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D. VELUSAMY

v.

D. PATCHAIAMMAL

(Criminal Appeal No. 2028-2029 of 2010)

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OCTOBER 21, 2010

**[MARKANDEY KATJU AND T. S. THAKUR, JJ.]**

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*Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 – s. 125 – Maintenance – Claim of – Woman seeking maintenance from appellant claiming to be his legally wedded wife – Appellant refuting the status of claimant as wife and claiming himself to be legally wedded to another woman-‘L’ – Courts below without issuing notice to ‘L’, granting maintenance to claimant holding that appellant was legally wedded to claimant and not to ‘L’ – On appeal, held: Courts below erred in holding that appellant was not married to ‘L’ without even issuing notice to ‘L’ – No finding that claimant and appellant had lived together for a reasonably long period of time in a relationship in the nature of marriage, which is essential to decide the case – Thus, matter remitted back to family court to decide it afresh – Family court to issue notice to ‘L’ and give fresh finding as regard the marriage of appellant and claimant – Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.*

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*Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 – s. 2(f), 2(s) – Expression ‘relationship in the nature of marriage’ – Meaning of – Held: Expression is akin to a common law marriage – It requires that parties though not formally married, must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses; must be of legal age to marry; must be otherwise qualified to enter into a legal marriage, including being unmarried; and must have voluntarily cohabited for a significant period of time – Parties must have also lived together in a ‘shared household’ – Merely spending weekends together or a one night stand would not make it a ‘domestic*

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*relationship' – All live-in relationships will not amount to a relationship in the nature of marriage — Words and Phrases.* A

*Interpretation of statutes – Held: In the garb of interpretation, court cannot change the language of the statute nor can it legislate or amend the law.* B

The respondent filed a petition under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 claiming maintenance from the appellant, in the year 2001. The respondent alleged that she was married to the appellant in the year 1986; and that the appellant stayed with her at her father's house for two or three years and, thereafter, deserted her and started living in his native place. The appellant alleged that in the year 1980, he was married to 'L' according to the Hindu Customary Rites and a male child was born out of the wedlock. The family court held that the appellant was married to the respondent. The High Court upheld the said findings. Therefore, the appellant filed the instant appeals. C D

Allowing the appeals and remitting the matter to the family court, the Court E

HELD: 1.1 Under Section 2(f) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the expression 'domestic relationship' includes not only the relationship of marriage but also a relationship 'in the nature of marriage'. The meaning of the expression 'a relationship in the nature of marriage' has not been defined in the Act. The Parliament by the 2005 Act has drawn a distinction between the relationship of marriage and a relationship in the nature of marriage, and has provided that in either case the person who enters into either relationship is entitled to the benefit of the Act. In the Act of 2005, Parliament has taken notice of a new social phenomenon which has emerged in India known as live-in relationship. F G

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A This new relationship is still rare in India, and is sometimes found in big urban cities in India, but it is very common in North America and Europe. [Paras 20, 21 and 22] [716-G-H; 717-A-D]

B *S. Khushboo vs. Kanniammal & Anr.* (2010) 5 SCC 600 – referred to.

*Marvin vs. Marvin* (1976) 18 C3d660; *Taylor vs. Fields* (1986) 224 Cal. Rpr. 186; *Devaney vs. L' Esperance* 195 N.J., 247 (2008) – referred to

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1.2 Some countries in the world recognize common law marriages. A common law marriage, sometimes called *de facto* marriage, or informal marriage is recognized in some countries as a marriage though no legally recognized marriage ceremony is performed nor civil marriage contract is entered into nor the marriage registered in a civil registry. A 'relationship in the nature of marriage' is akin to a common law marriage. Common law marriages require that although not being formally married: (a) the couple must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses; (b) that they must be of legal age to marry; (c) that they must be otherwise qualified to enter into a legal marriage, including being unmarried; and (d) that they must have voluntarily cohabited and held themselves out to the world as being akin to spouses for a significant period of time. [Paras 32 and 33] [719-F-H; 720-A-D]

'Common Law Marriage' in Wikipedia on Google – referred to.

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1.3 A 'relationship in the nature of marriage' under the 2005 Act must also fulfill the said requirements, and in addition the parties must have lived together in a 'shared household' as defined in Section 2(s) of the Act. Merely

spending weekends together or a one night stand would not make it a 'domestic relationship'. [Para 33] [720-C-D]

1.5 Not all live-in relationships will amount to a relationship in the nature of marriage to get the benefit of the Act of 2005. To get such benefit the conditions aforementioned must be satisfied, and have to be proved by evidence. If a man has a 'keep' whom he maintains financially and uses mainly for sexual purpose and/or as a servant it would not be a relationship in the nature of marriage'. The said view would exclude many women who have had a live-in relationship from the benefit of the 2005 Act, but then it is not for this Court to legislate or amend the law. Parliament has used the expression 'relationship in the nature of marriage' and not 'live-in relationship'. The court in the garb of interpretation cannot change the language of the statute. [Paras 34 and 35] [720-D-G]

2.1 Since 'L' was not made a party to the proceedings before the family court judge or before the High Court and no notice was issued to her; hence, any declaration about her marital status vis-à-vis the appellant is wholly null and void as it would be violative of the rules of natural justice. Without giving a hearing to 'L' no such declaration could have validly be given by the courts below that she was not married to the appellant, since such a finding would seriously affect her rights. If no such declaration could be given, obviously no declaration could validly be given that the appellant was validly married to the respondent, because if 'L' was the wife of the appellant then without divorcing her, the appellant could not have validly married the respondent. At this stage, it cannot be said that the respondent is the wife of the appellant. A divorced wife is treated as a wife for the purpose of Section 125 Cr.P.C. but if a person has not even been married obviously that person could not be divorced. Hence, the respondent

A cannot claim to be the wife of the appellant, unless it is established that the appellant was not married to 'L'. [Paras 11 and 15] [713-C-E; 714-F-G]

B 2.2 The High Court and the family court judge erred in law in holding that the appellant was not married to 'L' without even issuing notice to 'L'. Hence, the said finding is set aside and the matter is remanded to the family court which may issue notice to 'L' and after hearing her give a fresh finding in accordance with law. The question whether the appellant was married to the respondent or not, can be decided only after the said finding. [Para 36] [721-B-D]

D 2.3 There is also no finding in the judgment of the family court judge on the question whether the appellant and the respondent had lived together for a reasonably long period of time in a relationship which was in the nature of marriage. Such findings were essential to decide the instant case. Hence, the impugned judgment of the High Court and family court judge are set aside and the matter is remanded to the family court to decide the matter afresh in accordance with law and in the light of the observations made. [Para 39] [721-D-E]

F *Vimala (K) vs. Veeraswamy (K)* (1991) 2 SCC 375; *Savitaben Somabhat Bhatiya vs. State of Gujarat and others*, AIR 2005 SC 1809 – referred to

**Case Law Reference:**

	(1991) 2 SCC 375	Referred to	Para 13
G	AIR 2005 SC 1809	Referred to	Para 14
	(2010) 5 SCC 600	Referred to	Para 22
	(1976) 18 C3d660	Referred to	Para 24

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(1986) 224 Cal. Rpr. 186 Referred to Para 26 A

195 N.J., 247 (2008) Referred to Para 27

CRIMINAL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Criminal Appeal  
No. 2028-2029 of 2010.

Jayant Bhushan, Gautam Talukdar for the Appellant. B

T. Harish Kumar, Parasanth P., V. Vasudevan for the  
Respondent.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by C

**MARKANDEY KATJU**, J. 1. Leave granted.

2. Heard learned counsel for the appellant. None has  
appeared for the respondent although she has been served  
notice. We had earlier requested Mr. Jayant Bhushan, learned  
Senior counsel to assist us as Amicus Curiae in the case, and  
we record our appreciation of Mr. Bhushan who was of  
considerable assistance to us. D

3. These appeals have been filed against the judgment of  
the Madras High Court dated 12.10.2009. E

4. The appellant herein has alleged that he was married  
according to the Hindu Customary Rites with one Lakshmi on  
25.6.1980. Out of the wedlock with Lakshmi a male child was  
born, who is now studying in an Engineering college at Ooty.  
The petitioner is working as a Secondary Teacher in Thevanga  
Higher Secondary School, Coimbatore. F

5. It appears that the respondent-D. Patchaiammal filed a  
petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. in the year 2001 before the  
Family Court at Coimbatore in which she alleged that she was  
married to the appellant herein on 14.9.1986 and since then  
the appellant herein and she lived together in her father's house  
for two or three years. It is alleged in the petition that after two  
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A or three years the appellant herein left the house of the respondent's father and started living in his native place, but would visit the respondent occasionally.

B 6. It is alleged that the appellant herein (respondent in the petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C.) deserted the respondent herein (petitioner in the proceeding under Section 125 Cr.P.C.) two or three years after marrying her in 1986. In her petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. she alleged that she did not have any kind of livelihood and she is unable to maintain herself whereas the respondent (appellant herein) is a Secondary  
C Grade Teacher drawing a salary of Rs.10000/- per month. Hence it was prayed that the respondent (appellant herein) be directed to pay Rs.500/- per month as maintenance to the petitioner.

D 7. In both her petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. as well as in her deposition in the case the respondent has alleged that she was married to the appellant herein on 14.9.1986, and that he left her after two or three years of living together with her in her father's house.

E 8. Thus it is the own case of the respondent herein that the appellant left her in 1988 or 1989 (i.e. two or three years after the alleged marriage in 1986). Why then was the petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. filed in the year 2001, i.e. after a delay of about twelve years, shall have to be satisfactorily  
F explained by the respondent. This fact also creates some doubt about the case of the respondent herein.

G 9. In his counter affidavit filed by the appellant herein before the Family Court, Coimbatore, it was alleged that the respondent (appellant herein) was married to one Lakshmi on 25.6.1980 as per the Hindu Marriage rites and customs and he had a male child, who is studying in C.S.I. Engineering college at Ooty. To prove his marriage with Lakshmi the  
H appellant produced the ration card, voter's identity card of his

wife, transfer certificate of his son, discharge certificate of his wife Lakshmi from hospital, photographs of the wedding, etc. A

10. The learned Family Court Judge has held by his judgment dated 5.3.2004 that the appellant was married to the respondent and not to Lakshmi. These findings have been upheld by the High Court in the impugned judgment. B

11. In our opinion, since Lakshmi was not made a party to the proceedings before the Family Court Judge or before the High Court and no notice was issued to her hence any declaration about her marital status vis-à-vis the appellant is wholly null and void as it will be violative of the rules of natural justice. Without giving a hearing to Lakshmi no such declaration could have validly be given by the Courts below that she had not married the appellant herein since such as a finding would seriously affect her rights. And if no such declaration could have been given obviously no declaration could validly have been given that the appellant was validly married to the respondent, because if Lakshmi was the wife of the appellant then without divorcing her the appellant could not have validly married the respondent. C D E

12. It may be noted that Section 125 Cr.P.C. provides for giving maintenance to the wife and some other relatives. The word 'wife' has been defined in Explanation (b) to Section 125(1) of the Cr.P.C. as follows : F

"Wife includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried."

13. In *Vimala (K) vs. Veeraswamy (K)* [(1991) 2 SCC 375], a three-Judge Bench of this Court held that Section 125 of the Code of 1973 is meant to achieve a social purpose and the object is to prevent vagrancy and destitution. Explaining the meaning of the word 'wife' the Court held: G

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A “..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. When an attempt is made  
 by the husband to negative the claim of the neglected wife  
 depicting her as a kept-mistress on the specious plea that  
 B he was already married, the court would insist on strict  
 proof of the earlier marriage. The term ‘wife’ in Section  
 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, includes a woman  
 who has been divorced by a husband or who has obtained  
 a divorce from her husband and has not remarried. The  
 C woman not having the legal status of a wife is thus brought  
 within the inclusive definition of the term ‘wife’ consistent  
 with the objective. However, under the law a second wife  
 whose marriage is void on account of the survival of the  
 first marriage is not a legally wedded wife, and is,  
 D therefore, not entitled to maintenance under this provision.”

14. In a subsequent decision of this Court in *Savitaben  
 Somabhat Bhatiya vs. State of Gujarat and others*, AIR 2005  
 SC 1809, this Court held that however desirable it may be to  
 take note of the plight of an unfortunate woman, who unwittingly  
 E 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.

F 15. Since we have held that the Courts below erred in law  
 in holding that Lakshmi was not married to the appellant (since  
 notice was not issued to her and she was not heard), it cannot  
 be said at this stage that the respondent herein is the wife of  
 the appellant. A divorced wife is treated as a wife for the  
 purpose of Section 125 Cr.P.C. but if a person has not even  
 G been married obviously that person could not be divorced.  
 Hence the respondent herein cannot claim to be the wife of the  
 appellant herein, unless it is established that the appellant was  
 not married to Lakshmi.

H 16. However, the question has also be to be examined

from the point of view of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Section 2(a) of the Act states : A

“2(a) “aggrieved person” means any woman who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the respondent and who alleges to have been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent”; B

Section 2(f) states :

“2(f) “domestic relationship” means a relationship between two persons who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household, when they are related by consanguinity, marriage, or *through a relationship in the nature of marriage*, adoption or are family members living together as a joint family”; C

Section 2(s) states :

“2(s) “shared household” means a household where the person aggrieved lives or at any stage has lived in a domestic relationship either singly or along with the respondent and includes such a household whether owned or tenanted either jointly by the aggrieved person and the respondent, or owned or tenanted by either of them in respect of which either the aggrieved person or the respondent or both jointly or singly have any right, title, interest or equity and includes such a household which may belong to the joint family of which the respondent is a member, irrespective of whether the respondent or the aggrieved person has any right, title or interest in the shared household.” D E F

Section 3(a) states that an act will constitute domestic violence in case it- G

“3(a) harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical, of the H

A aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and *economic abuse*,” or

(emphasis supplied)

B 17. The expression “economic abuse” has been defined to include :

C “(a) deprivation of all or any economic or financial resources to which the aggrieved person is entitled under any law or custom whether payable under an order of a court or otherwise *or which the aggrieved person requires out of necessity including, but not limited to, household necessities* for the aggrieved person and her children, if any, *stridhan*, property, jointly or separately owned by the aggrieved person, payment of rental related to the shared household and maintenance”.

(emphasis supplied)

E 18. An aggrieved person under the Act can approach the Magistrate under Section 12 for the relief mentioned in Section 12(2). Under Section 20(1)(d) the Magistrate can grant maintenance while disposing of the application under Section 12(1).

F 19. Section 26(1) provides that the relief mentioned in Section 20 may also be sought in any legal proceeding, before a civil court, family court or a criminal court.

G 20. Having noted the relevant provisions in The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, we may point out that the expression ‘domestic relationship’ includes not only the relationship of marriage but also a relationship ‘in the nature of marriage’. The question, therefore, arises as to what is the meaning of the expression ‘a relationship in the nature of marriage’. Unfortunately this expression has not been defined H in the Act. Since there is no direct decision of this Court on the

interpretation of this expression we think it necessary to interpret it because a large number of cases will be coming up before the Courts in our country on this point, and hence an authoritative decision is required. A

21. In our opinion Parliament by the aforesaid Act has drawn a distinction between the relationship of marriage and a relationship in the nature of marriage, and has provided that in either case the person who enters into either relationship is entitled to the benefit of the Act. B

22. It seems to us that in the aforesaid Act of 2005 Parliament has taken notice of a new social phenomenon which has emerged in our country known as live-in relationship. This new relationship is still rare in our country, and is sometimes found in big urban cities in India, but it is very common in North America and Europe. It has been commented upon by this Court in *S. Khushboo vs. Kanniammal & Anr.* (2010) 5 SCC 600 (vide para 31). C D

23. When a wife is deserted, in most countries the law provides for maintenance to her by her husband, which is called alimony. However, earlier there was no law providing for maintenance to a woman who was having a live-in relationship with a man without being married to him and was then deserted by him. E

24. In USA the expression 'palimony' was coined which means grant of maintenance to a woman who has lived for a substantial period of time with a man without marrying him, and is then deserted by him (see 'palimony' on Google). The first decision on palimony was the well known decision of the California Superior Court in *Marvin vs. Marvin* (1976) 18 C3d660. This case related to the famous film actor Lee Marvin, with whom a lady Michelle lived for many years without marrying him, and was then deserted by him and she claimed palimony. Subsequently in many decisions of the Courts in USA, the concept of palimony has been considered and developed. The F G H

- A US Supreme Court has not given any decision on whether there is a legal right to palimony, but there are several decisions of the Courts in various States in USA. These Courts in USA have taken divergent views, some granting palimony, some denying it altogether, and some granting it on certain conditions. Hence
- B in USA the law is still in a state of evolution on the right to palimony.

25. Although there is no statutory basis for grant of palimony in USA, the Courts there which have granted it have granted it on a contractual basis. Some Courts in USA have held that
- C there must be a written or oral agreement between the man and woman that if they separate the man will give palimony to the woman, while other Courts have held that if a man and woman have lived together for a substantially long period without getting married there would be deemed to be an *implied or*
- D *constructive contract* that palimony will be given on their separation.

26. In *Taylor vs. Fields* (1986) 224 Cal. Rpr. 186 the facts were that the plaintiff Taylor had a relationship with a married
- E man Leo. After Leo died Taylor sued his widow alleging breach of an implied agreement to take care of Taylor financially and she claimed maintenance from the estate of Leo. The Court of Appeals in California held that the relationship alleged by Taylor was nothing more than that of a married man and his mistress.
- F It was held that the alleged contract rested on meretricious consideration and hence was invalid and unenforceable. The Court of Appeals relied on the fact that Taylor did not live together with Leo but only occasionally spent weekends with him. There was no sign of a stable and significant cohabitation
- G between the two.

27. However, the New Jersey Supreme Court in *Devaney vs. L'Esperance* 195 N.J., 247 (2008) held that cohabitation is not necessary to claim palimony, rather "it is the promise to support, expressed or implied, coupled with a marital type
- H relationship, that are indispensable elements to support a valid

claim for palimony". A law has now been passed in 2010 by the State legislature of New Jersey that there must be a written agreement between the parties to claim palimony. A

28. Thus, there are widely divergent views of the Courts in U.S.A. regarding the right to palimony. Some States like Georgia and Tennessee expressly refuse to recognize palimony agreements. B

29. Written palimony contracts are rare, but some US Courts have found implied contracts when a woman has given up her career, has managed the household, and assisted a man in his business for a lengthy period of time. Even when there is no explicit written or oral contract some US Courts have held that the action of the parties make it appear that a constructive or implied contract for grant of palimony existed. C

30. However, a meretricious contract exclusively for sexual service is held in all US Courts as invalid and unenforceable. D

31. In the case before us we are not called upon to decide whether in our country there can be a valid claim for palimony on the basis of a contract, express or implied, written or oral, since no such case was set up by the respondent in her petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. E

32. Some countries in the world recognize common law marriages. A common law marriage, sometimes called de facto marriage, or informal marriage is recognized in some countries as a marriage though no legally recognized marriage ceremony is performed or civil marriage contract is entered into or the marriage registered in a civil registry (see details on Google). F

33. In our opinion a 'relationship in the nature of marriage' is akin to a common law marriage. Common law marriages require that although not being formally married :- G

- (a) *The couple must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses.* H

- A (b) They must be of legal age to marry.
- (c) They must be otherwise qualified to enter into a legal marriage, including being unmarried.
- B (d) They must have voluntarily cohabited and held themselves out to the world as being akin to spouses *for a significant period of time*.

(see 'Common Law Marriage' in Wikipedia on Google)

C In our opinion a 'relationship in the nature of marriage' under the 2005 Act must also fulfill the above requirements, and in addition the parties must have lived together in a 'shared household' as defined in Section 2(s) of the Act. Merely spending weekends together or a one night stand would not make it a 'domestic relationship'.

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E 34. In our opinion not all live in relationships will amount to a relationship in the nature of marriage to get the benefit of the Act of 2005. To get such benefit the conditions mentioned by us above must be satisfied, and this has to be proved by evidence. If a man has a 'keep' whom he maintains financially and uses mainly for sexual purpose and/or as a servant it would not, in our opinion, be a relationship in the nature of marriage'

F 35. No doubt the view we are taking would exclude many women who have had a live in relationship from the benefit of the 2005 Act, but then it is not for this Court to legislate or amend the law. Parliament has used the expression 'relationship in the nature of marriage' and not 'live in relationship'. The Court in the grab of interpretation cannot change the language of the statute.

G 36. In feudal society sexual relationship between man and woman outside marriage was totally taboo and regarded with disgust and horror, as depicted in Leo Tolstoy's novel 'Anna Karenina', Gustave Flaubert's novel 'Madame Bovary' and the

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novels of the great Bengali writer Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyaya. A

37. However, Indian society is changing, and this change has been reflected and recognized by Parliament by enacting The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. B

38. Coming back to the facts of the present case, we are of the opinion that the High Court and the learned Family Court Judge erred in law in holding that the appellant was not married to Lakshmi without even issuing notice to Lakshmi. Hence this finding has to be set aside and the matter remanded to the Family Court which may issue notice to Lakshmi and after hearing her give a fresh finding in accordance with law. The question whether the appellant was married to the respondent or not can, of course, be decided only after the aforesaid finding. C

39. There is also no finding in the judgment of the learned Family Court Judge on the question whether the appellant and respondent had lived together for a reasonably long period of time in a relationship which was in the nature of marriage. In our opinion such findings were essential to decide this case. Hence we set aside the impugned judgment of the High Court and Family Court Judge, Coimbatore and remand the matter to the Family Court Judge to decide the matter afresh in accordance with law and in the light of the observations made above. Appeals allowed. D

N.J.

Appeals allowed. E

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