

**IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATES OF PUNJAB AND
HARYANA AT CHANDIGARH**

225

1. TA-494-2022 (O&M)

Manjeet Kaur

...Petitioner

Versus

Manjinder Singh and another

...Respondents

2. TA-548-2022 (O&M)

Manjeet Kaur

...Petitioner

Versus

Manjinder Singh

...Respondent

Date of decision : 31.08.2022

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARVIND SINGH SANGWAN

Present:- Mr. Hoshiar Singh, Advocate
for the petitioner-wife.

Ms. Akanksh, Advocate for
Mr. Rajiv Joshi, Advocate
for the respondent-husband.

ARVIND SINGH SANGWAN, J. (Oral)

This common order shall dispose of above mentioned two
transfer petitions as they are identical in nature.

Prayer in the first petition is for transfer of the petition filed by
the respondent-husband through his power of attorney, under Section 7 read
with Section 25 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, titled as ***Manjinder***

Singh vs. Manjeet Kaur, pending before the Family Court, SBS Nagar to the competent Court of jurisdiction at SAS Nagar.

Prayer in the second petition is for transfer of the petition filed by the respondent-husband through his power of attorney, under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, titled as ***Manjinder Singh vs. Manjeet Kaur***, pending before the Family Court, SBS Nagar to the competent Court of jurisdiction at SAS Nagar.

Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that on account of the nature of the injuries, the petitioner is unable to move and this fact is not disputed or denied by the respondent.

Learned counsel for the petitioner further submits that the minor child is living in the care and custody of the mother-in-law of the petitioner as the respondent-husband Manjinder Singh is residing in Italy and has filed the present litigation through attorney i.e. his mother Jasvir Kaur. This fact is not disputed by learned counsel for the respondent that the respondent is residing in Italy and the child is in the custody of respondent's mother.

Learned counsel has relied upon the judgments ***Sumita Singh Vs. Kumar Sanjay, 2002 SC 396*** and ***Rajani Kishor Pardeshi Vs. Kishor Babulal Pardeshi, 2005(12) SCC 237***, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that *“while deciding the transfer application, the Courts are required to give more weightage and consideration to the convenience of the female litigants and transfer of legal proceedings from one Court to another should ordinarily be allowed, taking into consideration their convenience and the Courts should desist from putting female litigants*

under undue hardships.”

Learned counsel for the petitioner has further relied upon **2022 Live Law (SC) 627 N.C.V. Aishwarya vs. A.S. Saravana Karthik Sha**, wherein Hon'ble Supreme Court has held as under:

“9. The cardinal principle for exercise of power under Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure is that the ends of justice should demand the transfer of the suit, appeal or other proceeding. In matrimonial matters, wherever Courts are called upon to consider the plea of transfer, the Courts have to take into consideration the economic soundness of both the parties, the social strata of the spouses and their behavioural pattern, their standard of life prior to the marriage and subsequent thereto and the circumstances of both the parties in eking out their livelihood and under whose protective umbrella they are seeking their sustenance to life. Given the prevailing socioeconomic paradigm in the Indian society, generally, it is the wife's convenience which must be looked at while considering transfer.

10. Further, when two or more proceedings are pending in different Courts between the same parties which raise common question of fact and law, and when the decisions in the cases are interdependent, it is desirable that they should be tried together by the same Judge so as to avoid multiplicity in trial of the same issues and conflict of decisions.”

Learned counsel for the respondent-husband has opposed the prayer of the petitioner-wife.

It is well settled that while considering the transfer of a matrimonial dispute/case at the instance of the wife, the Court is to consider family condition of the wife, custody of the minor child, economic condition

of the wife, her physical health and earning capacity of the husband and most important, convenience of the wife i.e. she cannot travel alone without assistance of a male member of her family, connectivity of the place to and fro from her place of residence as well as bearing of the litigation charges and travelling expenses.

After hearing the counsel for the petitioner, considering the fact that if the aforesaid petition is not transferred, the petitioner-wife will have to bear the litigation expenses and transportation expenses and also in view of the ratio of law laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Sumita Singh's** case (supra), **Rajani Kishor Pardeshi's** case (supra) and **N.C.V. Aishwarya's** case (supra), this Court deems it appropriate to allow the present petitions, with the following directions:-

- (i) *The aforesaid petitions, filed by the respondent-husband, pending before the Family Court, SBS Nagar will be transferred to the competent Court of jurisdiction at SAS Nagar.*
- (ii) *The District Judge, SAS Nagar will assign the said petitions to the competent Court of jurisdiction.*
- (iii) *The Family Court at SBS Nagar is directed to transfer all the record pertaining to the aforesaid cases to District Judge, SAS Nagar.*
- (iv) *The parties are directed to appear before the trial Court at SAS Nagar within a period of 01 month from today.*

(v) *The Courts concerned, where the cases are pending between the parties, will accommodate them with one date in a calendar month.*

A photocopy of this order be placed on the file of the connected case.

31.08.2022
Waseem Ansari

(ARVIND SINGH SANGWAN)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned
Whether reportable

Yes/No
Yes/No