

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 18.02.2021

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM

Tr.C.M.P.No.74 of 2021
and
C.M.P.No.2572 of 2021

Bharath Kumar

..Petitioner

vs.

S.Gayathri

..Respondent

PRAYER : Transfer CMP is filed under Section 24 of the Civil Procedure Code, to transfer the M.C.No.15 of 2020 pending before the Family Court, Erode to the Family Court, Coimbatore.

For Petitioner : Mr.S.Manoj Kumar

O R D E R

The relief sought for in the transfer petition is to transfer M.C.No.15 of 2020 pending on the file of the Family Court, Erode to the Family Court, Coimbatore.

2. The very fact that the petitioner/husband filed a transfer petition to transfer the maintenance case filed by the respondent portrays that such transfer can never be entertained by the Courts. Filing of the maintenance case by the wife reveals that she has no independent source of income and filed a maintenance case. If such maintenance case is transferred from the place of the wife to the place of the husband, certainly it would cause great hardship to the wife for contesting the case effectively. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner himself admitted the fact that the domestic violence case is also pending against the petitioner before the Erode Court. The petitioner and the respondent are residing separately. The respondent/wife is now living with her parents. Under these circumstances, if the petitioner/husband is permitted to conduct the case at his place at Coimbatore, the same would cause not only prejudice but would deprive the respondent/wife from contesting the case effectively and efficiently.

3. This Court is of the considered opinion that the Courts have repeatedly held that the place of the wife must be preferred, as far as the matrimonial disputes are concerned. The principles regarding transfer petitions, more specifically in the matters of matrimonial cases are well settled through the decisions 3 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.''

4.. It is contended that the petitioner/husband filed H.M.O.P.No.757 of 2020 for dissolution of marriage which is now pending before the Family Court, Coimbatore. The respondent/wife has also filed a maintenance case and the domestic violence case which are pending before the Erode Court. Therefore, H.M.O.P.No.757 of 2020, which is pending before the Family Court, Coimbatore is directed to be transferred to the Family Court, Erode to be tried along with other cases and the transfer of H.M.O.P.No.757 of 2020 is done by this Court suo motu in the interest of the parties.

5. This being the factum, the petitioner has not established any acceptable ground for the purpose of transfer of M.C.No.15 of 2020 and accordingly, the transfer Civil Miscellaneous Petition stands dismissed. However, there shall be no order as to costs. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petition is closed.

s/d-
Assistant Registrar

True Copy

Sub-Assistant Registrar

ssb

To

1. The Judge,
Family Court, Erode

2. The Judge
Family Court
Coimbatore

Tr.CMP.No.74 of 2021

JP II (CO)
SP(09/03/2021)