



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

105

CRM-M-56702-2024 (O&M)

Date of Decision: 06.02.2025

Nisha and another

...Petitioners

Versus

Sachin Kumar

...Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE KIRTI SINGH

Present:-. Mr. Vinod Gupta, Advocate for the petitioners.

KIRTI SINGH, J.(Oral)

1. The present petition under Section 407 read with Section 482 Cr.P.C. has been filed for transfer of the petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C. bearing No.MNT/125 (No.267/2022) titled as 'Nisha and another Vs. Sachin Kumar' pending before the Court of Principle Judge, Family Court, Kurukshetra, Haryana to the Court of competent jurisdiction at Karnal, Haryana.

2. Learned counsel for the petitioners submits that marriage of petitioner No.1 was solemnized with the respondent on 08.03.2007 and out of this wedlock, a male child (petitioner No.2 herein) was born on 20.07.2009, who is currently residing with petitioner No.1. Thereafter, a matrimonial dispute ensued between petitioner No.1 and the respondent and subsequently, the petitioners preferred a petition under Section 125 Cr.P.C which is pending before the Court in Kurukshetra. It has further been argued that the petitioner No.1 is suffering from clinical depression



and anxiety. He places reliance upon medical prescription (Annexure P2) of petitioner No.1. He further submits that the distance between the competent Court at Kurukshetra and Karnal is about 45 kilometers. The petitioner No.1 is a lady who does not own any movable or immovable property and has no source of income and has a minor son (respondent No.2 herein) to look after.

3. 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.

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

“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.

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. 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.

6. After hearing the counsel for the petitioner, considering the fact that issuance of notice to the respondent has the consequences of staying further proceedings before the trial Court, otherwise the petitioner-wife will have to bear the litigation expenses and transportation expenses and in view of the fact that even in case notice of motion is issued, even the respondent/husband has to bear the litigation expenses and in view of the judgments in **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 deem it appropriate to allow the present petition, subject to the following conditions:-

1. The petition filed under Section 125 Cr.P.C. pending before the Principal Judge, Family Court, Kurukshetra, Haryana will be transferred to the competent Court of jurisdiction at Karnal.
2. The District Judge, Karnal will assign the said case to the competent Court.
3. The District Judge, Kurukshetra is directed to transfer all the record pertaining to the aforesaid case(s) to District Judge, Karnal.
4. The parties are directed to appear before the competent court, Karnal within a period of 01 month from today.
5. The competent court will make all the endeavour to refer the case before the Mediation and Conciliation Centre for exploring the possibility of amicable settlement between the parties.
6. The Court concerned, where the litigations between the parties are pending, will accommodate them with one date in one calendar month.
7. However, liberty is granted to the respondent to revive this petition, if he intent to contest the same, provided that:-

(a) The respondent will clear all arrears of maintenance amount, if any, in terms of a petition filed by the petitioners under Section 125 Cr.P.C.

(b) The respondent will file an affidavit giving undertaking to pay Rs.1,000/- per day, to the petitioners for



attending the Court proceedings at District Court, Karnal on each and every date of hearing.

(c) The respondent will bring a demand draft of Rs.25,000/- towards the litigation expenses of the petitioner to pursue the case at District Court, Karnal, in case the respondent opt to contest this petition.

8. Present petition is disposed of accordingly.

(KIRTI SINGH)
JUDGE

06.02.2025
Ramandeep Singh

Whether speaking/reasoned	Yes/No
Whether reportable	Yes/No