



228 IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CRR-1660-2019 (O&M)
Date of decision: 06.08.2024

NAVDEEP KAUR

...PETITIONER

V/S

KARAMJIT SINGH DHILLON AND OTHERS

...RESPONDENTS

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARPREET SINGH BRAR

Present: Ms. Harshita Kaur, Advocate
for the petitioner.

Ms. Shubreet Kaur, Advocate
for the respondents.

HARPREET SINGH BRAR J. (ORAL)

1. Present revision petition is filed against the impugned judgment dated 25.01.2019 passed by learned Additional Sessions Judge, Ludhiana, whereby criminal appeal filed against the order dated 15.07.2017 passed by learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ludhiana passed in complaint No. 102 of 10.02.2013 has been dismissed.

2. The marriage between the petitioner and respondent No. 1-husband was solemnized on 21.03.2004 and two children-respondents No. 4 and 5, were born from the said wedlock. However, matrimonial dispute ensued between the couple and the petitioner filed a petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. seeking maintenance to the tune of Rs. 50,000/- per month. The respondent No. 1-husband filed a reply and contested the claim made by the petitioners. The learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ludhiana, vide judgment dated 15.07.2017 dismissed the petition filed by the petitioner. Aggrieved against the said judgment, petitioner filed an appeal before learned Additional Sessions



Judge, Ludhiana, but the said appeal was also dismissed by learned lower Appellate Court. Aggrieved by the said orders/judgments, petitioner has preferred this revision petition.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner *inter alia* contends that learned Courts below have wrongly and illegally dismissed the petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. as both the Courts below have not taken into consideration that petitioner has no source of income and is living at the mercy of her parents and learned Courts below have also failed to appreciate the fact that respondent-husband is running a business of transport under the name and style of M/s Dhillon Road Carrier, Ahamedabad and is having 11-12 trucks in his name and having monthly income of Rs. 2,50,000/-. Therefore, prayer was made for setting aside/quashing the impugned orders dated 25.01.2019 and 15.07.2017.

4. Per contra, learned counsel for respondents contends that learned lower Courts have rightly dismissed the application filed by the petitioner as petitioner has claimed that she is not working anywhere, but it has come on record in her cross-examination that she is working at Mehta Gurukul School, Kaddon, Road, Doraha as a Receptionist. Moreover, learned Family Court of Gujarat has already granted divorce between the parties and as such the application under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. seeking maintenance is not maintainable.

4. I have heard the learned counsel for the parties and gone through the case file with their able assistance.

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 the 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 order 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 parties and after perusing the record, it transpires that the contention of learned counsel for the petitioner that petitioner has no source of income was found to be incorrect as in her cross-examination, she herself admitted that she was working at Mehta Gurukul School, Kaddon Road, Doraha as a Receptionist. She also stated that she was working at Doraha in a boutique. In another petition filed under Section 6 of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act and Section 25 of Guardians and Wards Act, petitioner categorically mentioned that she has started doing a job in factory premises for her livelihood at Doraha and earning more than Rs. 7,000/- to Rs. 8,000/- per month and she can easily maintain herself and her minor children. Moreover, it has also come on record that learned Family Court of Ahamadabad has already granted decree of divorce in favour of respondent-husband, while accepting his allegations of cruelty on the part of petitioner. In view of the above, this Court is of the opinion that learned Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, Ludhiana as well as learned Additional Sessions Judge, Ludhianan have rightly dismissed the application under Section 125 Cr.P.C. filed by 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.

August 06, 2024
Ajay Goswami

(HARPREET SINGH BRAR)
JUDGE

(i)	Whether speaking/reasoned	Yes/No
(ii)	Whether reportable	Yes/No