
(2024) 06 P&H CK 1570
In the Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh
Case No : CRWP Of 5694 Of 2024

Dimpal and another	Vs	APPELLANT
State of Haryana and others		RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 18-06-2024

Acts Referred:

Constitution Of India, 1950 — Article 226, 227

Citation : (2024) 06 P&H CK 1570

Hon'ble Judges : Vikas Bahl, J

Bench : Single Bench

Advocate : Hasan Kaur, Vivek Chauhan

Final Decision : Disposed Of

Judgement

Vikas Bahl, J

1. The present Criminal Writ Petition has been filed under Article 226/227 of the Constitution of India for issuance of direction to respondent nos.1 to 3 to protect the life and liberty of the petitioners.

2. Learned counsel for the petitioners has submitted that petitioner no.1 was born on 30.09.2003 and for this purpose, reference has been made to her Aadhar card (Annexure P-1) and petitioner no.2 was born on 01.01.1998 and for the said purpose, reference has been made to his Aadhar card (Annexure P-2). It is further stated that the petitioners are major and in a "Live in Relationship" out of their free will and without any pressure and petitioner no.1 was earlier married to Mohit Singh but petitioner no.1 has been residing separately from her husband for the last 8 months. It is further submitted that the petitioners have given a detailed representation dated 10.06.2024 (Annexure P-3) to respondent No.2- Commissioner of Police, Panchkula as they are apprehending harm to their life and liberty and have, thus, sought protection. Learned counsel for the petitioners in support of her arguments has relied upon the judgment dated 20.04.2018 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Criminal Appeal no.597 of 2018

(arising out of SLP (Crl.) no.4488 of 2017) titled as "Nandakumar & Anr. vs. The State of Kerala & Ors." and also the judgment dated 18.05.2021 passed by the Coordinate Bench of this Court in CRWP-4521-2021 titled as "Pardeep Singh and another vs. State of Haryana and others" in which protection has been granted in a case where the petitioners were living in "Live in Relationship".

3. Learned counsel for the petitioners has further relied upon an order passed by a co-ordinate Bench of this Court dated 03.09.2021 in CRWP-7874-2021 titled as "Paramjit Kaur and another vs. State of Punjab and others" as per which although the divorce petition filed by petitioner no.2 therein was dismissed, yet this Court had granted protection to the petitioners.

4. Notice of motion to respondent Nos.1 to 3 only.

5. On advance notice, Mr.Vivek Chauhan, Addl.A.G. Haryana. appears and accepts notice on behalf of respondent Nos.1 to 3. He has stated that he has no objection in case the respondent No.2-Commissioner of Police, Panchkula, is directed to consider the representation dated 10.06.2024 (Annexure P-3) on the limited aspect of protection of life and liberty of the petitioners and to take appropriate action, in accordance with law.

6. This Court has heard the learned counsel for the parties and has perused the paper book.

7. In Pardeep Singh's (supra), a co-ordinate Bench of this Court has held as under:-

"The Constitution of India is the Supreme Law of the land. Right to life and liberty is enshrined therein and is treated as a basic feature. The said right includes the right of an individual to full development of his/her potential in accordance with his/her choice and wish and for such purpose, he/she is entitled to choose a partner of his/her choice. The individual also has the right to formalize the relationship with the partner through marriage or to adopt the non-formal approach of a live-in-relationship. The concept of live-in-relationships has crept into our society from western nations and initially, found acceptance in the metropolitan cities, probably because, individuals felt that formalization of a relationship through marriage was not necessary for complete fulfillment. Education played a great role in development of this concept. Slowly, the concept has percolated into small towns and villages also as is evident from this petition. This shows that social acceptance for live-in-relationships is on the increase. In law, such a relationship is not prohibited nor does it amount to commission of any offence and thus, in my considered view such persons are entitled to equal protection of laws as any other citizen of the country. The law postulates that the life and liberty of every individual is precious and must be protected irrespective of individual views.

Let us examine the issue from another view-point. The Constitutional Courts grant protection to couples, who have married against the wishes of their

respective parents. They seek protection of life and liberty from their parents and family members, who disapprove of the alliance. An identical situation exists where the couple has entered into a live-in-relationship. The only difference is that the relationship is not universally accepted. Would that make any difference ? In my considered opinion, it would not. The couple fears for their safety from relatives in both situations and not from the society. They are thus, entitled to the same relief. No citizen can be permitted to take law in his own hands in a country governed by Rule of Law.

The petition is accordingly, disposed of with direction to respondent No.2 to consider the representation dated 9.5.2021 (Annexure P3) and to provide appropriate protection, if found necessary. It shall be ensured that no harm comes either to the lives or liberty of the petitioners."

8. It would also be relevant to refer to the judgment of the Division Bench of this Court dated 03.09.2021 passed in LPA-769-2021

titled as "Ishrat Bano and another vs. State of Punjab and others". Ishrat Bano (petitioner therein) had filed Criminal Writ Petition no.7903 of 2021 which was dismissed by the learned Single Judge of this Court. The relevant portion of the order passed by the learned Single Judge dated 01.09.2021 is reproduced hereinbelow:-

"Prayer in this writ petition is for issuance of a direction to the official respondents to protect the life and liberty of the petitioners at the hands of respondents No.5 to 9.

Counsel for the petitioners has argued that the petitioners have performed the marriage and are apprehending threat to their life and liberty at the hands of respondents No.5 to 9. It is further submitted that previously, the petitioner No.2 was married to one Alia Hasan and the marriage was annulled by way of divorce documents dated 26.07.2018, 27.08.2018 and 27.09.2018 i.e. vide 03 divorce deeds executed by petitioner No.2 – Aslam Khan himself.

A perusal of these 03 divorce deeds relied upon by the petitioners reveals that these are one sided documents prepared by petitioner No.2 and there are two common witnesses namely Shehnaz Ali and Feroz Khan. There is no signature of the first wife of petitioner No.2 namely Alia Hasan, giving her consent to such divorce. Even otherwise, a perusal of these divorce deeds further reveal that the marriage of petitioner No.2 was performed with Alia Hasan on 06.07.2013 and out of the said wedlock two daughters namely Sohalia Aslam and Amima Aslam were born, who are alive and residing with the first wife of petitioner No.2 i.e. Alia Hasan.

Counsel for the petitioners has further argued that after this one sided customary divorce, the petitioner No.2 has now performed marriage with petitioner No.1 on 20.08.2021. The Co-ordinate Bench while taking up this petition has directed the petitioners to inform the Court as to how much amount, the petitioner No.2 is

ready to give to his earlier wife to enable her to maintain herself.

Despite taking 02 dates, no such proposal has come.

This Court cannot ignore the fact that the Court being legal guardian of the 02 minor girls, who are living at the mercy of their mother – Alia Hasan, as the petitioner No.2 is not only claiming to have divorced his first wife Alia Hasan but he has also refused to maintain and take care of the upbringing of his 02 minor daughters aged 4½ years and 02 years.

On the face of it, the present petition is nothing but a ploy to seek a seal of this Court regarding the lustful and adulterous life of petitioner No.2 with petitioner No.1 and the Court cannot be a party to the same. The arguments of petitioner No.2 that he has a right to perform second marriage under Muslim Law is misconceived as this Court instead of taking an academic view is more concerned about the welfare of 02 minor girls as it is clear that petitioner No.2 has intentionally failed to maintain his first wife and 02 minor daughters.

Accordingly, the present petition is dismissed with Rs.1,00,000/- costs to be paid to Alia Hasan.”

A perusal of above would show that since the Court had primarily observed that the divorce documents were one sided documents, thus, prima-facie it appeared that the divorce was not legal. The matter was taken up in appeal and the Division Bench of this Court vide judgment dated 03.09.2021 passed in LPA-769-2021 titled as “Ishrat Bano and another vs. State of Punjab and others” held as under:-

“The aspect which we are considering and dealing with is with regard to the threat to the life and liberty to the appellants as has been asserted by them. No doubt, in case a criminal case is registered against any of the parties, the law should take its own course, however, the life and liberty of any person who has approached the Court with such a grievance need to be taken care of and the protection be provided as permissible in law. No person can be permitted or allowed to take law in his hands and therefore, keeping in view the said aspect, we dispose of the present appeal by observing that the Senior Superintendent of Police, Maler Kotla, shall take into consideration the representation dated 17.08.2021 (Annexure P-5) submitted by the appellants and if some substance is found therein, take appropriate steps in accordance with law to ensure that the life and liberty is not jeopardized of the appellants at the hands of the private respondents. This direction shall not be construed in any manner to restrain the official respondents to proceed against the appellants in case there is some criminal case registered against them. The law shall take its own course and it shall be open to the authorities/investigating agency to proceed against the appellants, if required in law and in accordance thereto.”

9. Thus, the Division Bench after considering the aspect of protection of life and liberty being of paramount consideration and without getting into the issue as to

whether the relationship between the parties was legal or not, however, granted them protection of life and liberty.

10. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Nandakumar's (supra) has held as under:-

"Even if they were not competent to enter into wedlock (which position itself is disputed), they have right to live together even outside wedlock. It would not be out of place to mention that 'lie-in relationship' is now recognized by the Legislature itself which has found its place under the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005."

11. In view of the same, it goes without saying that protection of life and liberty is a basic feature of the Constitution of India. Every person has the right to live his / her life with a person of his / her choice. At any rate, whenever this Court, prima-facie, is satisfied that on account of some relatives/ persons being unhappy with the relationship between the petitioners could cause harm to the life and liberty of the petitioners, then in such circumstances, the Courts are required to pass necessary directions for their protection.

12. Keeping in view the above said facts and circumstances and without commenting upon the legality of the relationship or expressing any opinion on merits of the case, this Court deems it appropriate to dispose of the present petition with a direction to respondent no.2 to consider the representation dated 10.06.2024 (Annexure P-3) and to assess the threat perception to the petitioners and after considering the same, respondent no.2 shall take appropriate action in accordance with law.

13. Accordingly, the petition stands disposed of with above said directions.

14. It is, however, clarified that this order shall not debar the State from proceeding against the petitioners, if involved in any other case.