

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS  
DATED : 26.02.2021  
CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM

Tr.C.M.P.No.57 of 2021  
and  
C.M.P.No.2075 of 2021

R.Aswatha

.. Petitioner

vs.

R.Ragavendran

.. Respondent

PRAYER : Transfer CMP is filed under Section 24 of the Civil Procedure Code, to withdraw the original petition in F.C.O.P.No.235 of 2020 pending on the file of the Family Court at Vellore and transfer the same to the file of IV Additional Family Court, Chennai and try along with F.C.O.P.No.368 of 2021 pending on the file of the IV Additional Family Court, Chennai.

For Petitioner : Mr.R.Ravindran

For Respondent : Mr.D.Karthikeyan

O R D E R

The petition for transfer is filed to transfer F.C.O.P.No.235 of 2020 from Family Court, Vellore to the IV Additional Family Court, Chennai.

2. The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent was solemnized on 02.12.2019 as per the Hindu Rites and Customs. The petitioner states that the marriage itself was not consummated owing to the impotency and physical incapacity of the respondent. Thus, there was no opportunity for the petitioner/wife to continue in the Matrimonial home and accordingly, she left the Matrimonial home and now living separately along with her parents. The petitioner states that she filed F.C.O.P.No.368 of 2021 for Dissolution of marriage. The respondent/husband filed F.C.O.P.No.235 of 2020 for Restitution of Conjugal rights

3. The learned counsel for the petitioner states that the petitioner is now residing along with her parents at Chennai and she is unemployed. Therefore, she is not in a position to contest the case filed by the respondent before the Court at Vellore.

4. The learned counsel for the respondent disputed the contentions of the petitioner by stating that the family members of the petitioner are threatening. However, there is no materials to establish the allegation and in the absence of any incidence or materials, this Court cannot consider such blanket allegations of threatening by either of the parties.

5. 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.''

6. In view of the facts and circumstances, the F.C.O.P.No.235 of 2020 pending on the file of the Family Court, Vellore stands transferred to the IV Additional Family Court, Chennai.

7. Accordingly, this Transfer Civil Miscellaneous Petition No.57 of 2021 stands allowed and F.C.O.P.No.235 of 2020 pending on the file of the Family Court, Vellore, is directed to be transferred to the IV Additional Family Court, Chennai, to be tried along with F.C.O.P.No.368 of 2021 and the IV Additional Family Court, Chennai, is requested to expedite the trial and dispose of the same as expeditiously as possible. However, there shall be no order as to costs. Consequently, connected miscellaneous petition is closed.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar (CS.VI)

/True Copy/

Sub Assistant Registrar

To

1.The Judge,  
Family Court, Vellore.

2.The Judge,  
IV Additional Family Court, Chennai.

+1cc to Mr.R.Ravindran, Advocate SR.No.11805

akm/18.03.21 /4p-4c/

Tr.CMP No.57 of 2021  
26.02.2021