



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 24.04.2018

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE Mr.JUSTICE M.S.RAMESH

W.P.(MD)No.4223 of 2018

Bruhanudeen

... Petitioner

Vs.

1.The Passport Officer,
Passport Office,
Marakadai,
Trichirapalli.

2.The Inspector of Police,
District Crime Branch,
Pudukkottai.

... Respondents

PRAYER: Petition is filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to issue a Writ of Mandamus, directing the 1st respondent to issue a new passport in renewal of the existing passport to the petitioner in passport No.Z3642858.

For Petitioner : Mr.V.Singan

For Respondents: Mr.V.Kathirvelu, ASG Assisted by
Mr.G.Rajaraman, Central Govt.Counsel for R1
Mr.N.Shanmuga Selvam, AGP for R2

O R D E R

The first respondent herein by issuing handbill on 27.06.2017, had directed the petitioner to get necessary permission from the Court for issuance of new passport. Hence, the petitioner is before this court seeking for a direction to the first respondent to issue new passport in renewal of the existing passport of the petitioner in passport No.Z3642858.

2.The petitioner had earlier approached this Court seeking for remedy through a Writ petition in W.P(MD)No.15200 of 2016 and this Court had directed the Regional Passport Officer, Tiruchirapalli to look into the representation of the petitioner dated 18.04.2016 and pass a reasoned speaking order on merits. Thereafter, the first respondent by issuing a handbill on 27.06.2017, directed the petitioner to obtain necessary permission from the Court for issuance of new passport. Hence, the petitioner is before this Court.



3.The learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the petitioner was arrayed as an accused in Crime No.30 of 2013 and the same is pending before the learned Judicial Magistrate, Alangudi in Pudukkottai District. He further submitted that the first respondent, directing the petitioner to obtain necessary permission from the Court for issuance of new passport is in violation of Section 10(3)(e) of the Indian Passports Act, 1967.

4.This Court had an occasion to deal with the status of a person involved in a criminal offence for being considered for issuance of passport in W.P(MD)No.20335 of 2016 dated 19.04.2018. The relevant portion of the said order is as follows:

"8.Before dealing with the facts of the petitioner's case, it would be appropriate to have a glance at the legal position in a case of this nature. Section 10 (3) (e) of the Indian Passports Act, 1967 reads as follows:

"10.Variation, impounding and revocation of passports and travel documents:-

(1).....

(2)....

(3)The passport authority may impound or cause to be impounded or revoke a passport or travel document,-

(a)....

(e)if proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by the holder of the passport or travel document are pending before a Criminal Court in India."

9.The word 'may impound' empowering a passport authority to impound or cause to impound or revoke the passport is apparently directory in nature and not mandatory.

10.The Ministry of External Affairs by a notification in GSR 570 dated 25.08.1993 had diluted the scope of Section 10(3) (e) of the Indian Passports Act, 1967 by exempting the persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending and who produce orders from the Court thereby permitting them to depart from the country with certain conditions. For the sake of clarity, the said notification is extracted hereunder:-

"Ministry of External Affairs Notification

New Delhi, the 25th August, 1993

G.S.R.570 (E):-In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Section 22 of the Passports Act 1967 (15 of 1967) and in suppression of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs No.G.S.R.298(E), dated 14th April 1976, the Central Government, being of the opinion that it is necessary in public interest to do so, hereby exempts citizens of India against whom proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by them are pending before a criminal court in India and who produce orders from the court



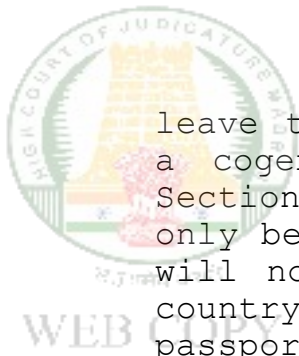
(i) for the period specified in order of the court referred to above, if the court specifies a period for which the passport has to be issued; or

(iii) if such order gives permission to travel abroad for a period less than one year, but does not specify the period validity of the passport, the passport shall be issued for one year; or

(b) any passport issued in terms of (a) (ii) and (a) (iii) above can be further renewed for one year at a time, provided the applicant has not travelled abroad for the period sanctioned by the Court; and provided further that, in the meantime, the order of the Court is not cancelled or modified;

(d)the said citizen shall give an undertaking in writing to the passport issuing authority that he shall, if required by the court concerned, appear before it at any time during the continuance in force of the passport so issued."

12. In the light of the notification dated 25.08.1993 and the subsequent circular dated 21.08.2014 read with Section 10(3) (e) of the Indian Passports Act, 1967, it can only be concluded that the scope for denying permission to issue a passport or initiate steps to impound is narrowed down to the effect that such persons may be permitted to



leave the country on fulfilment of certain requirements. On a cogent reading of the gazette notification along with Section 10(3)(e) of the Indian Passports Act, 1967, it can only be held that the provisions of the Indian Passports Act will not be an absolute embargo for a person to leave the country or otherwise be disentitled for issuance of passport.

13. Yet another aspect that could be relevant in the circumstances of the present case, is the status of a person being accused or charged for criminal offences. One of the cardinal principles of criminal jurisprudence is the principle of presumption of innocence. The general principle is that a person accused of a criminal offence is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty has been reiterated in various judgments of the Apex court as well as the High Courts. The right of a person to move in and out of the country is a personal liberty protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The requirement of natural justice is implicit in Article 21. While a person's personal liberty is protected under the Constitution of India, when such a person is yet to be proved guilty of a criminal offence, the passport authorities deriving their powers under Section 10(3)(e) of the Indian Passports Act, 1967, which is only directory in nature may not be justified in arbitrarily invoking the provision for impounding or attempting to impound or revoking the passport on the ground that the criminal case is pending.

14. In the light of the above observations, it can only be concluded that the respondent's action in creating an embargo to the personal liberty of the petitioner to move in and out of the country, is arbitrary.

5. The above observations are squarely applicable to the facts of the present case also. In the result, the first respondent is directed to renew and issue passport to the petitioner, within two weeks from the date of receipt of this order.

6. With the above observation, the writ petition stands allowed. No costs.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (Crl. Side)

/True copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1. The Passport Officer,
Passport Office,
Madrakudi,
Trichirapalli.



2.The Inspector of Police,
District Crime Branch,
Pudukkottai.

+1cc to Mr.V.Singan, Advocate, SR.No.63261.

+1cc to Mr.G.Rajaraman, Advocate, SR.No.63184.

W.P. (MD) No.4223 of 2018
24.04.2018

nbg

RAM/PN/SAR 4/12.07.2018/5P/5C