



BEFORE THE MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT

DATED : 19.10.2016

CORAM :

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM

TR.CMP(MD)No.339 2016

and

C.M.P(MD)No.6403 of 2016

D.Rosatty ... Petitioner/Respondent

Vs.

V.Victor Rajendran ... Respondent/Petitioner

PRAYER : Petition filed under Section 24 of the Civil Procedure Code, to withdraw the petition in I.D.O.P. No. 11 of 2016 on the file of the Family Court, Dindigul and transfer the same to the District Court, Tuticorin.

For Petitioner : Mr.C.D.Johnson

For Respondent : Mr.K.Manikandan

ORDER

This Transfer Civil Miscellaneous petition has been filed to withdraw the petition in I.D.O.P. No. 11 of 2016 on the file of the Family Court, Dindigul and transfer the same to the District Court, Tuticorin.

2. The respective counsel both for the petitioner and the respondent are heard.

3. The facts narrated in short by the learned counsel for the petitioner is that the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent was solemnized on 19.09.2013 as per the Christian Rites and customs and due to the strained relationship between the parties, the respondent/husband filed I.D.O.P.No.11 of 2016 before the Family Court, Dindigul, which is pending. The learned counsel for the petitioner further contends that the petitioner is living with her parents at Tuticorin and she cannot travel from Tuticorin to Dindigul which is more than 250 Kilometers. Contrarily, the respondent is a Software Engineer and working at Bangalore and he can defend the case either at Dindigul or at Tuticorin, will not make much difference, so far as the respondent is concerned.



4. This Court has settled the principles in respect of the transfer of matrimonial matters in favour of the wife. In view of the provision under Section 19(iii)(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act, the Judgments are extracted hereunder:-

(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.



WEB COPY

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



WEB COPY

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.''

In view of the principles laid down by this Court and considering the facts and circumstances, the petition deserves consideration.

5. Accordingly, the TR.C.M.P.(MD)No.339 of 2016 is allowed and I.D.O.P.No.11 of 2016 pending before the Family Court, Dindigul is ordered to be transferred to the file of the District Court, Tuticorin, forthwith. No costs. Consequently, C.M.P.(MD)No.6403 of 2016 is also closed.

Sd/-
Assistant Registrar(co)

/True copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1. The Judge, Family Court, Dindigul.
2. The District Judge, Tuticorin.

+1cc to M/s.K.Manikandan, Advocate sR.No.61426
+1cc to M/s.C.D.Johnson, Advocate SR.No.61388

pmu

sm:KM:07/11/2016:4P/5C

TR.CMP (MD) No.339 2016
and
C.M.P (MD) No.6403 of 2016
19.10.2016