

**Guidelines for legal / financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian/foreigner husbands (revised w.e.f. 1st September, 2017):**

1. Objective:

1.1 The objective of the assistance under ICWF is to provide some financial assistance to needy Indian women in distress (who have been deserted by their overseas Indian / foreigner husbands) for obtaining counseling and legal services.

1.2 Counseling and legal services would be provided through credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations/NGOs identified for providing such services and empanelled with the Indian Missions.

2. Scope of and Eligibility for the Scheme:

2.1 Assistance under ICWF would be available to Indian women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian / foreigner husbands or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country, subject to the following conditions:-

(i) "Desertion" in the context of eligibility for providing financial assistance under the MEA's Scheme would mean the voluntary abandonment of the wife by her husband. Also, if the husband - by his words- and or actions compels the wife to leave the matrimonial home or stay away without reasonable cause, he will be guilty of desertion, though the wife has seemingly separated from him. Desertion is frequently coupled with non-support, which is a failure to provide monetary resources for those to whom such an obligation is due, denial of visa status for continued stay in the foreign country concerned, meting out harassment to a woman, where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand.

- (ii) Coverage of the Scheme: Applicable in all Missions and Posts abroad.
  
- (iii) The woman is an Indian passport holder.
  
- (iv) The marriage of the woman has been solemnized in India or overseas with an overseas Indian or a foreigner.
  
- (v) The term "Overseas Indian" in this case would include Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs).
  
- (vi) The woman is deserted in India or overseas within seven years of the marriage;  
or
  
- (vii) Divorce proceedings are initiated within seven years of marriage by her overseas Indian / foreigner husband, or
  
- (viii) An ex-parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian / foreigner husband within seven years of marriage and a case for maintenance and alimony is to be filed by her.
  
- (ix) Assistance would not be available to a woman having a criminal case decided against her, provided that a criminal charge of Parental Child Abduction shall not be a bar if the custody of the child has not yet been adjudicated upon by a competent Court.
  
- (x) The domicile of the Indian woman seeking relief under the Scheme may not be relevant for allowing the benefit.
  
- (xi) Preference will be given to applicants on the basis of financial need.

(xii) The assistance will be limited to a maximum of US\$ 4000 per case. The assistance will be released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association / Women's organization / NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

**\*Note: The applicants seeking legal and financial assistance may apply directly to concerned Indian Mission/Consulate.**

## FAQs

### How to address issues related to Marriages of Indian nationals to overseas Indians

1. **Is there any way through which I can check the background of my overseas Indian would be husband / wife (bride or groom) ?**

Before you are engaged to or marry an overseas Indian, please verify through your network of family, friends, neighbors etc. (both in India and in foreign country), the following details:

1. Verify the status of the spouse as actually represented, especially with regard to the following particulars:
  - ✓ Check his marital status: whether single, divorced, separated
  - ✓ Employment details: qualification and post, salary, address of office, employers and their credentials
  - ✓ Immigration details: type of visa, eligibility to take spouse to the other country
  - ✓ Financial status (to be verified with the employer)
  - ✓ Criminal antecedents, if any
  - ✓ Family background
  
2. Check the following documents relating to the spouse and keep a copy with you and your parents:
  - ✓ Visa, passport
  - ✓ Social security number
  - ✓ Passport number
  - ✓ Tax returns of the preceding 3 years
  - ✓ Proof of Address in foreign country

If you are not able to verify this information through your network of friends, relatives, you may contact the local Indian associations/ bodies/ NGOs etc. in the country where the NRI/PIO fiancé is residing to seek help in checking his details/background of the fiancé.

3. Remember the following strict Don'ts in respect of NRI marriages:
  - Do not blindly trust any bureau, agents, touts or a middlemen.
  - Do not ever agree to forge papers or enter into any fake transactions for any reason or on any pretext.
  - Do not fall for any schemes to be able to migrate to another country, or promises for green card through marriage
  - Do not finalize matters in secrecy. Publicizing and sharing the information about the NRI marriage amongst the near and dear ones, friends and close relatives could help you in getting vital information which you may

- not be able to collect otherwise.
- Do not agree to have only a registered marriage or getting the marriage solemnized in a far off place.
- Do not agree to the marriage taking place in the foreign country.

2. **My husband is demanding dowry and is ill-treating me after I moved with him to a foreign country. What should I do?**

- i. First and foremost, you must not come under pressure to accept the demand for dowry or any other unreasonable demand made by or on behalf of your NRI/ PIO husband to end your ill-treatment, abuse or desertion.
- ii. You can approach the nearest Indian Embassy/Consulate for assistance/advice, to file a complaint with the local police about harassment, abandonment, ill-treatment, etc.
- iii. The Indian Embassy/Consulate can assist in providing contact details of local NGOs, approach the local police, contact your family/friends, etc. who could help you.
- iv. The Indian Mission can be contacted for initial legal/financial assistance to file a case against your husband in the foreign country.

3. **Is registration of marriage compulsory in India?**

Some of the states in the Indian Union have enacted legislations to make marriage registration compulsory; These states are Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. Registration of marriage is optional in other states.

After you marry the PIO/NRI, you must register the marriage at the office of the Registrar in India before you/your husband leave the country. The marriage certificate issued by the Registrars' office and a copy of it should be kept with you and your family in India.

Please keep adequate proof like marriage photographs, wedding invitation, copy of the husbands' passport driving license, any other ID proof issued by the foreign country, visa address proof of both bride and groom etc.

Please remember the following points

- Marriage registration certificate should be carried at all times.
- Doing all the paperwork for issue of visa and other required formalities at your end- keep all the original papers with yourself.
- Affidavit from the spouse stating present marital status.
- Visit with a health/comprehensive insurance policy before arriving in the foreign country.
- Keep your passport with you in the foreign country and at least one copy

of the passport.

4. **What are the other precautions one should take before leaving India after marrying to NRI spouses?**

- i. Keep a list of contact details of neighbors, friends, relatives, your husband's employer in the foreign country, police, ambulance, and the Indian Embassy or High Commission in the country where you are living with your husband.
- ii. Please keep photocopies of all important documents including your passport, visa, bank and property documents, marriage certificate, wedding photos and other essential papers and phone numbers with parents or other trustworthy people in India or abroad.
- iii. In case these documents are lost/forcibly taken away /destroyed by your spouse or in-laws, the copies will be useful. If possible, ***keep an e-mail account, where you can save the copies of the scanned documents and also scanned soft copies*** of these documents with you or/and any person you trust.

5. **My NRI husband has abandoned me. What should I do?**

- i. If your NRI husband has abandoned you in India, you can immediately file a complaint/ FIR under 498A IPC on grounds of cruelty with the police in the local police station in the area where you were abandoned.
- ii. Offences committed outside India would be deemed to have been committed within the territory of India by virtue of Section 188 of the Cr. P.C. Therefore, you can lodge a complaint for the same in India.
- iii. If your husband has abandoned you in a foreign country or harasses you in any way, you may approach the local police. You may also immediately contact the following in case of an emergency/to seek assistance in the foreign country:
  - ✓ Indian Embassy in the foreign country
  - ✓ Contact details of the Indian Mission including phone numbers of officers incharge of Community welfare.
  - ✓ Employer of the husband
  - ✓ Local Indian associations and networks of Indian citizens in the area of the residence of your fiancé
  - ✓ Friends and relatives in that country

6. **What are the precautions a newly wed Indian woman can take in a foreign country?**

- ✓ Try to open a bank account in the country of residence, so that you can withdraw money in emergency and be financially independent.
- ✓ Read and understand the laws of the foreign country and your rights there, especially against any form of abuse or neglect, including ill-treatment, domestic violence, how to get residence permit, etc.
- ✓ Keep in touch after marriage on phone and e-mail with friends and relatives in the foreign country.
- ✓ Wherever it is possible, learn the language of the country you reside in after marriage.

**7. Does the Ministry of External Affairs provide Legal and Financial Assistance to Indian Women Deserted by their Overseas Indian-Spouses?**

- Yes. The Ministry of External Affairs operates a scheme for giving legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian/foreigner husbands through NGOs empanelled and legal organisations with Embassy / Consulate.
- Such assistance is provided through Embassy / Consulate in the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Gulf countries such as Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, KSA and UAE.
- The amount of assistance provided per case under the scheme to deserted Indian women is upto USD 3,000 in developed countries and USD 2,000 in developing countries. Please contact the Welfare Officer or the Indian Community Officer of the concerned Indian Embassy/ Consulate for further details.

Weblink:

<http://mea.gov.in/legal-and-financial-assistance.htm>

**8. What is the objective of the scheme for Indian Women Deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses?**

The scheme is a welfare measure to support women of Indian origin who have been deserted by their overseas Indian spouses fraudulently, through the Indian Mission abroad with their empanelled NGOs etc.

**9. Who is eligible for assistance under the scheme?**

The assistance would be available to women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian spouses or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country subject to the following conditions:-

- i. The woman is an Indian passport holder.
- ii. The marriage of the woman was solemnized in India or overseas with an overseas Indian or a foreigner.
- iii. The woman is deserted in India or overseas within 15 years of the marriage; or
- iv. Divorce proceedings are initiated within 15 years of marriage by her overseas Indian / foreigner husband or
- v. An ex-parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian / foreigner husband within 20 years of marriage and a case for maintenance and alimony is to be filed by her.
- vi. The scheme would not be available to a woman having a criminal case decided against her, provided that a criminal charge of Parental Child Abduction shall not be a bar if the custody of the child has not yet been adjudicated upon.
  
- vii. "Parental Child Abduction" for this purpose will be defined as the unauthorized custody by the mother, without the other parent's agreement and contrary to family law ruling, which largely removes the child from care, access and contact of the other parent and family side and shall be deemed to be Parental Child Abduction.
  
- viii. International child abduction occurs when a parent, relative or acquaintance of a child leaves the country with the child or children in violation of a custody decree or visitation order. Another situation is retention of children when they are supposedly taken on vacation to a foreign country and are not returned."
  
- ix. A criminal charge of Parental Child Abduction, in the context of this Scheme, would mean the framing of charge against the mother by the police authorities consequent on lodging FIR or its equivalent.
  
- x. The domicile of Indian woman seeking relief under the Scheme is not relevant for allowing the benefit. The woman may be domiciled in the country of her overseas Indian / foreigner husband or in India at the time of making the application.
  
- xi. Preference will be given to applicants on the basis of financial need.
  
- xii. Assistance will be provided to meet the legal and other costs, by the Heads of Indian Missions/Posts overseas directly to the applicant's legal counsel empanelled with the concerned Indian Mission/Post, or through the Indian Community Associations / Women's organizations / NGOs acting on the woman's behalf in an overseas legal institution.
  
- xiii. The assistance will be limited to US\$ 3000 per case for developed countries and US\$ 2000 per case for developing countries and will be released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association / Women's organization / NGO concerned to



enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

**10. How are the counseling and legal services provided to Indian woman deserted by their NRI spouses?**

The counseling and legal services are provided through credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations and NGOs identified for providing such services and empanelled with the Indian Missions in USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore & Gulf countries.

**11. Is there a form to apply for assistance under the scheme?**

A prescribed format is available on the website of MEA (<http://mea.gov.in/legal-and-financial-assistance.htm>). The applications for providing legal aid received by the Indian Missions/Posts would be examined by an officer designated by the Head of the Mission/Post on case-to-case basis and approved by Head of Mission/Deputy Chief of the Mission/Post and then taken up for consideration for providing legal and financial assistance by MEA.

**12. What is the procedure to apply for assistance under the scheme?**

The applicant seeking legal assistance has to furnish the filled and signed proforma along with all relevant documents i.e.,

a) photocopy of the marriage certificate; b) photocopy of her Indian passport; c) declaration of annual income and d) the details of the present status of the case filed, which after completing can be forwarded either to the concerned Indian embassy/Mission/Post or to the Overseas Indian Affairs II Division, Ministry of External Affairs..

The applications for providing legal aid received by the Indian Missions/Posts would be examined by an officer designated by the Head of the Mission/Post on case-to-case basis and approved by Head of Mission/Deputy Chief of the Mission/Post and then taken up for consideration for providing legal and financial assistance by MEA.

**13. Who should I address the application for assistance under MEA's Scheme?**

The applications should be addressed to the **Joint Secretary**, Overseas Indian Affairs-II, Ministry of External Affairs, Akbar Bhavan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

Telephone No.: 011-24676210 Fax No.: 011-26882431

Email: [jsoia2@mea.gov.in](mailto:jsoia2@mea.gov.in)

14. **If there is an alleged incident of cheating, physical assault & false promises of marriage by foreigner, what actions can be taken against him?**

(i). You can Initiate appropriate legal action in court of competent jurisdiction. The court can issue summon/notice/ Warrants against alleged person.

(ii). You can apply for legal/financial assistance under MEA's Scheme, the scheme would be available to Indian women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian / foreigner husbands or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country. **The assistance under the scheme is available if the applicant makes her intention clear for litigating the case in a foreign court of law. As such, the scheme doesn't provide assistance to cases litigated within the country.**

(iii). Indian women's organizations/ Indian community associations/NGOs empanelled with the Indian missions/posts to provide legal/ financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian / foreigner husbands, which can assist you.

iv) Details of legal/financial assistance under MEA's Scheme, and list of such association/NGO is available on the weblink <http://mea.gov.in/legal-and-financial-assistance.htm#>

(iv). You may also contact the Indian Embassy, in the host country.

15. **My husband has obtained ex Parte decree for divorce by the foreign court. What legislative safeguards are available for me in India?**

In the case of Smt. Neeraja Saraph versus Shri Jayant Saraph in 1994, the Supreme Court suggested the need to consider legislation safeguarding the interests of women. It suggested three specific provisions namely,

i. No marriage between an NRI and an Indian woman which has taken place in India, can be annulled by a foreign court.

ii. Provision may be made for adequate alimony to the wife in the property of the husband both in India and abroad.

iii. The decree granted by Indian courts may be made executable in foreign courts both on the principle of comity and by entering into reciprocal agreements like section 44A of the civil procedure code which makes a foreign decree executable as it would have been a decree passed by the court.

16. **a) How can I take recourse to/initiate criminal proceedings against my husband?**

You can file a criminal case against your husband under the relevant

provisions of the law, under Section 154(1) Cr.P.C.

**b) What is section 498A IPC?**

Section 498A deals with Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty: and is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

**d) What if the police refuse to register FIR?**

You may make a written representation to the SHO (Station House Officer, under Section 154(3) Cr.P.C. If the Police refuses to lodge the complaint, then you can forward the complaint to the Superintendent of Police of the concerned District, who, if satisfied that the information discloses the commission of a cognizable offence, shall either investigate the case himself or direct an investigation to be made by any police officer, subordinate to him.

**e) What if the Superintendent of Police also refuses to take action?**

File a Criminal Complaint before the Magistrate under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. Any Magistrate empowered under section 190, may order such an investigation on the basis of a criminal complaint filed by the aggrieved wife.

All offences committed by the husband outside India would be deemed to have been committed within the territory of India by virtue of Section 188 of the Cr.P.C.

**17. I have filed a complaint under section 498A IPC, but my in-laws have thrown me out of the house. What should I do?**

You can file an application under the 'Protection of Women under Domestic Violence Act' 2005 and Court will grant ORDER of Residence.

By virtue of Section 27 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, an aggrieved person or a Protection Officer or any other person on behalf of the aggrieved person may present an application to the Judicial Magistrate seeking relief under the Act, within the local limits of which;

- a) the aggrieved person permanently or temporarily resides or carries on business or is employed; or
- b) the respondent resides or carries on business or is employed; or
- c) the cause of action has arisen, shall be the competent court to grant a protection order and other orders under this Act and to try offences under this Act.

**18. My husband is not attending pending criminal proceedings in India and Court has issued warrant for the arrest of my husband who is an Indian Citizen. What should I do?**

1. Move application for impounding of his passport. The governing rules are as below:

- Section 10 of the Passport Act 1967 governs impounding and revocation of passport. An application can be made to the concerned Passport Authority for such impounding or revocation in form of simple request as no prescribed proforma is given under the Act.
- Relevant part of subsection(3) states that the passport may be revoked if; *the holder of the passport or travel document has, at any time after the issue of the passport or travel document, been convicted by a court in India for any offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment for not less than two years;*
- Subsection(3) (e) states that, *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.*
- Subsection(3) (h) states that *“if it is brought to the notice of the passport authority that a warrant or summons for the appearance, or a warrant for the arrest, of the holder of the passport or travel document has been issued by a court under any law for the time being in force or if an order prohibiting the departure from India of the holder of the passport or other travel document has been made by any such court and the passport authority is satisfied that a warrant or summons has been so issued or an order has been so made”.*

**19. Whom shall I approach for the compliance of the Criminal Judgment/order passed by the Hon’ble Court?**

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued certain guidelines for service of summons/notices/judicial processes on persons residing abroad. The complainant may peruse it in consultation with her lawyer the “MHA guidelines” ([link: http://cbi.nic.in/interpol/mha\\_circ\\_service\\_process.pdf](http://cbi.nic.in/interpol/mha_circ_service_process.pdf)).

The court order shall be addressed to the Under Secretary (Legal), (IS-II), Ministry of Home Affairs, NDCC-II Building, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi 110001

**20. How can a woman search for location/whereabouts of an NRI husband?**

You can contact your family, friends, neighbours etc. or Indian associations/NGOs etc. in the country where NRI fiancé is resident. The list of such associations is available on the weblink

<http://mea.gov.in/legal-and-financial-assistance.htm#>

**21. If a husband deserts his wife and children in a foreign country, where they are residing and marries another women, whom should the aggrieved wife approach?**

First you can contact your family, relatives and friends both in India and foreign country and seek their help, advice or assistance.

The Indian Mission through their empanelled NGOs, local community welfare associations can assist in filing a case approaching NGOs, contacting your family or seeking legal advice.

List of NGOs empanelled with High Commission / Consulate General of India in foreign countries is on the link

<http://mea.gov.in/legal-and-financial-assistance.htm#> You may contact them to seek assistance.

**22. What are the specific rights of women against exploitation in the context of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act enacted in 2005)?**

- Right against physical/sexual exploitation (498A IPC)
- Right against economic exploitation (S.125 of CrPC)
- Right to compensation against desertion (1994 6 SCC 641).
- Right to keep the children below 5 years under the custody of the mother.
- Right to back matrimonial presents and streedhan.
- Right against dowry.
- Right against cruelty, bodily harassment, torture, etc.
- Right against domestic violence (S.3)

**23. What is the procedure for divorce when there is mutual consent?**

- No grounds are required to be given if divorce is by mutual consent.
- The husband and wife should remain in the relationship and stay separately for the preceding one year before giving a joint application.
- The judge will issue a notice after six months intervening period.
- If the couple do not change their mind after six months and still seek divorce, the same shall be granted to them.

**24. What constitutes Domestic Violence and are considered illegal? What acts constitute mental/emotional abuse, verbal/social abuse and economic abuse?**

## **1. Domestic Violence and activities considered illegal**

The following acts on the part of the husband constitute domestic violence and are illegal in most countries and against which the local police of every country can be approached for protection and help:

- Physical abuse
- Mental and emotional abuse
- Verbal and social abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Economic abuse

## **2. Instances of mental/emotional abuse**

- Blackmailing, coercion, threat, pressure
- Accusing the woman of loose morals
- Humiliating, both in public and private
- Breaking household goods, killing family pets
- Threatening to hit or harm children & close relatives

## **3. Instances of verbal/social abuse**

- Abusing and derogatory name calling
- Maligning in front of peers and friends
- Insulting in front of others
- Abusing her parents, friends & family
- Enforcing isolation, physical confinement, restricting familial contacts, controlling movements: generally treating badly

## **4. Instances of economic abuse**

- Controlling all family income and limiting access to finances
- Forcing not to take up employment
- Forcing financial dependency
- Not providing sufficient funds for household expenditure
- Accusing of misuse or misappropriation of finances

### **25. What is the procedure for the service of judicial process including summons/show-cause notices etc. upon person(s) residing outside the geographical limits of India?**

As per Allocation of Business Rules of the Government of India, service of judicial process outside India including summons/show-cause notices etc., in Civil Matters is regulated by reciprocal arrangements as per statutory provisions in the Civil Procedure Code.

In the absence of such notified arrangements, the question of service of judicial processes outside India would require to be examined and decided by the *Ministry of Law & Justice (Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser, "A" Wing, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi)*, in view of the relevant Indian Municipal Laws.

Similarly, as per the Allocation of Business Rules of the Government of India, service of judicial process outside India including summons/show-cause notices etc., in *Criminal Matters*, the *Ministry of Home Affairs (Joint Secretary (IS-II), NDCC-II Building, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi – 110 001)* is the nodal Ministry and the Central authority for seeking and providing mutual legal assistance in criminal law matters. The Ministry of Home Affairs receives all kind of such requests, examines and takes appropriate action.

**26. Under what circumstances can a person be deported or extradited with regard to disputes that arise out of NRI marriages? What is the procedure to extradite a person from outside India to face trial in India?**

A person can only be deported/ extradited, if he is wanted by any Law Enforcement Agencies in criminal case. Normally, criminality is covered by the law of that country, where accused is residing and India has extradition treaty/arrangement with that country.

List of countries is available on the website link [http://cbi.nic.in/interpol/extradition\\_treaties.php](http://cbi.nic.in/interpol/extradition_treaties.php)

*Note: The Ministry of External Affairs (CPV Division) will take appropriate steps after receiving a formal request for extradition from the concerned investigating agency or from the relevant state police authorities.*

The process of extradition is invoked and negotiated on the basis of established International legal principles.

There are Extradition Treaties between India and 38 countries namely; Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Ukraine and Vietnam.

The Ministry of External Affairs (CPV Division) will take appropriate steps after receiving a formal request for extradition from the concerned investigating agency or from the relevant state police authorities.

***\*\*Extradition of subjects wanted in Criminal Cases registered against them out of matrimonial/private/family disputes matters is not in conformity to the law of Extradition. Such offences lack dual criminality criteria which is mandatory for seeking extradition from the country of location of the subject.***

27. **What are the categories of cases in which the investigating agency can seek recourse to Look-out-Circular and under what circumstances?**

You can ask for a recourse to **Look-out-Circular** (LOC) to be issued by the investigating agency in cognizable offences under IPC or other penal laws, when the overseas husband is deliberately evading arrest or not appearing in the trial court despite NBWs (Non Bailable Warrants) and other coercive measures and there is a likelihood that he will leave the country to evade trial or /arrest.

28. **What procedure is required to be followed by the investigating agency before opening a Look-out-Circular?**

LOC is a coercive measure to make a person surrender to the investigating agency or Court of law. The subordinate courts' jurisdiction in affirming or cancelling LOC is commensurate with the jurisdiction of cancellation of Non Bailable Warrant or affirming Non Bailable Warrant.

a) The investigating Officer shall make a written request for **Look-out-Circular** to the concerned officer, as notified by the circular of Ministry of Home Affairs, giving details & reasons for seeking LOC. The competent officer alone shall give directives for issuing LOC by passing an order in this respect.

b) The request for issue of LOC must invariably be issued with the approval of an officer not below the rank of:

- i. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India; or
- ii. Joint Secretary in the State Government; or
- iii. District Magistrate of the District concerned; or
- iv. Superintendent of Police(SP) of the District Concerned; or
- v. SP in CBI or an officer of equivalent level working in CBI; or
- vi. Zonal Director in Narcotics Control Bureau(NCB) or an officer of equivalent level (including Assistant Director (Ops.) in Headquarters of NCB); or
- vii. Deputy Commissioner or an officer of equivalent level in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence or Central Board of Direct Taxes or Central Board of Excise and Customs; or
- viii. Assistant Director of IB/BoI; or
- ix. Deputy Secretary of R&AW; or
- x. An officer not below the level of Superintendent of Police in National Investigating Agency; or
- xi. Assistant Director of Enforcement Directorate; or
- xii. Protector of Emigrants in the office of the Protectorate of Emigrants or an officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary of the Government of



India; or  
xiii. Designated officer of Interpol

c) Look-out-Circulars are also issued as per directions issued by any Criminal Court in India.

**29. What are different types of notices such as Red Notice, Yellow Notice, Blue Notice, Black Notice, Green Notice, Orange Notice, INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice and Purple Notice ?**

- i. Red Notice- To seek the location and arrest of wanted persons with a view to consider extradition or similar lawful action.
- ii. Yellow Notice- To help locate missing persons, often minors or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves
- iii. Blue Notice- To collect additional information about a person's identity location or activities in relation to a crime.
- iv. Black Notice- To seek information on unidentified bodies.
- v. Green Notice- To provide warnings and intelligence about persons who have committed criminal offences and are likely to repeat these crimes in other countries.
- vi. Orange Notice- To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety;
- vii. INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice— Issued for groups and individuals, who are the targets of UN Security Council Sanctions Committees.
- viii. Purple Notice – To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.

**30. Can I approach National Commission for Women (NCW)?**

Yes, the National Commission for Women in New Delhi can be approached to seek help. NCW is the nodal authority and the apex national level organization of India with the mandate of protecting and promoting the interests of women.

- Based on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Woman (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Plight of Indian Women deserted by NRI husbands", National Commission for Women was nominated as the Coordinating agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to NRI marriages. In furtherance to this, NRI Cell was formally inaugurated in NCW on 24<sup>th</sup> of September, 2009 to deal with such complaints.

- Contact Details:  
NRI Cell- National Commission for Women  
4, Deen Dayal Upadhya Marg  
New Delhi-110002  
Telephone Number: +91-11-23234918  
Fax: +91-11-23236154/6988  
Email: nricell-ncw@nic.in
- NCW enables such women victims to make their complaints from any corner of the world. Depending upon the nature of the complaint, NRI cell may take the following actions to address the grievances of the affected women:
  - a. Notices/Summons are issued to the opposite party/parties/concerned authorities calling upon them, to furnish their reply on the complaint received or to appear in NCW and respond to the complaint.
  - b. Complaints are forwarded to the police authorities for action taken reports, where any matter is pending for investigation or any failure on their part to take appropriate action.
  - c. Complaints are forwarded to Indian Embassies abroad for desired action at their end
  - d. Complaints are forwarded to Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Law and Justice for expediting the service of summons, warrants issued or any orders passed by the appropriate courts of law.
  - e. Complaints are forwarded to the Passport Authorities for matter relating to Passports.
  - f. If necessary, complaints can be forwarded to the employers of the respondent husband to take necessary action against him.

**31. I am living in Australia. Is there any institution which I can approach for assistance?**

Yes, you may approach the Department of Social Services, Government of Australia and the local police for assistance.

- In Australia, domestic and family violence are crimes against the law. A person who commits these crimes can go to jail, whether they are a man or a woman.
- If you or someone you know is in danger call the police on 000. Police in Australia are safe and can be trusted.
- For free, confidential advice and support call 1800 RESPECT on 1800 737 732. 1800 RESPECT is Australia's National Sexual Assault, Family and Domestic Violence Counselling service. It provides free, confidential telephone and online counselling and information. Counsellors will listen to you, answer questions and can refer you to other support services in your local area. If you need a free interpreter call 131 450.

- Domestic and family violence includes behaviour or threats that aim to control a male or female partner by causing fear or threatening their safety. Domestic and family violence can include:
  - hitting
  - choking
  - denying essential money to the partner or family
  - isolating the partner from friends and family
  - insulting or constantly criticizing the partner
  - threatening children or pets

**FAQs: Legal and other provisions in foreign countries  
on Indian women cheated/abandoned/abused by  
Overseas Indian Spouses\***

*\*Data has been compiled on the basis of  
information received from Indian Embassies in Feb-March 2016*

**INDEX**

- 1. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**
- 2. BAHRAIN**
- 3. KUWAIT**
- 4. GERMANY**
- 5. UNITED KINGDOM**
- 6. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
- 7. AUSTRALIA**
- 8. NEW ZEALAND**
- 9. CANADA**



## 1. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

S.No.	Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians	Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country
1	Mechanisms to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status, etc.	No mechanism is available in UAE
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	Usually court often admits the affidavit in place of marriage certificate
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/parents-in-law who are living abroad	No particular law like dowry prohibition in India is available
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	No such legal provision available
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	No such legal provision available
6	Disappearance of spouse/Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands (NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	No such legal provision available
7	Providing shelter to abandoned woman/children abandonment by overseas Indian	No such provision by local government is available. However, Embassy/Consulate Shelter centre is available in Dubai with limited space.
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/children abandoned by Overseas Indian spouse in India	It is at the discretion of the spouse.
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of Overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	If the property is in UAE , the courts may accept civil claim but there should be proof of contribution by wife. This will also strengthen the maintenance/alimony plea of wife
10	Abuse/Domestic violence/Ill-treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	Yes, police and prosecution take cognizance of offence. The matter is decided by Family prosecution under Article 53 of the UAE Penal Law .
11	Child abduction/Charges on wife by overseas Indian husband	Rarely seen in UAE. No legal provision available for such cases.

12	Child Custody sought by Indian woman when children, spouse are based abroad	Court usually gives the physical custody to mother if the child is minor. The custody of girl below 13 years and boy below 8 years are with Mother
13	Ex parte decree/divorce in foreign country	This can be challenged if provided with solid proof to prove in absentia
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	An amount of Rs 4,000/- (approx.) may be considered for legal aid and filing of a case in such matters as the legal fee in UAE is very high.
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	Summons can be served through the Mission
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	Counseling by Sharia Family Section of UAE Courts is free.
17	Foreign government/court recognising the jurisdiction of Indian courts	Indian courts judgments are recognized by UAE courts
18	Serving summons/arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	Served through the Indian mission and UAE courts (UAE India Agreement, 1999)
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ill-treated by spouse	It depends on spouse if he is a sponsor.
20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by Overseas Indian spouse	Provisions of Indian law could be invoked based on which courts are giving maintenance



## 2. BAHRAIN

S.No	Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians	Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country
1	Mechanism to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status etc.	There is no mechanism put up by Bahrain to verify the background of PIO/NRI prior to their marriage.
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	No such case has been reported to this Embassy
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/ parent-in-law who are living abroad	Bahraini legal system has no provision for the dowry demand. There is only 'Mehr' system which is dealt with in accordance with Shariat law
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	No cases have been reported in the Embassy of this nature, till date
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	Assistance of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Immigration authorities of Bahrain are sought whenever any such request received from the spouse/family members from India.
6	Disappearance of spouse/ Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands (NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	No cases have been reported in the Embassy of this nature, till date
7	Providing shelter to abandoned women/ children abandonment by overseas India	Government of Bahrain has opened a shelter where such cases are referred

		for redressal. The centre is equipped with all amenities. In addition the Migrant Worker Protection Society (MWPS), an NGO, also runs a shelter for women in distress.
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/ children abandoned by overseas Indian spouse in India	There is no provision in Bahrain to provide permanent residency of foreign woman/children abandoned by their spouses. The spouse/children generally come on the dependent visa which is co-terminous with the employment contract of the husband/father. They can stay in Bahrain only up to the period of contract of husband/father and required to go back unless visa is renewed/or sponsored by the old/new employer.
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	As per the local laws the property is passed on from father to children directly and there are no provisions for Indian wife to inherit property of deceased husband.
10	Abuse/ Domestic violence/ Ill treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	A few cases have been reported and legal aids were provided through local empanelled lawyers of the Embassy
11	Child abduction/ Charge on wife by overseas Indian husband	No cases have been reported in the Embassy of this nature, till date
12	Child Custody sought by Indian woman when children, spouse are based abroad	No cases have been reported in the Embassy of this nature, till date
13	Ex parte decree/ divorce in foreign country	The local Courts normally gives three chances to the accused to put forward his case. In case one of the parties to the case does not appear consecutively for three times, the Court can give ex parte decision/decree depending upon the nature of the case. However, no such



		case has been reported/come to the notice of Mission.
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	The lawyer fees ranges from BD 1000 to 2000/- for the case i.e US \$2,700/- to US \$5,400/- depending upon the nature of the case and the standing of the lawyer hired to handle the case may be considered. Minimum amount of US \$3,000/- should be taken into account to hire a lawyer of appropriate standing to present the case.
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	Efforts are made to serve these notices to the person concerned through local Foreign Office/Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	There are no such provisions in Bahrain for Indian Woman
17	Foreign government/ court recognizing the jurisdiction of Indian courts	Three treaties have been signed between the two governments in the area of judicial co-operation: i. "Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters" ii. "Judicial and Judicial Co-operation in Civil and Commercial matters" iii. "Extradition Treaty"
18	Serving summons/ arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	Summons/Arrest warrants received from Indian Courts are served by the Embassy through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of Justice of Bahrain. Indian and Bahrain has signed an agreement on "Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters", "Judicial and Judicial Co-

		operation in Civil and Commercial matters” and “Extradition Treaty” in 2004. Co-operation of local government is sought under the provisions of the treaties signed with Bahrain.
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ ill treated by spouse	Local Government has no provision of extension of dependent visa of dependent wife/children in case spouse deserts them or divorces the wife.
20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by Overseas Indian spouse	Bahraini system has provision of providing maintenance charges in respect of the children only up to the age of 18 years. No provision, however, exists for the spouses divorced by their husbands.

### 3. KUWAIT



S.No	Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians	Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country
1	Mechanism to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status etc.	Specific requests could be verified on the basis of available records submitted by the individual.
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	Local authorities do not entertain for issuance of visa in case documents viz. marriage certificate/ relationship certificate are not attested by the Embassy.
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/ parent-in-law who are living abroad	Such cases are redressed in Indian Court.
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	Such cases are verified and redressed in Indian Court through legal proceedings
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	The Embassy requests the local Kuwaiti authorities for whereabouts on the basis of details viz. passport number, Civil ID, details of sponsors etc. provided by the petitioner.
6	Disappearance of spouse/ Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands	-do-

	(NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	
7	Providing shelter to abandoned women/ children abandonment by overseas India	The Embassy has a shelter for female domestic workers. There is a shelter run by local authorities for absconding maid in the host country for those holding Domestic Worker (No.20) visa. No shelter available for those under 'family' visa.
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/ children abandoned by overseas Indian spouse in India	Kuwaiti Residency Rule does not provide permanent residency in case spouse does not come to put residency. However, the local authorities ensure that the residency should be endorsed in case not legally separated. Suitable action is taken against spouse for any failure. Transfer of visa under article 22 (family) is allowed to labour visa under article 18, subjected to fulfillment of Residency Rules.
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	N.A.
10	Abuse/ Domestic violence/ Ill treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	The victim may approach local police station for action as per local law.
11	Child abduction/ Charge on wife by overseas Indian husband	Action depends as per appropriate Court order in this regard.
12	Child Custody sought by Indian woman	Local authorities are approached

	when children, spouse are based abroad	based on the decision of Indian Court.
13	Ex parte decree/ divorce in foreign country	Could be taken up in local court
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	It may vary from KD 800 (USD 2,400) to KD2000 (USD 6,000) or even more. Legal fees are exorbitantly high in Kuwait. Embassy's panel lawyers can be asked to take up case at lower legal fees in few deserving cases.
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	The concerned authority takes action under intimation to Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	No such provisions for expatriate learnt to be available in Kuwait.
17	Foreign government/ court recognizing the jurisdiction of Indian courts	Yes
18	Serving summons/ arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	The Respondent is informed to visit Embassy to collect summons/ notice served upon him. However, for arrest warrant etc. the local authorities are requested to take appropriate action.
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ ill treated by spouse	Extension of visa is granted for cases pending in local court.

20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by Overseas Indian spouse	Depends upon the Court order of the local court.
----	--	--

#### 4. GERMANY



S.No	<b>Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians</b>	<b>Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country</b>
1	Mechanism to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage- education, job, salary, marital status etc.	<p>Registration by the NRIs at the Indian Embassy/Consulate is voluntary and the Mission does not have any comprehensive list of NRIs under its jurisdiction as all NRIs do not register.</p> <p>Even those who have registered do not provide full personal details like salary etc. The German authorities refuse to divulge such information even to the Embassy as Germany has very strict data protection laws. Thus, it is difficult to get background checks on individuals.</p>
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	<p>German authorities do not deem any marriage as legally valid unless it is registered under the civil law in Germany or India. NRI whose marriage is not registered cannot bring the spouse to Germany. If after the so-called "Social marriage" the husband goes abroad and the wife remains in India, it is seen as a personal matter between the two</p>

		persons/families.
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/ parent-in-law who are living abroad	The Mission will not come to know about such demands unless the person/family affected makes a complaint. This matter may be dealt with by the person concerned in India as per relevant provisions of the law.
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	Legal system is strong in Germany if bigamy is proved. Moreover, before marriage, the prospective spouse/family in India can insist on a registration certificate of the NRI and a marriage eligibility certificate issued by the local authority where he/she is registered.
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	This is a legal matter. An official request has to be made through the Court in India to the German government.
6	Disappearance of spouse/ Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands (NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	A strong legal system exists in case of disappearance or abandonment. An official request has to be made through the Court in India to the German government.
7	Providing shelter to abandoned women/ children abandonment by overseas India	There are a number of German NGOs which give advice, and in exceptional cases provide even shelter/material assistance. Some local German authorities have also such offices, which one can be approached.
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/ children abandoned by overseas Indian spouse in India	Residence permit is granted by the German local authorities based on the existing rules and administrative instructions. Each individual case varies and the local authorities take a decision based on the merit of



		each case.
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	This is a legal matter, which has to be settled through legal process.
10	Abuse/ Domestic violence/ Ill treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	See No.8. In case of assault, Police can take necessary legal action on basis of the complaint.
11.	Child abduction/ Charge on wife by overseas Indian husband	Matter needs to be settled through legal process.
12.	Child Custody sought by Indian woman when children, spouse are based abroad	Matter needs to be settled through legal process.
13	Ex parte decree/ divorce in foreign country	Ex parte decree/divorce takes place only when the spouse in India does not respond to Court summons
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	It is difficult to assess the legal costs. It varies depending on the fees of the lawyer, which vary, the number of sessions and the length of time spent in settlement of the case. For legal aid and filing a case, an amount ranging between Euro 3000/- to Euro 5000/- may be considered.
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	This is shared with relevant local authorities for further action at their end. Police are approached to trace missing persons.
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	No such facility is known to be available. Such cases are usually handled by private family lawyers or NGOs.
17	Foreign government/ court recognizing the jurisdiction of Indian courts	It is a matter of bilateral agreement on legal affairs. LRs are accepted by

		Germany.
18	Serving summons/ arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	It is a matter of bilateral agreement on legal affairs.
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ ill treated by spouse	See No.9. Local Government handles such cases as per merits, with no clear guidelines.
20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by Overseas Indian spouse	This needs to be settled through legal process. Sound policing and legal infrastructure exists to handle such cases effectively.



## 5. UNITED KINGDOM

S.No.	Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians	Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country
1	Mechanisms to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status, etc.	N/A- Families have to carry out their own enquiries - can hire private investigators.
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	If marriage was conducted in India according to Indian Laws, then will be considered a valid marriage here. But if a religious marriage was conducted in England and a civil marriage does not take place, then strictly not a valid marriage.
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/parents-in-law who are living abroad	Deal with under Indian law, but if there is force used or blackmail or domestic abuse that can become a criminal matter
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	Marriage will be invalid and may have committed criminal offence of bigamy
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	Private Investigator if husband and his family do not co operate. Mission cannot help due to Data Protection Act prevails in UK
6	Disappearance of spouse/Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands (NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	Depends on the period of stay and type of visa, can seek legal help either through domestic violence legislation.
7	Providing shelter to abandoned woman/children abandonment by overseas Indian	Depends how long they are here, can get Refuge accommodation if there is domestic violence, but Refuges depend on rental income and if the spouse has no money or is not eligible for state funds and can be problematic
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/children abandoned by Overseas Indian spouse in India	Each case and its circumstances assessed individually
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of Overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	Depends on length of marriage, assets available with the spouse, various criteria's is used by the court to assess , can become a lengthy and

		complex matter
10	Abuse/Domestic violence/Ill-treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	Police reporting, remedies available like injunctions and occupation orders
11	Child abduction/Charges on wife by overseas Indian husband	Complex as India has not acceded to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. But the Courts in India have the jurisdiction to deal with disputes of children's custody if a non-resident parent enforces a judgment of English Courts there.
12	Child Custody sought by Indian woman when children, spouse are based abroad	Can start proceedings in India and have it enforced here, but again complicated as need specialist advice as varies to case to case.
13	Ex parte decree/divorce in foreign country	Have to look at the circumstances and if both parties aware of proceedings then valid divorce. Again need to look at the documents and dealt with separately.
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	Depends on complexity of case and if court proceedings are issued they have to pay court fees, may require Barristers , additional fees, experts, etc.
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	Mission approaches the Home Office in UK as and when Look out circular are received from the issuing authorities i.e. MHA/Min of Law
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	Initial helps but if there are complications especially in children's matters and financial matters that require court proceedings, expenses can escalate.
17	Foreign government/court recognising the jurisdiction of Indian courts	Indian judgements can be registered and enforced under the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act 1933
18	Serving summons/arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	Mission approaches the Home Office/Royal Court of Justice as and when Summon are received from the issuing authorities i.e. MHA/Min of Law.
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ill-	Depends on case, how long here and if husband is a British Citizen

	treated by spouse	
20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by Overseas Indian spouse	If husband does not agree to pay, can issue financial proceedings.



## 6. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

S. No.	Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians	Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country
1	Mechanisms to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status, etc.	Informed candidates can get the information through open source available on Internet. However, there is no mechanism to verify such details in USA due to privacy law.
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	In USA, marriages are always registered. Hence, the consulate has not come across any social marriages.
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/parents-in-law who are living abroad	Dowry demand is totally prohibited in USA.
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	Suppressing of facts hidden is serious offence. One can legally challenge the case.
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	Privacy act of the country does not allow them to share the information; However legal course can be perused to find the details through the court. Information can also be ascertained through his/her employer or from foreign government immigration etc.
6	Disappearance of spouse/Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands (NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	Once we receive complaint about missing/ abandoned spouse we try to help them through our empanelled NGO's and local Indian communities support. An NGO-ASHA can be contacted for legal and financial assistance.

7	Providing shelter to abandoned woman/children abandonment by overseas Indian	Same as point 7. Along with this, there are some other organizations located in USA who provide shelter for women without consideration of race, immigration status and nationality. A list of such organizations in California can be found at <a href="http://www.cpedv.org">www.cpedv.org</a> . a list of organizations in USA can be seen at <a href="http://www.thehotline.org/">http://www.thehotline.org/</a>
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/children abandoned by Overseas Indian spouse in India	Permanent residency is provided to the Indian women/ children if the spouse is a USA citizen or permanent residence. Govt. of USA is very supportive to the victims of domestic Violence. Other than this, (according to an NGO-‘Maitri’) there are few visa categories that individuals undergoing domestic violence may be eligible for: Removal of Conditions on Permanent Residency Residency option for battered spouses of US citizens or permanent residents (VAWA Self Petition) U visa for victims of crimes (Applicable in crimes in the US) Trafficking visa for Spouses in limited cases
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of Overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	Aggrieved Indian wife has the claim to the husband’s property in USA provided they are married for more than 3 years, with a child from the same marriage and wife is unable to work or earn livelihood due to physical/educational deficiency. Moreover, as per ‘Maitri’, for any family law case (Protective Order, divorce, separation etc), there is an option for asking for alimony depending on the circumstances and property rights in few cases. The Wife may not need to be present if she hires an attorney to work with her.
10	Abuse/Domestic violence/Ill-treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	The Govt of USA provides legal/financial unemployment benefits to the victims provided the

		husband is a USA citizen or permanent residence. Moreover, an NGO-ASHA for women can be contacted for legal and financial assistance.
11	Child abduction/Charges on wife by overseas Indian husband	As any child that is born in USA is a citizen of USA. If parent take their child/children to India without notifying the other parent illegally the law and justice system takes a serious note about it. Accordingly judgment is delivered. The US State Department has 2 employees dedicated for South Asian cases of Abduction out of which one full time and a part time employee deal with Indian cases.
12	Child Custody sought by Indian woman when children, spouse are based abroad	Same as point 12.
13	Ex parte decree/divorce in foreign country	Divorce either mutual or in absence of the Indian spouse in the country is possible through legal means or with help of NGOs.
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	The legal costs may vary from case to case and can range from \$10 to \$50, 000. Legal fees are very high and mostly hourly basis in USA.
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	Execution may be facilitated through Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	It is possible to seek the legal assistance from the foreign government provided the spouse is a USA citizen/permanent residence.
17	Foreign government/court recognising the jurisdiction of Indian courts	All legal issues are dealt under the arrangement of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)
18	Serving summons/arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	Summons/ arrest warrants are sent to the accused through regular post by this consulate. US state department discourages us to send these through them.
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ill-treated by spouse	Yes, but it is done on case to case basis.
20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by	The USA courts pass order to

Overseas Indian spouse	provide maintenance to the spouse and the amount depends on several criteria.
------------------------	---



## 7. AUSTRALIA

S.No.	Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians	Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country
1	Mechanisms to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status, etc.	This is not possible in Australia as authorities /employers would not share the personal details of PIO/NRI because of strict privacy laws.
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	All marriages are registered in Australia. There can be some rare case where social marriages were not registered. Consulate is, however, not aware of such cases.
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/parents-in-law who are living abroad	Dowry demand is done by parent in law in India.
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	This is true but authorities do not share personal details about person's marital status because of strict privacy laws of Australia.
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	Because of privacy laws, police do not entertain request to locate person's whereabouts.
6	Disappearance of spouse/Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands (NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	Such incidents do happen.
7	Providing shelter to abandoned woman/children abandonment by overseas Indian	Local authorities have arrangement of shelter and support to women subjected to domestic violence due to marital discord.
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/children abandoned by Overseas Indian spouse in India	Indian women on spouse visa (only ) in Australia or India abandoned by overseas husband can seek permanent residency.
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of Overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	Indian women on spouse visa (only ) in Australia or India abandoned by overseas husband can seek property rights



10	Abuse/Domestic violence/Ill-treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	Such incidents do happen.
11	Child abduction/Charges on wife by overseas Indian husband	Such incidents have not come to our notice.
12	Child Custody sought by Indian woman when children, spouse are based abroad	Such incidents have not come to our notice.
13	Ex parte decree/divorce in foreign country	Such incidents have not come to notice as court/authorities do not share such data.
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	In order to file divorce a court fee of A\$ 925 is paid. However, lawyer's fee varies from lawyer to lawyer, which is quite substantial [approx. A\$ 5000 to A\$ 10000] Australia being a high-cost economy, the legal cost is enormous here. Thus, approx A\$ 10000/- plus may be considered for such matters
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	No such circular has been received yet.
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	Local authorities have arrangement of shelter and support including legal support to women subjected to domestic violence due to marital discord provided she is on spouse visa or a permanent resident or an Australian citizen.
17	Foreign government/court recognising the jurisdiction of Indian courts	Foreign court decree is recognized from case to case basis.
18	Serving summons/arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	Under Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, Department of Justice of Australia serves the summons to NRIs.
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ill-treated by spouse	If foreign women are on spouse visa, her visa can be extended.
20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by Overseas Indian spouse	Court awards maintenance to wives on the basis of husband's income and scrutiny of her financial requirement including children, if any.



## 8. NEW ZEALAND

S.No.	<b>Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians</b>	<b>Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country (New Zealand)</b>
1	Mechanisms to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status, etc.	One particular mechanism to verify ones background is to refer to their passport copy which states the nationality of a person. This will be relevant only for people who are Residents of the country not citizens. There is no legal document that is available to the general public that displays the background of a PIO/NRI.
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	New Zealand recognizes the relationship of a de-facto partner. So a social marriage or a partnership (that has a genuine, stable and ongoing relationship) is recognized as a marriage. Overseas recognized or registered marriages are recognized in New Zealand.
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/parents-in-law who are living abroad	There is no specific provision on dowry law in NZ
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	Legally per the Crimes Act 1961 (New Zealand), a person cannot marry in New Zealand if they are already married. Polygamy is a crime in NZ. However if a married person marries someone in another country (such as India in this scenario) the laws of that country will prevail.
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	The location of a person is not provided by NZ authorities without the consent of the individual due to privacy issues.
6	Disappearance of spouse/Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands (NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	An adult cannot be forced to live with another adult in New Zealand. The next of kin or friends may be able to assist. Complaints may be lodged with the police, if there has

		been a fraud or deception. However, enforcement may be difficult.
7	Providing shelter to abandoned woman/children abandonment by overseas Indian	There are charitable organisations in NZ that provide shelter to abused/abandoned women. One such organisation is called Shakti New Zealand.
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/children abandoned by Overseas Indian spouse in India	This is only possible if the abandoned women and children are granted a refugee status. The Police may issue a support letter to assist with a visa or residence. However, this is on a case to case basis as there have been instances where this provision has been misused.
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of Overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	An eligible partner may apply to the Family Court. There are a number of factors that the Court will look at including the length of relationship. Per the property law of New Zealand, if you've been married, in a civil union or lived together for 3 years or more, any property that both partners own will be equally divided.
10	Abuse/Domestic violence/Ill-treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	New Zealand has strong domestic violence laws. Physical, sexual, psychological or financial abuse is considered part of domestic violence. One may obtain Police safety orders, or protection orders.
11	Child abduction/Charges on wife by overseas Indian husband	One may apply for the care of children and custody of the child to the Family Court. It will be treated as abduction only if it is against the orders passed by the Court or if a child is being taken out of the country without the consent of the other guardian/parent.
12	Child Custody sought by Indian woman when children, spouse are based abroad	As above. The best interests of the child are taken into account by the Family Court while weighing the factors such as abusive parent or unhealthy environment, other commitments and obligations of the parent, finances, health etc.
13	Ex parte decree/divorce in foreign country	Ex parte orders can be obtained if all steps laid down by the Court, for

		service of the other party, are followed and exhausted and the Court allows to proceed by ex parte proceedings.
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	The legal costs depend on a case-to-case basis. Legal costs are very high in NZ and no exact amount can be provided. An amount of \$2000/- to \$3,000/- may be useful for initial assistance. However, the amount of total assistance required will depend upon each case and its complexity – domestic violence, separation, divorce, custody of children, property relationships etc. Each case has to be dealt with separately.
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	Mission may have to seek the assistance of local authorities. However, NZ authorities do not reveal the whereabouts of any person owing to strict privacy laws
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	New Zealand has legal aid provisions for eligible persons. Domestic violence cases are taken care of by the police prosecutions and assistance provided to the victim. However, in other property and civil matters legal aid may not be available to a non-resident.
17	Foreign government/court recognising the jurisdiction of Indian courts	<p>New Zealand Courts recognise the jurisdiction of Indian courts, however a decision made by an Indian court may be persuasive but not binding on the New Zealand courts.</p> <p>New Zealand Courts recognize the validity of a decree or legislative enactment for divorce or dissolution cases when one or both the parties are nationals or citizens of that country. The jurisdiction of other matters depends on case to case basis.</p> <p>However, owing to privacy laws, there are limits to which the orders of Indian courts are accepted and it has been the experience of this</p>

		Mission that decisions of only the local authorities are accepted.
18	Serving summons/arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	<p>New Zealand Courts, police or government agencies are not obliged to take necessary steps. The legal process has to be a private initiative to serve the summons/arrest warrants by following the due process of law.</p> <p>Usually the summons sent by the Mission are not accepted by the recipient and are returned to the Mission.</p>
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ill-treated by spouse	Immigration New Zealand usually issues or extends the partnership visa only if a marriage or partnership is genuine, stable and ongoing. One may be eligible for visitor or other categories of visa depending upon the eligibility and circumstances of each individual.
20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by Overseas Indian spouse	An “eligible partner”, if applies to the Court, may be granted maintenance to get him/her back on feet. This is usually for a short period. The Court will look into number of factors including other financial means, independency, capacity to work and earn, looking after children, any period of retraining required.

## 9. CANADA



S.No.	Problems faced by Indian women married to Overseas Indians	Current Legal and other provisions in the foreign country
1	Mechanisms to verify background of PIO/NRI in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status, etc.	It is submitted that under the strict provisions of Privacy Act, the Canadian authorities do not share any information on any matter, including marriage-related issues, about any person, whether Canadian or otherwise, living in Canada without the written consent of the person in question. Hence, it is not possible for this Mission to verify the background relating to the education, job, salary, marital status of the PIO/NRI in Canada prior to marriage.
2	Unregistered marriage of Indian women with Overseas Indian spouse (only social marriage)	The Canadian authorities do not share with the Consulate any personal information about a person, whether Indian or otherwise, in view of the strict privacy laws. Therefore, it would not be possible for this Mission to know the number of unregistered marriages of Indian women with overseas Indian spouses.
3	Dowry demanded by spouse/parents-in-law who are living abroad	The Mission has no <i>locus standi</i> to approach any Canadian authority or any person in Canada to inquire about the dowry demanded by any NRI/PIO spouse or his/her family living in Canada. One has to take recourse to the provisions of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) between the two countries for redressal of grievances.
4	Overseas Indian hides the fact that he is already married in the foreign country	As already mentioned, the Canadian authorities do not share any information with the Consulate or

		<p>any third person about the marital status of a PIO/NRI, in view of the strict privacy laws.</p> <p>The only way to know the marital status of an Indian national is checking of their PRIDE data which again cannot be said to be a true proof.</p>
5	Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country	Owing to strict Privacy laws, it is not possible for this Mission to approach any Canadian authority or private persons to find out the whereabouts of an Indian NRI/PIO spouse in Canada.
6	Disappearance of spouse/Abandonment of Indian women by overseas Indian husbands (NRI/PIO/foreign spouse)	There is no way this Mission can trace in Canada a fugitive spouse who has abandoned his/her Indian spouse.
7	Providing shelter to abandoned woman/children abandonment by overseas Indian	The local Canadian social services authorities do provide shelter and food to abandoned woman/children though they do not share such information with this Mission.
8	Grant of permanent residency to Indian women/children abandoned by Overseas Indian spouse in India	The Canadian authorities grant permanent residency only to those women and children who are sponsored by the Indian NRI/PIO spouse.
9	Property Rights for aggrieved Indian wife in property of Overseas Indian spouse in foreign country	An aggrieved Indian wife can file a case in Indian court for 50% of the foreign owned property of her spouse. However, the Canadian authorities do not recognise the court orders of India in such cases. She can also approach a lawyer in Canada after reaching here even on visitor visa, sponsored by anybody (not necessarily her husband).
10	Abuse/Domestic violence/Ill-treatment of wife by the NRI/PIO husband	The Mission also received complaints of abuse/domestic violence/ill-treatment by Indian wives at the hands of their NRI/PIO husbands. However, the Mission cannot take up the matter with the concerned local police authorities as it has no <i>locus standi</i> in the matter due to strict privacy laws. In such cases, only the distressed Indian women can seek the assistance of

		local police/other authorities directly.
11	Child abduction/Charges on wife by overseas Indian husband	Normally the Canadian immigration authorities ask for the consent letter if the child is travelling alone or with one parent. The HCI on its part also require the consent of both the parents at the time of issuing Indian visa to the minor child. Even if the mother is able to abduct a minor child holding Canadian nationality to India, the Canadian authorities file a court case and vigorously follow the matter with the concerned foreign authorities. In such cases, Consulate is not kept in the loop.
12	Child Custody sought by Indian woman when children, spouse are based abroad	The aggrieved Indian wife will have to seek the help of the local Canadian court. The custody of the child (who may be having Canadian nationality) can be given to the mother, who may even be holding Indian nationality.
13	Ex parte decree/divorce in foreign country	There have been many cases where the local courts have taken Ex parte decisions favouring Canadian citizens. However, it happens when the Indian women is not represented in the court case.
14	How much money is required to file a case in such matters	The legal cost in Canada is huge and the amount may vary from case to case. If the divorce case is with mutual consent, it may be decided within six months - one year at a cost of Canadian \$ 2000. However, if it is contested and goes for trial, the legal costs may be anywhere between Canadian \$ 50,000 and beyond.
15	Look out circular of Overseas Indians sent by GOI to foreign government	As regards Servicing of judicial documents in Canada, including court orders/summons/show cause notices, it is regulated by reciprocal arrangements with Canada finalized and notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, as per statutory provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (Section 105).



		<p>MHA, which is the nodal Ministry and Central Authority for seeking and providing the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, receives all kinds of such requests, examines them and take appropriate action including taking up the matter with the Canadian Department of Justice, Ottawa. If the judicial documents are not sent under MLAT, the Canadian authorities do not take any action.</p> <p>Comprehensive guidelines in this regard can be seen on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs (<a href="http://www.mha.nic.in">http://www.mha.nic.in</a>).</p>
16	Legal assistance by foreign government to the aggrieved woman to file case against overseas Indian	The local government provides free legal aid to aggrieved Indian women, if she is resident in Canada.
17	Foreign government/court recognising the jurisdiction of Indian courts	Canadian Courts do take cognisance of the orders issued by the Indian courts only when these are forwarded to the Canadian Department of Justice, Ottawa by the Ministry of Home Affairs for further action under the MLAT.
18	Serving summons/arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad	It is not possible to serve summons/arrest warrants issued by an Indian court against an NRI/PIO spouse living in Canada. The Canadian courts and other authorities do not take cognisance of such orders unless these are forwarded by MHA under MLAT to the Canadian Department of Justice.
19	Extension of Visa of aggrieved Indian wife (as dependent) of overseas Indian spouse even after she is abandoned in India/ill-treated by spouse	The visa cannot be extended unless so requested by the PIO/NRI husband.
20	Payment of Maintenance for Indian wife by Overseas Indian spouse	In almost all the cases, the distressed Indian wife who is located in India do not get any maintenance from her PIO/NRI husbands. If she is resident in Canada, she can take up the matter for maintenance with the Canadian Superior Court (Family branch).

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)  
FOR  
WOMEN INVOLVED IN NRI MATRIMONIAL DISPUTES**

\*\*\*\*\*

This Ministry receives Petitions / complaints regularly about marital issues faced by Indian nationals including Indian women married to Overseas Indians. MEA has taken several proactive steps in addressing problems pertaining to Indian women abused/cheated/abandoned by their NRI/PIO spouses.

**2. Most petitions received by Ministry pertain to following issues:**

- a. Abandonment by overseas Indian spouse in India or abroad after marriage / honeymoon
- b. Request for restitution of conjugal rights by rejoining the spouse abroad
- c. Harassment and abuse by spouse and his family, harassment for dowry payment
- d. Request for assistance in locating the spouse abroad or establishing contact with him
- e. Request for assistance in serving judicial summons for court proceedings in India, arrest warrant etc
- f. Request for impounding or revoking passport of overseas Indian spouse
- g. Request for extradition, deportation of spouse to India to rejoin his wife
- h. Request for maintenance support, divorce, or child custody .

3. This Ministry has framed certain Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) to address the issues which could assist distressed Indian nationals by providing details of legal recourse available and how to find resolution as below:

**A) Impounding//Revocation of passports of estranged NRI spouse's.**

3. **Under Section 10(3) (e)** of the Passports Act,1967, passport of an accused holder is impounded/revoked by the Passport Authority after following the procedure established by law which involves issue of Show Cause Notice to the accused passport holder. In case, the Passport

Authority under the above section takes a decision to impound/revoke the passport, the same can be restored/re-issued only with the No-objection of the Court of competent jurisdiction as required under Ministry's Notification No. GSR 570 (E), dated 25/08/1993.

**Impounding/revocation of passport : Section 10(3)(h)** of the Passports Act, 1967, is an enabling provision and the Passport Authority is at discretion to invoke the same for impounding/revocation of passport, if the issue is about Summon or Bailable Warrant/Non-bailable Warrant, as the case may be. However, if there is a specific direction of the Court to impound/revoke/cancel the passport or to prohibit the departure of holder of passport abroad, the passport in question is straightway impounded / revoked by the Passport Authority.

Under Section 10 of the Passport Act, 1967, the application for impounding of passport has to be made with all the relevant documents to the Passport Officer who issued the passport.

## **B) Extradition Processes:**

i) Extradition request can be made in case the accused has absconded or became fugitive, and police has filed charge sheet against him in appropriate court and the said court having taken cognizance of the case has issued orders/directions justifying accused/fugitive's committal for trial on the basis of evidence made available in the charge sheet and has sought presence of the accused/fugitive to face trial in the case. In addition, issuance of an open ended non-bailable warrant against the accused can also be utilized for invoking extradition proceedings against a person.

ii) The extradition/deportation of a person is carried out as per the provisions laid out in Extradition Act, 1962 and the extradition treaty with the concerned country. In this regard, it is relevant to mention **extradition request can be made only in case the offence is considered as extraditable offence under the treaty**. Web link [http://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/Extradition\\_Act\\_1962.pdf](http://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/Extradition_Act_1962.pdf)

iii) “India has Extradition Treaties currently in force with the 41 countries and Extradition Arrangements with the 9 countries”. Web link: <http://www.mea.gov.in/leta.htm>

iv) The Central Authority in matters related to extradition is “Joint Secretary, CPV Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Patiala House

Annexe, Tilak Marg, New Delhi. **Telephone:** 23387104, 23384529, email: [jscpv@mea.gov.in](mailto:jscpv@mea.gov.in) , **Fax:** 23782821.

### **C) MADAD: CONSULAR SERVICES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:**

Consular Services Management System (MADAD) is an online portal developed by MEA to register grievances pertaining to the Consular Services offered by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad. The portal could be utilized to enlist assistance while facing grievances related to marital disputes and other related problems. The address and contact details of Indian Missions abroad can be viewed at <http://www.mea.gov.in/indian-missions-abroad.htm>.

### **D) LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN WOMEN DESERTED BY THEIR NRI/PIO SPOUSES :**

The Ministry operates a scheme for providing legal and financial assistance to Indian women abused /abandoned by their Overseas Indian spouses, so that they can get access to counseling and legal services, with Indian Missions/Posts abroad through lawyers and NGOs empanelled with our Missions abroad. The objective of the scheme is to provide free advisory and legal services to women of Indian Origin in distress.

#### **Eligibility for the Scheme:**

- i) The woman should have an Indian passport;
- ii) The marriage of the woman solemnized in India or overseas with an overseas Indian or a foreigner;
- iii) The woman is deserted in India or overseas within 15 years of the marriage;
- iv) Divorce proceedings are initiated within 15 years of marriage by her overseas Indian / foreigner husband or;
- v) An ex-parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian / foreigner husband within 20 years of marriage and a case for maintenance and alimony is to be filed by her;
- vi) Domicile of Indian woman seeking relief under the Scheme is not relevant.
- vii) Preference will be given to applicants on basis of financial need.

The legal / financial assistance is provided through Indian Embassy/Consulate functioning in the country of residence of her spouse. The guidelines of the Scheme and the prescribed proforma for applying for

assistance is at web link:- <http://www.mea.gov.in/legal-and-financial-assistance.htm>

**E) Other measures to assist distressed Indian nationals are:**

i) Under the Indian Community Welfare Fund, Missions provide initial legal assistance, shelter and board & lodging to distressed Indian nationals, including women abandoned or cheated by their overseas Indian spouses.

ii) Many Indian Missions have designated 'Open House' meetings during which any distressed Indian national including women can approach Mission for assistance and guidance.

iv) Ministry is empowering aggrieved Indian nationals by providing information and guidance about procedures, mechanisms for serving judicial summons on the overseas Indian husband; filing a case in Indian courts or police station; issuing Look out Circulars; impounding and cancelling of Indian passport of the husband; lawyers and NGOs empanelled with Indian Missions etc. The information is also available on Ministry's website.

v) **FAQs:** Ministry has prepared FAQs in English and Hindi regarding problems faced by Indian women who are married to PIOs and NRIs and how they can be addressed. FAQs are available on the web-site of Ministry of External Affairs (<http://www.mea.gov.in/faq-hi.htm>).

vi) Ministry has compiled information about legal provisions prevailing in foreign countries with respect to various issues faced by aggrieved Indian women. This is also posted on the web-site of Ministry of External Affairs, (<http://www.mea.gov.in/faq-hi.htm>) (in the same page of FAQs).

vii) Details of Organizations/NGOs registered with the Indian Missions/posts abroad to assist distressed Indian women deserted by their Overseas spouses is provided at weblink: <http://www.mea.gov.in/legal-and-financial-assistance.htm>

vii) OIA-II Division in Ministry also receives many such petitioners personally and counsels them about the legal options that are available to them, procedures to be followed, and nodal Ministries, etc, which they can approach to obtain various forms of redressal.

**F) INTERPOL Notices:** These are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information. Notices are published by INTERPOL's General Secretariat at the request of NCBs and authorized entities. Following are

different kind of notices issued by INTERPOL:

- a. **Red Notice (RN)** – Red Notices are issued for individuals **sought for prosecution or to serve a sentence**. It is a request to locate and provisionally arrest the person pending extradition.
- b. **Yellow Notice (YN)** – To help locate missing persons, often minor or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.
- c. **Blue Notice (BN)** – These are also called '**enquiry notices**' and may be issued in order to verify someone's identity; to obtain criminal record of a particular person; to locate someone who is missing or is an identified or unidentified international criminal or is wanted for a violation of ordinary criminal law and whose extradition may be requested.
- d. **Green Notice (GN)** – Also known as '**Warning notices**' is issued to provide law enforcement agencies of member countries information about persons who have committed or are likely to commit offences affecting several countries and who might be on their territory.

**ii) Diffusions:** Similar to the Interpol Notices, diffusion is another request for cooperation. This is less formal than a notice but is also used to request the arrest or location of an individual or additional information in relation to a police investigation.

Diffusion is circulated directly by an NCB to the member countries of their choice, or to the entire INTERPOL membership and is simultaneously recorded in INTERPOL's Information System.

iii) In India, all the States/UT Police Forces and Commissionerates of Police have **designated Interpol Liaison Offices** who are in direct communication with Interpol Wing of CBI through CBI Command Centre to facilitate expeditious exchange of information and extend cooperation. Women can take their help for issuance of above mentioned processes.

**G) LOOK OUT CIRCULAR (LOC) :** The Look Out Circulars (LOC) are opened to trace the absconding criminals and to monitor effectively, the entry or exit of persons who may be required by law enforcement authorities.

➤ Under the LOC, all the Immigration Check Posts (ICP) are notified to detain or prevent a person(s) from leaving India. The LOCs can be issued by police/court/Interpol while **investigating/trying any cognizable offence** against a person in any of the following conditions:

- In case the accused is deliberately evading arrest, or
- Not appearing in the trial court despite Non-Bailable Warrant (NBW) and other coercive measure, and
- There is a likelihood of the accused leaving the country to evade trial/arrest

➤ Once issued, LOC is valid for a period of one year. After the expiry of one year, the LOC will automatically lapse unless concerned agency applies for its renewal.

➤ The request for opening an LOC is made to the Deputy Director, Bureau of Immigration (BoI), Ministry of Home Affairs, East Block-VIII, Sector-1, R. K. Puram, New Delhi - 110066 [Phone No. 011-26192796, 011-26192883 (Fax)] by the officers notified in this regard in the prescribed format.

➤ At the district level, the **Superintendent of Police (SP)/Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP)** have the authority to request BoI to open LOC against any person. In addition, any court in India can also direct BoI to open LOC against any person.

➤ Complete identity and personal particulars of the person, in respect of whom the LOC is to be opened, is required to be clearly mentioned in the prescribed proforma. Three identity parameters other than name of the subject is required to be provided to open LOC.

➤ Finally, it is relevant to mention that **LOC opened as per the direction of court or LOC regarding impounding of passport do not automatically get lapsed after the expiry of one year.**

➤ in case where the person against whom LOC has been issued is not charged with the commission of any cognizable offence as provided under IPC or any other law, such person will not be detained/arrested or prevented from leaving the country. However, the authority concerned will be informed about his arrival/departure.

\*\*\*\*\*