



WP(MD)No.16516 of 2023

BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

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DATED : 14.07.2023

CORAM:

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE B.PUGALENDHI

WP(MD)No.16516 of 2023

Nathiya

.. Petitioner

v.

1.The Regional Passport Officer,
Regional Passport Office,
New No.201/7D,
Medical College Road,
Thanjavur.

2.The Inspector of Police,
Pappanadu Police Station,
Thanjavur District.

.. Respondents

Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India seeking issuance of a Writ of Mandamus directing the first respondent to issue passport to the petitioner in pursuant to her application in File No.TR1075087273323 within a stipulated time limit.



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For Petitioner : Mr.S.Deenadhayalan

For Respondents : Mr.G.V.Vairam Santhosh,
Additional Government Pleader
for R.2

ORDER

The petitioner applied for passport on 16.02.2023. While processing the application submitted by the petitioner, the respondents, on police verification, came to know that the petitioner has involved in a case in Crime No.728 of 2022 on the file of the Pappanadu Police Station, Thanjavur, for the offence u/s. 147, 148, 341, 294(b), 324, 406, 417, 506(ii) IPC. Therefore, the first respondent has issued a notice calling upon the petitioner for enquiry. The petitioner, apprehending that the passport would not be issued to her, has filed this writ petition for a mandamus directing the respondents to issue passport.

2.Learned Additional Government Pleader for the second respondent / Police submitted that the case in Crime No.728 of 2022 is still under investigation.

3.Pendency of an FIR, by itself, cannot be a ground to refuse the passport. The Passport Authority can refuse the passport and any travel documents under



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Section 6 of the Passport Act, 1967. Section 6(2)(F) of the Act would be relevant and the same is extracted as under:-

“6.Refusal of passports, travel documents, etc-

...

(2)Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the passport authority shall refuse to issue a passport or travel document for visiting any foreign country under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 5 on any one or more of the following grounds, and on no other ground, namely -

... (f) that proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by the applicant are pending before a Criminal Court in India.”

4.The above provision enables the Passport Authority to refuse the passport or travel document to an applicant on the ground that proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by the applicant is pending before a Criminal Court. Registration of an FIR on the police files, based on a complaint, cannot be construed as a proceedings pending before the Criminal Court.

5.The role of the Court pending the investigation has been discussed by various Courts. In ***W.Jaihar William v. State of Tamil Nadu*** [2014 (2) CWC



684], this Court has held as follows:-

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“8. ... It is well settled legal principle that mere pendency of FIR cannot be construed as pendency of criminal proceedings in respect of the offences alleged to have been committed by the applicant before the Criminal Court. Only after the Court takes cognizance of the offence alleged to have been committed by the applicant, as stipulated under Section 190 of Cr.PC., it can be construed as 'proceedings pending before the Court'”

6.A Division Bench of this Court in ***Arumugam v. Regional Passport Officer, Madurai*** [***W.A(MD)No.301 of 2018, dated 27.03.2018***], has held as follows:-

“8. ... mere pendency of the criminal proceedings cannot be construed as pendency of the criminal proceedings. The decisions relied on for reaching the said conclusion in the above cited decision, would also disclose that unless cognizance is taken by the concerned Magistrate, it does not amount to pendency of the criminal proceedings. Admittedly, in the case on hand, the case is in FIR stage and even for the sake of arguments, subsequently, the charge sheet has been filed, as on the date of submission of the application for passport, only FIR is pending and it cannot be construed as pendency of a criminal case and it cannot be said that the petitioner has suppressed the material fact of pendency of the criminal case.”



7. In fact, the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, has issued a Circular dated 10.10.2019, wherein, the following instruction was issued:-

“5. In view of the above, the following instructions may be adopted while processing the passport applications in respect of those applicants who may have criminal proceedings pending before a criminal court in India:

... (vi) ... It may be noted that mere filing of FIRs and cases under investigation do not come under the purview of Section 6(2)(f) and that criminal proceedings would only be considered pending against an applicant if a case has been registered before any Court of law and the court has taken cognizance of the same.”

Therefore, the Passport Authority is not justified in not deciding the application filed by the petitioner for passport by referring the criminal case.

8. Ordinarily, the duration of a passport as per Rule 12 of the Passport Rules is for a period of 10 years. In the event if the applicant is facing any criminal proceedings, the passport may be issued by restricting the period.

9. Accordingly, this writ petition is allowed with a direction to the Passport Authority to issue passport to this petitioner, by considering her



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B.PUGALENDHI, J.

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application, within a period of twelve weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. No costs.

Index : Yes / No
NCC : Yes / No
Internet : Yes
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14.07.2023

To

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