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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH

CRR(F)-1400-2024 (O&M)
Date of decision: 04.11.2024

Pardeep Sharma

... Petitioner

Vs.

Madhu Rani and another

... Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARPREET SINGH BRAR

Present: Mr. Abhishek Kaushik, Advocate and
Mr. Munish Jolly, Advocate
for the petitioner.

HARPREET SINGH BRAR, J. (ORAL)

1. The present revision petition has been preferred against the impugned order dated 08.08.2024 passed by learned Principal Judge, Family Court, Sangrur, vide which, in the proceedings initiated under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (for short 'Cr.P.C.') [*now Section 144 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (for short 'BNSS')*], maintenance of Rs.10,000/- per month was awarded to be paid to respondent No.2 only.
2. The marriage between the petitioner and respondent No.1 was solemnized on 22.11.2011 according to Hindu rites and rituals. Out of this



wedlock, one female child i.e. respondent No.2 was born on 16.01.2013. However, matrimonial dispute ensued between the couple and the respondents filed an application under Section 125 Cr.P.C. (*now Section 144 of BNSS*) seeking maintenance of Rs.10,000/- per month each. The petitioner filed a reply and contested the claim made by the respondents. Learned Family Court, vide impugned order dated 08.08.2024, granted maintenance allowance of Rs.10,000/- per month only in favour of respondent No.2. Aggrieved by the same, the petitioner has approached this Court by filing the present petition.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioner, *inter alia*, contends that it is settled law that if both the parents are working, they are jointly liable to pay the maintenance to their children. Admittedly, respondent No.1 is gainfully employed and her salary is almost same, as compared to salary of the petitioner. Both are earning more than Rs.70,000/- per month and only the petitioner has been burdened to pay the maintenance of Rs.10,000/- per month to respondent No.2, which is on higher side. Respondent No.1 is also liable to pay the maintenance to their minor daughter, as the petitioner has to take care of his old age parents. Once it is admitted case that respondent No.1 being Govt. Teacher is getting equal salary, as earned by the petitioner, he alone cannot be held liable to pay Rs.10,000/- per month as maintenance to his minor daughter-respondent No.2.

4. Having heard learned counsel for the petitioner and after perusing the record with his able assistance, this Court finds no force in the



arguments advanced on behalf of the petitioner.

5. The object and purpose behind granting maintenance is to ensure that the dependent child 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 child. 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. Further, a two-Judge Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Kirtikant D. Vadodaria Vs. 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/child 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/parent.

8. A Co-ordinate Bench of this Court in ***Khursheed Ahmad Vs. Smt. Zakira, 2007(3) CCC 363*** has held that the minor children cannot be barred from claiming maintenance under Section 125 Cr.P.C., if a decree for restitution of conjugal rights has been passed against the wife, which has attained finality. The rights of the children qua maintenance are independent of the proceedings against the wife. This view was reaffirmed by another Co-ordinate bench of this Court ***Nirmal Singh Vs. Gurvinder Kaur and others, 2008 (3) CCC 236***, wherein it was held that the father cannot be allowed to shrug off his responsibility to maintain his children citing the compromise arrived at with the wife. Speaking through Justice R.S. Madan, the following was observed”

“8. I have perused the compromise (Ex.C1) today produced before me by the learned counsel for the petitioner. It nowhere reflects that respondent No. 3 has accepted the maintenance amount in full and final settlement on behalf of respondents No. 1 and 2 also. The receipt attached with Exhibit CI reflects that a lump-sum amount of Rs. 70,000/- was accepted by respondent No. 3 as her past as well as future maintenance at the time of disposal of Hindu Marriage petition. It is a case where

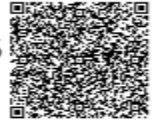


respondents No. 1 and 2 were not party in the Hindu Marriage petition. No interim maintenance was allowed to them in that petition. It is not the case of the petitioner that a petition under Section 26 of the Hindu Marriage Act was filed wherein any interim maintenance was fixed for the children. In the absence thereof also, statement of wife Manjit Kaur is of no value that she will maintain and educate the minor children.

9. The question of grant of maintenance of the children is governed by the statutes under the The Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956. The plea of the petitioner is falsified from the receipt which forms part of compromise, Ex.CI, which shows that no maintenance was ever accepted by their mother Manjit Kaur on their behalf. The question of making any statement by wife Manjit Kaur against the interest of the children is also not to be taken into account, unless a certificate is issued by a counsel representing the minors that the compromise is for the welfare of the minors. Order 32 Rule 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides safeguard to the future interests of the minors.

10. In the absence of abovesaid statutory requirements as well as that respondents No. 1 and 2 are not the party in the Hindu Marriage petition, the statement made by Manjit Kaur (respondent No. 3) has rightly been not taken into consideration by the learned Magistrate while fixing the interim maintenance under Section 125 Criminal Procedure Code. The present proceedings cannot be quashed for the simple reason that the wife has made a statement in a Hindu Marriage Act case that she would provide education and maintenance to the children. The petitioner is father of respondents No. 1 and 2 and cannot take the benefit from the statement of respondent No. 3 Manjit Kaur and wriggle out of his responsibility to maintain his legitimate children. The petitioner and respondent No. 3 after taking divorce are living separately with their respective spouses and children are living at the mercy of their grand-maternal parents.”

9. From perusal of the record, it transpires that the petitioner is a Govt. employee and is also owner of immoveable properties and his minor daughter (respondent No.2) is staying with respondent No.1. Learned Family Court, vide impugned order dated 08.08.2024, has awarded Rs.10,000/- per



month as maintenance in favour of respondent No.2 keeping in view the rate of inflation and expenditure on her studies. Respondent No.1 has shown her willingness to pay the excess amount incurred for maintenance of respondent No.2 beyond maintenance amount of Rs.10,000/- per month, as learned Family Court has taken into consideration that respondent No.2 is living with respondent No.1 and she is bringing her up from the very beginning and any extra amount required for the maintenance and studies of respondent No.2 beyond Rs.10,000/- per month payable by the petitioner, would be borne by respondent No.1.

10. Further, perusal of the impugned order passed by learned Family Court makes it evident that the Court below has duly considered the material placed before it for determining the quantum of maintenance. A careful and just balance has been drawn, keeping in view the spiralling inflation rates and high cost of living corresponding to the reasonable needs of the respondent(s). Learned counsel for the petitioner has not been able to indicate any perversity in the impugned order, which warrants interference by this Court. Accordingly, the present petition is dismissed being bereft of any merit.

04.11.2024

*vishnu***[HARPREET SINGH BRAR]
JUDGE**

Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes/No

Whether reportable : Yes/No