

**(2009) 09 CAL CK 0051**

**Calcutta High Court**

**Case No:** C.R.R. No. 2459 of 2009

Ms. Kaberi Niyogi and Another

APPELLANT

Vs

State of West Bengal and  
Another

RESPONDENT

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**Date of Decision:** Sept. 23, 2009

**Acts Referred:**

- Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) - Section 125

**Citation:** (2010) 2 CivCC 615 : (2011) 6 RCR(Criminal) 1710

**Hon'ble Judges:** Ashim Kumar Roy, J

**Bench:** Single Bench

**Advocate:** Salil Kumar Sarkar and Mr. Swapnil Kumar Sarkar, for the Appellant; Sandipan Ganguly, for the State, Mr. Joymalya Bagchi and Ms. Rupa Bandyopadhyay, for the Respondent No. 2, for the Respondent

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### **Judgement**

Ashim Kumar Roy, J.

The petitioners, who are daughters of the opposite party No.2 in the instant criminal revision challenged an order passed in connection with a proceeding u/s 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, whereby their prayer for maintenance has been refused on the ground of attainment of majority.

2. Heard the learned Advocates appearing on behalf of the parties. Perused the impugned order and other materials on record.
3. Having gone through the impugned order I find that the learned Court below rejected the petitioners' prayer for maintenance solely on the ground that they have already attained their majority and both of them, who are college going girls, do not suffer from any physical and mental infirmity or injury.
4. It is true according to the provisions of Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure no female child after attainment of majority is entitled to maintenance

from his father, unless she is unable to maintain herself by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury.

5. In the case at hand it is an admitted position both the petitioners have attained their majority. While petitioner No. 1 is aged about 23 years, the petitioner No.2 is aged about 21 years. Both of them pursuing their study at colleges. None of them suffers from any physical or mental abnormality or Injury and thus unable to maintain themselves.

6. However, in the case of Jagdish Jugtawat v. Manjulata & Ors., 2003(2) ACJ 137(S.C.): 2003(2) CCC 565 (S.C.): 2002 SCC (Cri.) 1147 the Hon"ble Apex Court held otherwise and concluded on a combined reading of Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Section 20(3) of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, a female child that is a girl even after attainment of majority is very much entitled to maintenance from her father till her marriage.

7. In view of the aforesaid legal position the order impugned cannot be sustained and accordingly is set aside.

8. This matter is remanded back to the Court below and the learned Magistrate is directed to dispose of the said maintenance proceeding on merit and in accordance with law and after giving reasonable opportunity of hearing to both the parties. The learned Magistrate is further directed to make all endeavours to dispose of the said proceedings as expeditiously as possible preferably with six months from the date of communication of this order.