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IN THE PRINCIPAL FAMILY COURT AT CHENNAI

Present: Tmt. S. Subadevi, B.A., B.L., M.B.A.,

Principal Judge

Family Court, Chennai

Wednesday, the 7th day of January 2026

M.C.No.373/2024

1. J. Preethi

2. Minor Keerthi

Rep. by her mother J. Preethi

.. Petitioners

-vs-

Seshasayee Nalamati

.. Respondent


This petition came up on 13.12.2025 before me for final hearing, in the presence of the 1st petitioner and the respondent, upon perusing the petition, counter and other connected material papers on record, upon hearing the arguments of both parties and having stood over for consideration till this date, this Court delivered the following:

ORDER

1. This petition filed by the 1st petitioner/wife under section 125 Cr.P.C. to direct the respondent to pay a sum of Rs.2,00,000/- pm to the 1st petitioner and Rs.1,00,000/- pm to the 2nd petitioner towards maintenance.

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The brief averments in the petition are as follows: The 1st petitioner has stated that the marriage between the 1st petitioner and the respondent was solemnized on 18th April, 2019 at Guruvayur Sri Krishna Temple, Kerala and the marriage was registered before Registrar of Marriages (Common) Guruvayur Municipality vide No.3071/2019. The first petitioner is a single mother of two children struggling to maintain her and her two children due to the calculated and planned misadventure indulged by the respondent in the first petitioner's life under the garb of a sacred institution called marriage. The first petitioner is constrained to address herself as a single mother, despite the respondent stage managing a dirty drama, resembling a marriage ceremony to lure the 1st petitioner, despite knowing well that the respondent is legally handicapped from solemnizing his marriage with the first petitioner as he does not possess any decree of divorce evidencing dissolution of the respondent's first marriage with Ms. Debashree. On 25.04.2003 the respondent got married Ms. Debashree and they both started their matrimonial home abroad and living together till date.

The first petitioner has stated that she is a Post graduate in Business Administration. On 28th October 2002 the first petitioner married one Anand. Out of her wed lock with Anand, she has a child by name Shruthi who was born on 29th October 2003. Due to difference of opinion with Anand, she preferred a



divorce petition in OP No.3016/2011 and granted a decree of divorce. As per the terms of the said divorce decree, the entire responsibility to bring up the daughter Shruthi would solely rest on the first petitioner and her Ex-husband Anand is not legally bound to maintain or take care of either the first petitioner or her first daughter Shruthi born to Anand. The first petitioner was then working as Human Resource Manager and started her career at a young age of 18 while pursuing her college education. Due to her skills and talent she rose to the position of Vice President - HR. Due to a considerable salary hike, the 1st petitioner shifted to Bangalore during Nov 2015. Accordingly, she was appointed as Vice President - HR at Gray Matter Software Services Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore on a monthly pay package of 1.5 lac. Therefore, the 1st petitioner along with her first daughter relocated to Bangalore. After 3.5 years of relocating to Bangalore, the first petitioner accidentally got to know the respondent through social media. At that time the respondent introduced himself as a London-based Corporate Executive. While the first petitioner and the respondent were interacting via social media, the respondent suddenly relocated to Bangalore and joined a corporate entity. In due course both the first petitioner and the respondent became emotionally attached and started sharing their respective traumatic and bitter experiences in their personal lives in the past. In the course of such conversations, the respondent revealed that he too was married in 2003



and that due to his wife's mistakes, incompatibility arose between them and disputes and differences became obvious. The respondent further informed that he subsequently obtained a divorce from a competent Family Court in Calcutta.

The first petitioner has stated that the respondent opened up the topic of marrying the first petitioner subject to her willingness. The first petitioner agreed to marry the respondent if he agrees to take care of the 1st petitioner and the 1st petitioner was then spending on herself and her first daughter, Ms. Shruthi. At that time her take home salary is Rs.1.7 lakh per month. After all the tall promises put forth by the respondent, the first petitioner agreed to marry him subject to the approval and concurrences of her first daughter and parents. Further the first petitioner was inclined to consider this marriage proposal only because the respondent assured social and economic security for herself and her first daughter. The respondent claimed that he is earning a handsome figure of Rupees Eighty Lakh per annum and that he can take care of the first petitioner and her first daughter. To demonstrate his promised future commitments, the respondent agreed to sponsor the school excursion to Europe costing around Rs.2 lakhs for the 1st petitioner's first daughter. Further the respondent also remitted the school fees for the first daughter during the academic year prior to the marriage. On 18th April 2019, the first petitioner and the respondent got

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married and the same was also registered on 6th September, 2019 at Guruvayur, Kerala.

The first petitioner has stated that soon after marriage, things started turning sour in the marital life and the respondent's attitude towards the first petitioner drastically changed the moment the first petitioner became pregnant. The first petitioner gave birth to her second child, Ms. Keerthi, on 6th Feb, 2020. The respondent did not take care of all the household expenses including the first petitioner's personal expenses. Things started taking a U-turn soon after the birth of the 1st petitioner's 2nd daughter. The respondent abruptly stopped paying for the 1st petitioner's first daughter's school fees by claiming that he no longer considered her as his daughter and further claimed that he married the first petitioner only for the limited purpose of begotting a child for inheriting all his wealth.

The first petitioner has stated that since the first petitioner was betrayed by the respondent, she soon shifted her base to Chennai as in the meanwhile her first daughter secured an admission for B.Tech course at SRM College of Engineering, Katankulathur, Chennai. The respondent refused to pay her college fees which he promised at the time of marriage. In the meantime, the first petitioner grew suspicious of the respondent's real motive over his change of attitude towards her and her family members and hence decided to probe his

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past. In the course of such enquiry, the first petitioner discovered that he never obtained any decree evidencing divorce with his wife Debashree and has instead fabricated a so-called divorce judgment allegedly delivered by a court in Singapore. It is a well settled principle of law that Hindu Marriages solemnized under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955, can be dissolved only by an Indian Court, as Hindu Marriage Act 1955 is applicable only within the territory of India. In short, the foreign courts are not empowered to dissolve marriages solemnized under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. It becomes clear that the respondent is legally handicapped from marrying this First petitioner as his earlier marriage with Debashree is valid and remains in force till date. Since the respondent's conduct of marrying the first petitioner during the lifetime of his wife Debashree is illegal, the so-called marriage between the first petitioner and the respondent automatically is rendered null and void. So the first petitioner was constrained to file O.P.No.2433/2023 to declare the alleged marriage solemnized between the 1st petitioner and the respondent on 18.4.2019 as illegal, null and void.

The respondent in a very calculative manner deliberately avoided to take care of the 1st petitioner and her dependents by refusing to maintain the m. After the birth of the 2nd petitioner on 6th Feb 2020, the first petitioner has been incapacitated from taking up any job, as she has to take care of her second daughter round the clock. When she got married to the respondent as she was

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drawing a salary of 20 lakh per annum. The 1st petitioner had to forgo her job to take care of her family after marrying the respondent, as he promised to take care of all her and her dependent's expenditures. But he refuses to maintain his family. On an average the first petitioner incurs a monthly expenditure of Rs.2,57,000/-. In addition to this, the 1st petitioner also incurs a one time annual expenditure of Rs.6,15,000/-.

The first petitioner has stated that the respondent is employed as Director of Luxesoft Technologies Pvt. Ltd. headquartered in United States and is drawing an annual average salary of Rs.1 Crore excluding the bonus, perks, incentives, allowances, etc. As on date the respondent is paying a monthly maintenance of Rs.40,000/- that too after the Honorable High Court in OP 528/2023 directed him to do so. The said OP was incidentally filed by the respondent to seek interim custody of the minor child, Ms.Keerthi. In today's cost of living, it is impossible for a single mother of 2 children and 2 dependents (parents) to maintain her family with a meagre sum of Rs.40,000/- per month maintenance. Apart from being the Director of a multinational company, has recently started his own business venture by name Nalamati Agro products. The respondent would have spent not less than 1 Cr. for promoting his business venture. So he can easily afford to pay more than Rs. 2,57,000/-. The respondent leads a flamboyant and lavish lifestyle. The 1st petitioner has rented a villa in



Tiruvahmiyur for a monthly rent of Rs.80,000/- and has also rented an apartment in Urapakkam for a monthly rent of Rs.21,000/- just to refresh himself whenever he comes during the visitation hours, 3 days a week for 2 hours each day. The respondent has also rented a villa in Bangalore for nearly 1 lakh per month and it is therefore proper for the 1st petitioner to expect living and leading an equal lifestyle as that of the respondent.

The first petitioner has stated that her second daughter Ms.Keerthi was recently diagnosed with suspected mild symptoms of Autism and that has temporarily impacted the first petitioner's day to day activities. Though according to the doctors treating her, there is no medicine to cure the ailment, she has been advised on therapies and counselling on daily basis. The first petitioner has been taking her second daughter to the concerned hospital everyday without fail as each session including the travelling time consumes around 3-4 hrs. Even though the 1st petitioner was forced to quit her job post delivery of her second daughter, this treatment schedule has effectively prevented the first petitioner from taking up even a part-time job or as a freelancer. For each day of taking the second daughter to hospital, the first petitioner is incurring a daily expenditure of Rs.1000/- and spends over 4 hrs for the treatment which she could otherwise productively utilize to earn some money if she secures some job. The respondent would not voluntarily come



forward to maintain the petitioners. Hence the 1st petitioner has filed this petition seeking maintenance for a sum of Rs.2,00,000/- pm to the 1st petitioner and Rs.1,00,000/- pm to the 2nd petitioner.

3. The brief averments in the counter are as follows: The respondent deny all the averments in the petition except for those averments that are specifically admitted. The marriage was solemnized between the respondent and the 1st petitioner on 18.04.2019 at Guruvayur Sri Krishna Temple, Kerala, the marriage was registered before Registrar of Marriages (Common) Guruvayur Municipality vide No.3071/2019. The respondent has always acted in good faith and provided financial and emotional support to the 1st petitioner and daughter. The decision to marry was mutual, based on shared understanding and commitment, rather than any deceit or manipulation. The respondent has consistently fulfilled his responsibilities, including voluntarily providing a monthly maintenance amount of Rs.40,000/-even before any legal directives were issued.

The respondent has stated that he was previously married to Debashree Chakrabarti on 25.04.2003 in Garia, Kolkata. He obtained a decree for divorce from Debasree Chakrabarti on 09.09.2013, as per order D1377/2013/P from the Hon'ble Subordinate Courts of the Republic of Singapore. His marriage with the 1st petitioner was legally valid and solemnized


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After the dissolution of my previous marriage. The statement that the respondent and 1st wife Debashree are still living together abroad is a deliberate misrepresentation aimed at tarnishing my character. The respondent admit that before the marriage between the respondent and the 1st petitioner, the 1st petitioner was married to Mr. Anand Babu on 28.10.2002. She had obtained a decree for divorce from Mr. Anand Babu as per order in O.P.No.3016/2011. The 1st petitioner has a daughter namely Shruthi, from her first marriage, who is currently around 20 years old and pursuing a degree in Engineering at SRM University, Katankulathur. It is acknowledged the 1st petitioner did rise to a position of Vice President - HR and supported herself and her daughter before the marriage it is important to note that he consistently supported her and daughter in every way possible following marriage.


The respondent has stated that from October 2016 until May 2018, he was residing in London, United Kingdom, where he was employed at Deutsche Bank AG. In May 2018, he was planning to return to India and was searching for employment opportunities. He connected with the 1st petitioner around April 2018 in her professional capacity as an HR employee at Gray Matter Software Services Pvt. Ltd. On 02.06.2018, he relocated to Bangalore, for employment purposes and to be near my family, not in connection with the 1st petitioner. The 1st petitioner and the respondent met for the first time on

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05.06.2018 and following the meeting they were mutually attracted to each other and began spending substantial time together. During September 2018, we had developed feelings for each other and engaged in daily phone calls sharing our traumatic experiences. During November 2018 the respondent and the 1st petitioner mutually expressed our interest towards the solemnization of marriage. Prior to our marriage, it was explicitly discussed and understood that the 1st petitioner's parents and daughter would be taken care of by her contrary to her claims. The respondent contributed Rs.12 lakhs towards the construction of the house for her aged parents in Guruvayur. After the house was completed, he organized a joyous housewarming function on 09.11.2019 and took full responsibility for furnishing the house.

The respondent has stated that the 1st petitioner explicitly declined any assistance from him concerning her first daughter, stating that the well-being and upbringing of her first daughter were solely her responsibility. The 1st petitioner emphasized her independent ability to care for her daughter, and at no point did she base her agreement to marry him on promises of financial support or economic security from him. The 1st petitioner was inclined to marry him based on mutual understanding and personal affection, not on any alleged promises of social and economic security. In January 2019, he paid Rs.1,20,000/- for his stepdaughter's 11th standard fees and admission



requirements at DPS East Bangalore, ensuring she had access to quality

education. In October 2022 he funded his stepdaughter's memorable Europe trip, contributing Rs.1,98,500/- to the school for this enriching experience. In September 2021 he paid Rs.1,50,000/- towards admission to SRM University, Katankulathur, for his stepdaughter by transferring the said amount to the 1st petitioner's account. Any support provided by him was voluntary and based on his unconditional love and affection for the family, but the 1st petitioner never conditioned her agreement to marriage on such promises of future financial commitments. The respondent remained supportive and caring throughout the entire pregnancy and childbirth process. During the pregnancy, they resided together happily and peacefully. The respondent always been financially supportive of the 1st petitioner and their daughter. The respondent have always treated his stepdaughter as his own, providing substantial financial support, including payment for her school fees, and have never differentiated between his biological daughter and his stepdaughter. The respondent have always taken responsibility for the well-being of the family, offering both emotional and financial support as required. The decision to shift to Chennai was a personal choice made by the 1st petitioner, and he was not involved in that decision in any negative capacity. His relationship with the 1st petitioner and her family has

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always been built on respect, love and care. His actions and behaviours have always reflected honesty and commitment to the family.



The respondent has stated that he had legally dissolved his previous marriage with Debashree and obtained a decree of divorce from the competent court in Singapore. The said foreign judgment is binding on Indian courts and his wife's interpretation of the law appears to be misconstrued. His marriage with the 1st petitioner is fully legal and valid, and there was no impediment to the solemnization of the marriage. The 1st petitioner has filed O.P.No.2433/2023 to declare the marriage null and void. All communications regarding his marital status were truthful and transparent. At no point did he conceal the fact of his previous marriage or divorce. The respondent and the 1st petitioner entered into the marriage with mutual consent, and both were aware of each other's backgrounds. He obtained divorce from his previous wife, Debashree, was legal and obtained through due process in Singapore, which was fully disclosed to the 1st petitioner prior to our marriage.


The respondent has stated that the 1st petitioner is also gainfully employed. The respondent was employed at Luxoft India LLP from 04.06.2018 to 05.01.2024. As of 05.01.2024 he is no longer an employee there. The respondent is currently living off his savings as his startup venture, Nalamati Agro Products, is not generating much income. The claimed expenses provided

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1st petitioner appear exaggerated and do not reflect the actual financial circumstances. The respondent has always supported the 1st petitioner in every possible way, and the claim for excessive maintenance is unfounded. The 1st petitioner is not entitled to maintenance as she is gainfully employed and self sufficient. The respondent denied the allegations that he is paying a monthly maintenance of Rs.40,000/- after being directed by the Hon'ble Madras High Court in O.P.No.528/2023. The respondent voluntarily began paying this amount even as part of his commitment to support the 1st petitioner and his daughter. His rented house in Thiruvanmiyur is not as extravagant as the 1st petitioner claims. The rent for this house is Rs.68,000/- per month. The apartment rented in Urapakkam for Rs.21,000/-pm and was rented purely for convenience. The respondent used this apartment during visitation hours to reduce the strain of daily commuting. The apartment has since been given up. It was not intended to serve as a luxury property or as a symbol of a lavish lifestyle. His financial choices are made within reasonable means, and do not indulge in lavish personal expenditures. The respondent consistently supported his daughter financially whenever informed of any issues related to her health. The details of the child's health and schooling have been kept from him. The respondent have always willingly footed the expenses when made aware of any medical or educational needs. The 1st petitioner is capable of pursuing employment opportunities, as


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evidenced by her current employment roles. She employed with Kedia Technologies, holds an Independent Director position at Kedia Construction Company Ltd and Nitin Castings Ltd, and also works as a part-time HR consultant. These roles demonstrate that the 1st petitioner is indeed able to balance her professional responsibilities alongside her personal commitments. While the 1st petitioner may have responsibilities related to his daughter's care, it is important to note that she has successfully maintained employment in various roles, as mentioned above. The 1st petitioner has already been receiving a monthly maintenance of Rs.40,000/- from him. The respondent's startup venture, Nalamati Agroproducts, is currently not generating much income. The claim for maintenance is unreasonable and disproportionate to the respondent's income. Hence the petition is liable to be dismissed.

4. On the side of the 1st petitioner/wife, she was examined as PW1 and Ex.P1 to Ex.P.12 were marked. On the side of the respondent/husband, he was examined as RW1 and no document was marked.

5. The points for consideration are:

1. Whether the petitioners are entitled to maintenance from the respondent as prayed for or not ?
2. If yes, what is the quantum ?


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Point Nos.1 and 2:

The 1st petitioner has filed this petition seeking maintenance for herself and her daughter.


The learned assisting counsel for the 1st petitioner has argued that at the time of marriage the 1st petitioner drawing a salary of Rs.20 lakhs per annum and at the time of quitting her salary is Rs.23 lakhs per annum. The 2nd petitioner was diagnosed with an ailment. Due to her child's special needs, it is impossible for her to resume her career. For the sake of the child she has sacrificed her career ambitions, instead opted to be a dedicated and affectionate mother for her child having special need. The 1st petitioner is requiring a monthly expenditure of Rs.2,75,000/- to maintain herself and her child. The respondent is paying Rs.40,000/-pm towards maintenance as per order of the Hon'ble High Court. The respondent was very irregular in payment where the respondent has also defaulted. Apart from that a sum of Rs.5,15,000/- for annual expenses incurred including for all the expenses of her child who has a delay in learning and development, including her education. The respondent is employed as Director of Luxesoft Technologies Pvt. Ltd. earning an average salary of Rs.1 Crore per year. The respondent has filed his affidavit of assets and liabilities that his monthly expenditure is Rs.2,88,506/-. He has claimed his revenue from Nalamati Agro Products business as Rs.5 lakhs and monthly rental of


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Rs.26,000/- from his flat at Hyderabad. He has not explicitly mentioned his monthly total income and suppressed the real income and properties holding by him. The respondent further claims that he has started a new business venture in the field of agriculture out of his savings. The respondent has no prior experience, qualification or knowledge in agriculture and hence cannot be considered as a business venture but a luxury farm house created by him to fulfill his extravagant life style. The respondent has rented a luxury villa in Tiruvanmiyur for a monthly rent of Rs.68,000/-pm to fulfill his visitation. The respondent claims to fly down from elsewhere for the visitation purpose on a weekly basis. The respondent has got a fleet of luxury cars at his disposal in every city he travels, the details of which had been deliberately suppressed. Further he has also deliberately suppressed his residential details at the place of his business ventures apart from the days of visitation. Further he has also deliberately suppressed the details of his investment, immovable assets and shares. The 1st petitioner is not having any permanent income to maintain herself and her child. The respondent became irresponsible and miserably failed to maintain the petitioners. So she was compelled to file maintenance petition.

The learned counsel for the respondent has argued that from October 2016 to May 2018 he was resided at London, UK and employed at Deutsche Bank AG and on 2.6.2018 he relocated to Bangalore for employment purpose.




The marriage between the 1st petitioner and the respondent was solemnized on 18.04.2019. Out of their wedlock, a female child was born. The 1st petitioner requested assistance in constructing a house at Guruvayur, he contributed Rs.12 lakhs. He is also support financially for upbringing and education of her first daughter. He was employed at Luxoft India and as of 5.1.2024 he is no longer an employee there. He is currently living out of his saving as his startup venture Nalamati Agro Products is not generating much income. The 1st petitioner fully capable of pursuing employment opportunities, as evidenced by her current employment roles. The 1st petitioner is able to balance her professional responsibilities along with her personal commitments. He always acted in good faith and provided financial and emotional support to the petitioners. He voluntarily providing a monthly maintenance of Rs.40,000/-. The claim for maintenance is unreasonable and disproportionate to the respondent's income. The petition may be dismissed.

A careful perusal of records, the 1st petitioner has stated that the marriage between the 1st petitioner and the respondent was solemnized on 18.04.2019 at Guruvayur Sri Krishna Temple, Kerala. Out of their wedlock, a female child was born. To prove the said contention, the 1st petitioner has filed Ex.P1 to Ex.P4. The respondent admit their marriage and the child.



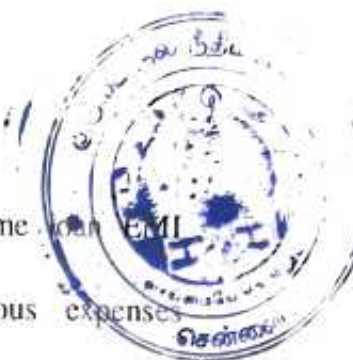
The 1st petitioner has stated that at the time of marriage the petitioner drawing a salary of Rs.20 lakhs per annum and at the time of quitting the job, her salary is Rs.23 lakhs pa. The 1st petitioner further stated that the second petitioner need a special care, for the sake of the child she has sacrificed her career ambitions, instead opted to be a dedicated and affectionate mother. The respondent is paying Rs.40,000/-pm towards maintenance of her house-hold expenses which includes fuel cost, transportation, food and groceries, medical expenses, rent, home loan EMI, toiletries and cosmetics expenses, dress and apparels, household items, travel expenses, electricity bill, mobile bill, health and car insurance, car maintenance, speech and occupational therapy for 2nd daughter, school fee for 2nd daughter and yearly vacation. Apart from she is spending Rs.20,000/-pm for attending the court. At the time of filing this petition, she was paying a monthly rent of Rs.20,000/-pm and subsequently she shifted to Kanathur and paying rent of Rs.38,000/- thereby incurring an additional expenses of Rs.18,000/-pm. She is currently requiring a monthly expenditure of Rs.2,75,000/- to maintain herself and her child. The respondent paying a sum of Rs.40,000/- as per the order of the Hon'ble High Court. Though the respondent agreed to pay the said amount and he was irregular in payment. The respondent is employed as Director of Luxesoft Technologies Pvt. Ltd. earning Rs.1 Crore per year as salary. In his affidavit of assets and liabilities he



has claimed his revenue from Nalamati Agro Products business as Rs.5 lakhs and monthly rental of Rs.26,000/- from his flat at Hyderabad.


The respondent has stated that he voluntarily providing a monthly maintenance of Rs.40,000/- even before any legal directives were issued. The 1st petitioner has a daughter from her first marriage, pursuing a degree in Engineering at SRM University, Katankulathur. The 1st petitioner was reaching the position of Vice President – HR and supported herself and her daughter. From October 2016 to May 2018 he was resided at London, UK and employed at Deutsche Bank AG and planning to return to India and searching for employment opportunities. He connected with the 1st petitioner around April 2018 in her profession capacity as HR employee. The 1st petitioner requested assistance in constructing a house at Guruvayur, he contributed Rs.12 lakhs. He is also support financially for upbringing and education of her first daughter. He is currently living out of his saving as his startup venture Nalamati Agro Products is not generating much income.

Both were filed affidavit of assets and liabilities. In her affidavit of assets and liabilities, the 1st petitioner stated that her educational qualification is MBA. Her monthly expenditure of Rs.2,57,000/-, Transportation – Rs.40,000/-, Food and groceries Rs.60,000/-, Medical bills – Rs.5000/-, Speech and Occupational therapy for 2nd daughter Rs.12000/-, Personal hygiene (toiletries,



cosmetics etc) Rs.25000/-, Rent for the flat Rs.20,000/-, Home Rs.35,000/-, Legal expenses Rs.20,000/- and Miscellaneous expenses Rs.40,000/-. Her annual expenditure of Rs.6,15,000/-, Health Insurance Rs.50000/-, Car Insurance Rs.25000/-, Car maintenance Rs.40,000/-, School fee for the 2nd daughter Rs.300000/- and vacation travel Rs.200000/-. The 2nd petitioner undergoing speech and occupational therapy. Had been diagnosed with mild Autism Spectrum Disorder. She is having own house at Guruvayur and a plot at Kancheepuram. The 1st petitioner has taken land loan Rs.15,78,375 – EMI Rs.16,000/-pm, House construction loan Rs.18 lakhs–EMI Rs.18,000/-pm and gold loan for daughter's education Rs.8,50,000/-, not paid so far. The respondent's educational qualification is B.Tech from NIT. He is a Director in IT service company and drawing Rs.1 crore+ pa and also running business. Accommodation provided by employer. The respondent is owning 2 flat in Hyderabad, a villa plot in Bangalore and a plot in Pondicherry.

In his affidavit of assets and liabilities, the respondent has stated that his educational qualification is B.Tech. His general monthly expenses is Rs.2,88,506/-. Daughter is exhibiting delay in learning skills. He is a Founder/Director of Nalamati Agro Products (OPC) Pvt. Ltd. He is running a start-up company which has been funded with his savings. He has generated by first source of revenue in December 2024 which works upto approximately Rs.5



Lakhs. Monthly upkeep of factory Rs.3 lakhs to Rs.3,50,000/-. Rent of Rs.26,000/- received from apartment situated at Hyderabad. The respondent owning Farm land situated at Mavatur village Polam & Mavatar Panchayat area Penukonda Mandal, Penukonda Sub-Dist within the limits of Sri Sathya Sai Regn.Dist., one apartment situated at Hyderabad and plot of land at Nandi Hills, Chikballapur. Jewellery presented to wife during marriage and baby shower, jewellery for daughter. Rs.13 lakhs gave to his wife for the construction of her house in Kerala. Sale of one apartment situated at Flat No.404, Buddha Viraj Heights, Miyapur Hyderabad for a sale consideration of Rs.59,50,000/- for investing in his start-up business as capital. He has taken land loan of Rs.40 lakhs, EMI Rs.36,066/-. The 1st petitioner's educational qualification is MBA, part time working with Kryptos Technologies, Independent Director position at Kedia Construction Company Ltd and Nitin Castings Ltd and part time HR Consultant. She has rented an apartment opposite Mayajal situated in East Coast Road, Chennai. The 1st petitioner owning Land and house situated at Thaikad Via Brahmakulam PO Paluvai, Kerala.

Now the question is that the 1st petitioner is capable to maintain herself. The 1st petitioner has stated that at the time of quitting the job she received Rs.23 lakhs pa. In the cross examination of PW1 admit that she received income till 2023 and she managed the family expenses of



Rs.2,57,000/- . Further she admit after 2023, she was working as a company director and receiving Rs.45000/- for her consultation. Further she admit that she is a Director of Kedia Construction Company Ltd, Nitin Castings Ltd and Kriti Investments Ltd. The 1st petitioner has not disclosed the income from the said companies. In the affidavit of assets and liabilities also she has not disclosed about the companies. The 1st petitioner is very much capable to earn and maintain herself.

Admittedly bound and duty of the father to maintain the child and equally responsible to the 1st petitioner. The respondent is ready and took care the child's education and maintenance, he admit the same in his cross-examination. So the 2nd petitioner is entitled for maintenance.

Now the point for consideration is fixing the quantum of maintenance related to the 2nd petitioner/child. The 1st petitioner has stated that the 2nd petitioner was diagnosed with an ailment and the same is well aware by the respondent. Due to her child's special need, she constraint herself decide to sacrifice her career ambitions. The respondent admit that the child having a speech problem not an autism. In the cross-examination of PW1, she admit that she has not produced any document for the expenses of Rs.12,000/- towards speech therapy of the child. Further the 1st petitioner has not filed any document to prove that the child was affected with autism.



The 1st petitioner has stated that the school fees of her daughter is Rs.3 lakhs. The 1st petitioner has filed Ex.P8 & Ex.P11 for school fees of her daughter. The respondent admit in his cross examination that he is ready to pay the school expenses. The 1st petitioner has not filed any document for other expenses of the child. The 1st petitioner admit that the respondent paid Rs.40,000/- for monthly expenses. The child is now 4 years. In the absence of evidence for the 2nd petitioner's expenses, based on the status of the parties this Court has fixed Rs.75,000/- pm towards maintenance apart from the educational expenses of the 2nd petitioner. Considering the above the 1st petitioner is not entitled for maintenance. The 2nd petitioner is entitled for maintenance and this Court directed the respondent to pay Rs.75,000/-pm to the 2nd petitioner towards maintenance apart from the educational expenses from the date of filing of this petition. Hence the petition is partly allowed and answered the point accordingly.

In the result, the petition is partly allowed and the respondent is directed to pay Rs.75,000/-pm to the 2nd petitioner towards maintenance apart from the educational expenses. The respondent is directed to pay the amount from the date of filing of this petition and deducted the earlier payment of Rs.40,000/-pm. The respondent shall clear the arrears within three months from

today. The respondent is directed to pay the monthly maintenance amount towards the 2nd petitioner on or before 10th of every English Calendar month.

Dictated to the Steno typist, transcribed by her and then corrected and pronounced by me in the open Court, this the 7th day of January 2026.


PRINCIPAL JUDGE

Petitioner's side Witness:

PW1 - J. Preethi

Petitioner's side Exhibits:

Ex.P1 - Copy of Marriage Invitation

Ex.P2 - Marriage photo

Ex.P3 - Copy of Certificate of Marriage

Ex.P4 - Copy of birth certificate of the 2nd petitioner

Ex.P5 - Copy of Aadhaar card of the 1st petitioner

Ex.P6 - Copy of first page of bank pass book of the 1st petitioner

Ex.P7 - Copy of interim petition filed by the respondent in OP 2433/2023

Ex.P8 - Copy of school fee receipts of the 2nd petitioner

Ex.P9 - Copy of Bank statement for travelling expenses of the 2nd petitioner

Ex.P10 - Copy of gold loan account pass card of the 1st petitioner


Ex.P11 - Copy of school fee receipts of the 2nd petitioner

Ex.P12 - Copy of Bank statement for medical expenses of the petitioners

Respondent's side Witness:

RW1 - Seshasayee Nalamati

Respondent's side Exhibit: Nil


PRINCIPAL JUDGE


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