

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

Transfer Application No. 1246 of 2022 (O & M)

Date of decision: 01.12.2022

Nisha Rani

.....Petitioner

VS

Parveen Bansal

.....Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE NIDHI GUPTA

Present:- Mr. Jasvir Singh Dhaliwal, Advocate
for the petitioner.

None for the respondent.

NIDHI GUPTA, J.(Oral)

1. Prayer in this petition filed by petitioner-wife is for transfer of the petition filed by respondent-husband under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 titled "Parveen Bansal vs. Nisha Rani" pending in the Court of Principal Judge, Family Court, Sangrur to a Court of competent jurisdiction at SAS Nagar (Mohali).

Though notice has been served upon the respondent but no one has put in appearance on his behalf today. Accordingly, this petition is being decided in his absence.

2. Learned counsel for the petitioner has contended :-

- i) That the parties were married on 03.9.2016 according to Hindu rites and rituals.
- ii) That two male child were born out of this wedlock, one is 5 years of age and is in the care and custody of the

respondent-husband and the other is 1 year old and is in the care and custody of the petitioner-wife.

- iii) That the petitioner-wife is living separately from the respondent-husband since 26.6.2022 and living with her parents at their mercy at SAS Nagar (Mohali).
- iv) That the petitioner is unemployed, having no source of income and totally dependent upon her parents and the respondent-husband is not paying anything to her towards maintenance.
- v) The respondent-husband has filed the petition under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, which is pending before the Principal Judge, Family Court, Sangrur.

The proceedings arising out of petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C., filed by the petitioner-wife, are pending in the Courts having competent jurisdiction at SAS Nagar (Mohali).

- v) That the distance between place of residence of the petitioner-wife i.e. SAS Nagar (Mohali) and the place of proceedings under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 filed by the respondent-husband, pending before the Principal Judge, Family Court, Sangrur, is about 130 kilometers of one side.
 - vi) That there is no able bodied person in the family of the petitioner, who can accompany her to the Court of proceedings at Sangrur.
 - vii) That on the very day of issuing notice of motion i.e. 17.10.2022, this Court had directed the parties to appear before the Mediation & Conciliation Centre of this Court on 31.10.2022 to explore the possibilities of amicable settlement, if any. But as per report of the Mediation & Conciliation Centre of this Court dated 21.11.2022, despite best efforts, the mediation could not succeeded.
3. It is inter alia on these grounds that petitioner prays for transfer of the case, as detailed in para 1 above.

4. I have heard learned counsel for the petitioner.

The legal position in such like cases as the present one, is well established. In this regard, judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court rendered in **N.C.V. Aishwarya vs A.S. Saravana Karthik Sha," 2022 Live Law (SC) 627**, is most relevant wherein the 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.”

5. Further reliance can be placed upon the judgments in **“Sumita Singh vs Kumar Sanjay”, 2002 SC 396** and **“Rajani Kishor Pardeshivs Kishor Babulal Pardeshi”, 2005(12) SCC 237**, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court has 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.”

6. Even this Court in number of cases has followed the aforesaid principle of law. Accordingly, 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 the family condition of the wife, the custody of the minor child, economic condition of the wife, her physical health and earning capacity of the husband and most important the 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.

7. In view of the facts mentioned above and the judgments i.e. **Sumita Singh’s** case (supra), **Rajani Kishor Pardeshi’s** case (supra) and **N.C.V. Aishwarya’s** case (supra) passed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court, this Court deems it appropriate to allow the present petition, subject to the following conditions:-

- a) The petition filed by respondent husband under Section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, bearing HMA/275/2022 titled as ‘Parveen Bansal vs. Nisha Rani’, pending in the Court of Principal Judge, Family Court, Sangrur is transferred to a Court of competent jurisdiction at SAS Nagar (Mohali).
- b) The Id. District Judge, Sangrur is directed to transfer complete record pertaining to the aforesaid case to District Judge, SAS Nagar (Mohali).

- c) The parties are directed to appear before the District & Sessions Judge, SAS Nagar (Mohali) on 24.1.2023.
- d) The District Judge, SAS Nagar (Mohali) will assign the said petition to the Court of competent jurisdiction.

8. The concerned Court at SAS Nagar (Mohali) will make all endeavour to refer the case before the Mediation and Conciliation Centre for exploring the possibility of some amicable settlement between the parties.

9. The Court concerned, where the litigation pending between the parties, will accommodate them with one date in one calendar month.

11. I am supported by the decisions rendered by a Co-ordinate Bench of this Court in **TA No. 1315/2022, Rohini Arora v Nitin Talwar; TA No. 1322 of 2022, Jaswinder Kaur v Gurvinderjeet Singh; and TA No. 1323 of 2022, Usha Rani v Karmajit Singh.**

Disposed of.

Pending application(s), if any, stands disposed of.

December 01, 2022

Vijay Asija

**(NIDHI GUPTA)
JUDGE**

Whether speaking/reasoned

YES/NO

Whether Reportable

YES/NO