



TR CMP No.706 of 2025

WEB COPY IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED: 24-09-2025

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE M.JOTHIRAMAN

**TR CMP No.706 of 2025
and CMP No.16599 of 2025**

R.Divya
W/o.S.D.Krishnamurthy,
D.No. 13 A, Udiyar Street, Massigam,
Pernambut, Vellore-635810.

Petitioner(s)

Vs

S.D.Krishnamurthy
S/o.S.G.Devarajan,
No.72/43, Sri Malar Air View, Pudupet
Street, Alandur, Chennai-16.

Respondent(s)

Transfer Miscellaneous Petition filed under Section 24 CPC to
withdraw H.M.O.P.No.705 of 2024 from the file of the Subordinate
Court, Alandur and transfer the same to the file of the Subordinate Court,
Gudiyatham, Vellore District.

For Petitioner(s): Mr.D.Velu



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For Respondent(s): Ms.K.Indupriya

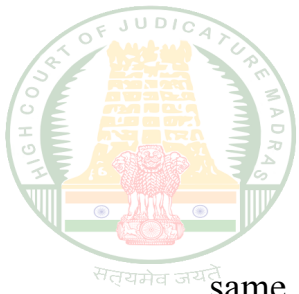
ORDER

This petition has been filed to withdraw H.M.O.P.No.705 of 2024 from the file of the Subordinate Court, Alandur and transfer the same to the file of the Subordinate Court, Gudiyatham, Vellore District.

2. Heard the learned counsel on both sides.

3. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner would submit that the respondent/husband filed a petition for divorce before the Subordinate Court, Alandur and the same is pending in H.M.O.P.No.705 of 2024. The petitioner/wife is living with her aged parents at Masigam Village in Pernambut Taluk along with her breastfeeding child. In such circumstances, it is very difficult for the petitioner to travel 200 kms from Pernambut to Alandur for attending each and every hearing of the case. Therefore, the case in H.M.O.P.No.705 of 2024 may be withdrawn from the file of the Subordinate Court, Alandur and transferred to the file of the Subordinate Court, Gudiyatham, Vellore District.

4. Per contra, the learned counsel appearing for the respondent/husband would submit that if this petition is allowed, the



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same would cause serious prejudice to the respondent/husband, as he is working in a contractual job in a private company in Chennai.

5. I have gone through the affidavit filed in support this petition and I find merit in the submissions made by the learned counsel for the petitioner/wife.

6. At this juncture, it may be apposite to cite the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court in ***N.C.V.Aishwarya vs. A.S.Saravana Karthik*** (***MANU/SC/1211/2022 : 2022 Live Law (SC) 627***) held at paras 9 and 10, which reads as under:-

"9. The cardinal principle for exercise of power under section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure is that the ends of justice should demand the transfer of the suit, appeal or other proceeding. In matrimonial matters, wherever Courts are called upon to consider the plea of transfer, the Courts have to take into consideration the economic soundness of both the parties, the social strata of the spouses and their behavioural pattern, their standard of life prior to the marriage and subsequent thereto and the circumstances of both the parties in eking out their livelihood and under whose protective umbrella they are seeking their sustenance to life. Given the prevailing socio-economic paradigm in the Indian society, generally, it is the wife's convenience which must be looked at while considering transfer. (emphasis supplied)

10. Further, when two or more proceedings are pending in different Courts between the same parties which raise common question of fact and law, and when the decisions in the cases are interdependent, it is desirable that they should be tried together by the same Judge so as to avoid multiplicity in trial of the same issues and conflict of



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decisions”.

7. It is also relevant to refer the decision made by the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court in TR.CMP(MD)No.108 of 2010 dated 03.03.2011, wherein, it 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."

8. Considering the proposition laid down in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *N.C.V.Aishwarya* case cited *supra* and also considering the observation made by this Court, wherein, it has been held that convenience of the wife has to be considered, while transferring the case from one Court to another, there can be no impediment for allowing this petition as prayed for.



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Accordingly, this transfer civil miscellaneous petition is allowed.

The case in H.M.O.P.No.705 of 2024 is hereby withdrawn from the file of the Subordinate Court, Alandur and transferred to the file of the Subordinate Court, Gudiyatham, Vellore District. The appearance of the respondent/husband before the Court below concerned is dispensed with. However, the respondent/husband shall appear before the Court below concerned as and when his personal appearance is required. No costs. Connected C.M.P. is closed.

24-09-2025

Index:Yes/No
Speaking/Non-speaking order
Internet:Yes
Neutral Citation:Yes/No
nsd

To

- 1.The Subordinate Judge,
Alandur.
- 2.The Subordinate Judge,
Gudiyatham, Vellore District.



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M.JOTHIRAMAN J.

nsd

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