

Powers and functions of State Governments / UT Administrations/ FRROs/FROs in Visa matters

S.No.	Type of Visa	Powers delegated
1	Tourist Visa – Re-entry permission	<p>As per extant instructions, there should be a gap of at least 2 months between two visits to India on a Tourist Visa. However, in emergent cases involving re-entry of persons of Indian origin on Tourist Visa within the 2-month period of their earlier departure from India, the FRROs/FROs may exercise their discretion in allowing such passengers to enter the country after being convinced of the genuineness of their visit.</p> <p>Some foreign nationals holding Tourist Visas, after initial entry into India, may plan to visit another country largely on account of neighbourhood tourism and need to re-enter India within 60 days, before finally exiting. The Immigration authorities in all the Immigration Check Posts in the country may allow such foreign nationals on Tourist Visas arriving in India without the specific authorization from the Indian Missions/Posts to make a maximum of three entries into the country (need based) subject to production of travel itinerary and supporting documentation (ticket bookings).</p> <p>Note-1: The restriction of two months gap for re-entering India does not apply to foreign nationals coming on any other type of visa and also to people of Indian origin holding PIO and OCI cards.</p> <p>Note-2: State Governments/ UT Administrations/ FRROs/ FROs should strictly exercise the powers delegated on various Visa related services as mentioned above. Even in respect of cases which are outside the delegated powers, the applications of foreigners should be received by FRROs/ FROs and such requests should be forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) with their specific recommendations and final decision will be communicated by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) to the FRRO/FRO concerned.</p>

2	Medical Visa	<p>The initial period of validity of Medical Visa (MED Visa)/Medical Attendant Visa (MED X Visa) may be up to a period of one year or the period of treatment, whichever is less. This period can be extended for a further period up to one year by the State Governments/FRROs on production of medical certificate/advice from established/ recognized/ specialized hospitals/ treatment centres in India.</p> <p>Any further extension will be granted only by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations of the State Governments/FRRO supported by appropriate medical documents.</p> <p>Medical visa/Medical Attendant Visa will be valid for a maximum of three entries during one year. State Government/FRROs may permit one additional entry in emergent situations, where such additional entry is justified by medical documents.</p>
3	Employment Visa	<p>As per extant instructions, an Employment Visa can be granted by the Indian Missions/Posts to a foreign national for the duration as mentioned below :-</p> <p>(i) A foreign technician/expert coming to India in pursuance of a bilateral agreement between the Government of India and the foreign government, or in pursuance of a collaboration agreement that has been approved by the Government of India, may be</p>

		<p>granted an Employment visa for the duration of the agreement, or for a period of five years, whichever is less, with multiple entry facilities.</p> <p>(ii) In the case of highly skilled foreign personnel being employed in the IT software and IT enabled sectors, the Missions/Posts may grant visa with validity up to 3 (three) years or the term of assignment, whichever is less, with multiple entry facility.</p> <p>(iii) A foreigner coming to India for employment not covered in (i) or (ii) above may be granted Employment visa with a validity up to 2 (two) years or the term of assignment, whichever is less, with multiple entry facility.</p> <p>(iv) CEO/Senior executive of a US company may be granted Employment Visa for a period of 3 years or co- terminus with the contract, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>Further, family members /dependents of a foreigner who is granted Employment Visa can be granted 'X' Visa co-terminus with the validity of the visa of the principal visa holder or for such shorter period as may be considered necessary by the Indian Mission.</p> <p>The Employment visa of a foreign national may be extended by the State Governments / UTs / FRROs / FROs beyond the initial visa validity period, up to a total period of 5 years from the</p>
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		<p>date of issue of the initial Employment Visa, on an year to year basis subject to good conduct, production of necessary documents in support of continued employment, filing of Income Tax returns and no adverse security inputs about the foreigner. The period of extension shall not exceed five years from the date of issue of the initial Employment visa. Similarly, 'X' visa of the family members/dependents of such foreign national can also be extended by the State Governments/ UTs/ FRROs/ FROs beyond the initial visa validity period up to a total period of 5 years from the date of issue of the initial visa, co-terminus with the visa of the principal Visa holder, subject to no adverse inputs against the said foreign national.</p>
4	<p>Employment Visa for foreigners wishing to work with NGOs registered in India</p>	<p>A foreigner who wishes to come to India for honorary work (without salary) with NGOs registered in India may be granted a multiple entry Employment 'E' Visa with special endorsement on his/ her E Visa" TO WORK WITH NGO— (Name of the NGO and place of work) for one year initially. The visa may be extended by the State Governments / UTs / FRROs / FROs beyond the initial visa validity period up to a total period of 5 years from the date of issue of the initial Employment Visa, on an year to year basis, subject to good conduct, production of necessary documents in support of continued employment and no adverse security inputs about the foreigner. The period of extension shall not exceed five years from the date of</p>

		issue of the initial Employment visa.
5	Conversion of 'X' visa of Chinese nationals married to Indian nationals into Employment Visa	<p>'X' Visa of Chinese nationals married to Indian nationals may be converted into Employment Visa by the Ministry of Home Affairs, on application, subject to the following:-</p> <p>(a) The Chinese national fulfils the conditions laid down for the grant of Employment Visa.</p> <p>(b) Submission of adequate proof of marriage with the Indian national.</p> <p>(c) Obtaining a field report about the satisfactory conduct of the Chinese national.</p> <p>The period of such visa will be for one year. This E Visa can be extended on an yearly basis (without any limit) by the State Governments / FRROs / FROs subject to the subsistence of the marriage with the Indian national, good conduct, production of necessary documents in support of continued employment, filing of Income Tax returns and no adverse security inputs about the Chinese national.</p> <p>Any change in the employer will be permitted only with the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division).</p>
6	Business Visa	Indian Missions may grant a Business Visa with multiple entry facility for a period up to five (5) years or for a shorter duration as per the requirement. A stay stipulation of a maximum period of six (6) months may

		<p>be prescribed for each visit by the concerned Indian Mission keeping in view the nature of the business activity for which such Business Visa is granted.</p> <p>In case business visa is granted for a period less than five years by the Indian Missions, the same can be extended up to a maximum period of five years subject to the following:</p> <p>(1) The gross sales/turnover from the business activities, for which the foreigner has been granted visa, is not less than Rs.1 crore per annum (to be achieved within 2 years of setting up the business).</p> <p>(2) First extension on business visa shall be granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>(3) Further extensions, if required, may be granted by the State Governments/ UT Administrations/FRROs/FROs on year-to-year basis subject to good conduct, production of necessary documents in support of continued business activity and no adverse inputs, security related or otherwise, about the foreigner.</p> <p>(4) The period of extension shall not be beyond five years from the date of issue of the Business visa.</p> <p>(5) If the extension of Visa is denied by MHA/ FRRO/ FRO / State Government/ UT Administration, the foreigner shall</p>
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		leave India forthwith on expiry of the period of validity of the visa.
7	Student Visa	<p>As per extant instructions, Indian Missions/Posts may grant Student Visa for a maximum period up to five years or for the duration of the academic course of study, whichever is less.</p> <p>Further, a maximum of three entries per academic year may be allowed to foreign students to facilitate them to visit their home countries during vacation.</p> <p>In emergency situations, additional entries may be granted by the State Governments/ UT Administrations/ FRROs/ FROs with prior permission obtained from the University/Educational institution.</p> <p>In case the duration of a course (s) being undertaken by a foreign student requires stay of more than 5 years from the initial validity of Visa, the foreigner can be granted extension of Visa by the jurisdictional State Government/UT Administration/FRRO/FRO.</p> <p>Foreign students who fail to qualify a course within the prescribed time limit for completion of the course may also be granted an extension of visa as long as the concerned University/ Institution permits a student to complete a course subject to production of the necessary documentary evidence from the University/Institute permitting the foreign student to continue studies. However, the foreign student is expected to complete a course within</p>

		<p>three attempts and any permission beyond three attempts is to be approved carefully after thorough examination of documents and valid reasons for inability to complete the course in time. State Governments / UT Administrations / FRROs / FROs are empowered to grant an extension in such cases.</p> <p>State Governments /UT Administrations/FRROs / FROs are also empowered to grant permission to change the course or educational institution / extend 'Student Visa'.</p>
8	<p>Extension of Provisional Student Visa and conversion to Student Visa.</p>	<p>In case the foreign national does not have a firm letter of admission from the university / recognised college or educational institution because the procedure in some institutions may require an admission test etc., in such cases the Missions/ Posts may grant a 'Provisional Student Visa' on the basis of provisional admission certificate / letter of offer or advertisement for admission to foreign students issued by the University / recognised college or educational institution in India.</p> <p>'Provisional Student Visa' shall be valid for a period of six months which shall be extendable by the jurisdictional State Government/ UT Administration/ FRRO/FRO for a period up to six months on production of satisfactory documentary evidence. The name of the institution shall not be given in the 'Provisional Student Visa' as the foreign student may try admission in different institutions and alternative</p>

		<p>courses simultaneously.</p> <p>In case the Student gets regular admission in some University / recognised / reputed college or educational institution within the validity of the provisional visa, the State Government / UT Administration / FRROs / FROs are empowered to grant a regular 'Student Visa' for the duration of the course or for a period of five years whichever is less.</p>
9	Student Visa of Chinese nationals	<p>Student visa shall be extended for the first year by the Ministry of Home Affairs. State Governments / UT Administration/FRROs may grant subsequent extensions up to the duration of the course with two entries every year. State Government / UT administration / FRROs may seek approval of MHA, in case there is change in institution/course/ place of registration of a Chinese Student.</p>
10	Grant of exit and transfer of University or Educational Institution	<p>Request for grant of exit permit to foreign students, wherever required, should be issued by the FRRO/FRO concerned preferably on the same day but in any case within a period not exceeding three days, on submission of all the requisite documents like valid passport/visa, 'No due certificate' issued by the University / educational institution concerned and subject to nothing adverse and no local objection.</p> <p>All requests for transfer of University or educational institution should be cleared within a period of 15 days in case of transfer of University /</p>

		<p>educational institution within the jurisdiction of the same FRRO/FRO, and within 60 days in cases which involve transfer of University / educational institution to another FRRO/FRO on production of original cancellation certificate issued by the existing University or educational institution and admission confirmation certificate issued by the new University or educational institution.</p>
11	Research Visa	<p>Missions/Posts may grant Research Visa for a period of 3 years or for the duration of the research project, whichever is earlier.</p> <p>FRROs/FROs are competent to extend the Research Visa of foreign research scholars staying in India subject to production of (a) valid Research Visa, (b) bonafide certificate from the University/Institution of affiliation about his / her pursuing the research project indicating the duration of the research project, and (c) evidence of financial resources. The total period of the Visa may be restricted to the duration of the project as approved by the Institute of Affiliation or five years, whichever is less. Such foreign scholars may, if required, also be given extension for a period of not more than six months as the last and final extension even after completion of the project in order to enable the research scholar to complete the final formalities of the research project.</p> <p>In the case of those foreign students who are already in India and who wish</p>

		<p>to pursue research programmes after completing their studies in India, the local FRRO/ FRO can convert a student visa into a research visa if the student can furnish documentary proof of admission in a research programme and of adequate financial resources. Referral by the FRRO/ FRO to MHA and MEA would only be made if the case falls under the following categories:-</p> <p>(a) In case of nationals from Prior reference countries i.e. Afghanistan, China, Iran, Pakistan, Iraq or Sudan, or a foreigner of Pakistani origin, or a Stateless person.</p> <p>(b) Where research work involves visits to 'Restricted' or 'Protected' areas in India, or areas affected by terrorism, militancy and extremism etc. viz. Jammu & Kashmir and the North Eastern States (other than the States of Manipur , Mizoram and Nagaland) or involves politically and socially sensitive subjects.</p>
12	Study of yoga, vedic culture, Indian system of dance/music	<p>As per extant instructions, Missions/Posts can issue Student visa for a period of 5 years or 1 year for persons coming to study yoga, vedic culture, Indian system of dance/music etc. at institutions as per the lists of institutions approved by MHA. The one year visa can be further extended on a year to year basis for the duration of the course subject to a maximum period of up to five years by the State Government /UT Administration /FRRO/FRO concerned on the basis of</p>

		due sponsorship by the Institution, nothing adverse against the foreigner(s) from the security angle, no local objection etc.
13	Visas for foreign nationals coming to join Auroville Foundation	<p>Cases for grant of extension to such foreign nationals who have come on five years 'X' visa to join Auroville Foundation would be reviewed by the Secretary, Auroville Foundation and FRRO, Chennai jointly, based on the inputs available with them, and</p> <p>(a) if both are agreeable to the continued stay of the foreigner, the visa would be renewed for the next five years by FRRO, Chennai without any reference to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Such extension would entail three entries in a year. However, FRRO, Chennai may allow at the most one additional visit in a year under emergent conditions if there are reasonable grounds for the same. There would be no limit to such extensions in 5 year blocks at a time;</p> <p>(b) if both are opposed to the continuance of the foreign national, he/she would be ordered to leave India by the FRRO, Chennai immediately; and</p> <p>(c) if there is any disagreement between the two on grant of extension, the matter will be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, alongwith the point of view of both, for the final decision. In such cases the Secretary, Auroville Foundation must express his views based on</p>

		<p>compliance of the Mother's Charter by the resident and the other requirements of good behaviour prescribed for the resident, whereas FRRO, Chennai/RRO, Puducherry should give his/her views based on whether the person's stay is prejudicial to the national interest in view of the violation of Indian laws or other anti-national activities.</p> <p>Cases for grant of extension to such foreign national who has come on one year "X" visa to join Auroville Foundation would be reviewed by the Secretary, Auroville Foundation and FRRO, Chennai jointly, and</p> <p>(a) if both are agreeable to the continued stay of the foreigner the visa would be renewed by FRRO, Chennai ,without any reference to the Ministry of Home Affairs, at the most for a period of three years on a year to year basis. In every such extension the person would be permitted only three entries in a year. However, FRRO, Chennai may allow one additional entry in a year under emergent conditions if he/she is so convinced;</p> <p>(b) if both are opposed on the continuance of the foreign national, he/she would be ordered by FRRO, Chennai to leave India immediately; and</p> <p>(c)if there is any disagreement between the two on grant of extension, the</p>
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		<p>matter will be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, alongwith the point of view of both, for the final decision. In such cases the Secretary, Auroville Foundation must express his views based on the compliance of the Mother's Charter by the resident and the other requirements of good behaviour prescribed for the resident, whereas FRRO, Chennai/FRO, Puducherry should give his/her views based on whether the person's stay is prejudicial to the national interest in view of the violation of Indian laws or other anti-national activities.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above provisions, in all cases where, at any stage, reasonable evidence is available to the effect that the stay of any foreigner is prejudicial to the national interest, FRRO, Chennai would make necessary enquiries immediately and initiate action for deportation of such individual immediately.</p>
14	<p>Visa granted to foreign nationals who own property in India</p>	<p>As per extant instructions, the Indian Missions/ Posts abroad may grant one year multi entry 'X' visa to foreign nationals who own property in the country, subject to the following conditions:-</p> <p>i) The foreign national must submit documentary proof of permission of the Reserve Bank of India for the purchase of / holding the property in India and the document should show registration of the particular property with the registration authority concerned.</p>

		<p>ii) The following stamp must be affixed on the passport, 'Employment / Business not permitted'.</p> <p>The one year multi 'X' visa granted by the Missions/Posts abroad to the foreigners who own property in India can be extended by the FRRO/FRO on yearly basis up to a maximum period of 5 years from the date of initial visa.</p>
15	Landing Permit	<p>A landing permit facility, up to a maximum of three days, can be given to a foreigner who enters India by air or sea, without valid visa, under emergent circumstances.</p> <p>A landing permit will be valid for a single journey and for a period of stay not exceeding 3 days. This permit is not extendable except in case of extreme emergency like strike, traffic disruption, inclement weather, illness, etc. and will be restricted to the exact period for which the exigency obtains. Extensions of this nature shall be personally dealt with and disposed of at the level of FRRO/FRO concerned</p>
16	Foreigners of Indian Origin	<p>A foreigner of Indian origin, his/her spouse and children staying in India on a long term visa, who are eligible for a 5 year multi-entry visa, may, on an application, be granted extension of stay for stay up to five years from the date of initial entry under intimation to the Ministry of Home Affairs provided that such persons have not come to any adverse notice, and are not citizens of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan or China.</p>

		<p>The extension of stay may be granted by the State Government/ Union Territory Administration/ FRRO concerned subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) The initial validity of the Residential Permit shall not exceed one year which may be extended on year to year basis up to 5 years from the date of issue of X Visa. After completion of 5 years from the date of issue of visa , if further extension is required, the proposal shall be referred to MHA for clearance. MHA would grant extension for one year after the expiry of the initial period of five years. Subsequent extensions, if any, up to a total period of another 5 years may be granted by the State Governments / UTs / FRROs concerned;</p> <p>(b) Extension will be granted subject to nothing adverse being reported and no local objection;</p> <p>(c) The foreigner shall not engage in business or employment or any activity which is not in accordance with the type of visa held by him/her;</p> <p>(d) Name of the foreigner shall not figure in any Ration card and/or Electoral Rolls. Passport / Residence Permit of the foreigner to be stamped “Business / employment not permitted on X Visa.”</p> <p>For the above purpose, a foreigner of Indian origin means:</p>
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		<p>(i) a person who at any time held an Indian passport; or</p> <p>(ii) a person who or either of his / her parents or grand parents or great grand parents, was born in , and was permanently resident in India, provided neither was at any time a citizen of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan or Sri Lanka or any other country that may be specified by the Government of India from time to time; or</p> <p>(iii) a person who is the spouse of a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin covered under (i) or (ii) above.</p>
17	Grant of Exit permission on Tourist/X Visa	Powers have been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administration and FRROs/FROs to grant exit in the case of foreigners holding Tourist/X Visas and who have overstayed for three months or less, subject to no local objection, no LOC, no Court case pending and on payment of fees/penalty.
18	Changes in the Port of exit in respect of Bangladeshi nationals	<p>In case any change in the Port of exit is required by a Bangladeshi national after arrival in India, it may be granted, based on bonafide and sufficient reasons, by the following authorities:</p> <p>(i) FRROs at Delhi, Mumbai Kolkata, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Chennai.</p> <p>(ii) The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and West</p>

Bengal.

Changes in the port of exit may be granted by the authorities specified in (i) and (ii) above in accordance with the following guidelines:-

(i) A Bangladesh national travelling by air is permitted to exit from an airport different from the port of entry, or by land through the Haridaspur ICP.

(ii) A Bangladesh national travelling by air can be allowed, in genuine cases, to leave India through the land ICPs, other than Haridaspur, provided advance intimation of the entry is given to the ICP by the authority permitting the change. Otherwise, the Bangladesh national shall travel by the designated port only.

(iii) A Bangladesh national entering through the Haridaspur ICP may be allowed to exit through the Kolkata/Delhi Airport.

(iv) A Bangladesh businessperson / professional sponsored by a reputed Chamber of Commerce may be allowed to exit from a land ICP different from the ICP of entry.

(v) In all cases where changes in the port of exit are allowed, the authority concerned shall satisfy itself about the genuineness of the purpose of visit of such Bangladesh national and the circumstances necessitating such change.

19	Extension of Long Term Visa (LTV) in respect of Bangladeshi nationals	<p>As per extant instructions, the following categories of Bangladeshi nationals are eligible for grant of Long Term Visa (LTV) to enable them to qualify for Indian Citizenship:-</p> <p>(i) Bangladeshi women married to Indian nationals</p> <p>(ii) Bangladeshi nationals of minority community, viz. Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists, married to Indian women</p> <p>(iii) Bangladeshi women of Indian origin married to Bangladeshi nationals and returning to India due to widowhood/divorce and having no male member to support them in Bangladesh</p> <p>(iv) Cases involving extreme compassion.</p> <p>Approval for grant of LTV for the first year is given by the Central Government. While powers for grant of subsequent extensions of LTV in respect of categories (i), (ii) and (iii) above are delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned on year to year basis subject to good behavior and validity of their passports, extension of LTV in respect of persons falling in category (iv) i.e. cases involving extreme compassion will have to be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for</p>
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		approval.
20	Grant of NORI (No Objection to Return to India) to Bangladeshi nationals living in India on LTV.	Powers to grant NORI to Bangladeshi nationals living in India on LTV are delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations.
21	Extension of Long Term Visa (LTV) in respect of Pakistani nationals	<p>As per extant instructions, the following categories of Pakistani nationals are eligible for grant of Long Term Visa (LTV) to enable them to qualify for Indian Citizenship:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Members of minority communities in Pakistan (Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists) (ii) Pak women married to Indian nationals and staying in India (iii) Indian women married to Pak nationals and returning due to widowhood/divorce and having no male member to support them in Pakistan (iv) Cases involving extreme compassion <p>Approval for conversion of short-term visas into Long Term Visas and the first year extension is granted by the Central Government. Powers for grant of subsequent extensions of LTV in respect of categories (i), (ii) and (iii) above on a two-year basis at a time till they are granted Indian citizenship are delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned subject to good behavior and validity of their passports. However, extension of LTV in respect</p>

		of persons falling in category (iv) i.e. cases involving extreme compassion, will have to be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for approval.
22	Grant of NORI (No Objection to Return to India) to Pakistani nationals living in India on LTV	NORI facility for once in a year to Pakistani nationals living in India on LTV can be granted by the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. However, in deserving cases having extreme compassionate features, the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned may grant NORI endorsement more than once in a year on merits provided the person concerned has not come to any adverse notice.
23	Grant of permission to Pakistan nationals staying in India on LTV to engage themselves in employment and permitting their children to take admission in schools, colleges, universities etc.	State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to decide the requests of Pakistani nationals staying on LTV under eligible categories for grant of permission to engage themselves in employment and permitting their children to take admission in schools, colleges, universities etc. subject to the following conditions:- (i) Pakistan nationals staying on LTV under the eligible categories, with the intention of settling permanently and obtaining Indian citizenship, may be permitted to engage in employment of purely private nature i.e. excluding Government/semi-Government, local bodies, cooperative jobs etc. (ii) Children of Pak nationals staying on LTV under eligible categories with intention to settle permanently and obtaining Indian citizenship would be permitted to take admission in schools,

		<p>colleges, universities, technical/professional institutions etc.</p> <p>subject to usual conditions prescribed for foreigners in this regard.</p> <p>Information regarding grant of permission for engaging in employment granted may be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs immediately.</p>								
24	Extension of short term visa of Pakistani nationals	<p>FRROs/FROs are empowered to extend short term visa of Pakistani nationals on medical grounds and their attendants for a maximum period of three months if they are undergoing medical treatment in a reputed hospital. Any extension beyond three months should be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration.</p>								
25	Registration of Tibetan refugees/Tibetan nationals and grant of extension of stay	<p>FRROs/FROs are empowered to register Tibetan refugees/Tibetan nationals coming on Special Entry Permits (SEPs). Registration Certificates in respect of all the Tibetan refugees/Tibetans staying in India should be renewed on annual basis uniformly by all FRROs/FROs.</p> <p>The Tibetans entering India on SEP for pilgrimage, education and other purposes may be given Registration Certificates for the period as under:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Purpose</th> <th>Period</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pilgrimage</td> <td>6 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>1 year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other purpose</td> <td>Long term stay initially for one year the recommendation of CTA.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Purpose	Period	Pilgrimage	6 months	Education	1 year	Other purpose	Long term stay initially for one year the recommendation of CTA.
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		No request for change in purpose of stay will be entertained. No request for extension of stay will be entertained except in case of long term stay.
26	Grant of NORI(No Objection to Return to India) to Tibetan Refugees/Tibetans intending to visit abroad	Tibetan Refugees/Tibetans intending to visit abroad for a short duration up to 15 days shall travel only on the strength of the Identity Certificate (IC) issued by the Ministry of External Affairs/ Regional Passport Officer and would be required to obtain 'No Objection to Return to India (NORI)' permission from the FRRO/State Government. If intended visit abroad requires absence from India for a period more than 15 days, such Tibetan Refugees/Tibetans would be required to take exit permission from the concerned FRROs/FROs and report arrival to them on coming back to India. NORI in case of less than two weeks or Exit permission in case of more than two weeks would be granted by the concerned FRRO/State Government on the recommendation of CTA or any other authority so designated by the Central Government subject to nothing adverse and no local objection of the concerned FRRO/State Government.
27	Afghan nationals	Extension of stay may be permitted by the FRROs/FROs concerned for one year (on yearly basis) for ethnic Afghan nationals and for two years for non- ethnic Afghan nationals. Non-ethnic Afghan nationals (i.e.

		<p>Hindus and Sikhs) who are registered with FRRO/FRO may be granted-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) one re-entry facility for a maximum period of 90 days in a year with the endorsement that the said person is not entitled for second re-entry; or else(ii) two re-entry facilities in a year for a maximum period of 45 days each, for<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) disposal of their property in Afghanistan; or(b) visiting a country other than Afghanistan and Pakistan, if the request is found justified. <p>The facility of extension of stay available to non-ethnic Afghan nationals entering India from Afghanistan or a third country who have their families (mother, father, children and spouse) in India already registered with the FRRO/FRO may be granted extension subject to the condition that their stay does not exceed three months in the country.</p> <p>Extension of visa or stay visa/permit may be granted to non-ethnic Afghan nationals only, who have arrived in India after 1.1.2009 on the basis of refugee certificates issued by UNHCR. This facility will also continue to be extended to non-ethnic Afghan nationals who arrived before 1.1.2009.</p> <p>Extension of visa on medical grounds</p>
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		<p>may not be granted except on pressing medical grounds warranting stay of such patient in India for urgent medical attendance duly certified by Government hospital/ Government recognized private hospitals.</p> <p>Exit permission is not required for those Afghan nationals who leave India within the validity of the visa period.</p> <p>Afghan nationals with a visa duration of 30 days or less, are exempt from the requirement of registration as well as exit permission, provided the visa applicant gives the Indian Mission his/her local address in India.</p> <p>Afghan nationals who are issued visas by Head of Mission at Kabul with ‘Exemption from Police Reporting’ shall be exempt from both Police Reporting as well as Exit permission within the visa validity period.</p>
28	Endorsement of visa/exit permission on the passport of a child born in India (other than surrogacy cases)	In all such cases, visa endorsement/exit permission may be granted by the FRROs/FROs subject to usual checks.
29	Endorsement of visa/exit permission on the passport of a child born in India (in surrogacy cases)	<p>In such cases, visa endorsement/exit permission may be granted by the FRROs/FROs subject to ensuring that the following documents are submitted by the foreign nationals concerned before grant of visa/exit permit:-</p> <p>(a) A copy of the Surrogacy Agreement should be submitted by the parents of</p>

		<p>the surrogate child.</p> <p>(b) An undertaking from the surrogate mother that all liabilities contained in the Agreement towards her have been satisfactorily discharged by the parents who are foreign nationals.</p> <p>(c) A copy of the Birth Certificate of the child</p> <p>(d) A copy of the passport issued to the surrogate child by the respective foreign country.</p> <p>(e) A copy of the passport and visa of the foreign parents.</p>
30	Endorsement of visa/exit permission in case of passport acquired while in India (in case of loss/theft of original passport)	In such cases, visa endorsement/exit permission may be granted by the FRROs/FROs subject to production of copy of FIR on loss/theft of the original passport, checking the arrival details of the foreigner etc.
31	Grant of exit permission/extension of Temporary Landing Facility to OCI Card holders entering India without the 'U' Visa Sticker	<p>In many cases, it has been noticed that the 'U' visa sticker is endorsed on the old passport and the OCI card holders do not carry the old passport containing the 'U' visa sticker while coming to India. In such cases, the Immigration authorities normally give Temporary Landing Facility for 3 days.</p> <p>FRROs/FROs may grant exit permission/extension of Temporary Landing Facility to OCI card holders who have entered India without the 'U' visa sticker.</p>