous year (2008). The number of emigration clearances granted by the eight offices of the Protector of Emigrants was ₹ 8,49,000 in 2008 and in the year 2009 the figure was ₹ 6,10,000. In the year 2010, there has been slight increase with figure of emigrants at 641,000. Saudi Arabia is the main destination for Indian workers followed by the UAE. Outside the Gulf region, the intake of Indian manpower by Malaysia has shown a significant and consistent increase till 2005. However, the number of workers emigrating to Malaysia has considerably declined since 2006 onwards.

Employment for Indian workers in the above said countries holds a great potential. The number of workers who were given emigration clearance for contractual employment abroad during the last six years and data on distribution of labour outflows is detailed in Tables A, B and C.

III. REMITTANCES

The employment of Indian workers abroad helps to earn foreign exchange and thereby adds to the foreign exchange reserves of the country. The private transfer of foreign exchange from the year 2001-02 onwards is given in the Table D. It may be observed that there has been a steady increase in the remittances from US \$ 15.8 billion in 2001-02 to US \$ 53.9 billion in 2009-10. It is assessed that a significant proportion of remittances is contributed

by the increasing number of unskilled and semi-skilled Indian workers employed in the Gulf countries and Malaysia.

IV. REGISTRATION OF RECRUITING AGENTS

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

The form for applying for registration as Recruiting Agent may be obtained, free of charge, from the office of the Protector General of Emigrants and may also be downloaded from the website www.moia.gov.in. The applicant is required to deposit Bank Guarantee for an amount of Rs. 2,500,000

The registration of Recruiting Agents under the Emigration Act, 1983, commenced from January, 1984, and as on 31st December, 2010, there are 1,905 Recruiting Agents. This figure includes nine State Manpower Export Corporations established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Major concentration of Recruiting Agents is at Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kerala.

V. ENFORCEMENT AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

Complaints are received about exploitation of Overseas Indian workers. Such complaints often pertain to non-payment/ delayed payment of wages, unilateral changes in the contract of workers, changing the jobs arbitrarily,

etc. In extreme cases, the workers are not given any employment at all and are left in the lurch in the foreign country. Such workers, besides suffering untold misery, also become a liability on our Missions. In such instances, the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) steps in and requires the concerned Recruiting Agent to get the workers repatriated on his expense. If the Recruiting Agent fails to do this, 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 Protector of Emigrants (POEs) and the concerned Indian Missions. Complaints against un-registered agents are referred to the concerned police authorities for investigation and action under the law of the land.

All State Governments and Union Territories' 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 found necessary, the Employer is blacklisted.

Prosecution sanctions were issued in 10 cases in 2010 based on police reports. It is relevant to mention here that prosecution sanction of the Central Government is not required if the complaint against the unregistered agent is by an emigrant/intending emigrant or their relatives.

VI. SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

Number of ECR countries have been reduced to 18 from earlier 153 countries with effect from December, 2006. The number has further reduced to 17 with effect from 12th August, 2008.

Earlier, powers for bulk permission to POEs were very limited. This was liberalized in May, 2007. Now the Deputy Secretary-level POEs at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai have been delegated full powers without any limit for granting permission; the Under Secretary-level POEs at Hyderabad and Trivandrum have been delegated powers to grant permission upto 500 and, Section Officer-level POEs at Chandigarh, Kolkata and Cochin can grant permission upto 300 workers.

Emigration Clearance Books (EC Books) are issued to the Recruiting Agents through the Offices of the POEs from January, 2008.

Applications for opening of branch office, change/shifting of office, change of Managing Director/Managing Partner under the Emigration Act are submitted by the Recruiting Agents to the respective offices of the POE with complete documents/information from January, 2008.

The existing Emigration Rules 1983 have been amended through the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 2009 which have come into force with effect from 9th July, 2009. Copies of the Act, Rules and executive instructions thereof have been uploaded on the Ministry's web-site for information to general public and Recruiting Agents/intending Recruiting Agents.

VII. PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF EMIGRANTS

Of all the emigrant workers, the housemaids and other unskilled workers

remain the most vulnerable category. In order to avoid their exploitation, the Ministry has taken 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 Employers should deposit a security deposit of US \$2,500 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 interest of the emigrant worker. They will also have to maintain certain basic facilities.
- (e) Specific duties of Foreign Employers have been laid down under the Rules with a view to safeguard the interests of the emigrants.
- (f) Advisories in respect of destination countries like Oman and Saudi Arabia to safeguard the interests of emigrants/intending emigrants were issued during 2010.
- (g) Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings with Malaysia, Oman and Qatar for welfare and safeguarding the interest of emigrants were held during the year 2010.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

I. ENGAGING THE GLOBAL INDIANS

The development potential of the Overseas Indian community—expatriate Indians as also those born abroad—which is considerable can be catalyzed into action on ground across key sectors: Industry, Investment and Trade; Technological Innovation and Entrepreneurship; Skills Development; Social Sector Development and also in driving creativity in the Arts and Culture. This would, however, require an appropriate policy environment conducive to ‘enabling’ their engagement supported by an effective institutional framework to ‘facilitate’ such engagement. Meeting these two imperatives while remain the ‘necessary’ conditions for a robust, sustained and mutually beneficial engagement; these do not constitute a ‘sufficient’ condition. This has resulted in less than optimal outcomes for India as well as its overseas community.

The Indian Diaspora shares a unique and strong bond with India, which in the economic sphere, is best exemplified though the remittances of Overseas Indians. India continues to lead globally in being the highest recipient of remittances yet again with a massive US \$ 55 billion in its reserve basket along with growing NRI deposits. The Overseas Indian community continues to sustain its confidence in the home country. As per World Bank’s Migration and Remittance Factbook 2011, remittances have contributed to

almost 3.9% of the GDP of India in the year 2009.

Where the share of remittances going for private consumption purposes has been the highest, the Diaspora investments, though not a significant fraction, has largely been concentrated into land, property and securities. According to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), NRIs have contributed to nearly 1.3% of the total FDI inflows in the country during the year 2009. At the same time, almost one million NRI investor accounts have been opened in India’s Mutual Fund industry by the end of the financial year 2009, contributing to nearly 4.4% of the total net assets accumulated in the industry.

Therefore, it becomes imperative for the Ministry to not only facilitate innovative investment practices and policy initiatives but also to establish an institutional framework to expand the 25 million plus Indian Diaspora’s economic engagement with India by investing its time, wealth and knowledge in ‘Opportunity India’ in order to maximize the long term economic returns emerging from the engagement.

The focus of the Financial Services division therefore is on the following:

- Facilitating ease of doing business in India without adding transaction costs.
- Enabling the Overseas Indian investor to benefit from the opportunities in India by facilitating

appropriate advisory and hand-holding services through market driven knowledge partners.

- Catalysing sustainable Business-to-Business (B-to-B) partnerships between Indian and Overseas Indian businesses.
- Enabling value addition to the investible knowledge, skills and expertise of Overseas Indians.

II. OVERSEAS INDIAN FACILITATION CENTRE (OIFC)

Ministry 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: Investment Facilitation and Knowledge Networking.

The objectives of the OIFC are:

- Promote Overseas Indian investment into India and facilitate business partnership, by giving authentic and real-time information.
- Function as clearing house 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 by creating a database of Overseas Indians, who would act as Knowledge Diaspora and whose knowledge resources could be accessed using ICT platform.
- Assist States in India to project investment opportunities to Overseas Indians in the infrastructure and social sectors and to bring the Indian States, Indian Businesses 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.

The OIFC, in its 4th year of operations since its inception on 28th May, 2007, has taken significant initiatives in its effort to promote and simplify the Diaspora's economic interface with India. In line with its mandate, OIFC continues to serve as an information resource centre for the Diaspora, regularly updating them with the state-sector investment opportunities, trends, and economy overviews, through its business networking portal, query addressal, and monthly e-newsletter – 'India Connect', the subscription base of which has crossed 11,000; and research publications and reports. To this end, OIFC compiled **Homeward Bound- a Regulatory & Investment Handbook for Overseas Indians**, which was released by the Prime Minister of India during the 9th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas held from 7th to 9th January, 2011 at New Delhi.



The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh releasing a book at the inauguration of the 9th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2011, New Delhi on 8th January, 2011. The Union Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs, Shri Vayalar Ravi is also seen.

In order to service its subscribers, the OIFC today has on its board various categories of partners such as: State Government Diaspora/ investment cells; industry players in the areas of banking and financial services, taxation, and market entry services; as well as international business associations serving the interests of the Diaspora in various regions overseas. Industrial Policy and Investment Corporated Limited (IPICOL) under the State Government of Orissa; NRI Division under the State Government of Gujarat; Department of Industries and Commerce under the State Government of Punjab have taken up OIFC membership this year. This is in addition to NORKA (Kerala), NRI Forum (Karnataka). Union Bank of India, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Everonn Education Limited and, Corporate Professionals which have come on board as OIFC's Premium Knowledge Partners and Ventura Securities & Peeyush Aggarwal & Co as OIFC's Knowledge Partners. OIFC has also brought on board like minded Diaspora associations to increase its subscriber base and outreach services with Leicestershire Asian Business Association (LABA), Indian Business and Professional Council (IBPC), Durban Investment Promotion Agency (DIPA) and Indo-Canada Chambers of Commerce (ICCC) joining as OIFC's Associate Partners.

OIFC continues to address queries of the Indian diaspora through its online 20X5 live facilitation service, provides specialized advisory and consultation services through its State and Knowledge Partners, constantly adding to its cache of a total of almost 1,100 queries addressed since the launch of the OIFC business networking portal in January 2010. It also assists its State Partners in projecting the investment opportunities in relevant OIFC forums and at the portal.

Apart from facilitating the process of query addressal, the business portal supports registrations for the business network and online business matchmaking directory. It offers an engaged networking platform with moderated discussions on relevant subjects/ topics of interest to the Diaspora investors with businesses and professionals in India. The online registrations for the network have grown to over 1,000. Interestingly, a number of individuals in their capacity as potential innovators with focused business interests are joining the network and exploring India as a favourable destination to establish and expand their businesses.

Opportunities for investment and business engagement are also showcased through OIFC's Investment & Interactive Meets and Interactive Sessions. In 2010, six such road-shows were conducted in high Diaspora-centric regions like the UAE (Dubai and Abu Dhabi), the UK (London and Birmingham) and the USA (New York and Washington DC). A business delegation from India led by Secretary, MOIA and comprising of prominent industry players and policy makers of the Government interacted with a niche invited group of 400 plus delegates comprising of HNIs, professionals, entrepreneurs, and policy-makers of Indian origin through these Meets.

OIFC also engages with the Diaspora at Pravasi Bhartiya Conventions both during the regional PBD hosted in South Africa in October, 2010, and the annual PBD in January, 2011 in New Delhi. In an effort to help build synergies between businesses in India and South Africa, OIFC organized a Business Roundtable in Durban on 1st October, 2010 on the sidelines of PBD Africa, hosted in the region. Over 100

business leaders from India and Africa, predominantly from South Africa, attended the Roundtable.

Running for the 5th successive year, OIFC organized a Market Place Forum during the 9th PBD from 7th to 9th January, 2011. The Market Place served as a forum to connect the Diaspora delegates with OIFC's Partners through pre-scheduled business meetings. Over 85 business meetings were held with footfalls ranging from 700-800. Shri Vayalar Ravi, Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs; Shri B K Handique, Union Minister of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and Mines; Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister of Haryana; and, Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal, Deputy Chief Minister of Punjab were some of the senior political leaders who visited the OIFC Market Place Pavilion.

The OIFC can be reached at www.oifc.in.

III. PRIME MINISTER'S GLOBAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF OVERSEAS INDIANS

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh chaired the second meeting of the Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians on 7th January, 2011. Fourteen eminent Overseas Indians from across the world, along with the External Affairs Minister, Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs and senior officials attended the meeting.

The Members of the Council appreciated the efforts made by the Government of India to carry forward various suggestions emerging from the first meeting of the Council and inter-sessional deliberations by the Council Members. To enable Overseas Indian community to contribute effectively to India's development challenges, Members offered many suggestions such as to establish structured engagement with young Overseas Indians, promoting open architecture for collaboration in higher education, flexible higher education system, greater interface between Government R&D laboratories and university system for technological development and innovation, global outreach of India's soft power, technology based mechanism for facilitating philanthropy work, welfare of migrant workers, greater outreach and use of alumni networks abroad.

The Prime Minister thanked all the Council Members for a very rich and varied discussion and bringing new perspectives to tackle well-known challenges facing India. The concerns voiced by Council Members of inclusiveness, quality of governance, access to education and healthcare in India are engaging the attention of the



OIFC Market Place in PBD 2011 at New Delhi

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.

Government. There are enormous opportunities available in India, and we need to revitalize the spirit of adventure and entrepreneurship latent in our system by suitable implementation mechanisms. The discussion in the Council was essay in mutual comprehension and he assured that there would be a better representative group of Ministers at the next meeting

of the Council to interact with the Members. The Prime Minister thanked all the members for taking time out from their busy schedule and sharing their vast experience and wisdom on ways to engage Overseas Indian community to India's development efforts. He assured that the Government will work on suggestions made by Council Members in the coming months.



Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh chairing a meeting of the PM's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians in New Delhi on January 07, 2011

IV. 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 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 are:

- Lead Overseas Indian philanthropy into India, facilitate partnerships through single window facilitation

and by building public private partnerships.

- Establish and maintain a 'Social Capital and Philanthropy Network' in India that can provide a list of credible institutions, projects and programmes.
- Function as a clearinghouse for all philanthropy-related information.
- 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.
- Promote accountability and good practices in Diaspora philanthropy.

V. GLOBAL-INDIAN NETWORK OF KNOWLEDGE (GLOBAL INK)

Ministry has developed a Diaspora knowledge network called Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK) as an electronic platform that seeks to 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 is being developed by M/s Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) on behalf of the Ministry.

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 can be reached at www.globalink.in.

VI. AWARENESS - CUM - PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN THROUGH MEDIA

Ministry has launched an Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign on the following issues:

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

The awareness campaign is necessary because the outflow of potential emigrants going overseas in search of jobs has substantially increased in the last five years. This 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 general public about the Legal Immigration Process, caution against illegal practices by fraudulent Recruiting Agencies and to provide information to those who are facing problems, all of which assist in legal, safe and orderly migration.

VII. PRAVASI BHARATIYA KENDRA (PBK)

To commemorate the trials and tribulations, as well as the subsequent evolution and achievements of the diverse Indian Diaspora, Ministry has cleared the decks for establishment of a Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi at an estimated cost of **Rs. 79.19 Crore**.

It is envisaged that the Kendra, over a time would become the focal point for interaction—social, cultural and economic—with and between all Overseas Indians. It will also serve as a research and documentation centre and host a permanent exhibition.

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

i) Library/Research Centre

- ii) Flexible capacity Meeting Rooms
- iii) Indian Cultural Centre
- iv) State of the Art Auditorium of 500 capacity
- v) Permanent Exhibition Space
- vi) Fully Serviced Guest Rooms
- vii) Full fledged Business Centres
- viii) Restaurant
- ix) Adequate basement Car Parking
- x) 100% Power Back-up

The National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) has been appointed as the Consultant and Project Manager on a turn-key basis from concept to completion that is planning, designing, construction, furnishing, equipping etc.

NBCC has already invited the tender for the construction of the building and the construction work is expected to commence by the end of March, 2011.



Prime Minister of India unveiled the foundation stone of PBK on 8th January, 2011 during the inauguration of PBD, 2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Outcome Budget of the Ministry for the year 2010-11 was presented to the Parliament in March 2010. The Budget Estimate of the Ministry during 2010-11 was Rs. 81 crores and the Revised Estimate was Rs. 73 crores. The detailed Budget allocation and Revised Estimates have been given in Table-E. The Budget Estimate for the year 2011-12 has been proposed at Rs.81 crores. The expenditure of the Ministry is on the Non-Plan side. Ministry operates three major Heads of Expenditure as under:-

- 2052 - Secretariat General Services
- 2061 - External Affairs; and

- 4059 - Capital Outlay on Public Works

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

To contain administrative expenditure;

To increase allocations for Programmes and Schemes to achieve the mandate of the Ministry; and

To maximize the productivity of Schemes' expenditure through partnerships.

The trends in the expenditure is depicted in figures A, B & C.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES DIVISION

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 cases against officials working in the Ministry besides being responsible for implementation of the use of Official Language. The focus of this Division is to facilitate smooth and effective operations of the Ministry.

I. OVERSEAS INDIAN CENTERS

The Government sanctioned three posts of Counsellors, Community Affairs (**Development**) at the Indian Missions of Washington DC, Abu Dhabi and, Kuala Lumpur as field organizations of MOIA in these countries. The Counsellor at Washington looks after the interests of the Overseas Indian Community in the USA and Canada; the one in Abu Dhabi covers the UAE while the Counsellor at Kuala Lumpur looks after Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. 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 has started functioning. He is assisted by professionals in the field of Community Development and Legal assistance. The Counsellor at Abu Dhabi has also started functioning. The Ministry of External Affairs has posted an officer

at High Commission of Malaysia. Based on the experience of these offices and seized of the requirement, Ministry is considering to set up one more Overseas Indian Centre at London, UK.

II. VIGILANCE FRAMEWORK

The Vigilance Wing of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the rank of Joint Secretary who functions as the focal point for all vigilance matters in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Investigation Agencies like the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). Complaints on corruption and malpractices in the functioning of the Protectors of Emigrants Offices 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, the same has been duly conveyed without any undue delay.

Ministry is implementing the guidelines/instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training and the CVC on creating greater awareness of vigilance among the users. In order to bring about awareness about vigilance and transparency in functioning of offices that have public inter-face, the Vigilance Awareness Week was celebrated from 25th October to 1st November, 2010 starting with a pledge-taking on 25th October, 2010.

The use of Information technology

has been effectively done in the Ministry to enhance transparency: use of web-sites in discharge of regulatory enforcement, the Emigration Act and the Rules framed thereunder and, uploading downloadable forms, guidelines for registration, etc. on the website.

III. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

Official Language Section of the Ministry has the nodal 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 with the help of outsourcing, wherever necessary. 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., Hindi and English. Letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi in all cases.

The Ministry organized the "Hindi Pakhwara" from 13th to 24th September,

2010. During this period useful material was distributed to all the officers/employees including the outsourced staff to impart basic knowledge on writing notes and preparing drafts in Hindi on routine subjects. Competitions in Noting and Drafting in Hindi as also Hindi Essay were organized and cash prizes and certificates were given to the successful officers/employees.

IV. RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT (RTI)

For information under the RTI Act, 2005, citizens may approach the designated Public Information Officer (RTI) of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs from 10:00 hrs to 13:00 hrs on any working day.

The following officers are designated as the Public Information Officer and Appellate Authority 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.	Director (Emigration Services)	Protector General of Emigrants
All matters relating to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, other than emigration related issues.	Deputy Secretary (Administration)	Joint Secretary (Financial Services) & C. V. O.

During the financial year 2010-2011 (upto 31st January, 2011), 134 applications were received and 6 applications were carried over from previous year. Out of this, 15 were

transferred to other relevant authorities, 118 were disposed off and 07 are in the process of disposal. During this period, 09 appeals were received, all of which have been disposed of.

ANNEXURES & TABLES

ANNEXURE A	Functions of the Ministry
ANNEXURE B	List of Persons / Categories of workers in whose case Emigration Check is Not Required (ECNR categories)
ANNEXURE C	List of countries for which Emigration Check is Not Required (ECNR countries)
ANNEXURE D	Offices of the Protector of Emigrants
ANNEXURE E	List of organizations empanelled for assisting Indian women deserted by overseas husbands
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FIGURE B	Administrative Expenditure vis-a-vis Scheme Expenditure.
FIGURE C	Reduction in Net Budget outflow on PBD.

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. 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 organisations 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.

ANNEXURE B

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 degrees 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 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 the visas of UK, USA and Australia.
9. Persons possessing two years' diploma from any institute recognized by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) or State Council of Vocational Training (SCVT) or persons holding three years' diploma / equivalent degree from institutions like Polytechnics recognized by Central/State Governments.
10. Nurses possessing qualification recognized 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 spouses.
13. Children below 18 years of age.

ANNEXURE C

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

1. Albania		46. Denmark	92. Madagascar	136. Sao Tome and Principe
2. Algeria		47. Djibouti	93. Malawi	137. Senegal
3. Andorra		48. Dominica	94. Maldives	138. Serbia
4. Angola		49. Dominican Republic	95. Mali	139. Seychelles
5. Antigua & Barduda		50. Ecuador	96. Malta	140. Sierra Leone
6. Argentina		51. Egypt	97. Marshall Islands	141. Singapore
7. Armenia		52. El Salvador	98. Mauritania	142. Slovakia
8. Australia		53. Equatorial Guinea	99. Mauritius	143. Slovenia
9. Austria		54. Eritrea	100. Mexico	144. Solomon Islands
10. Azerbaijan		55. Estonia	101. Micronesia	145. Somalia
11. Bahamas		56. Ethiopia	102. Moldova	146. South Africa
12. Bangladesh		57. Fiji	103. Monaco	147. Spain
13. Barbados		58. Finland	104. Mongolia	148. Sri Lanka
14. Belarus		59. France	105. Montenegro	149. Suriname
15. Belgium		60. Gabon	106. Morocco	150. Swaziland
16. Belize		61. Gambia	107. Mozambique	151. Sweden
17. Benin		62. Georgia	108. Myanmar	152. Switzerland
18. Bhutan		63. Germany	109. Namibia	153. Tajikistan
19. Bolivia		64. Ghana	110. Nauru	154. The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia
20. Bosnia & Harzegovina		65. Greece	111. Nepal	
21. Botswana		66. Grenada	112. Netherlands	155. Timor-Leste
22. Brazil		67. Guatemala	113. New Zealand	156. Tonga
23. Brunei		68. Guinea	114. Nicaragua	157. Trinidad & Tobago
24. Bulgaria		69. Guinea-Bisau	115. Niger	158. Tunisia
25. Burkina Faso		70. Guyana	116. Nigeria	159. Turkey
26. Burundi		71. Haiti	117. Norway	160. Turkmenistan
27. Cambodia		72. Honduras	118. Pakistan	161. Tuvalu
28. Cameroon		73. Hungary	119. Palau	162. Uganda
29. Canada		74. Iceland	120. Panama	163. Ukraine
30. Cape Verde		75. Iran	121. Papua New Guinea	164. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island
31. Central African Republic		76. Ireland	122. Paraguay	165. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island
32. Chad		77. Israel	123. Peru	166. United Republic of Tanzania
33. Chile		78. Italy	124. Philippines	167. USA
34. China		79. Jamaica	125. Poland	168. Uruguay
35. Colombia		80. Japan	126. Portugal	169. Uzbekistan
36. Comoros		81. Kazakhstan	127. Rep of Korea	170. Vanuatu
37. Congo		82. Kenya	128. Romania	171. Venezuela
38. Costa Rica		83. Kiribati	129. Russian Federation	172. Vietnam
39. Cote d'Ivoire		84. Kyrgystan	130. Rwanda	173. Zambia
40. Croatia		85. Laos.PDR	131. Saint Kitts and Nevis	174. Zimbabwe
41. Cuba		86. Latvia	132. Saint Lucia	175. Vatican
42. Cyprus		87. Lesotho	133. St Vincent and the Grenadines	
43. Czech Republic		88. Liberia	134. Samoa	
44. DPR Korea		89. Liechtenstein	135. San Marino	
45. Democratic Republic of Congo		90. Lithuania		
		91. Luxemburg		

ANNEXURE D

**OFFICES OF THE PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS
(POEs)**

- 1 The Protector of Emigrants,**
Jaisalmer House, Canteen Block,
Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110011
Ph. 011-23382472, 23073908
Fax: 011-23382472
- 2 The Protector of Emigrants,**
Building E, Khira Nagar, SV Road,
Santa Cruz(West), Mumbai-
400039,
Ph. 022-26614393
Fax: 022-26614353/26614393
- 3 The Protector of Emigrants,**
TNHB, Ashok Nagar,
Shopping -Complex (Annexe),
Chennai-600083,
Ph. 044-24891337
Fax: 044-24891337
- 4 The Protector of Emigrants,**
Suganthi, 24/846(1), Thycad,
THIRUVANANTHA PURAM –
695014,
Ph. 0471-2324835
Fax: 0471-2324835
- 5 The Office of the Protector of
Emigrants,**
3rd Floor, Putherickal Building,
Market Road, Cochin-682035
Ph. 0471-2324835
Fax : 0484-2360187/2356981
- 6 The Protector of Emigrants,**
Griha Kalpa Complex, Ground
Floor, M.J. Road
Opposite to Gandhi Bhawan,
Nampally,
HYDERABAD, Ph. 040-24652557,
Fax: 040-24652557
- 7 Office of the Protector of
Emigrants,**
5th Block, Ground Floor, Kendriya
Sadan,
Sector-9A, CHANDIGARH-160017,
Ph. 0172-2741790
Fax: 0172-2741790
- 8 The Protector of Emigrants,**
Room No. 18, 'A'-Wing,
MSO Building, 3rd Floor DF Block,
Salt Lake, KOLKATTA-700084,
Ph.033-23343407
Fax: 033-23343407

ANNEXURE E

List of Indian Women's Organisations/ Indian Community Associations/ NGOs empanelled with Indian Missions/ Posts abroad to provide legal/ financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their Overseas Indian

Sl.No.	Indian Mission	Indian Women's Association / NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions
1.	Embassy of India, Washington DC,.	ASHA (Asian Women's Self –help Association) , Post Box 2084, Rockville, MD 20847-2084
2.	Consulate General of India, San Francisco	(i) MAIRI, 234 , East Gish Road, Suit 200, San Jose, CA 95112 (ii) NARIKA Post Box NO. 14014, Berkeley, CA 94714 (iii) SevA Legal Aid 37053 Cherry Street # 207 Newark, CA 94560
3.	Consulate General of India, New York,	(i) SAKHI, New York (ii) AWAKE, (Asian Women's Alliance For Kinship and Equality) (iii) MANAVI, New Jersey (iv) SERVICE AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN AGAINST ABUSE (SEVAA) Philadelphia (v) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUFFALO (vi) Asian Women's Safety Net (vii) Sneha Inc; Post Box No. 271650, West Hartford ,CT-06127
4.	Consulate General of India, Chicago.	APNA GHAR INC (OUR HOME), Chicago
5.	Consulate General of India, Houston	Daya Inc., 5890 Point West Dr, Houston TX77036
6.	Embassy of India , Qatar	Indian Community Benevolent Fund(ICBF) , Doha, Qatar
7.	High Commission of India, Canberra, Australia	Federation of Indian Communities of Queensland Inc, (FICQ), Brisbane
8.	Consulate General of India, Melbourne	(i) The Indian Welfare & Resources Centre (IWRC), the Welfare wing of Federation of Indian Association of Victoria, Melbourne. (ii) Federation of Indian Associates of Victoria Inc (FIAV) Melbourne
9.	Consulate General of India, Sydney, Australia	United Indian Association Inc; Post Box 575, Strathfield, NSW 2135
10.	High Commission of India, Ottawa Canada	(i) Indian Canada Association 1301 Prestone Drive, Ottawa, ON K1E, 2Z2 (ii) Ottawa Community Immigrant Services Organization, 959 Wellington Street West, Ottawa, ON K1Y 2X5. (iii) National Association of Canadians of Indian Origin, 24 Saint-Paul East, Suite 201. Montreal, QC H2Y 1G3. (iv) AWIC Community & Social Services 3030 Don Mills Road, Peanut Plaza, North York, ON M2J 3C1.
11.	Indian Embassy, Bahrain	Migrant Workers Protection Society (MWPS)
12.	High Commission of India, Wellington, New Zealand	Shakti Community Council INC, Auckland
13.	High Commission of Indian London, U.K	Good Human Foundation, 42 Easton House, 39-40 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1K2NG

TABLE A

**EMIGRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT DURING
THE LAST SIX YEARS**

Year	No. of workers
2005	548,853
2006	676,912
2007	809,453
2008	848,601
2009	610,272
2010	641,356

TABLE B

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LABOUR OUTFLOWS FROM
INDIA BY DESTINATION
2005-2010**

S.N.	Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Afghanistan	0	0	0	405	395	256
2	Bahrain	30,060	37,688	29,966	31,924	17,541	15,101
3	Brunei	0	0	0	607	2	1
4	Indonesia	0	0	0	33	9	3
5	Jordan	1,851	1,485	1,254	1,377	847	2,562
6	Kuwait	39,124	47,449	48,467	35,562	42,091	37,667
7	Lebanon	0	0	0	75	250	765
8	Libya	—	—	3,223	5,040	3,991	5,221
9	Malaysia	71,041	36,500	30,916	21,123	11,345	20,577
10	Maldives	3,423	4,671	ECNR	ECNR	ECNR	0
11	Mauritius	1,965	1,795	ECNR	ECNR	ECNR	0
12	Oman	4,0931	67,992	95,462	89,659	74,963	105,807
13	Qatar	50,222	76,324	88,483	82,937	46,292	45,752
14	S. Arabia	99,879	134,059	195,437	228,406	281,110	275,172
15	Sudan	0	0	0	1,045	708	957
16	Syria	0	0	0	74	0	2
17	Thailand	0	0	0	15	5	5
18	U. A. E.	194,412	254,774	312,695	349,827	130,302	130,910
19	Yemen	0	0	0	492	421	208
20	Iraq	0	0	0	0	390	390
21	Others	15,945	14,175	3,550	0	0	0
TOTAL		548,853	676,912	809,453	848,601	610,272	641,356

TABLE C

**STATE-WISE FIGURES OF WORKERS GRANTED EMIGRATION
CLEARANCE/ECNR (2005 - 2010)**

SN	State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	A&N Islands	5	190	87	89	75	80
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,498	97,680	105,044	97,530	69,233	72,220
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	25	244	181	188
4.	Assam	669	1,075	1,905	1,517	1,788	2,133
5.	Bihar	9,366	36,493	51,805	60,642	50,227	60,531
6.	Chandigarh	807	6,616	9,177	1,768	966	831
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	4,735	310	80	51	81
8.	D & Diu	0	0	0	27	8	11
9.	Delhi	6,024	9,098	5,327	4,512	2,501	2,583
10.	DNH/UT	0	11	12	17	3	11
11.	Goa	1,627	4,063	3,102	2,210	1,659	8,380
12.	Gujarat	49,923	13,274	20,066	15,716	9,185	8,245
13.	Haryana	2,313	193	1,852	1,779	1,052	958
14.	Himachal Pradesh	762	1,180	1,119	1,345	776	743
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	486	1,661	3,276	3,588	4,307	4,080
16.	Jharkhand	974	1,427	3,651	3,561	3,545	3,922
17.	Karnataka	75,384	24,362	27,014	22,413	18,565	17,295
18.	Kerala	1,25,075	120,083	150,475	180,703	119,384	104,101
19.	Lakshdeep	0	0	0	23	19	18

SN	State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,312	7,047	3,616	2,321	1,897	1,564
21.	Maharashtra	29,289	15,356	21,496	24,786	19,128	18,123
22.	Manipur	0	0	1	30	18	22
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	7	24	21	11
24.	Mizoram	0	0	-	8	2	4
25.	Nagaland	0	0	7	10	5	2
26.	Orissa	1,258	4,114	6,696	8,919	6,515	7,344
27.	Pondichery	222	2	45	397	320	223
28.	Port Blair	0	1	2	0		0
29.	Punjab	24,088	39,311	53,942	54,469	27,291	30,974
30.	Rajasthan	21,899	50,236	70,896	64,601	44,744	47,803
31.	Sikkim	0	10	2	18	12	08
32.	Tamil Nadu	117,050	155,631	150,842	128,791	78,841	84,510
33.	Tripura	1	1	121	592	324	454
34.	Uttar Pradesh	22,558	66,131	91,613	139,254	125,783	140,826
35.	Uttaranchal	137	93	179	523	623	1,177
36.	West Bengal	5,102	14,929	24,817	26,094	21,187	28,900
37.	Others	24	1,909	924	0	0	0
	Total	548,853	676,912	809,453	848,601	610,272	641,356

TABLE D

PRIVATE REMITTANCES FROM (2001-02 TO 2009-10)

Year	In US \$ billion
2001-2002	15.8
2002-2003	17.2
2003-2004	22.2
2004-2005	21.1
2005-2006	25.0
2006-2007	30.8
2007-2008	43.5
2008-2009	46.9
2009-2010	53.9*

*Partially revised

Source: RBI Monthly Bulletin-January, 2010

TABLE E

**OBJECT HEAD WISE SUMMARY OF NON-PLAN ESTIMATES
VIS-a-VIS EXPENDITURE
(Rs. in Crores)**

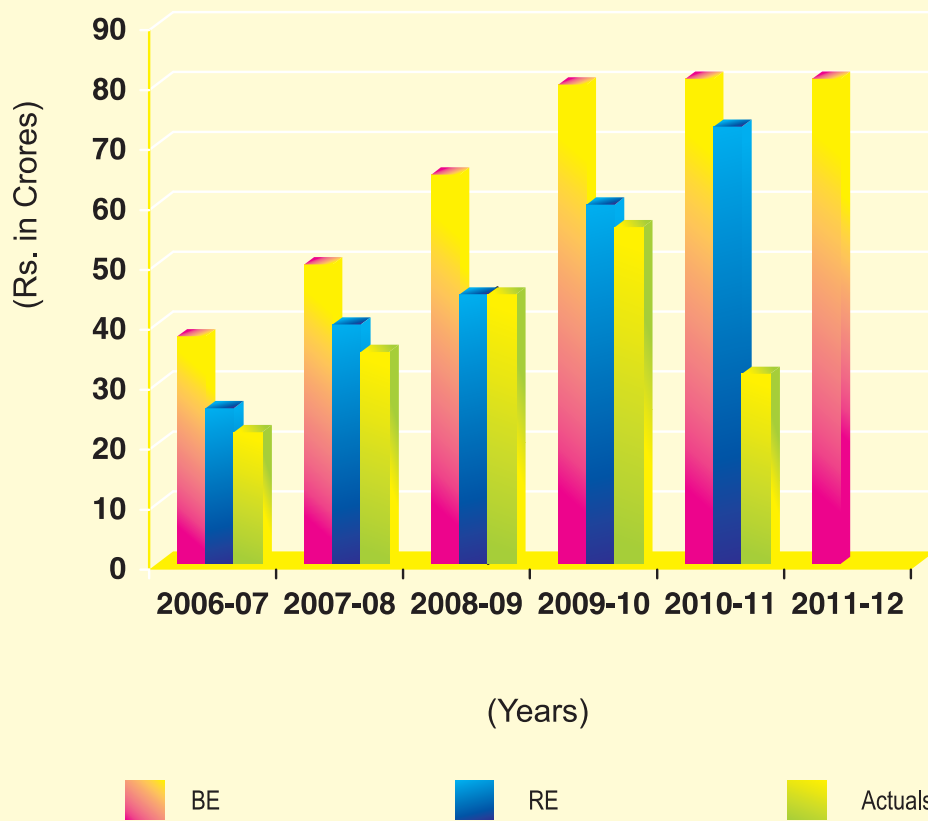
Sl. No.	Object Head	BE 2010-11	Actuals for 2010-11 Upto 31.12.2010	RE 2010-11	BE 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Revenue Section				
2052-	Secretariat- General Services (Major Head)				
0.090	Secretariat (Minor Head)				
34	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs				
34.01.01	Salaries	4.30	3.82	4.75	5.40
34.01.02	Wages	0.003	0	0.003	0.003
34.01.03	Overtime Allowance	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
34.01.06	Medical Treatment	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.08
34.01.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	1.40	0.60	0.80	0.90
34.01.12	Foreign Travel Expenses	1.75	1.18	2.00	2.00
34.01.13	Office Expenses	2.00	1.68	2.00	2.00
34.01.14	Rents, Rates, Taxes	2.05	1.40	2.05	2.05
34.01.16	Publications	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.20
34.01.17	Banking Cash Transaction Tax	0	0	0	0
34.01.26	Advertising and Publicity	2.00	1.40	2.00	1.90
34.01.27	Minor Works	0.35	0.02	0.16	0.17

Sl. No.	Object Head	BE 2010-11	Actuals for 2010-11 Upto 31.12.2010	RE 2010-11	BE 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
34.01.28	Professional Services	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.60
99					
34.99.13	Information Technology Office Expenses	1.00	0	0.36	0.38
	Total Secretariat	15.75	10.67	15.08	15.71
40	Protector General of Emigrant				
40.01.01	Salaries	2.70	1.73	2.38	2.79
40.01.02	Wages	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
40.01.03	Overtime Allowance	0	0	0	0
40.01.06	Medical Treatment	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.03
40.01.11	Domestic Travel Expenses	0.25	0.13	0.15	0.15
40.01.12	Foreign Travel Expenses	0	0	0	0
40.01.13	Office Expenses	0.40	0.68	0.79	0.70
40.01.14	Rents, Rates, Taxes	1.01	0.38	0.80	0.80
40.01.16	Publications	0	0	0	0
40.01.26	Advertising and Publicity	0	0	0	0
40.01.27	Minor Works	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
40.01.28	Professional Services	0.10	0	0.01	0.10
99					
40.99.13	Information Technology Office Expenses	0.52	0.46	1.60	1.50
	Total Protector General of Emigrant		3.42	5.78	6.09
00.800 07	Other Expenditure (Minor Head) Expenditure on Holding Seminars & Studies				
07.00.20	Other Administrative Expenses Total-Other Expenditure	0.17	0.05	0.14	0.20
	Total -Secretariat General Services	21.00	14.14	21.00	22.00

Sl. No.	Object Head	BE 2010-11	Actuals for 2010-11 Upto 31.12.2010	RE 2010-11	BE 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
2061	External Affairs (Major Head)				
0.14 01	International Conferences/ Meetings (Minor Head)				
01.00.20	International Conferences/ Meetings Other Administrative Expenses	1.00	0.02	0.10	2.00
0.106 01	Entertainment Charges (Minor Head) Entertainment of Dignitaries Other Administrative Expenses	0.30	0.10	0.15	0.30
	Total - International Conferences/Meetings	1.30	0.12	0.25	2.30
0.800 03	Other Expenditure (Minor Head) Other Schemes Other Charges	43.50	11.66	31.55	41.50
15.00 15.00.50	Celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Other Charges	6.00	2.85	6.00	6.00
	Total-Other Expenditure	49.50			
	Total External Affairs (Major Head)	50.80			
	Total-Revenue Section	71.80			
4059 60	Capital Outlay on Public Works: (Major Head)				
60.051 23	Other Buildings (Sub Major Head) Construction (Minor Head) Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra	9.00	0	14.00	9.00
23.00.53	Major Works				
24 24.00.53	Construction/Purchase of Buildings for PGE/POEs	0.20	0	0.20	0.20
	Total Capital Outlay on Public Works	9.20		14.20	9.20
	Total Capital Section	9.20		14.20	9.20
	Total-Grant No. 68	81.00	28.77	73.00	81.00

Figure-A

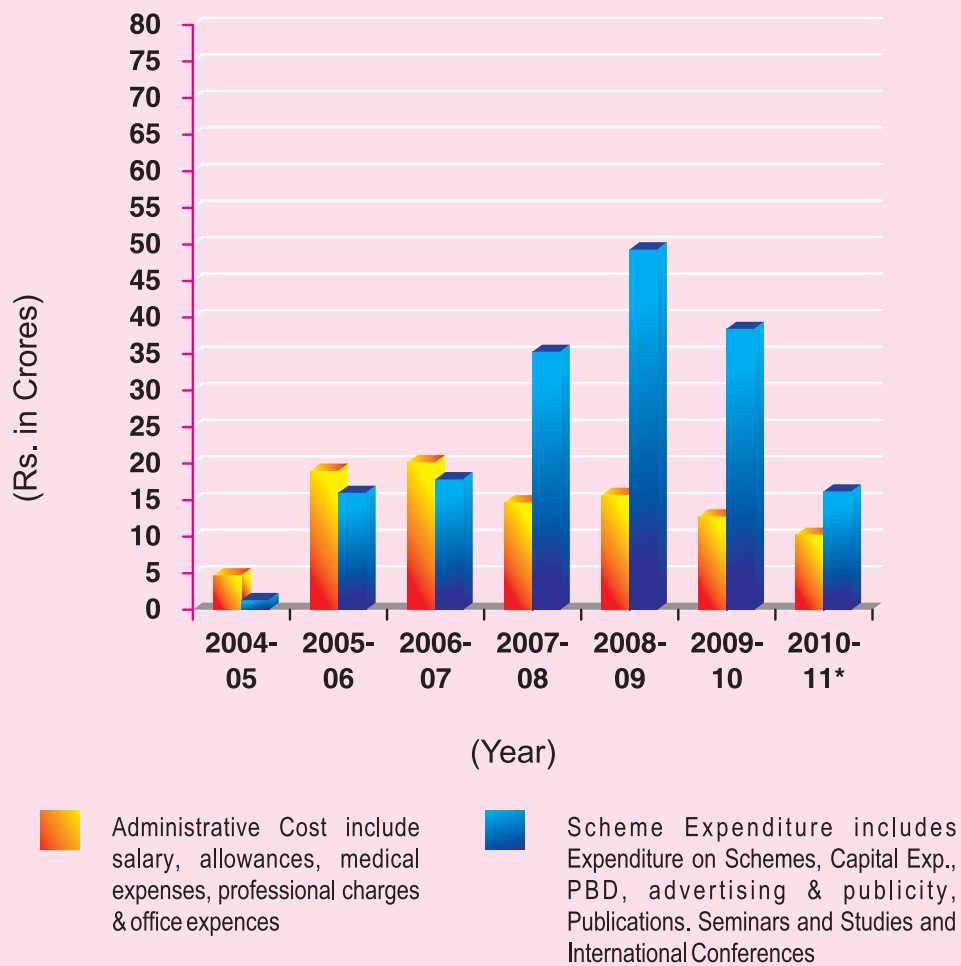
ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURE





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Figure-B
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE*
VIA-A-VIS SCHEME EXPENDITURE IN THE
YEAR (^2010-11 - ESTIMATES)



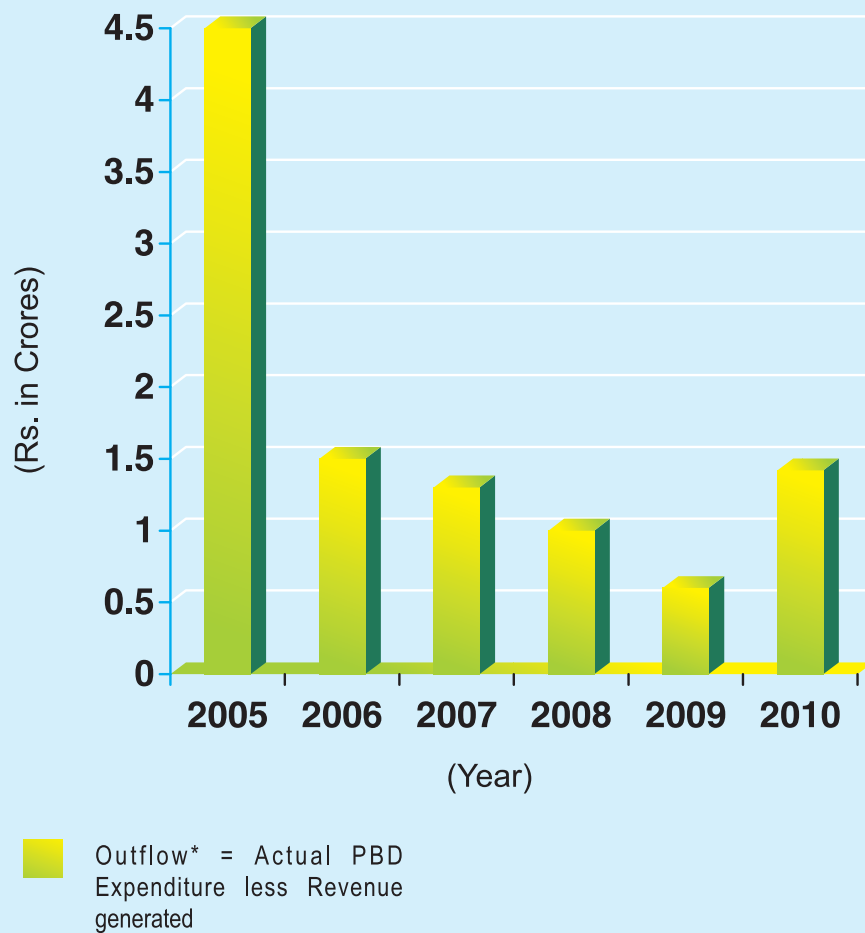
* upto Janury 2011



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Figure-C

REDUCTION IN NET BUDGET OUTFLOW* ON PBD





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