

**IN THE COURT OF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, 3<sup>rd</sup> COURT,  
ASANSOL, PASCHIM BARDHAMAN**

**Present: Sri Abhishek Manna (J.O code: WB01159)**  
Judicial Magistrate  
3<sup>rd</sup> Court, Asansol

**Misc Case No. 197/ 2022**  
**CNR No. WBB16-010465-2022**

Priya Sharma -vs- Amit Sharma and 03 others

**Order Dated: 15.12.2023**

The aggrieved petitioner moves the prayer for interim relief under section 23 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 by virtue of an Affidavit sworn in by the petitioner u/s 23(2) of the Act.

The case in a nutshell is that the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent no.1, Amit Sharma was solemnized as per Hindu rites and customs on 01.12.2020. After marriage, the petitioner was taken to her matrimonial home where she started living with respondent no.1 as husband-wife. The respondents demanded more dowry. Their demand converted into physical and mental torture upon her. The intensity of torture increased day by day. The petitioner was subjected to sexual torture from the very date of blue moon i.e 02.12.2020. The sexual tortured continued on different dates by different forms. Subsequently, after many incidents of indifference cruelty and infliction of mental, physical and sexual torture, the father of the complainant brought her back to Asansol with the help of police. The respondent no.1 did not show any interest towards his relation with the petitioner nor took any information of her. He neglected his wife/ petitioner in various forms and abused her. The aggrieved petitioner was also humiliated by the respondents. The petitioner is now residing at her parent's house. The petitioner also asserted that she is an unemployed lady having no source of income whereas respondent no.1 is working at J.M. BAXI PICT

(Paradeep International Cargo Terminal) and earns Rs. 1,91,256/- per month. The respondent no.1 is not providing any maintenance to her.

The Aggrieved Person/ Petitioner has therefore prayed for a direction prohibiting the respondents from committing any act of domestic violence and direction towards the respondent no.1 to pay monetary relief of Rs. 40,000/- per month and others relieves as per the claim of her petition.

The respondents appear by filing vakalatnama and have also filed a Written Objection denying the allegations made by the Aggrieved Person/ Petitioner in her petition. The Opposite party contends that all the statements made by the complainant in the Petition are far away from the real facts and are devoid of truth. The respondents have stated that the petitioner was never subjected to any kind of mental, physical or sexual torture.

Ld. Advocate for the petitioner while moving the instant application for interim relief has submitted inter alia that the petitioner was subjected to domestic violence and now living at his father's house. She has no sufficient income of her own to maintain herself whereas the O.P earns huge income from his employment. Hence he prays as per the claim of this petition at this interim stage.

Ld. Advocate for the petitioner has filed copies of some bank statements of respondent.1, Amit Sharma being a/c no. 20160016734 along with other documents. He has also cited various judgments passed by the Hon'ble Courts and prays for an order at this interim stage.

Ld. Advocate for the O.P submits inter alia that the petitioner was never been subjected to any form of domestic violence. After marriage the petitioner stayed with her husband and thereafter she voluntarily left her matrimonial home. He submits that the O.P is not working at J.M. BAXI PICT as he has been sacked from the job. He also submits that the respondent no.1 is now working as temporary consultant in a private company and earns about Rs. 22,500/- per month and he has to bear the

expenses of his dependent parent. He has filed one termination letter dated 06.06.2022. He also mentioned some judgments passed by the Hon'ble Courts and submits that petitioner is not entitled to get any relief where existence of 'domestic violence' is not proved. He prays for rejection of the instant petition.

I have heard both the parties and perused the DIR and materials on record.

Now, let me see what amounts to 'domestic violence' and whether the case put forward by the petitioner comes within ambit of the definition. Section 3 of the Act defines "domestic violence". It reads as follows;

*"For the purposes of this Act, any act, omission or commission or conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence in case it-*

*(a) harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical, of the aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse; or*

*(b) harasses, harms, injures or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security; or*

*(c) has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to her by any conduct mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b); or*

*(d) otherwise injures or causes harm, whether physical or mental, to the aggrieved person. Explanation I.- For the purposes of this section,-*

*(i) " physical abuse" means any act or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause bodily pain, harm, or danger to life, limb, or health or impair the health or development of the aggrieved person and includes assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force;*

*(ii) " sexual abuse" includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of woman;*

*(iii) " verbal and emotional abuse" includes-*

*(a) insults, ridicule, humiliation, name calling and insults or ridicule specially with regard to not having a child or a male child; and*

*(b) repeated threats to cause physical pain to any person in whom the*

*aggrieved person is interested.*

*(iv) " economic abuse" includes-*

*(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;*

*(b) disposal of household effects, any alienation of assets whether movable or immovable, valuables, shares, securities, bonds and the like or other property in which the aggrieved person has an interest or is entitled to use by virtue of the domestic relationship or which may be reasonably required by the aggrieved person or her children or her stridhan or any other property jointly or separately held by the aggrieved person; and*

*(c) prohibition or restriction to continued access to resources or facilities which the aggrieved person is entitled to use or enjoy by virtue of the domestic relationship including access to the shared household.*

*Explanation II.- For the purpose of determining whether any act, omission, commission or conduct of the respondent constitutes " domestic violence" under this section, the overall facts and circumstances of the case shall be taken into consideration.*

The definition of domestic violence as jotted above is very wide in its scope. It takes within its fold different acts including physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse. Now, the question that crops up is whether the allegations as outlined in the petition make out a case as presented by the petitioner before this court or not. What would be the standard of proof at this stage of interim hearing regarding the allegations stated in the application? Section 23 of the Act is relevant in this regard. It reads as follows:

**“23. Power to grant interim and ex parte orders.-**(1) In any proceeding before him under this Act, the Magistrate may pass such interim order as he deems just and proper.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that an application prima facie discloses that the respondent is committing, or has committed an act of domestic violence or that there is a likelihood that the respondent may commit an act of domestic violence, he may grant an ex parte order on the basis of the affidavit in such form, as may be prescribed, of the aggrieved person under section 18, section 19, section 20, section 21 or, as the case may be, section 22 against the respondent.”

The plain reading of the provision goes to show that the magistrate has to satisfy himself as regards the existence of a prima-facie case in the factual set-up projected by the petitioner/applicant on the basis of an affidavit. In its literal sense, 'prima facie' means on the face of it. The expression 'prima facie' is often used in common parlance to mean 'on first blush' or 'on first impression', without deriving a conclusive meaning. Therefore, if the allegations depicted in the application make out a case that falls among any of the category mentioned above, the court would then have to pass an order keeping in mind the object for which the Act was enacted. The tangled factual questions that may surface in the instant case would be dealt with according to the evidence led by the parties during trial. But, the legislative mandate as reflected under section 23 should be honoured by the court so far as the interim relief is concerned. The facts narrated in the application and supported by the affidavit *prima facie* show that the applicant was subjected to physical abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse at the hands of the respondent.

Thus, keeping in view the benevolent nature of the Act, the provisions under the act should be interpreted broadly. In **Workmen of American Express International Banking Corporation Vs. Management of American Express International Banking Corporation, (1985) II LLJ 539** the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed:- "The principles of statutory construction are well-settled. Words occurring in statutes of liberal import, such as social welfare legislations, and 'human rights' legislations, are not to be put in procrustean beds or shrunk to lilliputian dimensions. In construing these legislations, the imposture of literal construction must be avoided and the prodigality of its misapplication must be recognized and reduced. Judges ought to be more concerned with the 'colour', 'content' and 'context' of such statutes".

Unless the contrary is shown by the respondent, the provision made in favour of the women will be interpreted in their favour. Since the burden upon the victim of domestic violence is to show by way of an affidavit that she was subjected to domestic violence, the court would pass the order at the interim stage which appears to be justified and necessary. In the instant case, the petitioner has alleged that the petitioner was tortured by respondent and she has filed an affidavit to that effect. She has thus met the terms of the requirement of law as contemplated under section 23 of the Act. Further the Domestic Incident Report (DIR) prima facie supports the story of aggrieved petitioner.

Be it mention here that from the bank statements of respondent no.1 as filed by the petitioner it prima facie appears that he got salary of Rs. 1,63,077/- on 02.05.2023 from his new job. It also appears prima facie that he resigned his old job at J.M. BAXI PICT on 06.06.2022. The respondent no.1 has not filed any document/ bank statement of his present income along with his affidavit of asset, income and liability.

In view of the above facts and circumstances this court finds that it is reasonable for the interest of justice to allow this petition in part and allow the prayer in part in the manner stated in the prayer portion of the petition. Accordingly, the prayer under section 23 is considered and allowed in part.

**All the respondents are hereby directed to refrain from causing any type of torture/domestic violence whatsoever on the petitioner.**

Considering all other aspect this court feels that there is some requirement of monetary relief u/s 20 at this stage of proceeding.

**The respondent no.1, Amit Sharma is directed to pay Rs. 30,000/- (Thirty Thousand only) per month to the petitioner, Priya Sharma as her interim monetary relief from the day of filing the case i.e on and from 06.05.2022 till disposal of the case.**

The arrear maintenance amount ( from 06.05.2022 to 15.12.2023) is to be payable by the respondent no.1, Amit Sharma to the petitioner, Priya Sharma within six months from this date failing which the petitioner will be at liberty to realize the said amount from the Respondent no.1 as per law.

The O.P/ Respondent no.1 is further directed to pay the said sum of interim maintenance ( interim monthly monetary relief) to the petitioner for the current month onwards till disposal of the case by the 7<sup>th</sup> day of each succeeding English Calendar month following the month for which it falls due, failing which the petitioner will be at liberty to realize the said amount from the Respondent no.1 as per law.

However, this sum of interim monthly maintenance and arrear maintenance is adjustable with the sum, if any, payable by the respondent to the petitioner as monthly maintenance of the petitioner by virtue of any other litigation.

All the other prayers are rejected at this stage.

The officer-in-charge of the concerned local Police Station is hereby directed to provide all necessary legal assistance to the petitioner so that the order passed herein be implemented by the respondents. Let a free copy of the order be given to the petitioner, respondent and O/C concern PS free of cost for compliance.

Thus prayer under section 23 of the Act is allowed in part.

To 30.03.2024 for evidence.

D/C by me.

J.M. 3<sup>rd</sup> Court, Asansol