



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED:09.11.2016

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM

TR.C.M.P (MD)No.337 of 2016

and

C.M.P (MD)No.6393 of 2016

Naga Devi

..Petitioner/Respondents

Vs.

R.Venkatesh

..Respondent/Petitioner

Prayer: Petition filed under Section 24 of Civil Procedure Code to withdraw the proceedings in H.M.O.P.No.140 of 2016 on the file of the learned Subordinate Court, Tambaram and transfer the same to the file of the Family Court, Madurai for adjudication.

For Petitioner : Mrs.Chamundi Bose

For Respondent : Mr.T.V.Sivakumar

ORDER

The present petition is filed seeking to withdraw the case from the file of the Subordinate Court, Tambaram in H.M.O.P.No.140 of 2016 and transfer the same to the file of the Family Court, Madurai.

2.The marriage between the petitioner and respondent was solemnized on 21.06.2012 at Madurai, as per the Hindu Rites and Customs. Due to the strained relationship, they are living separately.

3.The contention of the petitioner is that after misunderstanding arose between them, the respondent filed H.M.O.P.No.140 of 2016 before the Subordinate Court, Tambaram for divorce. The petitioner filed a petition for maintenance in M.C.No.172 of 2015, which is pending before the Family Court, Madurai. Out of wed-lock, a male child was born and now with the custody of the petitioner.

4.The further contention of the petitioner is that she is unemployed and living with her parents and not having any independent source of income and therefore, she is not in a position to spend and travel to contest the case for divorce filed by the respondent/husband before the Subordinate Court, Tambaram, Kancheepuram District.

5.The learned counsel for the respondent vehemently opposes the petition, stating that the petitioner left the matrimonial home on her own volition and therefore, the petitioner only is at fault and accordingly, the present petition deserves to be



dismissed. Further, the learned counsel represented that the allegations and the counter allegations are to be adjudicated before the trial Court.

6. This Court, without going into the merits and demerits of the allegations raised by the respective parties, considers this application only in respect of transfer of the case.

7. The respective counsels both for the petitioner and the respondent are heard.

8. The principles regarding transfer petitions, more specifically 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.

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.'

7. In view of the ration laid down in the aforesaid Judgements and also considering the facts and circumstances of the case, this Court is of the opinion that the present case for transfer deserves to be considered and accordingly, this Transfer Civil Miscellaneous Petition is allowed and H.M.O.P.No.140 of 2016 pending before the Subordinate Court, Tambaram, is ordered to be transferred to the file of the Family Court, Madurai, forthwith, to be tried along with M.C.No.172 of 2015. No costs. Consequently, connected Miscellaneous petition is also closed.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar



To

1.The Subordinate Judge, Tambaram.

2.The Judge, Family Court, Madurai.

+1cc to M/s.A.Chandrasekaran, Advocate in SR.67115

+1cc to M/s.Chamundi Bose, Advocate in SR.67065

TR.C.M.P. (MD) No.337 of 2016

09.11.2016

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