



TA-387-2023 (O&M)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

Sr. No.201

TA-387-2023 (O&M)
Date of Decision: 31.07.2024

SHIPRA MUNJAL

....Applicant

Versus

HIMANSHU SAINI

.....Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE ARCHANA PURI

Present:- Mr. Vaibhav Garg, Advocate for
Mr. Anuj Balian, Advocate
for the applicant.

None for the respondent.

ARCHANA PURI, J. (Oral)

Applicant/wife has filed the present application for seeking transfer of the petition under Section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act, bearing HMA/968/2019 titled “*Himanshu Saini v/s Shipra Munjal*” filed at the instance of the respondent/husband, from Family Court, Ambala to the court of competent jurisdiction at Panchkula.

In pursuance of notice issued, respondent at first instance had made appearance before this Court on 26.07.2023. However, on the last date of hearing none had made appearance on behalf of the respondent. Today also, none has made appearance on behalf of the respondent. Even, as directed vide order dated 13.09.2023, reply has also not been filed.

In the given circumstances, respondent is proceeded against *ex parte*.



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Learned counsel for the applicant heard.

It is submitted by learned counsel for the applicant that prior to the filing of the divorce petition, at the instance of the respondent/husband, applicant had filed the petition under Section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act, which is already pending in the courts at Panchkula, copy whereof has been placed on record as Annexure P-2. Even, the applicant had got lodged the FIR No. 376 dated 10.12.2019, under Sections 406, 498-A at Police Station, Pinjore, trial whereof is pending in the courts at Panchkula.

In the given circumstances, a prayer has been made for allowing of the instant application and transferring the petition filed at the instance of the respondent-husband in the courts at Panchkula.

In view of the submissions aforesaid, beneficial reference is made to *N.C.V. Aishwarya vs. A.S.Saravana Karthik Sha, 2022 INSC 1310*, wherein, the Hon'ble Supreme Court made observations, with regard to the various conditions, ought to be taken into consideration, while dealing with the transfer of the legal proceedings, which are reproduced, as herein given:-

“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 socio-economic paradigm in the Indian society, generally, it is the wife's convenience which must be looked at while considering transfer.



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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.”

Also, reference is made to ***Sumita Singh vs. Kumar Sanjay and another, 2001(10) SCC 41***, and ***Rajani Kishor Pardeshi vs. Kishor Babular Pardeshi, 2005(12) SCC 237***, wherein, it has been observed that convenience of the wife is to be preferred and looked into.

It is well settled that while considering the transfer of the matrimonial dispute/case, the Court is to consider the family condition of the wife, custody of the children, economic condition of the wife, her physical health and the extent of her earning capacity, as well as earning capacity of the husband and most important, convenience of the wife, more particularly, considering the distance between the two places, where the litigation is already pending and is proposed to be now transferred and also about the connectivity of the place from her place of residence and bearing of the litigation charges and travelling expenses.

Now, advertent to the case, in hand, it is observed that since the petition under Section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act, filed at the instance of the applicant is prior in time, it is always appropriate to consider the convenience of wife, in pursuing the petition, filed at the instance of the respondent/husband.

Considering the submissions made by learned counsel for the applicant and the various circumstances, as spelt out, the application, as such, is hereby accepted and the petition under Section 13



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of Hindu Marriage Act i.e. HMA/968/2019 titled “*Himanshu Saini v/s Shipra Munjal*”, filed at the instance of respondent-husband, stands transferred from the Family Court, Ambala to the Court of competent jurisdiction at Panchkula. The requisite record of the aforesaid divorce petition shall be transferred by the Family Court, Ambala to District and Sessions Judge, Panchkula.

Learned District and Sessions Judge, Panchkula, shall assign the said petition to the Family Court Panchkula. Even, the parties are directed to appear before the Family Court, Panchkula, within a period of one month from today onwards.

31.07.2024
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(ARCHANA PURI)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes

Whether reportable : Yes/No