

228 IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
 AT CHANDIGARH

CRR(F)-599-2023 (O&M)
Date of decision: 15.10.2024

MANDEEP KAUR

...PETITIONER

V/S

ISHAM SINGH

...RESPONDENT

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARPREET SINGH BRAR

Present: Mr. S.N. Pillania, Advocate
 for the petitioner.

HARPREET SINGH BRAR J. (ORAL)

1. The petitioner is challenging the order dated 12.01.2023 passed by learned Principal Judge, Family Court, Kaithal in case bearing No. MNT/45/2019 titled as *Mandeep Kaur Vs. Isham Singh* whereby the application filed under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. filed by the petitioner-wife, seeking maintenance has been dismissed.

2. The marriage between the petitioner-wife and respondent-husband was solemnized on 19.11.2012 according to Sikh rites and ceremonies. No child was born from the said wedlock. However, matrimonial dispute ensued between the couple and petitioner-wife filed a petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. seeking maintenance. Respondent-husband contested the claim made by petitioner-wife and filed reply to the said petition. Learned Family Court, Kaithal vide impugned order dated 12.01.2023 dismissed the petition seeking maintenance. Aggrieved by the same, petitioner-wife has preferred this revision petition.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner-wife *inter alia* contends that learned Family Court below has fallen into grave error by dismissing the claim



of the petitioner seeking maintenance from respondent-husband. The petitioner is working on a temporary job on contract basis, whereas respondent-husband is a Government employee, working in Health Department and his monthly salary is duly proved on record as Ex. P-5 to P-10 and as such, the learned Court below ought to have granted maintenance to the petitioner-wife.

4. Having heard learned counsel for the petitioner and after perusing the record with his able assistance, the present petition is being decided in limine, in order to save litigation cost of the respondent and judicial time of the Court.

5. The object and purpose behind granting maintenance is to ensure that the dependent spouse is not reduced to destitution or vagrancy on account of failure of marriage. At the same time, a just and careful balance must be struck to ensure that this provision does not degenerate into a weapon to punish the other spouse. The Courts are required to conduct the maintenance proceedings while being alive to the legislative intent behind the provision under Section 125 Cr.P.C in its true spirit, which is to provide speedy assistance and social justice to women, children and infirm parents. The provisions of Section 125 Cr.P.C. were enacted as a measure to further social justice and protect dependent women, children and parents, which also fall within the constitutional sweep of Article 15(3) reinforced by Article 39 of the Constitution of India.

6. A three-Judge Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Vimala (K.) v. Veeraswamy (K.) (1991) 2 SCC 375*, speaking through Justice Fatima Beevi, opined that as follows:

“3. Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is meant to achieve a social purpose. The object is to prevent vagrancy and



destitution. It provides a speedy remedy for the supply of food, clothing, and shelter to the deserted wife.”

A two-Judge Bench of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in ***Kirtikant D.***

Vadodaria v. State of Gujarat (1996) 4 SCC 479, speaking through Justice

Faizan Uddin, opined as follows:

“15. ... While dealing with the ambit and scope of the provision contained in Section 125 of the Code, it has to be borne in mind that the dominant and primary object is to give social justice to the woman, child and infirm parents, etc. and to prevent destitution and vagrancy by compelling those who can support those who are unable to support themselves but have a moral claim for support. The provisions in Section 125 provide a speedy remedy to those women, children and destitute parents who are in distress. The provisions in Section 125 are intended to achieve this special purpose. The dominant purpose behind the benevolent provisions contained in Section 125 clearly is that the wife, child and parents should not be left in a helpless state of distress, destitution and starvation.”

7. Another objective the legislature has sought to achieve by this provision is to provide maintenance *pendente lite* to the applicant spouse during proceedings emerging out of matrimonial disputes so that she/he can maintain herself/himself, have sufficient funds to pursue the litigation, and not suffer at the instance of the affluent spouse.

8. There is a general tendency on the part of the wife to amplify her needs and the husband to conceal his actual income, making it difficult to determine the earning capacity of the rival claimants with exactitude. The rival claimants must scrupulously bring on record their actual respective earning capacities in order for the Court to arrive at quantum of maintenance which is just and fair in terms of principle of equistatus. The quantum of maintenance must be justifiable and realistic to provide succour to the dependent spouse and also to avoid occurrence of the two extremes of the maintenance being either paltry or extravagant, ensuring that neither of the two is reduced to a life of penury. The adequacy of the maintenance allowance has to be determined by



the yardstick of the dependent spouse being able to lead a life of reasonable comfort.

9. While dealing with the issue of maintenance *in extenso*, a two Judge bench of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in **Rajnesh v. Neha and another (2021) 2 SCC 324**, laid down the criteria for determining quantum of maintenance and issued the following directions:

"VI Final Directions

130. In view of the foregoing discussion as contained in Part B -I to V of this judgment, we deem it appropriate to pass the following directions in exercise of our powers under Article 142 of the Constitution of India:

(a) Issue of overlapping jurisdiction

131. To overcome the issue of overlapping jurisdiction, and avoid conflicting orders being passed in different proceedings, it has become necessary to issue directions in this regard, so that there is uniformity in the practice followed by the Family Courts/District Courts/Magistrate Courts throughout the country. We direct that:

(i) where successive claims for maintenance are made by a party under different statutes, the Court would consider an adjustment or setoff, of the amount awarded in the previous proceeding/s, while determining whether any further amount is to be awarded in the subsequent proceeding;

(ii) it is made mandatory for the applicant to disclose the previous proceeding and the orders passed therein, in the subsequent proceeding;

(iii) if the order passed in the previous proceeding/s requires any modification or variation, it would be required to be done in the same proceeding

(b) Payment of Interim Maintenance

132. The Affidavit of Disclosure of Assets and Liabilities annexed as Enclosures I, II and III of this judgment, as may be applicable, shall be filed by both parties in all maintenance proceedings, including pending



proceedings before the concerned Family Court / District Court / Magistrates Court, as the case may be, throughout the country.

(c) Criteria for determining the quantum of maintenance

133. For determining the quantum of maintenance payable to an applicant, the Court shall take into account the criteria enumerated in Part B III of the judgment.

134. The aforesaid factors are however not exhaustive, and the concerned Court may exercise its discretion to consider any other factor/s which may be necessary or of relevance in the facts and circumstances of a case.

(d) Date from which maintenance is to be awarded

135. We make it clear that maintenance in all cases will be awarded from the date of filing the application for maintenance, as held in Part B-IV above.

(e) Enforcement/Execution of orders of maintenance

136. For enforcement/execution of orders of maintenance, it is directed that an order or decree of maintenance may be enforced under Section 28A of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956; Section 20(6) of the D.V. Act; and Section 128 of Cr.P.C may be applicable. The arder of maintenance may be enforced as a money decree of a civil court as per the provisions of the CPC more particularly Sections 51, 55, 58, 60 r.w. Order XXI."

10. Having heard learned counsel for the petitioner and after perusing the record, this Court does not find any merit in the arguments advanced by learned counsel for the petitioner. Perusal of record indicates that the complaint filed by the petitioner under the provisions of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was dismissed as her income was proved to be Rs. 20,000/- per month. However, petitioner is working since 2015 and the Deputy Cluster Manager has appeared as PW-5 and proved the income of the petitioner-wife as Rs. 32,000/- per month and as such learned Court below has rightly dismissed the petition seeking maintenance, filed by the petitioner. Learned counsel for the petitioner has not been able to indicate any perversity

in the impugned order which warrants interference by this Court. Accordingly, this revision petition is hereby dismissed being bereft of any merit.

11. Pending CRM(s), if any, are also disposed of accordingly.

October 15, 2024		(HARPREET SINGH BRAR)
<i>Ajay Goswami</i>		JUDGE
(i)	Whether speaking/reasoned	Yes/No
(ii)	Whether reportable	Yes/No