

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF MADHYA PRADESH
AT JABALPUR**

**BEFORE
HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE GURPAL SINGH AHLUWALIA**

ON THE 2nd OF APRIL, 2024

MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL CASE No. 30262 of 2023

BETWEEN:-



.....APPLICANT

(BY MS. PRIYAL RAHANGDALE - ADVOCATE)

AND



.....RESPONDENT

.....
*This application coming on for admission this day, the court passed
the following:*

ORDER

This application under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. has been filed against order dated 16/07/2012 passed by Magistrate, Gram Nyayalaya Balaghat in MJC No.36/2010 and order dated 03/12/2015 passed by First Additional Sessions Judge, Balaghat in Criminal Revision No.54/2015, by which Courts below have directed the applicant to pay

monthly maintenance to the respondent at the rate of Rs.1,500/- per month.

2. It is submitted by counsel for the applicant that although the order of maintenance was passed by Gram Nyayalaya on 16/07/2012 and the Revision was filed on 12/02/2014 and the Revision was dismissed on 03/12/2015 but since there is no period of limitation for filing an application under Section 482 of Cr.P.C., therefore belated filing of application even after nine years of the dismissal of Revision will not make the present application not maintainable or barred by time. It is further submitted that the Trial Court had given a finding that the marriage of respondent with the applicant did not take place in the Temple and even the respondent could not point out the rituals which were performed at the time of marriage, therefore it was held that respondent has failed to prove that her marriage with the applicant took place in the Temple. However, on account of the fact that respondent had given birth to a child and since the applicant and respondent were residing as husband and wife for considerable long time, therefore respondent has been held to be entitled for maintenance under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. It is submitted by counsel for the applicant that applicant is much younger to the respondent. Since applicant is *Patel* by caste and belongs to a very respectable family of the village, therefore respondent was making false allegations against the applicant. Respondent had also lodged an FIR against the applicant for offence under Section 376 of IPC for which applicant was tried by the J.J.B. as a juvenile and ultimately, he has been acquitted. However, it is fairly conceded by counsel for the applicant that she is not in possession of judgment passed by J.J.B. and also does not know about the reasons for acquittal

of the applicant. It is further submitted that since father of the applicant is a rich person having 20 acres of land, therefore applicant has been falsely implicated. However, it is submitted that applicant is a labourer working as a labour in Nagpur.

3. Heard learned counsel for the applicant.
4. The only bone of contention of counsel for the applicant is that since the respondent is not the legally wedded wife of the applicant, therefore application under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. is not maintainable.
5. Considered the submissions made by counsel for the applicant.
6. The Trial Court has not given a specific finding that the respondent is not the legally wedded wife of the applicant. However, the findings are that the respondent could not prove the rituals as well as the fact that marriage was performed in the Temple but later on Trial Court has given a finding that since the applicant and respondent were living as husband and wife for considerable long time and the respondent has also given birth to a child, therefore respondent is entitled for maintenance.
7. The Supreme Court in the case of **Kamala and Others Vs. M.R. Mohan Kumar** reported in (2019) 11 SCC 491 has held as under:-

"15. Unlike matrimonial proceedings where strict proof of marriage is essential, in the proceedings under Section 125 CrPC, such strict standard of proof is not necessary as it is summary in nature meant to prevent vagrancy. In *Dwarika Prasad Satpathy v. Bidyut Prava Dixit*, (1999) 7 SCC 675 : 1999 SCC (Cri) 1345, this Court held that

"27. ... the standard of proof of marriage in a Section 125 proceeding is not as strict as is

required in a trial for an offence under Section 494 IPC. The learned Judges explained the reason for the aforesaid finding by holding that an order passed in an application under Section 125 does not really determine the rights and obligations of the parties as the section is enacted with a view to provide a summary remedy to neglected wives to obtain maintenance. The learned Judges held that maintenance cannot be denied where there was some evidence on which conclusions of living together could be reached.” [Ed.: As observed in *Chanmuniya case*, (2011) 1 SCC 141, SCC p. 147, para 27.]

When the parties live together as husband and wife, there is a presumption that they are legally married couple for claim of maintenance of wife under Section 125 CrPC. Applying the well-settled principles, in the case in hand, Appellant 1 and the respondent were living together as husband and wife and had also begotten two children. Appellant 1 being the wife of the respondent, she and the children, Appellants 2 and 3 would be entitled to maintenance under Section 125 CrPC.

16. It is fairly well settled that the law presumes in favour of marriage and against concubinage when a man and woman have cohabited continuously for a number of years. After referring to various judgments, in *Chanmuniya v. Virendra Kumar Singh Kushwaha*, (2011) 1 SCC 141, this Court held as under: (SCC pp. 144-45, paras 11-16)

“11. Again, in *Sastry Velaidier Aronegary v. Sembecutty Vaigalie*, (1881) LR 6 AC 364 (PC), it was

held that where a man and woman are proved to have lived together as man and wife, the law will presume, unless the contrary is clearly proved, that they were living together in consequence of a valid marriage, and not in a state of concubinage.

12. In India, the same principles have been followed in *Andrahennedige Dinohamy v. Wijetunge Liyanapatabendige Balahamy*, 1927 SCC OnLine PC 51, in which the Privy Council laid down the general proposition that where a man and woman are proved to have lived together as man and wife, the law will presume, unless, the contrary is clearly proved, that they were living together in consequence of a valid marriage, and not in a state of concubinage.

13. In *Mohabbat Ali Khan v. Mohd. Ibrahim Khan*, 1929 SCC OnLine PC 21 : (1928-29) 56 IA 201 : AIR 1929 PC 135 the Privy Council has laid down that the law presumes in favour of marriage and against concubinage when a man and woman have cohabited continuously for number of years.

14. In *Gokal Chand v. Parvin Kumari* (1952) 1 SCC 713 : AIR 1952 SC 231, this Court held that continuous cohabitation of man and woman as husband and wife may raise the presumption of marriage, but the presumption which may be drawn from long cohabitation is rebuttable and if there are circumstances which weaken and

destroy that presumption, the Court cannot ignore them.

15. Further, in *Badri Prasad v. Director of Consolidation*, (1978) 3 SCC 527, the Supreme Court held that a strong presumption arises in favour of wedlock where the partners have lived together for a long spell as husband and wife. Although the presumption is rebuttable, a heavy burden lies on him who seeks to deprive the relationship of legal origin.

16. Again, in *Tulsa v. Durghatiya*, (2008) 4 SCC 520, this Court held that where the partners lived together for a long spell as husband and wife, a presumption would arise in favour of a valid wedlock.”

17. This Court in *Chanmuniya case* further held as under: (SCC p. 146, para 24)

“24. Thus, in those cases where a man, who lived with a woman for a long time and even though they may not have undergone legal necessities of a valid marriage, should be made liable to pay the woman maintenance if he deserts her. The man should not be allowed to benefit from the legal loopholes by enjoying the advantages of a *de facto* marriage without undertaking the duties and obligations. Any other interpretation would lead the woman to vagrancy and destitution, which the provision of maintenance in Section 125 is meant to prevent.”

(emphasis supplied)

18. *Chanmuniya case* referred to divergence of judicial opinion on the interpretation of the word

“wife” in Section 125 CrPC. In paras 28 and 29 of *Chanmuniya case*, this Court referred to other judgments which struck a difficult note as under: (SCC p. 147)

“28. However, striking a different note, in *Yamunabai Anantrao Adhav v. Anantrao Shivram Adhav*, (1988) 1 SCC 530 : 1988 SCC (Cri) 182], a two-Judge Bench of this Court held that an attempt to exclude altogether personal law of the parties in proceedings under Section 125 is improper (*see* para 6). The learned Judges also held (paras 4 and 8) that the expression “wife” in Section 125 of the Code should be interpreted to mean only a legally wedded wife.

29. Again, in a subsequent decision of this Court in *Savitaben Somabhai Bhatiya v. State of Gujarat*, (2005) 3 SCC 636 : 2005 SCC (Cri) 787, this Court held that however desirable it may be to take note of plight of an unfortunate woman, who unwittingly enters into wedlock with a married man, there is no scope to include a woman not lawfully married within the expression of “wife”. The Bench held that this inadequacy in law can be amended only by the legislature. While coming to the aforesaid finding, the learned Judges relied on the decision in *Yamunabai case*.”

19. After referring to the divergence of judicial opinion on the interpretation of the word “wife” in Section 125 CrPC, speaking for the Bench A.K. Ganguly, J. held that the Bench is inclined to take a broad view of the definition of “wife”, having regard to the social object of Section 125 CrPC.

20. In *Chanmuniya case*, this Court formulated three questions and referred the matter to the larger Bench. However, after discussing various provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, this Court held that a broad and extensive interpretation should be given to the term “wife” under Section 125 CrPC and held as under: (SCC p. 149, para 42)

“42. We are of the opinion that a broad and expansive interpretation should be given to the term “wife” to include even those cases where a man and woman have been living together as husband and wife for a reasonably long period of time, and strict proof of marriage should not be a precondition for maintenance under Section 125 CrPC, so as to fulfil the true spirit and essence of the beneficial provision of maintenance under Section 125. We also believe that such an interpretation would be a just application of the principles enshrined in the Preamble to our Constitution, namely, social justice and upholding the dignity of the individual.”

21. On the basis of the evidence of Appellant 1 (PW 1), birth certificates of Appellants 2 and 3 (Exts. P-7 and P-8 dated 25-5-2001 and 6-8-2003), other documentary evidence, oral evidence of PW 2 who was co-worker of Appellant 1 and PW 3, landlord, the Family Court held that Appellant 1 and the respondent were living together as husband and wife and there is sufficient proof of marriage. The Family Court rightly drew the presumption of valid marriage between Appellant 1 and the respondent and that they are legally married

couple for claiming maintenance by the wife under Section 125 CrPC which is summary in nature. The evidence of PW 1 coupled with the birth certificates of Appellants 2 and 3 and other evidence clearly establish the factum of marriage."

8. Similar view was taken by this Court in the case of **Smt. Pushpa Pandey and Another Vs. Suresh Pandey** decided on 24/11/2016 in **Criminal Revisions No.348/2006 & 356/2006 (Gwalior Bench)**.

9. Considering the totality of facts and circumstances of the case as well as in the light of law laid down by Supreme Court in the cases of **Chanmuniya Vs. Virendra Kumar Singh Kushwah and Another** reported in (2011) 1 SCC 141, **Badshah Vs. Urmila Badshah Godse & Another** reported in (2014) 1 SCC 188, in the case of **Kamala (supra)** as well as law laid down by this Court in the case of **Smt. Pushpa Pandey (supra)**, this Court is of considered opinion that since the applicant and respondent were residing as husband and wife for a considerable long time and in absence of any specific finding by the Trial Court that respondent is not a legally wedded wife of the applicant, this Court is of considered opinion that the Trial Court did not commit any mistake by awarding maintenance to the respondent under Section 125 of Cr.P.C.

10. Since the quantum of maintenance amount has not been challenged, therefore no further deliberations are required in the present case.

11. Accordingly, application fails and is hereby **dismissed**.

(G.S. AHLUWALIA)
JUDGE

S.M.