

ANJU GARG & ANR.

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v.

DEEPAK KUMAR GARG

(Criminal Appeal No. 1693 of 2022)

SEPTEMBER 28, 2022

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**[DINESH MAHESHWARI AND BELA M. TRIVEDI, JJ.]**

*Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973: s. 125 – Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents – Basis purpose u/s. 125 – Held: Is to ameliorate the agony, anguish and financial suffering of a woman who is required to leave the matrimonial home, so that some suitable arrangements could be made to enable her to sustain herself and the children – Husband is required to earn money even by physical labour, if he is an able-bodied, and could not avoid his obligation, except on the legally permissible grounds – On facts, the wife on account of harassment and cruelty by husband, was forced to leave her matrimonial home alongwith her children, sought maintenance u/s. 125 – High Court without assigning any reasons, upheld the erroneous and perverse order of the family court rejecting maintenance application of mother and her daughter – Having regard to the evidence on record, it is clear that the husband had sufficient source of income and was able-bodied, and had failed and neglected to maintain the wife and his children – In view thereof, wife to be paid maintenance allowance of Rs.10,000/- per month from the date of filing of the maintenance petition over and above the maintenance allowance of Rs. 6,000/- granted by the family court to the son.*

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**Allowing the appeal, the Court**

**HELD: 1.1 Section 125 of Cr.P.C. was conceived to ameliorate the agony, anguish and financial suffering of a woman who is required to leave the matrimonial home, so that some suitable arrangements could be made to enable her to sustain herself and the children. In the instant case, the Family Court had disregarded the basic canon of law that it is the sacrosanct duty of the husband to provide financial support to the wife and to the minor children. The husband is required to earn money even by physical labour, if he is an able-bodied, and could not**

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A avoid his obligation, except on the legally permissible grounds mentioned in the statute. Section 125 Cr.P.C. is a measure of social justice and is specially enacted to protect women and children. It also falls within the Constitutional sweep of Article 15(3), reinforced by Article 39 of the Constitution of India. [Paras 9 and 10][914-E-F; 916-E-G]

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1.2 An erroneous and perverse order of Family Court was unfortunately confirmed by the High Court by passing a very perfunctory impugned order. The High Court, without assigning any reasons, passed the impugned order in a very casual manner. This Court would have remanded the matter back to the High Court for considering it afresh, however considering the fact that the matter has been pending before this Court since the last four years, and remanding it back would further delay the proceedings, this Court deemed it proper to pass this order. [Para 12][917-G-H]

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1.3 The Court is neither impressed by nor is ready to accept the submission of the respondent that he has no source of income as his party business has now been closed. The respondent being an able-bodied, he is obliged to earn by legitimate means and maintain his wife and the minor child. Having regard to the evidence of the appellant-wife before the Family Court, and having regard to the other evidence on record, the Court has no hesitation in holding that though the respondent had sufficient source of income and was able-bodied, had failed and neglected to maintain the appellants. Considering the totality of facts and circumstances, it is proper to grant maintenance allowance of Rs.10,000/- per month to the appellant-wife, over and above the maintenance allowance of Rs. 6,000/- granted by the Family Court to the appellant no. 2-son. Thus, the respondent is directed pay maintenance amount of Rs. 10,000/- per month to the appellant-wife from the date of filing of her Maintenance Petition before the Family Court. [Paras 13 and 14][918-A-D]

*Bhuwan Mohan Singh v. Meena & Ors.* (2015) 6 SCC 353 : [2014] 8 SCR 858; *Chaturbhuj v. Sita Bai* (2008) 2 SCC 316 : [2007] 12 SCR 577 – relied on.

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Case Law Reference

[2014] 8 SCR 858                      relied on                      Para 9

[2007] 12 SCR 577                      relied on                      Para 10

CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Criminal Appeal No. 1693 of 2022.

From the Judgment and Order dated 10.09.2018 of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh in Criminal Revision (F) No. 05 of 2017.

Sandeep Jindal, Om Prakash Vyas, Ms. Rachita Garg, Sandeep Kumar Dwivedi, Pradeep Kumar Dwivedi, Neeraj Kumar Singh, Awadhesh Kumar, Advs. for the Appellants.

Dushyant Parashar, Manu P., Dinesh Pandey, Muthu Velpalani, Advs. for the Respondent.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

**BELA M. TRIVEDI, J.**

1) Leave granted.

2) The appellants herein are the wife and the son of the respondent. The present appeal is directed against the judgment and order dated 10<sup>th</sup> September 2018 passed by the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh in Criminal Revision No. 05/2017, whereby the High Court has dismissed the Revision application filed by the appellants, challenging the order passed by the District Judge, Family Court-1, Faridabad, Haryana (hereinafter referred to as the "Family Court"). The Family Court vide order dated 09.12.2016 had dismissed the Maintenance Petition filed by the appellants under Section 125 of Cr.P.C., qua the appellant no. 1 -wife (original applicant no. 1) and her daughter Ms. Megha Garg (original applicant no. 2), and had allowed the application qua the son-appellant no. 2 (original applicant no.3) granting him maintenance allowance of Rs. 6,000/- per month from the date of filing of application till he attained the age of 18 years.

3) The short facts giving rise to the present Appeal are that the appellant no.1 and the respondent had married on 07.12.1991 as per the Hindu rites and out of the said wedlock, two children i.e., daughter Megha Garg and son Rachit Garg were born on 10.10.1992 and 11.04.1999

A respectively. The appellants (original applicants) filed the Maintenance  
Petition under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. seeking maintenance from the  
respondent alleging *inter-alia* that the respondent was subjecting the  
appellant-wife to utmost cruelty and physical and mental torture. As a  
result thereof, she had to leave her matrimonial home along with children  
time and again. Allegations were also made against the respondent that  
B he was demanding Rs. One crore as dowry from the father of the  
appellant no. 1. Though, her father had given him Rs. 2,00,000/- in 2005,  
and had also made payment of Rs. 4,50,000/- to one Rajdip Soan  
Industries, on behalf of the respondent to pay off the loan, the respondent  
had continued to harass the appellant. Ultimately, the appellant along  
C with her children left the matrimonial home in 2010 and started residing  
in a rental premises. According to the appellants-applicants, the  
respondent had failed and neglected to maintain them, and they being  
unable to maintain themselves, the Maintenance Petition under section  
125 of Cr.P.C. was filed.

D 4) The said petition was contested by the respondent by filing a  
reply. The respondent while not denying the marriage with the appellant  
no.1, had denied the allegations with regard to the demand of dowry and  
harassment. He also denied that he had failed and neglected to maintain  
the appellants. According to him, the appellant had left her matrimonial  
home along with children without any reason. The respondent while  
E admitting that daughter Megha was born out of his wedlock with the  
appellant, had alleged that the appellant no. 2 Master Rachit was not his  
biological son.

5) The Family Court vide the order dated 15.07.2014 had granted  
Interim Maintenance Allowance of Rs. 40,000/- per month in favour of  
F the appellants, however, the daughter Megha having attained majority,  
no interim maintenance was granted to her. It appears that the respondent  
had filed an application in the Family Court praying for the DNA test to  
substantiate his allegation that the son Rachit was not his biological son,  
however his application was dismissed by the Family Court vide order  
G dated 19.02.2014. It further appears that despite issuance of conditional  
warrants of arrest against the respondent by the Family Court, he had  
failed to appear in the Court and to make payment of interim maintenance,  
and therefore his defence was also struck off vide the order dated  
16.07.2015. The respondent had challenged all the three orders passed  
by the Family Court, by filing Revision Applications before the High  
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Court, however, in none of the said proceedings, the High Court had granted any stay of the proceedings of the Family Court. The appellant-wife, therefore, in support of her petition examined herself along with other 04 witnesses and adduced documentary evidence, The Family Court after appreciating the said evidence passed the order rejecting the application of appellant no.1 and her daughter, and granting maintenance allowance of Rs. 6,000/- per month to the appellant no.2 (original applicant no.3). As stated earlier, being aggrieved by the same, the appellants had preferred the revision application before the High Court, which has been dismissed vide the impugned order.

6) This Court at the request of Id. counsel for the parties had referred the matter to the Supreme Court Mediation Centre for exploring the possibility of settlement, however, the same having failed, this Court had passed the following order on 17.08.2022:-

**“It has been pointed out by the learned counsel for the parties that the efforts for settlement have not fructified. Hence, we have commenced hearing of the matter.**

**During the course of submissions, learned counsel for the petitioners has made a pertinent point that the respondent-husband indeed leveled allegation of the personal nature against the petitioner No. 1 questioning her chastity, particularly with reference to the birth of the son and therefore, she cannot be said to be unjustified in living separate.**

**We have taken note of the submissions so made and have posed the question to the learned counsel for respondent that prima facie the petitioner No. 1 appears to be justified in living separately and if that be so, her entitlement to claim maintenance cannot be ignored.**

**Learned counsel for the respondent prays for time to complete his instructions as also to advice the respondent appropriately.**

**Time, as prayed for, is allowed.”**

7) The Court thereafter had heard the learned counsel for the parties, as also the respondent who was present in person in the Court on 16.09.2022.

A 8) The learned counsel for the appellants vehemently submitted  
that the High Court had passed the impugned order in a very perfunctory  
manner without appreciating the conduct of the respondent during the  
proceedings before the Family Court. He submitted that the version of  
the appellant-wife, who had stepped into the witness box, as also the  
B version of the other witnesses examined by her had remained  
unchallenged, as the Family Court had closed the right of the respondent  
to cross-examine the witnesses and, therefore, there was no reason for  
the Family Court not to believe the version of the appellant-wife which  
was stated by her on oath. However, the Family Court accepted all the  
oral submissions of the learned counsel for the respondent, without there  
C being any evidence on record adduced by the respondent, and disallowed  
the Maintenance application qua the appellant-wife, and the High Court  
also erroneously confirmed the said order passed by the Family Court.  
The learned counsel for the respondent however submitted that the  
appellant-wife had left the matrimonial home along with the children  
D without any justifiable reason and had failed to prove that she was unable  
to maintain herself. He further submitted that though the respondent has  
a party plot, the same having been closed, he has no source of income.  
According to him, the concurrent findings of facts recorded by the two  
courts, should not be interfered by this Court.

E 9) At the outset, it may be noted that Section 125 of Cr.P.C. was  
conceived to ameliorate the agony, anguish and financial suffering of a  
woman who is required to leave the matrimonial home, so that some  
suitable arrangements could be made to enable her to sustain herself  
and the children, as observed by this Court in **Bhuwan Mohan Singh**  
**vs. Meena & Ors.**<sup>1</sup>. This Court in the said case, after referring to the  
F earlier decisions, has reiterated the principle of law as to how the  
proceedings under Section 125 Cr.P.C have to be dealt with by the Court.  
It held as under:

G “**In *Dukhtar Jahan v. Mohd. Farooq* [(1987) 1 SCC 624 :  
1987 SCC (Cri) 237] the Court opined that : (SCC p. 631,  
para 16)**

**16. “... Proceedings under Section 125 [of the Code], it  
must be remembered, are of a summary nature and are  
intended to enable destitute wives and children, the latter**

H <sup>1</sup> (2015) 6 SCC 353

whether they are legitimate or illegitimate, to get maintenance in a speedy manner.” A

8. A three-Judge Bench in *Vimala (K.) v. Veeraswamy (K.)* [(1991) 2 SCC 375 : 1991 SCC (Cri) 442], while discussing about the basic purpose under Section 125 of the Code, opined that : (SCC p. 378, para 3) B

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.” C

9. A two-Judge Bench in *Kirtikant D. Vadodaria v. State of Gujarat* [(1996) 4 SCC 479 : 1996 SCC (Cri) 762] , while advertng to the dominant purpose behind Section 125 of the Code, ruled that : (SCC p. 489, para 15)

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.” D  
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10. In *Chaturbhuj v. Sita Bai* [(2008) 2 SCC 316 : (2008) 1 SCC (Civ) 547 : (2008) 1 SCC (Cri) 356], reiterating the legal position the Court held : (SCC p. 320, para 6) G

6. “... Section 125 CrPC is a measure of social justice and is specially enacted to protect women and children and as noted by this Court in *Capt. Ramesh Chander*

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A ***Kaushal v. Veena Kaushal* [(1978) 4 SCC 70 : 1978 SCC (Cri) 508]** falls within constitutional sweep of Article 15(3) reinforced by Article 39 of the Constitution of India. It 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. It gives effect to fundamental rights and natural duties of a man to maintain his wife, children and parents when they are unable to maintain themselves. The aforesaid position was highlighted in *Savitaben Somabhai Bhatiya v. State of Gujarat* [(2005) 3 SCC 636 : 2005 SCC (Cri) 787] .”

11. Recently in *Nagendrappa Natikar v. Neelamma* [(2014) 14 SCC 452 : (2015) 1 SCC (Cri) 407 : (2015) 1 SCC (Civ) 346] , it has been stated that it is a piece of social legislation which provides for a summary and speedy relief by way of maintenance to a wife who is unable to maintain herself and her children”.

10) This Court had made the above observations as the Court felt that the Family Court in the said case had conducted the proceedings without being alive to the objects and reasons, and the spirit of the provisions under Section 125 of the Code. Such an impression has also been gathered by this Court in the case on hand. The Family Court had disregarded the basic canon of law that it is the sacrosanct duty of the husband to provide financial support to the wife and to the minor children. The husband is required to earn money even by physical labour, if he is an able-bodied, and could not avoid his obligation, except on the legally permissible grounds mentioned in the statute. In *Chaturbhuj vs, Sita Bai*<sup>2</sup>, it has been held that the object of maintenance proceedings is not to punish a person for his past neglect, but to prevent vagrancy and destitution of a deserted wife, by providing her food, clothing, and shelter by a speedy remedy. As settled by this Court, Section 125 Cr.P.C. is a measure of social justice and is specially enacted to protect women and children. It also falls within the Constitutional sweep of Article 15(3), reinforced by Article 39 of the Constitution of India.

11) The Family Court, in the instant case had not only over-looked and disregarded the aforesaid settled legal position, but had proceeded

H <sup>2</sup> (2008) 2 SCC 316



with the proceedings in absolutely pervert manner. The very fact that the right of the respondent to cross-examine the witnesses of the appellant-original applicant was closed, as he had failed to appear before the Family Court despite the issuance of warrants, clearly established that he had no regards for his own family nor had any regards for the Court or for the law. The allegations made by the appellant-wife in her evidence before the Court had remained unchallenged and, therefore, there was no reason for the Family Court to disbelieve her version, and to believe the oral submissions made by the learned counsel appearing for the respondent which had no basis. In absence of any evidence on record adduced by the respondent disputing the evidence adduced by the appellant, the Family Court could not have passed the order believing the oral submissions of the learned counsel for the respondent. She had clearly stated as to how she was harassed and subjected to cruelty by the respondent, which had constrained her to leave the matrimonial home along with her children, and as to how the respondent had failed and neglected to maintain her and her children. She had also proved by producing the documentary evidence that her father had paid money to the respondent from time to time to help the respondent for his business. Even if the allegations of demand of dowry by the respondent were not believed, there was enough evidence to believe that money was being paid to the respondent by the father of the appellant-wife, which substantiated her allegation that the respondent was demanding money from her father and was subjecting her to harassment. The errant respondent had also gone to the extent of questioning her chastity alleging that Rachit was not his biological son. There was nothing on record to substantiate his such baseless allegations. His application for DNA test was also rejected by the Family Court. Of course, the Family Court granted the Maintenance petition so far as the appellant no.2-son was concerned, nonetheless had thoroughly mis-directed itself by not granting the maintenance to the appellant-wife.

12) Such an erroneous and perverse order of Family Court was unfortunately confirmed by the High Court by passing a very perfunctory impugned order. The High Court, without assigning any reasons, passed the impugned order in a very casual manner. This Court would have remanded the matter back to the High Court for considering it afresh, however considering the fact that the matter has been pending before this Court since the last four years, and remanding it back would further delay the proceedings, this Court deemed it proper to pass this order.

- A 13) Though it was sought to be submitted by the learned counsel for the respondent, and by the respondent himself that he has no source of income as his party business has now been closed, the Court is neither impressed by nor is ready to accept such submissions. The respondent being an able-bodied, he is obliged to earn by legitimate means and maintain his wife and the minor child. Having regard to the evidence of
- B the appellant-wife before the Family Court, and having regard to the other evidence on record, the Court has no hesitation in holding that though the respondent had sufficient source of income and was able-bodied, had failed and neglected to maintain the appellants. Considering the totality of facts and circumstances, we deem it proper to grant
- C maintenance allowance of Rs.10,000/- per month to the appellant-wife, over and above the maintenance allowance of Rs. 6,000/- granted by the Family Court to the appellant no. 2-son.

- D 14) It is accordingly directed that the respondent shall pay maintenance amount of Rs. 10,000/- per month to the appellant-wife from the date of filing of her Maintenance Petition before the Family Court. The entire amount of arrears shall be deposited by the respondent in the Family Court within eight weeks from today, after adjusting the amount, if any, already paid or deposited by him.

15) The appeal stands allowed accordingly.