

# UNIT - I

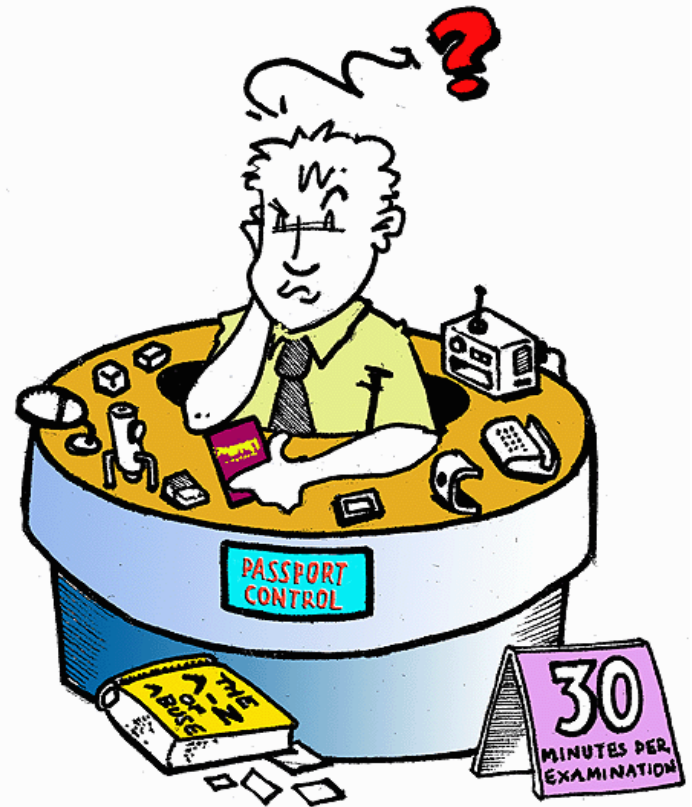


***Travel  
Documentation***

# Introduction

What is the purpose of travel documents?

Travel documents confirm the identity and nationality of the travellers for the purpose of crossing international borders





# Types of Travel Docs

---

- The Passport
- Visa
- Travel Insurance
- Health certificate & related docs
- A valid air ticket

# Passport Definition

- Is an official document issued by a competent public authority to nationals or alien residents of the issuing country.
- Provides means of identification, access to other countries and legal evidence of entry into another country/ies.



# General characteristics of Passport

- Usually valid for 10 yrs
- Valid for all the countries unless exceptions are specified
- Renewal formalities
- Eligibility criteria
- Property of issuing authority





# General info found in Passport

---

- Family name, first and middle names
- Nationality
- Date and place of birth
- Gender
- Place & date of issue, date of expiry
- Issuing authority
- Number of children
- Observations and exceptions
- Holder's photograph & signature



# Documents Required

---

- **Photo passbook** of running **bank account** in any public sector bank, private sector bank and regional rural banks.
- Landline or postpaid mobile bill.
- A **voter ID card**.
- **Aadhaar card**.
- Electricity bill.
- **Rent agreement**.
- Driving license.
- PAN card.





# Types of Passport

- Normal passport (dark blue)
- Aliens passport
- Diplomatic or Consular passport (red)
- Other passports
- Official, special or service passports (white or grey)
- Travel certificates



# For Your Info

IMMIGRATION SINGAPORE  
 Subject to Reg. 12 (7)  
 Immigration Regulations  
**15 NOV 2000**  
 PERMITTED TO ENTER AND  
 REMAIN IN SINGAPORE  
 FOR FOURTEEN DAYS FOR  
 SOCIAL VISIT ONLY FROM  
 DATE SHOWN ABOVE.



DEPARTED  
**30 JUN 1997**  
 IMMIGRATION SINGAPORE

T30 Jo  
 IMMIGRATION  
 BANGKOK THAILAND  
 VISACLASS  
**29 JUN 1997**  
 ADMITTED  
 UNTIL ~~28 JUL 1997~~  
 SIGNED



14 MAR 2002  
 VALUE OF MONTH STAY FROM  
 103 DATE OF ARRIVAL



IMMIGRATION SINGAPORE  
 VISACLASS  
 Subject to Reg. 12 (7)  
 Immigration Regulations  
**10 NOV 2000**  
 PERMITTED TO ENTER AND  
 REMAIN IN SINGAPORE  
 FOR THIRTY DAYS FOR  
 SOCIAL VISIT ONLY FROM  
 DATE SHOWN ABOVE.

IMMIGRATION SINGAPORE  
**24 APR 1998**  
 SINGAPORE  
 OR





# Visa Definition

---

- Document gives permission to enter & exit a country
- Stamped or glued inside a passport
- Acronym – **Visitors Intention to Stay Abroad**



<b>Types Of Visas</b>	<b>Code</b>
<b>Business Visa</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Conference / Seminar Visa</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Diplomats</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Employment Visa</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>Entry, Sports &amp; Mountaineering Visa</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Journalist Visa</b>	<b>J</b>
<b>Medical Visa</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Student Visa</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>Tourist Visa</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Transit Visa</b>	<b>TR</b>
<b>UN Diplomats / Officials</b>	<b>UD</b>
<b>Missionary Visa</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Other Officials</b>	<b>O</b>







# Visa Refusal

---

- has committed fraud or misrepresentation in his or her application
- intends to permanently reside or work in the country she/he will visit
- does not have a valid reason for the journey
- does not have a health/travel insurance
- has a criminal record or has criminal charges pending
- does not have a good moral character
- is applying on short notice

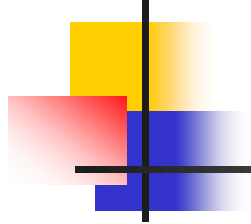


# Continued...

---

- is considered to be a security risk
- had their previous visa application(s) rejected
- is a citizen of a country with whom the host country has poor or non-existent relations
- has a communicable disease, such as tuberculosis
- has previous immigration violations
- has a passport that expires too soon

# Miscellaneous Travel Documents





# Travel Insurance

---



- Covers medical expenses, financial (such as money invested in non-refundable pre-payments), and other losses
- Can be booked at the time of travel
- To enter some countries it is mandatory
- Can be bought either from the travel insurance companies or from Tour operators
- Coverage for a variety of travels

# Risks that are covered by Travel Insurance

- Medical expenses
- Visa and documentation formalities
- Overseas funeral expenses
- Accidental death, injury or disablement benefit
- Cancellation
- Curtailment





## Cont'd...

---

- Delayed departure
- Loss, theft or damage to personal possessions and money (including travel documents)
- Delayed baggage
- Legal assistance



# Health Certificate

---

- Listed in the TIM under Sec 3- Health
- Compulsory vaccination certificate should be provided
  - Yellow fever
  - Cholera
  - Other contagious diseases
- Without health certificate he/she may either be deported or kept in quarantine for some period

# Air Ticket



- Passenger should hold a valid ticket
- Upon arrival should be given to get a Boarding pass
- Types of ticket
  - Paper ticket
    - Manual ticket
    - Automated ticket
  - E- Ticket





---

# The Ticket of Modern Era

BANANA AIRLINE

CLASS  
ECONOMY CLASS

FLIGHT AND DATE  
AC 231

SEAT  
26C

BOARDING TIME  
07:00

DATE  
25B

FROM  
TAIPEI, TAIWAN

CLASS  
LOS ANGELES

NAME  
JACKY WU

AIRLINE USE  
0081A YYC27670



FLIGHT TIME

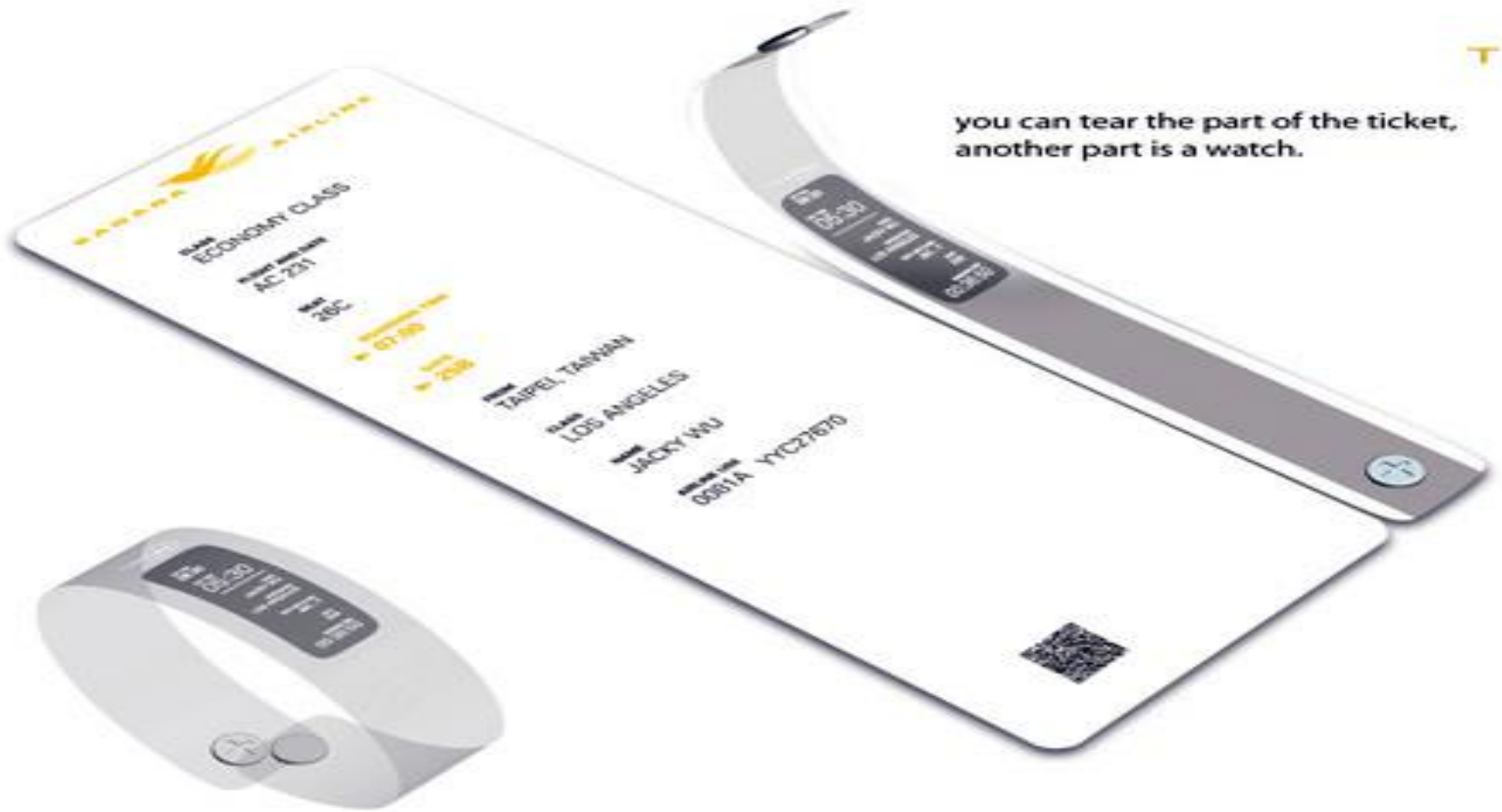
09:30

05:30

JACKY WU  
LOS ANGELES  
26C

00:36:50

you can tear the part of the ticket,  
another part is a watch.



There are magnetic buttons at the opposite ends of the wristwatch, one positive, and one negative. These magnets serve as a battery, when connected, will reveal the time and other information relevant during your journey.





# WHAT IS CITIZENSHIP?

- ▶ **Citizenship** is the status of a person recognized under the custom or law as being a legal member of a sovereign state or belonging to a nation.
- ▶ A person may have **multiple citizenships**. A person who does not have citizenship of any state is said to be **stateless**, while one who lives on state borders whose territorial status is uncertain is a border-lander.
- ▶ Nationality is often used as a synonym for citizenship in English– notably in international law.
- ▶ In some countries, e.g. the United States, the United Kingdom, nationality and citizenship can have different meanings

# Acquisition and Determination of Indian Citizenship

- There are **four ways** in which Indian citizenship can be acquired:
- **Birth,**
- **Descent,**
- **Registration and**
- **Naturalisation.**

The provisions are listed under the **Citizenship Act, 1955.**

# By Birth

- Every person born in India on or after 26.01.1950 but before 01.07.1987 is an Indian citizen irrespective of the nationality of his/her parents.
- Every person born in India between 01.07.1987 and 02.12.2004 is a citizen of India given either of his/her parents is a citizen of the country at the time of his/her birth.
- Every person born in India on or after 3.12.2004 is a citizen of the country given both his/her parents are Indians or at least one parent is a citizen and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of birth.

# By Registration

- Citizenship can also be acquired by registration. Some of the mandatory rules are:  
A person of **Indian origin** who has **been a resident of India for 7 years** before applying for registration.
- A person of Indian origin who is a resident of any country outside undivided India.
- A person **who is married to an Indian citizen** and is ordinarily **resident for 7 years** before applying for registration.
- **Minor children** of persons who are **citizens of India**.

# By Descent

- A person born outside India on or after January 26, 1950 is a citizen of India by descent if **his/her father was a citizen of India by birth.**
- A person born outside India on or after December 10, 1992, but before December 3, 2004 if either of his/her parent was a citizen of India by birth.
- If a person born outside India or or after December 3, 2004 has to acquire citizenship, his/her parents have to declare that the minor does not hold a passport of another country and his/her birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of birth.



# By Naturalisation

- A person can acquire citizenship by naturalisation if **he/she is ordinarily resident of India for 12 years** (throughout 12 months preceding the date of application and 11 years in the aggregate) and fulfils all **qualifications in the third schedule** of the Citizenship Act.