

*Before Vikas Bahl, J.*

**PARVEEN KAUR AND ANOTHER—Petitioners**

*versus*

**STATE OF PUNJAB AND OTHERS—Respondents**

**CRWP No.7289 of 2020**

October 07, 2021

***Constitution of India, 1950—Art.226—Protection of life and liberty—Petitioners in live-in relationship—One petitioner already married—Protection granted—Right to life paramount.***

*Held that*, 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, more so, a major, 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 disapproving and 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 then required to pass necessary directions for their protection, bearing in mind the Constitutional right of 'Right to life and liberty'.

(Para 13)

Maninder Singh Bajwa, Advocate, *for the petitioners.*

Karanbir Singh, AAG, Punjab.

Arunjeet Singh Kakkar, Advocate, for respondents No. 8 to 11.

**VIKAS BAHL, J. (Oral)**

(1) The present Criminal Writ Petition has been filed under Article 226 of Constitution of India for issuance of directions to respondents No. 2 and 3 for protecting the life and liberty of the petitioners.

(2) Learned counsel for the petitioners has submitted that the petitioners are major and are living in a live in relationship on account of a love affair between them. It is further submitted that the petitioner No. 2 was married to respondent No. 8, who had assured him that he would be taken abroad but subsequently, refused and on account of the same, the dispute had arisen between the parties. The petitioners

had decided to marry each other but the marriage could not be performed as petitioner No. 2 had not taken divorce from respondent No. 8 and the parents of petitioner No. 1 have also opposed the marriage of petitioner No. 1 and 2.

(3) In this case, notice of motion was issued and the learned counsel was to make submissions on the aspect of whether a live-in-relation between the petitioners entitles them to protection or not.

(4) Learned counsel for the petitioners has stated that a Coordinate Bench of this Court in judgment dated 18.05.2021 passed in **CRWP-4521-2021** titled as *Pardeep Singh and another versus State of Haryana and others* has granted protection in a case where the petitioners were living in “Live in Relationship”.

(5) Learned counsel has further relied upon an order passed by a coordinate Bench of this Court dated 03.09.2021, passed in **CRWP-7874-2021** titled as *Paramjit Kaur and another versus 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.

(6) Learned counsel for the petitioners has further submitted that he has given a representation dated 11.09.2020 (Annexure P-3) to the respondent No. 2-Senior Superintendent of Police, Tarn Taran and he would be satisfied in case the respondent No. 2 is directed to look into the said representation with a limited prayer for only protection of their life and liberty and takes appropriate action in accordance with law.

(7) Learned State counsel has submitted that he has no objection in case, respondent No. 2- Senior Superintendent of Police, Tarn Taran, looks into the representation dated 11.09.2020 (Annexure P-3) with a limited prayer for only protection of life and liberty of the petitioners and takes appropriate action in accordance with law.

(8) At this stage, Mr. Arunjeet Singh Kakkar, Advocate has put in an appearance on behalf of respondents No. 8 to 11 and filed his power of attorney, which has been taken on record. He has submitted that in the present case, petitioners No. 1 and 2 have married each other and even have a child together and the said fact has not been mentioned in the petition. It is further submitted that on account of the interim order passed by this Court, all the authorities are rejecting the pleas raised by the private respondents and even the complaints regarding bigamy etc. which are being submitted by the respondents No. 8 to 11,

are not being taken into consideration. It is further argued that the address mentioned in the petition of the respondents is also incorrect.

(9) This Court has heard the learned counsel for the parties. 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.”

(10) Thus, this Court is of the view that even if the petitioners are living in a “Live in Relationship”, they are entitled to protection of life and liberty. With respect to the aspect of divorce of petitioner no.2, it is relevant to refer to a judgment of the Division Bench of this Court dated 03.09.2021 passed in **LPA-769-2021** titled as ***Ishrat Bano and another versus 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 Sohailia 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.”

(11) A perusal of the 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 versus 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.”

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, even in spite of the fact that there was a criminal case registered against the parties, however, granted them protection.

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, more so, a major, 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 disapproving and 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 then required to pass necessary directions for their protection, bearing in mind the Constitutional right of 'Right to life and liberty'.

(12) Since the question of legality or illegality of the nature of relationship is not to be gone into by this Court at the time of deciding the petition for protecting the life and liberty of the petitioners, thus,

this court does not wish to go into and address the said aspect.

(13) Keeping in view the abovesaid facts and circumstances and without commenting upon the legality of the relationship or expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, this Court deems it appropriate to dispose of the present petition with a direction to respondent No. 2- Senior Superintendent of Police, Tarn Taran, to look into the representation dated 11.09.2020 (Annexure P-3) and after considering the threat perception to the petitioners, respondent No. 2 will take appropriate action in accordance with law. It is, however, clarified that this order shall not debar the State from proceeding against the petitioners, if involved in any other case.

(14) Disposed of in the above terms.

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*Tejinderbir Singh*