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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH

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Date of decision: 11.09.2024

Sandeep Kaur and others

...Petitioners

V/s

Malkiat Singh

...Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUMEET GOEL

Present: Mr. Ankush Singla, Advocate for the petitioners.

Mr. R.S. Sangha, Advocate for the respondent.

SUMEET GOEL, J. (Oral)

1. The instant revision petition has been preferred against the order dated 03.06.2023 passed by the Additional Principal Judge, Family Court, Sangrur (hereinafter to be referred as 'impugned order') praying for modification of the said order for enhancing the quantum of interim maintenance awarded by the said order. Vide the impugned order; the petitioners (herein) have been awarded interim maintenance at the rate of Rs.4,000/- per month (i.e. Rs.2,000/- per month to petitioner No.1-wife and Rs.1,000/- per month each to petitioner Nos.2 and 3 (minor children) from the date of the application along with Rs.3500/- as litigation expenses. The petitioners (herein) had filed a petition, under Section 125 of Cr.P.C., 1973 before the Family Court, stating that they are the wife and minor children, respectively, of the respondent (herein) and are unable to maintain themselves and hence the interim maintenance ought to be awarded to them.

2. Learned counsel appearing for the petitioners has argued that the learned Family Court has erred in determining the quantum of interim

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maintenance awarded to the petitioners (herein) without appreciating the fact that the petitioner No.1-wife has no source of income as she is a homemaker and has no movable and immovable property in her name. According to the learned counsel, the Family Court has awarded a meagre sum of interim maintenance which is not at all sufficient even to meet the day-to-day necessities of life. Learned counsel has further submitted that the Family Court, while assessing the quantum of interim maintenance, has completely overlooked the fact that the monthly income of the respondent is approximately Rs.50,000/- per month i.e. from dairy farming, sale and purchase of animals on regular basis etc., which has not been disclosed by him before the Family Court. A paltry sum of interim maintenance has been awarded to the petitioners without appreciating the fact that the petitioner Nos.2 and 3 are minor school going children and have various additional expenses related to their education and overall development and hence the quantum of interim maintenance awarded vide impugned order is inadequate and the same deserves to be modified and enhanced accordingly.

3. *Per contra*, learned counsel appearing for the respondent has argued that the petitioner No.1 is an arrogant and quarrelsome lady who has left the company of the respondent on her own accord and without any reason. According to learned counsel, the petitioner No.1-wife has sufficient source of income to maintain herself and the minor children as she is expert in knitting and stitching work and hence the petitioners (herein) do not require any amount of maintenance from the respondent (herein). Learned counsel has further argued that the respondent is a labourer by profession and the quantum of interim maintenance awarded by the Family Court to be



paid by the respondent to the petitioners (herein) is sufficient considering the income of the respondent. Hence, dismissal of the instant petition has been prayed for.

4. I have heard learned counsel for the rival parties and have perused the record.

5. It would be apposite to refer herein to a judgment passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court titled as ***Rajnesh vs. Neha & Anr.: 2021(2) SCC 324***; relevant whereof reads as under:-

“II Payment of interim Maintenance

(i) *The proviso to Section 24 of the HMA (inserted vide Act 49 of 2001 w.e.f. 24.09.2001), and the third proviso to Section 125 Cr.P.C., 1973 (inserted vide Act 50 of 2001 w.e.f. 24.09.2001) provide that the proceedings for interim maintenance, shall as far as possible, be disposed of within 60 days' from the date of service of notice on the contesting spouse. Despite the statutory provisions granting a time-bound period for disposal of proceedings for interim maintenance, we find that application remain pending for several years in most of the cases. The delays are caused by various factors, such as tremendous docket pressure on the Family Courts, repetitive adjournments sought by parties, enormous time taken for completion of pleadings at the interim stage itself, etc. Pendency of applications for maintenance at the interim stage for several years defeats the very object of the legislation.*

(ii) *At present, the issue of interim maintenance is decided on the basis of pleadings, where some amount of guess-work or rough estimation takes place, so as to make a prima facie assessment of the amount to be awarded. It is often seen that both parties submit scanty material, do not disclose the correct details, and suppress vital information, which makes it difficult for the Family Courts to make an objective assessment for grant of interim maintenance. While there is a tendency on the part of the wife to exaggerate her needs, there is a corresponding tendency by the husband to conceal his actual income.*

74. *It has therefore, become necessary to lay down a procedure to streamline, the proceedings, since a dependant wife, who has no other*



source of income, has to take recourse to borrowings from her parents/relatives during the interregnum to sustain herself and the minor children, till she begins receiving interim maintenance.

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xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

(j) The concerned Family Court /District Court/Magistrate’s Court must make an endeavour to decide the I.A. for Interim Maintenance by a reasoned order, within a period of four to six months at the latest, after the Affidavits of Disclosure have been filed before the court.

xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx
xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

132. The Affidavit of Disclosure of Assets and Liabilities annexed at Enclosures I, II and III of this judgment, as may be applicable, shall be filed by the parties in all maintenance proceedings, including pending proceedings before the concerned Family Court/District Court/Magistrate’s Court, as the case may be, throughout the country;

xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx
xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx”

6. Vide the impugned order passed by the Family Court, the aspect of interim maintenance has been decided. It goes without saying that a decision upon the aspect (especially quantum) of interim maintenance, being result of some element of estimation, has to be construed accordingly as the entitlement of the applicant (making a plea for grant of interim maintenance) cannot be based upon exact arithmetical calculations at such stage. The order granting interim maintenance, indubitably, is subject to final adjudication and it is a provisional step subject to final determination to be made at the conclusion of proceedings. In other words, the interim maintenance is only tentative & is subject to fixation of final maintenance.

7. Relationship between the parties is not in dispute. The facts of the instant case reflect that vide the impugned order; the petitioners (herein), who is the wife and minor children of the respondent, have been granted

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interim maintenance at the rate of Rs.4,000/- per month (i.e. Rs.2,000/- per month to petitioner No.1-wife and Rs.1,000/- per month each to petitioner Nos.2 and 3 (minor children)) from the date of the application. In the considered opinion of this Court, the interim maintenance amount awarded must be reasonable and realistic. The interim maintenance awarded to the wife should neither be so extravagant which becomes oppressive and unbearable for the husband, nor should it be so meager that it drives the wife to penury. The sufficiency of the quantum has to be adjudged so that the wife/minor children are able to maintain themselves with reasonable comfort. It is admitted fact emerging on record that the respondent is a labourer by profession and is earning Rs.10,000/- per month and nothing consistent is emerging on record to show the specific amount which is being earned by the respondent. As per the impugned order, the respondent owns one and a half acre of land as per the affidavit of disclosure of assets and liabilities. As the respondent-husband is legally bound to maintain his wife and children as per the status of a respectable family to which he belongs, he was directed to pay the interim maintenance vide the impugned order to the petitioners. The contentions raised by the learned counsel for the petitioners in the present petition that the respondent has not disclosed his specific income, are in fact, matter of trial and hence the same should not be delved into at this stage. The same can be ascertained only after adducing evidence by the parties. Moreover, the impugned order is only an interim measure in nature and not a final decision of the maintenance petition. The amount of maintenance awarded is always subject to the adjustment which will depend on the final outcome of the maintenance petition filed by the



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respondent/wife. In the instant case, the amount of interim maintenance, which has been directed to be paid by the respondent (herein), vide the impugned order cannot be said to be on the lower side and is rather just and appropriate in the facts/circumstances of the present case.

8. In view of the above, the interim maintenance granted by the Family Court does not call for any interference. Accordingly, the instant petition is hereby dismissed.

9. Any observations made and/or submissions noted hereinabove shall not have any effect on the merits of the case and the Family Court shall proceed further, in accordance with law, without being influenced therefrom.

10. Pending application(s), if any, shall also stand disposed of.

(SUMEET GOEL)
JUDGE

September 11, 2024
Ajay

Whether speaking/reasoned:	Yes/No
Whether reportable:	Yes/No