

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

204

TA-453-2020 (O&M)
Date of decision: 05.09.2022

Preeti Yadav

...Petitioner

Versus

Satyawan

...Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARVIND SINGH SANGWAN

Present:- Ms. Priya, Advocate for
Mr. Neeraj Yadav, Advocate
for the petitioner.

None for the respondent.

ARVIND SINGH SANGWAN, J. (Oral)

While issuing notice of motion on 12.10.2020, the following
order was passed:

“Prayer in the present application is for transfer of
petition titled as "Satyawan vs. Preeti Yadav" filed by the
respondent/husband against the applicant-wife under
Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (for short 'the
Act') from the Court of learned Principal Judge (Family
Court), Jhajjar to the court of competent jurisdiction at
Rewari.

It is stated that the marriage of the couple was
solemnized on 29.05.2015 at Village Kanwali, District
Rewari and out of the wedlock, one male child namely
Yakash was born on 21.02.2017. It is alleged that due to
dowry demands, the respondent and his family members
used to harass and beat the petitioner. The petitioner,
who is posted as Sub Inspector in Railway Protection
Force at New Delhi. The minor son of the petitioner is
residing with petitioner's parents at Village Kanwali,

District Rewari and the petitioner has to visit her parental home to look after him apart from her old aged parents. It is further stated that including FIR No.101 under Sections 498-A,406,34 IPC at Rewari, the petitioner has filed three proceedings i.e petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C and the other under the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (for short “2005 Act”), which are pending in the court at Rewari.

It is averred that the respondent husband filed a petition under Section 9 of the Act which, as noticed above, is pending in the Court of learned Principal Judge (Family Court), Jhajjar. It is further averred that the petitioner is posted at New Delhi and it is extremely difficult for her to attend the proceedings initiated by the respondent husband at Jhajjar, which is about 120 kms away.

Notice of motion for 15.12.2020.”

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.”

As per office report, the respondent is served, however, there is no representation on his behalf.

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 petition, with the following directions:-

- (i) *The petition filed under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, pending before the Family Court, Jhajjar will be transferred to the competent Court of jurisdiction at Rewari.*
- (ii) *The District Judge, Rewari will assign the said petition to the competent Court of jurisdiction.*
- (iii) *The Family Court at Jhajjar is directed to transfer all the record pertaining to the aforesaid case to District Judge, Rewari.*
- (iv) *The parties are directed to appear before the trial Court at Rewari 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.*

However, liberty is granted to the respondent-husband to revive this petition, if he intends to contest the same, provided that:-

- (i) *The respondent will clear all the arrears of maintenance amount, if any, in terms of the petition filed by the petitioner either under Section 125 Cr.P.C. or Section 12 of the Domestic Violence Act or Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act.*

- (ii) *The respondent will file an affidavit giving undertaking to pay Rs.1,000/- per day, to the petitioner for attending the Court proceedings at Jhajjar, on each and every date of hearing.*
- (iii) *The respondent will bring a demand draft of Rs.25,000/- towards the litigation expenses of the petitioner to pursue the case at Jhajjar, in case the respondent opts to contest this petition.*

05.09.2022
Waseem Ansari

(ARVIND SINGH SANGWAN)
JUDGE

<i>Whether speaking/reasoned</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>
<i>Whether reportable</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>