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BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED: 25.10.2016

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM

TR.C.M.P (MD) No.200 of 2016

and

C.M.P (MD) No.3656 of 2016

Kaliyammal

... Petitioner

Vs.

Gurusamy

... Respondent

Prayer: The Transfer Civil Miscellaneous Petition is filed under Section 24 of Civil Procedure Code to withdraw and to transfer the H.M.O.P.No.1015 of 2015 pending on the file of the Family Court, Madurai to the Subordinate Court, Kovilpatti.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Rajamohan

For Respondent : Mr.P.R.Prithiviraj

O R D E R

The Transfer Civil Miscellaneous Petition is filed seeking to withdraw and to transfer the H.M.O.P.No.1015 of 2015 pending on the file of the Family Court, Madurai to the Subordinate Court, Kovilpatti.

2. The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent was solemnized on 01.12.2014, as per Hindu Rites and Customs at Jaihindpuram. The petitioner seeks transfer of H.M.O.P.No.1015 of 2015 pending before the Family Court, Madurai.

3. Due to the strained relationship between the parties, the petitioner was forced to leave the matrimonial home and the contention of the petitioner in this petition for transfer is that she has to travel about 6 hours to reach the Family Court at Madurai and being a poor destitute village woman, she cannot spend and travel. Further, the petitioner is living along with her parents and no income of her own. Therefore, she cannot contest the case effectively filed by the respondent in H.M.O.P.No.1015 of 2015 for divorce pending before the Family Court, Madurai.

4. The learned counsel for the respondent opposed the petition by stating that the petitioner is in a position to defend the case at Madurai and she left the matrimonial home on her own volition and not at the instance of the respondent and therefore, the petition is to be dismissed.



5. Considering the rival arguments of the respective counsels both for the petitioner and the respondent and considering the interpretation given by the Honourable Division Bench of this Court in the matters of matrimonial cases are well settled through the decisions of the High Court of Madras, in the following cases:-

(i) The Hon'ble Division Bench of the High Court of Madras in W.A.No.1181 of 2009, dated 09.07.2010 has held as follows:-

'21. The domicile or citizenship of the opposite party is immaterial in a case like this. In case the marriage was solemnized under Hindu Law marital relationship is governed by the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act. Therefore, Section 19 has to be given a purposeful interpretation. It is the residence of the wife, which determines the question of jurisdiction, in case the proceeding was initiated at the instance of the wife.

22. While considering a provision like Section 19 (iii-a) of the Hindu Marriage Act, the objects and reasons which prompted the parliament to incorporate such a provision has also to be taken note of. Sub Clause (iii-a) was inserted in Section 19 with a specific purpose. Experience is the best teacher. The Government found the difficulties faced by women in the matter of initiation of matrimonial proceedings. The report submitted by the Law Commission as well as National Commission for Women, underlying the need for such amendment so as to enable the women to approach the nearest jurisdictional court to redress their matrimonial grievances, were also taken note of by the Government. Therefore such a beneficial provision meant for the women of our Country should be given a meaningful interpretation by Courts.'

(ii) In yet another case in TR.CMP.Nos.138 and 139 of 2006, dated 30.08.2006, the High Court of Madras has considered the following judgments:-

'16. In AIR 2000 SC 3512 (1) (Mona Aresh Goel vs. Aresh Satya Goel), when the wife pleaded that she was unable to bear the traveling expenses and even to travel alone and stay at Bombay, the Supreme Court ordered transfer of proceedings.

In 2000 (10) SCC 304, the Honourable Supreme Court has held that where the petitioner's wife has pleaded lack of money, the same has to be considered.

In 2000 (9) SCC 355, the wife has filed a petition to transfer the proceedings initiated by the husband for divorce, at Bombay. The place of residence of the wife was at Jaipur, Rajasthan. In that case, the petitioner is having a small child and that she pleaded difficulty in



going all the way from Jaipur to Bombay to contest the proceedings from time to time. Considering the distance and the difficulties faced by the wife, the Supreme Court has allowed the transfer petition.

WEB COPY In a decision reported in 2005 (12) SCC 395, the wife has sought for transfer of matrimonial proceedings and a divorce petition has been filed by the respondent's husband at Baikunthpur to be transferred to Allahabad, where the petitioner's wife was residing, on the ground that it would be difficult for her to undertake such long distance journey, particularly in circumstances, in which she finds that the proceedings under Section 125 Cr.P.C. was already pending before the Family Court, Allahabad. Considering the difficulties faced by the wife and also the long distance journey, the Honourable Supreme Court was pleased to order transfer of the proceedings to Allahabad.

(iii) In a decision made in TR.CMP(MD)No.108 of 2010, dated 03.03.2011, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, has observed as below:-

'18. It is true that section 19 of the Hindu Marriage Act, has been amended by insertion of proviso of (iii)(a) to section 19. Of Course, this amended section 19(iii)(a) gives special preference to the wife to file a petition or defending the case of the husband before the Court within whose jurisdiction she resides. The intention of the legislator is to safe-guard the interest and rights of the women, who are being subjected to harassment and cruelty. But this special preference conferred under section 19(iii)(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act shall not be used to wreck vengeance on the husband. There must be a justifiable cause to select the jurisdiction of the Court where she resides.'

6. In view of the above judgments, the place of the wife is preferable and in the present case, the circumstances narrated by the petitioner deserve consideration.

7. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case, this Court is inclined to consider the case of the petitioner and accordingly, this Transfer Civil Miscellaneous Petition is allowed and the H.M.O.P.No.1015 of 2015 pending on the file of the Family Court, Madurai is ordered to be transferred to the file of the Subordinate Court, Kovilpatti forthwith. No costs. Consequently, the connected Miscellaneous petition is closed.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar(AE)

/True Copy/



To

1. The Family Court,
Madurai.

2. The Subordinate Court,
Kovilpatti.

+1cc to Mr.Rajamohan, Advocate in SR No.63410

+1cc to Mr.P.R.Prithiviraj, Advocate in SR No.64012

TR.C.M.P. (MD) No.200 of 2016
25.10.2016

AKV

ANR/EM-MPA/28.11.2016/4P/5C