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## Smt. Prabhodini Gatla Vs Vijay Kumar Gatla

## Contempt Case No. 1805 of 2013

Court: Andhra Pradesh High Court

Date of Decision: Oct. 29, 2013

Citation: (2014) 1 ALD 482

Hon'ble Judges: M. Seetharama Murti, J

Bench: Single Bench

Advocate: D. Vathsalendra, for the Appellant; N. Prashant, for the Respondent

## **Judgement**

## @JUDGMENTTAG-ORDER

M. Seetharama Murti, J.

This is a contempt case by the sole petitioner against the sole respondent requesting to punish the respondent

under Sections 10 to 12 of the Contempt of Courts Act (ï¿Â½the Actï¿Â½, for short) for not obeying the order dated 10.12.2012 of this Court made

in C.R.P.No.3937 of 2012.

2. The case of the petitioner, in brief, is this:

The learned Judge, Family Court, Hyderabad, by an order dated 19.04.2012 made in I.A. No. 85 of 2011 in O.P. No. 123 of 2011 granted

interim maintenance of Rs. 20,000/- per month from the date of the petition till the disposal of the main/original petition and further directed that the

amount of interim maintenance shall be payable on or before 10th of succeeding month and that the arrears of interim maintenance shall be paid by

the respondent within three months from the said date of the said orders. Aggrieved of the said orders, the respondent had preferred C.R.P. No.

3937 of 2012 before this Court. This Court, by orders dated 10.12.2012 dismissed the revision petition and had confirmed the orders of the

learned Judge of the Family Court, Hyderabad. As per the orders of this Court, the arrears are to a tune of Rs. 3,10,000/- as on the date of filing

of the present case. Despite the orders of this Court, the respondent has not paid any amount till this day to the petitioner and, therefore, the

petitioner and her infant are being put to sufferance. The respondent is being represented by his brother before the learned Judge, Family Court.

Hence the respondent may be brought before this Court for properly explaining as to why he had violated the orders of this Court. Since the

aforementioned orders of this Court are not complied with, this Court may be pleased to punish the respondent under Sections 10 to 12 of the Act

for not obeying the orders of this Court.

- 3. I have heard the submissions of the learned counsel for the petitioner.
- 4. The case necessary for consideration, in brief, is as under:

The learned Judge of the Family court, Hyderabad, vide order dated 19.04.2012 in I.A. No. 85 of 2011 in O.P. No. 123 of 2011 granted interim

maintenance to the petitioner from the date of the petition till disposal of the main/original petition. The said orders were confirmed by this Court,

by orders dated 10.12.2012 made in C.R.P. No. 3937 of 2012. Despite the orders of this Court, the respondent has not paid any amount till this

day to the petitioner and, therefore, the petitioner and her infant are being put to sufferance. As per the orders of this Court, the arrears are to a

tune of Rs. 3,10,000/- as on the date of filing of the present case. Hence the respondent may be brought before this Court for properly explaining

as to why he had violated the orders of this Court. Since the aforementioned orders of this Court are not complied with, this Court may be pleased

to punish the respondent under Sections 10 to 12 of the Act for not obeying the orders of this Court.

5. From the facts narrated supra, it is evident that interim maintenance was awarded to the petitioner and the same is payable by the respondent. In

case the same is not paid, the petitioner is entitled under law and facts to execute the orders as per the procedure established by law and realise

the arrears of interim maintenance and also the current interim maintenance besides future interim maintenance. Instead of either filing a collection

petition or seeking execution of the orders/decree granting interim maintenance, the petitioner had filed this contempt case. In case there is a

grievance of non compliance of the decree or order granting interim maintenance, the remedy available is to approach the Court of execution:

notably the execution proceedings provide detailed procedure as opposed to the proceedings in contempt, which are summary in nature. Thus,

when the matter relates to non compliance of a decree or an order granting interim maintenance and when an appropriate and efficacious regular

remedy is otherwise available under law to the petitioner it is not expedient to exercise contempt jurisdiction as a mode of executing the

order/decree for interim maintenance. In the well-considered view of this Court, simply because the regular remedies may take more time and/or

are more circuitous, the contempt proceedings cannot be invoked for collection of the arrears of interim maintenance. Viewed thus, this Court finds

that for non compliance of the orders/decree granting interim maintenance the provisions of the Civil/Criminal contempt are not attracted and so the

contempt case is not maintainable. Therefore, the contempt case is liable to be dismissed. In the result, the Contempt Case is dismissed at the stage

of admission. It is needless to mention that the petitioner can initiate before the Family Court appropriate regular proceedings as provided under

law for recovery/collection of arrears of interim maintenance. No costs.